

## Normally – OFF Silicon Carbide Junction Transistor

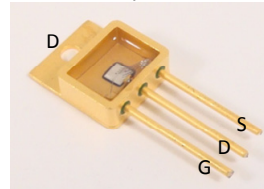
$V_{DS}$	=	<b>600 V</b>
$V_{DS(ON)}$	=	<b>1.3 V</b>
$I_D$	=	<b>50 A</b>
$R_{DS(ON)}$	=	<b>25 mΩ</b>

### Features

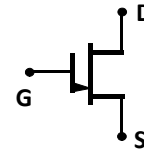
- 250 °C maximum operating temperature
- Temperature independent switching performance
- Gate oxide free SiC switch
- Suitable for connecting an anti-parallel diode
- Positive temperature coefficient for easy paralleling
- Low gate charge
- Low intrinsic capacitance

### Package

- RoHS Compliant



TO-258



### Advantages

- SiC transistor most compatible with existing Si gate-drivers
- Low switching losses
- Higher efficiency
- High temperature operation
- High short circuit withstand capability

### Applications

- Down Hole Oil Drilling, Geothermal Instrumentation
- Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV)
- Solar Inverters
- Switched-Mode Power Supply (SMPS)
- Power Factor Correction (PFC)
- Induction Heating
- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)
- Motor Drives

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values	Unit
Drain – Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	$V_{GS} = 0 V$	600	V
Continuous Drain Current	$I_D$	$120\text{ °C} < T_C < 200\text{ °C}$	50	A
Gate Peak Current	$I_{GM}$		10	A
Turn-Off Safe Operating Area	RBSOA	$T_{VJ} = 250\text{ °C}$ , $I_G = 1 A$ , Clamped Inductive Load	$I_{D,max} = 50$ @ $V_{DS} \leq V_{DSmax}$	A
Short Circuit Safe Operating Area	SCSOA	$T_{VJ} = 250\text{ °C}$ , $I_G = 2.5 A$ , $V_{DS} = 400 V$ , Non Repetitive	20	μs
Reverse Gate – Source Voltage	$V_{SG}$		30	V
Reverse Drain – Source Voltage	$V_{SD}$		25	V
Power Dissipation	$P_{tot}$	$T_C = 120\text{ °C}$	500	W
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to 250	°C

### Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>On Characteristics</b>						
Drain – Source On Voltage	$V_{DS(ON)}$	$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$		1.3		V
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 125\text{ °C}$		1.9		
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 2000 mA$ , $T_J = 175\text{ °C}$		2.2		
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 2000 mA$ , $T_J = 250\text{ °C}$		3.1		
Drain – Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(ON)}$	$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$		25		mΩ
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 125\text{ °C}$		39		
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 2000 mA$ , $T_J = 175\text{ °C}$		43		
		$I_D = 50 A$ , $I_G = 2000 mA$ , $T_J = 250\text{ °C}$		62		
Gate Forward Voltage	$V_{GS(FWD)}$	$I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$		2.9		V
		$I_G = 1000 mA$ , $T_J = 250\text{ °C}$		2.6		
DC Current Gain	$\beta$	$V_{DS} = 5 V$ , $I_D = 50 A$ , $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$		105		
		$V_{DS} = 5 V$ , $I_D = 50 A$ , $T_J = 125\text{ °C}$		77		
		$V_{DS} = 5 V$ , $I_D = 50 A$ , $T_J = 175\text{ °C}$		71		
		$V_{DS} = 5 V$ , $I_D = 50 A$ , $T_J = 250\text{ °C}$		69		

**Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
<b>Off Characteristics</b>						
Drain Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$	$V_R = 600\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		10		$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_R = 600\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		50		
		$V_R = 600\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, T_J = 250\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		100		
Gate Leakage Current	$I_{SG}$	$V_{SG} = 20\text{ V}, T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		20		nA

**Capacitance Characteristics**

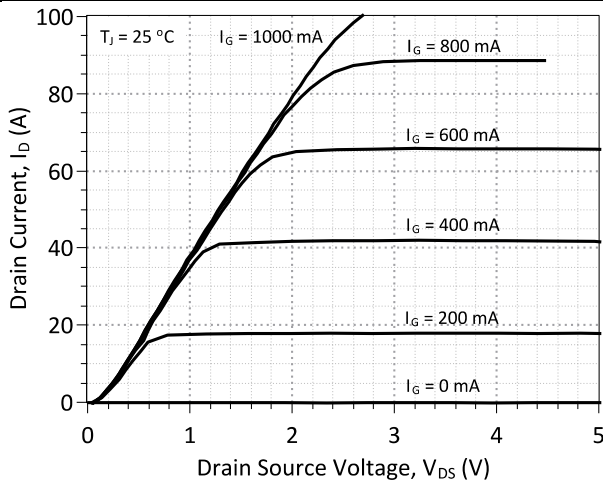
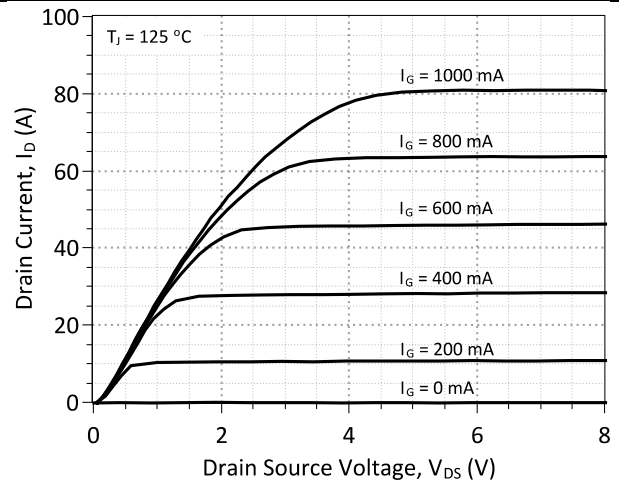
Gate-Source Capacitance	$C_{GS}$	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$		3000		pF
Input Capacitance	$C_{ISS}$	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_D = 1\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$		3500		pF
Reverse Transfer/Output Capacitance	$C_{rss}/C_{OSS}$	$V_D = 1\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}$		2100		pF

