# onsemi

# <u>Silicon Carbide (SiC)</u> <u>Cascode JFET</u> – EliteSiC, Power N-Channel, TO-263-7, 750 V, 18 mohm

SiC JFET w/ Si MOSFET

# UJ4SC075018B7S

#### Description

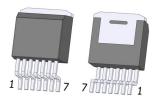
The UJ4SC075018B7S is a 750 V, 18 m $\Omega$  G4 SiC FET. It is based on a unique 'cascode' circuit configuration, in which a normally-on SiC JFET is co-packaged with a Si MOSFET to produce a normally-off SiC FET device. The device's standard gate-drive characteristics allows for a true "drop-in replacement" to Si IGBTs, Si FETs, SiC MOSFETs or Si superjunction devices. Available in the TO-263-7 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  $R_{DS(on)}$ : 18 m $\Omega$  (typ)
- Operating Temperature: 175 °C (Max)
- Excellent Reverse Recovery:  $Q_{rr} = 125 \text{ nC}$
- Low Body Diode V<sub>FSD</sub>: 1.14 V
- Low Gate Charge :  $Q_G = 37.8 \text{ nC}$
- Threshold Voltage V<sub>G(th)</sub>: 4.8 V (typ) Allowing 0 to 15 V Drive
- Low Intrinsic Capacitance
- ESD Protected: HBM Class 2
- TO-263-7 Package for Faster Switching, Clean Gate Waveforms
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free and is RoHS Compliant

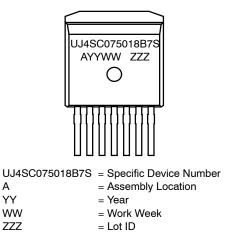
#### **Typical Applications**

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

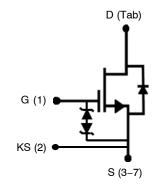


TO-263-7 CASE 418BA

#### MARKING DIAGRAM



#### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 9 of this data sheet.

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
V <sub>DS</sub>	Drain-Source Voltage		750	V
V <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-Source Voltage	DC	-20 to +20	V
		AC (f > 1 Hz)	-25 to +25	V
I <sub>D</sub>	Continuous Drain Current (Note 1)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	72	А
		T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C	52	А
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed Drain Current (Note 2)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	208	А
E <sub>AS</sub>	Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy (Note 3)	L = 15 mH, I <sub>AS</sub> = 3.6 A	97.2	mJ
dv/dt	SiC FET dv/dt Ruggedness	$V_{DS} \le 500 \text{ V}$	200	V/ns
P <sub>tot</sub>	Power Dissipation	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	259	W
T <sub>J,max</sub>	Maximum Junction Temperature		175	°C
T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>	Operating and Storage Temperature		-55 to 175	°C
T <sub>SOLDER</sub>	Reflow Soldering Temperature	Reflow MSL 1	245	°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. 1. Limited by  $T_{J,max}$ 2. Pulse width  $t_p$  limited by  $T_{J,max}$ 3. Starting  $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ 

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case		-	0.45	0.58	°C/W

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

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditi	ons	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE - STATIC								
BV <sub>DS</sub>	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = 1 mA$		750	-	-	V	
I <sub>DSS</sub>	Total Drain Leakage Current	$V_{DS} = 750 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	$V_{DS}$ = 750 V, $V_{GS}$ = 0 V, $T_{J}$ = 25 °C		1.3	45	μA	
		$V_{DS} = 750 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$	V, T <sub>J</sub> = 175°C	-	20	-		
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Total Gate Leakage Current	$V_{DS} = 0 V$ , $T_{J} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $V_{GS} = -20 V / + 20 V$	$V_{DS} = 0 V$ , $T_J = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$ $V_{GS} = -20 V / + 20 V$		4.7	±20	μΑ	
R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	Drain-Source On-resistance	$V_{GS}$ = 12 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 50 A	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	18	23	mΩ	
			T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	29	-		
			T <sub>J</sub> = 175 °C	-	37	-		
V <sub>G(th)</sub>	Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 10 mA	V <sub>DS</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 10 mA		4.8	6.0	V	
R <sub>G</sub>	Gate Resistance	f = 1 MHz, open drain		-	4.5	-	Ω	

