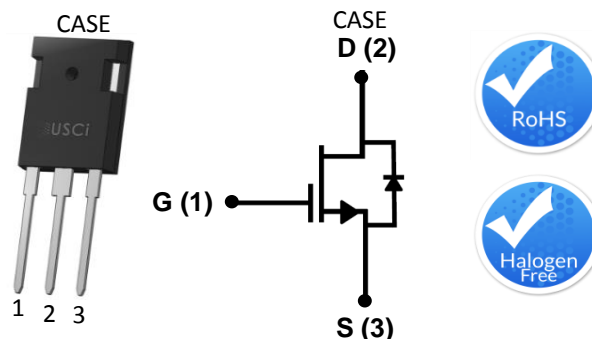


## Description

United Silicon Carbide's cascode products co-package its xJ series high-performance SiC JFETs with a cascode optimized MOSFET to produce the only standard gate drive SiC device in the market today. This series exhibits ultra-low gate charge, but also the best reverse recovery characteristics of any device of similar ratings. These devices are excellent for switching inductive loads, and any application requiring standard gate drive.



Part Number	Package	Marking
UJC1206K	TO-247-3L	UJC1206K

## Features

- ◆ Max. on-resistance  $R_{DS(on)max}$  of 60mΩ
- ◆ Standard 12V gate drive
- ◆ Maximum operating temperature of 150°C
- ◆ Excellent reverse recovery
- ◆ Low gate charge
- ◆ Low intrinsic capacitance
- ◆ RoHS compliant

## 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	$V_{DS}$		1200	V
Gate-source voltage	$V_{GS}$	DC	-20 to +20	V
Continuous drain current	$I_D$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	38	A
		$T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	24.5	A
Pulsed drain current <sup>1</sup>	$I_{DM}$	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	138	A
		$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	88	
Short-circuit withstand time <sup>2</sup>	$t_{SC}$	$V_{GS}=15\text{V}, V_{CC}<600\text{V}$	4	μs
Single pulsed avalanche energy <sup>2</sup>	$E_{AS}$	$L=15\text{mH}, I_{AS}=4.2\text{A}$	143	mJ
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	192	W
Maximum junction temperature	$T_{J,max}$		150	°C
Operating and storage temperature	$T_J, T_{STG}$		-55 to 150	°C
Max. lead temperature for soldering, 1/8" from case for 5 Seconds	$T_L$		250	°C

<sup>1</sup> Pulse width  $t_p$  limited by  $T_{j,max}$

<sup>2</sup> Starting  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

**Typical Performance - Static**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	$BV_{DS}$	$V_{GS}=0V, I_D=1mA$	1200			V
Total drain leakage current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_{DS} = 1200V,$ $V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		110	800	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS} = 1200V,$ $V_{GS} = 0V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		230		
Total gate leakage current	$I_{GSS}$	$V_{DS}=0V, T_J=25^\circ\text{C},$ $V_{GS} = -20V / +20V$		5	100	nA
Drain-source on-resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$	$V_{GS}=12V, I_D=20A,$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		42	60	$m\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=12V, I_D=20A,$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		98		
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{G(th)}$	$V_{DS} = 5V, I_D = 10mA$	4	4.9	6	V
Gate resistance	$R_G$	$f = 1MHz, \text{open drain}$		1.1		$\Omega$

**Typical Performance - Reverse Diode**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Diode continuous forward current	$I_S$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			38	A
Diode pulse current <sup>1</sup>	$I_{S,pulse}$	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$			138	A
Forward voltage	$V_{FSD}$	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_F = 20A,$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1.45	2	V
		$V_{GS} = 0V, I_F = 20A,$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		2.1		
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_R=800V, I_F=24.5A,$ $V_{GS}=0V, R_{G\_EXT} = 22\Omega$		190		nC
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$di/dt=1300A/\mu\text{s},$ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$		34		ns
Reverse recovery charge	$Q_{rr}$	$V_R=800V, I_F=24.5A,$ $V_{GS}=0V, R_{G\_EXT} = 22\Omega$		227		nC
Reverse recovery time	$t_{rr}$	$di/dt=1300A/\mu\text{s},$ $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$		36		ns