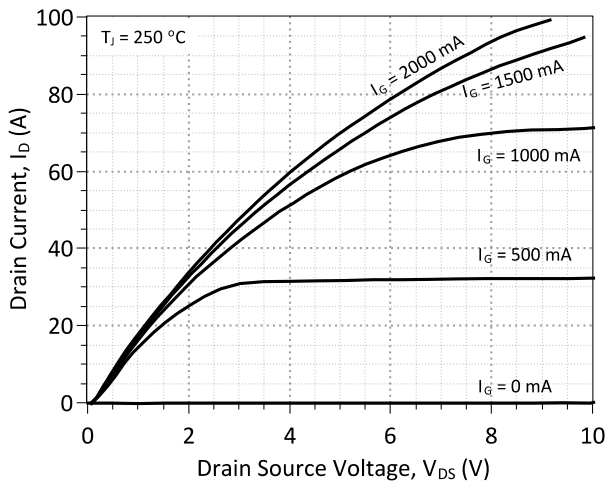
**Switching Characteristics**

Turn On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$	$T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}, I_D = 50\text{ A},$ Two-Level Gate Drive, $R_G = 1.5\ \Omega, C_G = 32\text{ nF},$ $V_{GH} = 18\text{ V}, V_{GL} = 6.5\text{ V}, V_{EE} = -10\text{ V},$ IXDD614 Gate Drive IC, $L = 287\ \mu\text{H}, \text{FWD} = \text{GB50SLT12},$ Refer to Fig. 15 for gate current waveform		55		ns	
Rise Time	$t_r$			50		ns	
Turn Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$			75		ns	
Fall Time	$t_f$			40		ns	
Turn-On Energy Per Pulse	$E_{on}$			1.6		mJ	
Turn-Off Energy Per Pulse	$E_{off}$			0.55		mJ	
Total Switching Energy	$E_{ts}$			2.15		mJ	
Turn On Delay Time	$t_{d(on)}$		$T_J = 250\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}, I_D = 50\text{ A},$ Two-Level Gate Drive, $R_G = 1.5\ \Omega, C_G = 32\text{ nF},$ $V_{GH} = 18\text{ V}, V_{GL} = 6.5\text{ V}, V_{EE} = -10\text{ V},$ IXDD614 Gate Drive IC, $L = 287\ \mu\text{H}, \text{FWD} = \text{GB50SLT12},$ Refer to Fig. 15 for gate current waveform		55		ns
Rise Time	$t_r$				30		ns
Turn Off Delay Time	$t_{d(off)}$				75		ns
Fall Time	$t_f$			30		ns	
Turn-On Energy Per Pulse	$E_{on}$			0.3		mJ	
Turn-Off Energy Per Pulse	$E_{off}$			0.4		mJ	
Total Switching Energy	$E_{ts}$			0.7		mJ	

