# onsemi

# Silicon Carbide (SiC) Combo JFET - EliteSiC, Power N-Channel, TO247-4, 750 V, 5.9 mohm

SiC JFET w/ Si MOSFET

# UG4SC075006K4S

#### Description

onsemi's UG4SC075006K4S "Combo-FET" integrates both a 750 V SiC JFET and a Low Voltage Si MOSFET into a single TO247-4 package. This innovative approach allows users to create circuitry that would enable a normally-off switch while leveraging the benefits of a normally-on SiC JFET. These benefits include ultra-low on-resistance (R<sub>DS(on)</sub>) to minimize conduction losses and the exceptional robustness characteristic of a simplified JFET device structure, making it capable of handling the high-energy switching required in circuit protection applications. For switch-mode power conversion application, this device provides separate access to the JFET and MOSFET gates for improved speed control and ease of paralleling multiple devices.

## Features

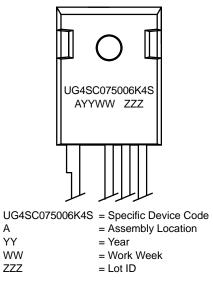
- Single Digit R<sub>DS(on)</sub>
- Normally-off Capability
- Improved Speed Control
- Improved Parallel Device Operation (3+ FETs)
- Operating Temperature: 175 °C (Max)
- High Pulse Current Capability
- Excellent Device Robustness
- Silver-sintered Die Attach for Excellent Thermal Resistance
- Short Circuit Rated
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free and is RoHS Compliant

#### **Typical Applications**

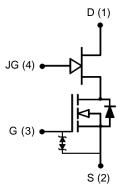
- Solid State / Semiconductor Circuit Breaker
- Solid State / Semiconductor Relay
- Battery Disconnects
- Surge Protection
- Inrush Current Control
- High Power Switch Mode Converters (>25 kW)



#### MARKING DIAGRAM



#### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 9 of this data sheet.

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#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value	Unit
Drain-source Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>		750	V
JFET Gate (JG) to Source Voltage	V <sub>JGS</sub>	DC	-30 to +3	V
		AC (Note 1)	-30 to +30	V
MOSFET Gate (G) to Source Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub>	DC	-20 to +20	V
		AC (f > 1 Hz)	-25 to +25	V
Continuous Drain Current (Note 2)	۱ <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> < 125 °C	120	А
Pulsed Drain Current (Note 3)	I <sub>DM</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C	588	А
Single Pulsed Avalanche Energy (Note 4)	E <sub>AS</sub>	L = 15 mH, I <sub>AS</sub> = 6.5 A	316	mJ
Short Circuit Withstand Time	t <sub>SC</sub>	$V_{DS}$ = 400 V, $T_{J(START)}$ = 175 °C	5	μs
SiC FET dv/dt Ruggedness	dv/dt	V <sub>DS</sub> < 500 V	100	V/ns
Power Dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	$T_{\rm C} = 25 \ ^{\circ}{\rm C}$	714	W
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>J,max</sub>		175	°C
Operating and Storage Temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>		-55 to 175	°C
Max. Lead Temperature for Soldering	ΤL		250	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected. 1. +30 V ac rating applies for turn-on pulses <200 ns applied with external  $R_G > 1 \Omega$ . 2. Limited by bondwires 3. Pulse width  $t_p$  limited by  $T_{J,max}$ 4. Starting  $T_J = 25 \text{ °C}$ 

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{\thetaJC}$		-	0.16	0.21	°C/W

