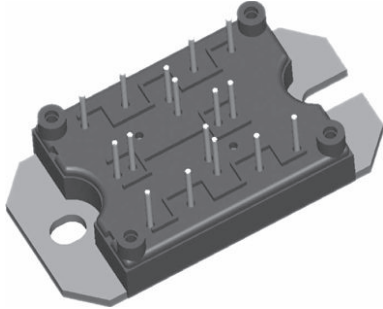


## “Full Bridge” IGBT MTP (Ultrafast NPT IGBT), 40 A



MTP

### FEATURES

- Ultrafast Non Punch Through (NPT) technology
- Positive  $V_{CE(on)}$  temperature coefficient
- 10  $\mu$ s short circuit capability
- HEXFRED® antiparallel diodes with ultrasoft reverse recovery
- Low diode  $V_F$
- Square RBSOA
- Aluminum nitride DBC
- Very low stray inductance design for high speed operation
- UL approved file E78996
- Designed and qualified for industrial level
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see [www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)



RoHS  
COMPLIANT

PRODUCT SUMMARY	
$V_{CES}$	1200 V
$I_C$ at $T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	40 A
$V_{CE(on)}$	3.29 V
Speed	8 kHz to 30 kHz
Package	MTP
Circuit	Full bridge

### BENEFITS

- Optimized for welding, UPS and SMPS applications
- Rugged with ultrafast performance
- Outstanding ZVS and hard switching operation
- Low EMI, requires less snubbing
- Excellent current sharing in parallel operation
- Direct mounting to heatsink
- PCB solderable terminals
- Very low junction to case thermal resistance

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS				
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MAX.	UNITS
Collector to emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{CES}$		1200	V
Continuous collector current	$I_C$	$T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	40	A
		$T_C = 106\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20	
Pulsed collector current	$I_{CM}$		100	
Clamped inductive load current	$I_{LM}$		100	
Diode continuous forward current	$I_F$	$T_C = 106\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	25	
Diode maximum forward current	$I_{FM}$		100	
Gate to emitter voltage	$V_{GE}$		$\pm 20$	V
RMS isolation voltage	$V_{ISOL}$	Any terminal to case, $t = 1\text{ min}$	2500	
Maximum power dissipation (only IGBT)	$P_D$	$T_C = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	240	W
		$T_C = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	96	



<b>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</b> ( $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Collector to emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CES}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, I_C = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	1200	-	-	V
Temperature coefficient of breakdown voltage	$\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, I_C = 3\text{ mA}$ (25 °C to 125 °C)	-	+ 1.3	-	V/°C
Collector to emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(on)}$	$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}$	-	3.29	3.59	V
		$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A}$	-	4.42	4.66	
		$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	3.87	4.11	
		$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 40\text{ A}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	5.32	5.70	
		$V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}, T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	3.99	4.27	
Gate threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	4	-	6	
Temperature coefficient of threshold voltage	$V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$	$V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 3\text{ mA}$ (25 °C to 125 °C)	-	- 14	-	mV/°C
Transconductance	$g_{fe}$	$V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}, PW = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	-	17.5	-	S
Zero gate voltage collector current	$I_{CES}^{(1)}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V}, T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	250	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	0.7	3.0	mA
		$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 1200\text{ V}, T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	2.9	9.0	
Gate to emitter leakage current	$I_{GES}$	$V_{GE} = \pm 20\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 250$	nA

**Note**

(1)  $I_{CES}$  includes also opposite leg overall leakage

<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Total gate charge (turn-on)	$Q_g$	$I_C = 20\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	-	176	264	nC
Gate to emitter charge (turn-on)	$Q_{ge}$		-	19	30	
Gate to collector charge (turn-on)	$Q_{gc}$		-	89	134	
Turn-on switching loss	$E_{on}$	$V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V},$ $R_g = 5\text{ }\Omega, L = 1\text{ mH}, T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C},$ energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery	-	0.92	-	mJ
Turn-off switching loss	$E_{off}$		-	0.46	-	
Total switching loss	$E_{tot}$		-	1.38	-	
Turn-on switching loss	$E_{on}$	$V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}, I_C = 20\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V},$ $R_g = 5\text{ }\Omega, L = 1\text{ mH}, T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C},$ energy losses include tail and diode reverse recovery	-	1.29	-	mJ
Turn-off switching loss	$E_{off}$		-	0.81	-	
Total switching loss	$E_{tot}$		-	2.1	-	
Input capacitance	$C_{ies}$	$V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CC} = 30\text{ V}$ $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$	-	2530	3790	pF
Output capacitance	$C_{oes}$		-	344	516	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{res}$		-	78	117	
Reverse bias safe operating area	RBSOA	$T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}, I_C = 120\text{ A}$ $V_{CC} = 1000\text{ V}, V_p = 1200\text{ V}$ $R_g = 5\text{ }\Omega, V_{GE} = + 15\text{ V to } 0\text{ V}$	Fullsquare			
Short circuit safe operating area	SCSOA	$T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = 900\text{ V}, V_p = 1200\text{ V}$ $R_g = 5\text{ }\Omega, V_{GE} = + 15\text{ V to } 0\text{ V}$	10	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$



