

TP65H100G4PS

650V SuperGaN® GaN FET in TO-220 (source tab)

Description

The TP65H100G4PS650V, 92mΩ Gallium Nitride (GaN) FET is a normally-off device using Renesas's Gen IV platform. It combines a state-of-the-art high voltage GaN HEMT with a low voltage silicon MOSFET to offer superior reliability and performance.

The Gen IV SuperGaN® platform uses advanced epi and patented design technologies to simplify manufacturability while improving efficiency over silicon via lower gate charge, output capacitance, crossover loss, and reverse recovery charge.

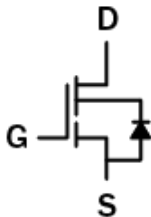
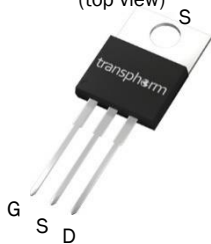
Related Literature

- [Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing](#)
- [Recommendations for Vapor Phase Reflow](#)
- [Recommended External Circuitry for GaN FETs](#)
- [PQFN Tape and Reel Information](#)

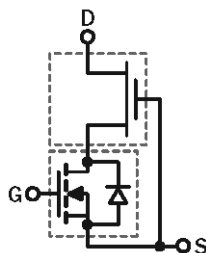
Product Series and Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Package Configuration
TP65H100G4PS	TO-220	Source

TP65H100G4PS
TO-220
(top view)



Cascode Schematic Symbol



Cascode Device Structure

Features

- Gen IV technology
- JEDEC-qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ production tested
- Robust design, defined by
 - Wide gate safety margin
 - Transient over-voltage capability
- Very low Q_{RR}
- Reduced crossover loss
- RoHS compliant and Halogen-free packaging

Benefits

- Achieves increased efficiency in both hard- and soft-switched circuits
 - Increased power density
 - Reduced system size and weight
 - Overall lower system cost
- Easy to drive with commonly-used gate drivers
- GSD pin layout improves high speed design

Applications

- Consumer
- Power adapters
- Low power SMPS
- Lighting



Key Specifications

V_{DS} (V) min	650
$V_{DSS(TR)}$ (V) max	800
$R_{DS(on)}$ (mΩ) max*	110
Q_{OSS} (nC) typ	56
Q_G (nC) typ	14.4

* Dynamic $R_{DS(on)}$; see Figures 18 and 19

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated.)

Symbol	Parameter	Limit Value	Unit	
V_{DSS}	Drain to source voltage ($T_J = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	650	V	
$V_{DSS(TR)}$	Transient drain to source voltage ^(a)	800		
V_{GSS}	Gate to source voltage	± 20		
P_D	Maximum power dissipation @ $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	65.8	W	
I_D	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ^(b)	18.9	A	
	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ^(b)	12	A	
I_{DM}	Pulsed drain current (pulse width: $10\mu\text{s}$)	95	A	
T_c	Operating temperature	Case	-55 to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_J		Junction	-55 to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_s	Storage temperature	-55 to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$	
T_{SOLD}	Reflow soldering temperature ^(c)	260	$^\circ\text{C}$	

Notes:

- a. In off-state, spike duty cycle $D < 0.01$, spike duration $< 30\mu\text{s}$.
- b. For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3
- c. Reflow MSL3

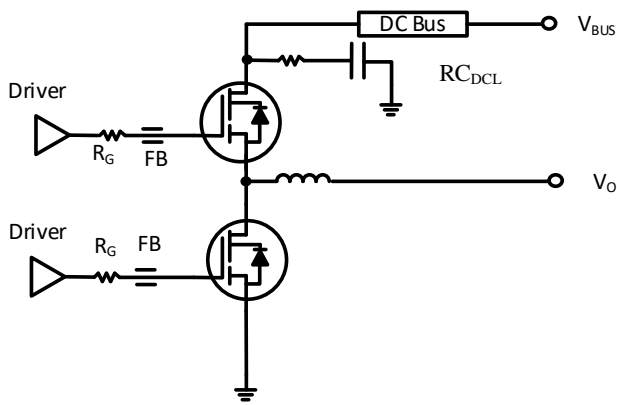
Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case	1.9	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient ^(d)	50	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

