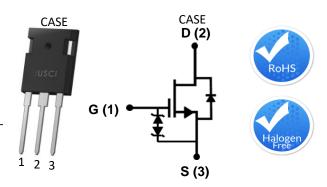


Description

United Silicon Carbide's cascode products co-package its high-performance G3 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 when used with recommended RC-snubbers, and any application requiring standard gate drive.



Part Number	Package	Marking
UF3C120040K3S	TO-247-3L	UF3C120040K3S

Features

- Typical on-resistance R_{DS(on),typ} of 35mΩ
- Maximum operating temperature of 175°C
- Excellent reverse recovery
- Low gate charge
- Low intrinsic capacitance
- ESD protected, HBM class 2
- Very low switching losses (required RC-snubber loss negligible under typical operating conditions)

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	-25 to +25	V
Continuous drain current ¹	I _D	T _C =25°C	65	Α
		T _C =100°C	47	А
Pulsed drain current ²	I _{DM}	T _C =25°C	175	А
Single pulsed avalanche energy ³	E _{AS}	L=15mH, I _{AS} =4.2A	132.3	mJ
Power dissipation	P _{tot}	T _C =25°C	429	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	T _L		250	°C

- 1 Limited by T_{J,max}
- 2 Pulse width t_p limited by T_{J,max}
- 3 Starting $T_1 = 25^{\circ}C$



Electrical Characteristics (T_J = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Typical Performance - Static

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			l luite
			Min	Тур	Max	Units
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°C		8	150	- µА
		V _{DS} =1200V, V _{GS} =0V, T _J =175°C		35		
Total gate leakage current	I _{GSS}	V _{DS} =0V, T _j =25°C, V _{GS} =-20V / +20V		6	± 20	μΑ
Drain-source on-resistance	R _{DS(on)}	V _{GS} =12V, I _D =40A, T _J =25°C		35	45	- mΩ
		V _{GS} =12V, I _D =40A, T _J =175°C		73		
Gate threshold voltage	V _{G(th)}	V_{DS} =5V, I_{D} =10mA	4	5	6	V
Gate resistance	R_{G}	f=1MHz, open drain		4.5		Ω

Typical Performance - Reverse Diode

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Тур	Max	Units
Diode continuous forward current ¹	I _S	T _C =25°C			65	Α
Diode pulse current ²	I _{S,pulse}	T _C =25°C			175	А
Forward voltage	V _{FSD}	V _{GS} =0V, I _F =20A, T _J =25°C		1.5	2	- V
		V _{GS} =0V, I _F =20A, T _J =175°C		1.95		
Reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}	$V_R = 800V, I_F = 40A,$ $V_{GS} = -5V, R_{G_EXT} = 10\Omega$		358		nC
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}	di/dt=2400A/μs, T _J =25°C		25		ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q _{rr}	$V_R = 800V, I_F = 40A,$ $V_{GS} = -5V, R_{G_EXT} = 10\Omega$		259		nC
Reverse recovery time	t _{rr}	di/dt=2400A/μs, Τ _J =150°C		22		ns



Typical Performance - Dynamic

Doromotor	symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
Parameter	symbol	rest conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Input capacitance	C _{iss}	V _{DS} =100V, V _{GS} =0V, f=100kHz		1500		
Output capacitance	C _{oss}			210		pF
Reverse transfer capacitance	C _{rss}			1.7		
Effective output capacitance, energy related	C _{oss(er)}	V_{DS} =0V to 800V, V_{GS} =0V		112		pF
Effective output capacitance, time related	C _{oss(tr)}	V_{DS} =0V to 800V, V_{GS} =0V		280		pF
C _{OSS} stored energy	E _{oss}	V _{DS} =800V, V _{GS} =0V		35.6		μͿ
Total gate charge	Q_{G}	V _{DS} =800V, I _D =40A, V _{GS} =-5V to 15V		51		
Gate-drain charge	Q_{GD}			11		nC
Gate-source charge	Q_{GS}			19		
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	V_{DS} =800V, I_{D} =40A, Gate Driver=-5V to +15V, Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ =1 Ω ,		38		ns
Rise time	t _r			26		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}			61		
Fall time	t _f	Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ =22 Ω		20		
Turn-on energy including R _S energy ⁴	E _{ON}	Inductive Load, FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = -5V$ and $R_{G} = 22\Omega$ RC snubber: $R_{S} = 5\Omega$		1222		
Turn-off energy including R _S energy ⁴	E _{OFF}			227		
Total switching energy including R _S energy ⁴	E _{TOTAL}			1449		μ
Snubber R _S energy during turn-on	E _{RS_ON}	and $C_s=220pF$		7.3		
Snubber R _S energy during turn-off	E _{RS_OFF}	T ₁ =25°C		9.5		
Turn-on delay time	t _{d(on)}	V _{DS} =800V, I _D =40A, Gate		37		nc
Rise time	t _r	Driver=-5V to +15V,		25		
Turn-off delay time	t _{d(off)}	Turn-on $R_{G,EXT}$ =1 Ω ,		63		ns
Fall time	t _f	Turn-off $R_{G,EXT}$ =22 Ω	21			
Turn-on energy including R _S energy ⁴	E _{ON}	Inductive Load, FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = -5V$ and $R_{G} = 22\Omega$ - RC snubber: $R_{S} = 5\Omega$ and $C_{S} = 220$ pF $T_{J} = 150$ °C		1183		
Turn-off energy including RS energy ⁴	E _{OFF}			261		
Total switching energy including RS energy ⁴	E _{TOTAL}			1444		μͿ
Snubber R _S energy during turn-on	E _{RS_ON}			7.1		
Snubber R _S energy during turn-off	E _{RS_OFF}			9.5		

