

### 1. Description

The TP65H070G4LSGB-TR-CN series FETs are hybrid normally-off Gallium Nitride (GaN) field effect transistors with the strongest gate and the lowest reverse voltage drop of all wide-band-gap devices in the market. They allow simple gate drive, offer best-in-class performance and outstanding reliability.

#### Features

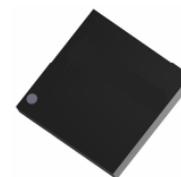
- Strong gate with a high threshold, no need for negative gate drive, and a high repetitive input voltage tolerance of  $\pm 20V$ .
- Fast turn-on/off speed for reduced cross-over losses.
- Low  $Q_g$  and simple gate drive for lowest driver consumption at high frequencies.
- Lowest  $V_F$  in off-state reverse conduction among all SiC and GaN FETs for low loss during dead-times.
- Low  $Q_{rr}$  for outstanding hard-switched bridge applications.
- High spike tolerance of 800V for enhanced reliability.

#### Benefits

- Enable very high conversion efficiencies.
- Enable higher frequency for compact power supplies.
- End-product cost & size savings due to reduced cooling requirements.
- Improved safety & reliability due to cooler operation temperature.

#### Applications

- Half-bridge buck/boost, totem-pole PFC circuits or inverter circuits.
- High-efficiency/High-frequency LLC or other soft-switching topologies.

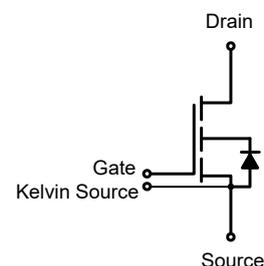


Top View



Bottom View

Source	1, 2, Tab
Kelvin Source	3
Gate	4
Drain	5, 6, 7, 8



Schematic Symbol

Key Performance Parameters	
$V_{DSS}$ (V)	650
$V_{DSS(PK)}$ , nonrepetitive (V) <sup>a)</sup>	800
$V_{DSS(PK)}$ , repetitive (V) <sup>b)</sup>	750
$R_{DS(on)}$ , typ (m $\Omega$ ) <sup>c)</sup>	92
$Q_{oss}$ (nC)	55.6
$Q_g$ (nC)	14.4

<sup>a)</sup> Duty < 1%, spike duration < 30 $\mu$ s, nonrepetitive

<sup>b)</sup> Duty < 1%, spike duration < 30 $\mu$ s, repetitive

<sup>c)</sup> Dynamic on-resistance

Part Number & Package Information		
Part #	Package	Package Base
TP65H070G4LSGB-TR-CN	DFN 8x8 (mm)	Source

## 2. Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value
$V_{DSS}$ (V)	Drain-source maximum voltage ( $T_J = -55^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	650
$V_{DSS(PK)}$ , nonrepetitive (V)	Drain-source maximum peak voltage, nonrepetitive <sup>a)</sup>	800
$V_{DSS(PK)}$ , repetitive (V)	Drain-source maximum peak voltage, repetitive <sup>a)</sup>	750
$V_{GSS}$ (V)	Gate-source maximum voltage	$\pm 20$
$P_D$ (W)	Maximum power dissipation ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	65.8
$I_{DS}$ (A)	Maximum continuous drain current ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	18.9
	Maximum continuous drain current ( $T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	12
$I_{DS}$ (pulse) (A)	Maximum pulse drain current ( $T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) <sup>b)</sup>	95
$T_J$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Operating junction temperature	-55 to +150
$T_S$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Storage temperature	-55 to +150
$T_{sold}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Reflow soldering temperature <sup>c)</sup>	260

<sup>a)</sup> Duty cycle < 1%, spike duration < 30 $\mu\text{s}$

<sup>b)</sup> Pulse width = 10 $\mu\text{s}$

<sup>c)</sup> Reflow MSL3

## 3. Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.
$R_{\theta JC}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	1.9
$R_{\theta JA}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>a)</sup>	50

<sup>a)</sup> Soldered on a PCB of 6cm<sup>2</sup> metal area and 70 $\mu\text{m}$  thickness