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>J</sub> = +25 °C and V<sub>JGS</sub> = 0 V unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditi	ons	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – STATIC							
Drain-source Breakdown Voltage	BV <sub>DS</sub>	$V_{GS} = 0 V$ , $V_{JGS} = 0 V$	, I <sub>D</sub> = 1 mA	750	-	-	V
Total Drain Leakage Current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	$V_{DS} = 750 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{JGS} = 0 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$		-	6	130	μΑ
		$V_{DS} = 750 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0$ $V_{JGS} = 0 \text{ V}, T_{J} = 175^{\circ}0$		-	45	-	
Total JFET Gate Leakage Current	I <sub>JGSS</sub>	$V_{JGS} = -20 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 1$	2 V	_	0.1	100	μΑ
Total MOSFET Gate Leakage Current	I <sub>GSS</sub>	$V_{GS} = -20 V / +20 V$		_	6	20	μΑ
Drain-source On-resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> = 12 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 80 A	$V_{JGS} = 2 V,$ $T_J = 25 \ ^{\circ}C$	-	5.3	_	mΩ
			T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	5.9	7.5	
			T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	_	9.8	-	
			T <sub>J</sub> = 175 °C	-	12.9	-	
JFET Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>JG(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 12 \text{ V}$	, I <sub>D</sub> = 180 mA	-8.3	-6.0	-3.7	V
MOSFET Gate Threshold Voltage	V <sub>G(th)</sub>	$V_{DS} = 5 V, V_{JGS} = 0 V,$	I <sub>D</sub> = 10 mA	4	4.7	6	V
JFET Gate Resistance	R <sub>JG</sub>	f = 1 MHz, open drain		-	0.8	-	Ω
MOSFET Gate Resistance	R <sub>G</sub>	f = 1 MHz, open drain		-	0.8	-	Ω
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – REVERSE DIO	DE				•	•	
Diode Continuous Forward Current (Note 5)	۱ <sub>S</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> < 125 °C		_	_	120	А
Diode Pulse Current (Note 6)	I <sub>S,pulse</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		_	_	588	Α

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>J</sub> = +25 °C and V<sub>JGS</sub> = 0 V unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – REVERSE DIOD	E	•	-	-	-	
Forward Voltage	V <sub>FSD</sub>	$ \begin{array}{l} V_{GS} = 0 \ V, \ V_{JGS} = 0 \ V, \ I_S = 50 \ A, \\ T_J = 25 \ ^\circ C \end{array} $	_	1.03	1.16	V
		$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{JGS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_S = 50 \text{ A}, T_J = 175 \ ^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	1.06	-	
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{S} = 80 \text{ A}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V},$	_	377	-	nC
Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>	V <sub>JGS</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>JG</sub> = 0.7 Ω, di/dt = 2400 A/μs, T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	70	-	ns
Reverse Recovery Charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{S} = 80 \text{ A}, \text{ V}_{GS} = 0 \text{ V},$	-	427	-	nC
Reverse Recovery Time	t <sub>rr</sub>	V <sub>JGS</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>JG</sub> = 0.7 Ω, di/dt = 2400 A/μs, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	_	78	_	ns
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC WITH	MOSFET	GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND	$V_{IGS} = 0$	v		
MOSFET Input Capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V},$	-	8374	_	pF
Output Capacitance	C <sub>oss</sub>	f = 100 kHz	_	362	_	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>rss</sub>	1	_	4	_	
Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related	C <sub>oss(er)</sub>	$V_{DS} = 0 V$ to 400 V, $V_{GS} = 0 V$	_	475	_	pF
Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related	C <sub>oss(tr)</sub>	1	_	950	_	pF
C <sub>OSS</sub> Stored Energy	E <sub>oss</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> = 400 V, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V	_	38	-	μJ
Total Gate Charge	Q <sub>G</sub>	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{D} = 80 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V} \text{ to } 15 \text{ V}$	_	164	_	nC
Gate-drain Charge	Q <sub>GD</sub>		_	24	-	
Gate-source Charge	Q <sub>GS</sub>		_	46	-	
Turn-on Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Notes 7 and 8	-	30	-	ns
Rise Time	tr	$V_{DS}$ = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 80 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V to +15 V, R <sub>G ON</sub> = 1 Ω,	_	116	_	
Turn-off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$R_{G OFF} = 10 \Omega, R_{JG ON} = 0.7 \Omega,$	_	148	_	
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{JG_OFF} = 10 \Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: same device with V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V,	_	120	-	
Turn-on Energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	$R_{G} = 10 \Omega, R_{JGON} = 0.7 \Omega,$	-	2185	-	μJ
Turn-off Energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-	1690	-	
Total Switching Energy	E <sub>TOT</sub>		-	3875	-	
Turn-on Delay Time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	Notes 7 and 8	-	28	-	ns
Rise Time	tr	$V_{DS}$ = 400 V, I <sub>D</sub> = 80 A, V <sub>GS</sub> = 0 V to +15 V, R <sub>G ON</sub> = 1 Ω,	-	124	-	
Turn-off Delay Time	t <sub>d(off)</sub>	$R_{G_{OFF}} = 10 \Omega$ , $R_{JG_{ON}} = 0.7 \Omega$ ,	_	156	_	
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_{JG_OFF} = 10 \Omega$ , Inductive Load, FWD: same device with $V_{GS} = 0 V$ ,	_	103	-	
Turn-on Energy	E <sub>ON</sub>	$R_G = 10 \Omega$ , $R_{JG ON} = 0.7 \Omega$ ,	_	2377	-	μJ
Turn-off Energy	E <sub>OFF</sub>	$T_{J} = 150 ^{\circ}C$	_	1569	-	
Total Switching Energy	E <sub>TOT</sub>	]	_	3946	-	

