

**estel**<sup>®</sup>**ESTEL ELEKTROONIKA**  
ESTONIA**April**  
**2005****Series**  
**TFI243-400****High Frequency Inverter grade**  
**Capsule Thyristor**  
**Type TFI243-400**Low switching losses  
Low reverse recovery charge  
Distributed amplified gate for high di/dt

Maximum mean on-state current	$I_{TAV}$	<b>400 A</b>						
Maximum repetitive peak off-state and reverse voltage	$U_{DRM}$	<b>1200 ÷ 2200 V</b>						
Turn-off time	$U_{RRM}$	<b>20; 25; 32 <math>\mu</math>s</b>						
	$t_q$							
$U_{DRM}, U_{RRM}, V$	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1800	2000	2200
Voltage code	12	13	14	15	16	18	20	22
$T_{vj}, ^\circ C$	- 60 ÷ 125							

**MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATINGS**

Symbols and parameters		Units	TFI243-400	Conditions
$I_{TAV}$	Mean on-state current	A	400 637	$T_c=88^\circ C$ , $T_c=55^\circ C$ , 180° half-sine wave, 50 Hz
$I_{TRMS}$	RMS on-state current	A	628	$T_c=88^\circ C$
$I_{TSM}$	Surge on-state current	kA	9,0 10,0	$T_{vj}=125^\circ C$ $T_{vj}=25^\circ C$
$I^2t$	Limiting load integral	$kA^2s$	405 500	$T_{vj}=125^\circ C$ $T_{vj}=25^\circ C$
$U_{DRM}, U_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state and reverse voltage	V	1200÷2200	$T_j \min \leq T_{vj} \leq T_{jM}$ 180° half-sine wave, 50 Hz Gate open
$U_{DSM}, U_{RSM}$	Non-repetitive peak off-state and reverse voltage	V	1300÷2300	$T_j \min \leq T_{vj} \leq T_{jM}$ 180° half-sine wave $t_p=10$ ms, Single pulse Gate open
$(di_T/dt)_{crit}$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current : non - repetitive repetitive	$A/\mu s$	2000 1250	$T_{vj}=125^\circ C$ ; $U_D=0,67 U_{DRM}$ , Gate pulse : 10V, 5 $\Omega$ , 1 $\mu s$ rise time, 10 $\mu s$
$U_{RGM}$	Peak reverse gate voltage	V	5	$T_j \min \leq T_{vj} \leq T_{jM}$
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature	$^\circ C$	-60÷80	
$T_{vj}$	Junction temperature	$^\circ C$	-60÷125	

**CHARACTERISTICS**

$U_{TM}$	Peak on-state voltage	V	2,75	$T_{vj}=25^\circ C$ , $I_{TM}=3,14 I_{TAV}$
$U_{T(TO)}$	Threshold voltage	V	1,7	$T_{vj}=125^\circ C$
$R_T$	On-state slope resistance	$m\Omega$	1,1	$1,57 I_{TAV} < I_T < 4,71 I_{TAV}$
$I_{DRM}$ $I_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state and reverse current	mA	70 70	$T_{vj}=125^\circ C$ , $U_D = U_{DRM}$ $U_R = U_{RRM}$

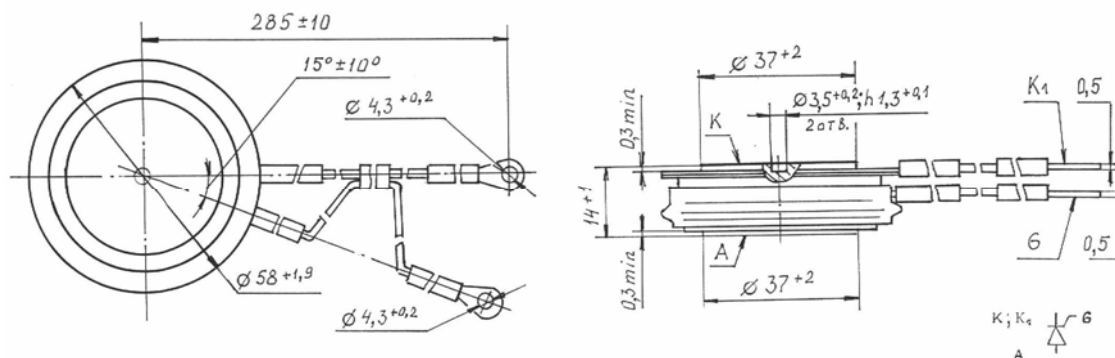
## CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols and parameters		Units	TFI243-400	Conditions
$I_L$	Latching current	A	8	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}, U_D=12\text{V}$ Gate pulse : 10V, 5 $\Omega$ , 1 $\mu\text{s}$ rise time, 10 $\mu\text{s}$
$I_H$	Holding current	A	0,5	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}, U_D=12\text{V}$ , Gate open
$U_{GT}$	Gate trigger direct voltage	V	2,5 5,0	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $T_{vj}=-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ $U_D=12\text{V}$
$I_{GT}$	Gate trigger direct current	A	0,3 0,8	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $T_{vj}=-60^{\circ}\text{C}$
$U_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger direct voltage	V	0,25	$T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}, U_D = 0,67 U_{DRM}$
$I_{GD}$	Gate non-trigger direct current	mA	10	Direct gate current
$t_{gd}$	Delay time	$\mu\text{s}$	1,6	$T_{vj}=25^{\circ}\text{C}, U_D=500\text{V}$ $I_{TM} = 400\text{ A}$
$t_{gt}$	Turn-on time	$\mu\text{s}$	2,5	Gate pulse : 10V, 5 $\Omega$ , 1 $\mu\text{s}$ rise time, 10 $\mu\text{s}$
$t_q$	Turn-off time	$\mu\text{s}$	20 $\div$ 32 25 $\div$ 40	$T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}, I_{TM}=400\text{ A}$ $di_R/dt = 10\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, U_R=100\text{V}$ $U_D = 0,67 U_{DRM}$ $du_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ $du_D/dt=200\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$
$Q_{rr}$	Recovered charge	$\mu\text{C}$	350	$T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}, I_{TM}=400\text{ A}$ $di_R/dt = 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}, U_R=100\text{V}$
$t_{rr}$	Reverse recovery time	$\mu\text{s}$	5,0	
$I_{rrM}$	Peak reverse recovery current	A	140	
$(du_D/dt)_{crit}$	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	500 1000	$T_{vj}=125^{\circ}\text{C}, U_D = 0,67 U_{DRM}$ Gate open
$R_{thjc}$	Thermal resistance junction to case	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$	0,032	Direct current, double side cooled