**Typical Performance - Dynamic**

Parameter	symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Input capacitance	$C_{iss}$	$V_{DS} = 100V,$ $V_{GS} = 0V,$ $f = 100kHz$		2214		pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oss}$			178		
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$			3.5		
Effective output capacitance, energy related	$C_{oss(er)}$	$V_{DS} = 0V$ to 800V, $V_{GS} = 0V$		98		pF
Effective output capacitance, time related	$C_{oss(tr)}$	$V_{DS} = 0V$ to 800V, $V_{GS} = 0V$		174		pF
$C_{oss}$ stored energy	$E_{oss}$	$V_{DS} = 800V,$ $V_{GS} = 0V$		31		μJ
Total gate charge	$Q_G$	$V_{DS}=800V, I_D = 24.5A,$ $V_{GS}=0V$ to 12V		47.5		nC
Gate-drain charge	$Q_{GD}$			15		
Gate-source charge	$Q_{GS}$			15		
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DS}=800V, I_D=24.5A,$ Gate Driver =0V to +12V, Turn-on $R_{G,EXT} = 2\Omega,$ Turn-off $R_{G,EXT} = 22\Omega$		41		ns
Rise time	$t_r$			25		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$			94		
Fall time	$t_f$			21		
Turn-on energy	$E_{ON}$	Inductive Load, FWD: UJ2D1215T $T_J = 25^\circ C$		657		μJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{OFF}$			147		
Total switching energy	$E_{TOTAL}$			804		
Turn-on delay time	$t_{d(on)}$	$V_{DS}=800V, I_D=24.5A,$ Gate Driver =0V to +12V, Turn-on $R_{G,EXT} = 2\Omega,$ Turn-off $R_{G,EXT} = 22\Omega$		41		ns
Rise time	$t_r$			33		
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$			102		
Fall time	$t_f$			22		
Turn-on energy	$E_{ON}$	Inductive Load, FWD: UJ2D1215T $T_J = 150^\circ C$		735		μJ
Turn-off energy	$E_{OFF}$			186		
Total switching energy	$E_{TOTAL}$			921		

**Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	$R_{\theta JC}$			0.5	0.65	°C/W

Typical Performance Diagrams

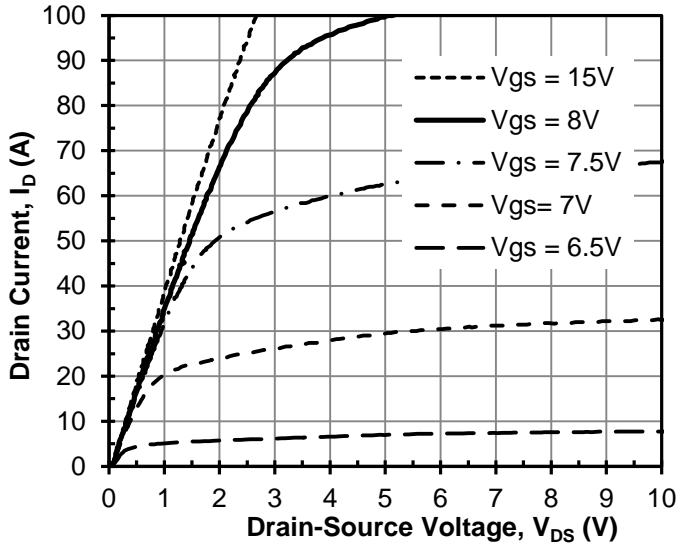


Figure 1 Typical output characteristics at  $T_j = -55^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250 \mu\text{s}$

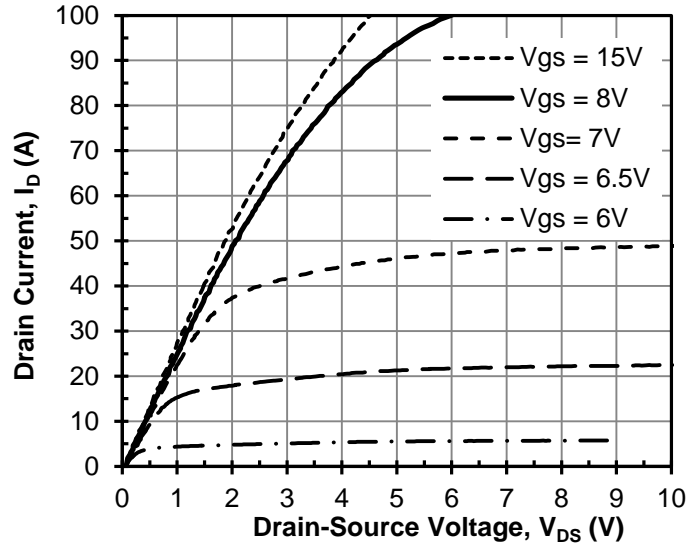


Figure 2 Typical output characteristics at  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250 \mu\text{s}$

