DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

APT77N60JC3

Symbol	Characteristic	Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	V_{GS} = 0V V_{DS} = 25V f = 1 MHz		13600		pF
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance			4400		
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			290		
Q_g	Total Gate Charge ③	V_{GS} = 10V V_{DD} = 300V I_D = 77A @ 25°C		505	640	nC
Q_{gs}	Gate-Source Charge			48		
Q_{gd}	Gate-Drain ("Miller") Charge			240		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on Delay Time	**RESISTIVE SWITCHING** V_{GS} = 10V V_{DD} = 380V I_D = 77A @ 125°C R_G = 0.9Ω		18		ns
t_r	Rise Time			27		
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off Delay Time			110	165	
t_f	Fall Time			8	12	
E_{on}	Turn-on Switching Energy ⑥	**INDUCTIVE SWITCHING @ 25°C** V_{DD} = 400V, V_{GS} = 15V I_D = 77A, R_G = 5Ω		1670		µJ
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy			2880		
E_{on}	Turn-on Switching Energy ⑥	**INDUCTIVE SWITCHING @ 125°C** V_{DD} = 400V, V_{GS} = 15V I_D = 77A, R_G = 5Ω		2300		
E_{off}	Turn-off Switching Energy			3100		

SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic / Test Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)			77	Amps
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current ① (Body Diode)			231	
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage ② (V_{GS} = 0V, I_S = -77A)		1	1.2	Volts
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time (I_S = -77A, dI_S/dt = 100A/µs, V_R = 350V)		861		ns
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge (I_S = -77A, dI_S/dt = 100A/µs, V_R = 350V)		46		µC
$^{dv}/_{dt}$	Peak Diode Recovery $^{dv}/_{dt}$ ⑤			6	V/ns

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction to Case			0.22	°C/W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction to Ambient			40	

① Repetitive Rating: Pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature

② Pulse Test: Pulse width < 380 µs, Duty Cycle < 2%

③ See MIL-STD-750 Method 3471

④ Starting T_j = +25°C, L = 36.0mH, R_G = 25Ω, Peak I_L = 10A

⑤ $^{dv}/_{dt}$ numbers reflect the limitations of the test circuit rather than the device itself. $I_S \le -I_D 77A$ $^{di}/_{dt} \le 700A/\mu s$ $V_R \le V_{DSS}$ $T_J \le 150°C$

⑥ Eon includes diode reverse recovery. See figures 18, 20.

⑦ Repetitve avalanche causes additional power losses that can be calculated as $P_{AV}=E_{AR}*f$

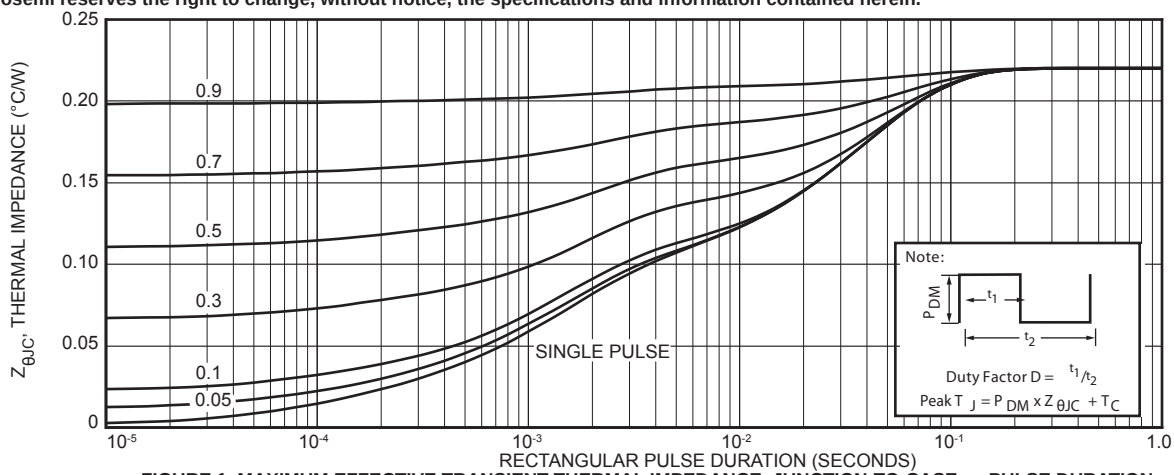


FIGURE 1, MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE TRANSIENT THERMAL IMPEDANCE, JUNCTION-TO-CASE vs PULSE DURATION