## ORDERING

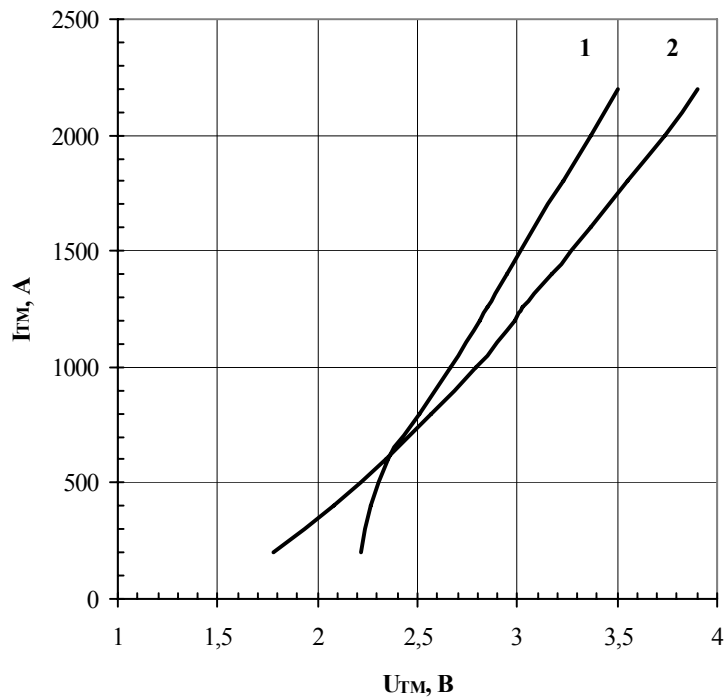
	TFI	243	400	20	7	5	3	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

1. Fast thyristor with interdigitated gate structure.
2. Design version.
3. Mean on-state current, A.
4. Voltage code (20=2000V).
5. Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage (6  $\geq$  500 V/ $\mu\text{s}$ , 7  $\geq$  1000 V/ $\mu\text{s}$ )
6. Group of turn-off time ( $du_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ , 4  $\leq$  32  $\mu\text{s}$ , 5  $\leq$  25 $\mu\text{s}$ , 6  $\leq$  20  $\mu\text{s}$ )
7. Group of turn-on time ( 3  $\leq$  2,5  $\mu\text{s}$ ).



Mounting force : 13 $\div$ 19 kN

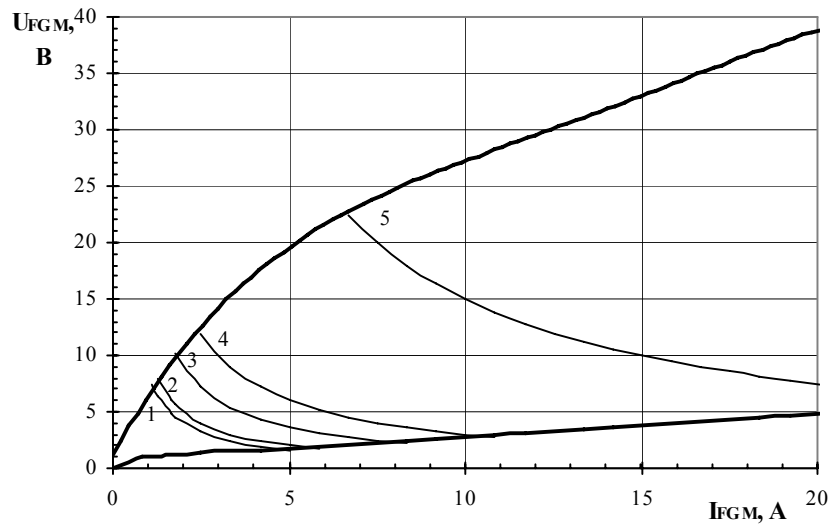
Weight : 210 grams



**Fig. 1** On-state characteristics of Limit device

1 –  $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

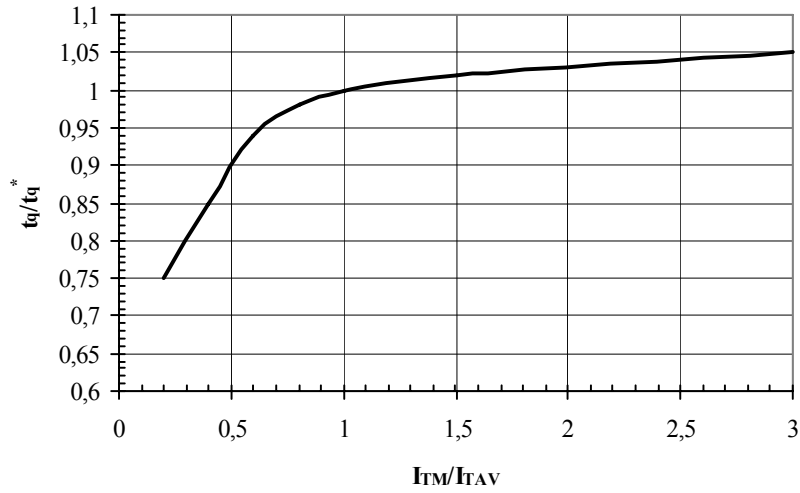
2 –  $T_j=125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



