

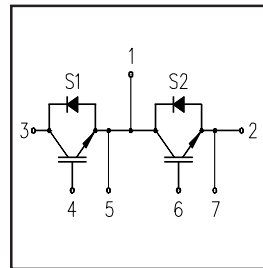
# GA400TD25S

"HALF-BRIDGE" IGBT DUAL INT-A-PAK

Standard Speed IGBT

## Features

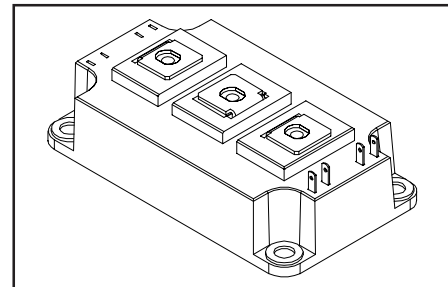
- Generation 4 IGBT technology
- Standard: Optimized for minimum saturation voltage and operating frequencies up to 10kHz
- Very low conduction and switching losses
- HEXFRED™ antiparallel diodes with ultra- soft recovery
- Industry standard package
- UL approved



$V_{CES} = 250V$
$V_{CE(on) typ.} = 1.3V$
@ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 400A$

## Benefits

- Increased operating efficiency
- Direct mounting to heatsink
- Performance optimized for power conversion: UPS, SMPS, Welding
- Lower EMI, requires less snubbing



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Parameter	Max.	Units
$V_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	250	V
$I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Continuous Collector Current	400	A
$I_{CM}$	Pulsed Collector Current <sup>①</sup>	800	
$I_{LM}$	Peak Switching Current <sup>②</sup>	800	
$I_{FM}$	Peak Diode Forward Current	800	
$V_{GE}$	Gate-to-Emitter Voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$V_{ISOL}$	RMS Isolation Voltage, Any Terminal To Case, $t = 1 \text{ min}$	2500	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	1350	W
$P_D @ T_C = 85^\circ C$	Maximum Power Dissipation	700	
$T_J$	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-40 to +150	$^\circ C$
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +125	

## Thermal / Mechanical Characteristics

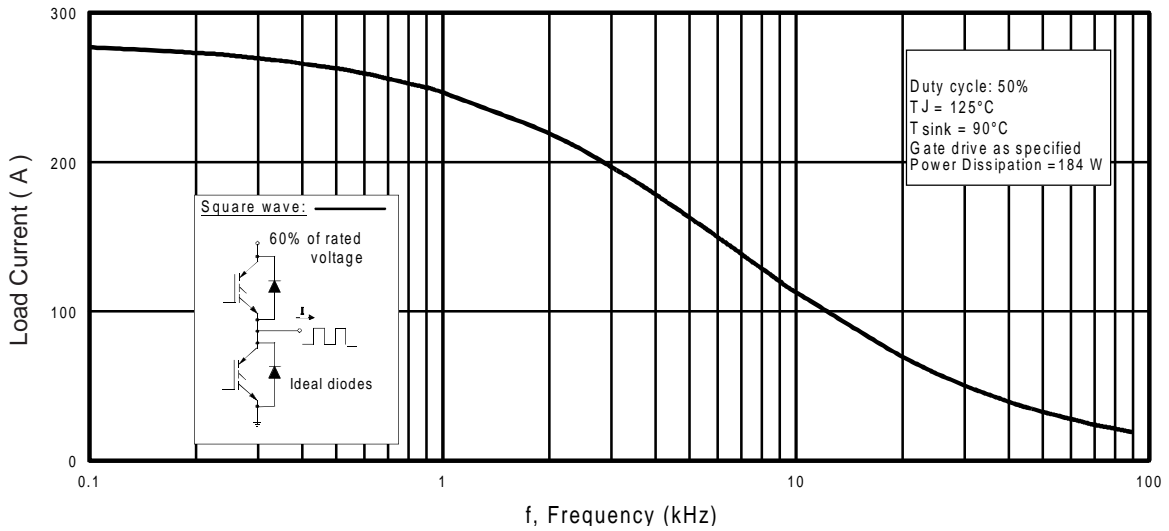
	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case - IGBT	—	0.09	$^\circ C/W$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case - Diode	—	0.20	
$R_{\theta CS}$	Thermal Resistance, Case-to-Sink - Module	0.1	—	
	Mounting Torque, Case-to-Heatsink <sup>③</sup>	—	6.0	N·m
	Mounting Torque, Case-to-Terminal 1, 2 & 3 <sup>③</sup>	—	5.0	
	Weight of Module	400	—	g

