

# Silicon Carbide (SiC) Cascode JFET – EliteSiC, Power N-Channel, TO247-4, 750 V, 58 mohm

## UJ4C075060K4S

### Description

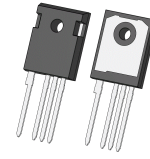
The UJ4C075060K4S is a 750 V, 58 mΩ G4 SiC FET. It is based on unique ‘cascode’ circuit configuration, in which a normally-on SiC JFET is co-packaged with a Si MOSFET to produce a normally-off SiC FET device. The device’s standard gate-drive characteristics allows for a true “drop-in replacement” to Si IGBTs, Si FETs, SiC MOSFETs or Si superjunction devices. Available in the TO247-4 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  $R_{DS(on)}$ : 58 mΩ (typ)
- Operating Temperature: 175 °C (max)
- Excellent Reverse Recovery:  $Q_{rr} = 52$  nC
- Low Body Diode  $V_{FSD}$ : 1.31 V
- Low Gate Charge:  $Q_G = 37.8$  nC
- Threshold Voltage  $V_{G(th)}$ : 4.8 V (typ) Allowing 0 to 15 V Drive
- Low Intrinsic Capacitance
- ESD Protected: HBM Class 2
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free and is RoHS Compliant

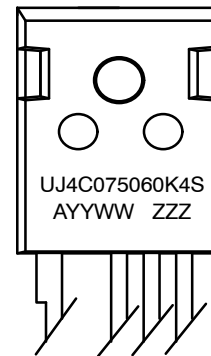
### Typical Applications

- EV Charging
- PV Inverters
- Switch Mode Power Supplies
- Power Factor Correction Modules
- Motor Drives
- Induction Heating



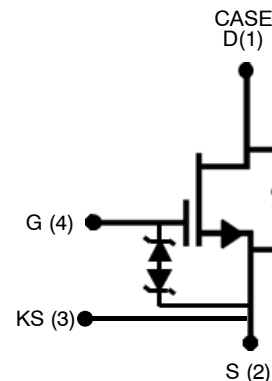
TO247-4  
CASE 340AN

### MARKING DIAGRAM



UJ4C075060K4S	= Specific Device Number
A	= Assembly Location
YY	= Year
WW	= Work Week
ZZZ	= Lot ID

### PIN CONNECTIONS



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 10 of this data sheet.

# UJ4C075060K4S

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
$V_{DS}$	Drain-Source Voltage		750	V
$V_{GS}$	Gate-Source Voltage	DC	-20 to +20	V
		AC ( $f > 1$ Hz)	-25 to +25	V
$I_D$	Continuous Drain Current (Note 1)	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	28	A
		$T_C = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	20.6	A
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed Drain Current (Note 2)	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	62	A
$E_{AS}$	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy (Note 3)	$L = 15\text{ mH}$ , $I_{AS} = 1.8\text{ A}$	24.3	mJ
$P_{tot}$	Power Dissipation	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	155	W
$T_{J,max}$	Maximum Junction Temperature		175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_J, T_{STG}$	Operating and Storage Temperature		-55 to 175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_L$	Max. Lead Temperature for Soldering, 1/8" from Case for 5 Seconds		250	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

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

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case		-	0.75	0.97	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_J = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – STATIC

$BV_{DS}$	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 1\text{ mA}$	750	-	-	V
$I_{DSS}$	Total Drain Leakage Current	$V_{DS} = 750\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	0.7	40	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS} = 750\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	15	-	
$I_{GSS}$	Total Gate Leakage Current	$V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{GS} = -20\text{ V} / +20\text{ V}$	-	4.7	$\pm 20$	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-Source On-resistance	$V_{GS} = 12\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 20\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	58	74	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$T_J = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	106	-	
		$T_J = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	147	-	
$V_{G(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 10\text{ mA}$	4	4.8	6	V
$R_G$	Gate Resistance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , open drain	-	4.5	-	$\Omega$

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – REVERSE DIODE

$I_S$	Diode Continuous Forward Current (Note 1)	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	28	A
$I_{S,pulse}$	Diode Pulse Current (Note 2)	$T_C = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	-	62	A
$V_{FSD}$	Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_S = 10\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.31	1.75	V
		$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_S = 10\text{ A}$ , $T_J = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.8	-	
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_S = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_{G,EXT} = 20\text{ }\Omega$ , $di/dt = 1060\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	52	-	nC
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time		-	16	-	ns
$Q_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Charge	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_S = 20\text{ A}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_{G,EXT} = 20\text{ }\Omega$ , $di/dt = 1060\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $T_J = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	58	-	nC
$t_{rr}$	Reverse Recovery Time		-	19	-	ns

# UJ4C075060K4S

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>J</sub> = +25 °C unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC</b>						
C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>DS</sub> = 100 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, f = 100 kHz	–	1422	–	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance		–	68	–	
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		–	2.7	–	
C <sub>oss(er)</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related	V <sub>DS</sub> = 0 V to 400 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	–	50	–	pF
C <sub>oss(tr)</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related		–	94	–	pF
E <sub>oss</sub>	C <sub>oss</sub> Stored Energy	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	–	4	–	μJ
Q <sub>G</sub>	Total Gate Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V to 15 V	–	37.8	–	nC
Q <sub>GD</sub>	Gate-Drain Charge		–	8	–	
Q <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-Source Charge		–	11.8	–	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 4 V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V, Turn-on R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 1 Ω, Turn-off R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 20 Ω, Inductive Load, FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V and R <sub>G</sub> = 20 Ω, T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	–	12	–	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		–	19	–	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		–	78	–	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		–	12	–	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy		–	126	–	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy		–	37	–	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		–	163	–	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 4 V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V, Turn-on R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 1 Ω, Turn-off R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 20 Ω, Inductive Load, FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V and R <sub>G</sub> = 20 Ω, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	–	12	–	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		–	21	–	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		–	83	–	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		–	14	–	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy		–	151	–	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy		–	50	–	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		–	201	–	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 5 V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V, R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 1 Ω, Inductive Load, FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V and R <sub>G</sub> = 1 Ω, RC snubber: R <sub>S1</sub> = 10 Ω and C <sub>S1</sub> = 95 pF, T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	–	12	–	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		–	22	–	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		–	31	–	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		–	9	–	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		–	142	–	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		–	17	–	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		–	159	–	
E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-on		–	0.7	–	
E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-off		–	1	–	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 5 V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 20 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V, R <sub>G,EXT</sub> = 1 Ω, Inductive Load, FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V and R <sub>G</sub> = 1 Ω, RC snubber: R <sub>S1</sub> = 10 Ω and C <sub>S1</sub> = 95 pF, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	–	12	–	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		–	25	–	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		–	35	–	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		–	9	–	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		–	153	–	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		–	18	–	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		–	171	–	
E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-on		–	0.7	–	
E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-off		–	1	–	