ESD

Symbol	Parameter	Maximum	Unit
HDM	Human-body model	750	V
CDM	Charged-device model	2000	V

Circuit Implementation



Simplified Half-bridge Schematic

For additional gate driver options/configurations, please see Application Note [Recommended External Circuitry for GaN FETs](#)

Layout Recommendations

Gate Loop:

- Gate Driver: SiLab Si823x/Si827x
- Keep gate loop compact
- Minimize coupling with power loop

Power loop: (For reference see page 13)

- Minimize power loop path inductance
- Minimize switching node coupling with high and low power plane
- Add DC bus snubber to reduce to voltage ringing
- Add Switching node snubber for high current operation

Recommended gate drive: (0V, 10-12V) with $R_{G(tot)} = 36 \Omega^{(d)}$

For additional driver configurations/options please see application note AN0009.

Gate Ferrite Bead (FB)	Required DC Link RC Snubber (RC_{DCL}) ^(e)
100-330 Ω @ 100MHz	[10nF + 10 Ω] x 2

Notes:

d. For bridge topologies only. R_g could be much smaller in single ended topologies.

e. RC_{DCL} should be placed as close as possible to the drain pin.

Electrical Parameters ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Forward Device Characteristics						
$V_{DS(BL)}$	Maximum drain-source voltage	650	—	—	V	$V_{GS}=0V$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate threshold voltage	3.2	3.65	4.1	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=1.8mA$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	Gate threshold voltage temperature coefficient	—	-5.8	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$R_{DS(on)eff}$	Drain-source on-resistance ^(f)	—	92	110	m Ω	$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=12A, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	184	—		$V_{GS}=10V, I_D=12A, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-source leakage current	—	2.5	25	μA	$V_{DS}=650V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
		—	5	—		$V_{DS}=650V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-source forward leakage current	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$
	Gate-to-source reverse leakage current	—	—	-100		$V_{GS}=-20V$
C_{ISS}	Input capacitance	—	818	—	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=400V, f=500kHz$
C_{OSS}	Output capacitance	—	53	—		
C_{RSS}	Reverse transfer capacitance	—	3.6	—		
$C_{O(er)}$	Output capacitance, energy related ^(g)	—	78	—	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0V$ to 400V
$C_{O(tr)}$	Output capacitance, time related ^(h)	—	139	—		
Q_G	Total gate charge	—	14.4	—	nC	$V_{DS}=400V, V_{GS}=0V$ to 10V, $I_D=12A$
Q_{GS}	Gate-source charge	—	4.7	—		
Q_{GD}	Gate-drain charge	—	5.2	—		
Q_{OSS}	Output charge	—	56	—	nC	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0V$ to 400V
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-on delay	—	23	—	ns	$V_{DS}=400V, V_{GS}=0V$ to 12V, $I_D=13A, R_G=36\Omega, Z_{FB}=120\Omega$ at 100MHz (See Figure 14)
t_R	Rise time	—	7.1	—		
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-off delay	—	58	—		
t_F	Fall time	—	7.5	—		

Notes:

f. Dynamic $R_{DS(on)}$ value; see Figures 18 and 19 for conditions

g. Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy from 0V to 400V

h. Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time from 0V to 400V

Electrical Parameters ($T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Reverse Device Characteristics						
I_S	Reverse current	—	—	12	A	$V_{GS}=0V$, $T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$, $\leq 20\%$ duty cycle
V_{SD}	Reverse voltage ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	1.7	—	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_S=12A$
		—	1.4	—		$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_S=8A$
t_{RR}	Reverse recovery time	—	17	—	ns	$I_S=13A$, $V_{DD}=400V$, $di/dt=1000A/ms$
Q_{RR}	Reverse recovery charge ^(j)	—	0	—	nC	

