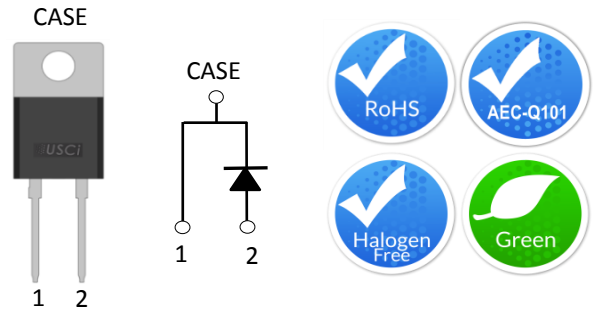


Description

United Silicon Carbide, Inc. offers the 3rd generation of high performance SiC Merged-PiN-Schottky (MPS) diodes. With zero reverse recovery charge and 175°C maximum junction temperature, these diodes are ideally suited for high frequency and high efficiency power systems with minimum cooling requirements.



| Part Number | Package | Marking |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| UJ3D06504TS | TO-220-2L | UJ3D06504TS |

Features

- ◆ 175°C maximum operating junction temperature
- ◆ Easy paralleling
- ◆ Extremely fast switching not dependent on temperature
- ◆ No reverse or forward recovery
- ◆ Enhanced surge current capability, MPS structure
- ◆ Excellent thermal performance, Ag sintered
- ◆ 100% UIS tested
- ◆ AEC-Q101 qualified

Typical Applications

- ◆ Power converters
- ◆ Industrial motor drives
- ◆ Switching-mode power supplies
- ◆ Power factor correction modules

Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Value | Units |
|---|----------------|--|------------|----------------------|
| DC blocking voltage | V_R | | 650 | V |
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage, $T_j=25^\circ\text{C}$ | V_{RRM} | | 650 | V |
| Surge peak reverse voltage | V_{RSM} | | 650 | V |
| Maximum DC forward current | I_F | $T_C = 156^\circ\text{C}$ | 4 | A |
| Non-repetitive forward surge current sine halfwave | I_{FSM} | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 29 | A |
| | | $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 26 | |
| Repetitive forward surge current sine halfwave, $D=0.1$ | I_{FRM} | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 23.2 | A |
| | | $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 13.6 | |
| Non-repetitive peak forward current | $I_{F,max}$ | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$ | 260 | A |
| | | $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\mu\text{s}$ | 260 | |
| i^2t value | $\int i^2 dt$ | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 4.2 | A^2s |
| | | $T_C = 110^\circ\text{C}, t_p = 10\text{ms}$ | 3.4 | |
| Power dissipation | P_{Tot} | $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 71.4 | W |
| | | $T_C = 156^\circ\text{C}$ | 9 | |
| Maximum junction temperature | $T_{J,max}$ | | 175 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating and storage temperature | T_J, T_{STG} | | -55 to 175 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Soldering temperatures, wavesoldering only allowed at leads | T_{sold} | 1.6mm from case for 10s | 260 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Electrical Characteristics

$T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Value | | | Units |
|--|--------|--|-------|------|------|---------------|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Forward voltage | V_F | $I_F=4\text{A}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 1.5 | 1.7 | V |
| | | $I_F=4\text{A}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 1.9 | 2.1 | |
| | | $I_F=4\text{A}, T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 2.05 | 2.25 | |
| Reverse current | I_R | $V_R=650\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 0.7 | 25 | μA |
| | | $V_R=650\text{V}, T_J=175^\circ\text{C}$ | - | 5 | | |
| Total capacitive charge ⁽¹⁾ | Q_C | $V_R=400\text{V}$ | | 9.3 | | nC |
| Total capacitance | C | $V_R=1\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | | 118 | | pF |
| | | $V_R=300\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | | 16 | | |
| | | $V_R=600\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$ | | 15 | | |
| Capacitance stored energy | E_C | $V_R=400\text{V}$ | | 1.4 | | μJ |

(1) Q_C is independent on T_J , di_F/dt , and I_F as shown in the application note USCi_AN0011.