# UJ4C075060K4S

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_J = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC</b>						
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 6 $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 20\text{ A}$ , Gate Driver = $0\text{ V}$ , to $+15\text{ V}$ , Turn-on $R_{G,EXT} = 1\text{ }\Omega$ , Turn-off $R_{G,EXT} = 20\text{ }\Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: UJ3D06510TS $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	12	–	ns
$t_r$	Rise Time		–	18	–	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time		–	78	–	
$t_f$	Fall Time		–	12	–	
$E_{ON}$	Turn-on Energy		–	90	–	$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{OFF}$	Turn-off Energy		–	37	–	
$E_{TOTAL}$	Total Switching Energy		–	127	–	
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 6 $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_D = 20\text{ A}$ , Gate Driver = $0\text{ V}$ , to $+15\text{ V}$ , Turn-on $R_{G,EXT} = 1\text{ }\Omega$ , Turn-off $R_{G,EXT} = 20\text{ }\Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: UJ3D06510TS $T_J = 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	12	–	ns
$t_r$	Rise Time		–	19	–	
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time		–	84	–	
$t_f$	Fall Time		–	15	–	
$E_{ON}$	Turn-on Energy		–	104	–	$\mu\text{J}$
$E_{OFF}$	Turn-off		–	49	–	
$E_{TOTAL}$	Total Switching Energy		–	153	–	

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

4. Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 29.
5. Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 31.
6. Measured with the chopper mode switching test circuit in Figure 30.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS

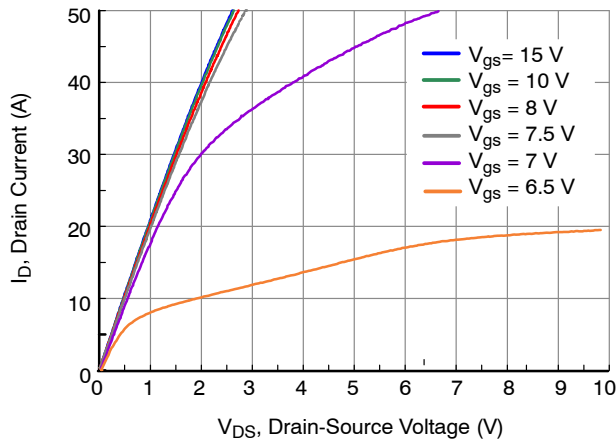


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J = -55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

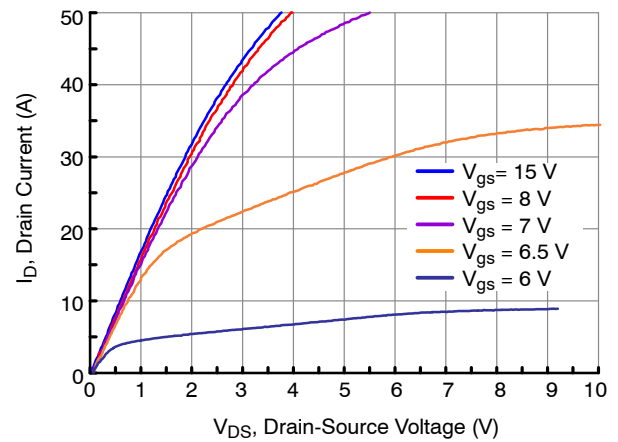


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

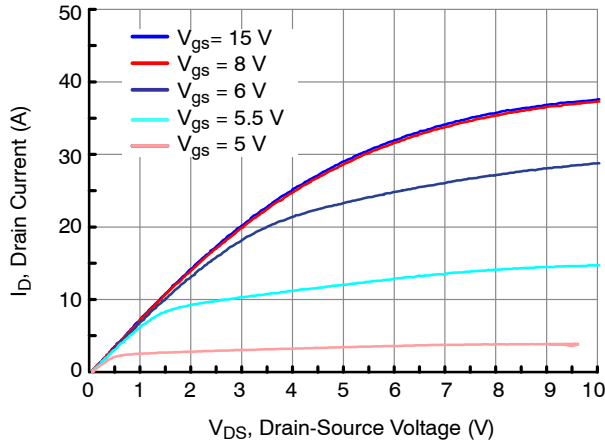


Figure 3. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J = 175\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