FIGURE 2, NOT USED

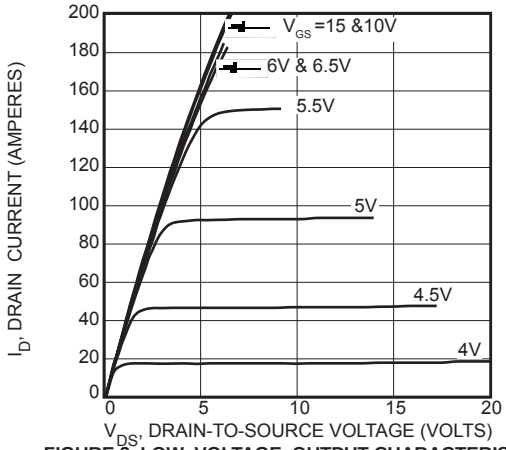


FIGURE 3, LOW VOLTAGE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

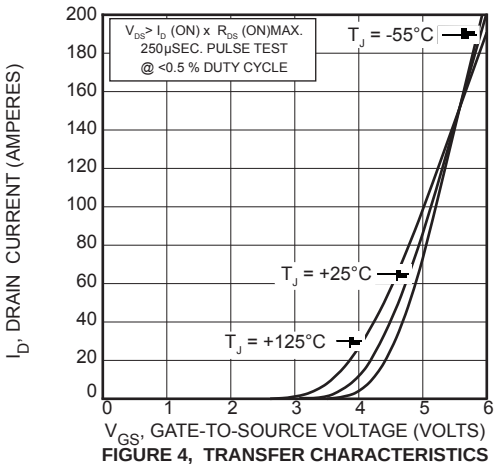


FIGURE 4, TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

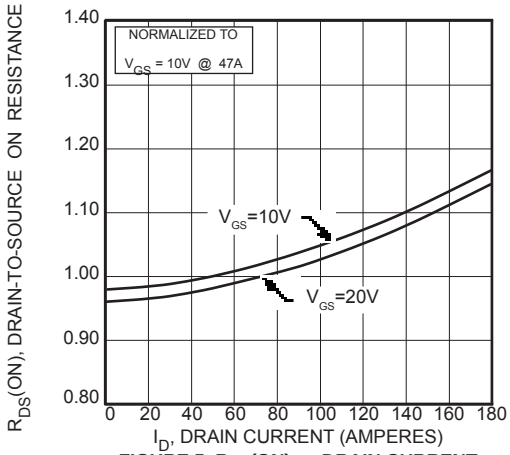


FIGURE 5, R_{DS}(ON) vs DRAIN CURRENT

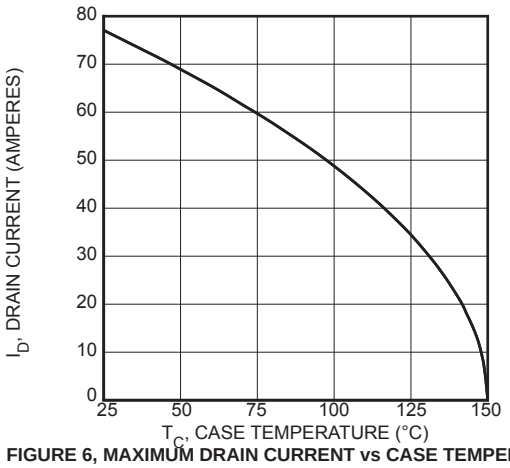


FIGURE 6, MAXIMUM DRAIN CURRENT vs CASE TEMPERATURE

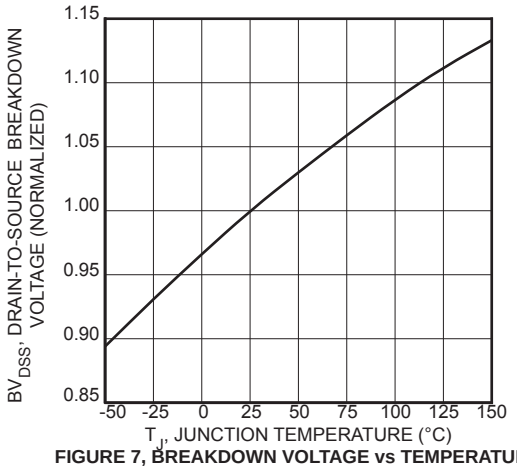