**Electrical Characteristics @  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

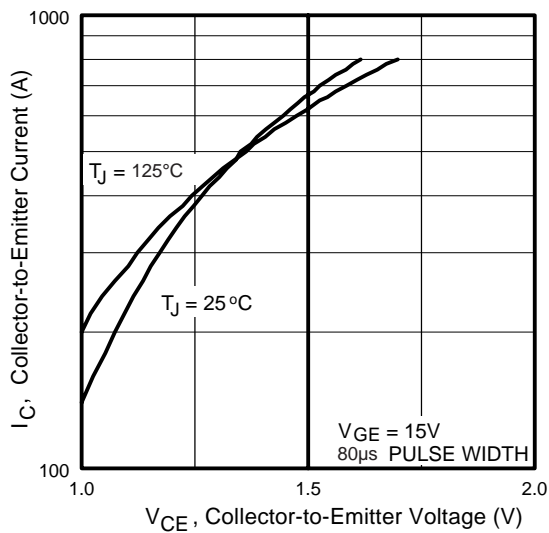
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	250	—	—	V	$V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1mA$
$V_{CE(on)}$	Collector-to-Emitter Voltage	—	1.3	1.6		$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 400A$
		—	1.3	—		$V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 400A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{GE(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	3.0	—	6.0		$I_C = 3.0mA$
$\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage	—	-11	—	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 2.5mA$
$g_{fe}$	Forward Transconductance <sup>④</sup>	—	371	—	S	$V_{CE} = 25V, I_C = 400A$
$I_{CES}$	Collector-to-Emitter Leaking Current	—	—	0.50	mA	$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 250V$
		—	—	20		$V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 250V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{FM}$	Diode Forward Voltage - Maximum	—	1.7	2.2	V	$I_F = 500A, V_{GE} = 0V$
		—	1.7	—		$I_F = 500A, V_{GE} = 0V, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GES}$	Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current	—	—	500	nA	$V_{GE} = \pm 20V$

**Dynamic Characteristics -  $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

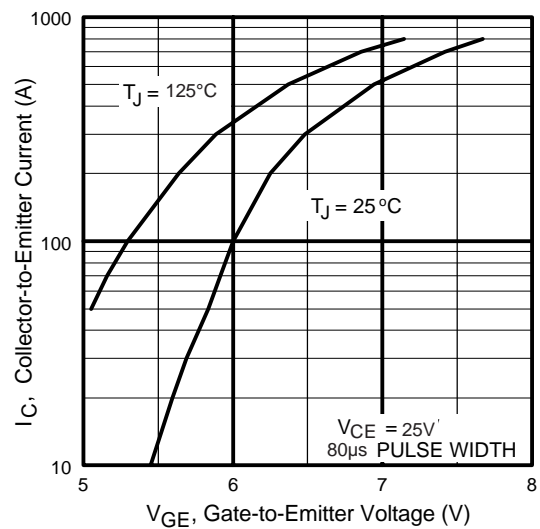
	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$Q_g$	Total Gate Charge (turn-on)	—	1600	2400	nC	$V_{CC} = 200V$
$Q_{ge}$	Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)	—	232	348		$I_C = 440A$
$Q_{gc}$	Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)	—	528	792		$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	1250	—	ns	$R_{G1} = 15\Omega, R_{G2} = 0\Omega,$
$t_r$	Rise Time	—	365	—		$I_C = 400A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	841	—		$V_{CC} = 150V$
$t_f$	Fall Time	—	792	—		$V_{GE} = \pm 15V$
$E_{on}$	Turn-On Switching Energy	—	6.0	—	mJ	See Fig.17 through Fig.21
$E_{off}$	Turn-Off Switching Energy	—	38	—		
$E_{ts}$	Total Switching Energy	—	45	52		
$C_{ies}$	Input Capacitance	—	36000	—	pF	$V_{GE} = 0V$
$C_{oes}$	Output Capacitance	—	4080	—		$V_{CC} = 30V$
$C_{res}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	800	—		$f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$t_{rr}$	Diode Reverse Recovery Time	—	229	—	ns	$I_C = 400A$
$I_{rr}$	Diode Peak Reverse Current	—	71	—		$R_{G1} = 15\Omega$
$Q_{rr}$	Diode Recovery Charge	—	8154	—	nC	$R_{G2} = 0\Omega$
$di_{(rec)M}/dt$	Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During $t_b$	—	911	—		$V_{CC} = 150V$ $di/dt \gg 1400A/\mu s$



