

## **SiC JFET Division**

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**CASE** 











## Silicon Carbide (SiC) Cascode JFET -EliteSiC, Power N-Channel, TO-247-3L, 750 V, 18 mohm

Rev. B, January 2025

#### Description

The UJ4C075018K3S is a 750V,  $18m\Omega$  G4 SiC FET. It is based on a unique 'cascode' circuit configuration, in which a normally-on SiC JFET is co-packaged with a Si MOSFET to produce a normally-off SiC FET device. The device's standard gate-drive characteristics allows for a true "drop-in replacement" to Si IGBTs, Si FETs, SiC MOSFETs or Si superjunction devices. Available in the TO-247-3L package, this device exhibits ultra-low gate charge and exceptional reverse recovery characteristics, making it ideal for switching inductive loads and any application requiring standard gate drive.

#### **Features**

- On-resistance  $R_{DS(on)}$ :  $18m\Omega$  (typ)
- Operating temperature: 175°C (max)
- Excellent reverse recovery: Q<sub>rr</sub> = 102nC
- ◆ Low body diode V<sub>FSD</sub>: 1.14V
- ◆ Low gate charge: Q<sub>G</sub> = 37.8nC
- Threshold voltage V<sub>G(th)</sub>: 4.8V (typ) allowing 0 to 15V drive
- Low intrinsic capacitance
- ESD protected, HBM class 2
- AECQ Qualified

1 2 3	G (1)	S(3)

DATASHEET

UJ4C075018K3S

Part Number	Package	Marking
UJ4C075018K3S	TO-247-3L	UJ4C075018K3S









**CASE** 

D(2)

#### **Typical applications**

- EV charging
- PV inverters
- Switch mode power supplies
- Power factor correction modules
- Motor drives
- Induction heating













## **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Units
Drain-source voltage	$V_{DS}$		750	V
Gate-source voltage	$V_{GS}$	DC	-20 to +20	V
Continuous drain current <sup>1</sup>	ı	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	81	Α
	I <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	60	Α
Pulsed drain current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>DM</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	205	Α
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>3</sup>	E <sub>AS</sub>	L=15mH, I <sub>AS</sub> =3.6A	97.2	mJ
Power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	385	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{J,max}$		175	°C
Operating and storage temperature	$T_J,T_STG$		-55 to 175	°C
Max. lead temperature for soldering, 1/8" from case for 5 seconds	TL		250	°C

- 1. Limited by  $T_{J,\text{max}}$
- 2. Pulse width  $t_p$  limited by  $T_{J,max}$
- 3. Starting  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$

### **Thermal Characteristics**

Doromotor	Symbol	Test Conditions		Value	Linita	
Parameter	Symbol	rest Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	$R_{\theta JC}$			0.3	0.39	°C/W













## Electrical Characteristics (T<sub>J</sub> = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

## Typical Performance - Static

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
raiametei			Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Drain-source breakdown voltage	BV <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=1mA$	750			V
Total drain leakage current		V <sub>DS</sub> =750V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		1.3	125	- μΑ
	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =750V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =175°C		20		
Total gate leakage current	I <sub>GSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C, V <sub>GS</sub> =-20V / +20V		4.7	±20	μА
		$V_{GS}$ =12V, $I_{D}$ =20A, $T_{J}$ =25°C		18	23	
Drain-source on-resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		31		mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =20A, T <sub>J</sub> =175°C		41		
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{G(th)}$	$V_{DS}$ =5V, $I_{D}$ =10mA	4	4.8	6	V
Gate resistance	$R_{G}$	f=1MHz, open drain		4.5		Ω

## Typical Performance - Reverse Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
Parameter	Зуппон		Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Diode continuous forward current <sup>1</sup>	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C			81	Α
Diode pulse current <sup>2</sup>	$I_{S,pulse}$	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C			205	Α
Forward voltage	V <sub>FSD</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>F</sub> =20A, T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		1.14	1.46	V
		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>F</sub> =20A, T <sub>J</sub> =175°C		1.35		
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{S}$ =50A, $V_{GS}$ =-0V, $R_{G\_EXT}$ =50 $\Omega$		102		nC
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	di/dt=1300A/μs, Τ <sub>J</sub> =25°C		25		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{S}$ =50A, $V_{GS}$ =-0V, $R_{G\_EXT}$ =50 $\Omega$		109		nC
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	di/dt=1300A/μs, Τ <sub>J</sub> =150°C		27		ns