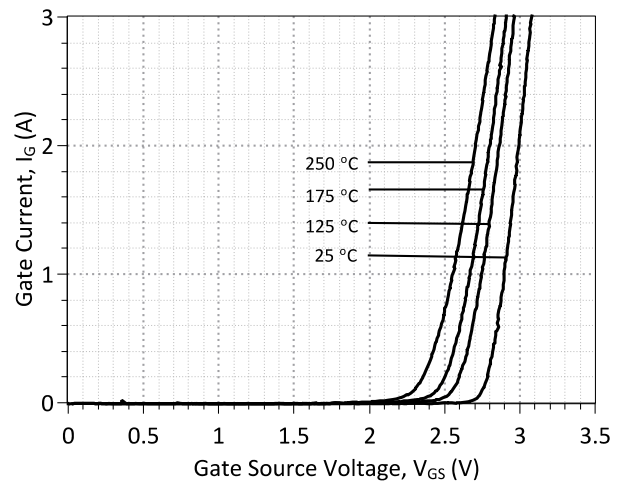
**Thermal Characteristics**

Thermal resistance, junction - case	$R_{th(jc)}$	0.26	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
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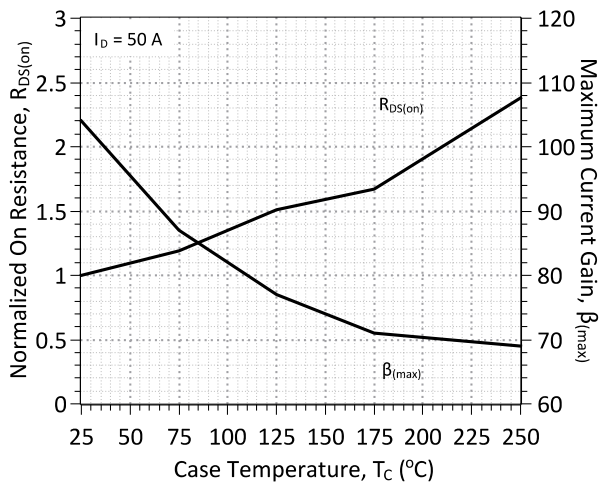
**Figures**

**Figure 1: Typical Output Characteristics at 25 °C**

**Figure 2: Typical Output Characteristics at 125 °C**



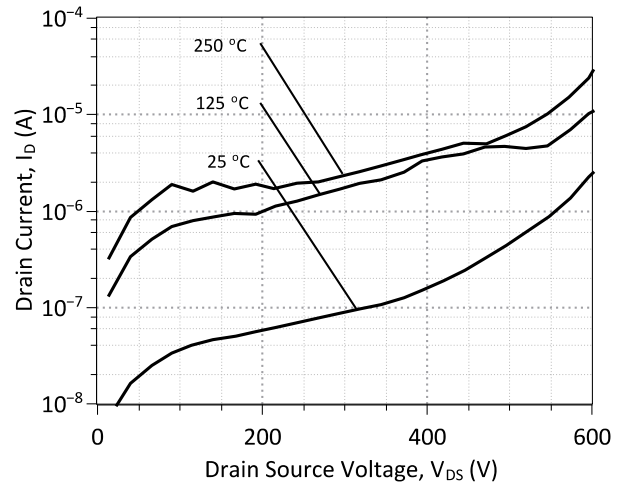
**Figure 3: Typical Output Characteristics at 250 °C**



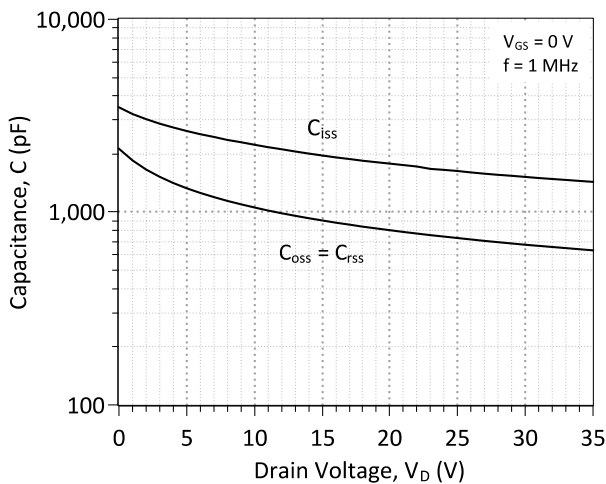
**Figure 4: Typical Gate Source I-V Characteristics vs. Temperature**



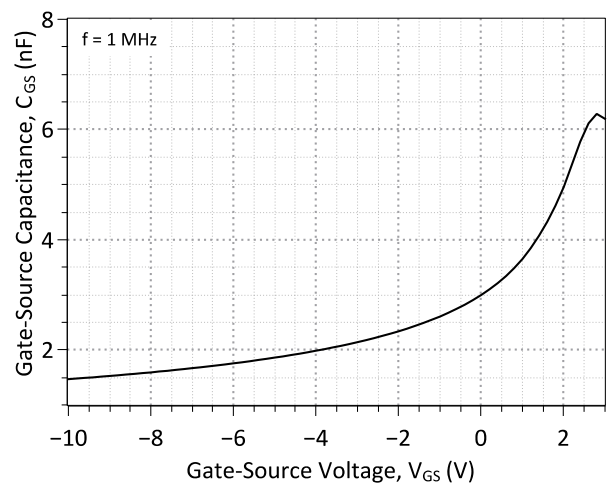
**Figure 5: Normalized On-Resistance and Current Gain vs. Temperature**