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
(Load Current = I<sub>RMS</sub> of fundamental)

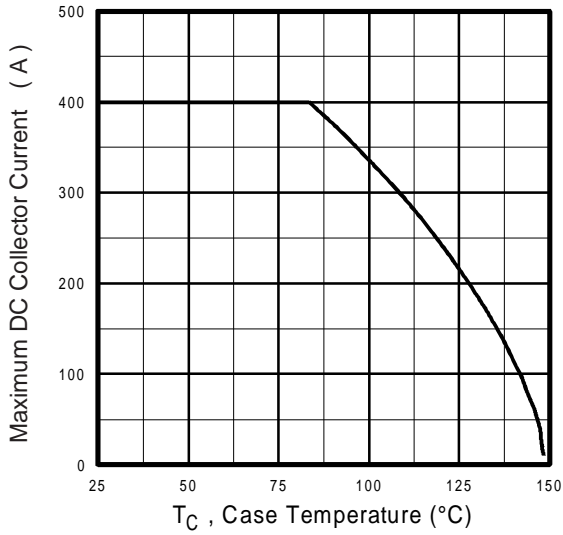


**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**

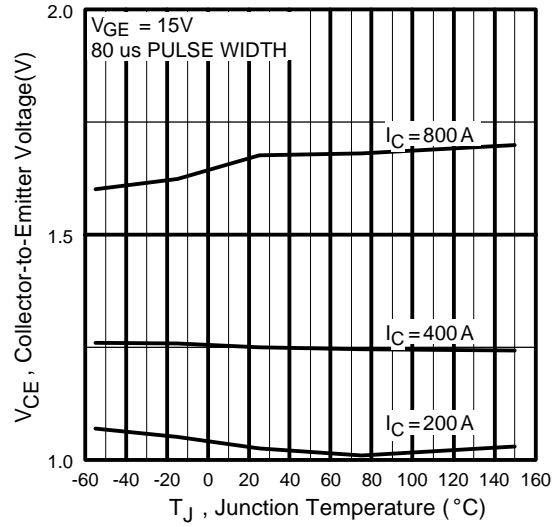


**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

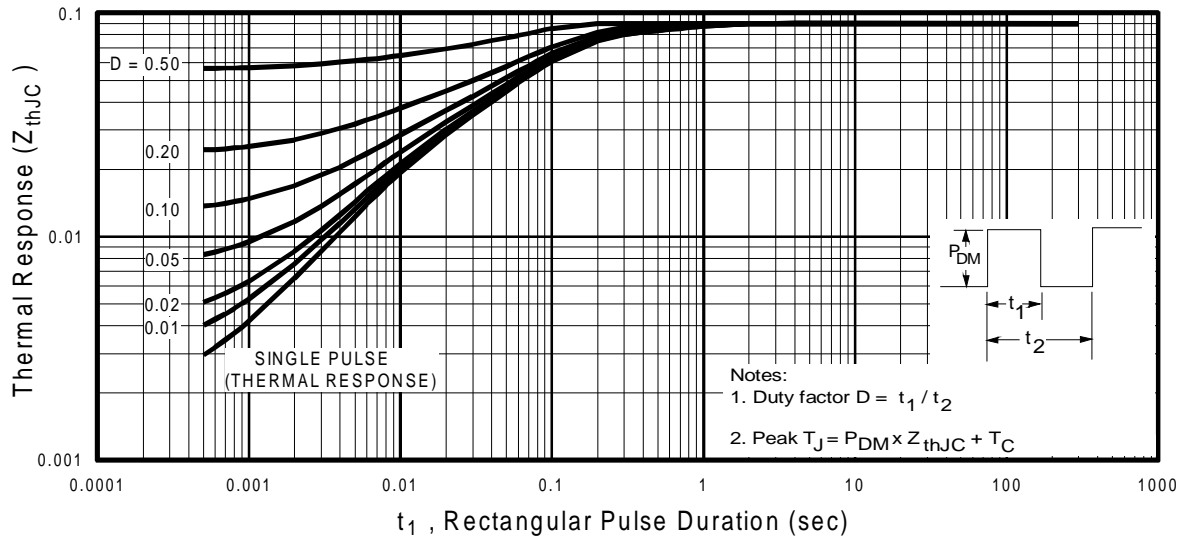
