



Low switching losses  
Low reverse recovery charge  
Distributed amplified gate for high  $di_T/dt$

Mean on-state current	$I_{TAV}$			400 A		
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	$V_{DRM}$			1000 ÷ 1500 V		
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$V_{RRM}$					
Turn-off time	$t_q$			10.0, 12.5, 16.0, 20.0 $\mu s$		
$V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}, V$	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
Voltage code	10	11	12	13	14	15
$T_j, ^\circ C$	- 60 ÷ 125					

**MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATINGS**

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Test conditions	
<b>ON-STATE</b>					
$I_{TAV}$	Mean on-state current	A	400 660	$T_c = 92^\circ C$ ; Double side cooled; $T_c = 55^\circ C$ ; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz	
$I_{TRMS}$	RMS on-state current	A	628	$T_c = 92^\circ C$ ; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz	
$I_{TSM}$	Surge on-state current	kA	8.5 10.0	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$	180° half-sine wave; $t_p = 10$ ms; single pulse; $V_D = V_R = 0$ V; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu s$ ; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ $\mu s$
			9.0 10.5	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$	180° half-sine wave; $t_p = 8.3$ ms; single pulse; $V_D = V_R = 0$ V; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu s$ ; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ $\mu s$
$I^2t$	Safety factor	$A^2s \cdot 10^3$	360 500	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$	180° half-sine wave; $t_p = 10$ ms; single pulse; $V_D = V_R = 0$ V; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu s$ ; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ $\mu s$
			330 450	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$	180° half-sine wave; $t_p = 8.3$ ms; single pulse; $V_D = V_R = 0$ V; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu s$ ; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ $\mu s$
<b>BLOCKING</b>					
$V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state and Repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	1000 ÷ 1500	$T_{jmin} < T_j < T_{jmax}$ ; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz; Gate open	
$V_{DSM}, V_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak off-state and Non-repetitive peak reverse voltages	V	1100 ÷ 1600	$T_{jmin} < T_j < T_{jmax}$ ; 180° half-sine wave; single pulse; Gate open	
$V_D, V_R$	Direct off-state and Direct reverse voltages	V	0.6 $V_{DRM}$ 0.6 $V_{RRM}$	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ ; Gate open	

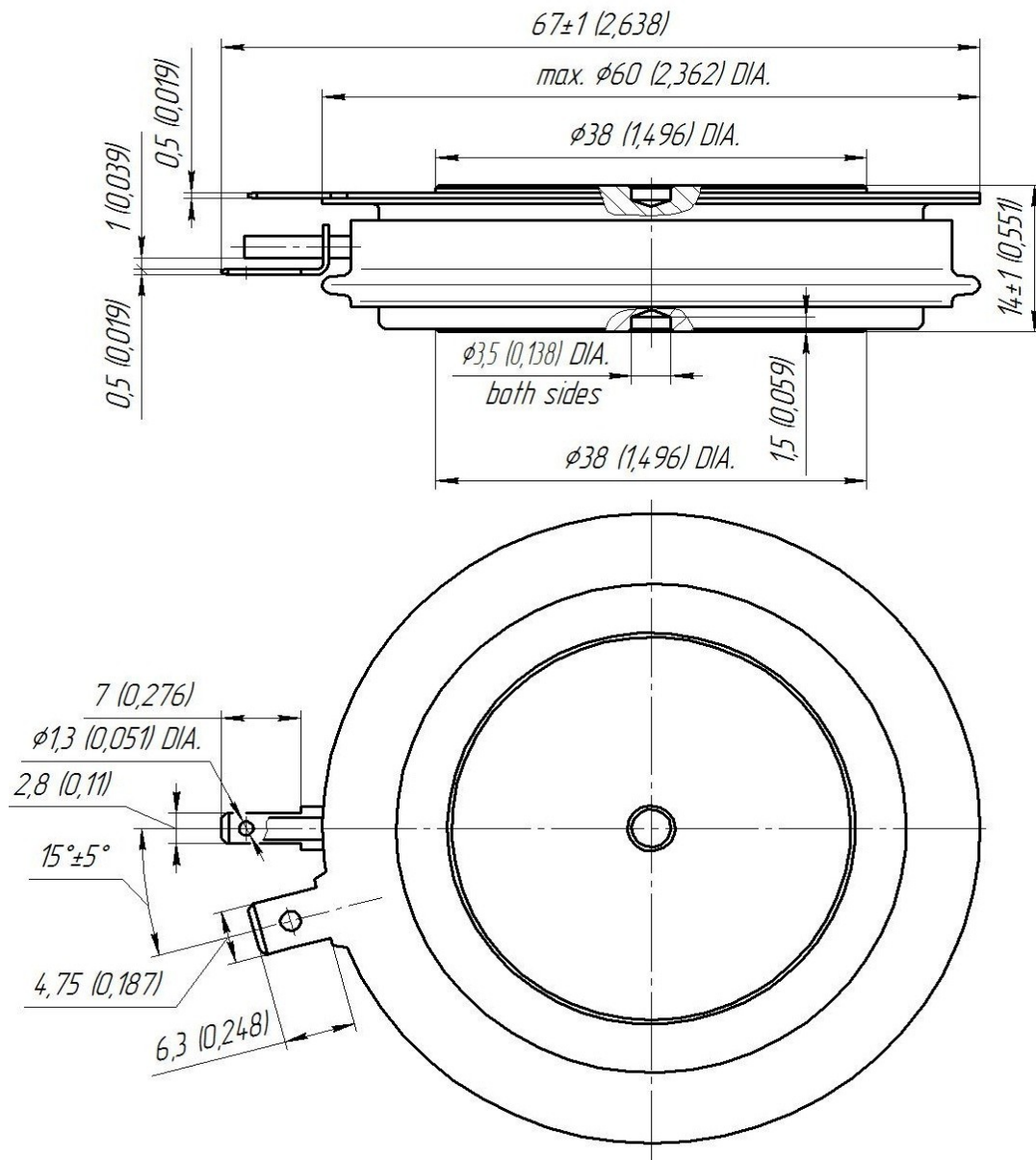
<b>TRIGGERING</b>				
$I_{FGM}$	Peak forward gate current	A	8	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$
$V_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	V	5	
$P_G$	Gate power dissipation	W	8	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ for DC gate current
<b>SWITCHING</b>				
$(di_T/dt)_{crit}$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current non-repetitive (f=1 Hz)	A/ $\mu$ s	2000	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$ ; $I_{TM} = 2 I_{TAV}$ ; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu$ s; $di_G/dt = 2$ A/ $\mu$ s
<b>THERMAL</b>				
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	$^{\circ}$ C	- 60 ÷ 50	
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature	$^{\circ}$ C	- 60 ÷ 125	
<b>MECHANICAL</b>				
F	Mounting force	kN	14.0 ÷ 16.0	
a	Acceleration	m/s <sup>2</sup>	50	Device clamped

## CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Conditions		
<b>ON-STATE</b>						
$V_{TM}$	Peak on-state voltage, max	V	2.85	$T_j = 25$ $^{\circ}$ C; $I_{TM} = 1256$ A		
$V_{T(TO)}$	On-state threshold voltage, max	V	1.50	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ;		
$r_T$	On-state slope resistance, max	m $\Omega$	1.25	$0.5 \pi I_{TAV} < I_T < 1.5 \pi I_{TAV}$		
$I_H$	Holding current, max	mA	500	$T_j = 25$ $^{\circ}$ C; $V_D = 12$ V; Gate open		
<b>BLOCKING</b>						
$I_{DRM}, I_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state and Repetitive peak reverse currents, max	mA	100	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $V_D = V_{DRM}$ ; $V_R = V_{RRM}$		
$(dv_D/dt)_{crit}$	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage <sup>1)</sup> , min	V/ $\mu$ s	200, 320, 500, 1000	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$ ; Gate open		
<b>TRIGGERING</b>						
$V_{GT}$	Gate trigger direct voltage, max	V	4.00	$T_j = T_{j\ min}$ $T_j = 25$ $^{\circ}$ C	$V_D = 12$ V; $I_D = 3$ A; Direct gate current	
			2.50			
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger direct current, max	mA	2.00	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$		
			500			$T_j = T_{j\ min}$ $T_j = 25$ $^{\circ}$ C
			300			
$V_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger direct voltage, min	V	0.25	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$ ; Direct gate current		
$I_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger direct current, min	mA	10.00			
<b>SWITCHING</b>						
$t_{gd}$	Delay time, max	$\mu$ s	0.76	$T_j = 25$ $^{\circ}$ C; $V_D = 600$ V; $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$ ; $di/dt = 200$ A/ $\mu$ s;		
$t_{gt}$	Turn-on time <sup>2)</sup>	$\mu$ s	1.60, 2.00, 2.50, 3.20	Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$ ; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50$ $\mu$ s; $di_G/dt = 2$ A/ $\mu$ s		
$t_q$	Turn-off time <sup>3)</sup> max	$\mu$ s	10.0, 12.5, 16.0, 20.0	$dv_D/dt = 50$ V/ $\mu$ s;	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $I_{TM} = 500$ A; $di_R/dt = -10$ A/ $\mu$ s; $V_R = 100$ V; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$	
			12.5, 16.0, 20.0, 25.0			$dv_D/dt = 200$ V/ $\mu$ s;
$Q_{rr}$	Total recovered charge, max	$\mu$ C	100	$T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ; $I_{TM} = 400$ A;		
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time, typ	$\mu$ s	3.2	$di_R/dt = -50$ A/ $\mu$ s;		
$I_{rrM}$	Peak reverse recovery current, max	A	80	$V_R = 100$ V		

