

1200V GaN FET in TO-247 (source tab)

Preliminary

Description

The TP120H058WS 1200V, 58 mΩ gallium nitride (GaN) FET is a normally-off device using Transphorm's Gen III 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 III GaN platform uses advanced epi simplify manufacturability while improving efficiency over silicon via lower gate charge, output capacitance, crossover loss, and reverse recovery charge.

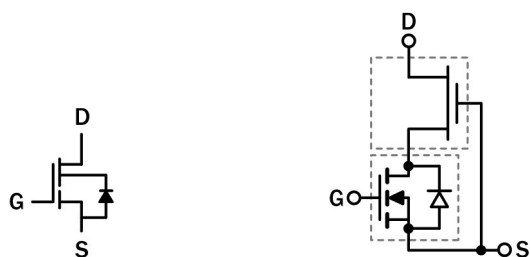
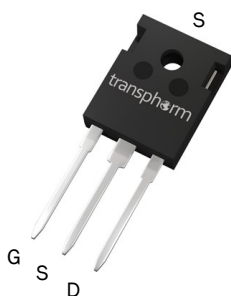
Related Literature

- [AN0009](#): Recommended External Circuitry for GaN FETs
- [AN0003](#): Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing

Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Package Configuration
TP120H058WS	3 lead TO-247	Source

TP120H058WS
TO-247
(top view)



Cascade Schematic Symbol

Cascade Device Structure

Features

- JEDEC qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ production tested
- Robust design, defined by
 - Wide gate safety margin
 - Transient over-voltage capability
- Enhanced inrush current capability
- Very low Q_{RR}
- Reduced crossover loss

Benefits

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

Applications

- Datacom
- Broad industrial
- PV inverter
- Servo motor



Key Specifications

V_{DSS} (V)	1200
$V_{DSS(TR)}$ (V)	1400
$R_{DS(on)eff}$ (mΩ) max*	70
Q_{OSS} (nC) typ	195
Q_G (nC) typ	15

* Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20

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

Symbol	Parameter		Limit Value	Unit
V_{DSS}	Drain to source voltage ($T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C)		1200	V
$V_{DSS(TR)}$	Transient drain to source voltage ^a		1400	
V_{GSS}	Gate to source voltage		± 20	
P_D	Maximum power dissipation @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$		119	W
I_D	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ ^b		28	A
	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$ ^b		18	A
I_{DM}	Pulsed drain current (pulse width: 10 μs)		78	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}	Soldering peak temperature ^c		260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Notes:

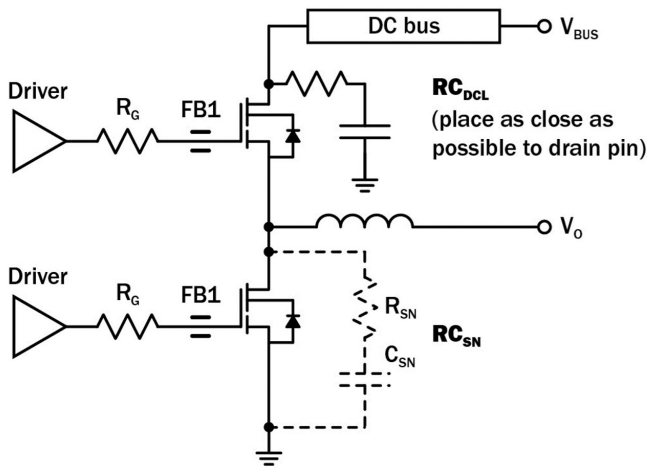
- In off-state, spike duty cycle $D < 0.01$, spike duration $< 30\mu\text{s}$, none repetitive.
- For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3
- For 10 sec., 1.6mm from the case

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case	1.05	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient	40	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

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Circuit Implementation



Simplified Half-bridge Schematic (See also on Figure 15)

For additional gate driver options/configurations, please see Application Note [AN0009](#)

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, 12V) with $R_G = 47\Omega$

Gate Ferrite Bead (FB1)	Required DC Link RC Snubber (RC_{DCL}) ^a	Recommended Switching Node RC Snubber (RC_{SN})
240 Ω at 100MHz	10nF+5 Ω	100pF + 10 Ω

Notes:

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

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Electrical Parameters (T_J=25 °C unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Forward Device Characteristics						
V _{DSS(BL)}	Drain-source voltage	1200	—	—	V	V _{GS} =0V
V _{GS(th)}	Gate threshold voltage	3.2	3.9	4.7	V	V _{DS} =V _{GS} , I _D =1mA
ΔV _{GS(th)} /T _J	Gate threshold voltage temperature co-efficient	—	-6.5	—	mV/°C	
R _{DS(on)eff}	Drain-source on-resistance ^a	—	58	70	mΩ	V _{GS} =10V, I _D =16A
		—	119	—		V _{GS} =10V, I _D =16A, T _J =150 °C
I _{DSS}	Drain-to-source leakage current	—	4	40	μA	V _{DS} =1200V, V _{GS} =0V
		—	30	—		V _{DS} =1200V, V _{GS} =0V, T _J =150 °C
I _{GSS}	Gate-to-source forward leakage current	—	—	400	nA	V _{GS} =20V
	Gate-to-source reverse leakage current	—	—	-400		V _{GS} =-20V
C _{ISS}	Input capacitance	—	930	—	pF	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =800V, f=1MHz
C _{OSS}	Output capacitance	—	84	—		
C _{RSS}	Reverse transfer capacitance	—	3.5	—		
C _{O(er)}	Output capacitance, energy related ^b	—	130	—	pF	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =0V to 800V
C _{O(tr)}	Output capacitance, time related ^c	—	245	—		
Q _G	Total gate charge	—	15	—	nC	V _{DS} =800V, V _{GS} =0V to 10V, I _D =16A
Q _{GS}	Gate-source charge	—	5.1	—		
Q _{GD}	Gate-drain charge	—	5.3	—		
Q _{OSS}	Output charge	—	195	—	nC	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =0V to 800V
t _{D(on)}	Turn-on delay	—	57.6	—	ns	V _{DS} =800V, V _{GS} =0V to 12V, R _G =47Ω, I _D =16A
t _R	Rise time	—	10.8	—		
t _{D(off)}	Turn-off delay	—	83.2	—		
t _F	Fall time	—	12.8	—		
E _{off}	Turn off Energy	—	74	—	μJ	V _{DS} =800V, V _{GS} =0V to 10V, R _G =47Ω, I _D =15A
E _{on}	Turn on Energy	—	305	—	μJ	

Notes:

- Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20 for test circuit and conditions
- Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy as V_{DS} rises from 0V to 800V
- Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time as V_{DS} rises from 0V to 800V

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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	—	—	28	A	$V_{GS}=0V$, $T_C=100^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq 25\%$ duty cycle
V_{SD}	Reverse voltage ^a	—	1.6	—	V	$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_S=16A$
		—	1.2	—		$V_{GS}=0V$, $I_S=8A$
t_{RR}	Reverse recovery time	—	52	—	ns	$I_S=15A$, $V_{DD}=400V$, $di/dt=1000A/\mu s$
Q_{RR}	Reverse recovery charge ^b	—	0	—	nC	

Notes:

- a. Includes dynamic $R_{DS(on)}$ effect
- b. Excludes Q_{oss}

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

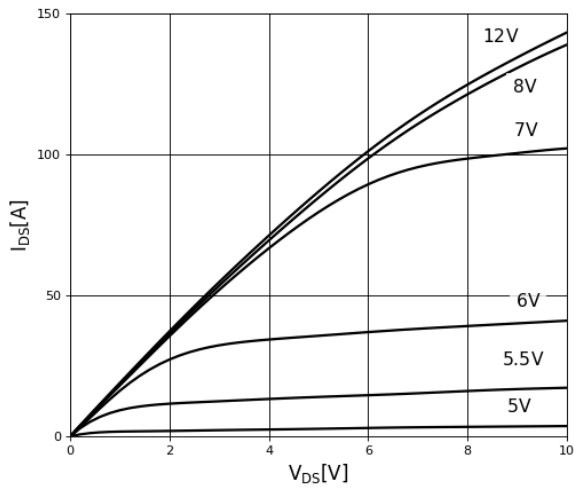


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter: V_{GS}

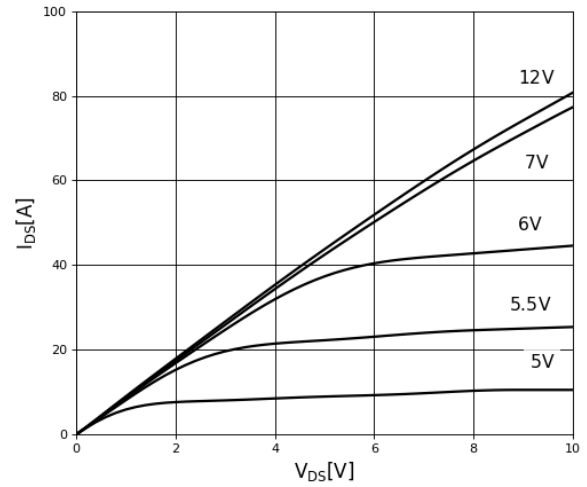


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter: V_{GS}

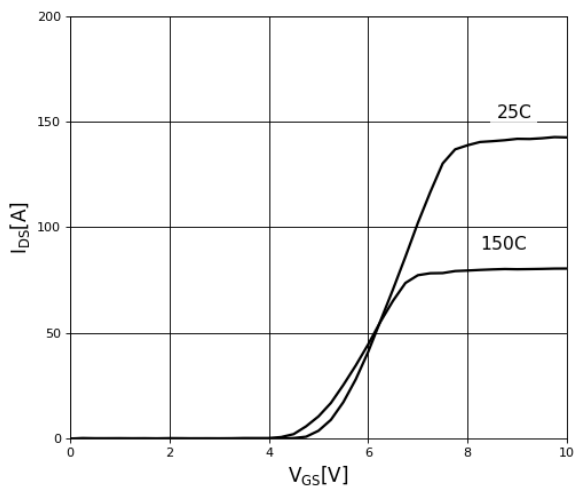


Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

$V_{DS}=10\text{V}$, parameter: T_J

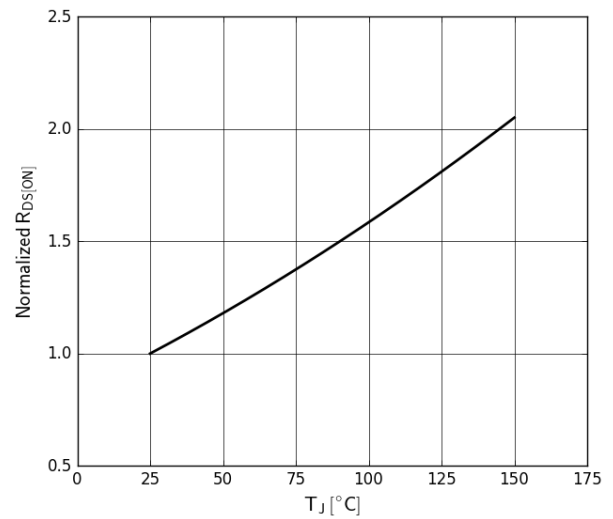


Figure 4. Normalized On-resistance

$I_D=18\text{A}$, $V_{GS}=10\text{V}$

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

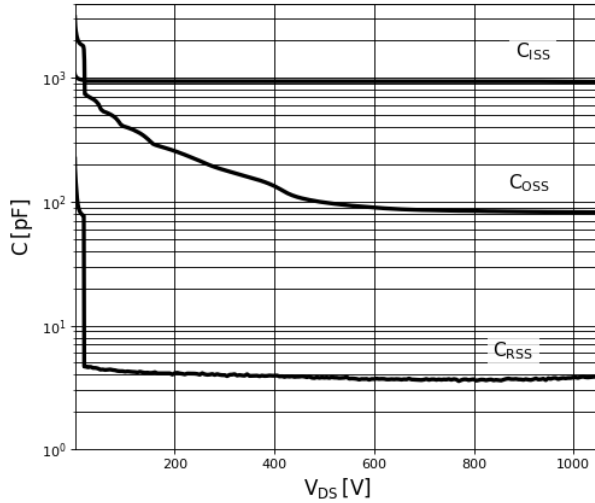


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance
 $V_{GS}=0\text{V}$, $f=1\text{MHz}$