## Typical Performance - Dynamic

Danamatan	Damanatan Cambal Tast Can		Value			Units
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions -	Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =100V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		1422		
Output capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	f=100kHz		217		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$	1-100KH2		2		
Effective output capacitance, energy related	C <sub>oss(er)</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =0V to 400V, $V_{GS}$ =0V		150		pF
Effective output capacitance, time related	C <sub>oss(tr)</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =0V to 400V, $V_{GS}$ =0V		280		pF
C <sub>OSS</sub> stored energy	E <sub>oss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V		12		μЈ
Total gate charge	$Q_G$	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{D}$ =50A, $V_{GS}$ = 0V to 15V		37.8		nC
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{GD}$			8		
Gate-source charge	$Q_{GS}$			11.8		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			13		- ns
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Note 4, V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A,		56		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Gate Driver = 0V to +15V,		139		
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ = $1\Omega$ , Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ = $50\Omega$		21		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	Inductive Load,		615		μ
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub>		518		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	$= 0V, R_G = 50\Omega, T_J = 25$ °C		1133		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 4		13		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Note 4, V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A,		62		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Gate Driver = 0V to +15V,		147		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}=1\Omega$ , Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}=50\Omega$		22		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	Inductive Load,		670		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub>		573		μЈ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	$= 0V, R_G = 50\Omega, T_J = 150$ °C		1243		

<sup>4.</sup> Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 28.













## Typical Performance - Dynamic (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
Parameter	Symbol	rest Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 5,		13		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>			61		ns
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A, Gate Driver =0V to +15V,		33		- ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{G,EXT}=1\Omega$ , inductive Load,		17		
Turn-on energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub>		696		
Turn-off energy including $R_S$ energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	= 0V and $R_G = 1\Omega$ , RC snubber: $R_{S1}=10\Omega$ and		217		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	C <sub>S1</sub> =300pF,		913		μЈ
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		4		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			8		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 5, $V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{D}$ =50A, Gate Driver =0V to +15V, $R_{G,EXT}$ =1 $\Omega$ , inductive Load,		15		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>			64		ns
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>			36		
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			18		
Turn-on energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	FWD: same device with $V_{GS}$ = 0V and $R_G$ = $1\Omega$ , RC snubber: $R_{S1}$ = $10\Omega$ and $C_{S1}$ = $300$ pF, $T_J$ = $150$ °C		744		μЈ
Turn-off energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>			229		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>			973		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>			4		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			8		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 6,		14		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_D$ =50A, Gate		54		ns
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Driver =0V to +15V,		139		
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT} = 1\Omega$ ,		21		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ =50 $\Omega$ Inductive Load,		619		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	FWD: UJ3D06530TS		549		μJ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		1168		-
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 6,		14		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_D$ =50A, Gate		59		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Driver =0V to +15V,		140		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	Turn off R = 500		24		1
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	– Turn-off R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = $50Ω$ – Inductive Load,		665		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	FWD: UJ3D06530TS		611		- μJ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		1276		_

<sup>5.</sup> Measured with the chopper mode switching test circuit in Figure 30.

<sup>6.</sup> Measured with the chopper mode switching test circuit in Figure 29.





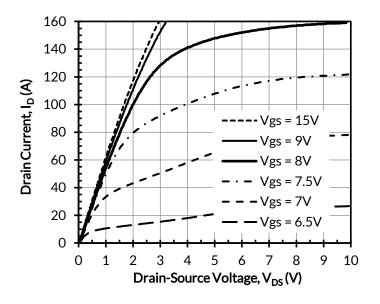








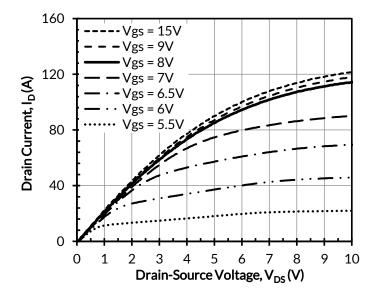
## **Typical Performance Diagrams**



160 120 Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) - Vgs = 15V Vgs = 9V80 Vgs = 8VVgs = 7V- Vgs = 6.5V 40 Vgs = 6V 0 0 1 2 3 5 10 Drain-Source Voltage, V<sub>DS</sub> (V)