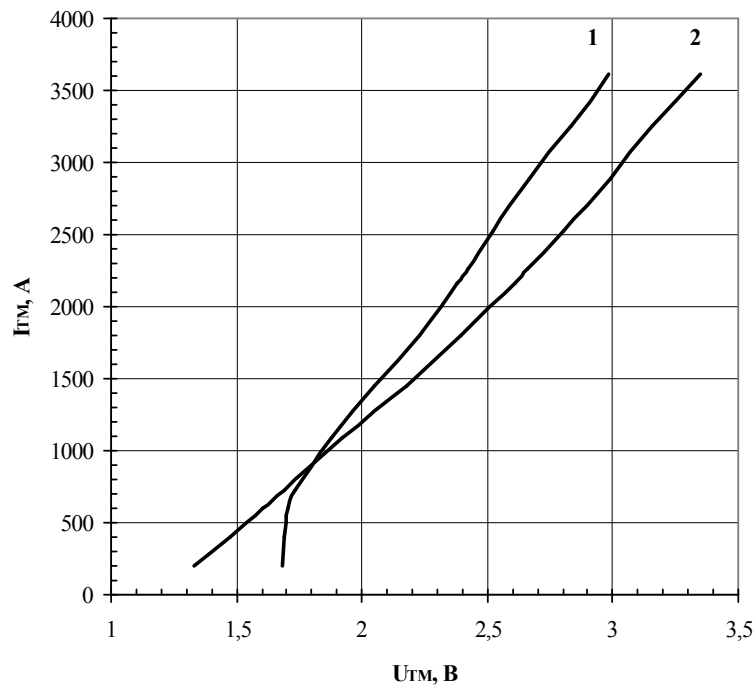
THERMAL					
$R_{thjc}$	Thermal resistance, junction to case, max	°C/W	0.0300	Direct current	Double side cooled
$R_{thjc-A}$			0.0660		Anode side cooled
$R_{thjc-K}$			0.0540		Cathode side cooled
$R_{thck}$	Thermal resistance, case to heatsink, max	°C/W	0.0060	Direct current	
MECHANICAL					
w	Weight, max	g	180		
$D_s$	Surface creepage distance	mm (inch)	7.86 (0.309)		
$D_a$	Air strike distance	mm (inch)	6.10 (0.240)		

PART NUMBERING GUIDE								NOTES				
TFI	343	400	15	A2	A4	T4	N	1) Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Symbol of group	P2	K2	E2	A2
1. TFI — fast inverter thyristor								$(dv_D/dt)_{crit,r}$ V/ $\mu$ s	200	320	500	1000
2. Design version								2) Turn-on time				
3. Mean on-state current, A								Symbol of group	T4	P4	M4	K4
4. Voltage code								$t_{gt,r}$ $\mu$ s	1.60	2.00	2.50	3.20
5. Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage								3) Turn-off time ( $dv_D/dt=50$ V/ $\mu$ s)				
6. Group of turn-off time ( $dv_D/dt=50$ V/ $\mu$ s)								Symbol of group	A4	X3	T3	P3
7. Group of turn-on time								$t_{qr}$ $\mu$ s	10.0	12.5	16.0	20.0
8. Ambient conditions: N – normal; T – tropical												

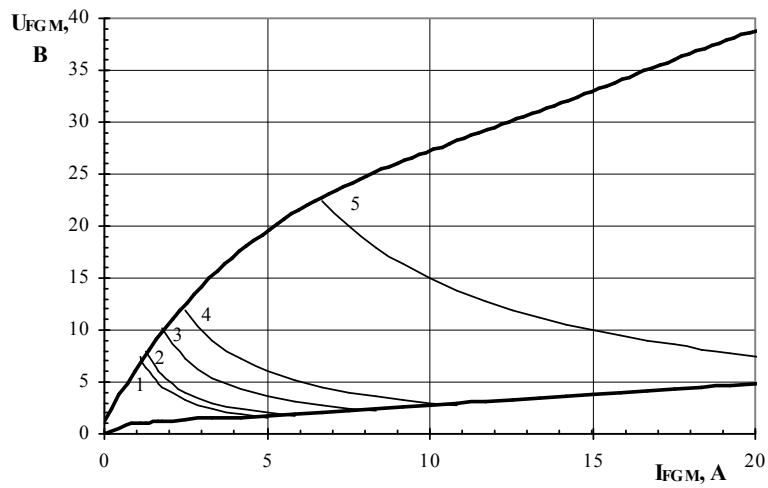


All dimensions in millimeters (inches)

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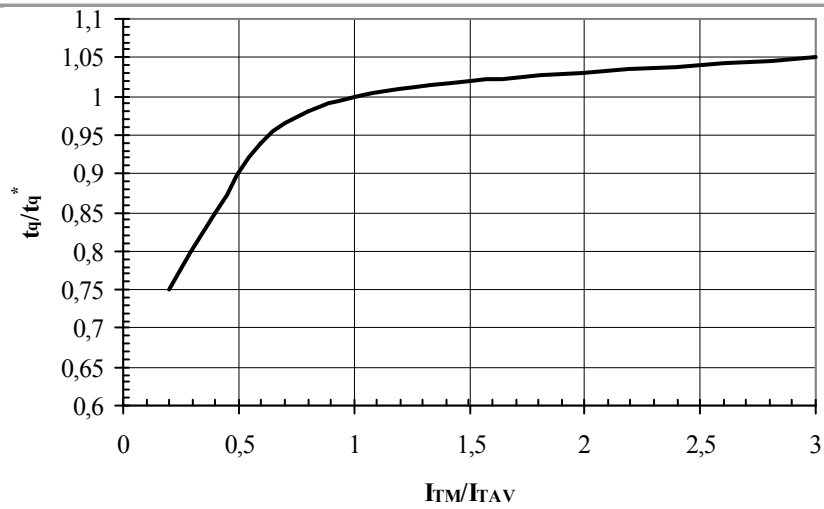
**Fig. 1** On-state characteristics of Limit device  
 1 –  $T_j=25\text{ °C}$   
 2 –  $T_j=125\text{ °C}$



Maximum peak gate power loss

Position	On-Off time ratio	Gate pulse length, ms	Gate Pulse Power, W
1	1	DC	8
2	2	10	10
3	20	1	18
4	40	0.5	30
5	200	0.1	150

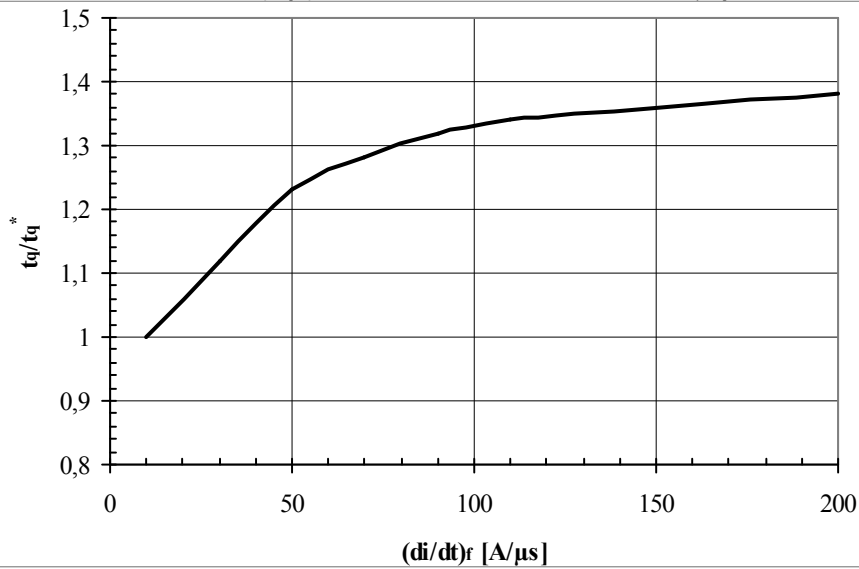
**Fig. 2** Gate characteristics



**Fig. 3** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. On-state peak current  $I_{TM}$

Conditions:  $T_j=T_{j\max}$ ;  $di_R/dt=10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_R=100\text{ V}$ ;  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$