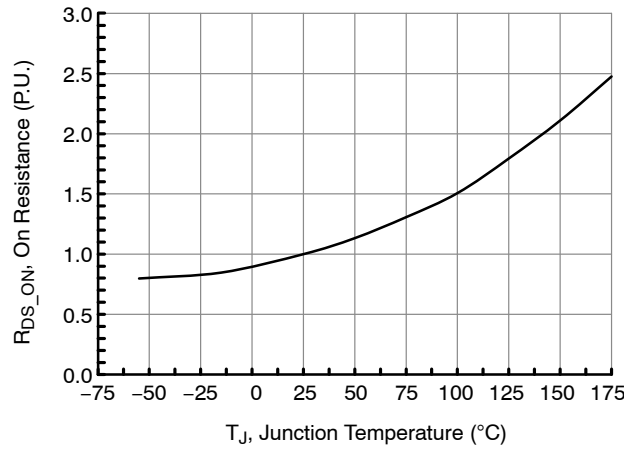


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature at  $V_{GS} = 12\text{ V}$  and  $I_D = 20\text{ A}$

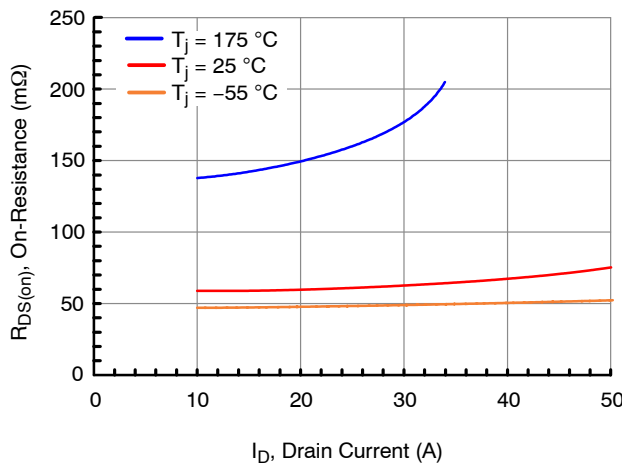


Figure 5. Typical Drain-Source On-Resistances at  $V_{GS} = 12\text{ V}$

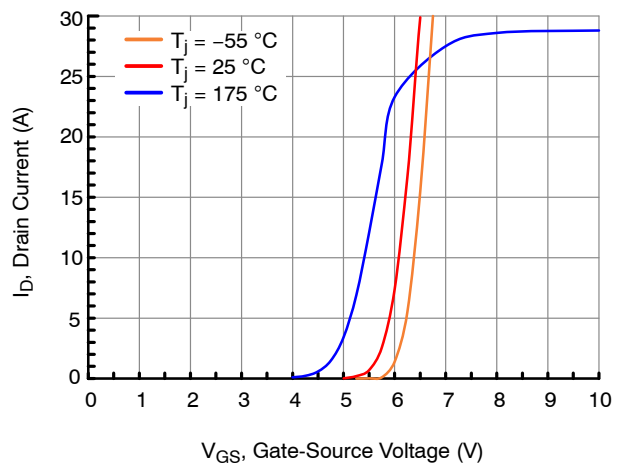


Figure 6. Typical Transfer Characteristics at  $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS (continued)

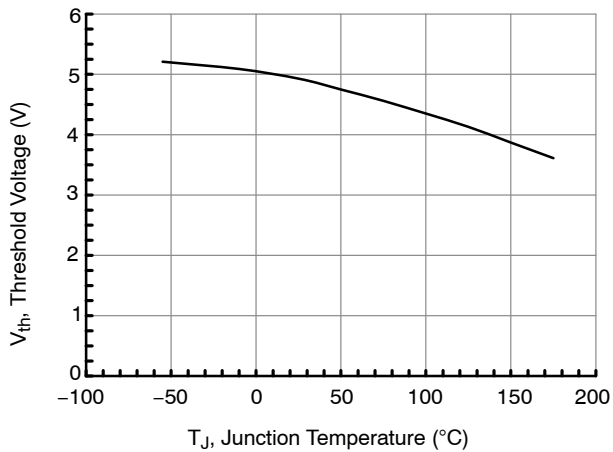


Figure 7. Threshold Voltage vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS} = 5\text{ V}$  and  $I_D = 10\text{ mA}$

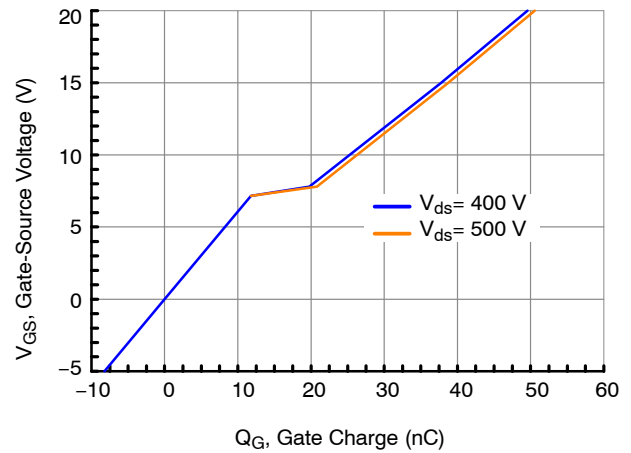


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge at  $I_D = 20\text{ A}$

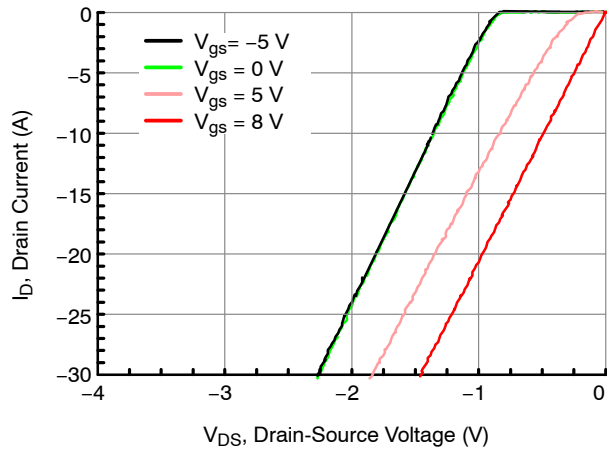


Figure 9. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristics at  $T_J = -55\text{ °C}$