FIGURE 7, BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

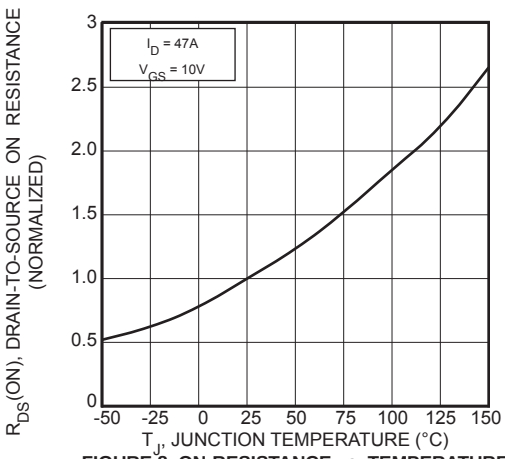


FIGURE 8, ON-RESISTANCE vs. TEMPERATURE

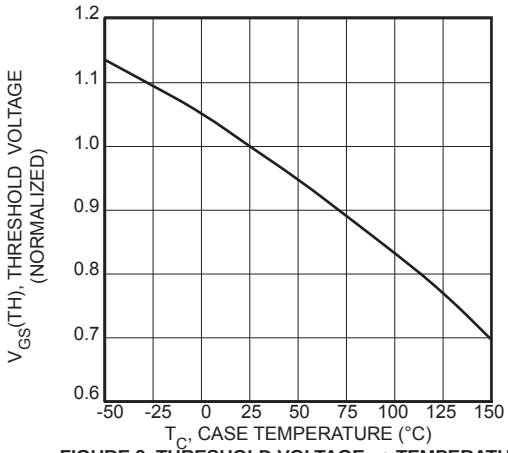


FIGURE 9, THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

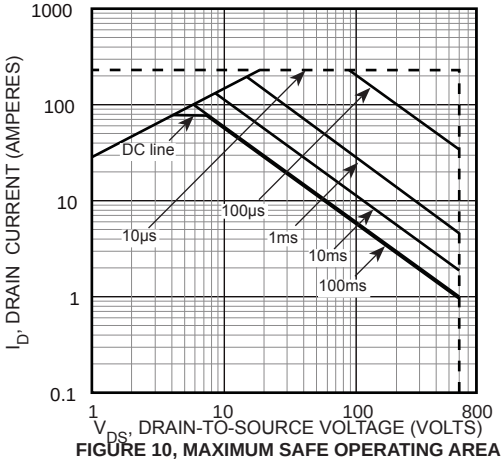


FIGURE 10, MAXIMUM SAFE OPERATING AREA

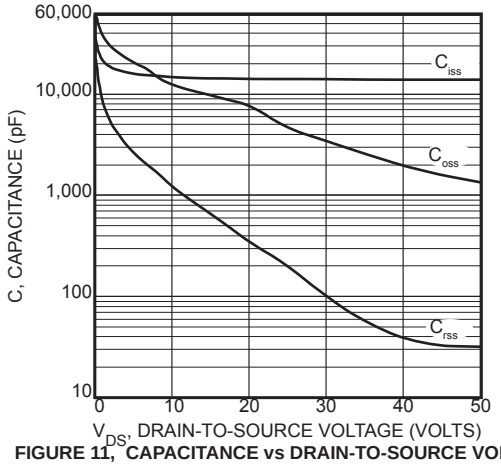


FIGURE 11, CAPACITANCE vs DRAIN-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