**4. Device Characteristics**  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
$V_{DSS}$	Drain-source maximum voltage	650	-	-	V	$V_{GS} = 0V$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate threshold voltage	3.2	3.65	4.1	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_D = 1.8mA$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-source on resistance <sup>a)</sup>	-	92	110	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V$ , $I_D = 12A$
		-	184	-	$m\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 10V$ , $I_D = 12A$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-source leakage current	-	2.5	25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 650V$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$
		-	5	-	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 650V$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-source leakage current	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20V$
		-	-	-100	nA	$V_{GS} = -20V$
$C_{iss}$	Input capacitance	-	818	-	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 400V$ , $f = 500kHz$
$C_{oss}$	Output capacitance	-	53	-	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 400V$ , $f = 500kHz$
$C_{rss}$	Reverse transfer capacitance	-	3.6	-	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 400V$ , $f = 500kHz$
$C_{o(er)}$	Equivalent output capacitance (energy related)	-	78	-	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 0V$ to 400V
$C_{o(tr)}$	Equivalent output capacitance (time related)	-	139	-	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 0V$ to 400V
$Q_g$	Gate charge total	-	14.4	-	nC	$V_{DS} = 400V$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$ to 10V, $I_D = 12A$
$Q_{gs}$	Gate to source charge	-	4.7	-	nC	
$Q_{gd}$	Gate to drain charge	-	5.2	-	nC	
$Q_{oss}$	Output charge	-	55.6	-	nC	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{DS} = 0V$ to 400V
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	-	23	-	ns	$V_{DS} = 400V$ , $V_{GS} = 0V$ to 12V, $I_D = 13A$ , $R_G = 36\Omega$ , $Z_{FB} = 120\Omega$ @100MHz, see Figure 13
$t_r$	Rise time	-	7.1	-	ns	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time	-	58	-	ns	
$t_f$	Fall time	-	7.5	-	ns	

<sup>a)</sup> Dynamic on-resistance

**Reverse Device Characteristics,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless specified**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
$I_S$	Reverse current	-	-	12	A	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$ , $\leq 25\%$ duty cycle
$I_{S(pulse)}$	Reverse pulse current	-	-	35	A	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $V_{SD} = 6V$ , pulse width $\leq 10\mu s$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{SD}$	Reverse voltage <sup>a)</sup>	-	1.7	-	V	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $I_S = 12A$
		-	1.4	-	V	$V_{GS} = 0V$ , $I_S = 8A$
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	-	17.9	-	ns	$I_S = 13A$ , $V_{DD} = 400V$ , $di/dt = 1000A/\mu s$
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse recovery charge <sup>b)</sup>	-	<2.5	-	nC	

<sup>a)</sup> Including the effect of dynamic on-resistance

<sup>b)</sup> Excluding  $Q_{oss}$

5. Typical Characteristics ( $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless specified)

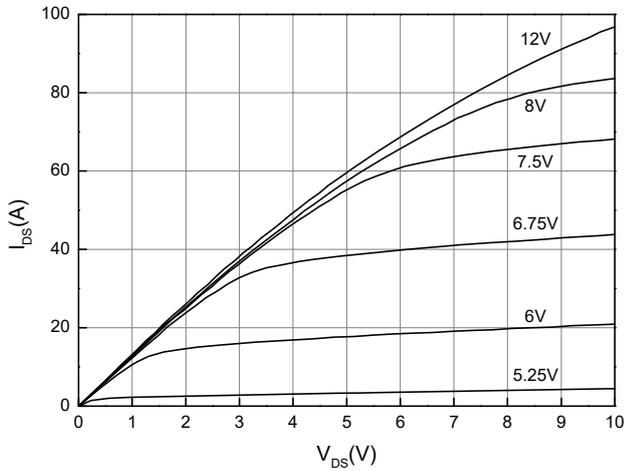


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
(Parameter:  $V_{GS}$ )

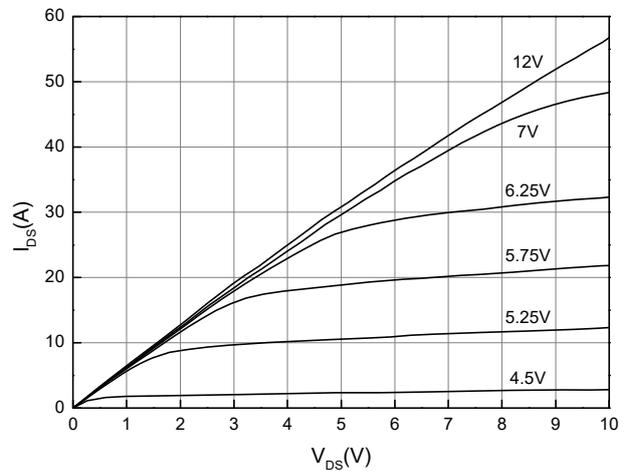


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$   
(Parameter:  $V_{GS}$ )