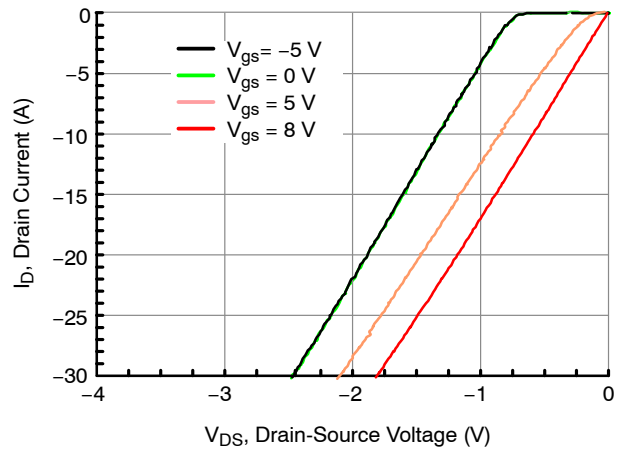


Figure 10. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristics at  $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$

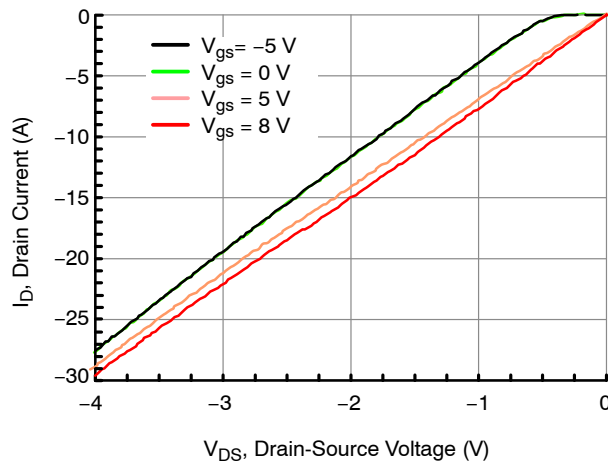


Figure 11. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristics at  $T_J = 175\text{ °C}$

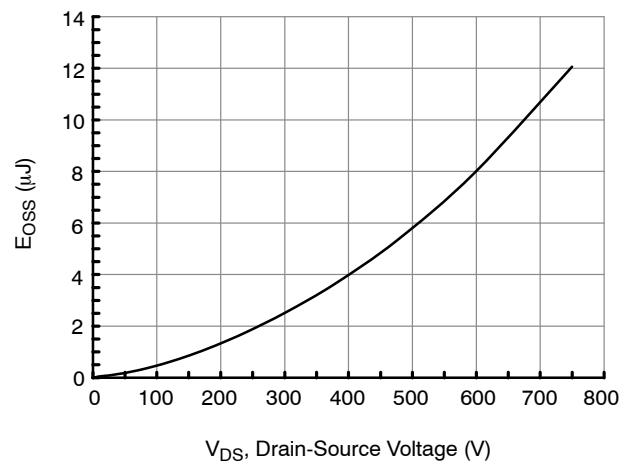


Figure 12. Typical Stored Energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS (continued)

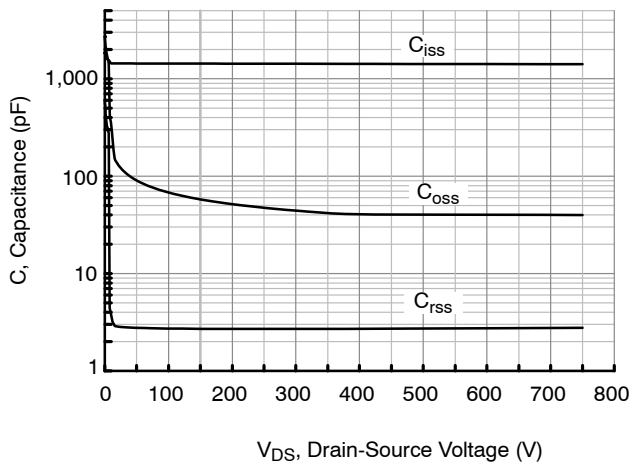


Figure 13. Typical Capacitances at  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$  and  $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$