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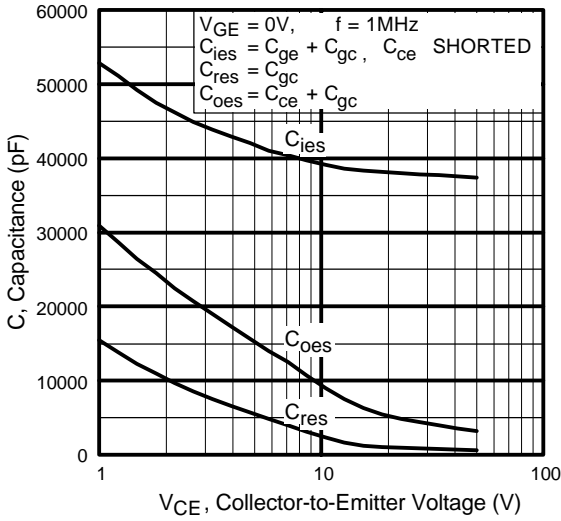
**Fig. 4** - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature



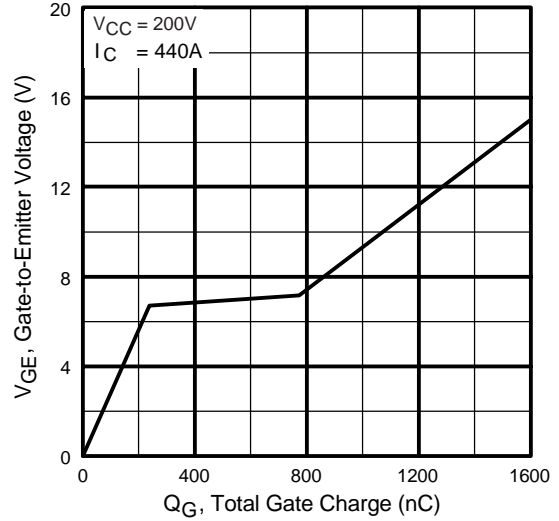
**Fig. 5** - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



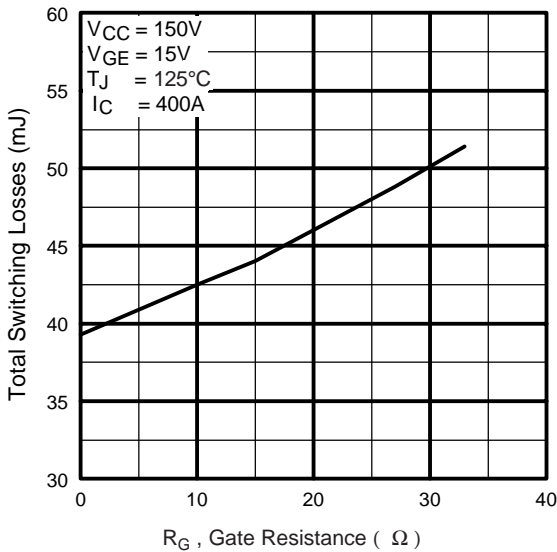
**Fig. 6** - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case