DIODE SPECIFICATIONS (T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified)						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Diode forward voltage drop	V <sub>FM</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A	-	2.48	2.94	V
		I <sub>C</sub> = 40 A	-	3.28	3.90	
		I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	2.44	2.84	
		I <sub>C</sub> = 40 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	3.45	4.14	
		I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A, T <sub>J</sub> = 150 °C	-	2.21	2.93	
Reverse recovery energy of the diode	E <sub>rec</sub>	V <sub>GE</sub> = 15 V, R <sub>g</sub> = 5 Ω, L = 200 μH V <sub>CC</sub> = 600 V, I <sub>C</sub> = 20 A T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	-	420	630	μJ
Diode reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>		-	98	150	ns
Peak reverse recovery current	I <sub>rr</sub>		-	33	50	A

THERMAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS
Operating junction temperature range	T <sub>J</sub>		-40	-	150	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>Stg</sub>		-40	-	125	
Junction to case	IGBT	R <sub>thJC</sub>	-	0.35	0.52	°C/W
	Diode		-	0.40	0.61	
Case to sink per module	R <sub>thCS</sub>	Heatsink compound thermal conductivity = 1 W/mK	-	0.06	-	
Clearance		External shortest distance in air between 2 terminals	5.5	-	-	mm
Creepage		Shortest distance along external surface of the insulating material between 2 terminals	8	-	-	
Mounting torque		A mounting compound is recommended and the torque should be checked after 3 hours to allow for the spread of the compound. Lubricated threads.	3 ± 10 %			Nm
Weight			66			g