Figure 1. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J$  = - 55°C, tp < 250 $\mu$ s

Figure 2. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J = 25$ °C,  $tp < 250\mu s$ 



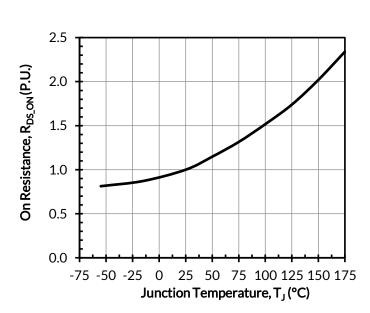


Figure 3. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J$  = 175°C, tp < 250 $\mu$ s

Figure 4. Normalized on-resistance vs. temperature at  $V_{GS}$  = 12V and  $I_{D}$  = 50A



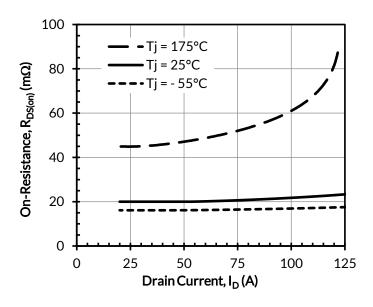








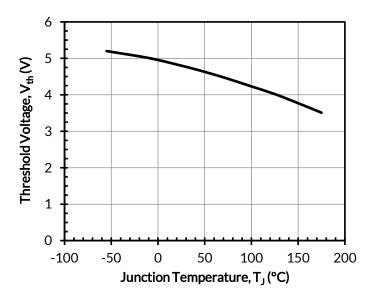




Tj = -55°C Tj = 25°C Tj = 175°C Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) Gate-Source Voltage,  $V_{GS}(V)$ 

Figure 5. Typical drain-source on-resistances at  $V_{GS}$  = 12V

Figure 6. Typical transfer characteristics at  $V_{DS}$  = 5V



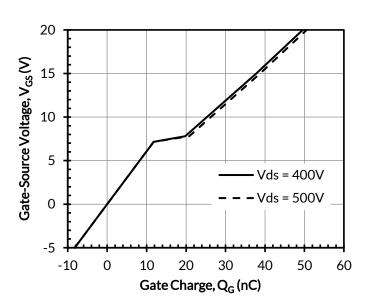


Figure 7. Threshold voltage vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 5V and  $I_{D}$  = 10mA

Figure 8. Typical gate charge at  $I_D = 50A$ 













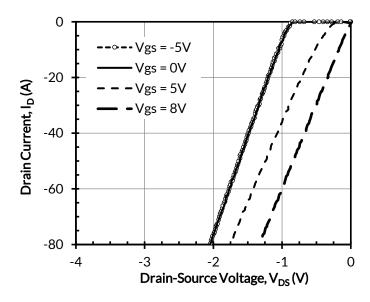


Figure 9. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J$  = -55°C

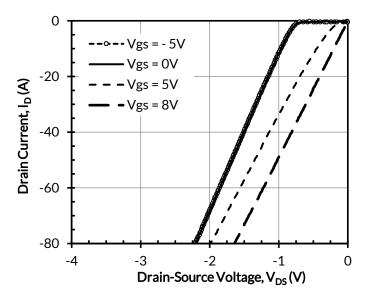


Figure 10. 3rd quadrant characteristics at T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C

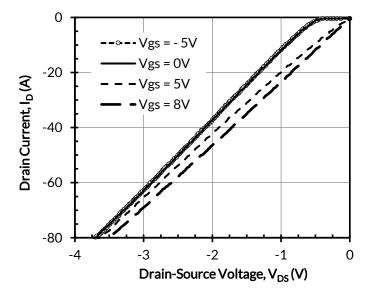


Figure 11. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 175$ °C

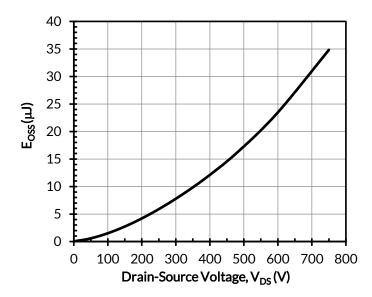


Figure 12. Typical stored energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS} = 0V$ 