Maximum peak gate power loss

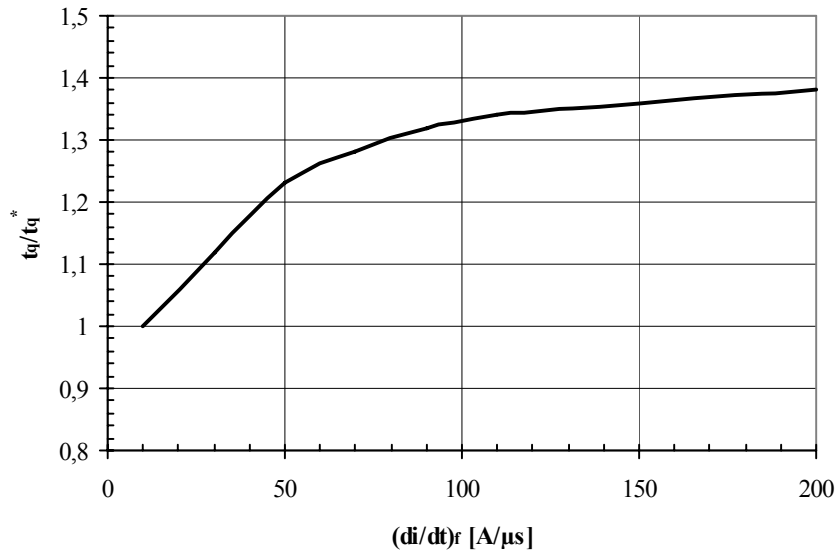
Position	On-Off time ratio	Gate pulse length, ms	Gate Pulse Power, W
1	1	DC	8
2	2	10	10
3	20	1	18
4	40	0.5	30
5	200	0.1	150

**Fig. 2** Gate characteristics



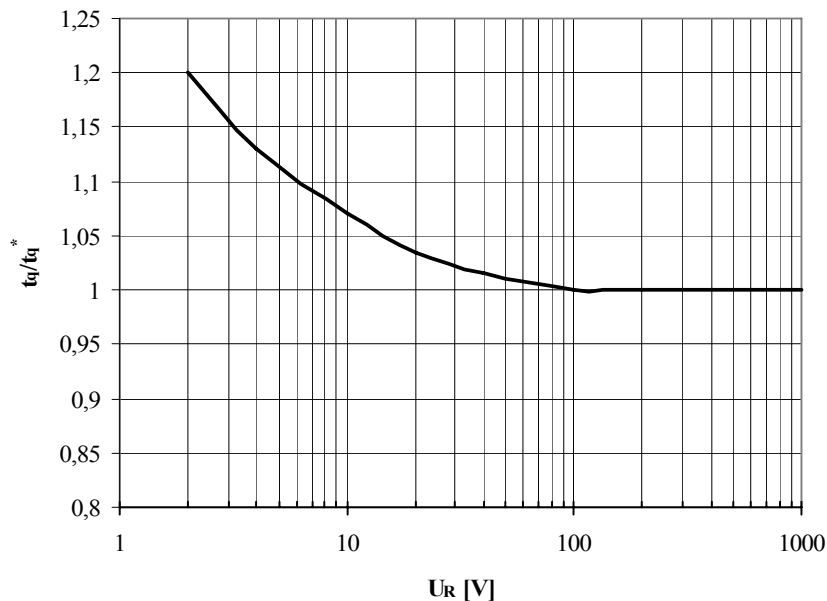
**Fig. 3** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. On-state peak current  $I_{TM}$

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,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



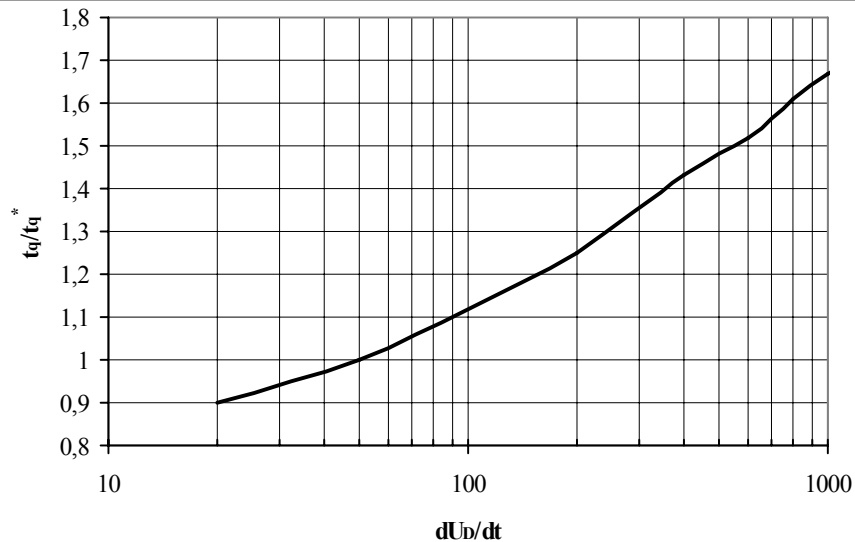
**Fig. 4** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

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,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )