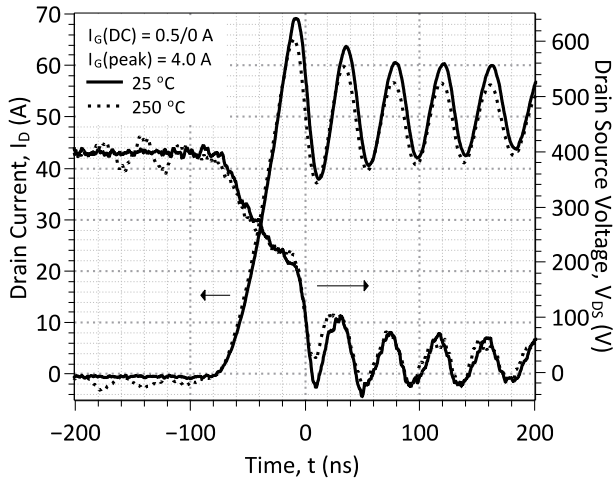
**Figure 6: Typical Blocking Characteristics**



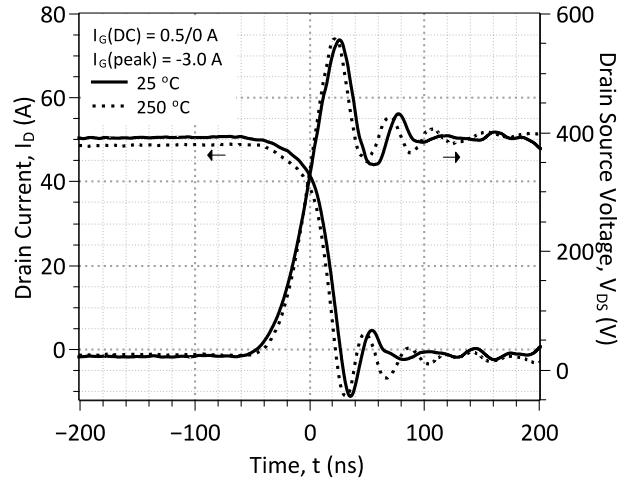
**Figure 7: Capacitance Characteristics**



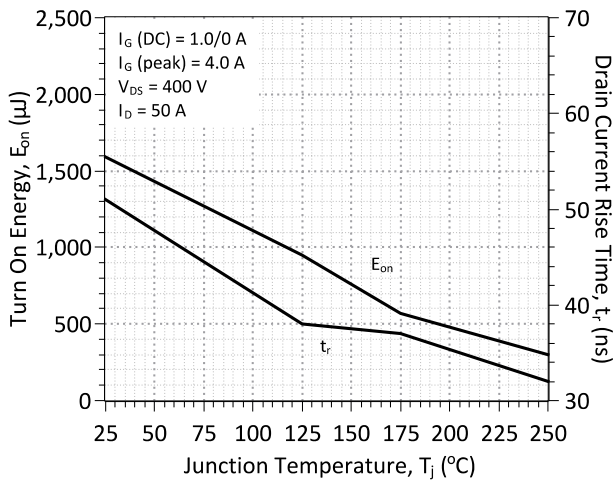
**Figure 8: Capacitance Characteristics**



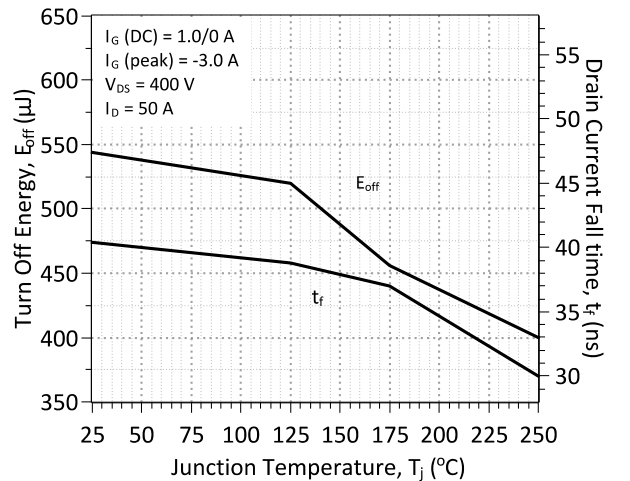
**Figure 9: Typical Hard-switched Turn On Waveforms**



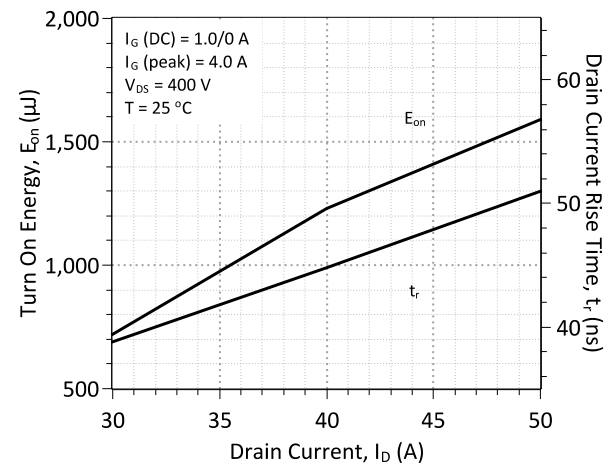
**Figure 10: Typical Hard-switched Turn Off Waveforms**