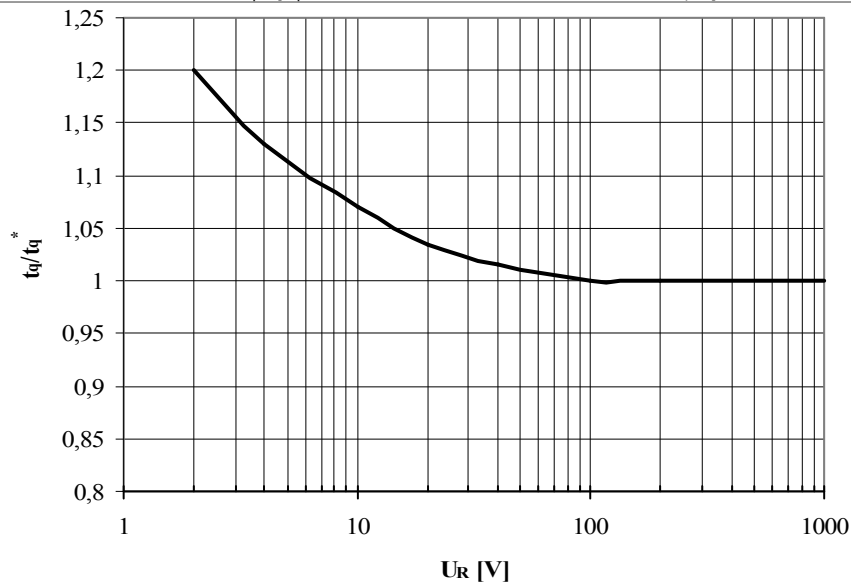
Typical changes of  $t_q$  are normalized to the  $t_q^*$  ( $t_q^*$  – see data sheet,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



**Fig. 4** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

Conditions:  $T_j=T_{j\max}$ ;  $I_{TM}=I_{TAV}$ ;  $V_R=100\text{ V}$ ;  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$

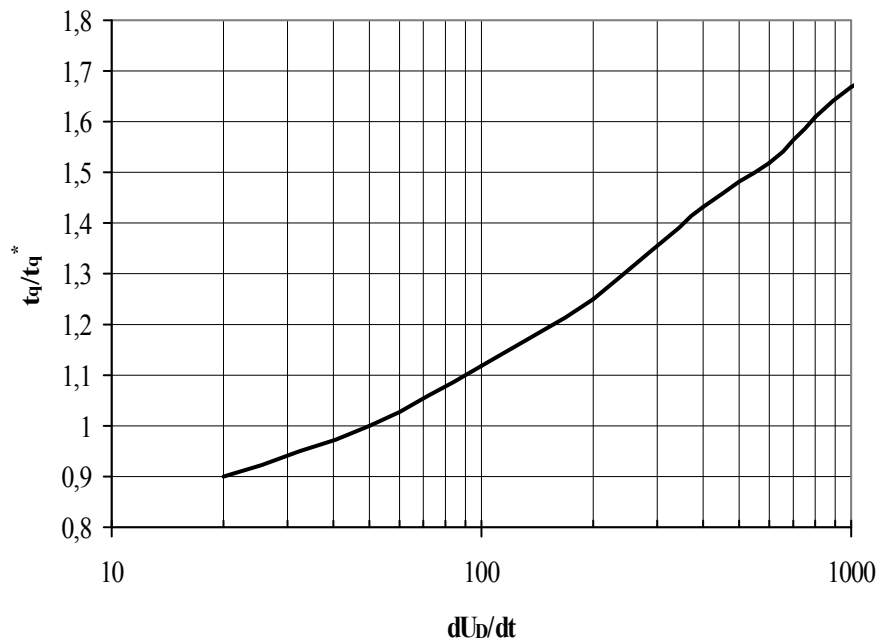
Typical changes of  $t_q$  are normalized to the  $t_q^*$  ( $t_q^*$  – see data sheet,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



**Fig. 5** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. Reverse voltage  $V_R$

Conditions:  $T_j=T_{j\max}$ ;  $I_{TM}=I_{TAV}$ ;  $di_R/dt=10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$

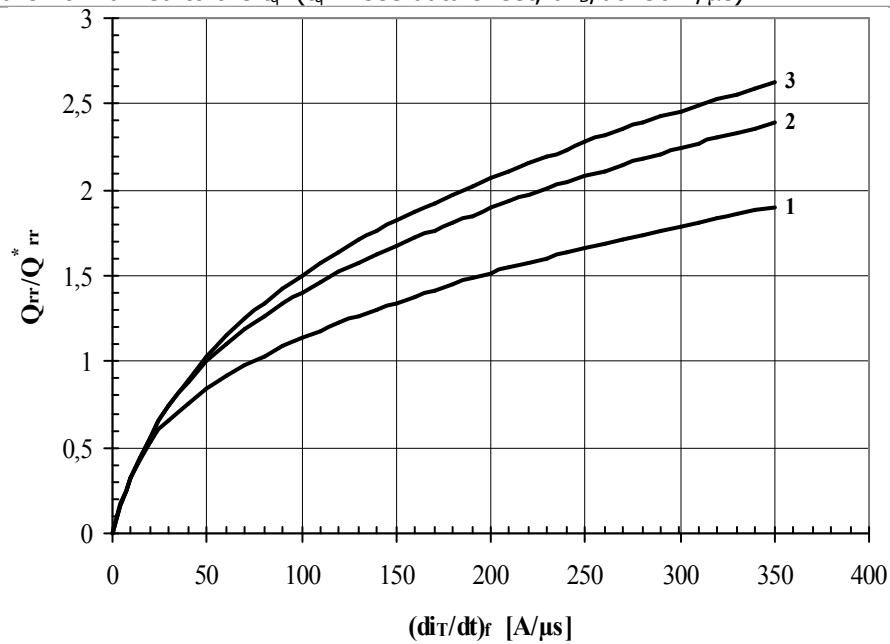
Typical changes of  $t_q$  are normalized to the  $t_q^*$  ( $t_q^*$  – see data sheet,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



**Fig. 6** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. Rate of rise of commutating voltage  $dv_D/dt$

Conditions:  $T_j = T_{j\max}$ ;  $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$ ;  $di_R/dt = 10 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ ;  $V_R = 100 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$

Typical changes of  $t_q$  are normalized to the  $t_q^*$  ( $t_q^*$  – see data sheet,  $dv_D/dt = 50 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



**Fig. 7** Reverse recovery charge  $Q_{rr}$  vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

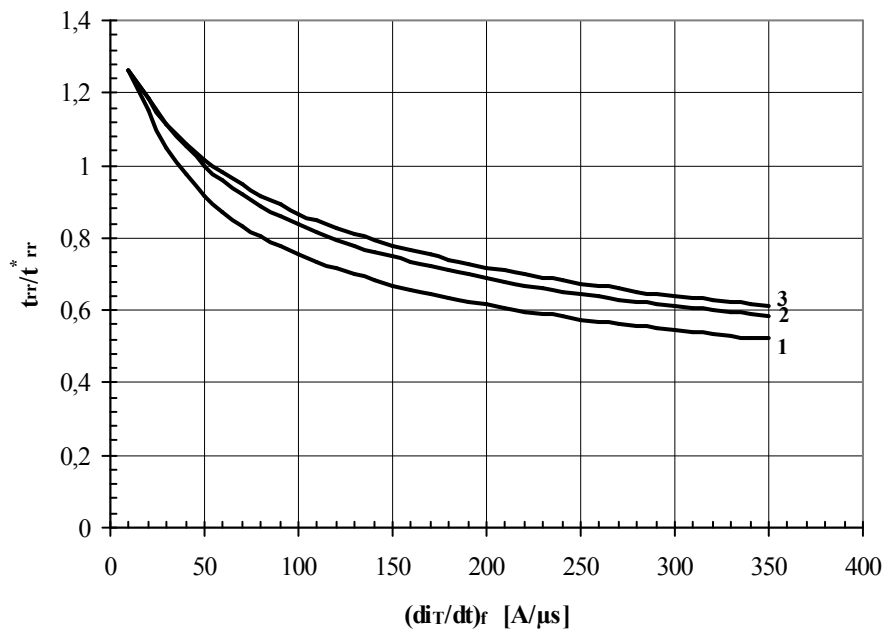
1 –  $I_{TM} = 0.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

2 –  $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$ ,

3 –  $I_{TM} = 1.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

Conditions:  $T_j = T_{j\max}$ ;  $V_R = 100 \text{ V}$

Typical changes of  $Q_{rr}$  are normalized to the  $Q_{rr}^*$  ( $Q_{rr}^*$  – see data sheet)