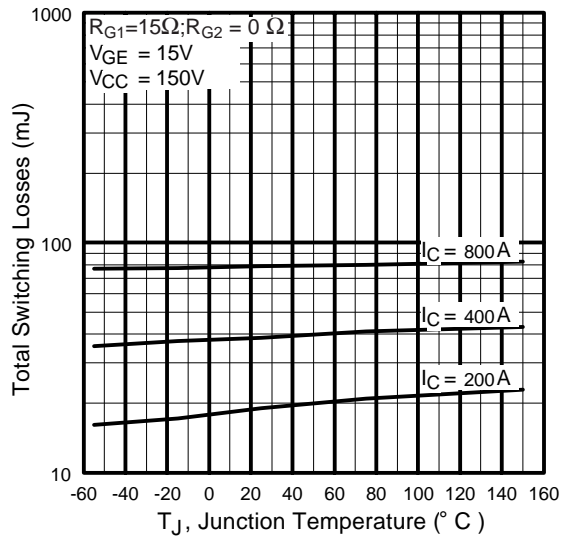
**Fig. 7** - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



**Fig. 8** - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage

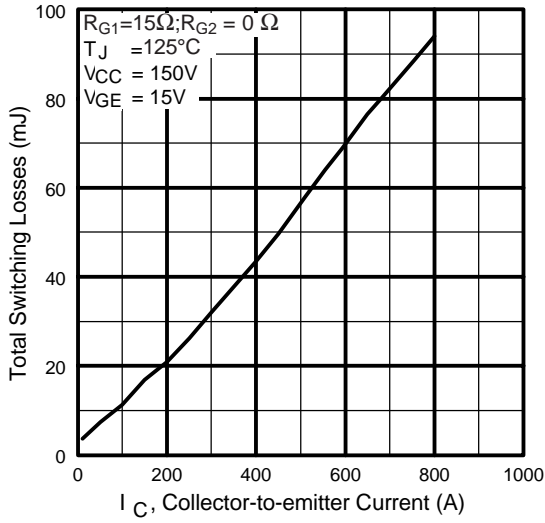


**Fig. 9** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance

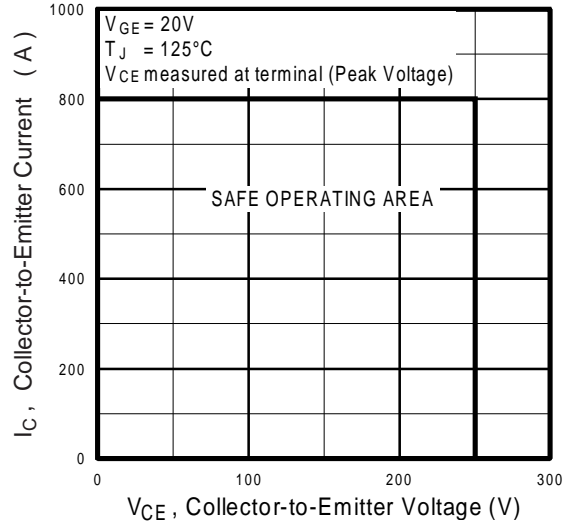


**Fig. 10** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

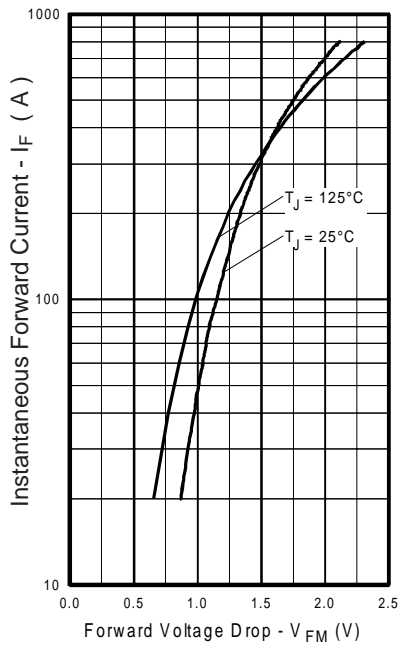
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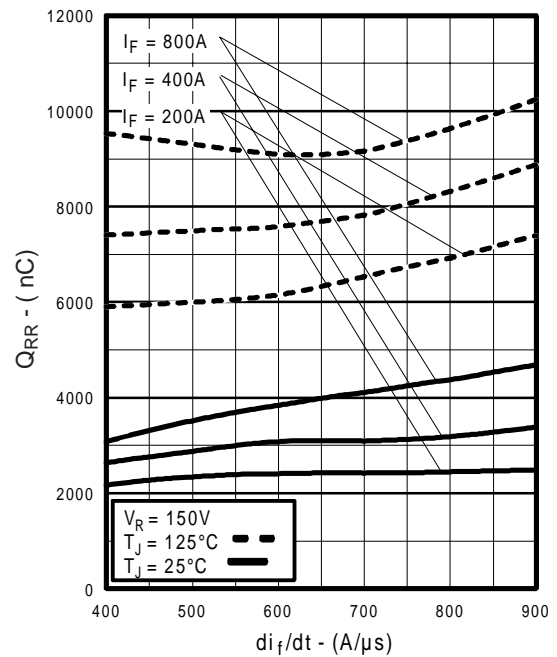
**Fig. 11** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current