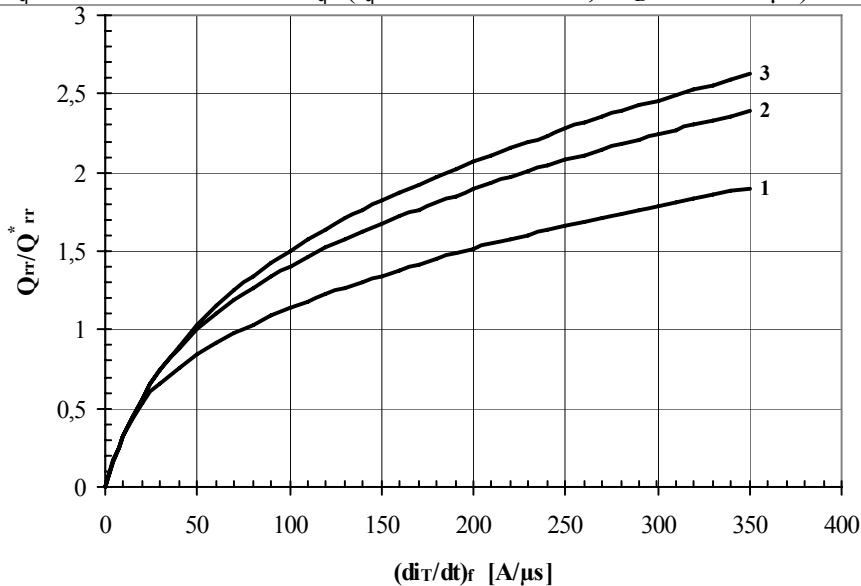
**Fig. 5** Turn-off time  $t_q$  vs. Reverse voltage  $V_R$

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,  $dv_D/dt=50\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ )

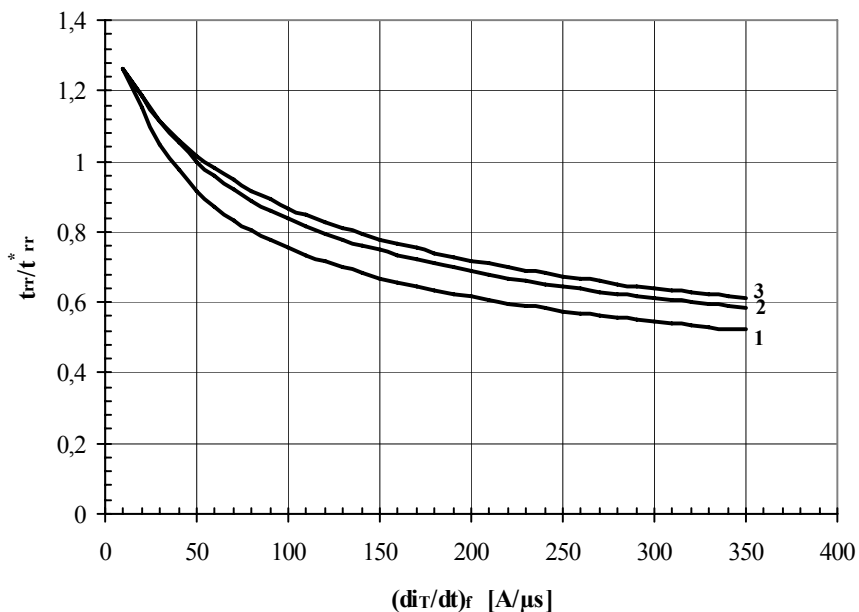


**Fig. 7** Reverse recovery charge  $Q_{rr}$ , vs. Rate of fall of on-state current  $di_R/dt$

- 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  $di_R/dt$

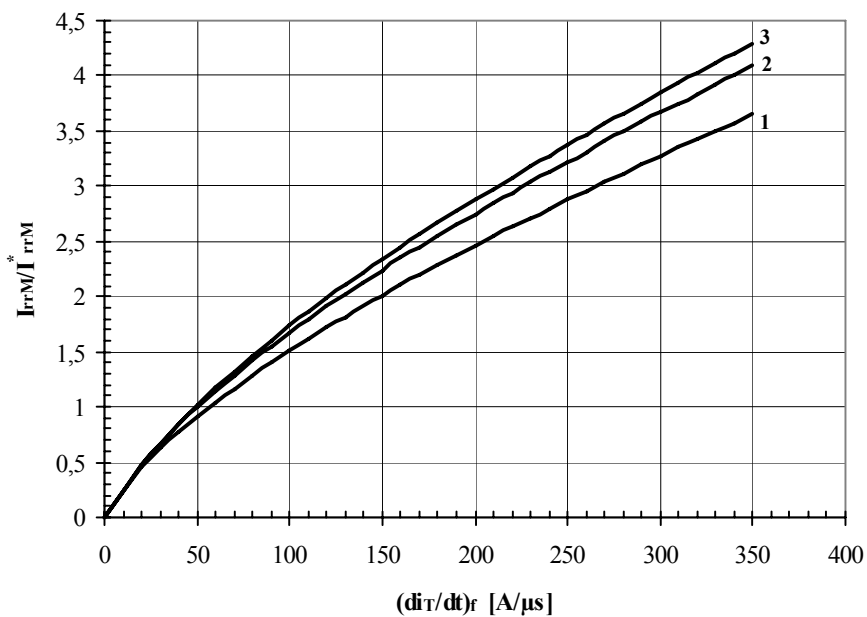
1 –  $I_{TM} = 0.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