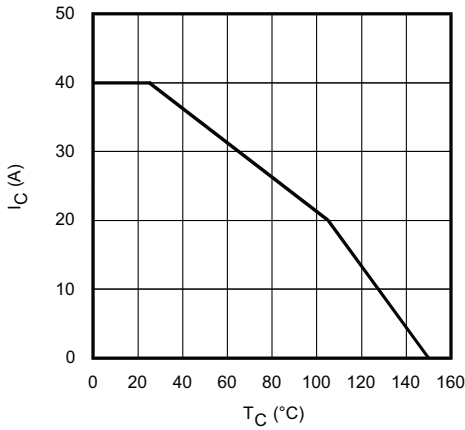


Fig. 1 - Maximum DC Collector Current vs. Case Temperature

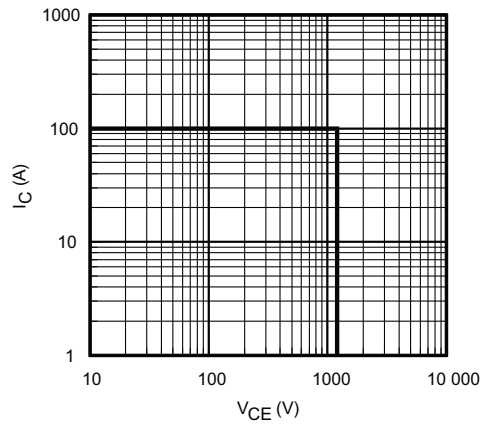


Fig. 4 - Reverse Bias SOA  
T<sub>J</sub> = 150 °C; V<sub>GE</sub> = 15 V

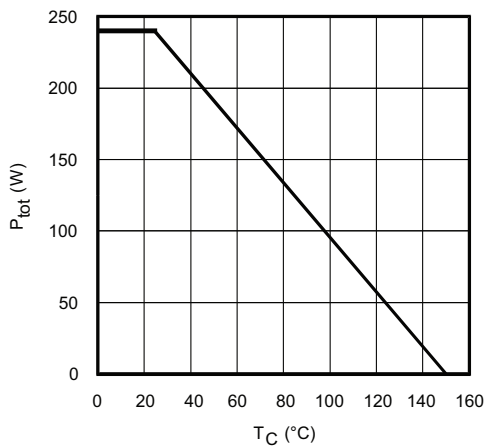


Fig. 2 - Power Dissipation vs. Case Temperature

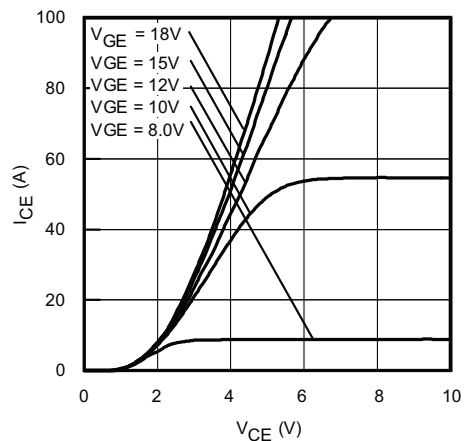


Fig. 5 - Typical IGBT Output Characteristics  
T<sub>J</sub> = - 40 °C; t<sub>p</sub> = 80 μs

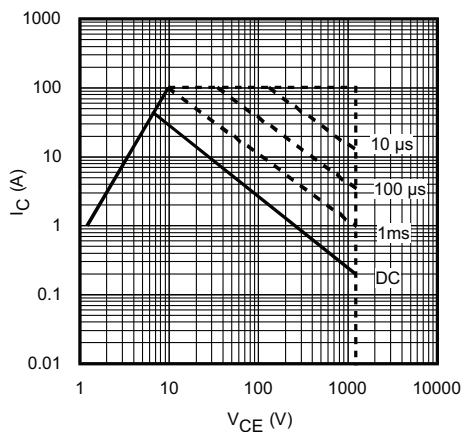


Fig. 3 - Forward SOA  
T<sub>C</sub> = 25 °C; T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150 °C

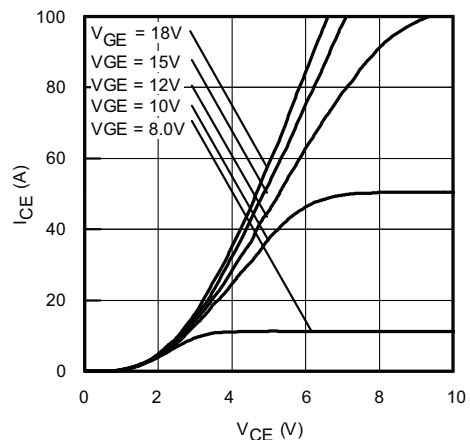


Fig. 6 - Typical IGBT Output Characteristics  
T<sub>J</sub> = 25 °C; t<sub>p</sub> = 80 μs

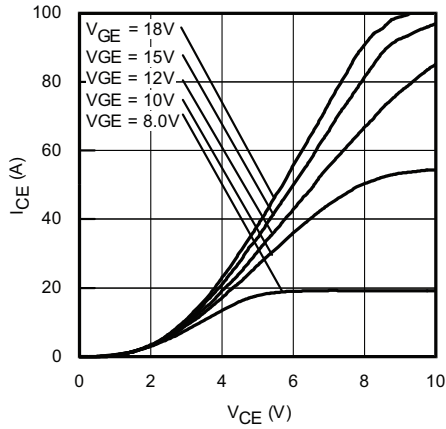


Fig. 7 - Typical IGBT Output Characteristics  
 $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

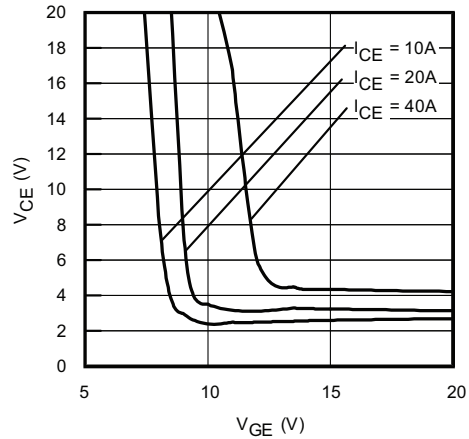


Fig. 10 - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

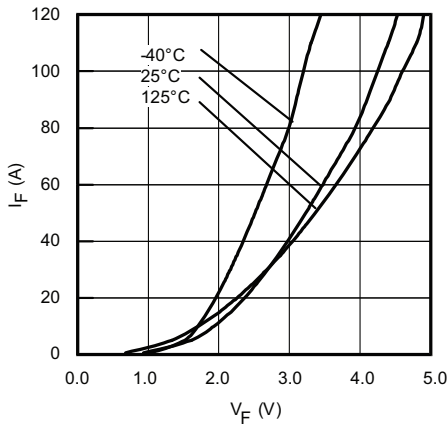


Fig. 8 - Typical Diode Forward Characteristics  
 $t_p = 80\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