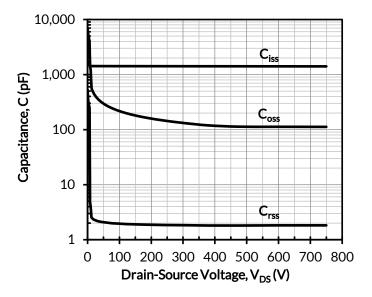












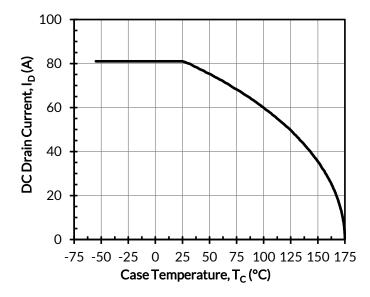
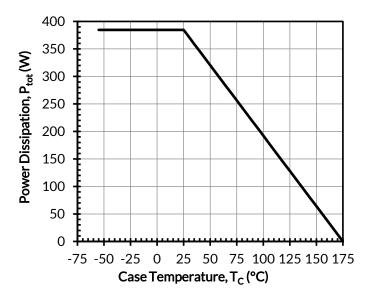


Figure 13. Typical capacitances at f = 100kHz and  $V_{GS} = 0V$ 

Figure 14. DC drain current derating



1 Thermal Impedance,  $Z_{\theta JC}$  (°C/W) 0.1 D = 0.5D = 0.3**-** D = 0.1 0.01 **-** D = 0.05 ···· D = 0.02 -D = 0.01Single Pulse 0.001 1.E-06 1.E-05 1.E-04 1.E-03 1.E-02 1.E-01 Pulse Time, t<sub>p</sub> (s)

Figure 15. Total power dissipation

Figure 16. Maximum transient thermal impedance













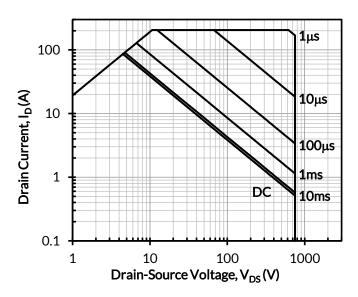


Figure 17. Safe operation area at  $T_C$  = 25°C, D = 0, Parameter  $t_D$ 

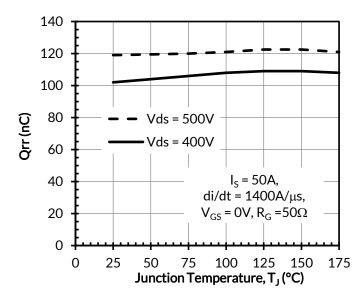


Figure 18. Reverse recovery charge Qrr vs. junction temperature

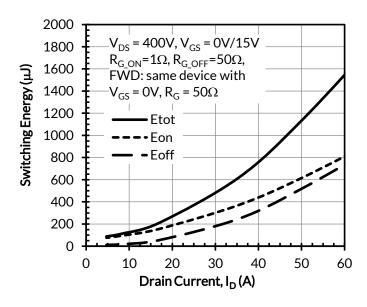


Figure 19. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $V_{DS}$  = 400V and  $T_J$  = 25°C

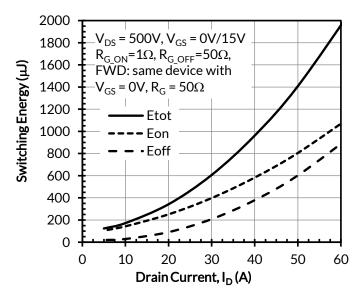


Figure 20. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $V_{DS}$  = 500V and  $T_J$  = 25°C



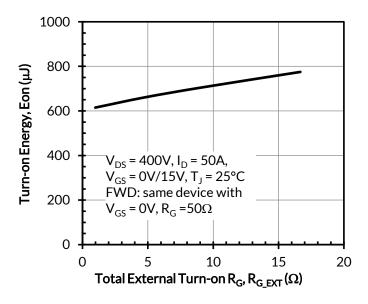












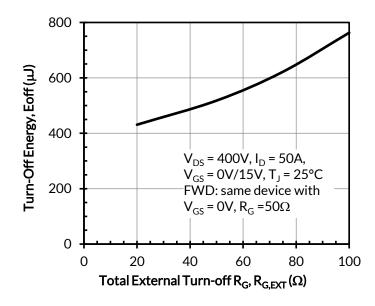
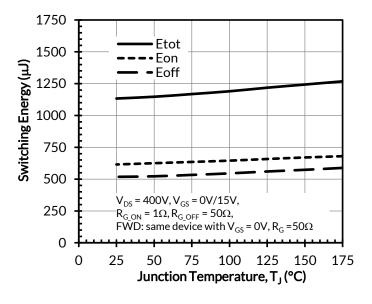