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  $di_R/dt$

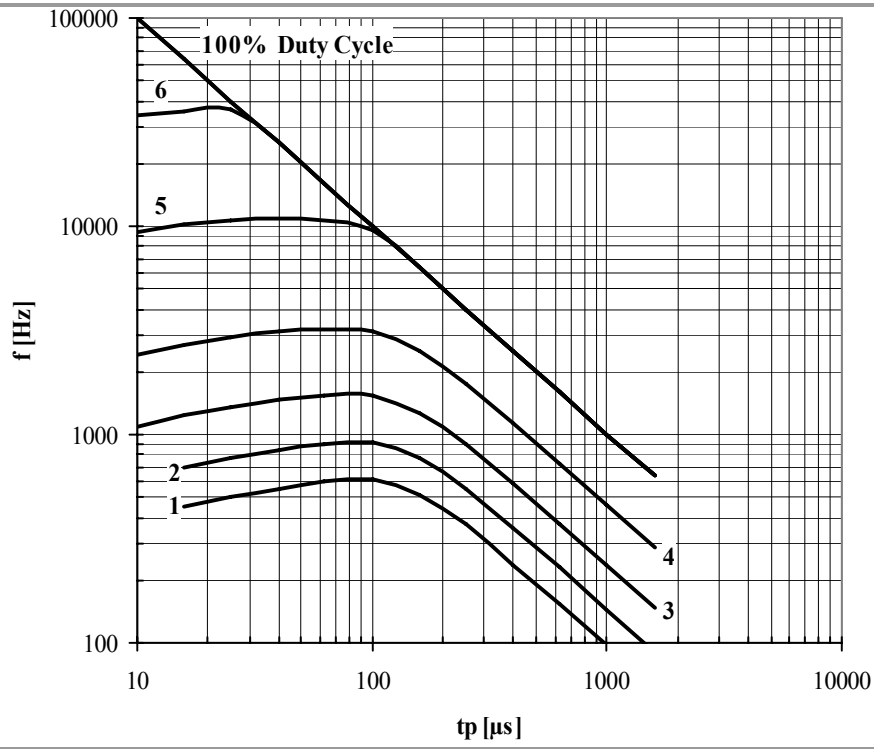
1 –  $I_{TM} = 0.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

2 –  $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$ ,

3 –  $I_{TM} = 1.5 \cdot I_{TAV}$

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

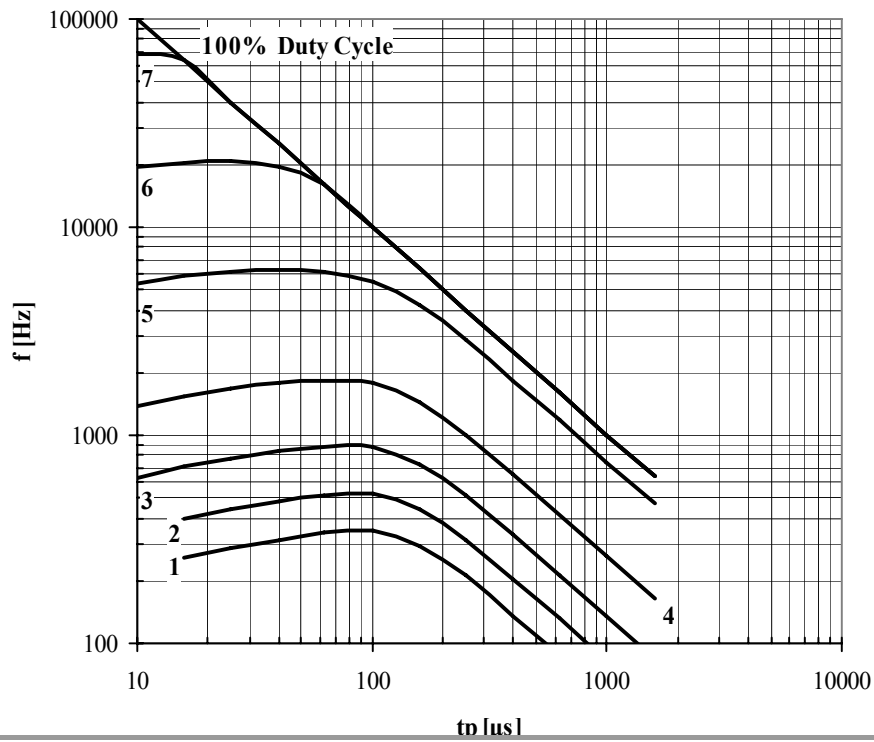
Typical changes of  $I_{rrM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{rrM}^*$  ( $I_{rrM}^*$  – see data sheet)



**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

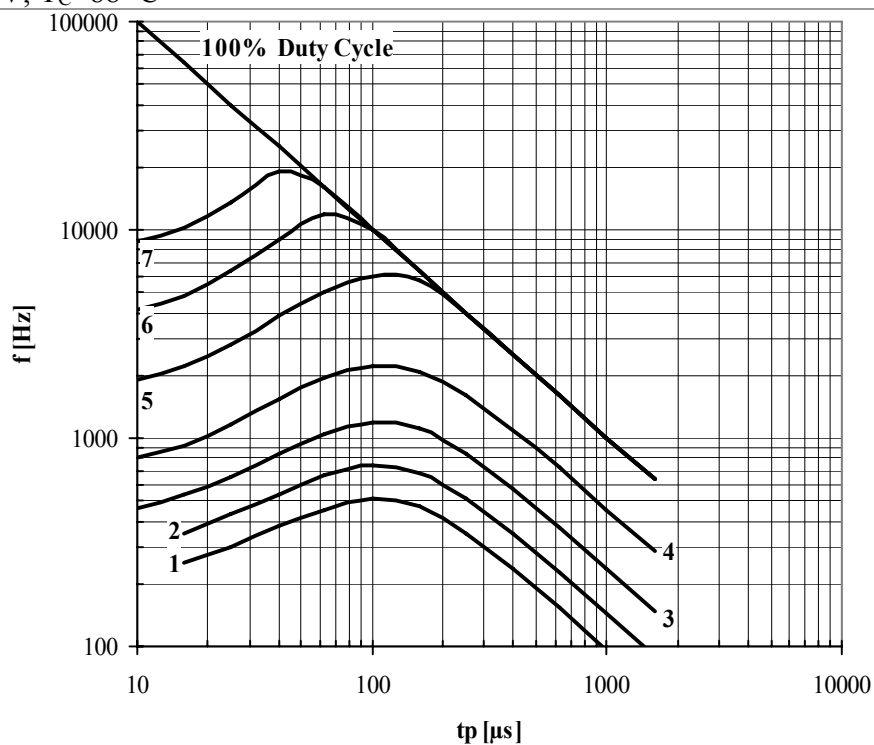
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 55$  °C