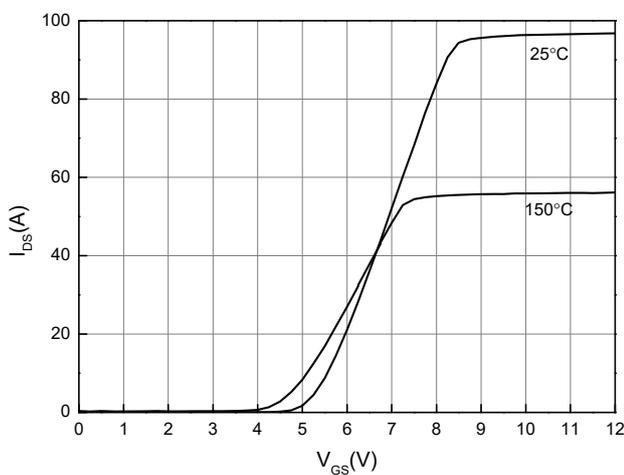


Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics  
( $V_{DS} = 10\text{V}$ , Parameter:  $T_J$ )

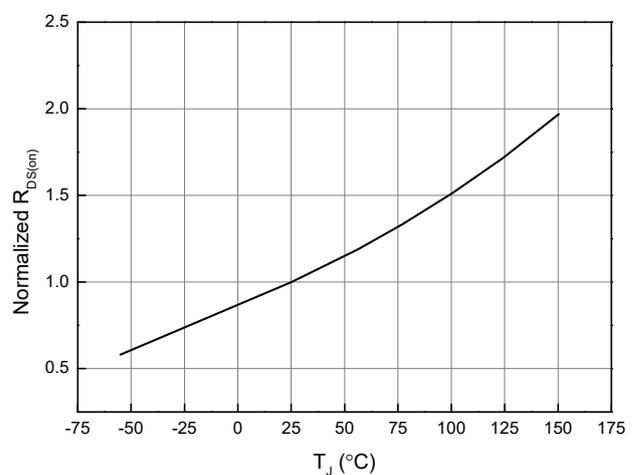


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance  
( $I_D = 12\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$ )

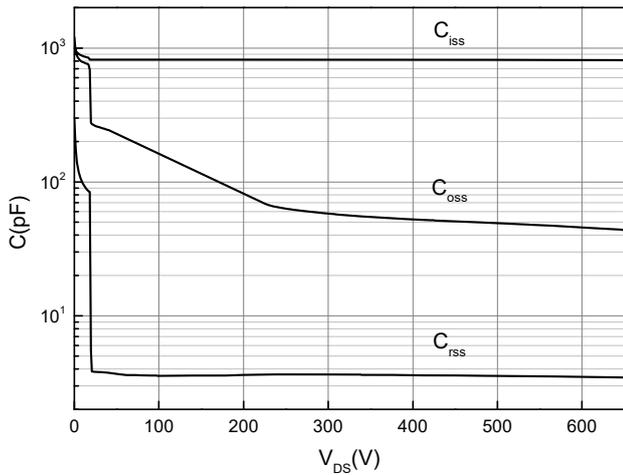


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance  
( $V_{GS} = 0V, f = 500kHz$ )