Figure 21. Clamped inductive switching turn-on energy vs.  $R_{G,EXT\_ON}$ 

Figure 22. Clamped inductive switching turn-off energy vs.  $R_{\text{G,EXT\_OFF}}$ 



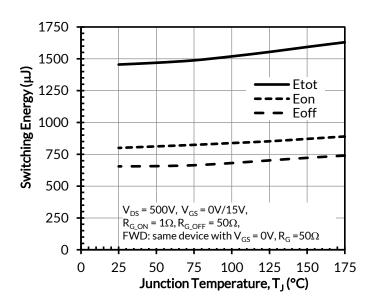


Figure 23. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  =400V and  $I_{D}$  = 50A

Figure 24. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 500V and  $I_D$  = 50A



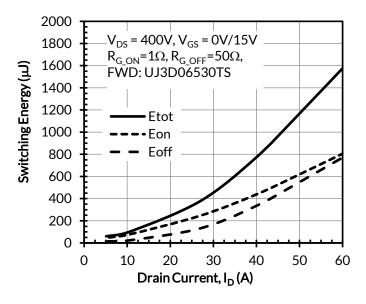












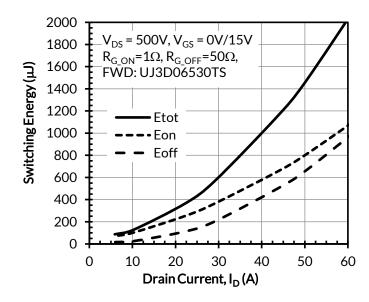
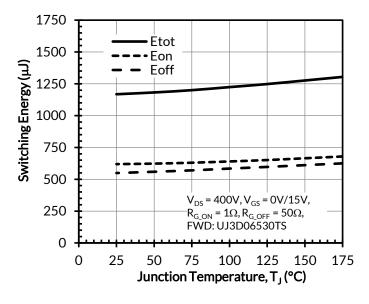


Figure 24. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $V_{DS}$  = 400V and  $T_J$  = 25°C

Figure 25. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $V_{DS} = 500V$  and  $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ 



1750 1500 Switching Energy (μJ) Etot 1250 • Eon Eoff 1000 750 500  $V_{DS} = 500V, V_{GS} = 0V/15V,$  $R_{G ON} = 1\Omega, R_{G OFF} = 50\Omega,$ 250 FWD: UJ3D06530TS 0 25 0 50 75 100 125 150 175 Junction Temperature, T<sub>J</sub> (°C)

Figure 26. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  =400V and  $I_{D}$  = 50A

Figure 27. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 500V and  $I_{D}$  = 50A













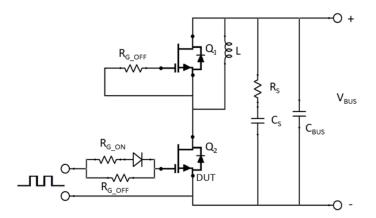


Figure 28. Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit. Note, a bus RC snubber ( $R_S$  =  $2.5\Omega$ ,  $C_S$ =100nF) is used to reduce the power loop high frequency oscillations.

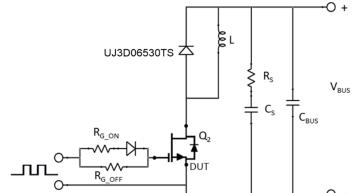


Figure 29. Schematic of the chopper mode switching test circuit. Note, a bus RC snubber ( $R_S$  = 2.5 $\Omega$ ,  $C_S$ =100nF) is used to reduce the power loop high frequency oscillations.

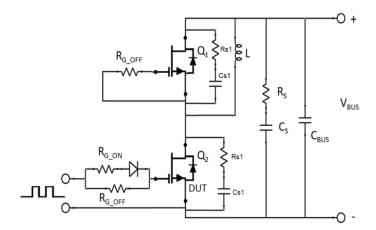


Figure 30. Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit with device RC snubbers ( $R_{s1}$  = 10 $\Omega$ ,  $C_{s1}$  = 300pF) and a bus RC snubber ( $R_{S}$  = 2.5 $\Omega$ ,  $C_{S}$ =100nF).