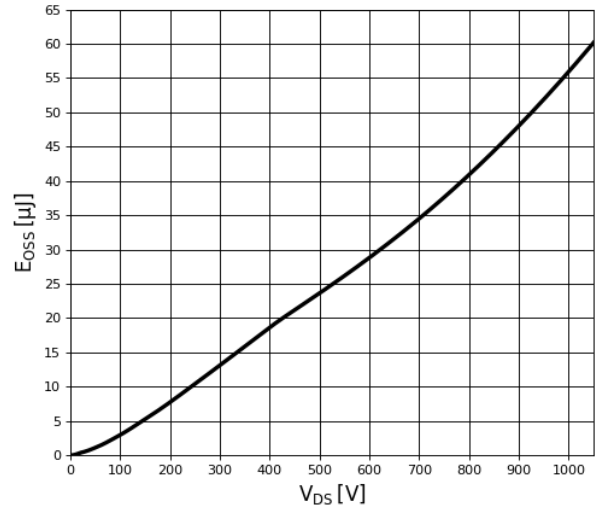


Figure 6. Typical C_{oss} Stored Energy

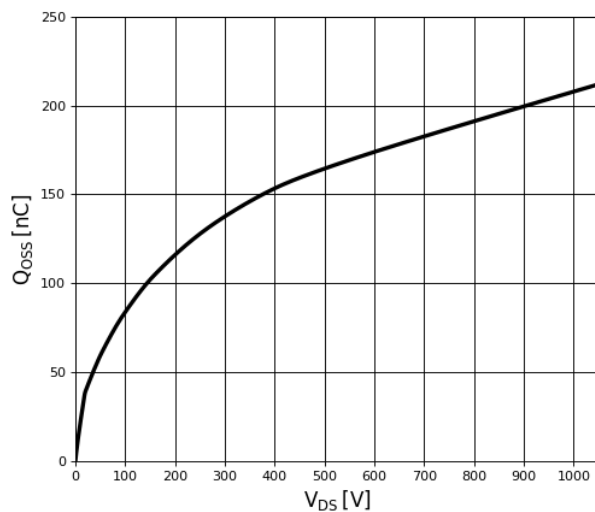


Figure 7. Typical Q_{oss}

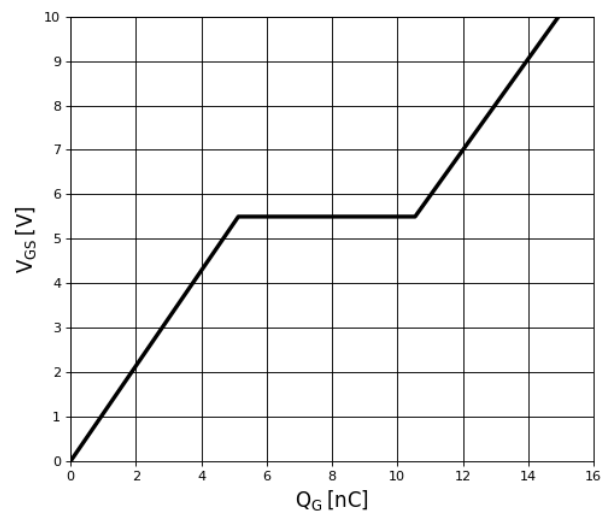


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge
 $I_{DS}=18\text{A}$, $V_{DS}=400\text{V}$

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

TBD

TBD

Figure 9. Power Dissipation

Figure 10. Current Derating
Pulse width $\leq 10\mu\text{s}$, $V_{GS} \geq 10\text{V}$

TBD

TBD

Figure 11. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode
 $I_S=f(V_{SD})$, parameter: T_J

Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance

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

TBD

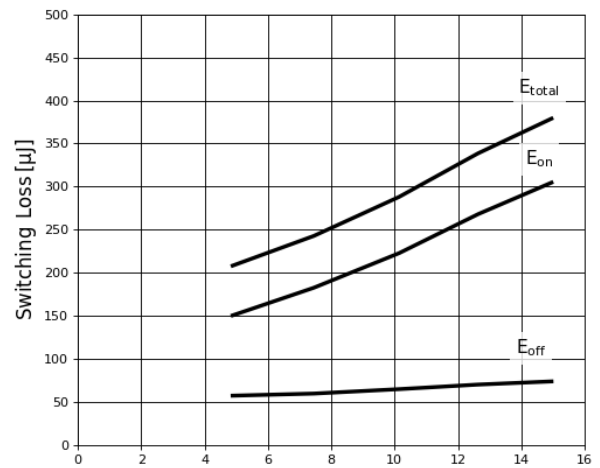


Figure 13. Safe Operating Area $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$