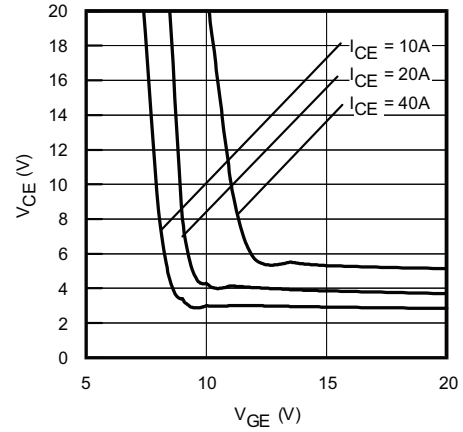


Fig. 11 - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

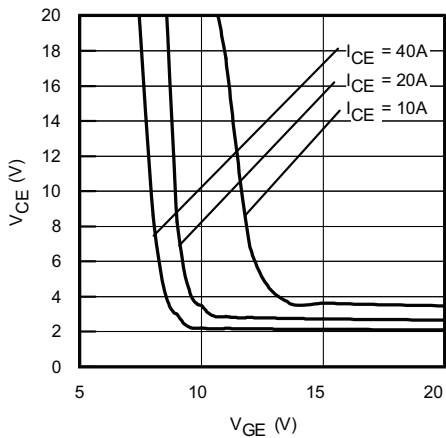


Fig. 9 - Typical  $V_{CE}$  vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

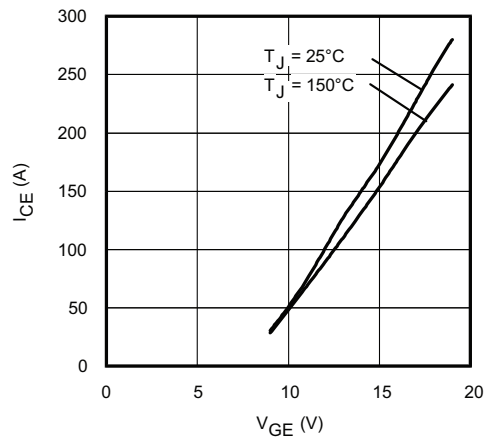


Fig. 12 - Typical Transfer Characteristics  
 $V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ ;  $t_p = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

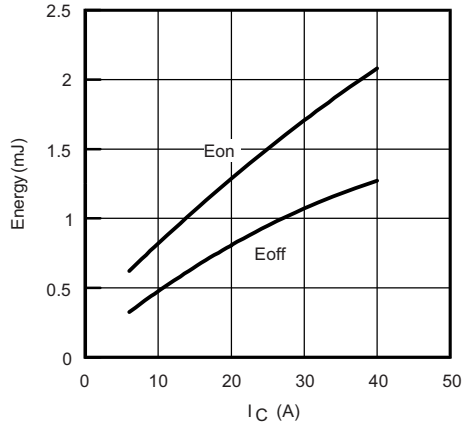


Fig. 13 - Typical Energy Loss vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{ mH}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$   
 $R_G = 5\text{ }\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$

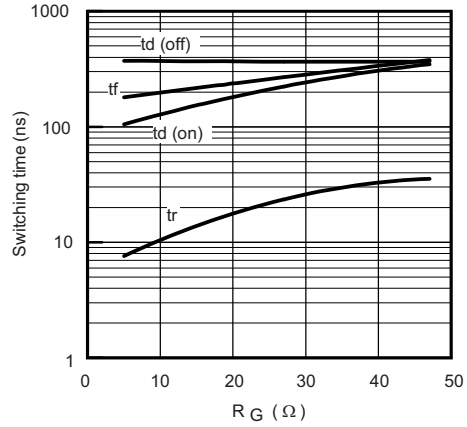


Fig. 16 - Typical Switching Time vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{ mH}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6\text{ A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$

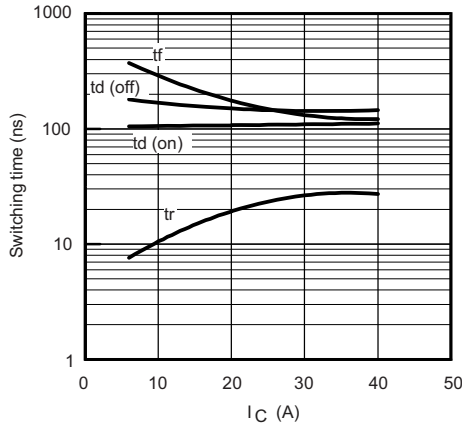


Fig. 14 - Typical Switching Time vs.  $I_C$   
 $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{ mH}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$   
 $R_G = 5\text{ }\Omega$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$