Notes:

i. Includes dynamic $R_{DS(on)}$ effect

j. Excludes Q_{oss}

Typical Characteristics ($T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

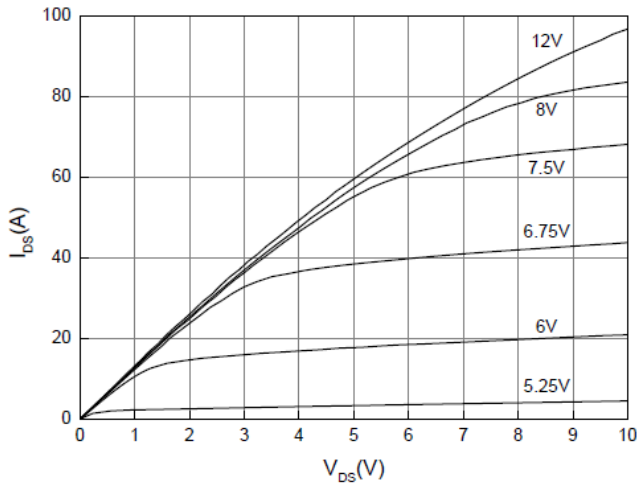


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
Parameter: V_{GS}

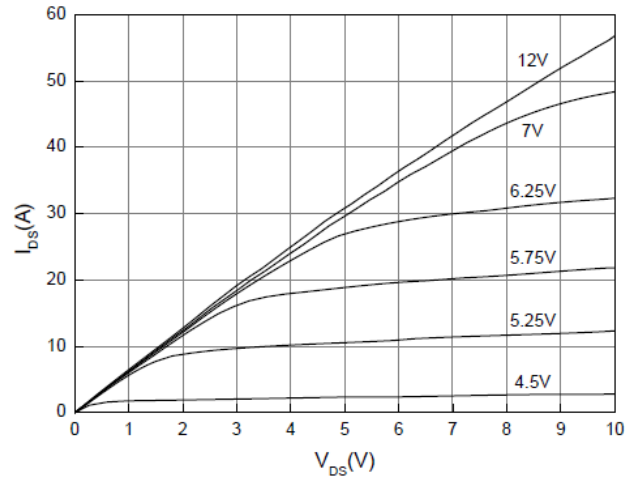


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
Parameter: V_{GS}

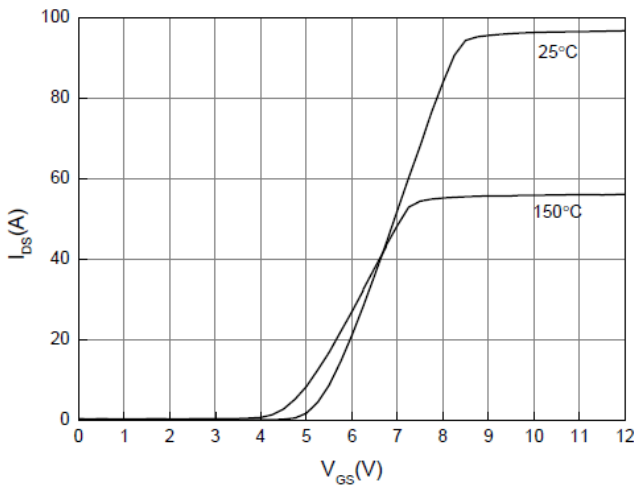


Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics
 $V_{DS}=20\text{V}$, parameter: T_J

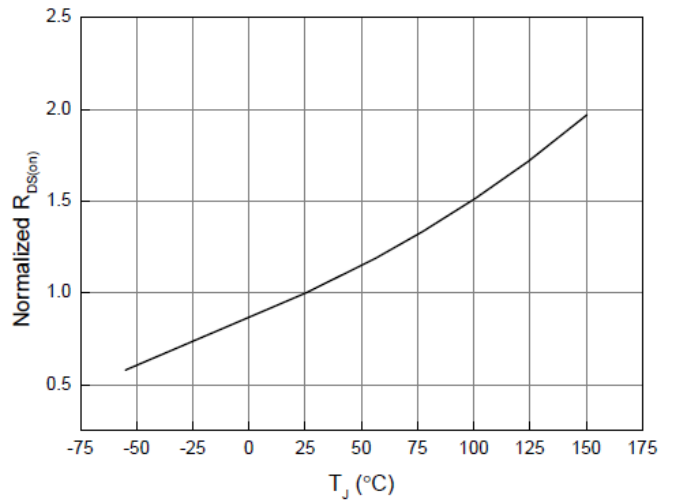


Figure 4. Normalized On-resistance
 $I_D=13\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=10\text{V}$