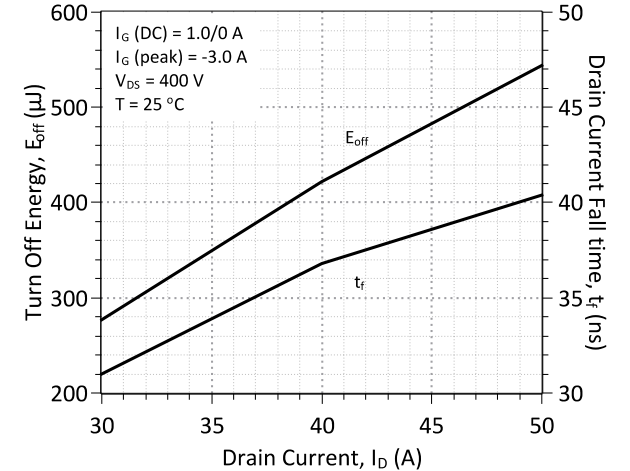
**Figure 11: Typical Turn On Energy Losses and Switching Times vs. Temperature**



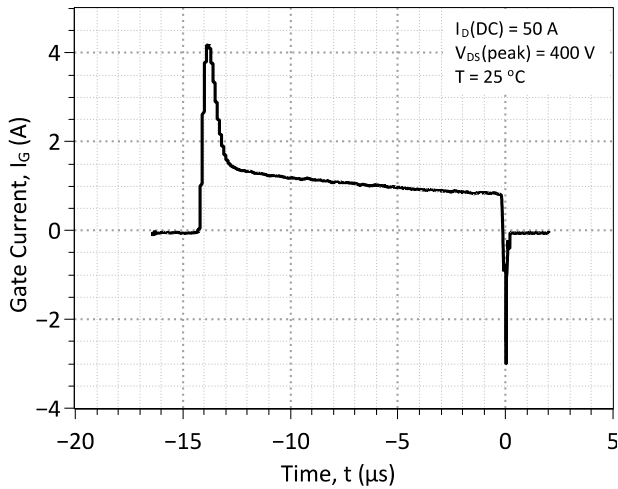
**Figure 12: Typical Turn Off Energy Losses and Switching Times vs. Temperature**



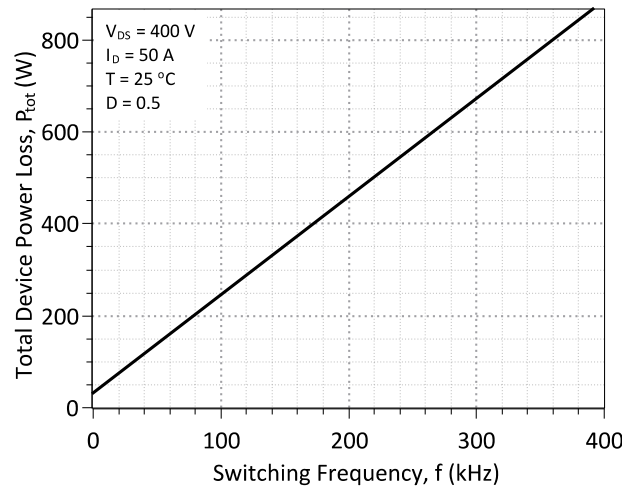
**Figure 13: Typical Turn On Energy Losses vs. Drain Current**



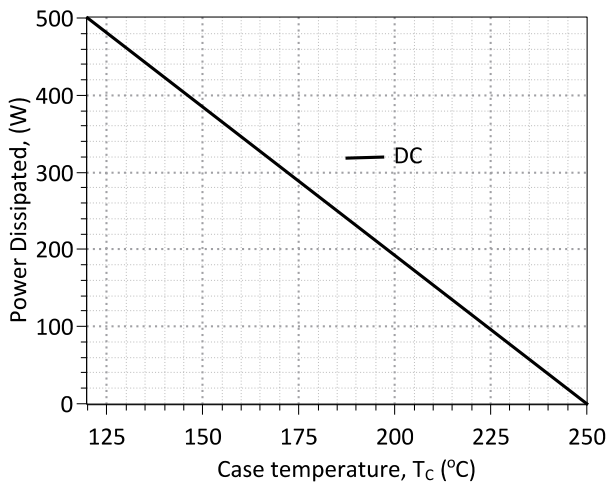
**Figure 14: Typical Turn Off Energy Losses vs. Drain Current**



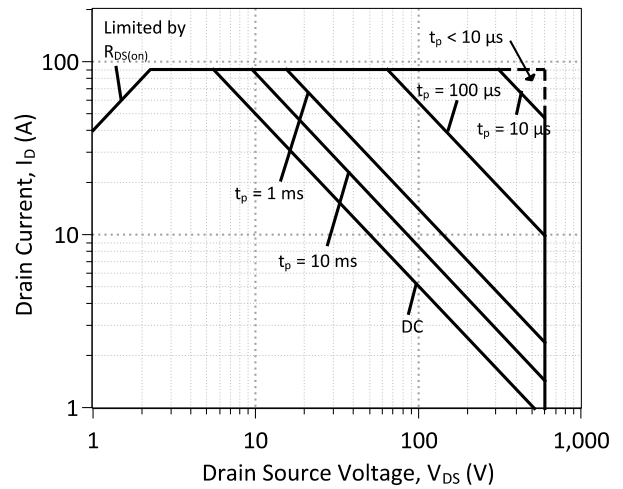
**Figure 15: Typical Gate Current Waveform**