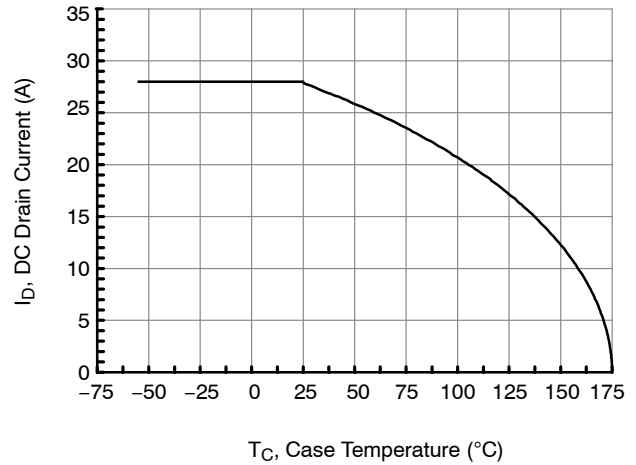


Figure 14. DC Drain Current Derating

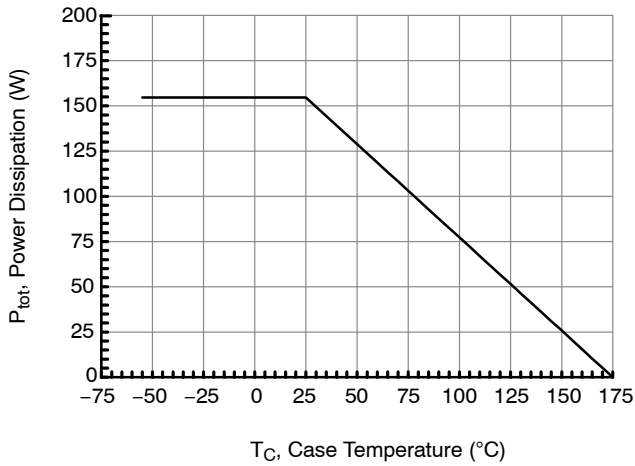


Figure 15. Total Power Dissipation

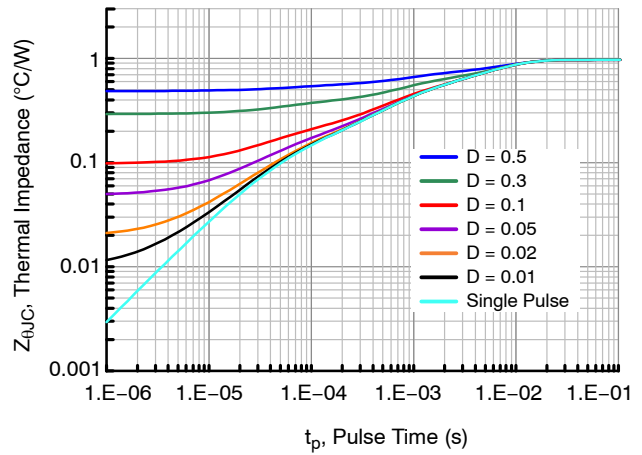


Figure 16. Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance

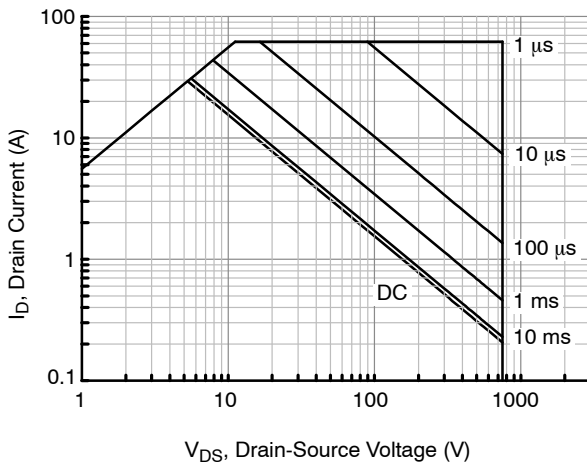


Figure 17. Safe Operation Area at  $T_C = 25 \text{ °C}$ ,  $D = 0$ , Parameter  $t_p$

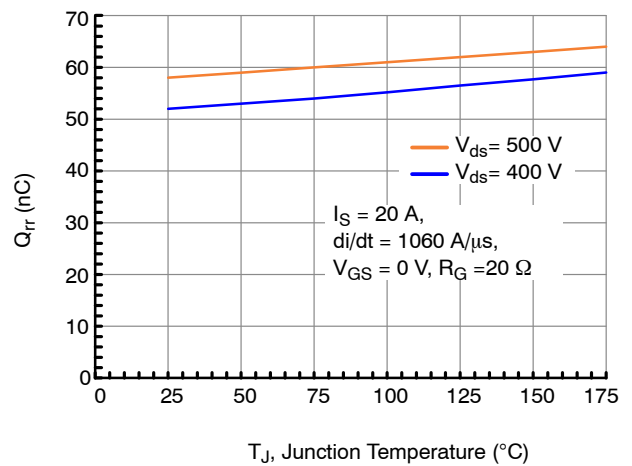


Figure 18. Reverse Recovery Charge  $Q_{rr}$  vs. Junction Temperature

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS (continued)

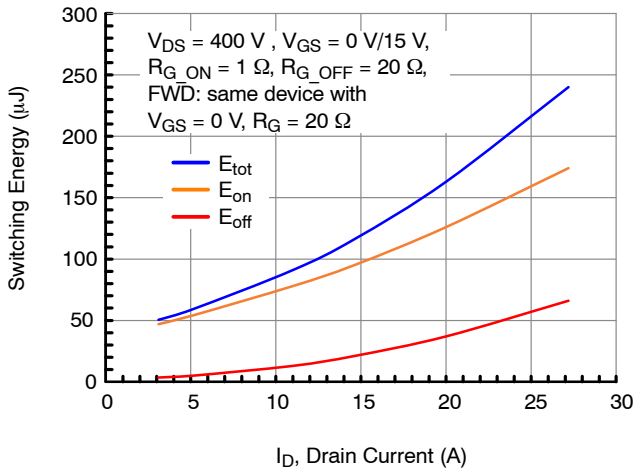


Figure 19. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current at  $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

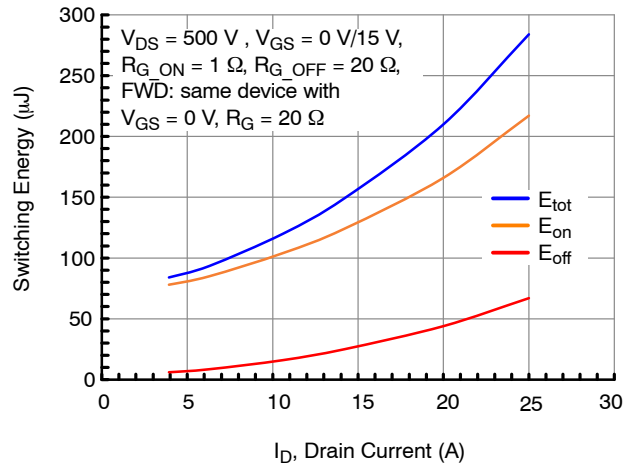


Figure 20. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current at  $V_{DS} = 500\text{ V}$ , and  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