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – REVERSE DIODE** 

۱ <sub>S</sub>	Diode Continuous Forward Current (Note 1)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	72	Α
I <sub>S,pulse</sub>	Diode Pulse Current (Note 2)	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	-	-	208	Α
V <sub>FSD</sub>	Forward Voltage	$V_{GS}$ = 0 V, $I_S$ = 20 A, $T_J$ = 25 $^\circ C$	-	1.14	1.46	V
		$V_{GS}$ = 0 V, $I_S$ = 20 A, $T_J$ = 175 $^\circ C$	-	1.35	-	
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>S</sub> = 50 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>G EXT</sub> = 50 Ω,	-	125	-	nC
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	$di/dt = 1400 \text{ A}/\mu \text{s}, T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$	-	12.5	-	ns
Q <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Charge	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>S</sub> = 50 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>G EXT</sub> = 50 Ω,	-	128	-	nC
t <sub>rr</sub>	Reverse Recovery Time	$v_{GS} = 0^{\circ}$ , $H_{G}_{EXT} = 30^{\circ}$ s2, di/dt = 1400 A/µs, $T_{J} = 150^{\circ}$ C	-	14.4	-	ns

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC** 

C <sub>iss</sub>	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V},$	-	1414	-	pF
C <sub>oss</sub>	Output Capacitance	f = 100 kHz	-	118	-	
C <sub>rss</sub>	Reverse Transfer Capacitance		-	2.0	-	
C <sub>oss(er)</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related	$V_{DS} = 0$ V to 400 V,	-	150	-	pF
C <sub>oss(tr)</sub>	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	-	280	-	pF
E <sub>oss</sub>	C <sub>OSS</sub> Stored Energy	$V_{DS}$ = 400 V, $V_{GS}$ = 0 V	-	12	-	μJ
Q <sub>G</sub>	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{D} = 50 \text{ A},$	-	37.8	-	nC
Q <sub>GD</sub>	Gate-Drain Charge	V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V to 15 V	-	8.0	-	
Q <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-Source Charge		-	11.8	-	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Note 4	-	13	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 50 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V,	-	23	-	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ = 1 Ω, Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ = 50 Ω,	-	136	-	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	Inductive Load,	-	17.6	-	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy	FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = 0 V$ and $R_G = 50 \Omega$ ,	-	209	_	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy	$T_J = 25 ^{\circ}C$	-	212	-	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		-	421	-	

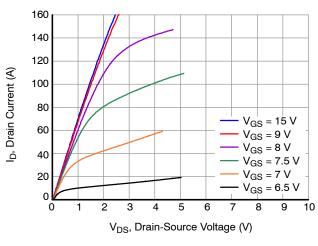
#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>J</sub> = +25 $^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified) (continued)

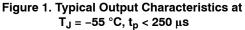
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TYPICAL	PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC	-			•	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Note 4	-	10.5	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 50 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V,	-	26	-	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ = 1 Ω, Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ = 50 Ω,	-	146	-	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	Inductive Load,	-	20	-	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy	FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = 0 V$ and $R_G = 50 \Omega$ , $T_J = 150 \degree C$	-	245	-	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy		-	248	-	
ETOTAL	Total Switching Energy		-	493	-	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 5 and 6 $V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, I_D = 50 \text{ A},$ Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V, $R_{G,EXT} = 1 \Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ and $R_G = 1 \Omega$ , RC snubber: $R_S = 10 \Omega$ and $C_S = 300 \text{ pF}, T_J = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	19	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time		-	27	-	1
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time		_	41.6	-	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time		-	10.4	-	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		-	169	-	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		-	149	-	
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		-	318	-	
E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-on		_	5	-	
E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-off		-	8.5	-	
t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Turn-on Delay Time	Notes 5 and 6	-	17	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 50 A, Gate Driver = 0 V, to +15 V,	-	29	-	
t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Turn-off Delay Time	$R_{G,EXT} = 1 \Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: same device with	-	41	-	
t <sub>f</sub>	Fall Time	$V_{GS} = 0 V$ and $R_G = 1 \Omega$ ,	-	9	-	
E <sub>ON</sub>	Turn-on Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy	RC snubber: R <sub>S</sub> = 10 Ω and C <sub>S</sub> = 300 pF, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	-	198	-	μJ
E <sub>OFF</sub>	Turn-off Energy Including R <sub>S</sub> Energy		-	153	-	]
E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	Total Switching Energy		-	351	-	]
E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-on		-	5	-	]
E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>	Snubber R <sub>S</sub> Energy During Turn-off		_	7	-	

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product

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.
Measured with the switching test circuit in Figure 23.
Measured with the switching test circuit in Figure 24.
In this datasheet, all the switching energies (turn-on energy, turn-off energy and total energy) presented in the tables and Figures include the device RC snubber energy losses.