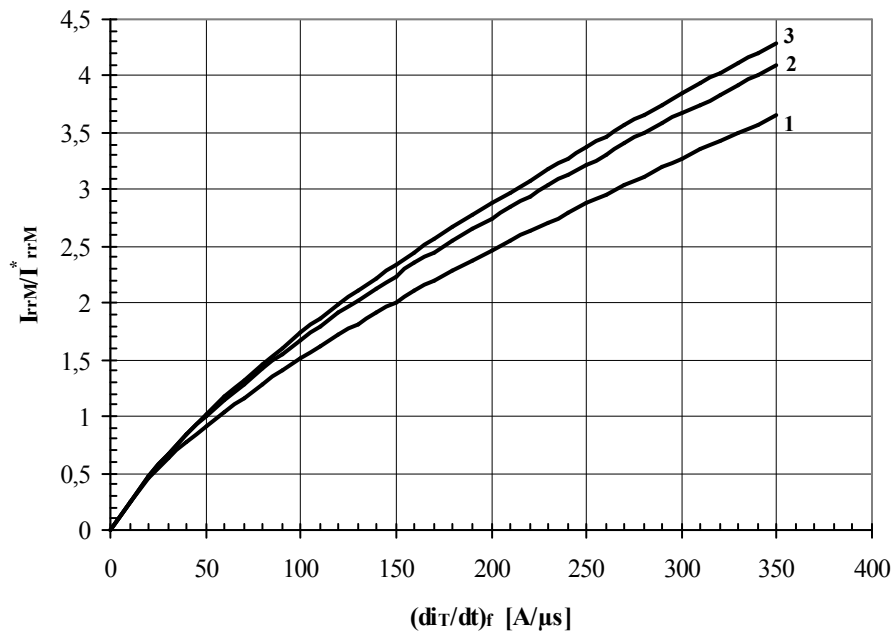


**Fig. 8** Reverse recovery time  $t_{rr}$  vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 0.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 1.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

Conditions:  $T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ;  $V_R = 100\ V$

Typical changes of  $t_{rr}$  are normalized to the  $t_{rr}^*$  ( $t_{rr}^*$  – see data sheet)



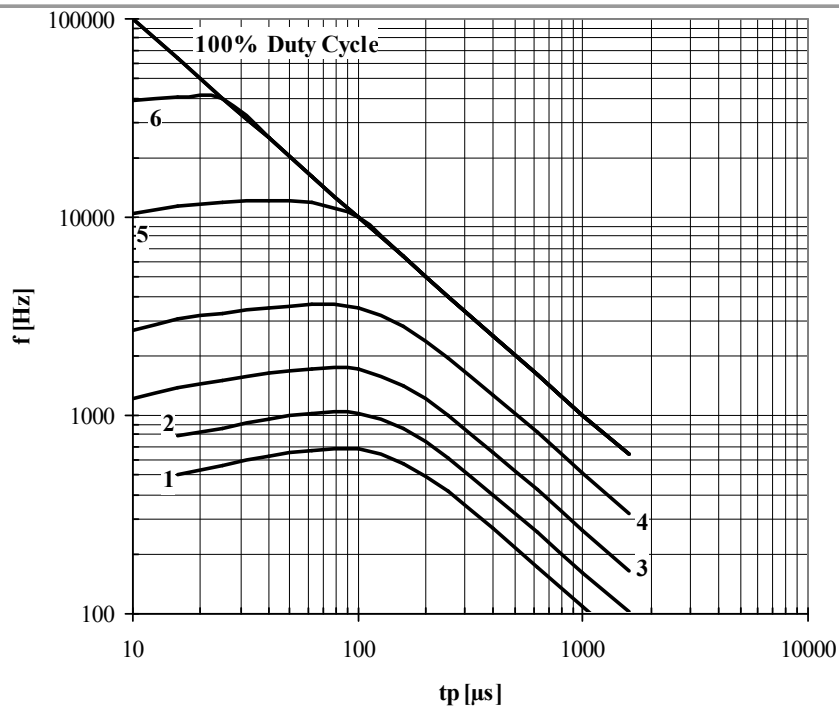
**Fig. 9** Peak reverse recovery current  $I_{rrM}$  vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 0.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 1.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

Conditions:  $T_j = T_{j\ max}$ ;  $V_R = 100\ V$

Typical changes of  $I_{rrM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{rrM}^*$  ( $I_{rrM}^*$  – see data sheet)

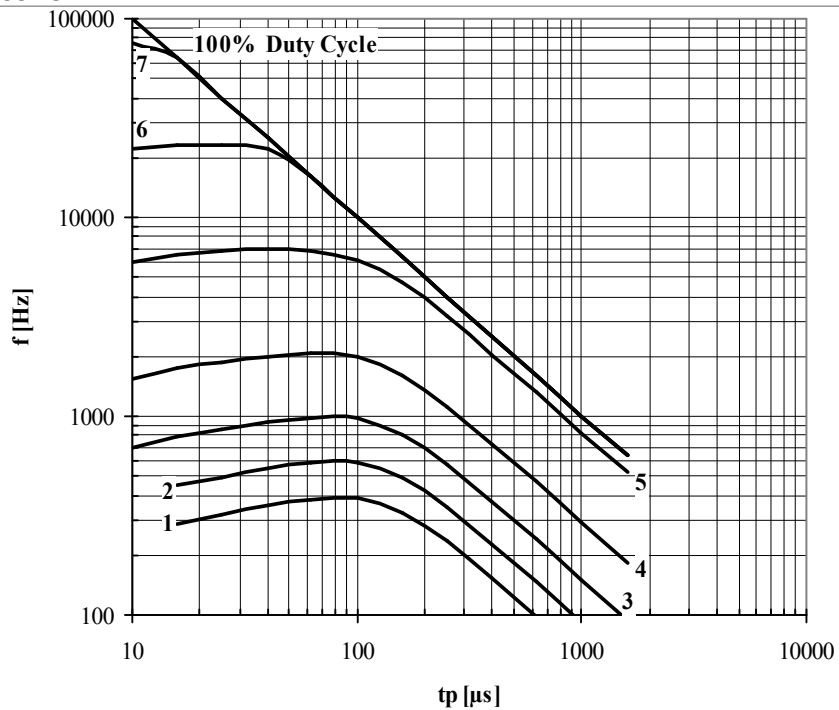




**Fig. 10** Sine wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A

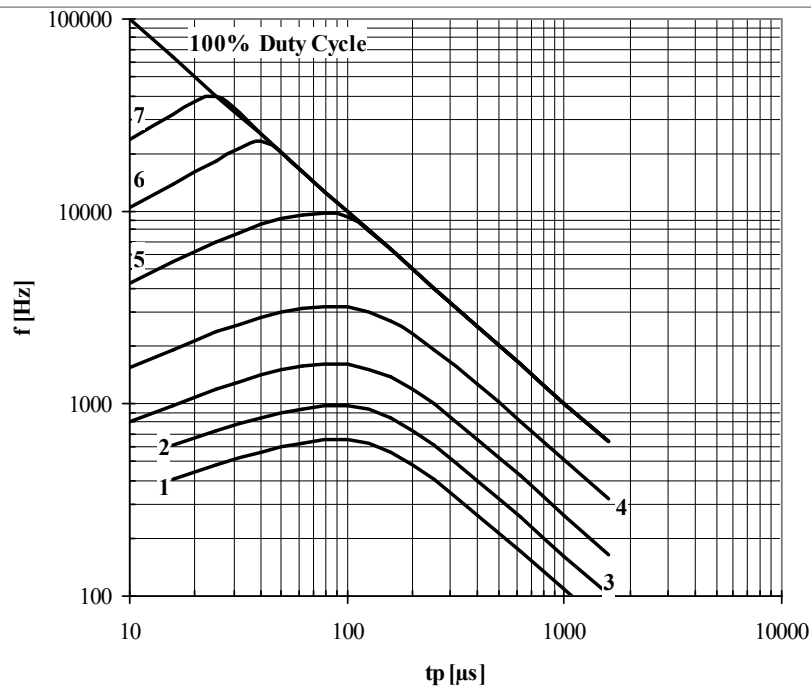
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 55$  °C