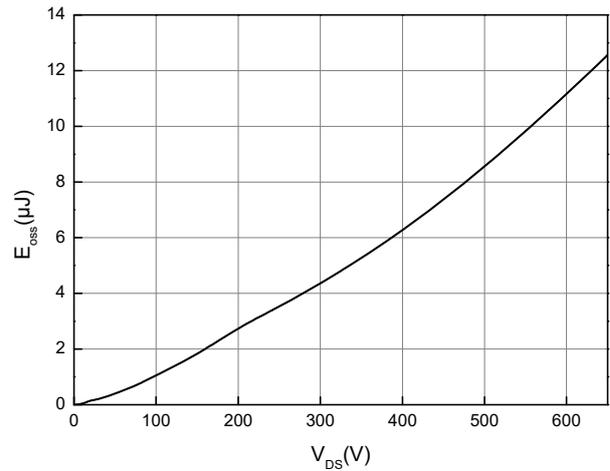


Figure 6. Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy

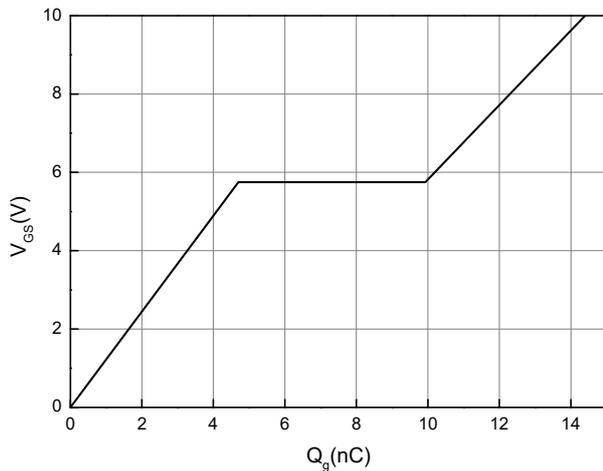


Figure 7. Typical Gate Charge  
( $I_{DS} = 12A, V_{DS} = 400V$ )

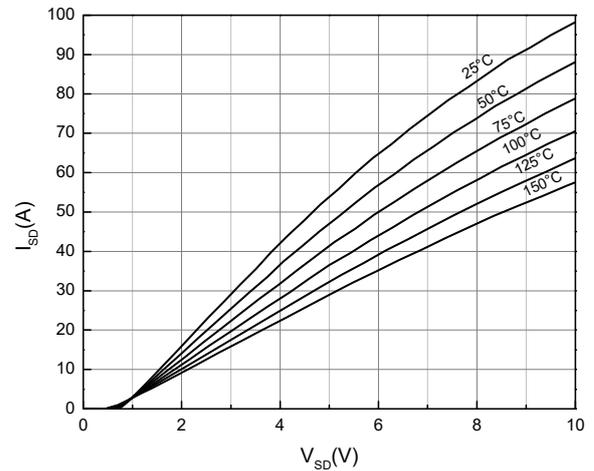


Figure 8. Reverse Conduction Characteristics  
( $-20V \leq V_{GS} \leq 0V, \text{Parameter: } T_J$ )

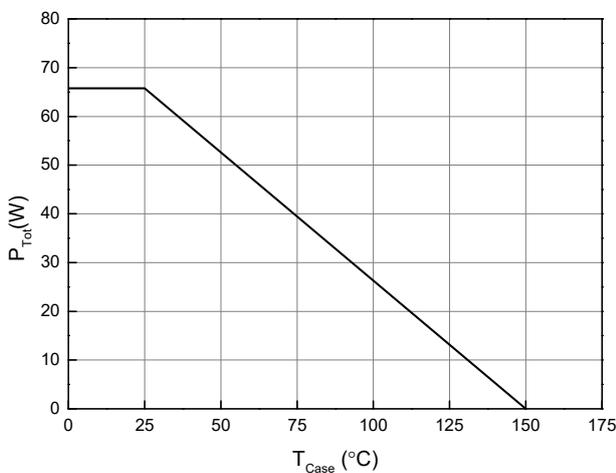


Figure 9. Power Dissipation

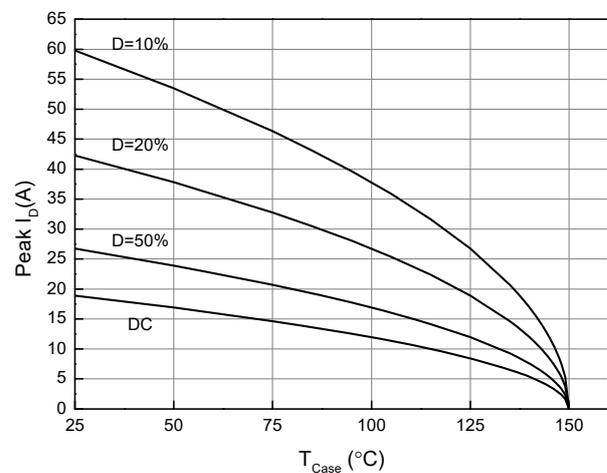


Figure 10. Current Derating  
(Pulse Width  $\leq 10\mu s, V_{GS} \geq 10V$ )

## 6. Design Considerations

The fast switching of GaN device 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.