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**





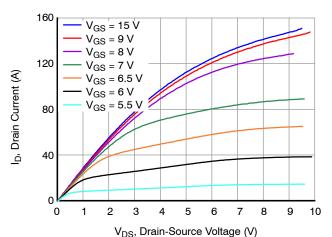
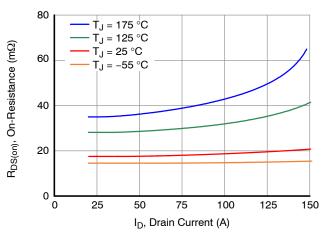
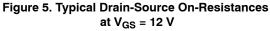


Figure 3. Typical Output Characteristics at

T<sub>J</sub> = 175 °C, t<sub>p</sub> < 250 μs





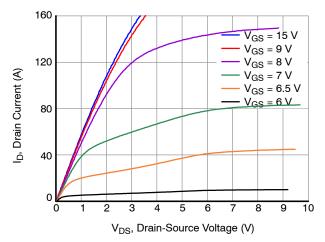


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics at  $T_J$  = 25 °C, t<sub>p</sub> < 250 µs

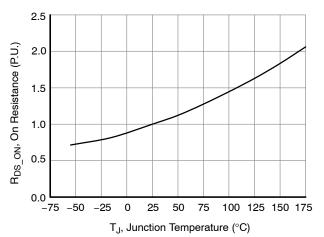
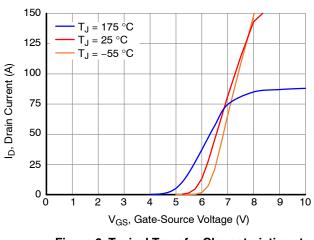
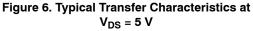
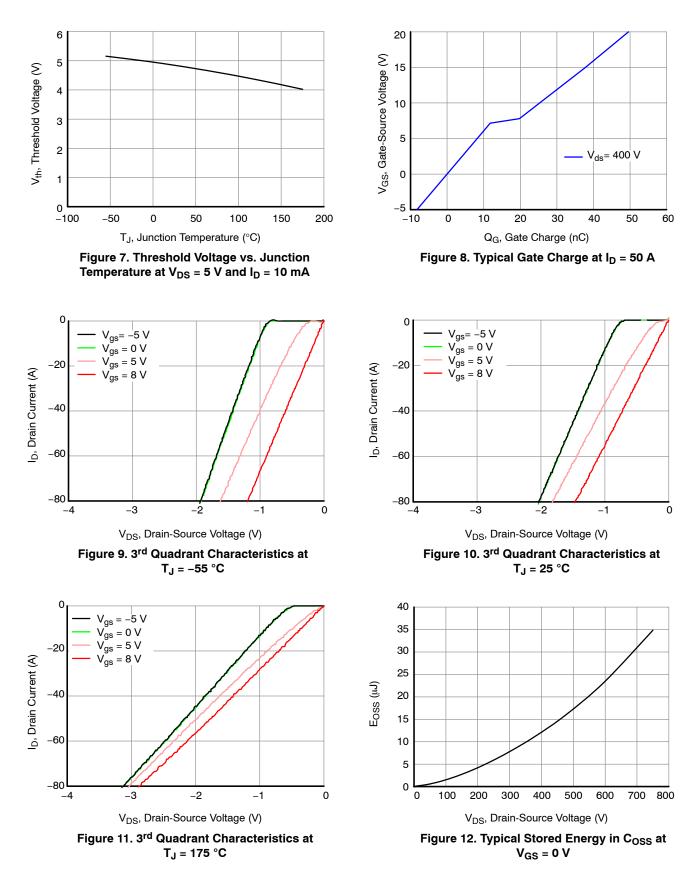