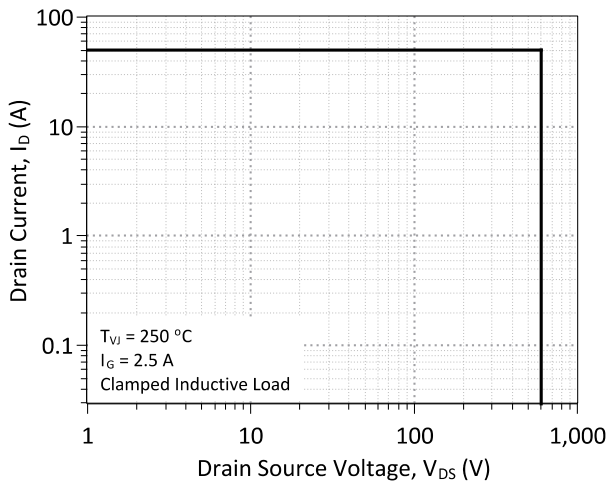
**Figure 16: Typical Hard Switched Device Power Loss vs. Switching Frequency<sup>1</sup>**



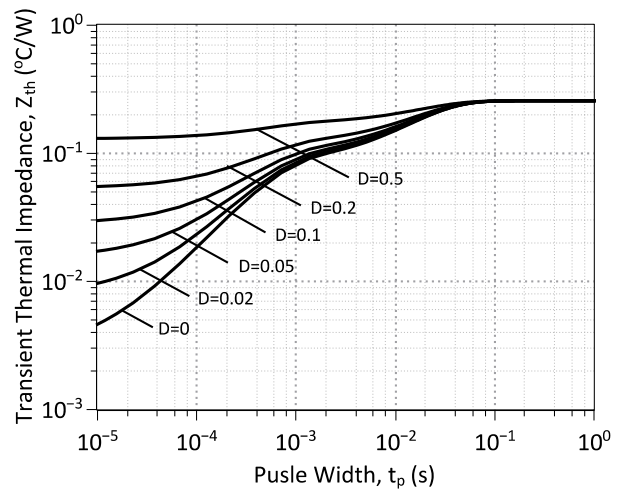
**Figure 17: Power Derating Curve**



**Figure 18: Forward Bias Safe Operating Area at T<sub>c</sub>=120 C**



**Figure 19: Turn-Off Safe Operating Area**



**Figure 20: Transient Thermal Impedance**

<sup>1</sup> – Representative values based on device switching energy loss. Actual losses will depend on gate drive conditions, device load, and circuit topology.

**Commercial Gate Drivers Compatible with GA50JT06-258**

Manufacturer	Part Number	Peak Current Output	Optical Signal Isolation	Features		
				Desaturation Detection	Under Voltage Lockout	Active Miller Clamping
Avago Tech.	HCPL-316J	2.5	✓	✓	✓	-
Avago Tech.	HCPL-322J	2.5	✓	✓	✓	✓
IXYS	IXD_604	4.0	-	-	-	-
IXYS	IXD_609	9.0	-	-	-	-
IXYS	IXD_614	14.0	-	-	-	-
IXYS	IXD_630	30.0	-	-	-	-
IXYS	IRFD630	30.0	-	-	-	-
Micrel	MIC4452YN	12.0	-	-	-	-
Microsemi	LX1780QLQ	15.0	-	-	✓	-
Texas Instruments	UCC27322	9.0	-	-	-	-

This is a partial list of widely available commercial Silicon IGBT/MOSFET gate drivers which may be used to drive the GA50JT06-258. Specific product information including advanced features and pinouts should be obtained from the individual product manufacturer's websites.

The gate of the GA50JT06-258 can be driven similar to a silicon IGBT or MOSFET in which a gate driver IC is used to supply positive gate current peaks to the device at turn-on and negative current peaks at turn-off. Unlike the IGBT or MOSFET, the GA50JT06-258 also requires a continuous gate current for the device to remain on after the initial current peak. An example gate current waveform for the GA50JT06-258 can be seen in Fig. 15.