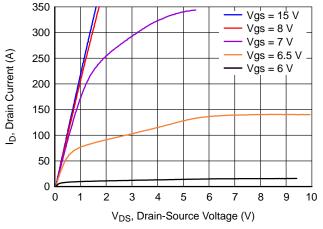
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE – DYNAMIC WITH JFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND $\rm V_{GS}$ = +12 V

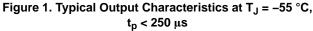
JFET Input Capacitance	C <sub>Jiss</sub>	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, V_{JGS} = -20 \text{ V},$	-	3028	_	pF
JFET Output Capacitance	C <sub>Joss</sub>	f = 100 kHz	1	364	-	
JFET Reverse Transfer Capacitance	C <sub>Jrss</sub>		I	360	-	
JFET Total Gate Charge	$Q_{JG}$	$V_{DS} = 400 \text{ V}, I_{D} = 80 \text{ A},$ $V_{JGS} = -18 \text{ V} \text{ to } 0 \text{ V}$	-	400	-	nC
JFET Gate-drain Charge	$Q_JGD$	$V_{JGS} = -18 V$ to 0 V	-	270	-	
JFET Gate-source Charge	$Q_{JGS}$		_	60	_	

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions. 5. Limited by bondwires.

Eulase width t<sub>p</sub> limited by T<sub>J,max</sub>.
Measured with the half-bridge mode switching test circuit in Figure 23.
Devices are driven with the ClampDRIVE method as described in the section "Recommended Gate Drive Approach: ClampDRIVE".

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS – MOSFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND $V_{\rm JGS}$ = 0 V





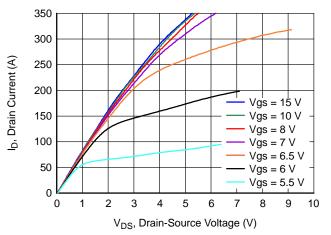


Figure 3. Typical Output Characteristics at T\_J = 175 °C,  $t_p$  < 250  $\mu$ s

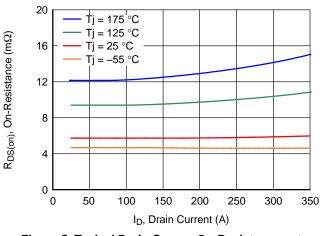
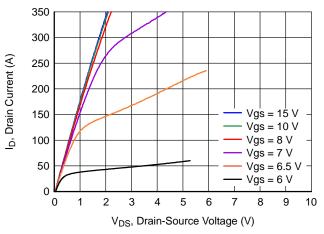
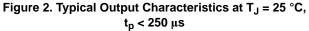