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature at  $V_{GS}$  = 12 V and  $I_D$  = 50 A

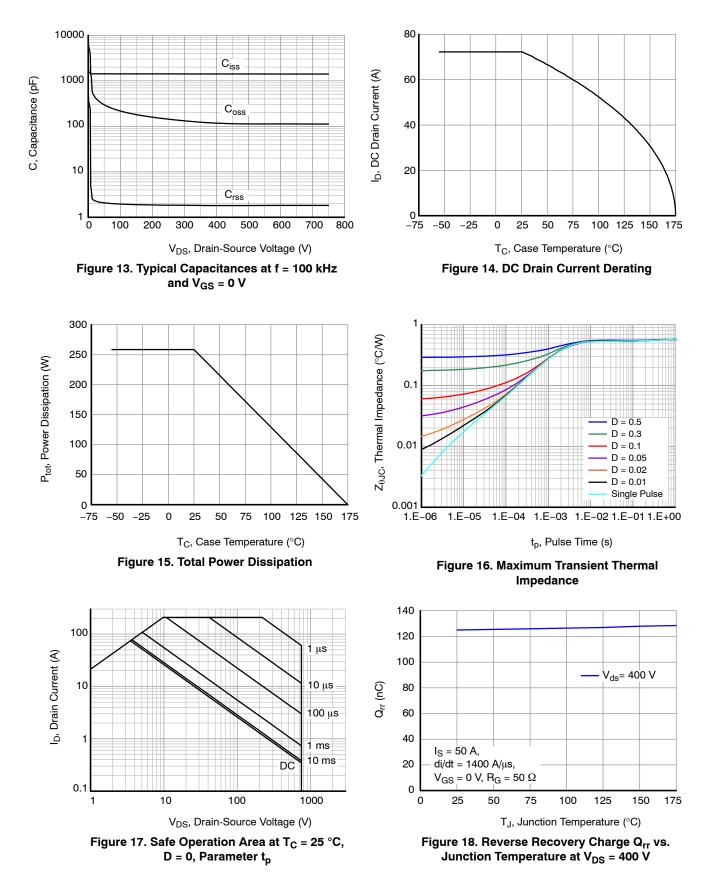




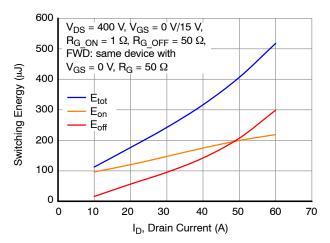
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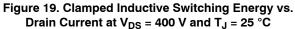


#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)





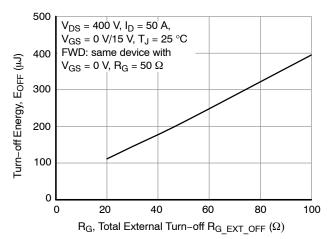


Figure 21. Clamped Inductive Switching Turn-Off Energy vs. R<sub>G EXT OFF</sub>

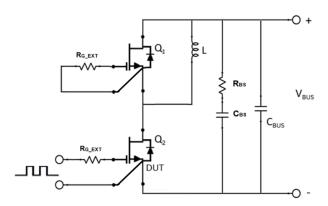
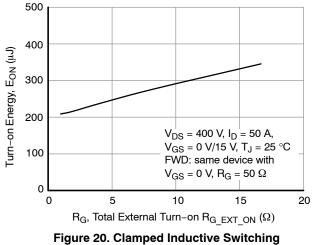


Figure 23. Schematic of the Half-Bridge Mode Switching Test Circuit. Note, a Bus RC Snubber ( $R_{BS} = 2.5 \Omega$ ,  $C_{BS} = 100 nF$ ) is Used to Reduce the Power Loop High Frequency Oscillations.



