







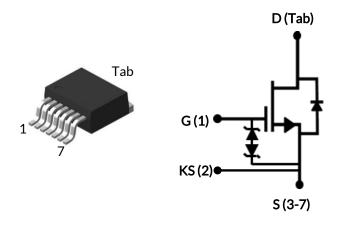








# UJ4SC075018B7S



Part Number	Package	Marking
UJ4SC075018B7S	D <sup>2</sup> PAK-7L	UJ4SC075018B7S







#### 750V-18m $\Omega$ SiC FET

Rev. A, January 2022

#### Description

The UJ4SC075018B7S 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 D²PAK-7L 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<sub>DS(on)</sub>: 18mΩ (typ)
- Operating temperature: 175°C (max)
- Excellent reverse recovery: Q<sub>rr</sub> = 125nC
- ◆ 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
- D<sup>2</sup>PAK-7L package for faster switching, clean gate waveforms

#### 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	DC	-20 to +20	V
	$V_{GS}$	AC (f > 1Hz)	-25 to +25	V
Continuous drain current <sup>1</sup>	1	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	72	А
Continuous drain current	I <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 100°C	52	А
Pulsed drain current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>DM</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	208	Α
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>3</sup>	E <sub>AS</sub>	L=15mH, I <sub>AS</sub> =3.6A	97.2	mJ
SiC FET dv/dt Ruggedness	dv/dt <sub>rug</sub>	$V_{DS} \le 500V$	200	V/ns
Power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25°C	259	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{J,max}$		175	°C
Operating and storage temperature	$T_J, T_{STG}$		-55 to 175	°C
Reflow soldering temperature	T <sub>solder</sub>	reflow MSL 1	245	°C

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

## **Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Тур	Max	Offics
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	$R_{ heta$ JC			0.45	0.58	°C/W



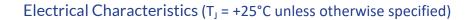












## **Typical Performance - Static**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Linita		
			Min	Тур	Max	Units
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$BV_DS$	$V_{GS}$ =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	45	- 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
Drain-source on-resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	$V_{GS}$ =12V, $I_{D}$ =50A, $T_{J}$ =25°C		18	23	
		V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A, T <sub>J</sub> =125°C		29		mΩ
		V <sub>GS</sub> =12V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A, T <sub>J</sub> =175°C		37		
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		Units		
		Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Diode continuous forward current <sup>1</sup>	I <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C			72	Α
Diode pulse current <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>S,pulse</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> =25°C			208	А
Forward voltage	$V_{FSD}$	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 $\Omega$		125		nC
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	di/dt=1400A/μs, Τ <sub>J</sub> =25°C		12.5		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{S}$ =50A, $V_{GS}$ =-0V, $R_{G\_EXT}$ =50 $\Omega$		128		nC
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	di/dt=1400A/μs, Τ <sub>J</sub> =150°C		14.4		ns













## Typical Performance - Dynamic

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Тур	Max	Units
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	- V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V - f=100kHz		1414		
Output capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>			118		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$	1-100KHZ		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>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $V_{GS}$ =0V		12		μЈ
Total gate charge	$Q_G$	- V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A,		37.8		
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{GD}$	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, I_D = 50 \text{ A},$ $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V} \text{ to } 15 \text{ V}$		8		nC
Gate-source charge	$Q_{GS}$	$V_{GS} = UV IO15V$		11.8		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 4,		13		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A,		23		
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	Gate Driver = 0V to +15V, Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ =1 $\Omega$ ,		136		- ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ =50 $\Omega$		17.6		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	Inductive Load, FWD: same device with		209		μ
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0V, R_G = 50\Omega,$		212		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		421		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Note 4,		10.5		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A,		26		nc
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Gate Driver} = \text{OV to} + 15\text{V}, \\ \text{Turn-on R}_{\text{G,EXT}} = 1\Omega, \\ \text{Turn-off R}_{\text{G,EXT}} = 50\Omega \end{array}$		146		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>			20		
Turn-on energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	Inductive Load, FWD: same device with		245		
Turn-off energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0V, R_G = 50\Omega,$		248		μЈ
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =150°C		493		

<sup>4.</sup> Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 23.













## Typical Performance - Dynamic (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
		rest Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	UTILIS
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			19		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Note 5 and 6,		27		nc
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$V_{DS}$ =400V, $I_{D}$ =50A, Gate Driver =0V to +15V,		41.6		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{G,EXT}=1\Omega$ , inductive Load,		10.4		
Turn-on energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	FWD: same device with $V_{GS}$		169		
Turn-off energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	= 0V and $R_G = 1\Omega$ , RC - snubber: $R_S = 10\Omega$ and		149		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>	$C_S$ =300pF,		318		μJ
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> =25°C		5		
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			8.5		
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>			17		
Rise time	t <sub>r</sub>	Note 5 and 6,		29		nc
Turn-off delay time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =400V, I <sub>D</sub> =50A, Gate Driver =0V to +15V,		41		ns
Fall time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{G,EXT}=1\Omega$ , inductive Load,		9		
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: $R_{S}$ =10 $\Omega$ and $C_{S}$ =300pF, $T_{J}$ =150°C		198		
Turn-off energy including R <sub>S</sub> energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>			153		
Total switching energy	E <sub>TOTAL</sub>			351		μJ
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-on	E <sub>RS_ON</sub>			5		1
Snubber R <sub>S</sub> energy during turn-off	E <sub>RS_OFF</sub>			7		

<sup>5.</sup> Measured with the switching test circuit in Figure 24.