#### **Applications Information**

SiC FETs are enhancement-mode power switches formed by a high-voltage SiC depletion-mode JFET and a low-voltage silicon MOSFET connected in series. The silicon MOSFET serves as the control unit while the SiC JFET provides high voltage blocking in the off state. This combination of devices in a single package provides compatibility with standard gate drivers and offers superior performance in terms of low on-resistance ( $R_{DS(on)}$ ), output capacitance ( $C_{oss}$ ), gate charge ( $Q_G$ ), and reverse recovery charge ( $Q_{rr}$ ) leading to low conduction and switching losses. The SiC FETs also provide excellent reverse conduction capability eliminating the need for an external anti-parallel diode.

Like other high performance power switches, proper PCB layout design to minimize circuit parasitics is strongly recommended due to the high dv/dt and di/dt rates. An external gate resistor is recommended when the FET is working in the diode mode in order to achieve the optimum reverse recovery performance. For more information on SiC FET operation, see www.unitedsic.com.

A snubber circuit with a small  $R_{(G)}$ , or gate resistor, provides better EMI suppression with higher efficiency compared to using a high  $R_{(G)}$  value. There is no extra gate delay time when using the snubber circuitry, and a small  $R_{(G)}$  will better control both the turn-off  $V_{(DS)}$  peak spike and ringing duration, while a high  $R_{(G)}$  will damp the peak spike but result in a longer delay time. In addition, the total switching loss when using a snubber circuit is less than using high  $R_{(G)}$ , while greatly reducing  $E_{(OFF)}$  from mid-to-full load range with only a small increase in  $E_{(ON)}$ . Efficiency will therefore improve with higher load current. For more information on how a snubber circuit will improve overall system performance, visit the UnitedSiC website at www.unitedsic.com

#### Disclaimer

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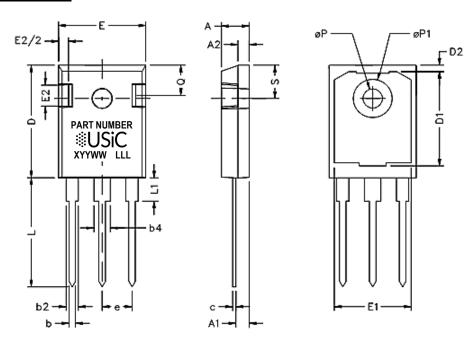
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# TO-247-3L PACKAGE OUTLINE, PART MARKING AND TUBE SPECIFICATIONS

## **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

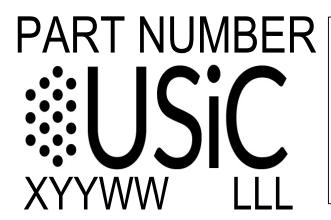


SYM	INC	HES	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.185	0.209	4.699	5.309	
A1	0.087	0.102	2.21	2.61	
A2	0.059	0.098	1.499	2.489	
b	0.039	0.055	0.991	1.397	
b2	0.065	0.094	1.651	2.388	
b4	0.102	0.135	2.591	3.429	
С	0.015	0.035	0.381	0.889	
D	0.819	0.845	20.803	21.463	
D1	0.515	-	13.081	-	
D2	0.02	0.053	0.508	1.346	
E	0.61	0.64	15.494	16.256	
е	0.214	4 BSC	5.44 BSC		
E1	0.53	-	13.462	-	
E2	0.135	0.157	3.429	3.988	
L	0.78	0.8	19.812	20.32	
L1	ı	0.177	ī	4.496	
ØΡ	0.14	0.144	3.556	3.658	
ØP1	0.278	0.291	7.061	7.391	
Q	0.212	0.244	5.385	6.198	
S	0.243	3 BSC	6.17	BSC	



# TO-247-3L PACKAGE OUTLINE, PART MARKING AND TUBE SPECIFICATIONS

#### **PART MARKING**



PART NUMBER = REFER TO
DS PN DECODER FOR DETAILS

X = ASSEMBLY SITE

YY = YEAR

WW = WORK WEEK

LLL = LOT ID

#### **PACKING TYPE**

**ANTI-STATIC TUBE** 

**QUANTITY /TUBE: 30 UNITS** 

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