**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

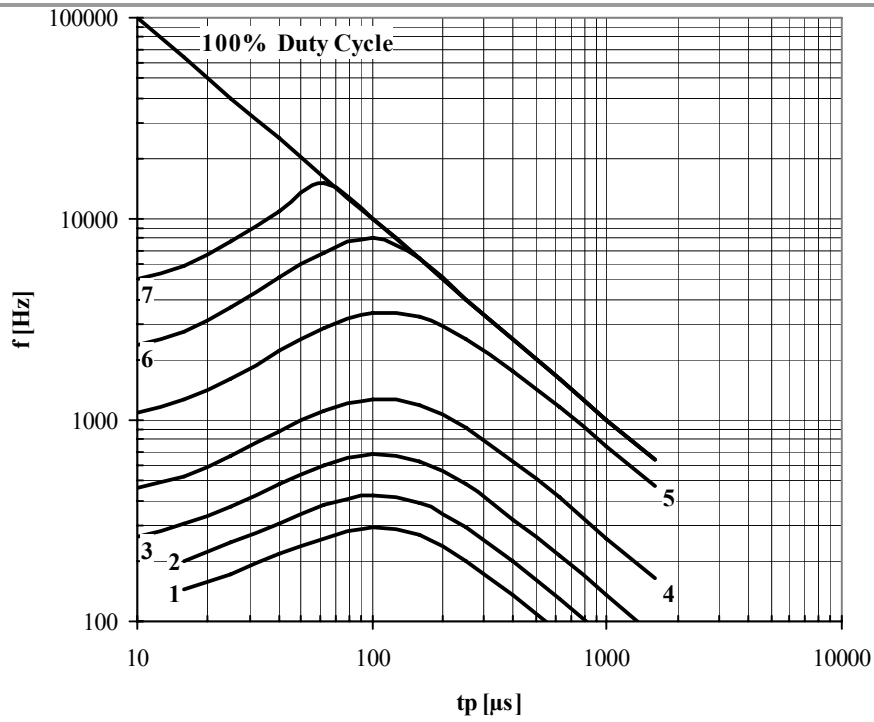
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 88$  °C



**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

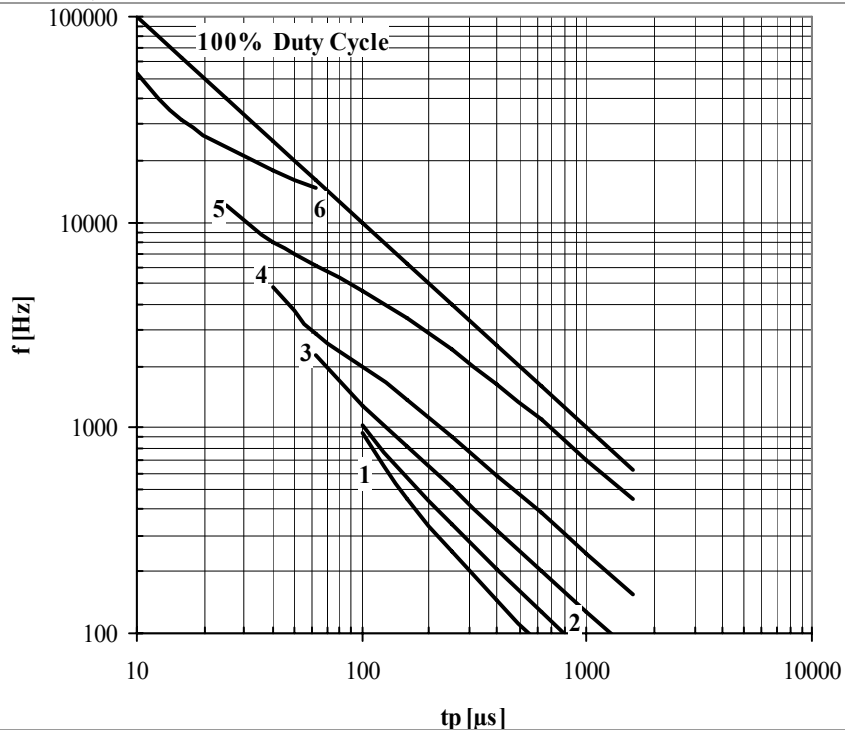
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55$  °C



**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

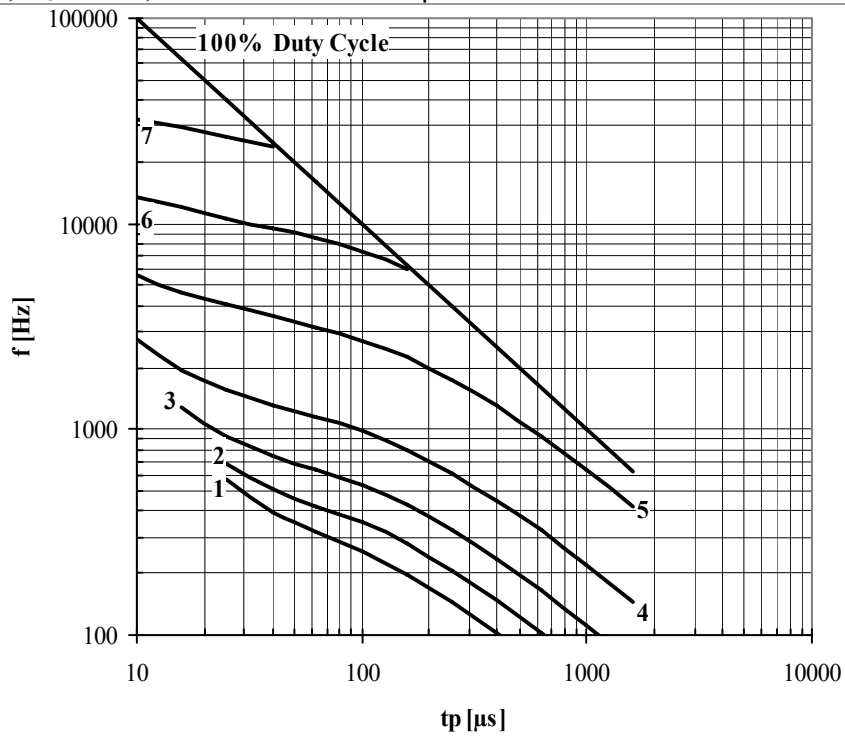
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 88$  °C