**Figure 14. Inductive Switching Loss $T_C=25^\circ\text{C}$
 $R_g=47\Omega$, $V_{DS}=800\text{V}$**

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Test Circuits and Waveforms

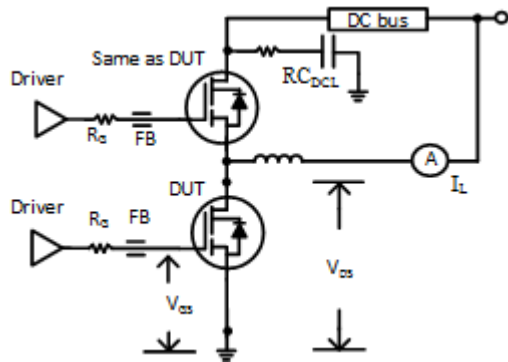


Figure 15. Switching Time Test Circuit
(see circuit implementation on page 3 for methods to ensure clean switching)

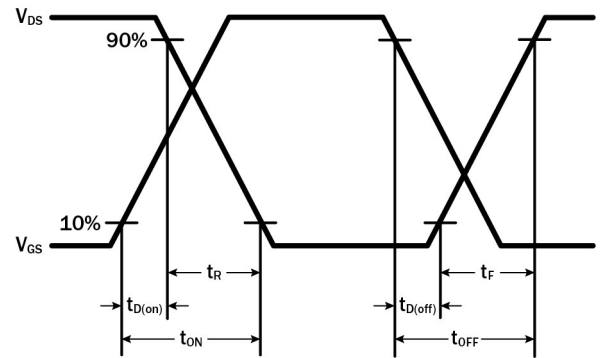


Figure 16. Switching Time Waveform

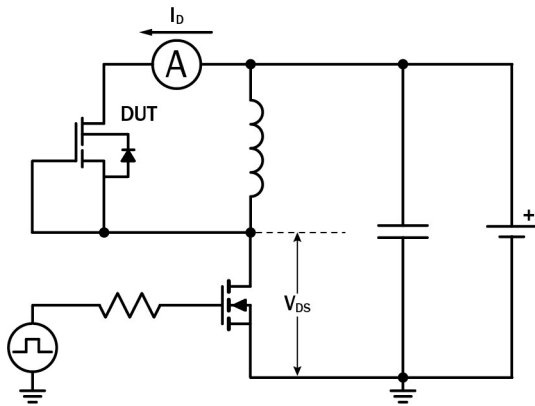


Figure 17. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit

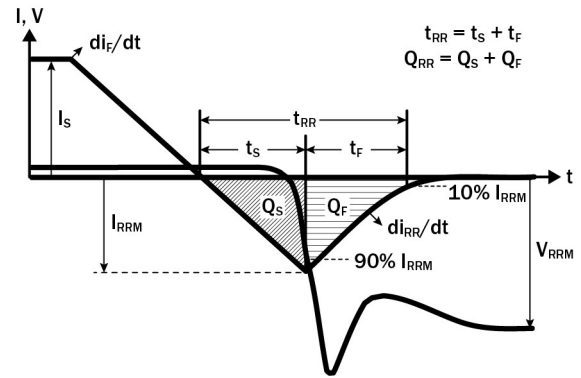


Figure 18. Diode Recovery Waveform

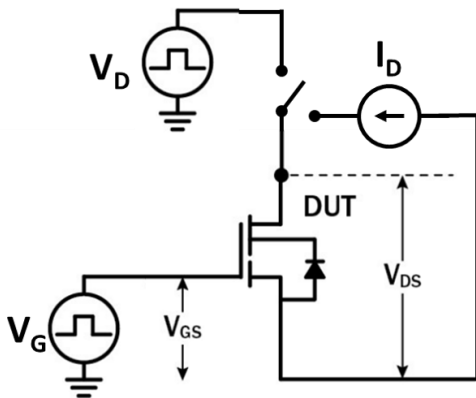


Figure 19. Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ Test Circuit

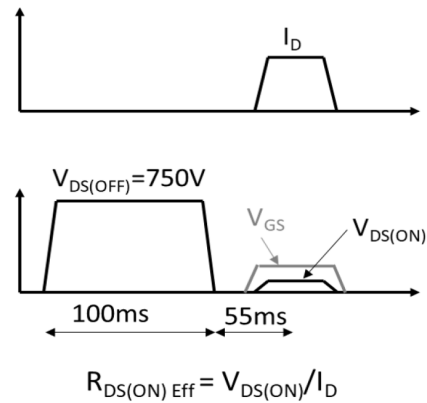


Figure 20. Dynamic $R_{DS(on)eff}$ Waveform

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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 Transphorm 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 Transphorm 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 AN0003 : Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing	

GaN Design Resources

The complete technical library of GaN design tools can be found at transphormusa.com/design:

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

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Mechanical

3 Lead TO-247 Package