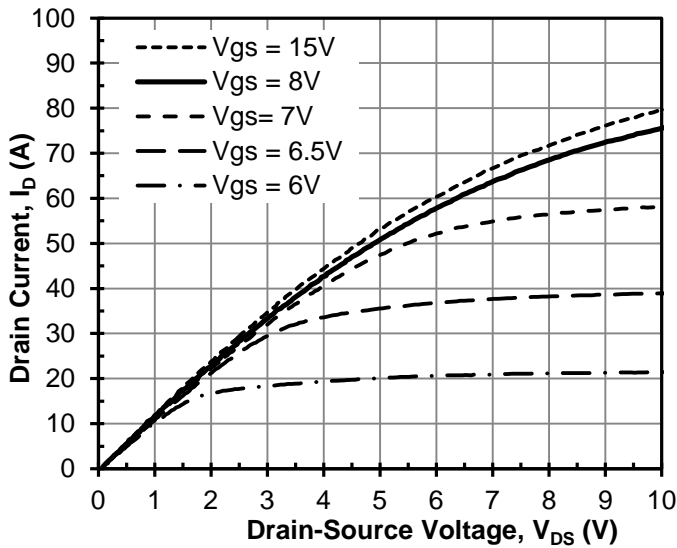


Figure 3 Typical output characteristics at  $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_p < 250 \mu\text{s}$

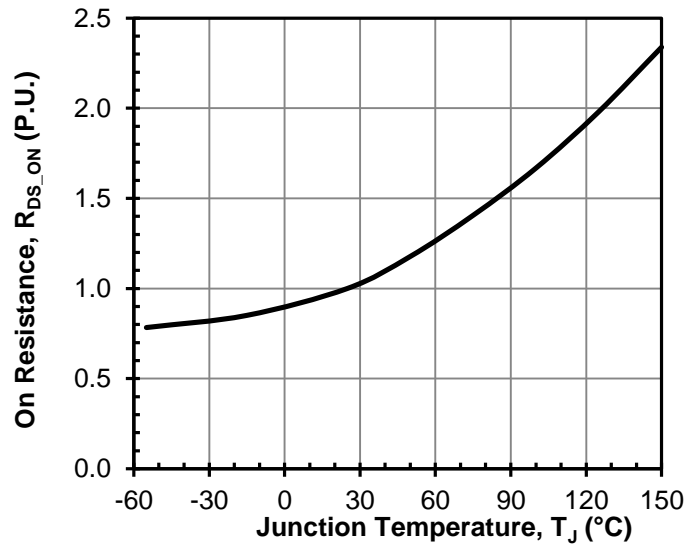


Figure 4 Normalized on-resistance vs. temperature at  $V_{GS} = 12\text{V}$  and  $I_D = 20\text{A}$