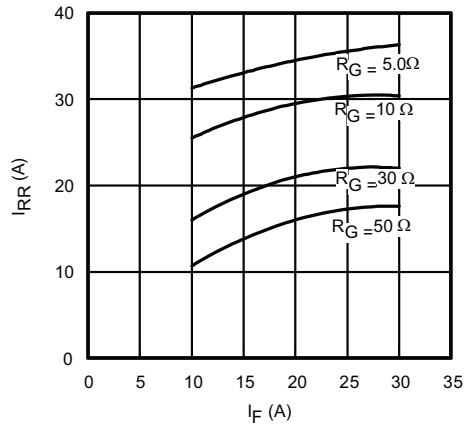


Fig. 17 - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $I_F$   
 $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

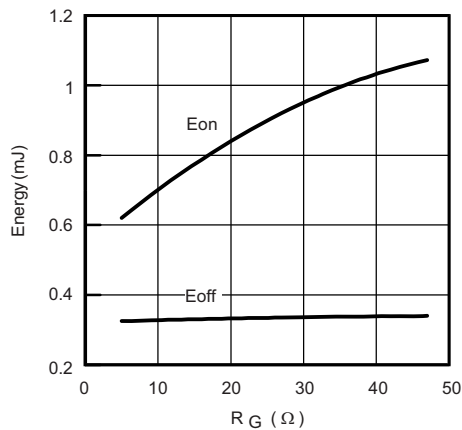


Fig. 15 - Typical Energy Loss vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $L = 1\text{ mH}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 600\text{ V}$   
 $I_{CE} = 6\text{ A}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$

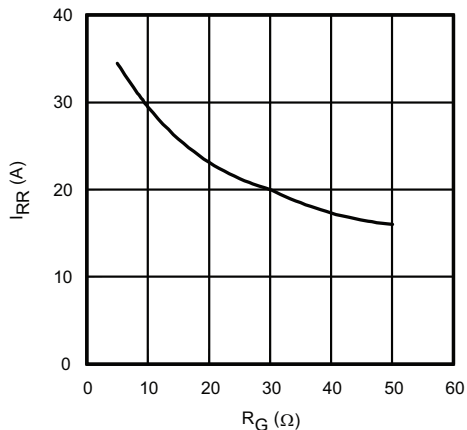


Fig. 18 - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $R_G$   
 $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $I_F = 5.0\text{ A}$

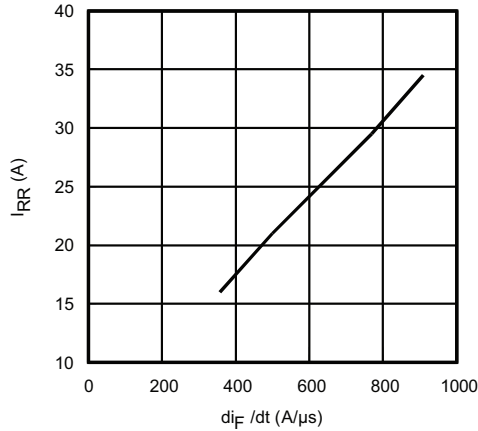


Fig. 19 - Typical Diode  $I_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ ;  $I_{CE} = 5.0\text{ A}$ ;  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

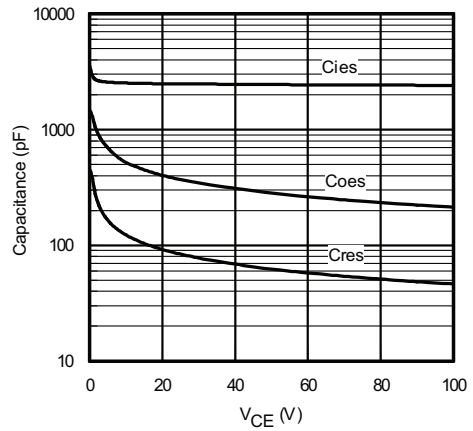


Fig. 21 - Typical Capacitance vs.  $V_{CE}$   
 $V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