**Single-Level SJT Gate Drive**

Producing the necessary gate current peaks and continuous currents can be done very simply using a circuit similar what is shown in Fig. 21 in which an external gate capacitor and resistor are placed in parallel connected to the gate drive output node and the SJT gate. The gate resistor is chosen to control the continuous gate current and adjusting the external capacitance will alter positive and negative current peaks. More details can be found in a series of GeneSiC Semiconductor Application Notes. (<http://www.genesicsemi.com/index.php/references/notes>)

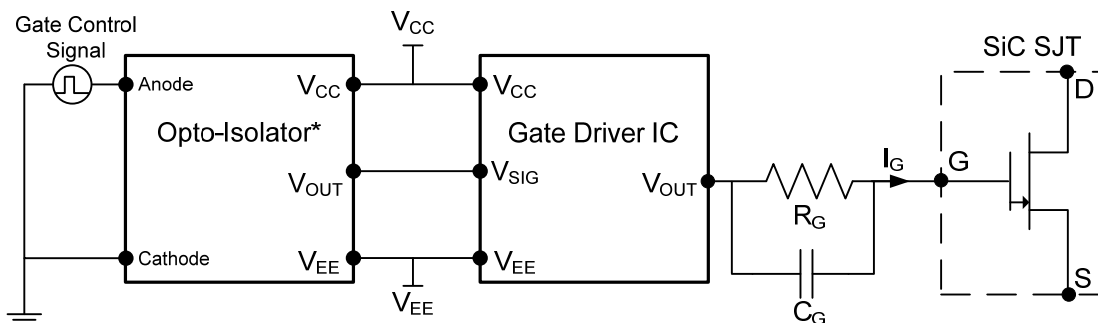


Figure 21: Single-Level SJT Gate Diver Configuration (\* – External signal isolation is required for non-isolated gate driver ICs.)

**Single-Level Gate Drive Conditions**

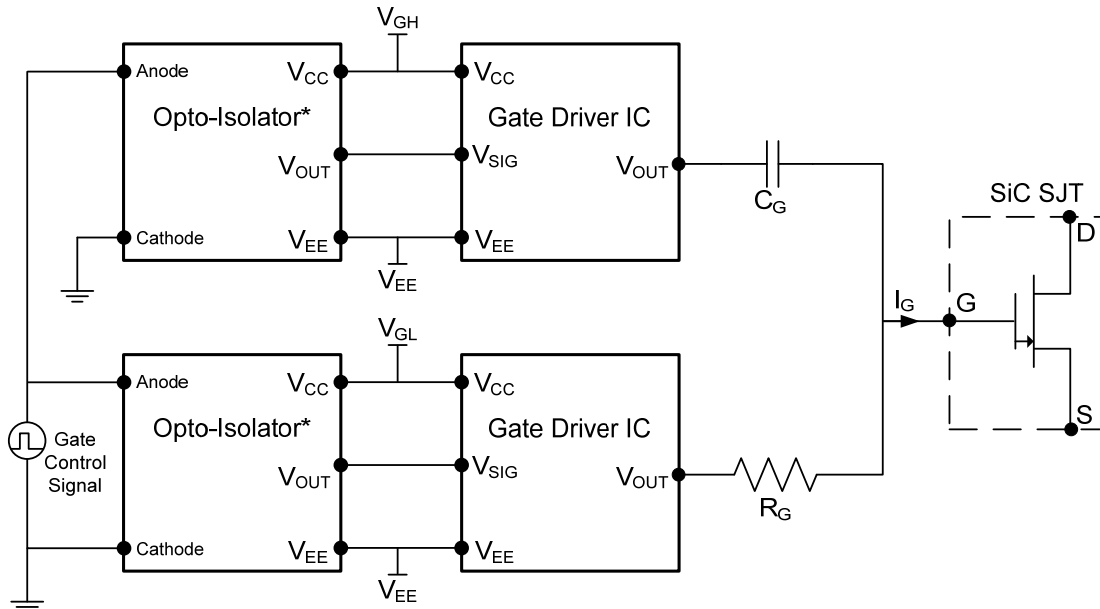
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			Min.	Optimum	Max.	
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		10	20		V
Negative Supply Voltage	$V_{EE}$		-10	-8	GND	V
Output Current, Peak	$I_{OUT, pk}$	Package Limited,	2.0	4.0		A
Output Current, Continuous	$I_{OUT}$	$T = 175^{\circ}C$	0.7	1.0		A

**Output Gate Components**

Gate Resistance	$R_G$	$V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}, I_G \approx 1.0\text{ A}, T = 175^{\circ}C$	15	15		$\Omega$
Gate Capacitance	$C_G$	$V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}, I_{G, pk} \approx 4.0\text{ A}, T = 175^{\circ}C$	20	32		nF

### Two-Level SJT Gate Drive

The gate of the GA50JT06-258 can also be driven with a slightly more advanced gate drive circuit, seen in Fig. 22, in which two gate drive ICs are used with two different supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) levels in order to minimize gate drive losses. By using a second, lower voltage output gate driver IC the power consumption of the continuous current is reduced. Additional detail on this Two-Level SJT gate driving technique is discussed in GeneSiC Semiconductor Application Note AN-10B. (<http://www.genesicsemi.com/index.php/references/notes>)



**Figure 22: Two-Level SJT Gate Diver Configuration for Reduced Drive Losses (\* – External signal isolation is required for non-isolated gate driver ICs.)**

### Two-Level Gate Drive Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	Optimum	max.	
Supply Voltage, High Level Driver	$V_{CC}(V_{GH}^+)$		15	20		V
Supply Voltage, Low Level Driver	$V_{CC}(V_{GL}^+)$		5	6.5		V
Negative Supply Voltage	$V_{EE}$			-10	GND	V
Output Current, Peak	$I_{OUT}$	Package Limited	2.0	4.0		A
Output Current, Continuous	$I_{OUT}$	$T = 175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0.7	1.0		A