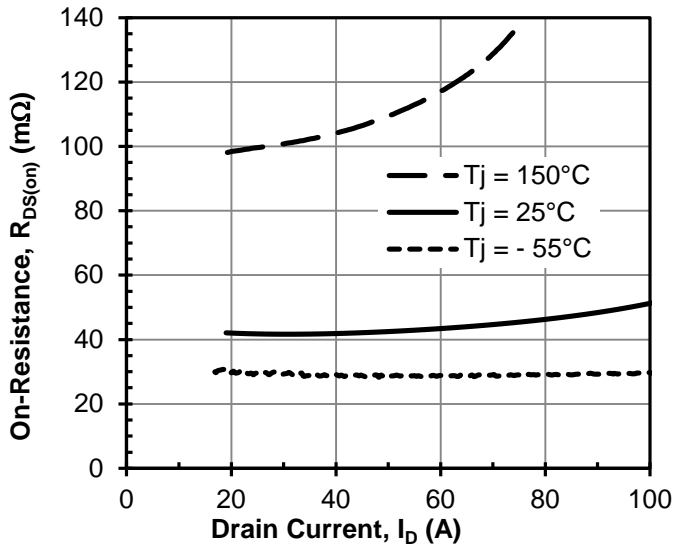


Figure 5 Typical drain-source on-resistance at  $V_{GS} = 12V$

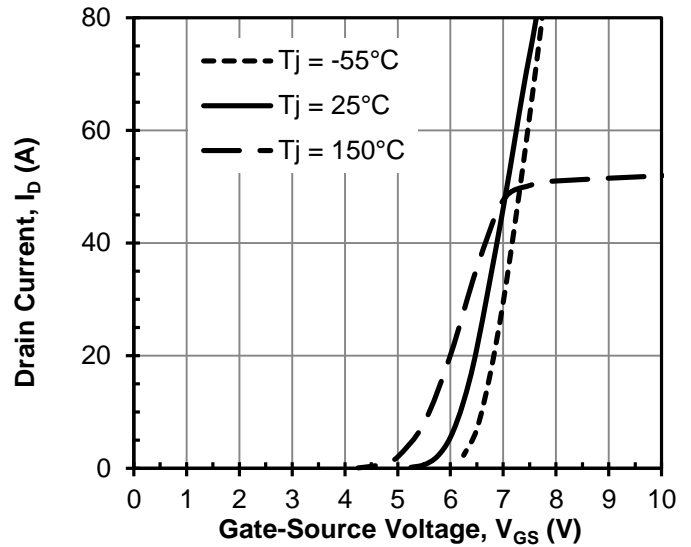


Figure 6 Typical transfer characteristics at  $V_{DS} = 5V$

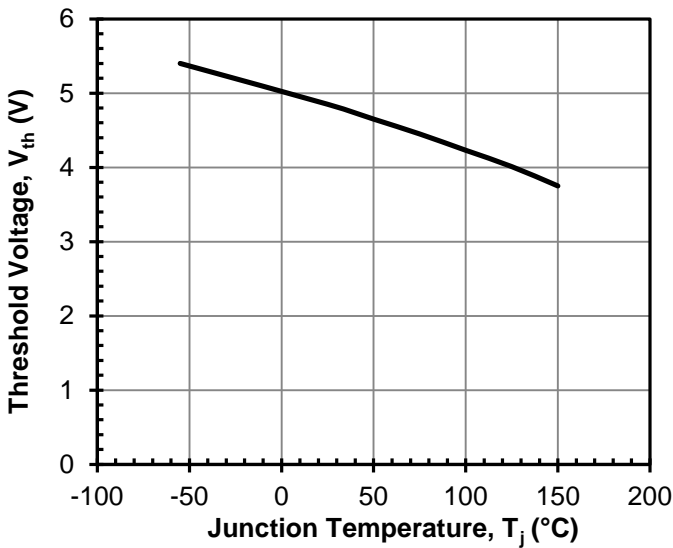


Figure 7 Threshold voltage vs.  $T_j$  at  $V_{DS} = 5V$  and  $I_D = 10mA$

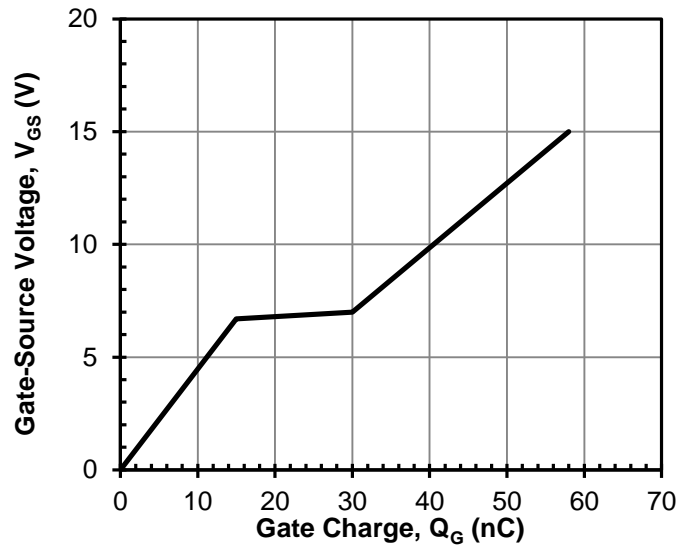


Figure 8 Typical gate charge at  $V_{DS} = 800V$  and  $I_D = 24.5A$

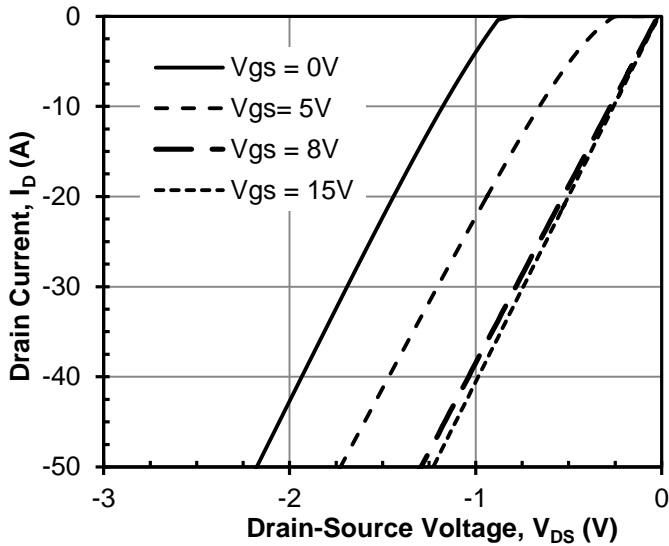