**Fig. 11** Sine wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

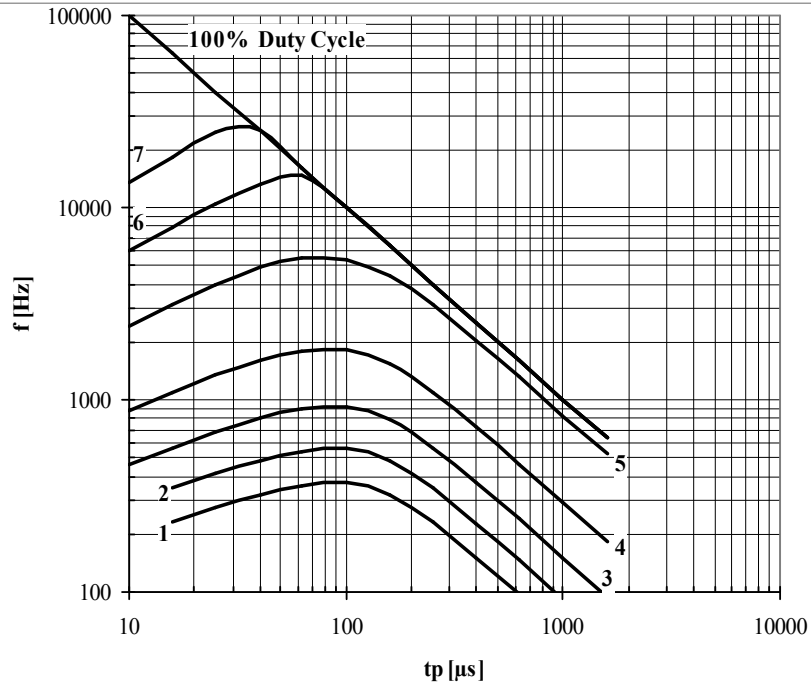
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 90$  °C



**Fig. 12** Sine wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

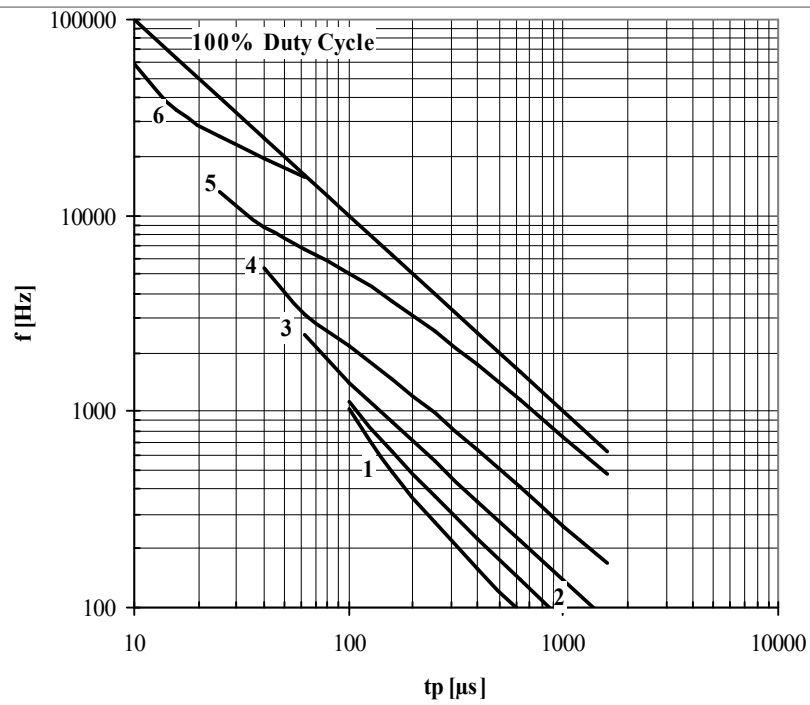
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55$  °C



**Fig. 13** Sine wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

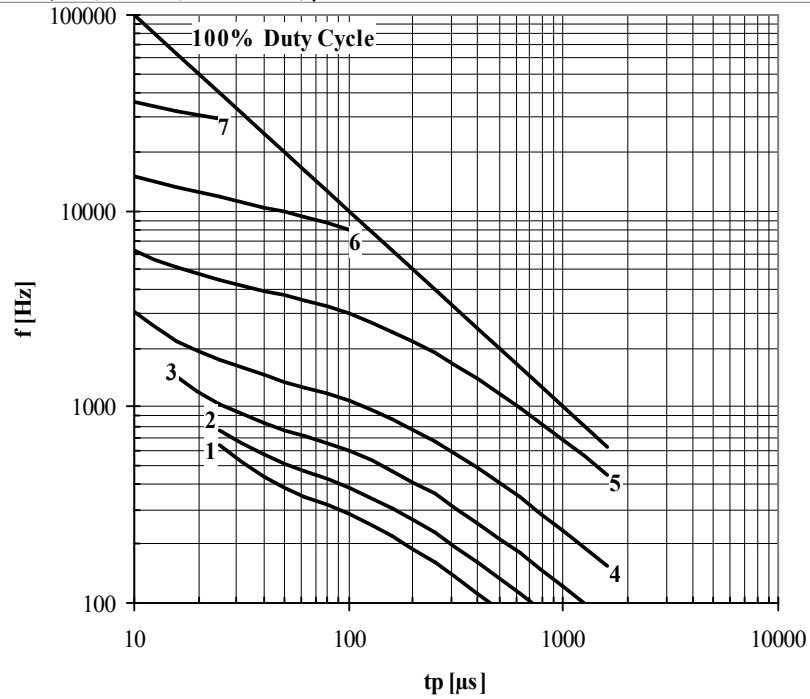
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 90$  °C



**Fig. 14** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$

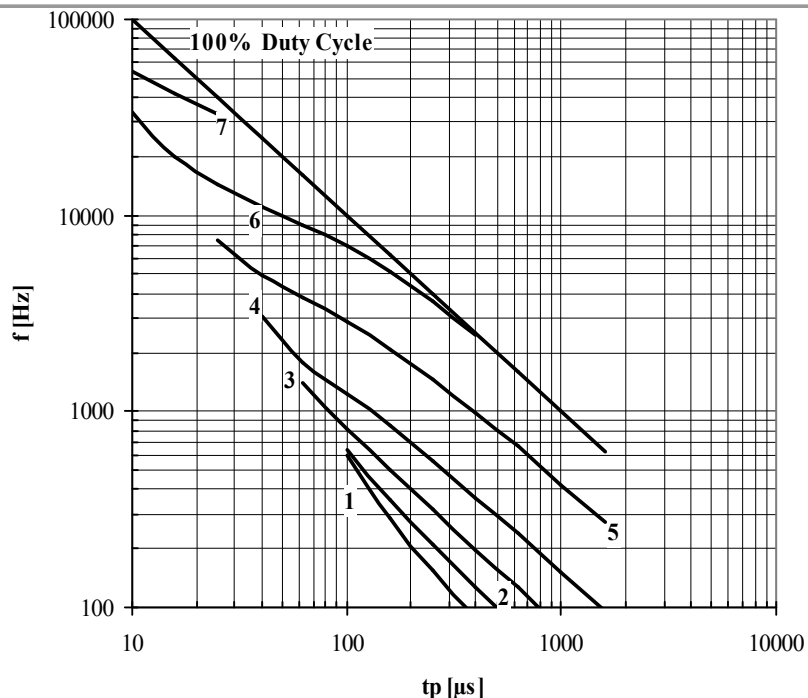
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 15** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

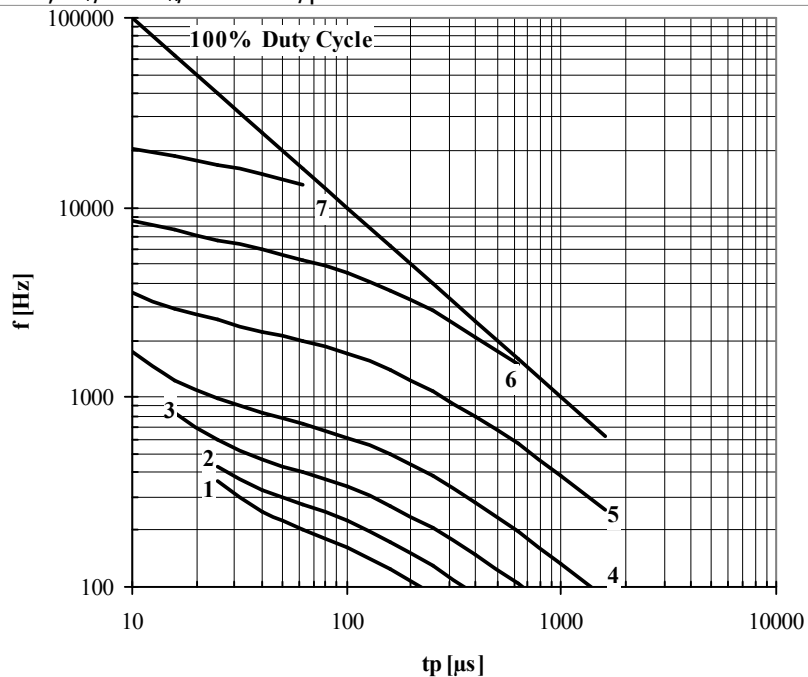
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 16** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