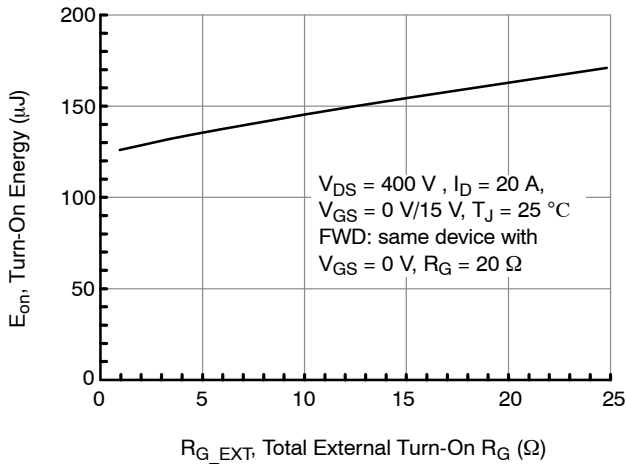


Figure 21. Clamped Inductive Switching Turn-On Energy vs.  $R_{G\_EXT\_ON}$

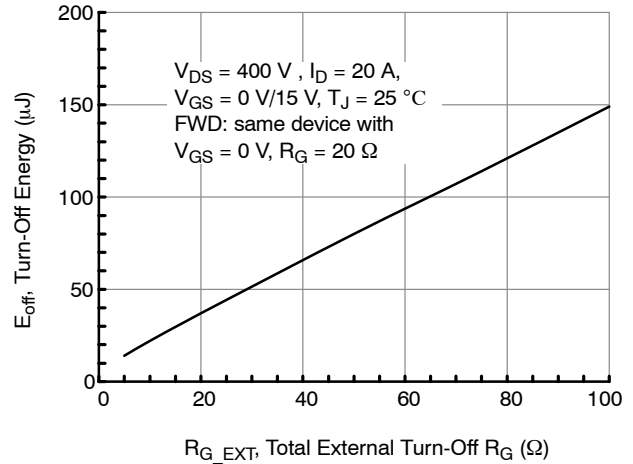


Figure 22. Clamped Inductive Switching Turn-Off Energy vs.  $R_{G\_EXT\_OFF}$

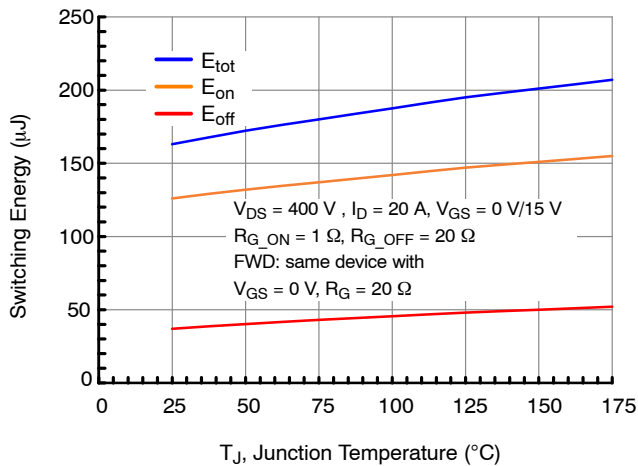


Figure 23. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , and  $I_D = 20\text{ A}$

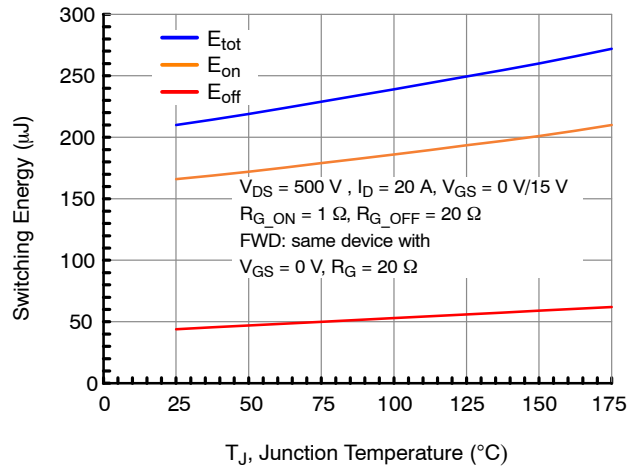


Figure 24. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS} = 500\text{ V}$ , and  $I_D = 20\text{ A}$



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS (continued)

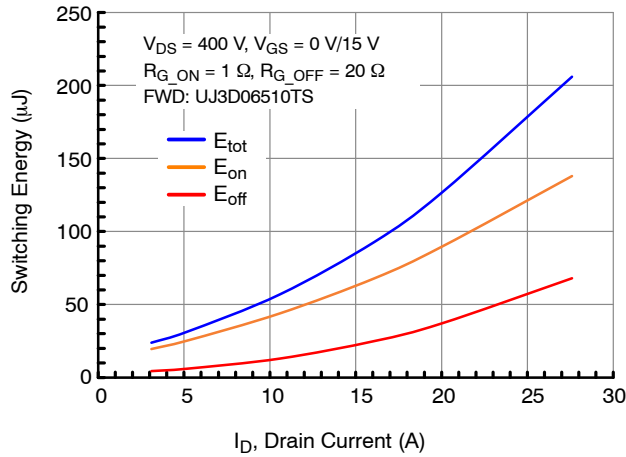


Figure 25. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current at  $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