Figure 5. Typical Drain-Source On-Resistances at  $V_{GS}$  = 12 V





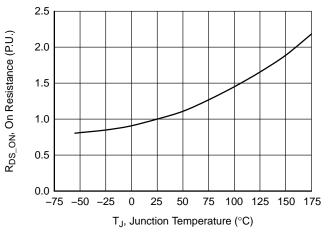


Figure 4. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature at  $V_{GS}$  = 12 V and  $I_D$  = 80 A

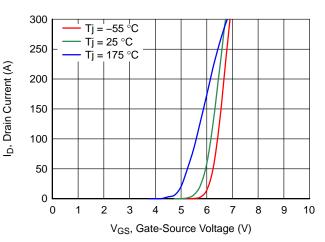
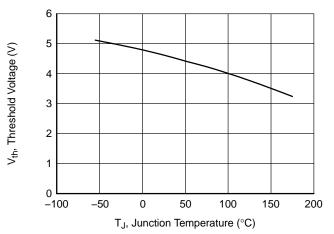
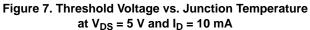


Figure 6. Typical Transfer Characteristics at  $V_{DS}$  = 5 V

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS – MOSFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND  $V_{JGS} = 0 V$  (continued)





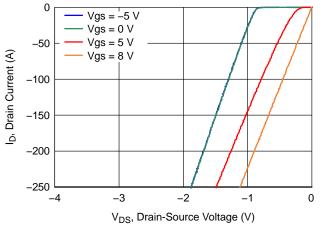


Figure 9.  $3^{rd}$  Quadrant Characteristics at  $T_J = -55 \ ^{\circ}C$ 

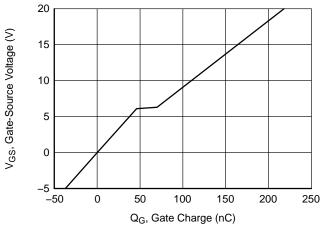


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge at V\_{DS} = 400 V and  $I_{D}$  = 80 A

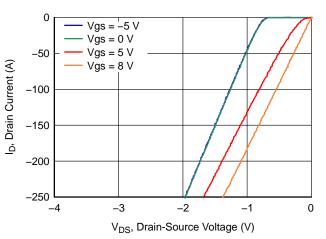


Figure 10.  $3^{rd}$  Quadrant Characteristics at T<sub>J</sub> = 25 °C

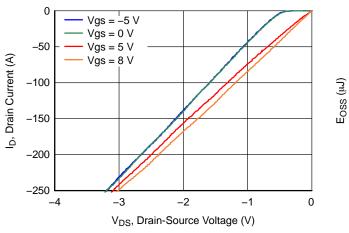


Figure 11. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quadrant Characteristics at T<sub>J</sub> = 175 °C

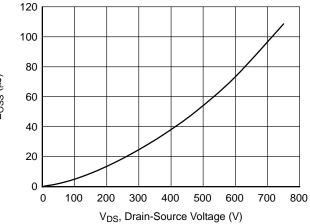
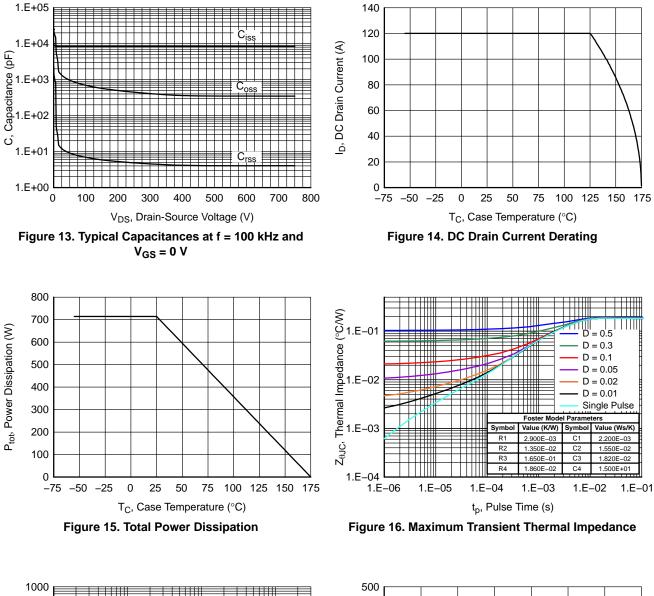
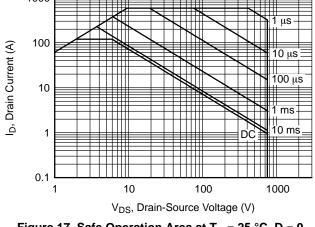