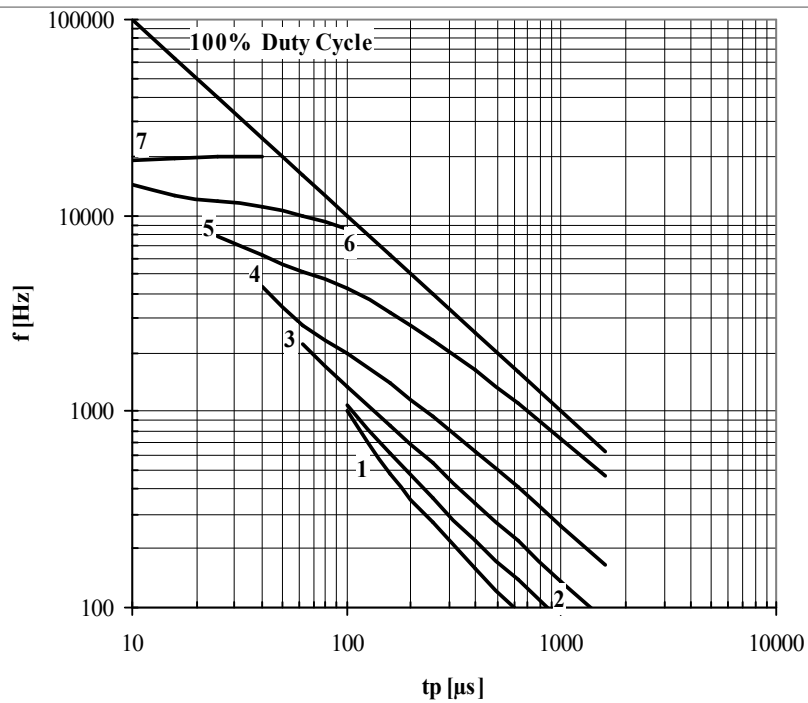
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 17** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

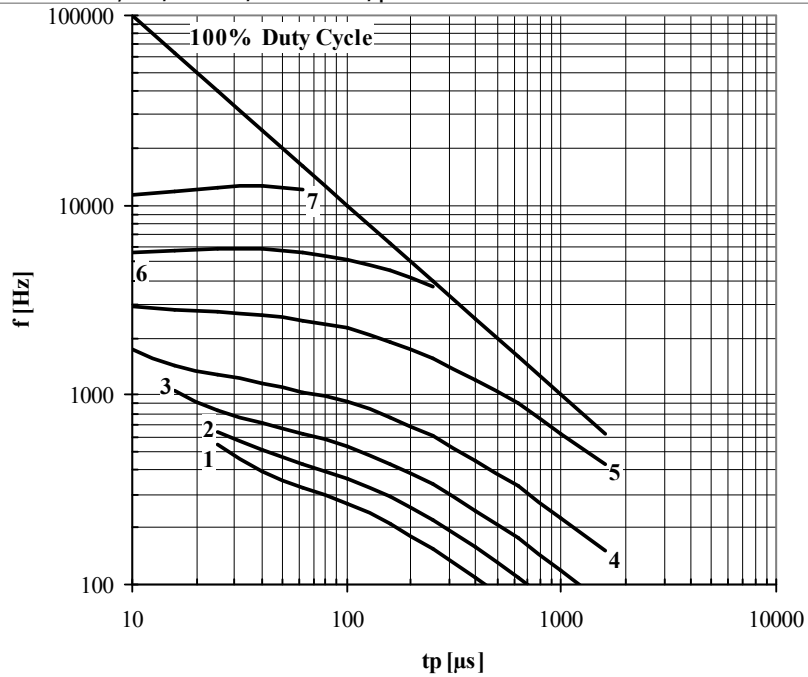
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 18** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

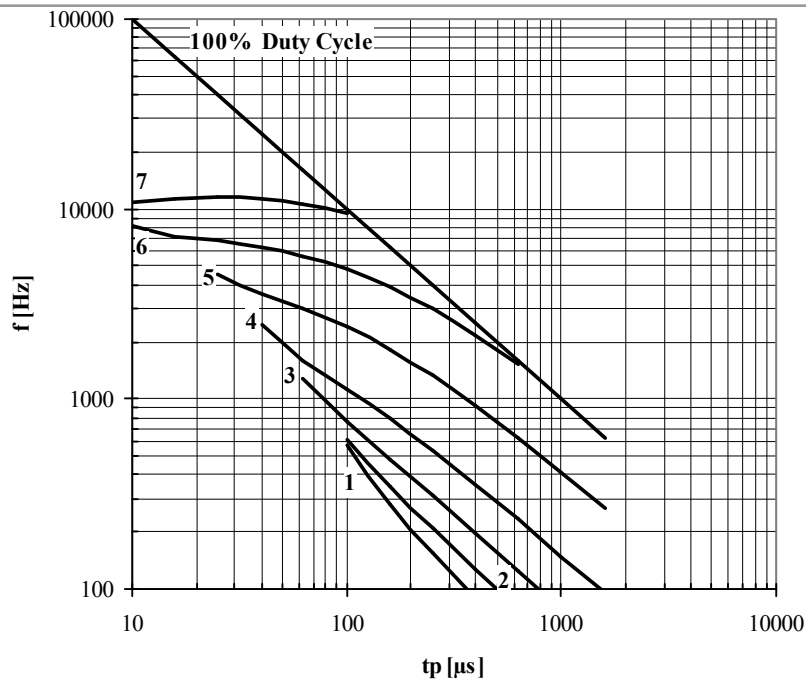
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 19** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

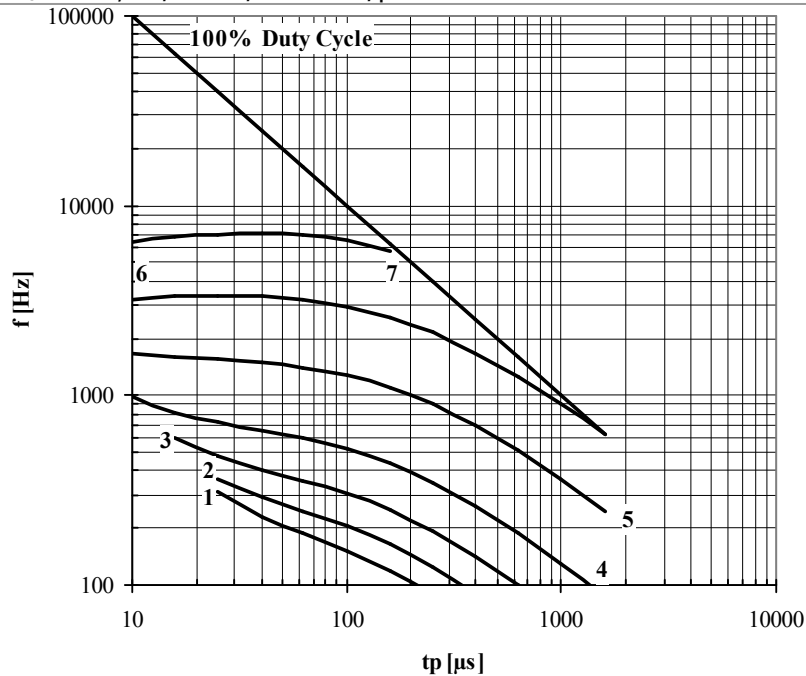
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 20** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 –  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 –  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 –  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 –  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 –  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 –  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 –  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

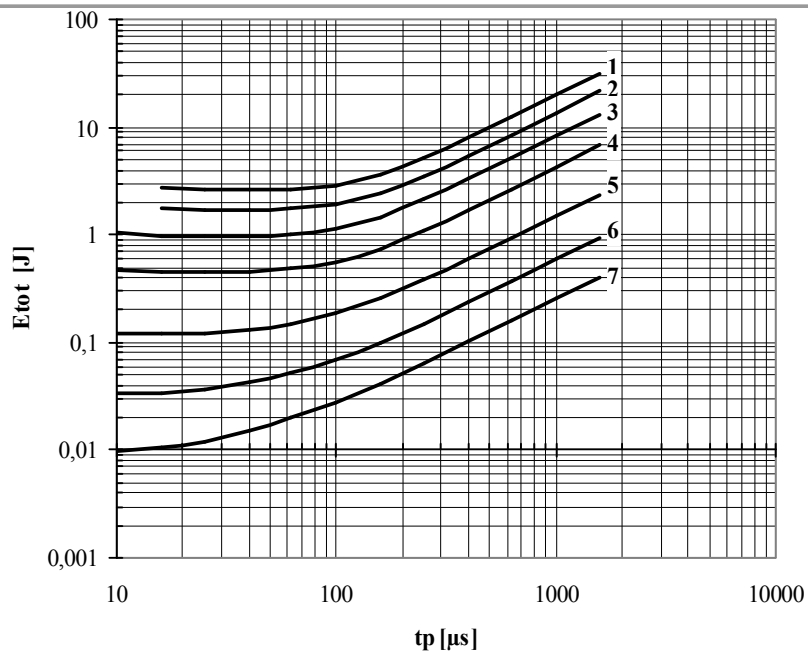
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 21** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 –  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 –  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 –  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 –  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 –  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 –  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 –  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