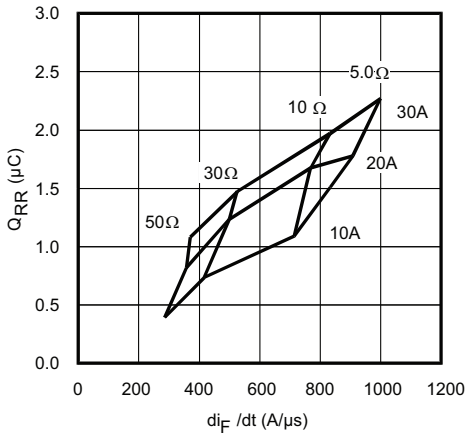


Fig. 20 - Typical Diode  $Q_{RR}$  vs.  $di_F/dt$   
 $V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$ ;  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

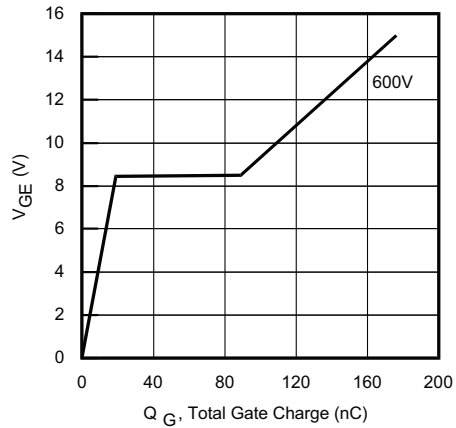


Fig. 22 - Typical Gate Charge vs.  $V_{GE}$   
 $I_{CE} = 5.0\text{ A}$ ;  $L = 600\text{ }μ\text{H}$

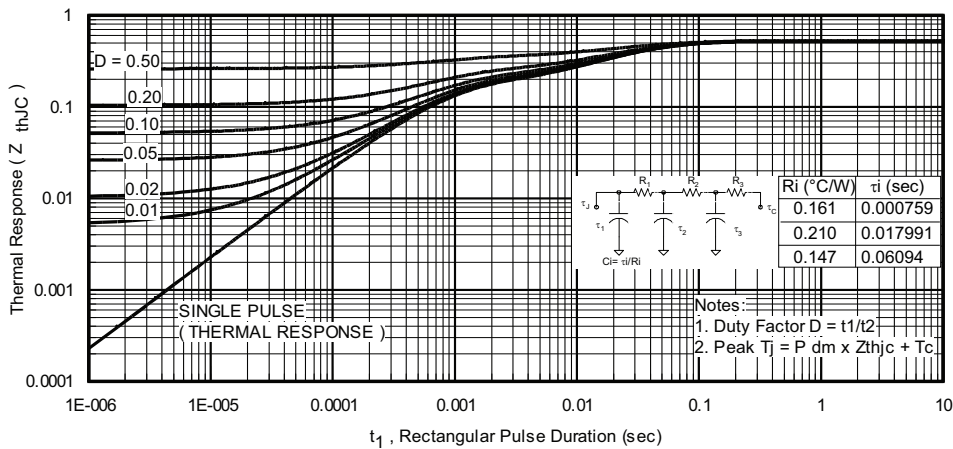


Fig. 23 - Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case (IGBT)

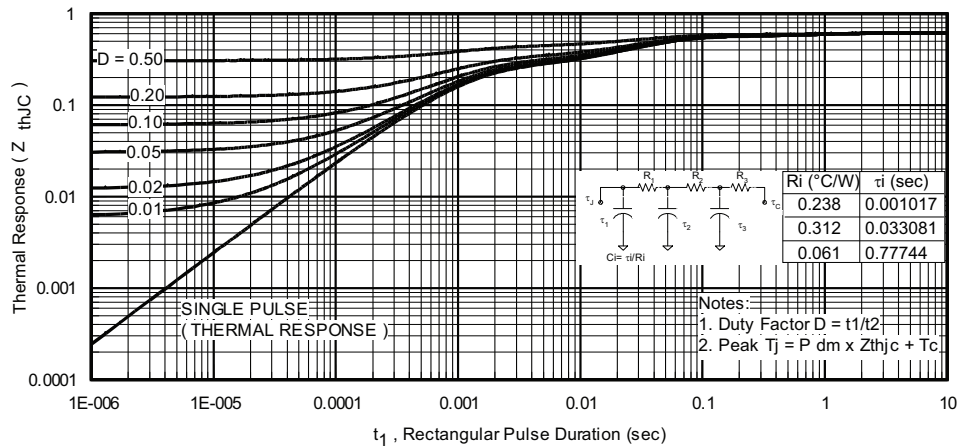


Fig. 24 - Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction to Case (Diode)