<sup>6.</sup> 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.







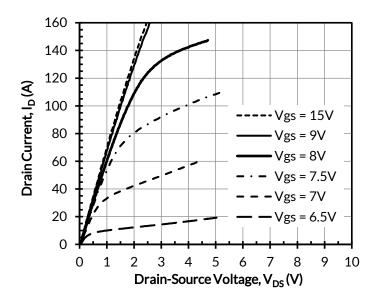








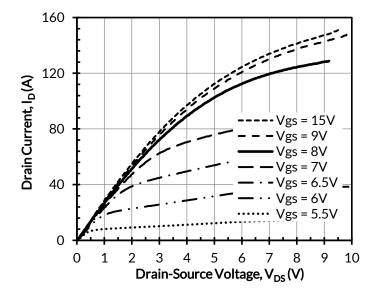
#### **Typical Performance Diagrams**



160 120 Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) **--** Vgs = 15V - Vgs = 9V 80 Vgs = 8VVgs = 7V**-** Vgs = 6.5V 40 Vgs = 6V2 9 1 5 10 6 Drain-Source Voltage, V<sub>DS</sub> (V)

Figure 1. Typical output characteristics at  $T_1 = -55$ °C,  $tp < 250 \mu s$ 

Figure 2. Typical output characteristics at  $T_1 = 25$ °C, tp < 250µs



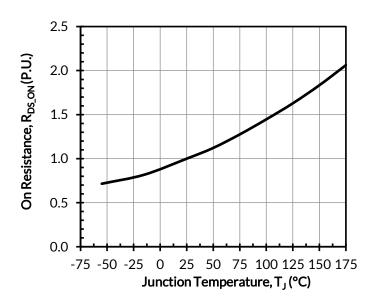


Figure 3. Typical output characteristics at  $T_J = 175$ °C, tp < 250μs

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



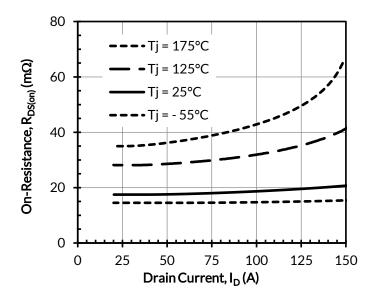








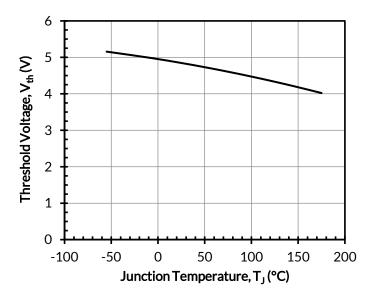




Tj = -55°C Tj = 25°C Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) Tj = 175°C Gate-Source Voltage,  $V_{GS}(V)$ 

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

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



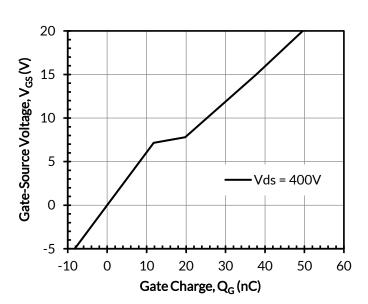


Figure 7. Threshold voltage vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 5V and  $I_{D}$  = 10mA

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

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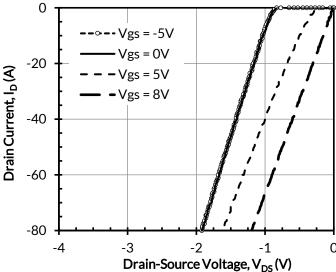
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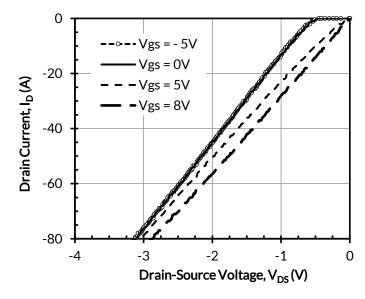


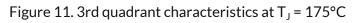
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-- Vgs = - 5V Vgs = 0V -20 **–** Vgs = 5V Drain Current, I<sub>D</sub> (A) **-** Vgs = 8V -40 -60 -80 -3 -1 0 Drain-Source Voltage, V<sub>DS</sub> (V)

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

Figure 10. 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 25$ °C





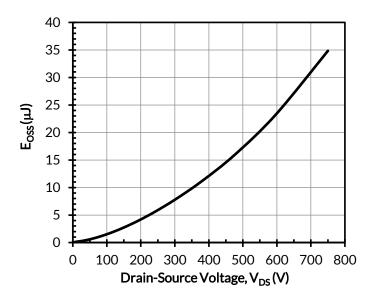


Figure 12. Typical stored energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS} = 0V$ 