DO	DO NOT
Place gate driver close to the GaN device and separate input traces from output traces	Use long gate drive traces, long lead length and route the output traces next to the input
Use gate ferrite bead and dc-link RC snubber	Use close-by decoupling capacitor without series resistor
Minimize trace length of the PCB layout for both drive loop and power loop	Use a traditional differential voltage probe for $V_{gs}$ of high side device

## 7. Circuit Implementation

### Half-bridge Schematic

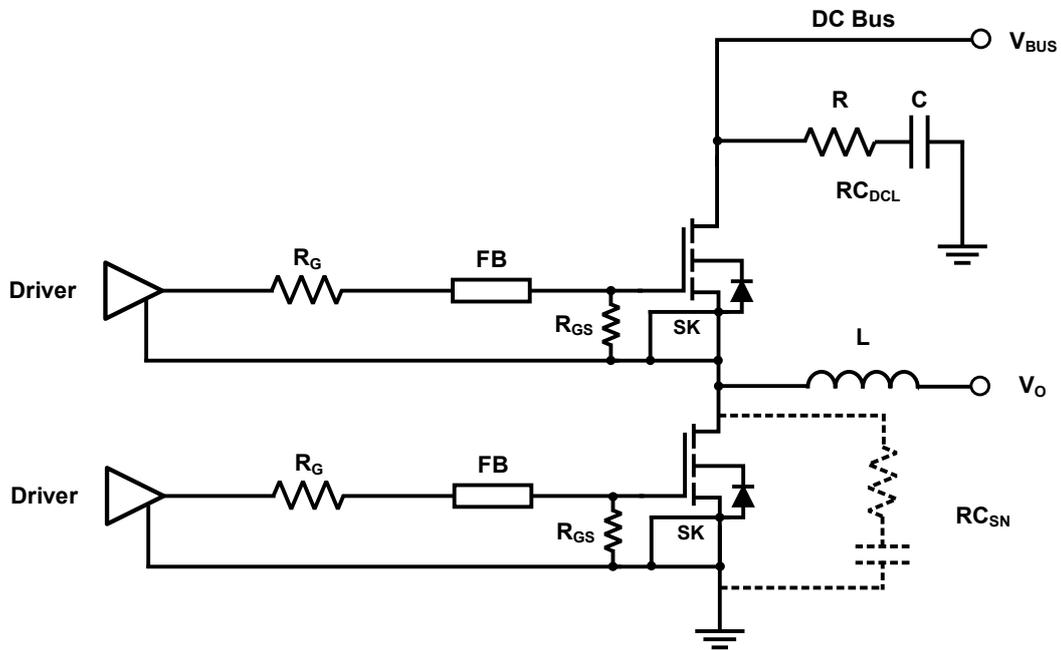


Figure 13. Simplified half-bridge schematic

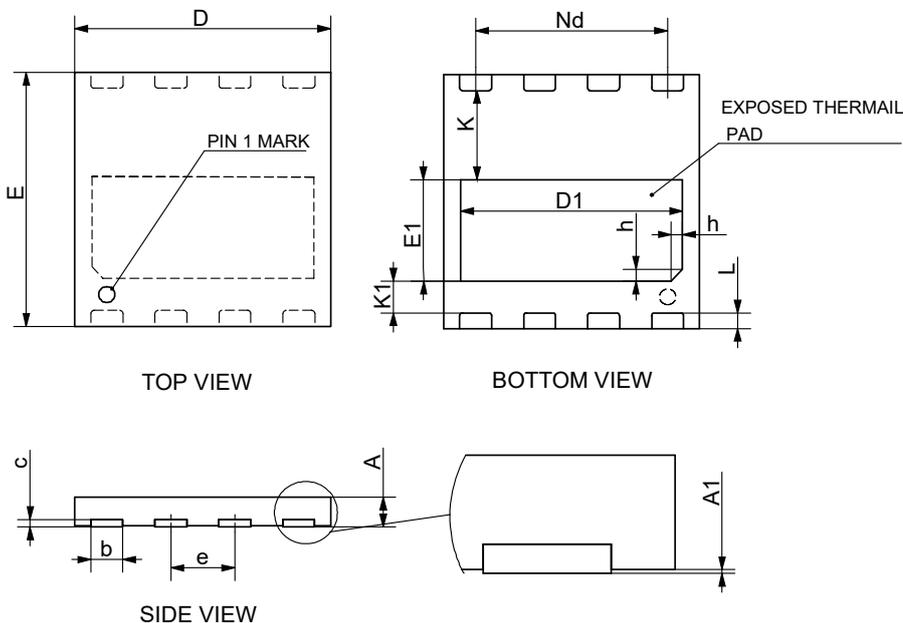
Recommended gate drive: (0V, 10-12V) with  $R_G = 36\Omega$  <sup>a)</sup>