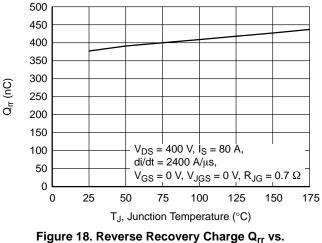
Figure 12. Typical Stored Energy in  $C_{OSS}$  at  $V_{GS}$  = 0 V

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS – MOSFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND  $V_{JGS} = 0 V$  (continued)



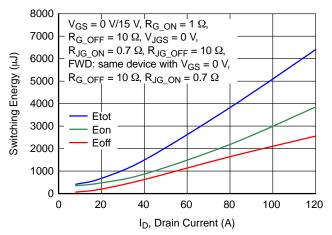


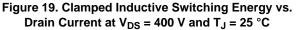


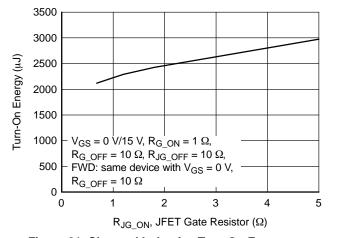


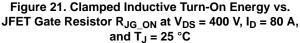


# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS – MOSFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND $V_{JGS} = 0 V$ (continued)









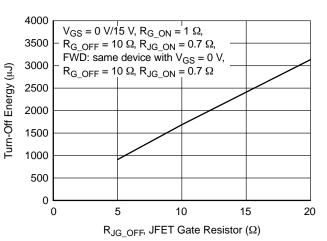


Figure 20. Clamped Inductive Turn-Off Energy vs. JFET Gate Resistor  $R_{JG_OFF}$  at  $V_{DS}$  = 400 V,  $I_D$  = 80 A, and  $T_J$  = 25 °C

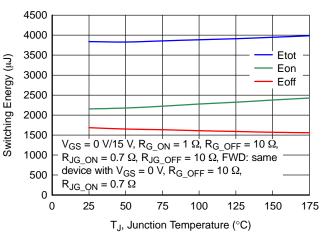


Figure 22. Clamped Inductive Switching Energy vs. Junction Temperature at  $V_{DS}$  = 400 V and  $I_D$  = 80 A

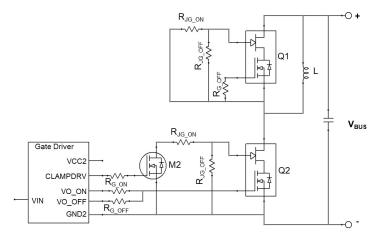
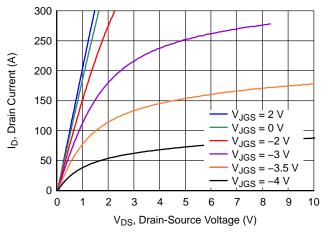
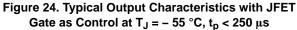
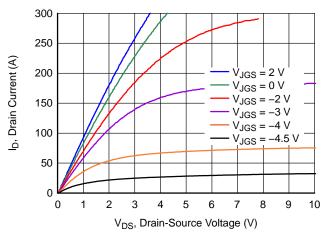