Turn-On Energy vs. R<sub>G EXT ON</sub>

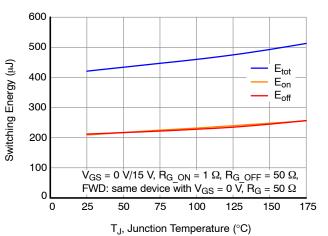


Figure 22. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 400 V and  $I_D$  = 50 A

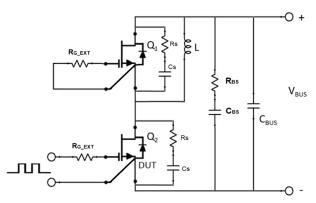


Figure 24. Schematic of the Half-Bridge Mode Switching Test Circuit with device RC Snubbers ( $R_S = 10 \Omega$ ,  $C_S = 300 \text{ pF}$ ) and a Bus RC Snubber ( $R_{BS} = 2.5 \Omega$ ,  $C_{BS} = 100 \text{ nF}$ ).

#### **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 <u>www.onsemi.com</u>.

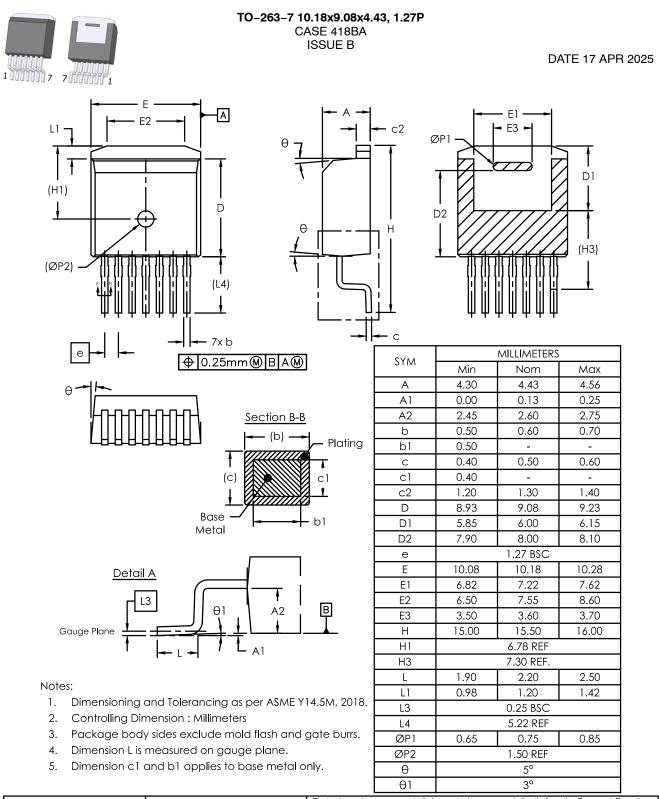
A snubber circuit with a small  $R_{(G)}$ , or gate resistor, provides better EMI suppression with higher efficiency compared to using a high  $R_{(G)}$  value. There is no extra gate delay time when using the snubber circuitry, and a small  $R_{(G)}$ will better control both the turn-off  $V_{(DS)}$  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 <u>www.onsemi.com</u>.

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
UJ4SC075018B7S	UJ4SC075018B7S	TO-263-7 (Pb-Free, Halogen Free)	800 units / Tape and Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, <u>BRD8011/D</u>.

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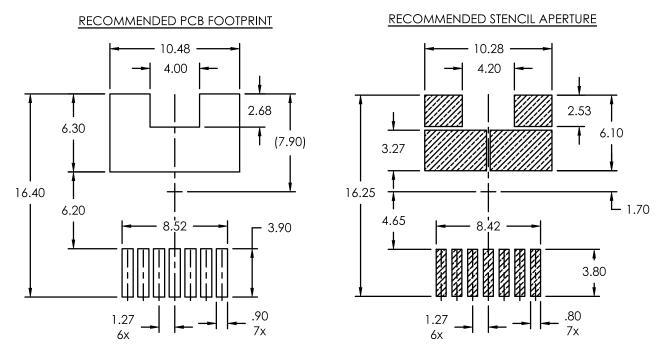


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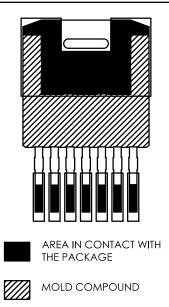
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#### TO-263-7 10.18x9.08x4.43, 1.27P CASE 418BA ISSUE B

DATE 17 APR 2025



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



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