**Fig. 12** - Reverse Bias SOA



**Fig. 13** - Typical Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current



**Fig. 14** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$

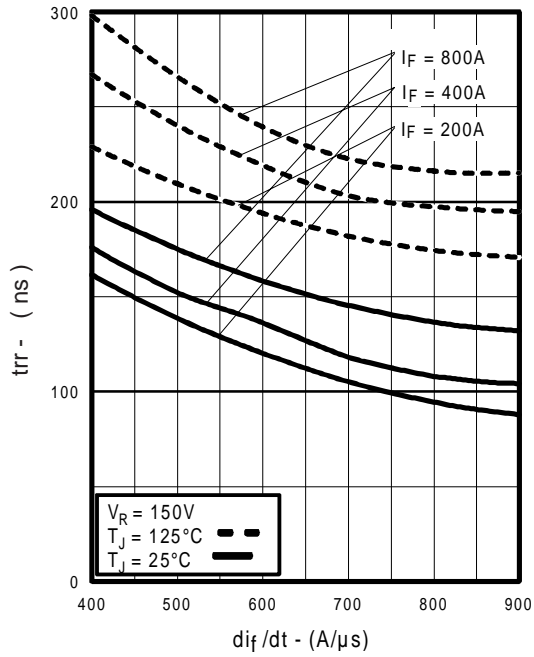


Fig. 15 - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$

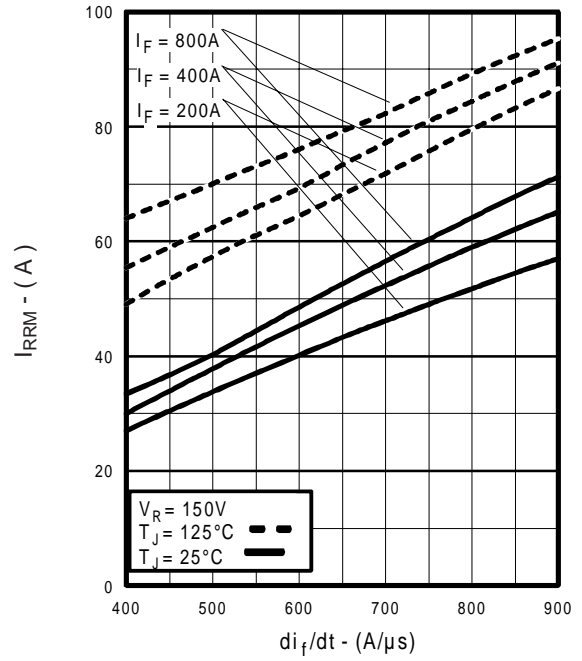
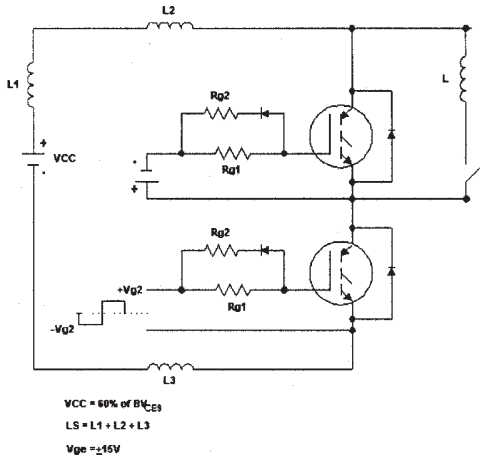