Typical Characteristics (T_c=25 °C unless otherwise stated)

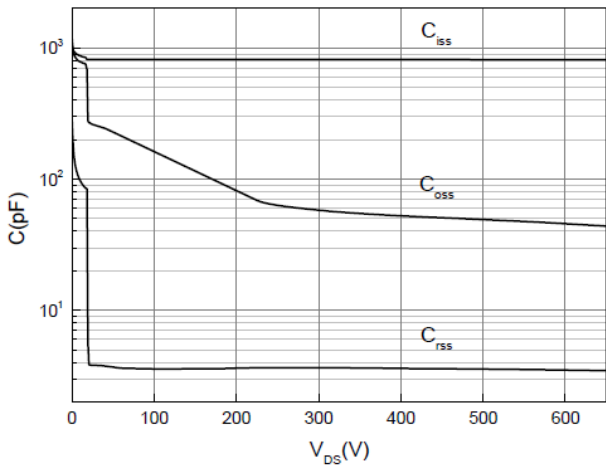


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

V_{GS}=0V, f=500kHz

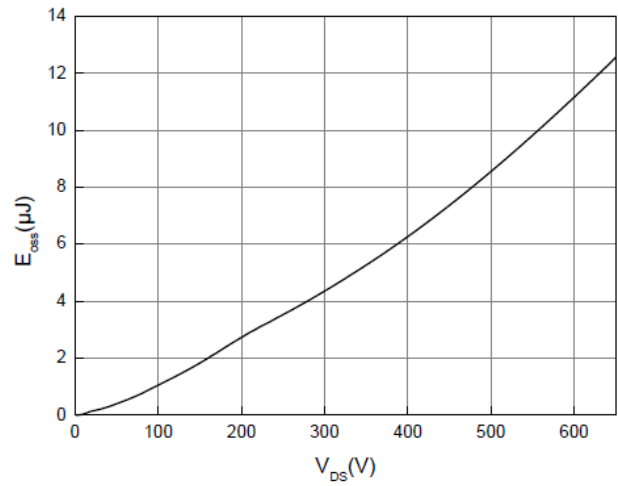


Figure 6. Typical C_{OSS} Stored Energy

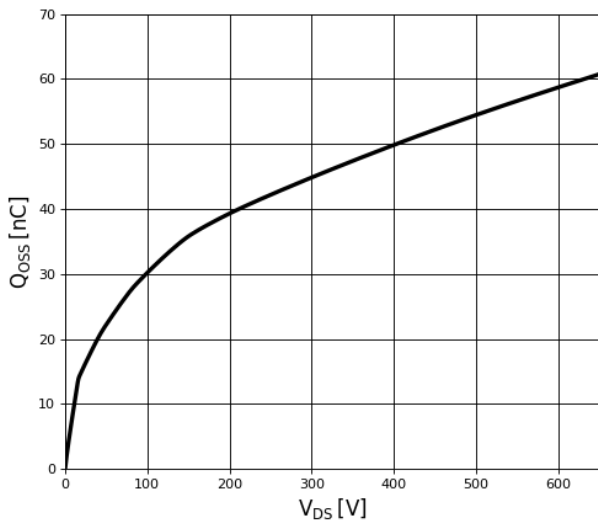


Figure 7. Typical Q_{OSS}

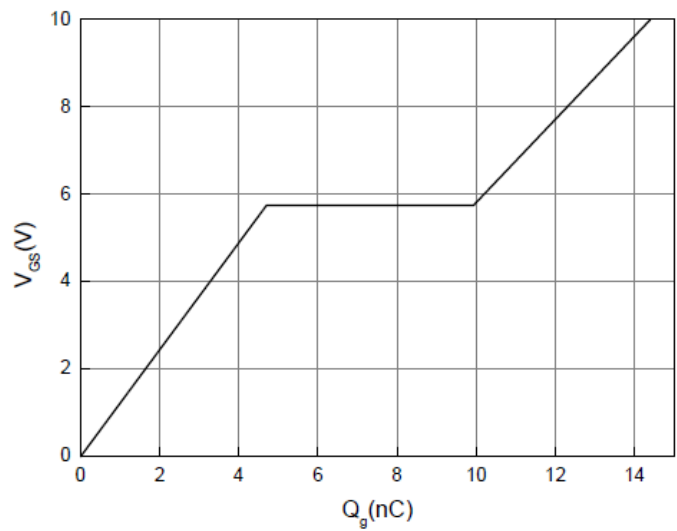


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge

I_{DS}=10A, V_{DS}=400V

Typical Characteristics (T_c=25 °C unless otherwise stated)