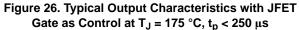
Figure 23. Schematic of the Half-bridge Mode Switching Test Circuit with ClampDRIVE Method

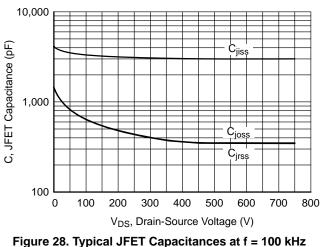
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DIAGRAMS – JFET GATE AS CONTROL TERMINAL AND $V_{\rm GS}$ = +12 V



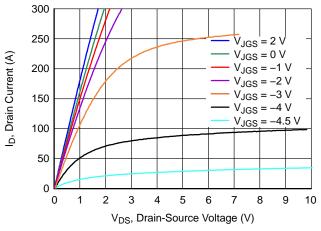


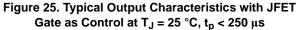






and  $V_{JGS} = -20 V$ 





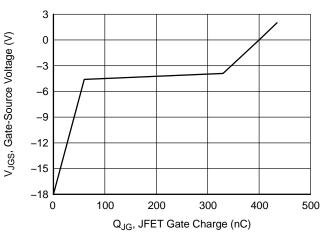


Figure 27. Typical JFET gate charge at V<sub>DS</sub> = 400 V and I<sub>D</sub> = 80 A

#### **RECOMMENDED GATE DRIVE APPROACH: CLAMPDRIVE METHOD**

Since both JFET gate and MOSFET gate are accessible, more parameters and approaches can be used to control the switching behavior of the device and make the device suitable for a wide range applications from solid state circuit breakers requiring ultra-high current turn-off capability to motor drives requiring well controlled switching speed. The recommended gate drive approach is the ClampDRIVE method, with which the desired turn-on speed, turn-off speed and reverse recovery performance can be achieved at the same time. The main idea of this method is to dynamically tune the JFET gate resistor value R<sub>JG</sub> such that, in the off-state, R<sub>IG</sub> is small enough not to cause a reverse recovery issue, and during turn-off transient, R<sub>JG</sub> is set to a higher value for the desired turn-off performance. This method can be easily implemented using a commercial off-the-shelf gate driver with miller clamp pre-driver output, as illustrated in Figure 29. VIN is the gate driver input signal. VO is the gate driver output and CLAMPDRV is the gate driver miller clamp pre-driver output. M2 is the clamp MOSFET used to control the JFET gate resistance. The MOSFET M2 is directly controlled by the CLAMPDRV signal.

In the on-state, CLAMPDRV is low which turns the MOSFET M2 off, thus, the effective JFET gate resistance is  $R_{JG_OFF}$ . During the turn-off transient, CLAMPDRV is kept low until the device is fully off. This means the JFET gate resistance is  $R_{JG_OFF}$  during the turn-off process, and  $R_{GJ_OFF}$  can be used to effectively control turn-off speed. After the device is fully off, CLAMPDRV is changed to high level, which turns the MOSFET M2 on.

In the off-state, CLAMPDRV is high and the clamp MOSFET M2 is in on-state. The effective JFET gate resistance is equal to the parallel combination of  $R_{JG_OFF}$  and  $R_{JG_ON}$ .  $R_{JG_ON}$  can be selected small enough to prevent the reverse recovery issue. During the turn-on transient, the JFET gate current may flow from the cascode source through the body diode of the MOSFET M2 and  $R_{JG_ON}$  into the JFET gate, so, the turn-on process is also determined by  $R_{JG_ON}$ .

In summary, the optimum switching performance of the SiC cascode FETs can be realized with the ClampDRIVE method by selecting proper JFET gate resistors  $R_{JG_ON}$  and  $R_{JG_OFF}$ .