Figure 9 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$

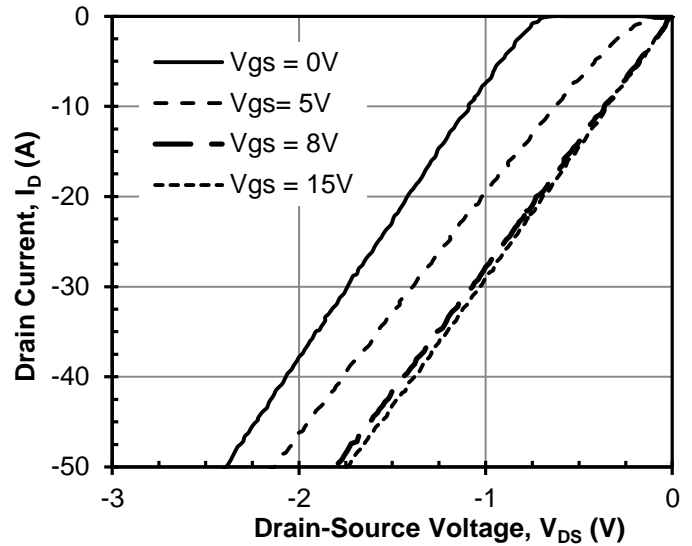


Figure 10 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

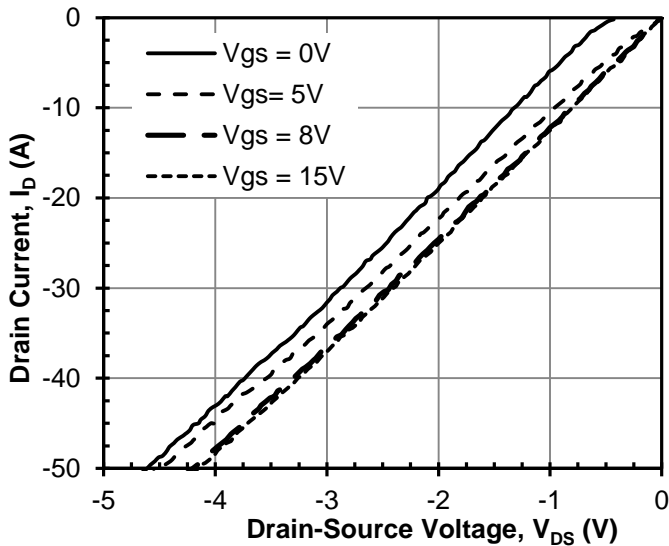


Figure 11 3rd quadrant characteristics at  $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$

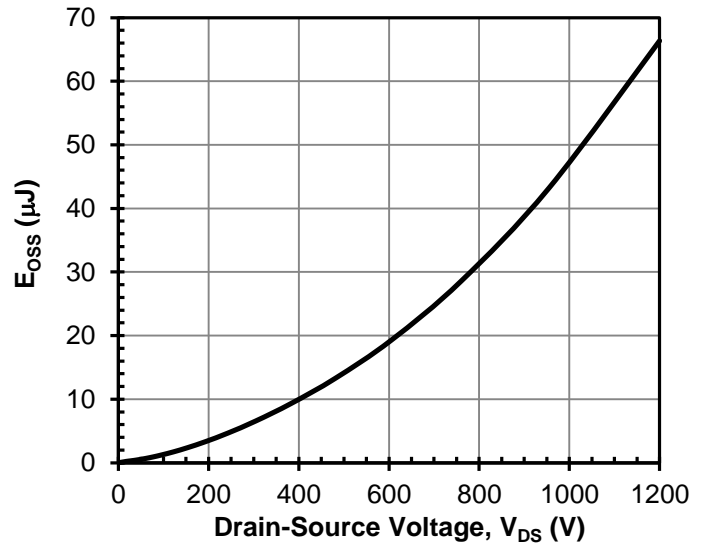


Figure 12 Typical stored energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$