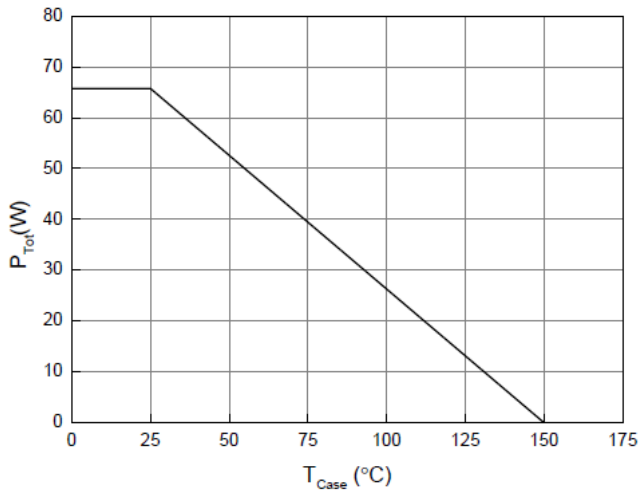


Figure 9. Power Dissipation

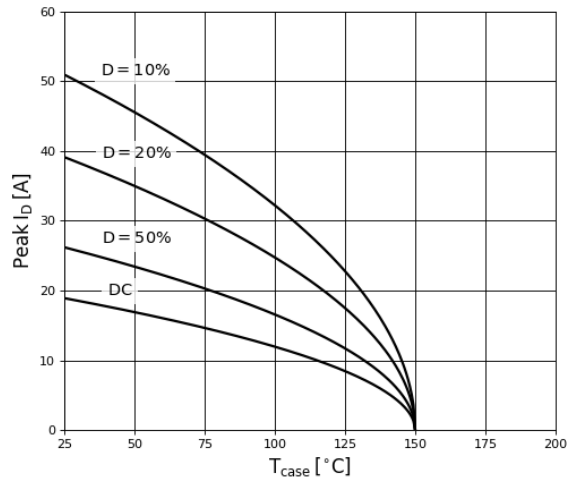


Figure 10. Current Derating

Pulse width ≤ 10μs, V_{GS} ≥ 10V

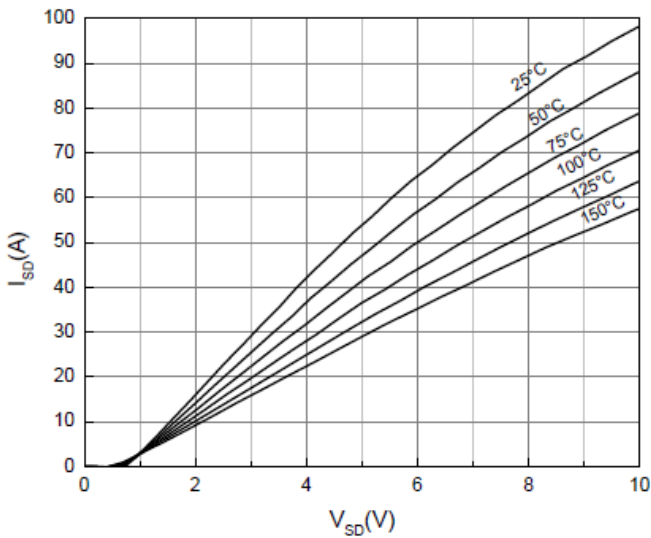


Figure 11. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode

I_S=f(V_{SD}), parameter: T_J

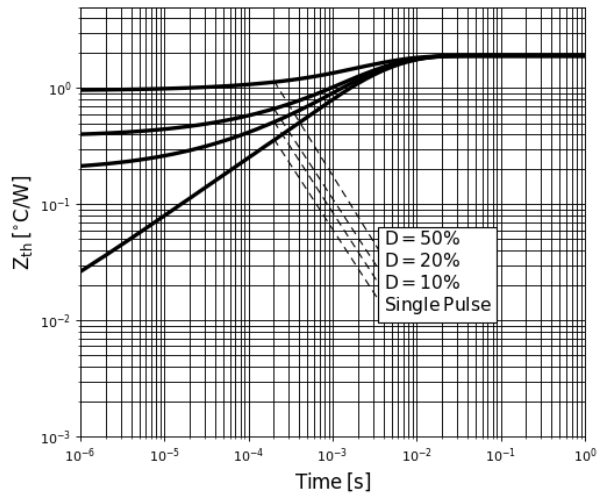


Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance