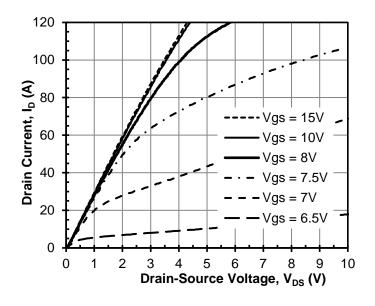
⁴ The switching performance are evaluated with a RC snubber circuit as shown in Figure 24.

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	symbol	Test Conditions	Value			Units
			Min	Тур	Max	Units
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case	$R_{ heta JC}$			0.27	0.35	°C/W



Typical Performance Diagrams



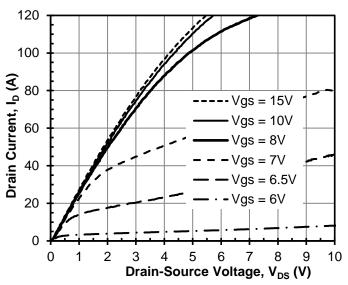


Figure 1 Typical output characteristics at $T_J = -55$ °C, $tp < 250 \mu s$

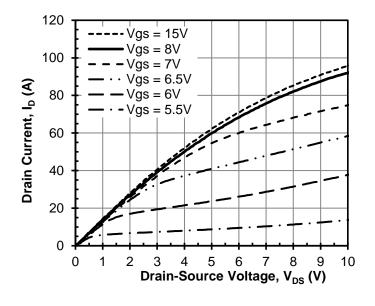


Figure 3 Typical output characteristics

at $T_J = 175$ °C, $tp < 250 \mu$ s

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

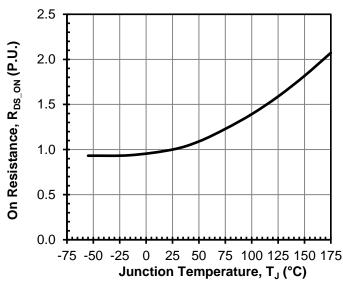


Figure 4 Normalized on-resistance vs. temperature at $V_{GS} = 12V$ and $I_D = 40A$



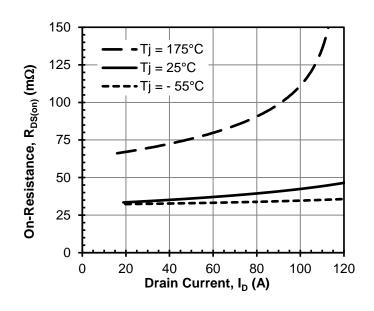


Figure 5 Typical drain-source on-resistance at $V_{GS} = 12V$

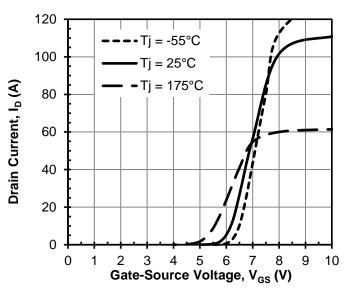


Figure 6 Typical transfer characteristics at $V_{DS} = 5V$

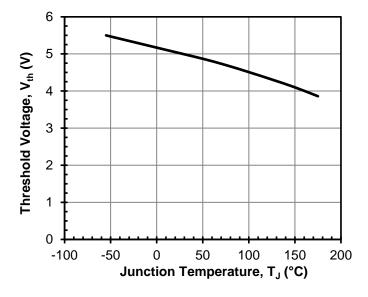


Figure 7 Threshold voltage vs. T_J at $V_{DS} = 5V$ and $I_D = 10mA$

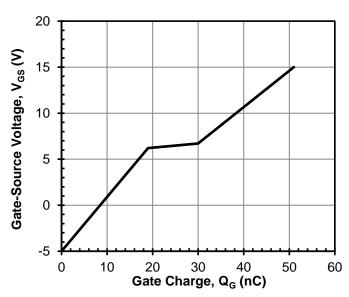
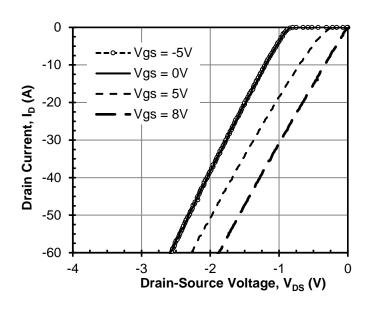