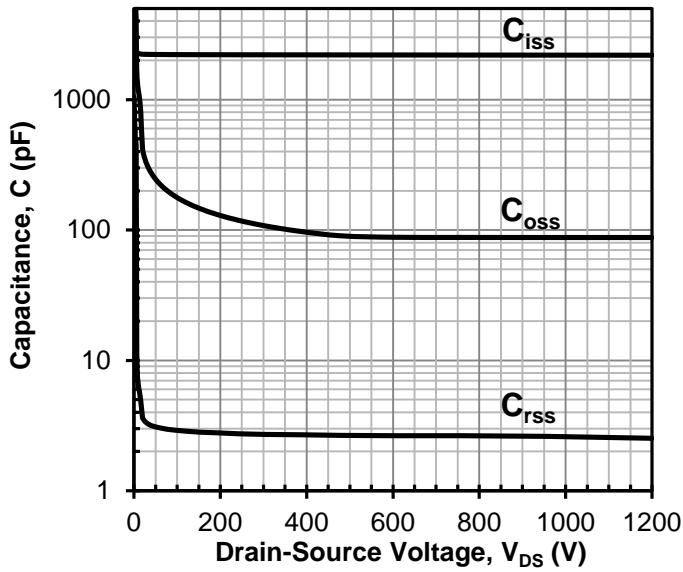


Figure 13 Typical capacitances at 100kHz and  $V_{GS} = 0V$

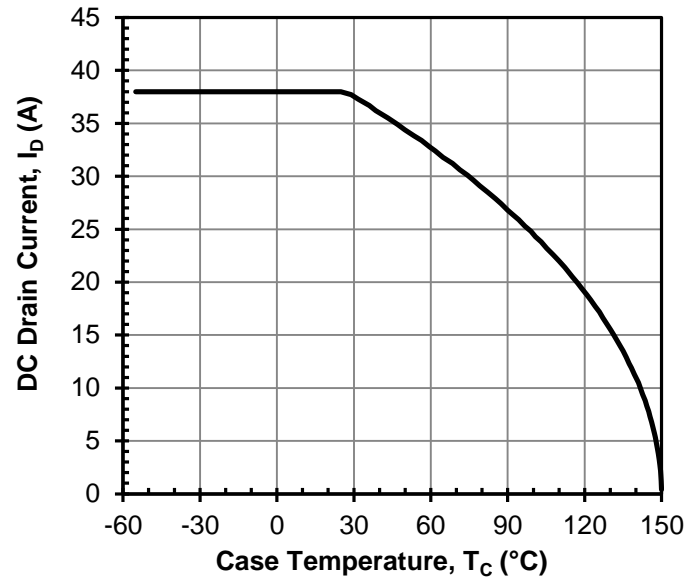


Figure 14 DC drain current derating

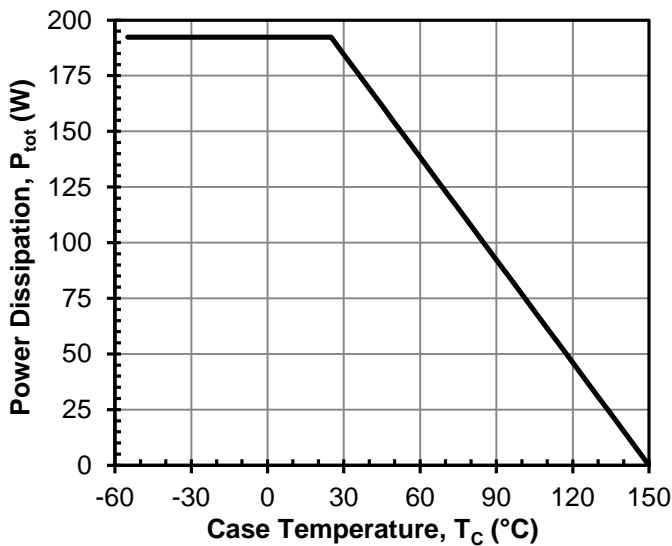


Figure 15 Total power dissipation

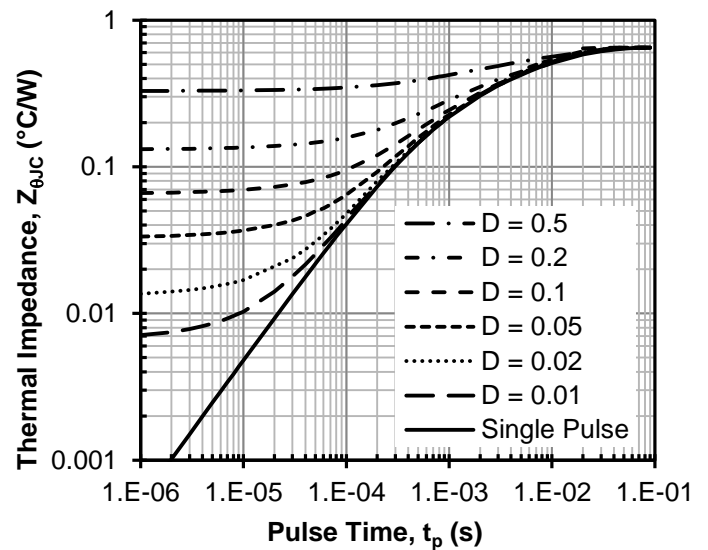


Figure 16 Maximum transient thermal impedance