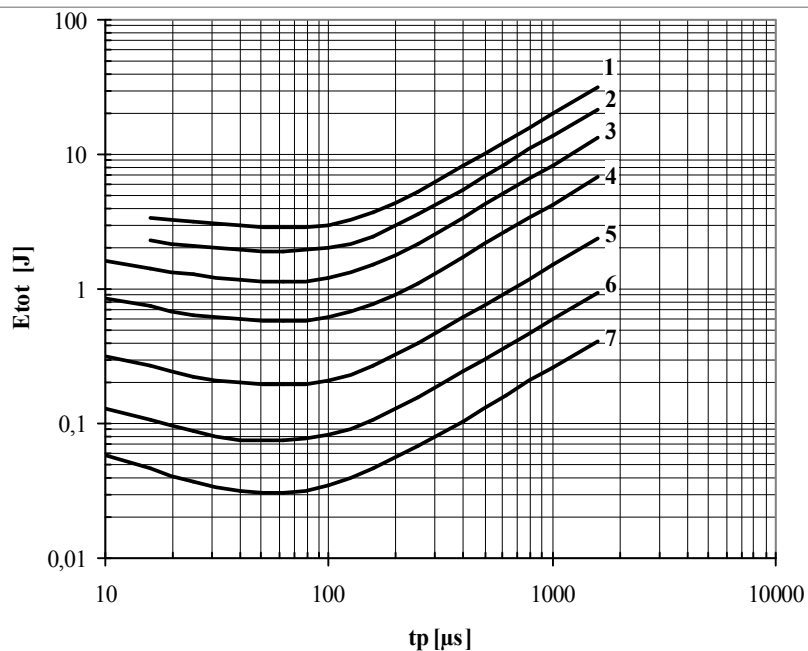
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 22** Sine wave loss energy per pulse

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

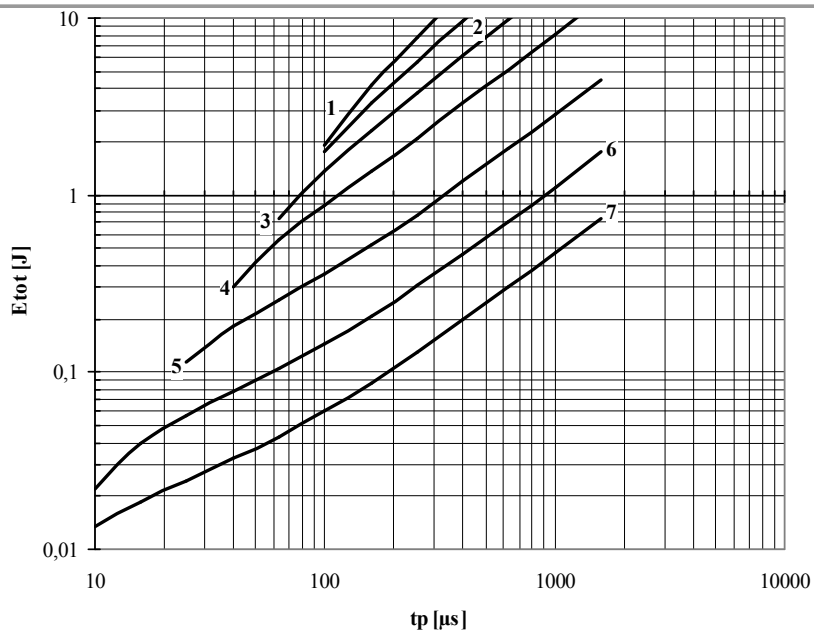
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V



**Fig. 23** Sine wave loss energy per pulse

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

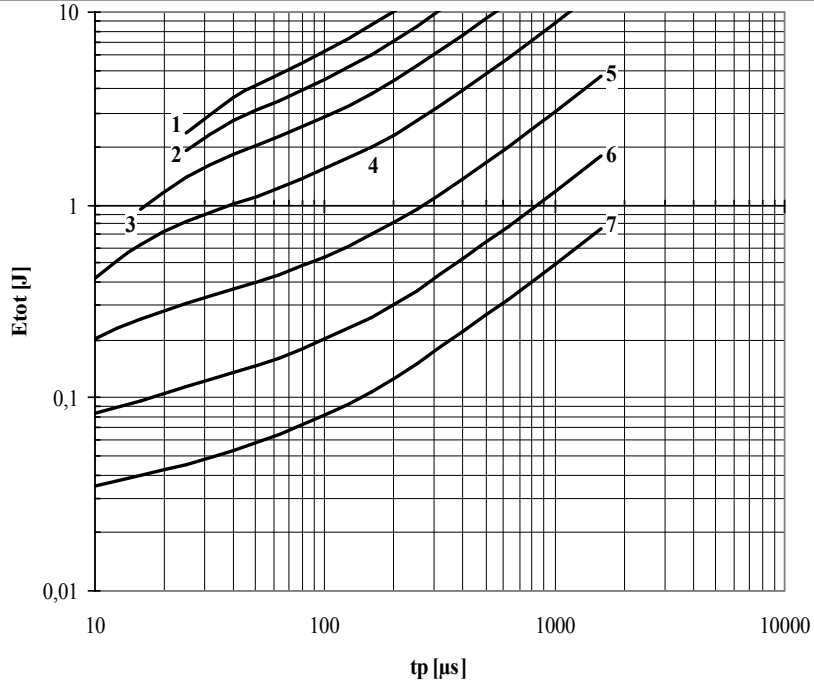
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$