Figure 8 Typical gate charge at $V_{DS} = 800V$ and $I_D = 40A$

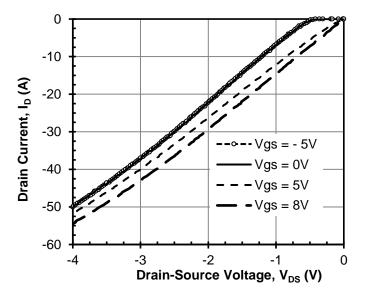




0 -- Vgs = - 5V -10 Vgs = 0VVgs = 5VDrain Current, I_D (A) -20 Vgs = 8V -30 -40 -50 -60 -4 -3 0 **Drain-Source Voltage, V_{DS} (V)**

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

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



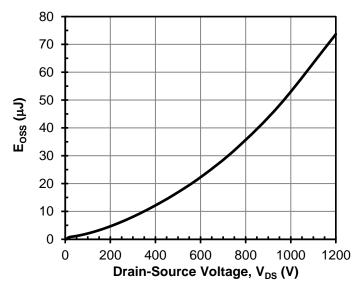
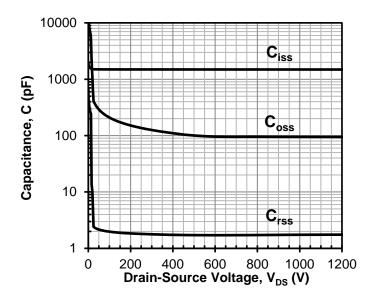


Figure 11 3rd quadrant characteristics at $T_J = 175$ °C

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

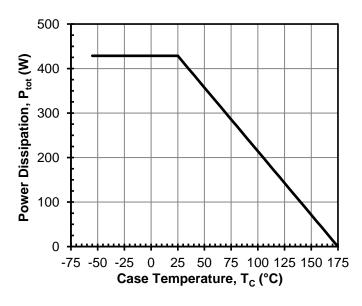




70 60 10 10 -75 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 Case Temperature, T_c (°C)

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

Figure 14 DC drain current derating





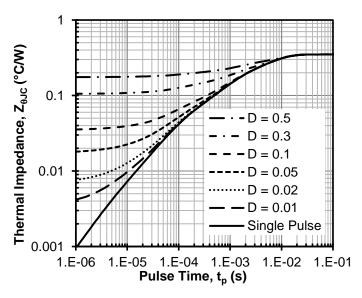
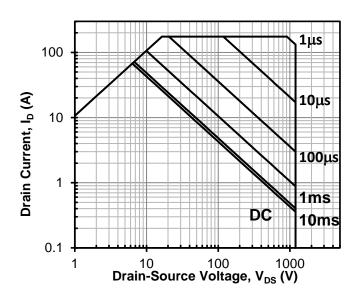


Figure 16 Maximum transient thermal impedance





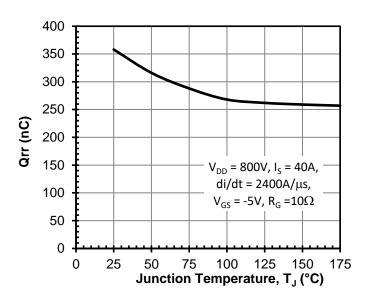
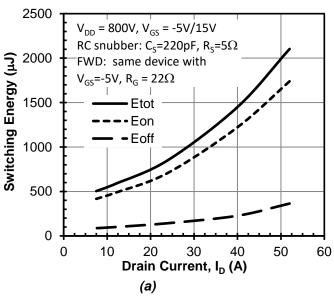


Figure 17 Safe operation area $T_c = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, D = 0, Parameter t_D

Figure 18 Reverse recovery charge Qrr vs. junction temperture



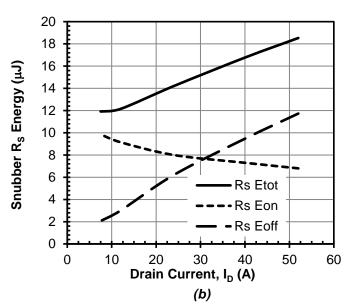


Figure 19 Clamped inductive switching energy (a) and RC snubber energy loss (b) vs. drain current at $T_J = 25$ °C, turn-on $R_{G_EXT} = 1\Omega$ and turn-off $R_{G_EXT} = 22\Omega$