Thermal characteristics

| Parameter | symbol | Test Conditions | Value | | | Units |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Thermal resistance, junction - case | $R_{\theta JC}$ | | | 1.6 | 2.1 | $^\circ\text{C/W}$ |

Typical Performance

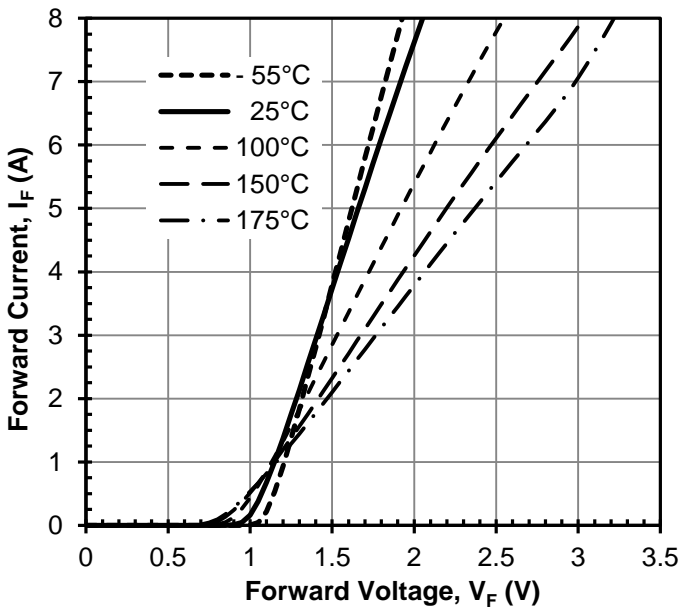


Figure 1 Typical forward characteristics

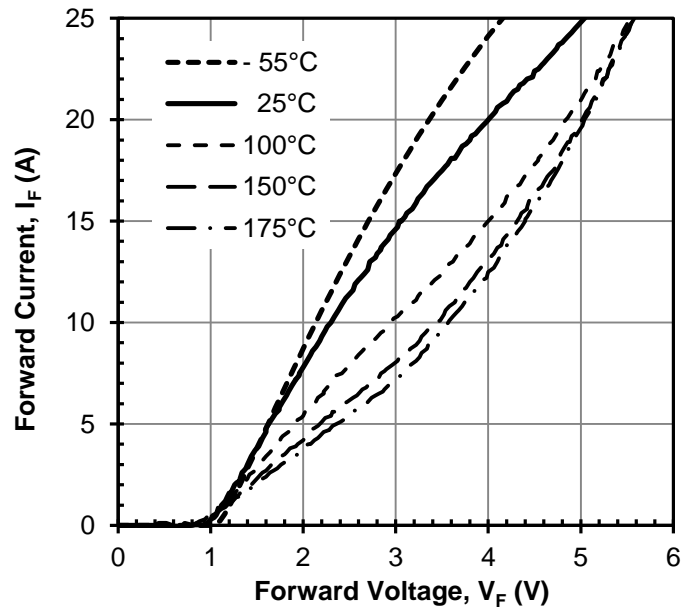