**Fig. 24** Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

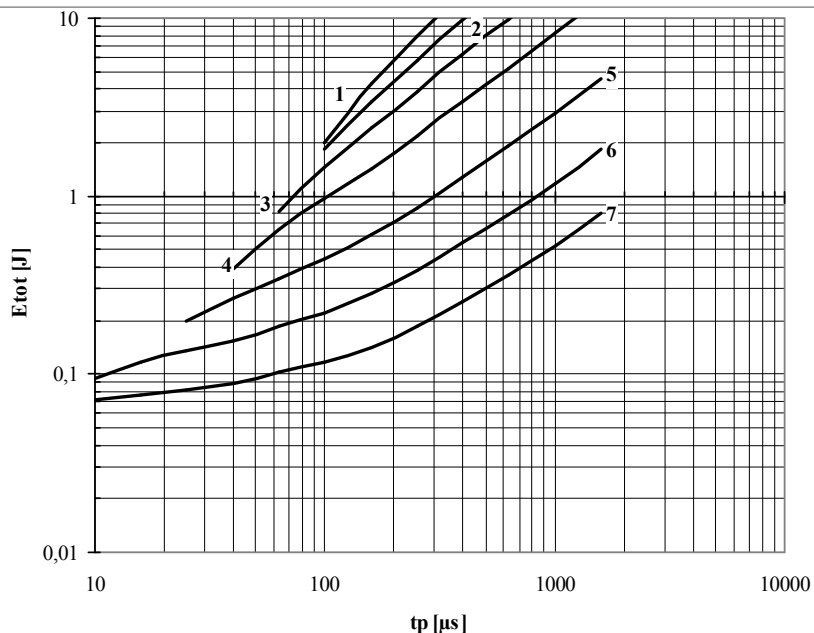


**Fig. 25** Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

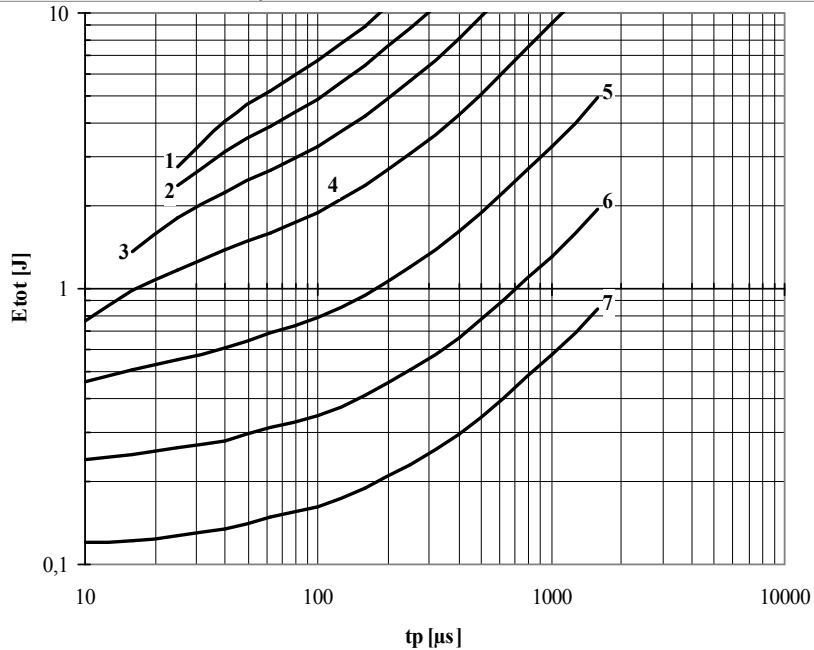




**Fig. 26** Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

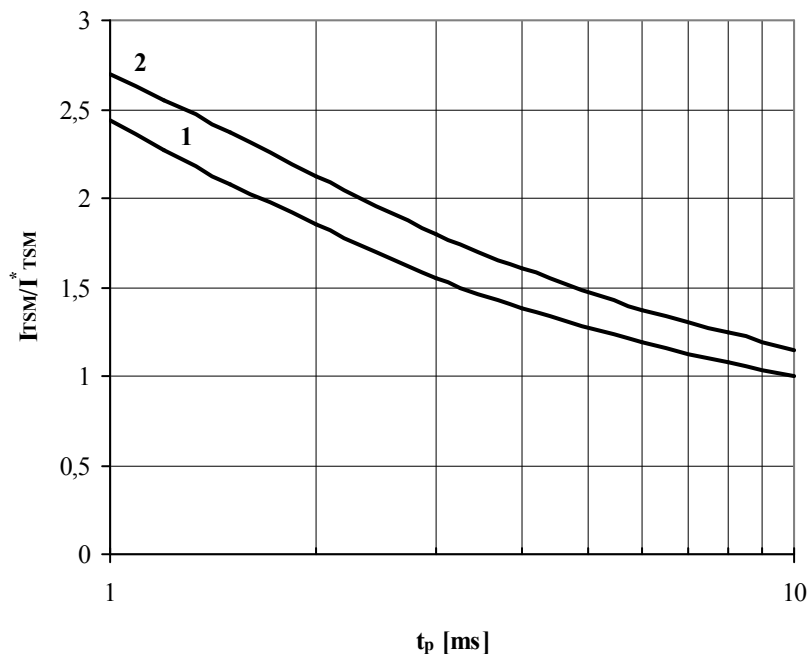
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 27** Square wave loss energy per pulse

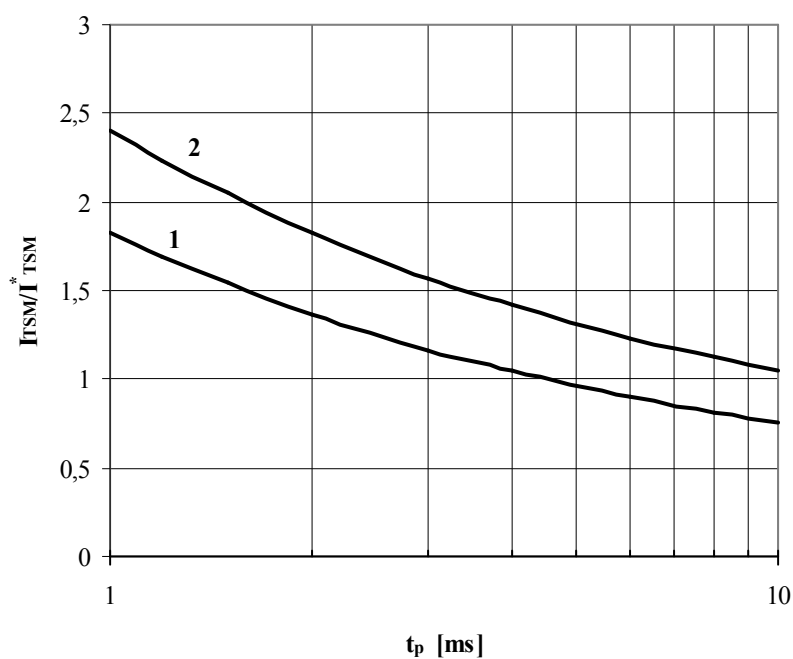
- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000 \text{ A}$
- 2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000 \text{ A}$
- 3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000 \text{ A}$
- 4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000 \text{ A}$
- 5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000 \text{ A}$
- 6 -  $I_{TM} = 500 \text{ A}$
- 7 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



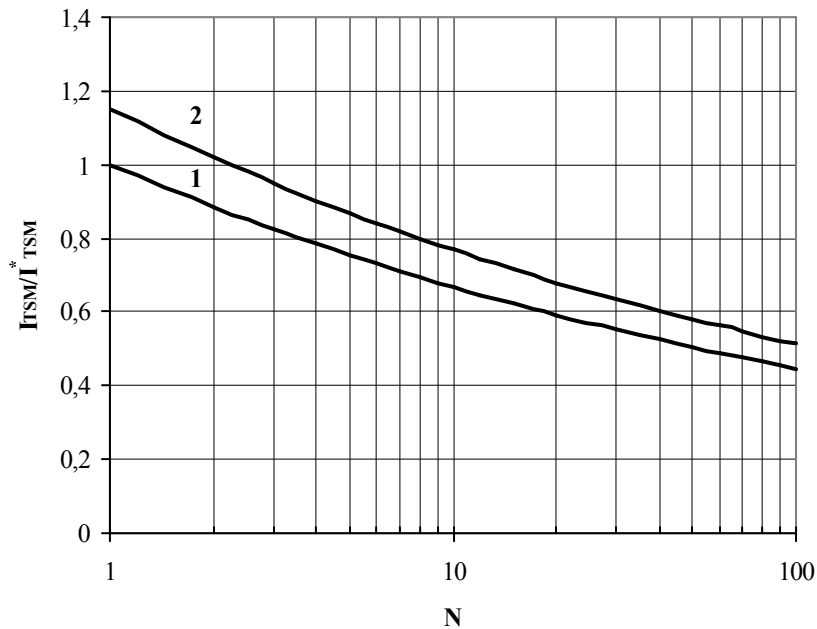
**Fig. 28** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Duration of surge  $t_p$  for a half-sine wave  
 1 –  $T_j=125\text{ °C}$   
 2 –  $T_j=25\text{ °C}$

Conditions:  $V_R=0\text{ V}$  – the peak value of reverse voltage which is applied immediately after the surge current  
 Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j=T_{j\text{ max}}$ )



**Fig. 29** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Duration of surge  $t_p$  for a half-sine wave  
 1 –  $T_j=125\text{ °C}$   
 2 –  $T_j=25\text{ °C}$

Conditions:  $V_R=0.8V_{RRM}$  – the peak value of reverse voltage which is applied immediately after the surge current  
 Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j=T_{j\text{ max}}$ )

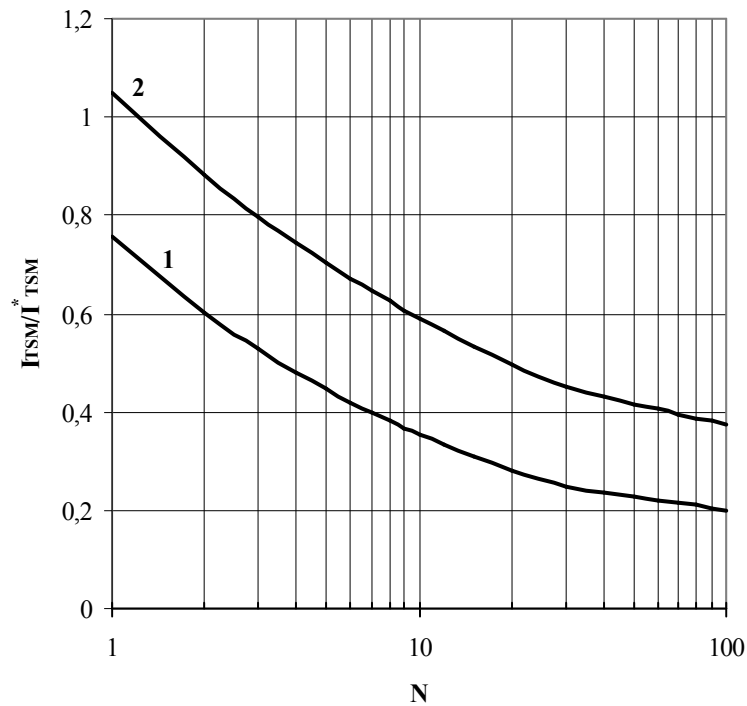


**Fig. 30** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Number of half-sine waves at 50 Hz

1 –  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$

2 –  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Conditions:  $V_R = 0\text{ V}$  – the peak value of reverse voltage which is applied immediately after the surge current  
 Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j = T_{j\text{max}}$ )



**Fig. 31** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Number of half-sine waves at 50 Hz

1 –  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$

2 –  $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Conditions:  $V_R = 0.8 \cdot V_{RRM}$  – the peak value of reverse voltage which is applied immediately after the surge current  
 Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j = T_{j\text{max}}$ )