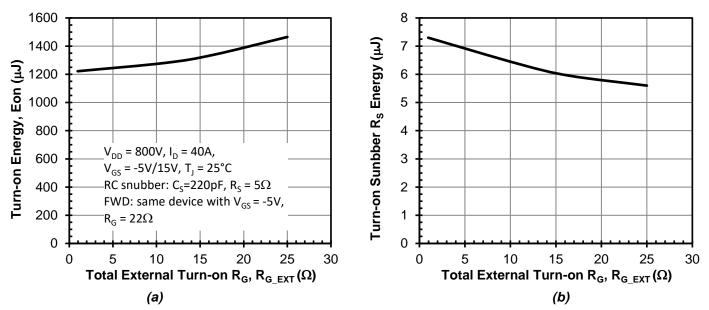


Figure 20 Clamped inductive switching turn-on energy including RC snubber energy loss (a) and RC snubber energy loss (b) as a function of total external turn-off gate resistor $R_{G EXT}$.

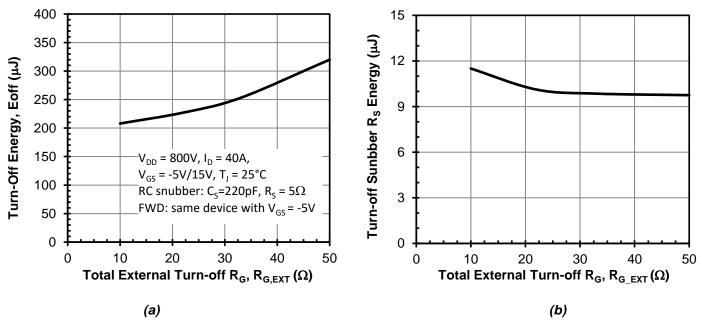


Figure 21 Clamped inductive switching turn-off energy including RC snubber energy loss (a) and RC snubber energy loss (b) as a function of total external turn-off gate resistor R_{G_EXT} .



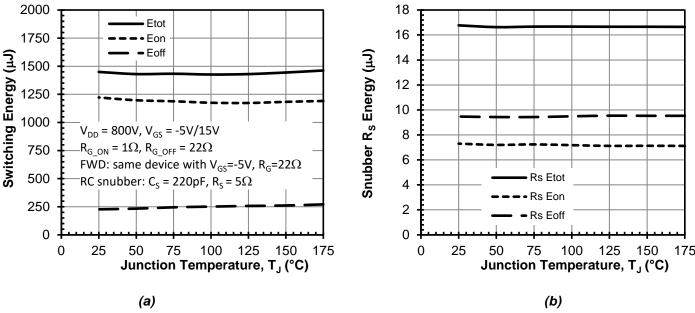


Figure 22 Clamped inductive switching energy including RC snubber energy loss (a) and RC snubber energy loss (b) as a function of junction temperature at $I_D = 40A$

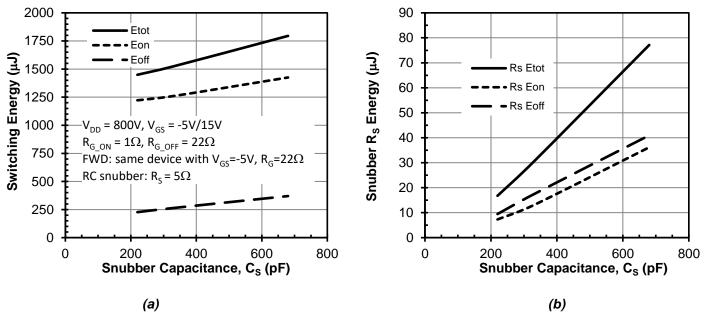


Figure 23 Clamped inductive switching energy including RC snubber energy loss (a) and RC snubber energy loss (b) as a function of snubber capacitance at $I_D = 40A$ and $T_J = 25^{\circ}$ C



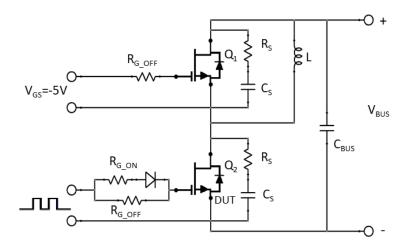


Figure 24 Inductive load switching test circuit

An RC snubber ($R_S = 5\Omega$, $C_S = 220$ pF) is required to improve the turn-off waveforms.

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. 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 (Coss), gate charge (Qg), and reverse recovery charge (Qrr) 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. An external gate resistor is recommended when the cascode is working in the diode mode in order to achieve the optimum reverse recovery performance. For more information on cascode operation, see www.unitedsic.com.

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