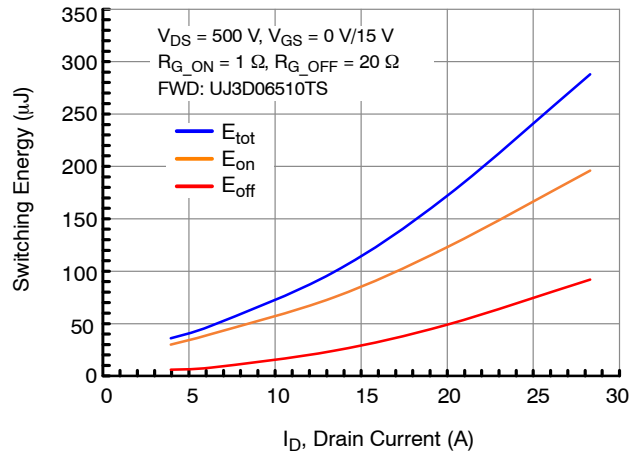


Figure 26. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Drain Current at  $V_{DS} = 500 \text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

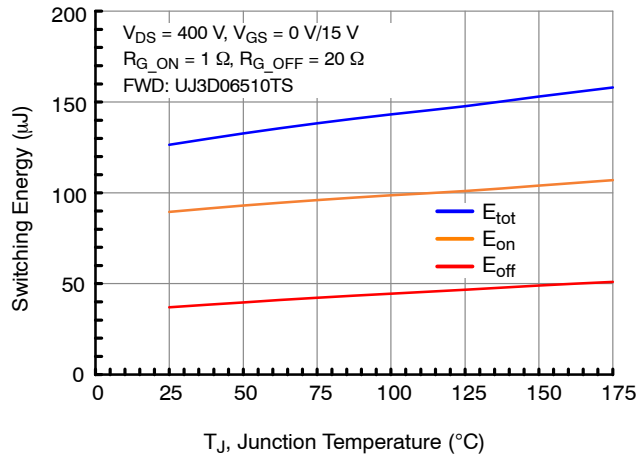


Figure 27. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}$  and  $I_D = 20 \text{ A}$

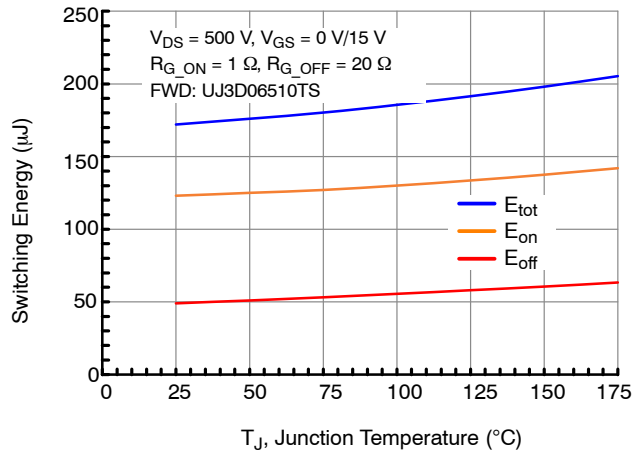


Figure 28. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS} = 500 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_D = 20 \text{ A}$

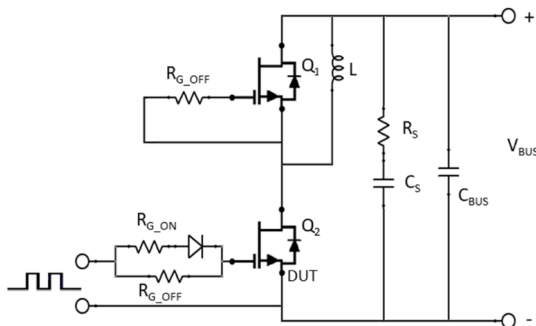


Figure 29. Schematic of the Half-Bridge Mode Switching Test Circuit. Note, a Bus RC Snubber ( $R_S = 2.5 \text{ } \Omega$ ,  $C_S = 100 \text{ nF}$ ) is Used to Reduce the Power Loop High Frequency Oscillations.

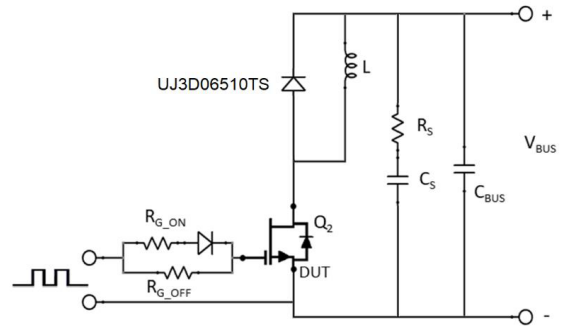
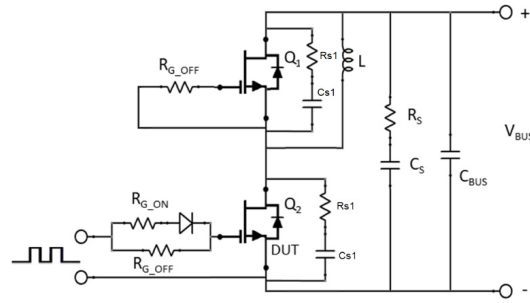


Figure 30. Schematic of the Chopper Mode Switching Test Circuit. Note, a Bus RC Snubber ( $R_S = 2.5 \text{ } \Omega$ ,  $C_S = 100 \text{ nF}$ ) is Used to Reduce the Power Loop High Frequency Oscillations.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS (continued)



**Figure 31. Schematic of the Half-Bridge Mode Switching Test Circuit with device RC Snubber ( $R_{S1} = 10 \Omega$ ,  $C_{S1} = 95 \text{ nF}$ ) and a Bus RC Snubber ( $R_S = 2.5 \Omega$ ,  $C_S = 100 \text{ nF}$ ).**

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.

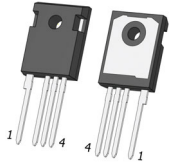
Like other high performance power switches, proper PCB layout design to minimize circuit parasitics is strongly recommended due to the high  $dv/dt$  and  $di/dt$  rates. An external gate resistor is recommended when the FET is

working in the diode mode in order to achieve the optimum reverse recovery performance. For more information on SiC FET operation, see [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.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 **onsemi** website at [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com).