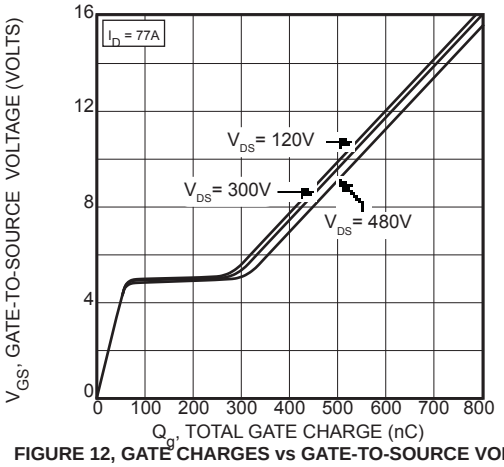


FIGURE 12, GATE CHARGES vs GATE-TO-SOURCE VOLTAGE

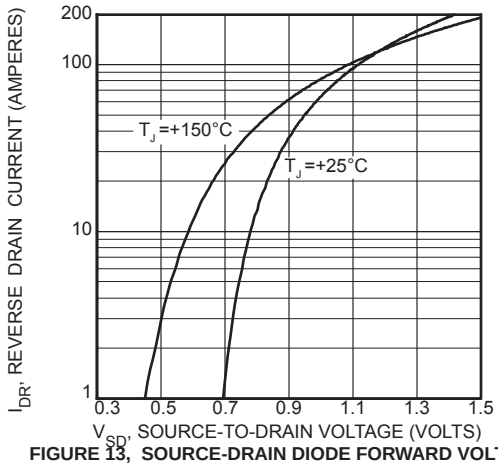


FIGURE 13, SOURCE-DRAIN DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE

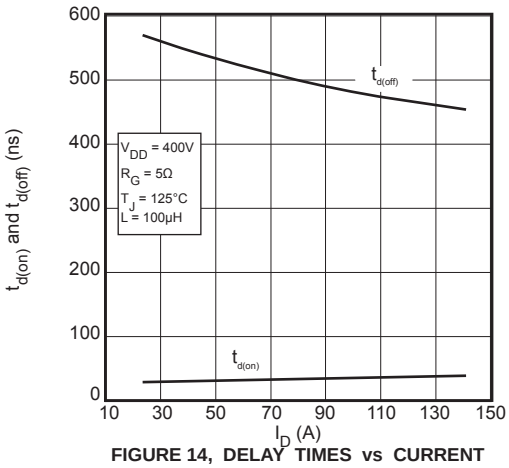


FIGURE 14, DELAY TIMES vs CURRENT

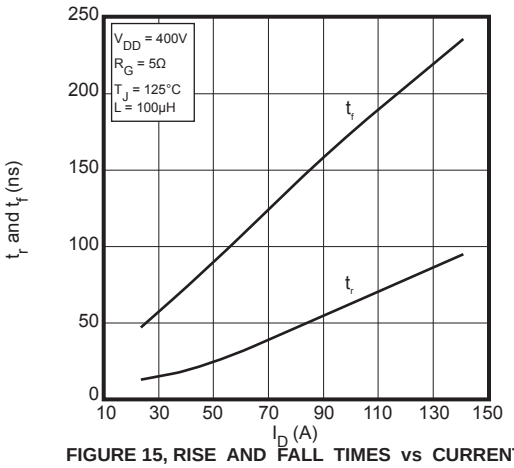


FIGURE 15, RISE AND FALL TIMES vs CURRENT

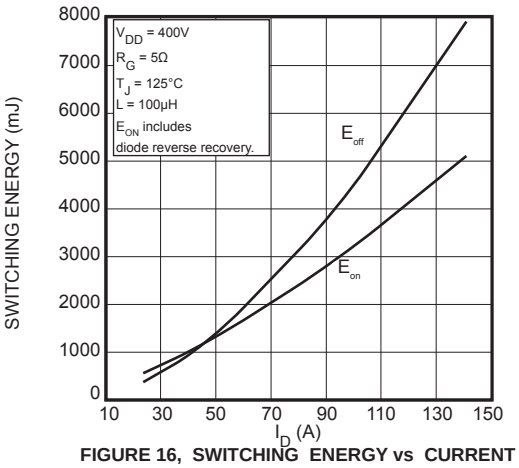


FIGURE 16, SWITCHING ENERGY vs CURRENT

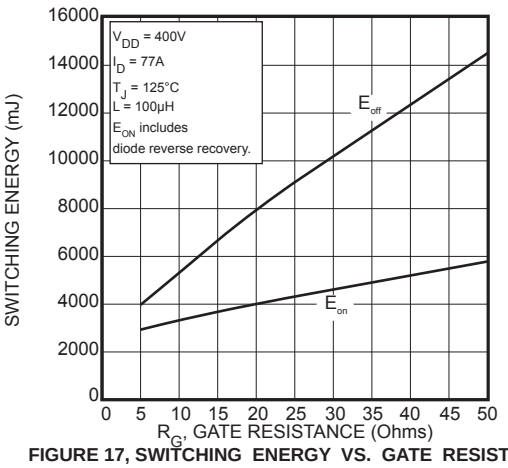