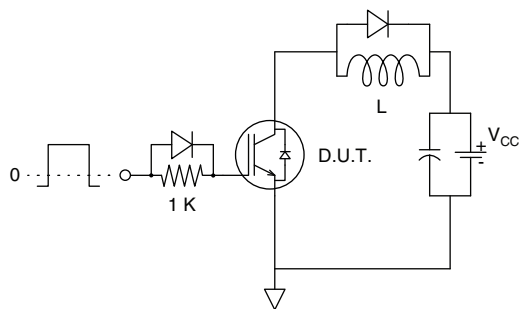


Fig. 25 - Gate Charge Circuit (Turn-Off)

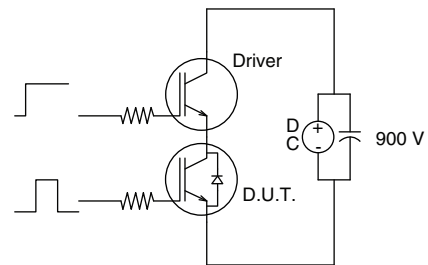


Fig. 27 - S.C. SOA Circuit

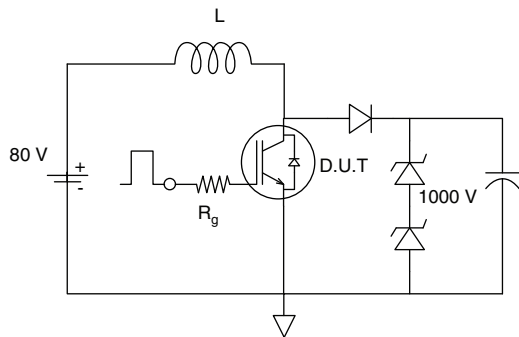


Fig. 26 - RBSOA Circuit

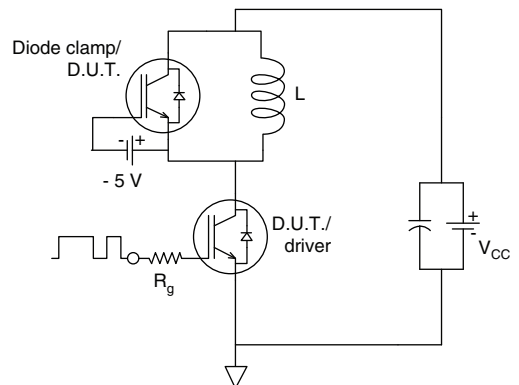


Fig. 28 - Switching Loss Circuit



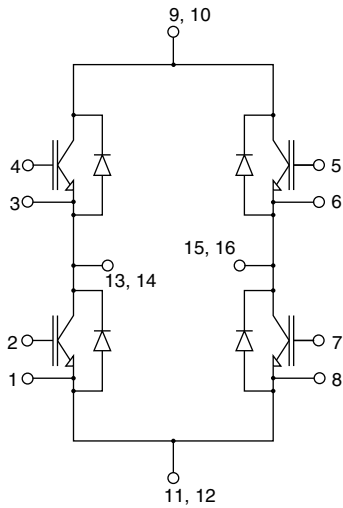


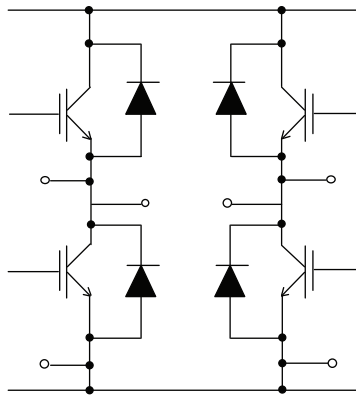
Fig. 29 - Electrical diagram

### ORDERING INFORMATION TABLE

Device code	<b>VS-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>P</b>
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

- 1** - Vishay Semiconductors product
- 2** - Current rating (20 = 20 A)
- 3** - Essential part number
- 4** - Voltage code (120 = 1200 V)
- 5** - Speed/type (U = Ultrafast IGBT)
- 6** - Circuit configuration (F = Full bridge)
- 7** - P = Lead (Pb)-free