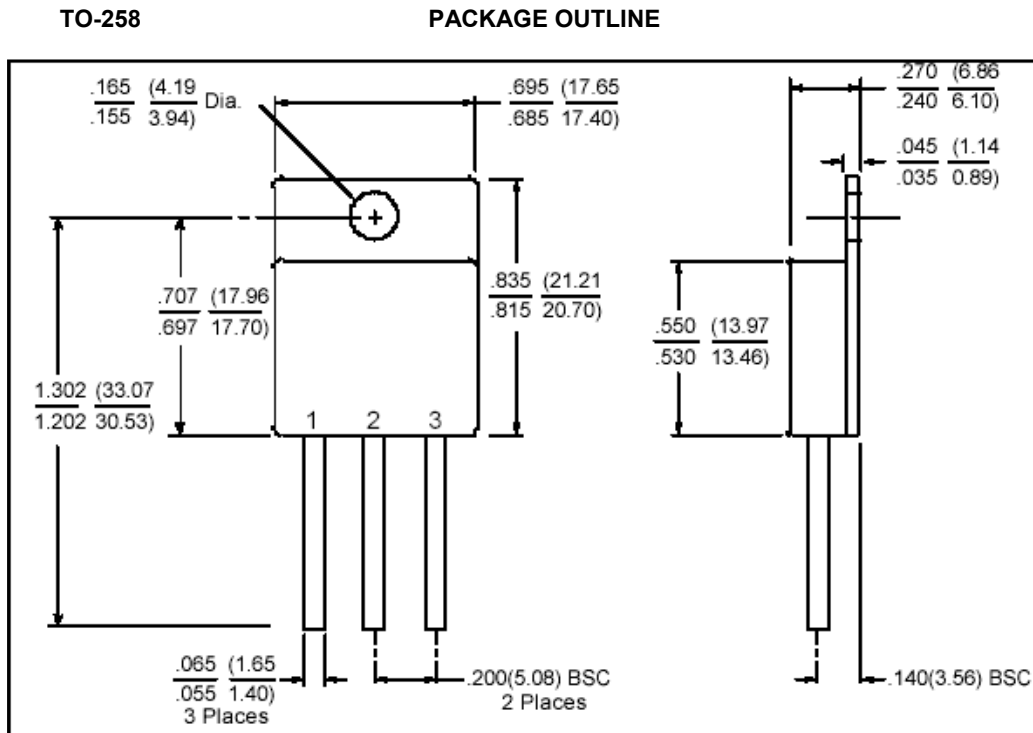
### Output Gate Components

Gate Resistance	$R_G$	$V_{GL} = 6.5\text{ V}, I_G \approx 1.0\text{ A}, T = 175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1.5	4		$\Omega$
Gate Capacitance	$C_G$	$V_{GH} = 20\text{ V}, I_{G,pk} \approx 4.0\text{ A}, T = 175\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20	32		nF

+ – Consult application note AN-10B for more information on parameters  $V_{GH}$  and  $V_{GL}$ .



Package Dimensions:



**NOTE**

1. CONTROLLED DIMENSION IS INCH. DIMENSION IN BRACKET IS MILLIMETER.
2. DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE END FLASH, MOLD FLASH, MATERIAL PROTRUSIONS

Revision History			
Date	Revision	Comments	Supersedes
2013/12/19	1	Updated Gate Drive Section	
2013/12/05	0	Initial release	

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## SPICE Model Parameters

This is a secure document. Copy this code from the SPICE model PDF file on our website into a SPICE software program for simulation of the GA50JT06.

```
*      MODEL OF GeneSiC Semiconductor Inc.
*
*      $Revision:   1.0           $
*      $Date:      05-DEC-2013   $
*
*      GeneSiC Semiconductor Inc.
*      43670 Trade Center Place Ste. 155
*      Dulles, VA 20166
*
*      COPYRIGHT (C) 2013 GeneSiC Semiconductor Inc.
*      ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
*
*      These models are provided "AS IS, WHERE IS, AND WITH NO WARRANTY
*      OF ANY KIND EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
*      TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A
*      PARTICULAR PURPOSE."
*      Models accurate up to 2 times rated drain current.
*
.model GA50JT06 NPN
+ IS      5.00E-47
+ ISE     1.26E-28
+ EG      3.23
+ BF      100
+ BR      0.55
+ IKF     3500
+ NF      1
+ NE      2
+ RB      0.26
+ RE      0.01
+ RC      0.011
+ CJC     1.75E-9
+ VJC     3
+ MJC     0.5
+ CJE     5.57E-9
+ VJE     3
+ MJE     0.5
+ XTI     3
+ XTB     -1.2
+ TRC1    7.00E-3
+ VCEO    600
+ ICRATING 50
+ MFG     GeneSiC_Semiconductor
*
* End of GA50JT06 SPICE Model
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