Figure 2 Typical forward characteristics in surge current

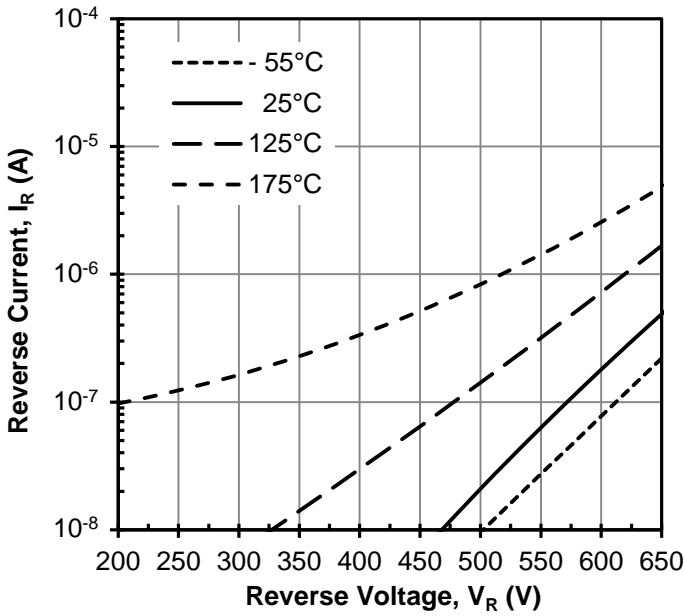


Figure 3 Typical reverse characteristics

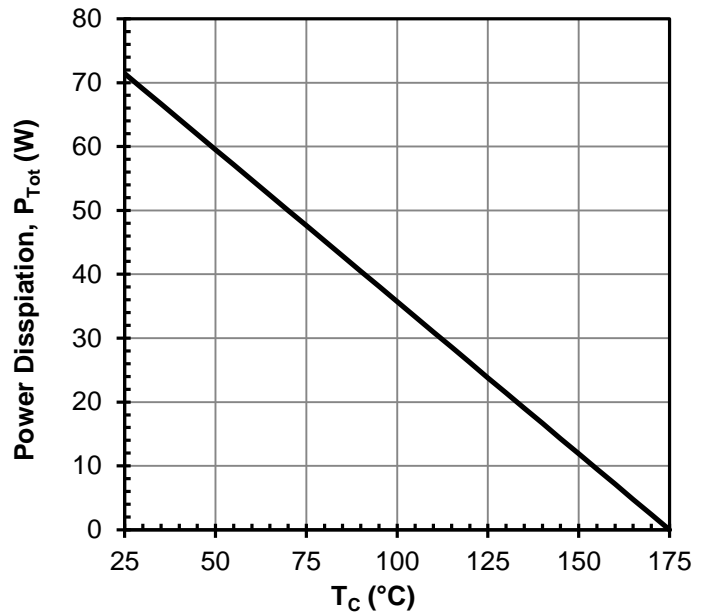


Figure 4 Power dissipation

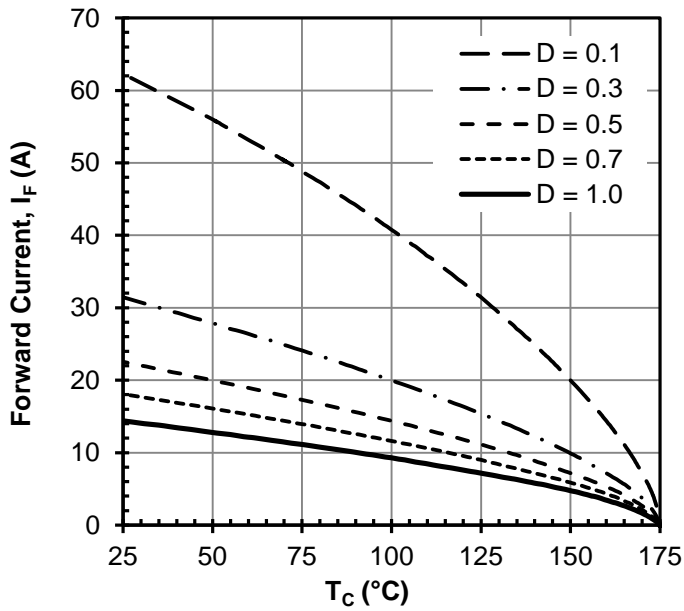


Figure 5 Diode forward current

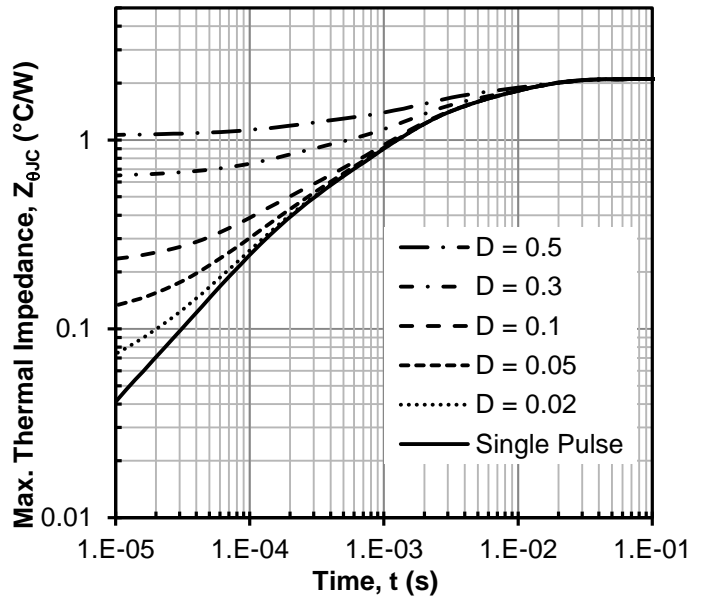


Figure 6 Maximum transient thermal impedance