### CIRCUIT CONFIGURATION

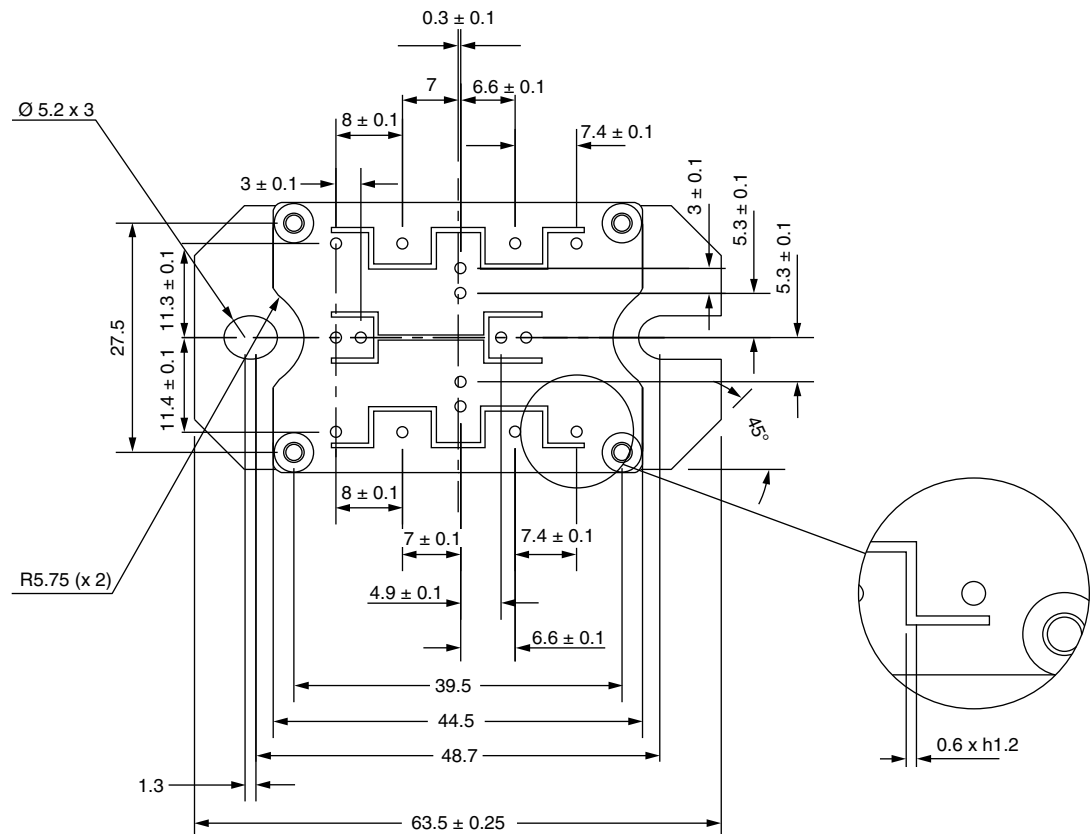
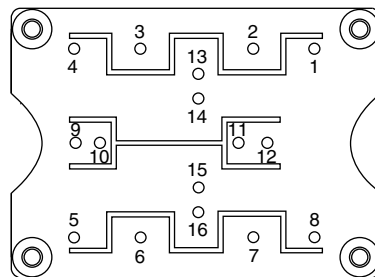
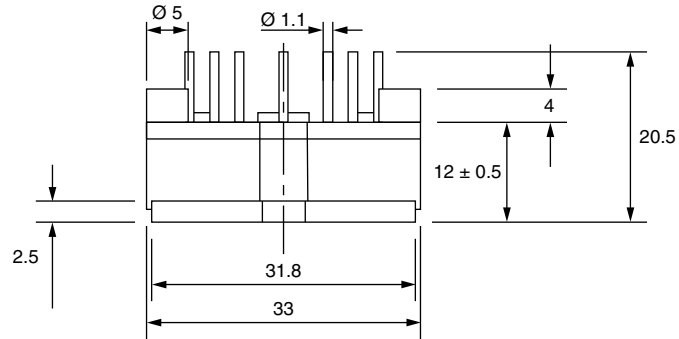


#### LINKS TO RELATED DOCUMENTS

Dimensions	<a href="http://www.vishay.com/doc?95245">www.vishay.com/doc?95245</a>
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## MTP MOSFET/IGBT Full-Bridge

**DIMENSIONS** in millimeters





## Disclaimer

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**Please note that some Vishay documentation may still make reference to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC. We confirm that all the products identified as being compliant to Directive 2002/95/EC conform to Directive 2011/65/EU.**

**Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. hereby certifies that all its products that are identified as Halogen-Free follow Halogen-Free requirements as per JEDEC JS709A standards. Please note that some Vishay documentation may still make reference to the IEC 61249-2-21 definition. We confirm that all the products identified as being compliant to IEC 61249-2-21 conform to JEDEC JS709A standards.**



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



#### Как с нами связаться

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