Typical Characteristics ($T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

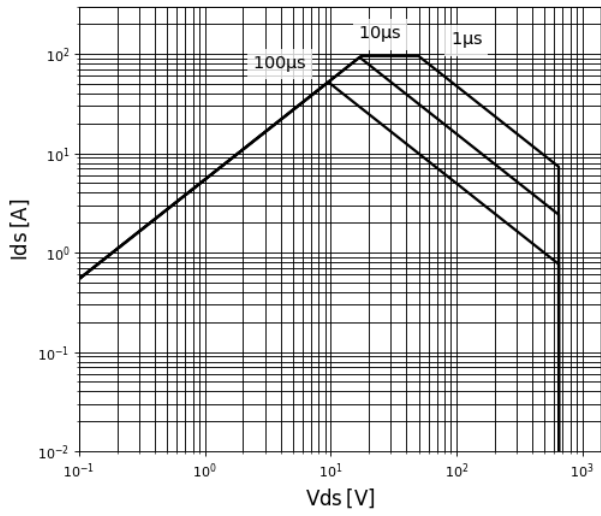


Figure 13. Safe Operating Area $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$

Test Circuits and Waveforms

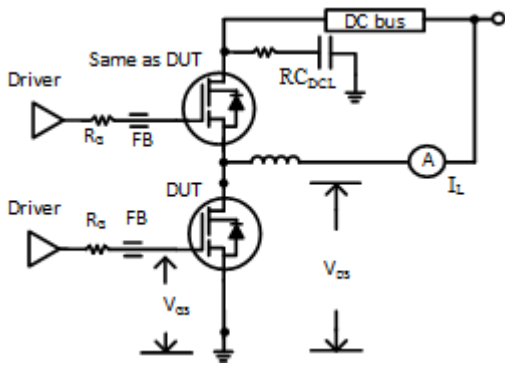


Figure 14. Switching Time Test Circuit

(see circuit implementation on page 3 for methods to ensure clean switching)