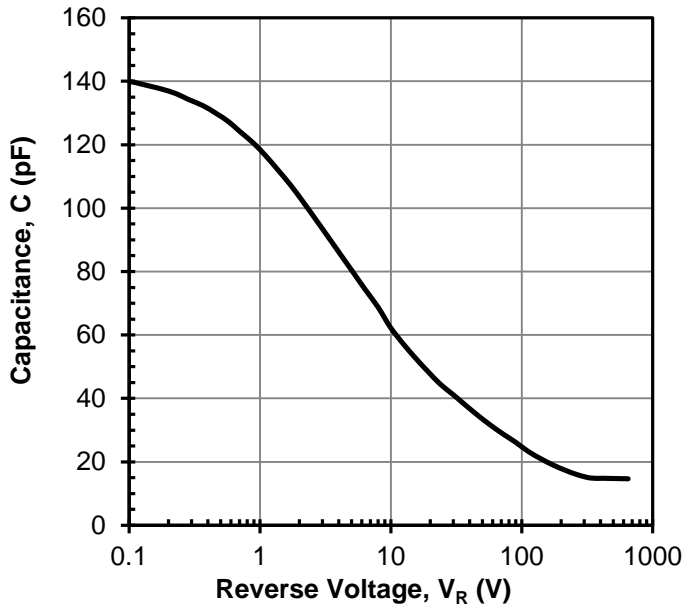


Figure 7 Capacitance vs. reverse voltage at 1MHz

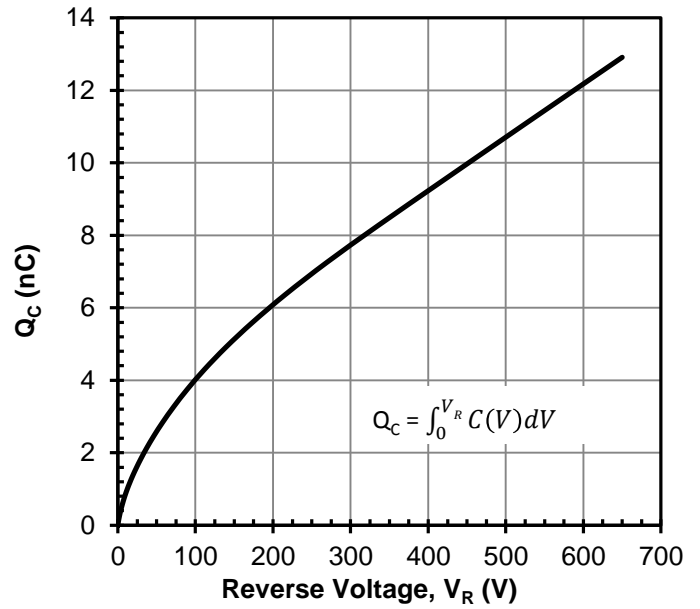


Figure 8 Typical capacitive charge vs. reverse voltage

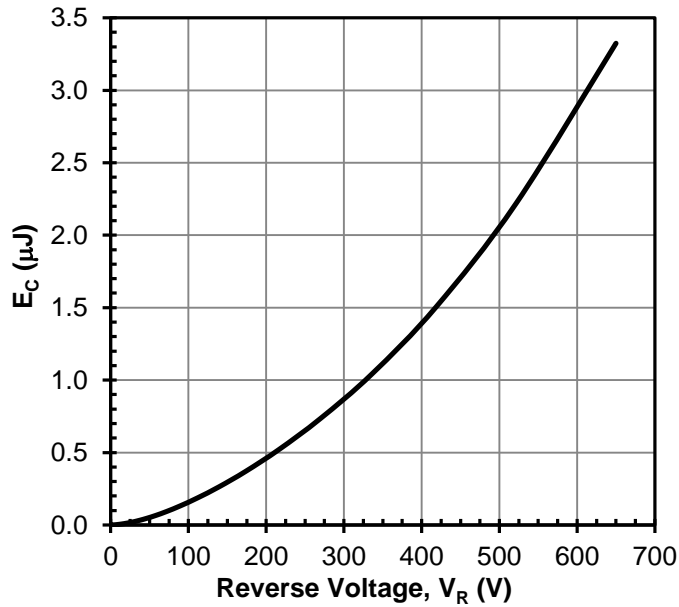


Figure 9 Typical capacitance stored energy vs. reverse voltage

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