**Fig. 14** Square 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

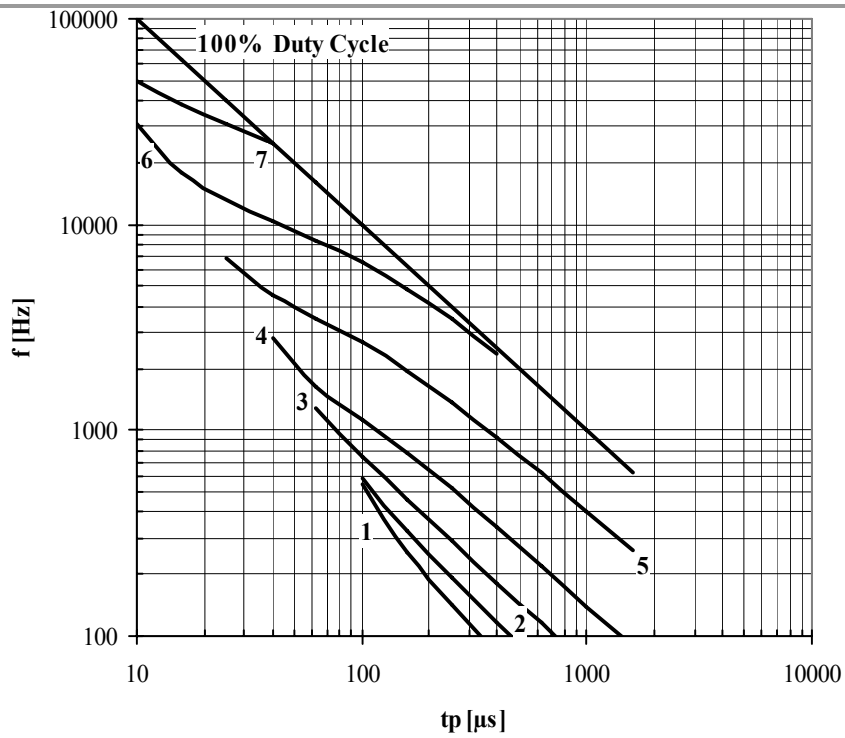
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**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 -  $I_{TM} = 250 \text{ A}$

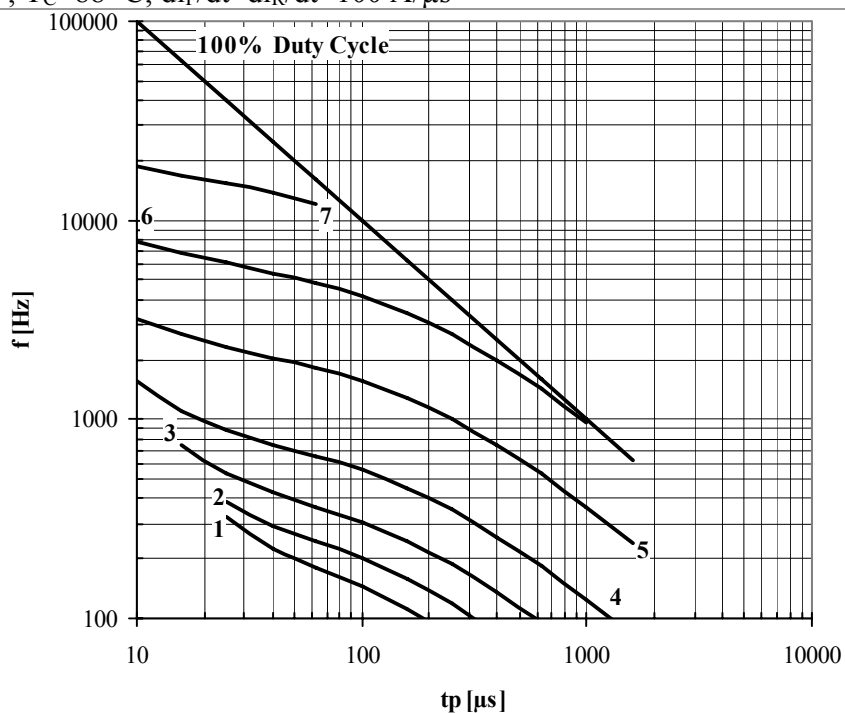
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_C = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 16** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  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