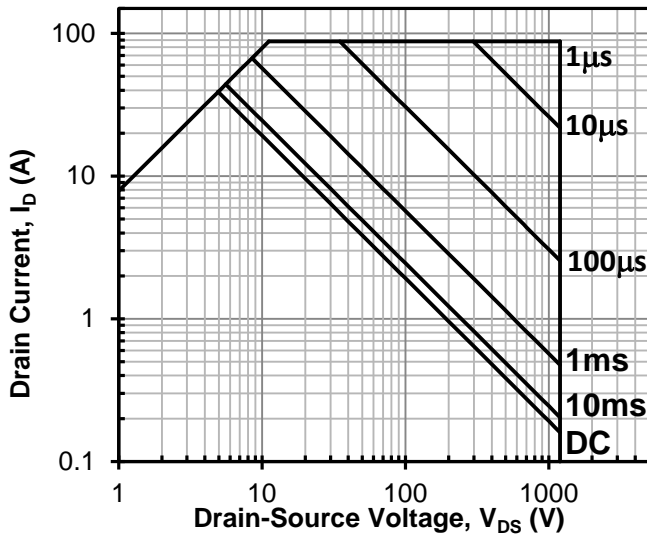


Figure 17 Safe operation area  
 $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $D = 0$ , Parameter  $t_p$

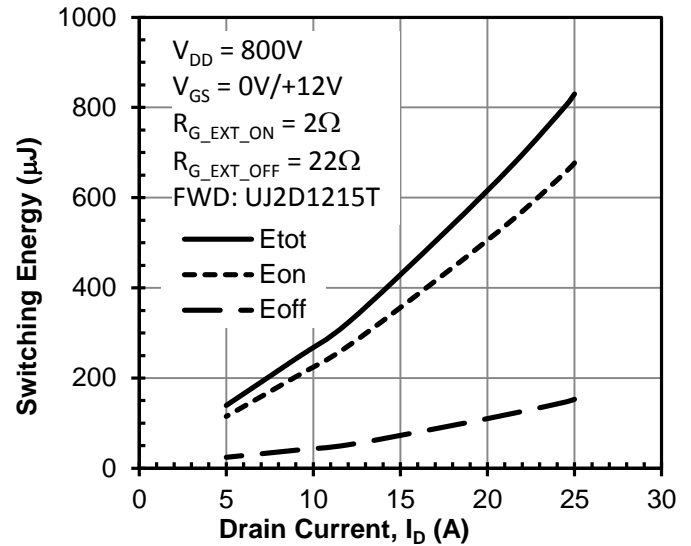


Figure 18 Clamped inductive switching energy vs. drain current at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