Gate Ferrite Bead (FB) <sup>b)</sup>	Required DC Link RC Snubber ( $RC_{DCL}$ ) <sup>c)</sup>	Recommended Switching Node RC Snubber ( $RC_{SN}$ )
100-330 $\Omega$ @100MHz	$(10nF+10\Omega) \times 2$	Not necessary, see note <b>d</b> and <b>e</b> below

Notes:

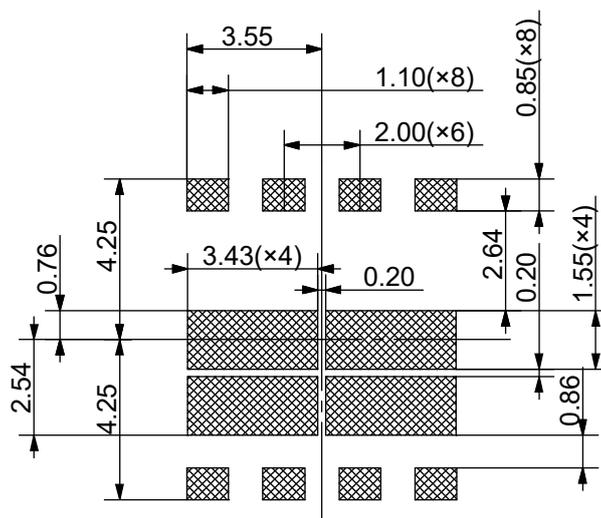
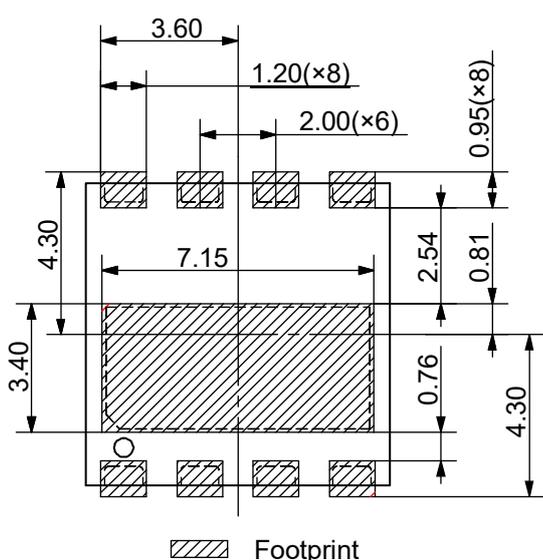
- <sup>a)</sup> For bridge topologies only.  $R_G$  could be smaller in single ended topologies.
- <sup>b)</sup> Examples of material selection: MPZ2012S\*\*\*AT000(TDK), BLM21PG\*\*\*SZ1D(Murata).
- <sup>c)</sup>  $RC_{DCL}$  should be placed as close as possible to the drain pin. Other decoupling capacitors should be located away from the  $RC_{DCL}$ .
- <sup>d)</sup>  $RC_{SN}$  is needed only if  $R_G$  is smaller than recommendations.
- <sup>e)</sup> If required, please use 15 $\Omega$ +68pF.
- <sup>f)</sup> The typical value of  $R_{GS}$  is 10k $\Omega$ .

### 8. Package Dimensions



DIM.	Millimeters		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	1.05	1.10	1.15
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
b	0.90	1.00	1.10
c	-	0.20	-
D	7.90	8.00	8.10
D1	6.85	6.95	7.05
E	7.90	8.00	8.10
E1	3.10	3.20	3.30
e	2.00 BSC		
Nd	6.00 BSC		
h	0.15	0.25	0.35
K	2.70	2.80	2.90
K1	0.90	1.00	1.10
L	0.40	0.50	0.60
DFN 8x8 (TP65H070G4LSGB-TR-CN)			
Date:2022.5		Rev. 01	
Lead finish: Sn Plating			

### 9. Recommended PCB Land Pattern



Recommended stencil apertures  
(Based on stencil thickness of 0.130 mm)

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