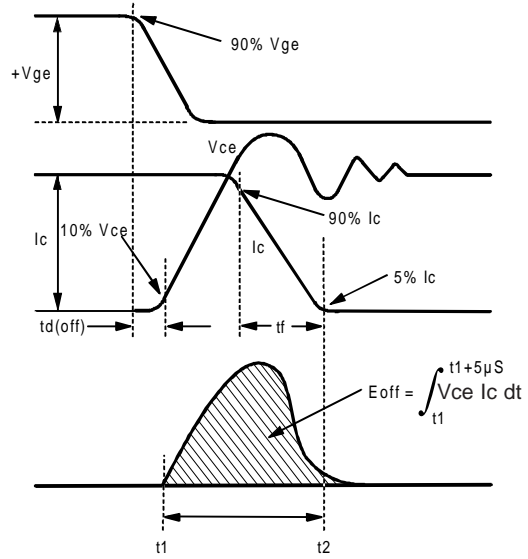


Fig. 16 - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$

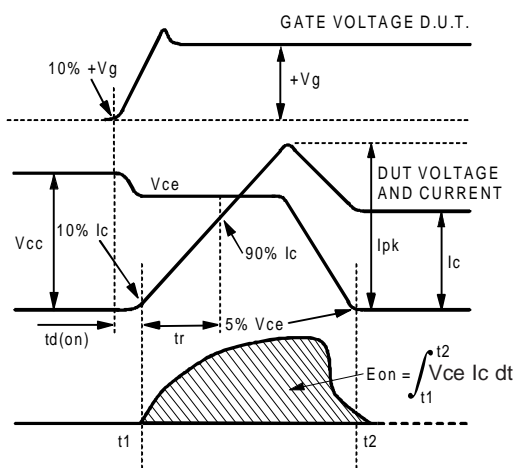
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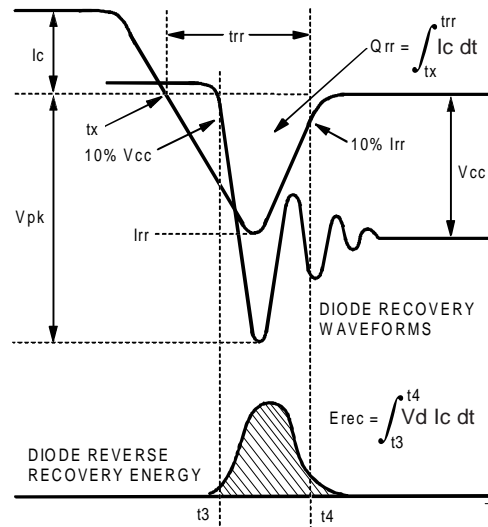
**Fig. 17** - Test Circuit for Measurement of  $I_{LM}$ ,  $E_{on}$ ,  $E_{off}(\text{diode})$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$