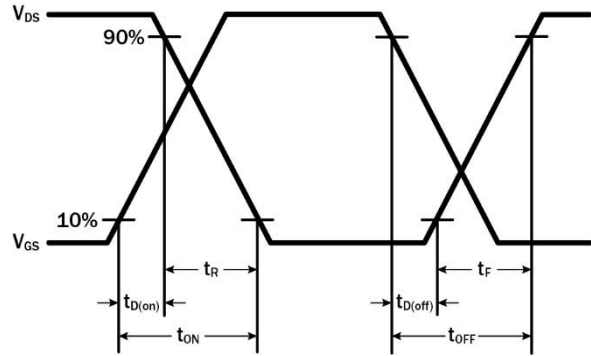


Figure 15. Switching Time Waveform

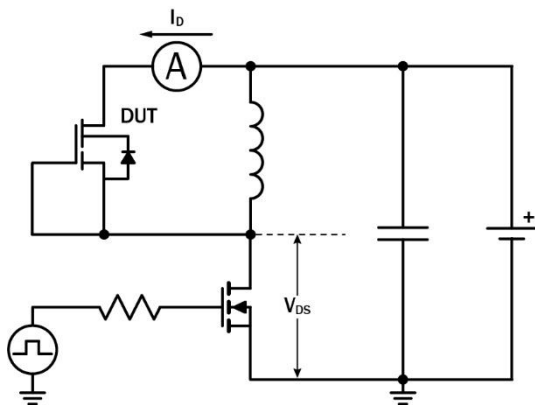


Figure 16. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit

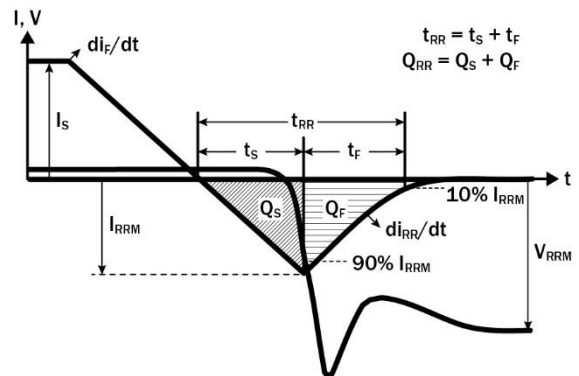


Figure 17. Diode Recovery Waveform

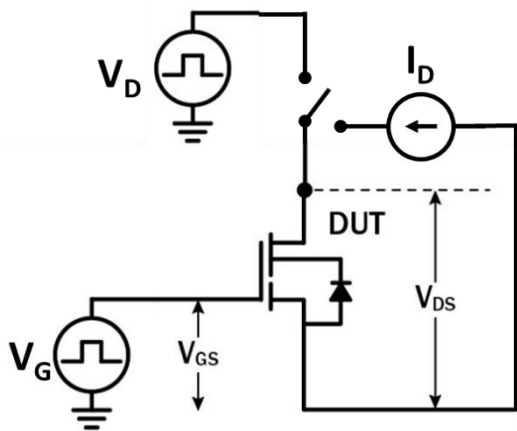


Figure 18. Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ Test Circuit

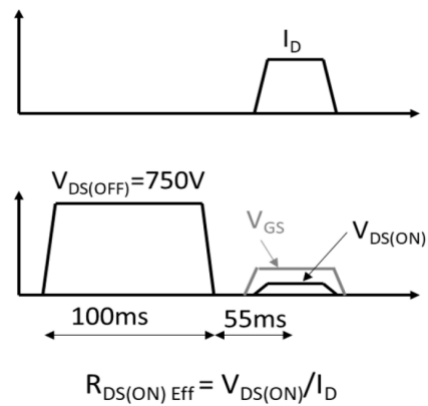


Figure 19. Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ Waveform

Design Considerations

The fast switching of GaN devices reduces current-voltage crossover losses and enables high frequency operation while simultaneously achieving high efficiency. However, taking full advantage of the fast switching characteristics of GaN switches requires adherence to specific PCB layout guidelines and probing techniques.

Before evaluating Renesas GaN devices, see application note [Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing for GaN Power Switches](#). The table below provides some practical rules that should be followed during the evaluation.

When Evaluating Renesas GaN Devices:

DO	DO NOT
Minimize circuit inductance by keeping traces short, both in the drive and power loop	Twist the pins of TO-220 or TO-247 to accommodate GDS board layout
Minimize lead length of TO-220 and TO-247 package when mounting to the PCB	Use long traces in drive circuit, long lead length of the devices
Use shortest sense loop for probing; attach the probe and its ground connection directly to the test points	Use differential mode probe or probe ground clip with long wire
See Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing	