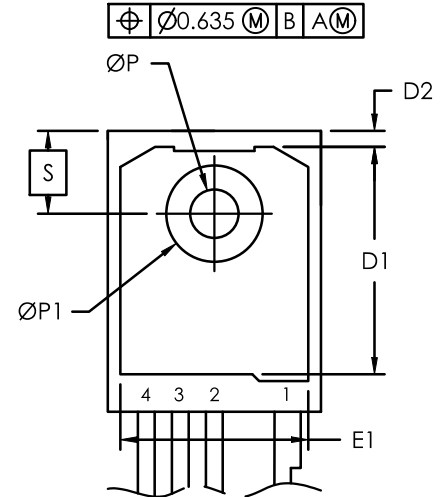
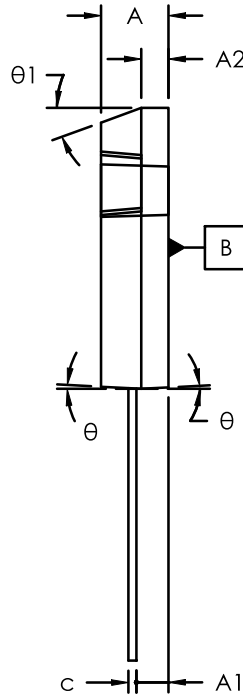
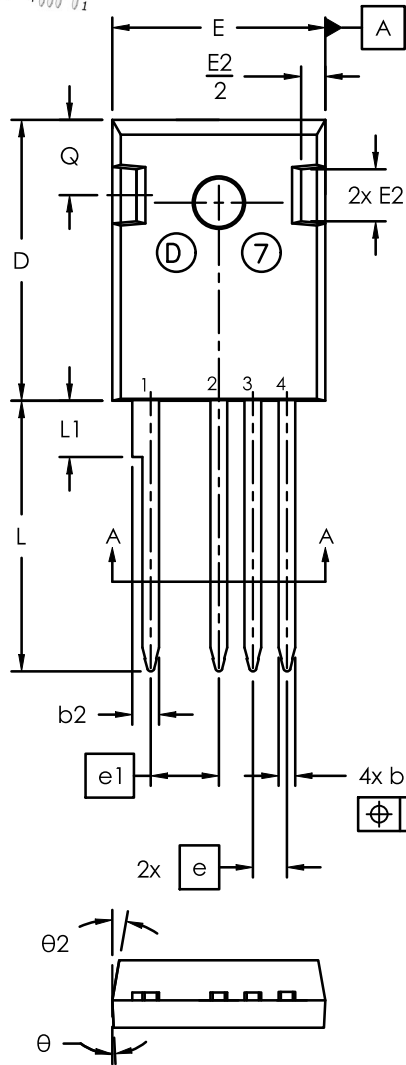
ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Marking	Package	Shipping
UJ4C075060K4S	UJ4C075060K4S	TO247-4 (Pb-Free, Halogen Free)	600 Units / Tube



**TO247-4 15.90x20.96x5.03, 5.44P**  
CASE 340AN  
ISSUE D

DATE 14 APR 2025



SYM	millimeters		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	4.70	5.03	5.31
A1	2.21	2.40	2.59
A2	1.50	2.03	2.49
b	0.99	1.20	1.40
b2	1.65	2.03	2.39
c	0.38	0.60	0.89
D	20.80	20.96	21.46
D1	13.08	—	—
D2	0.51	1.19	1.35
E	15.49	15.90	16.26
e	2.54 BSC		
e1	5.08 BSC		
E1	13.46	—	—
E2	3.43	3.89	5.20
L	19.81	20.17	20.32
L1	—	—	4.50
ØP	3.40	3.60	3.80
ØP1	7.06	7.19	7.39
Q	5.38	5.62	6.20
S	6.17 BSC		
θ	3°		
θ1	20°		
θ2	10°		

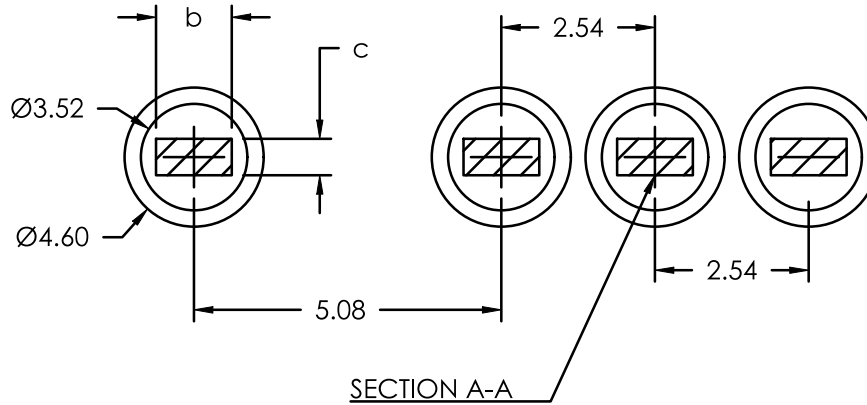
**NOTE:**

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing as per ASME Y14.5 - 2018
2. Controlling dimension : millimeters
3. Package Outline in compliance with JEDEC standard var. AD.
4. Dimensions D & E does not include mold flash.
5. ØP to have max draft angle of 1.7° to the top with max. hole diameter of 3.91mm.
5. Through Hole diameter value = End Hole diameter
6. PCB Through Hole pattern as per IPC-2221/IPC-2222

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RECOMMENDED PCB THROUGH HOLE



NOTE: LAND PATTERN AND THROUGH HOLE DIMENSIONS SERVE ONLY AS AN INITIAL GUIDE.  
END-USER PCB DESIGN RULES AND TOLERANCES SHOULD ALWAYS PREVAIL.

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