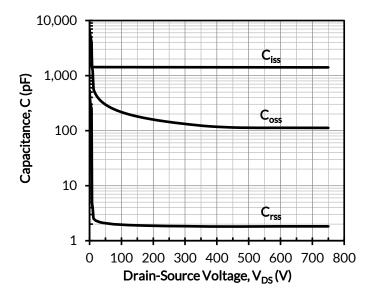












80 (V) 60 40 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Case Temperature, T<sub>C</sub> (°C)

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

Figure 14. DC drain current derating

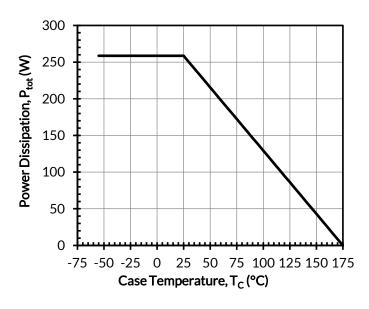


Figure 15. Total power dissipation

Figure 16. Maximum transient thermal impedance













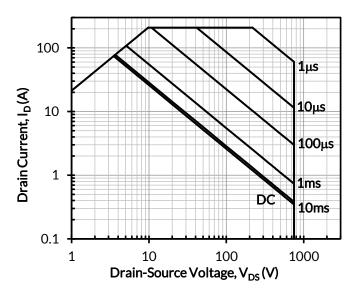


Figure 17. Safe operation area at  $T_C$  = 25°C, D = 0, Parameter  $t_p$ 

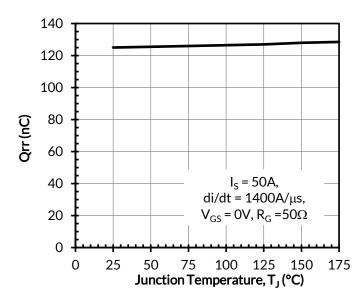


Figure 18. Reverse recovery charge Qrr vs. junction temperature at Vds = 400V

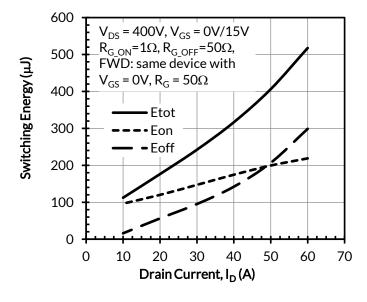


Figure 19. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $V_{DS}$  = 400V and  $T_J$  = 25°C

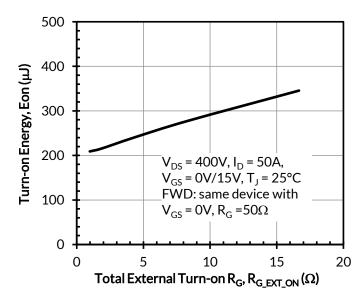


Figure 20. Clamped inductive switching turn-on energy vs.  $R_{G,EXT\_ON}$ 



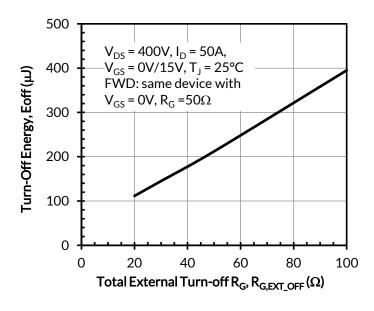








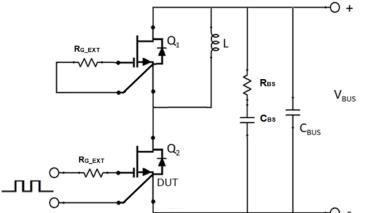




600 500 Switching Energy (µJ) Etot 400 • Eon Eoff 300 200  $V_{DS} = 400V, V_{GS} = 0V/15V,$ 100  $R_{G ON} = 1\Omega, R_{G OFF} = 50\Omega,$ 0 150 0 25 75 125 50 100 175 Junction Temperature, T<sub>1</sub> (°C)

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

Figure 22. Clamped inductive switching energy vs. junction temperature at  $V_{DS}$  =400V and  $I_{D}$  = 50A



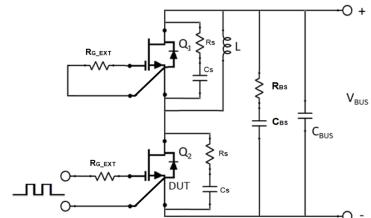


Figure 23. Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit. Note, a bus RC snubber ( $R_{BS}$  = 2.5 $\Omega$ ,  $C_{BS}$ =100nF) is used to reduce the power loop high frequency oscillations.

Figure 24.Schematic of the half-bridge mode switching test circuit with device RC snubbers (Rs =  $10\Omega$ , Cs = 300pF) and a bus RC snubber (R<sub>BS</sub> =  $2.5\Omega$ , C<sub>BS</sub>=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 ( $C_{oss}$ ), and reverse recovery charge ( $C_{oss}$ ) 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

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