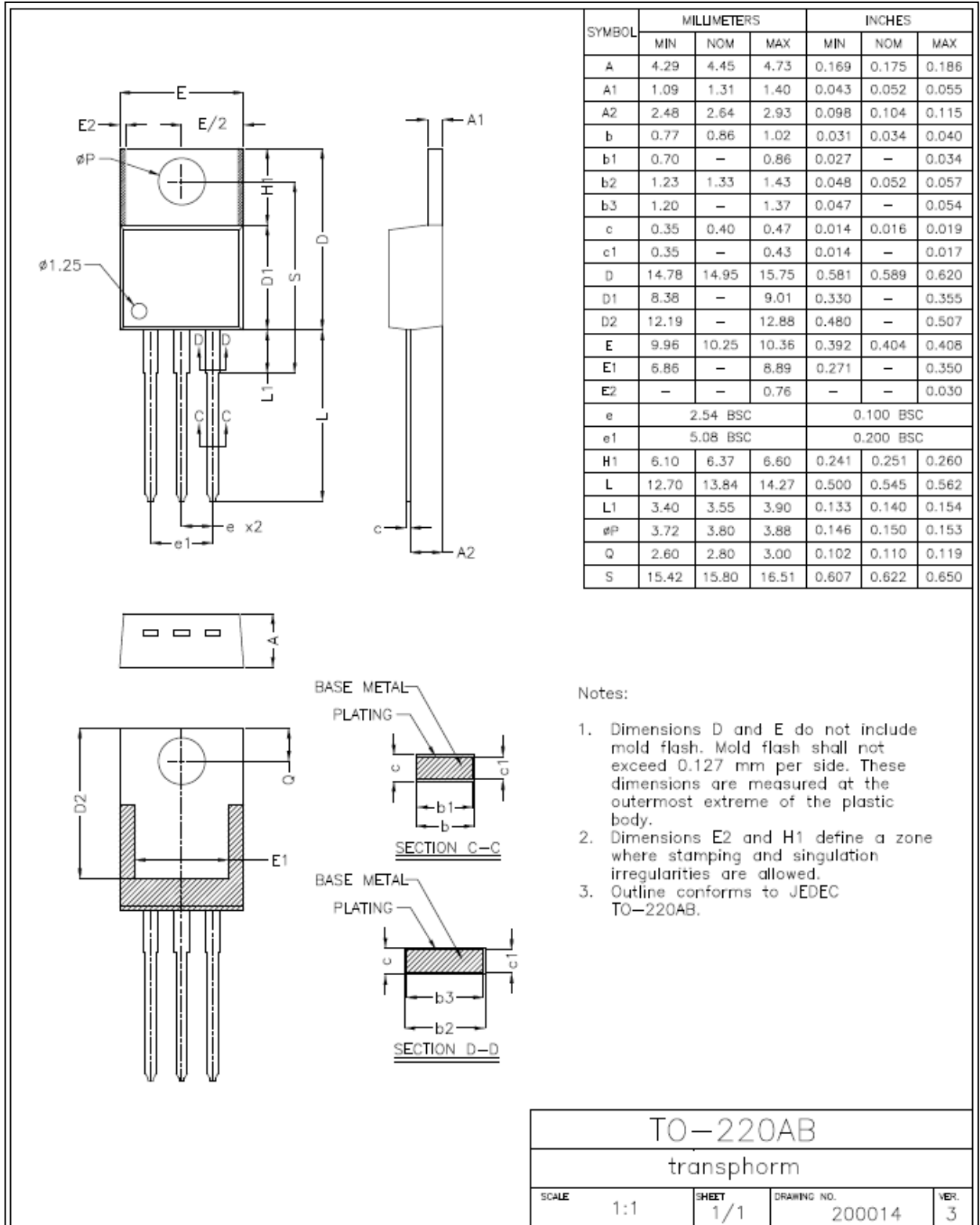
GaN Design Resources

The complete technical library of GaN design tools can be found at [Renesasusa.com/design](https://www.renesas.com/design):

- Evaluation kits
- Application notes
- Design guides
- Simulation models
- Technical papers and presentations

3 Lead TO-220 (PS) Package

Pin 1: Gate; Pin 2: Source; Pin 3: Drain, Tab: Source



Mechanical

TO-220AB			
transphorm			
SCALE	SHEET	DRAWING NO.	VER.
1:1	1/1	200014	3