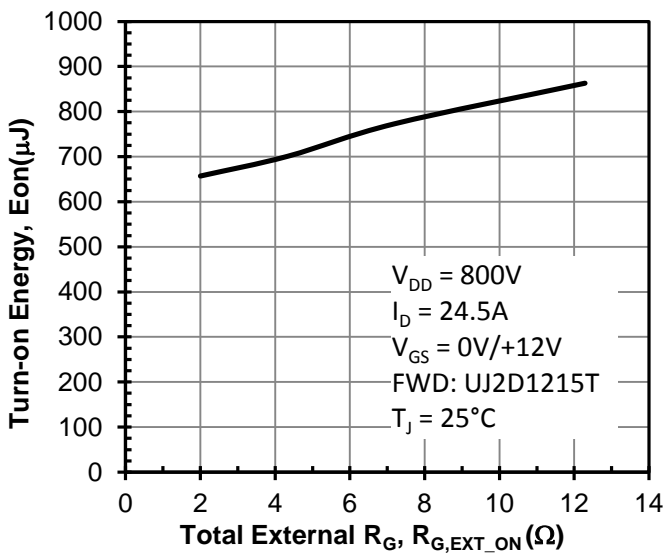


Figure 19 Clamped inductive switching turn-on energy vs.  $R_{G,EXT\_ON}$

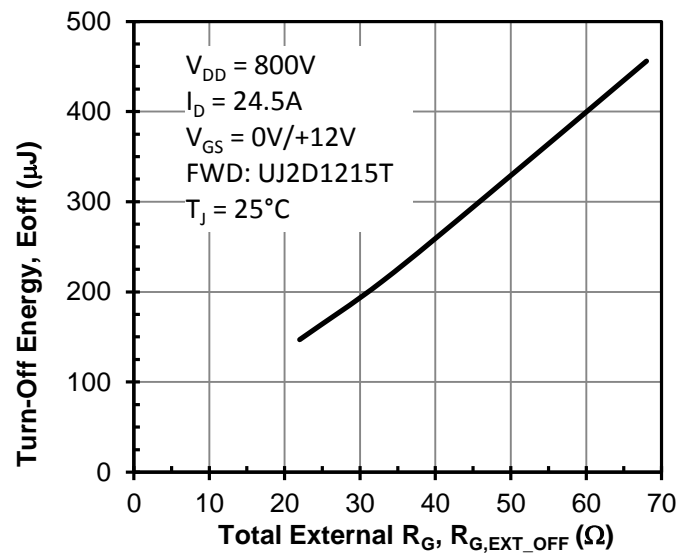


Figure 20 Clamped inductive switching turn-off energy vs.  $R_{G,EXT\_OFF}$



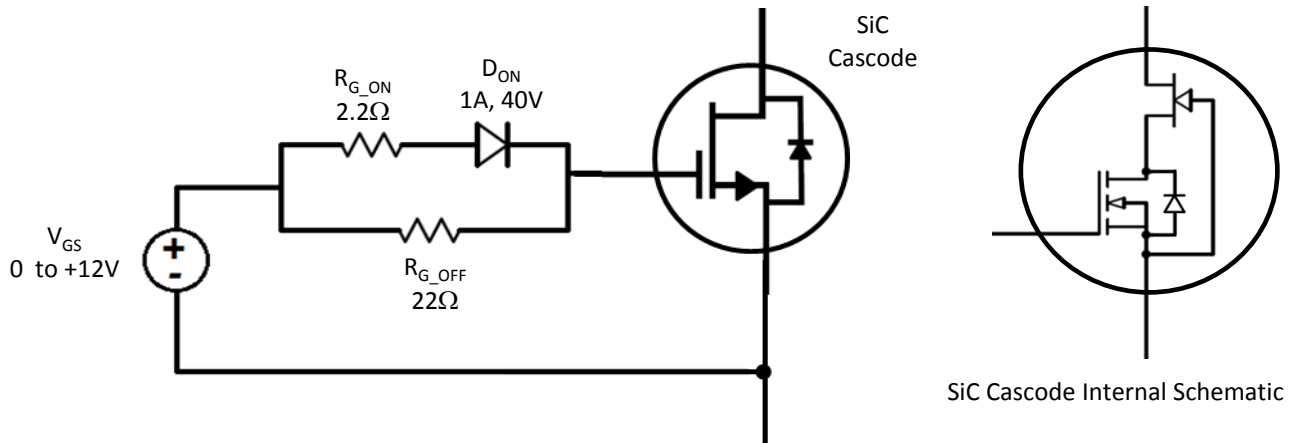


Figure 21 Recommended gate drive and internal circuit schematic of SiC cascode

## Applications Information

SiC cascodes are enhancement-mode power switches formed by a high-voltage SiC depletion-mode JFET and a low-voltage silicon MOSFET connected in series as shown in Figure 21. 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 cascodes 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. In particular, separate turn-on and turn-off gate resistors are recommended as shown in Figure 21. In addition, an external gate resistor is recommended when the cascode is working in the diode mode in order to achieve the optimum reverse recover performance. For more information on cascode operation, see [www.unitedsic.com](http://www.unitedsic.com).

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