FIGURE 17, SWITCHING ENERGY VS. GATE RESISTANCE

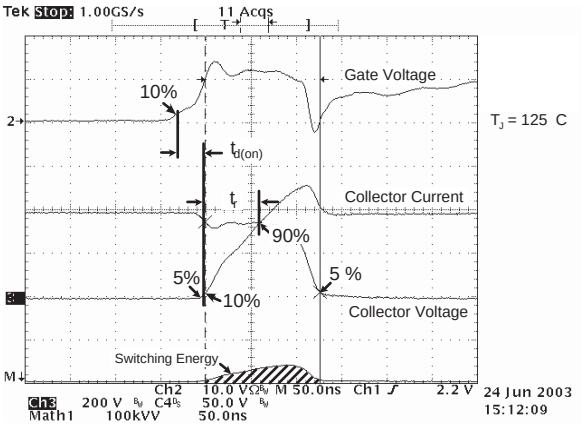


Figure 18, Turn-on Switching Waveforms and Definitions

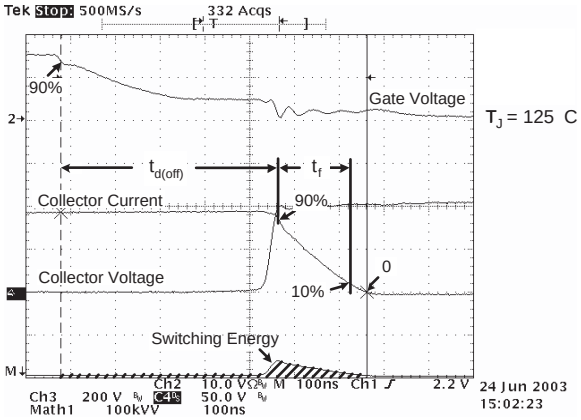


Figure 19, Turn-off Switching Waveforms and Definitions

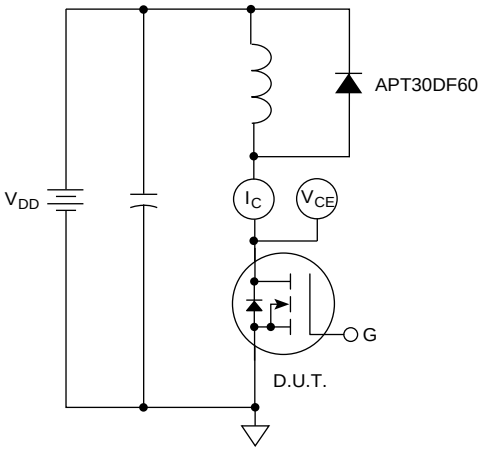
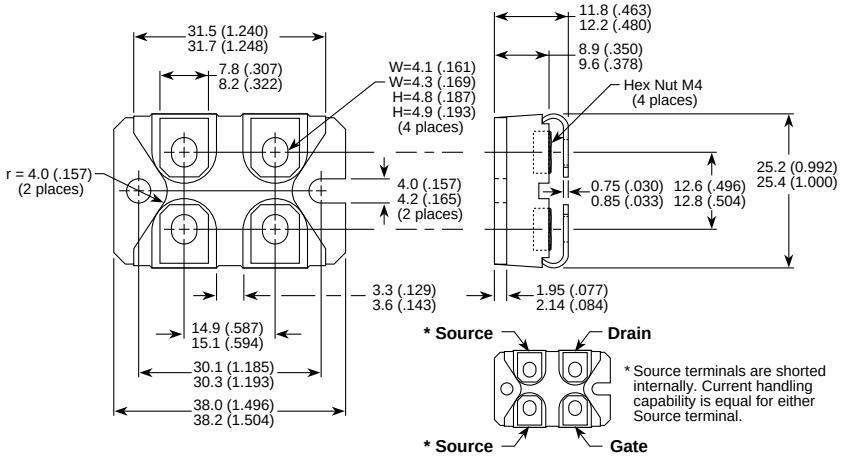


Figure 20, Inductive Switching Test Circuit

SOT-227 (ISOTOP®) Package Outline



Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)