**Fig. 18** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 17, Defining  $E_{off}$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$



**Fig. 19** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 17, Defining  $E_{on}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$



**Fig. 20** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 17, Defining  $E_{rec}$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$



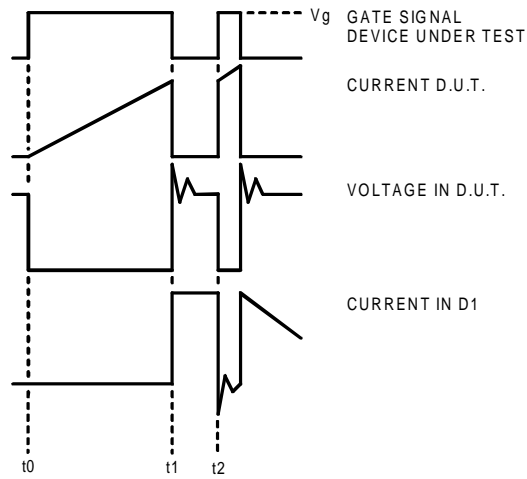


Figure 21. Macro Waveforms for Figure 17's Test Circuit

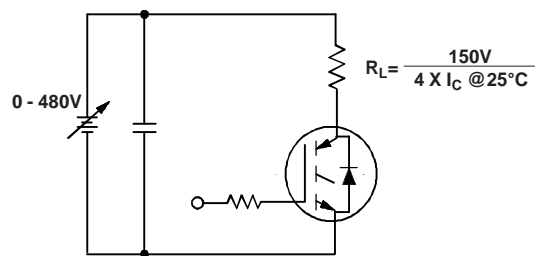


Figure 22. Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

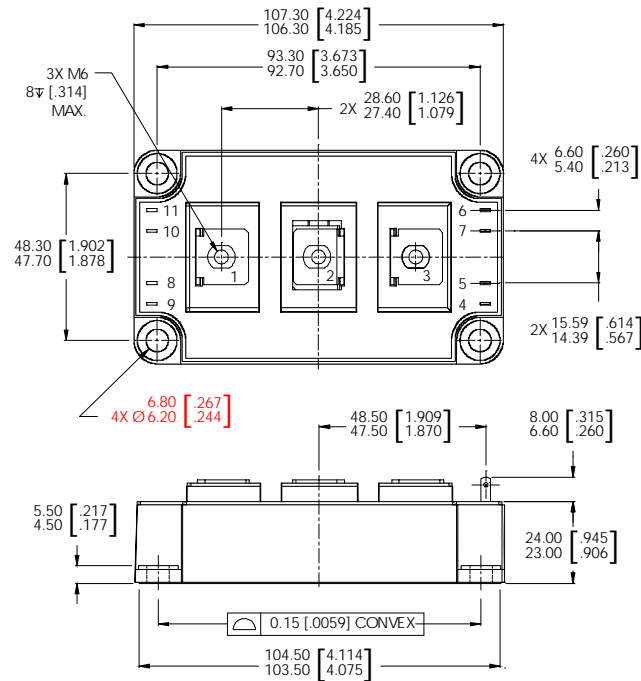
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International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Notes:

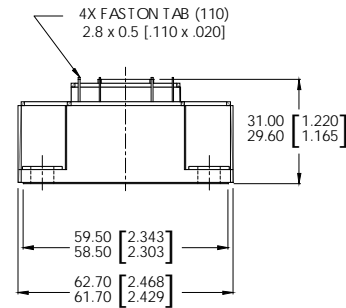
- ① Repetitive rating;  $V_{GE} = 20V$ , pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② See fig. 17
- ③ For screws M6.
- ④ Pulse width  $80\mu s$ ; single shot.

## Case Outline — DUAL INT-A-PAK



## NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [INCHES].
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.  
This product has been designed and qualified for the Industrial market.  
Qualification Standards can be found on IR's Web site.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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