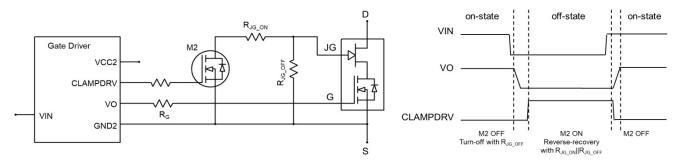


Figure 29. Circuit Schematic and Timing Diagram of the ClampDRIVE Method

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Marking	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
UG4SC075006K4S	UG4SC075006K4S	TO247-4 15.90x20.96x5.03, 5.44P (Pb-Free, Halogen Free)	600 / Tube

# nsemi

3 2

2.21

DATE 20 JUN 2025

D2

D1

E1

MAX

5.31

2.59

2.49

1.40

2.39

0.89

21.46

\_ 1.35

16.26

millimeters

NOM

5.03

2.40

2.03

1.20

2.03

0.60

20.96

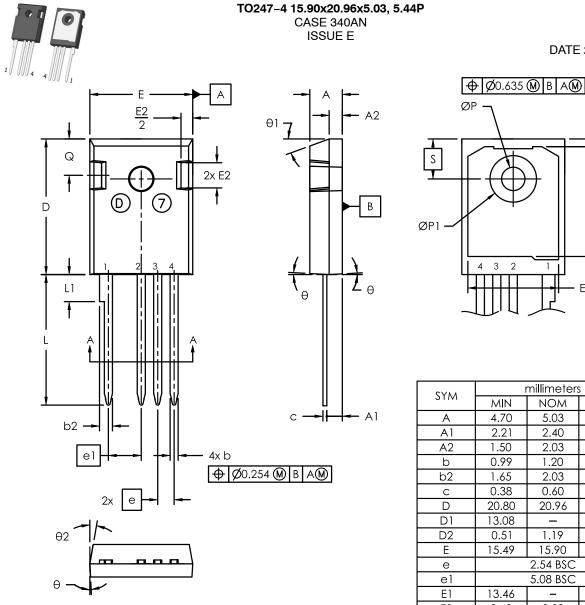
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1.19

15.90

E / DC

10°



#### NOTE:

- 1. Dimensioning and tolerancing as per ASA
- 2. Controlling dimension : millimeters
- 3. Package Outline in compliance with . AD.
- Dimensions D & E does not include mold 4.
- ØP to have max draft angle of 1.7° to th 5. diameter of 3.91mm.
- Through Hole diameter value = End Hole diameter 5.
- PCB Through Hole pattern as per IPC-2221/IPC-2222 6.

	e		2.54 BSC	
	el	5.08 BSC		
	E1	13.46	1	-
	E2	3.43	3.89	5.20
ME Y14.5 - 2018	L	19.81	20.17	20.32
	L1	-	1	4.50
JEDEC standard var.	ØP	3.40	3.60	3.80
	ØP1	7.06	7.19	7.39
l flash.	Q	5.38	5.62	6.20
he top with max. hole	S		6.17 BSC	
-	θ		3°	
e diameter	θ1		20°	

θ2

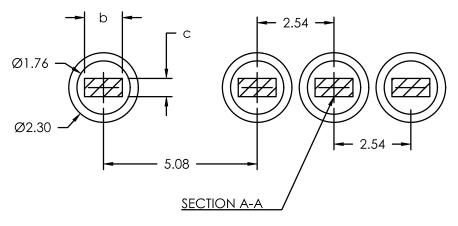
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#### **TO247-4 15.90x20.96x5.03, 5.44P** CASE 340AN ISSUE E

DATE 20 JUN 2025

#### RECOMMENDED PCB THROUGH HOLE



NOTE: LAND PATTERN AND THROUGH HOLE DIMENSIONS SERVE ONLY AS AN INITIAL GUIDE. END-USER PCB DESIGN RULES AND TOLERANCES SHOULD ALWAYS PREVAIL.

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