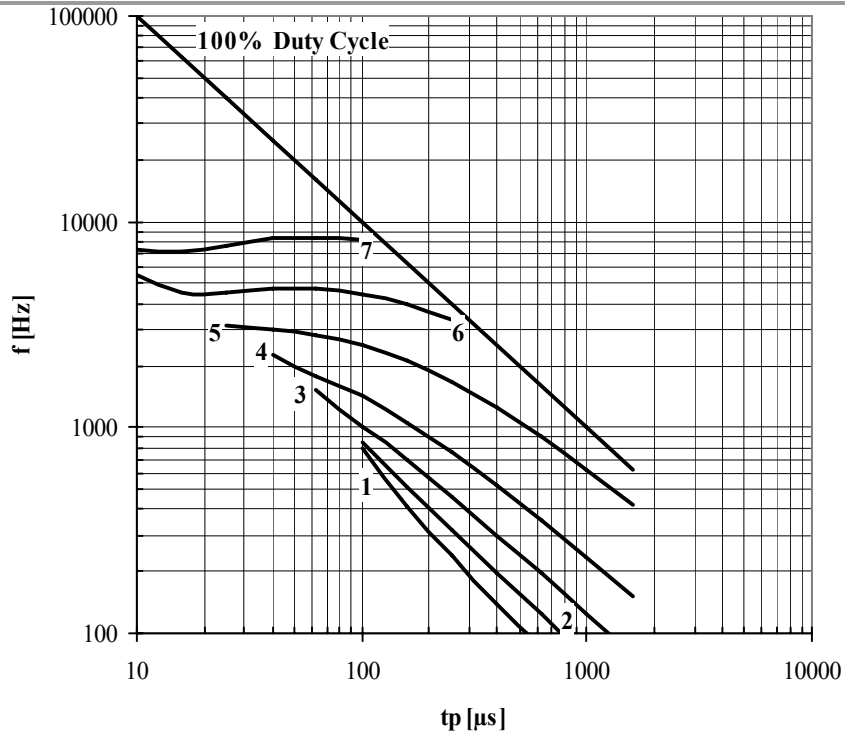
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 88$  °C;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 17** Square 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

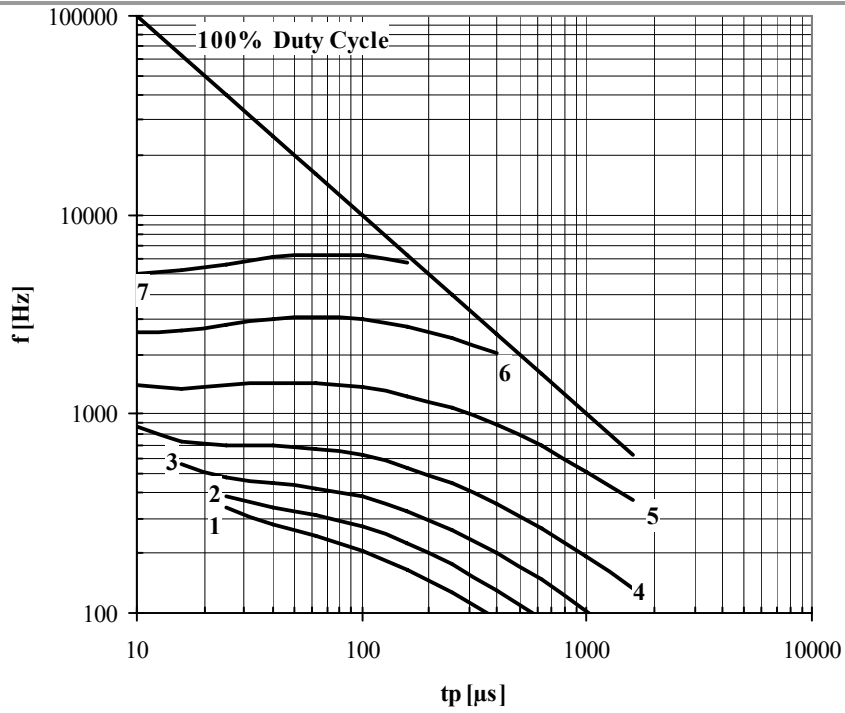
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $T_C = 88$  °C;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 18** Square 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

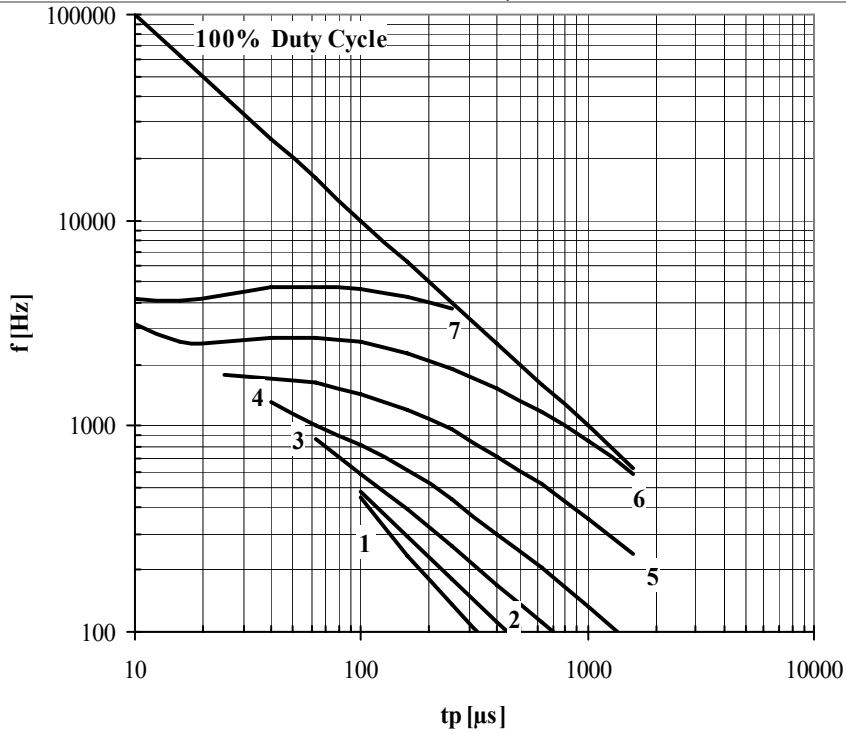
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55$  °C;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 19** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 5000 A
- 2 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 4000 A
- 3 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 3000 A
- 4 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 2000 A
- 5 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 1000 A
- 6 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 500 A
- 7 – I<sub>TM</sub> = 250 A

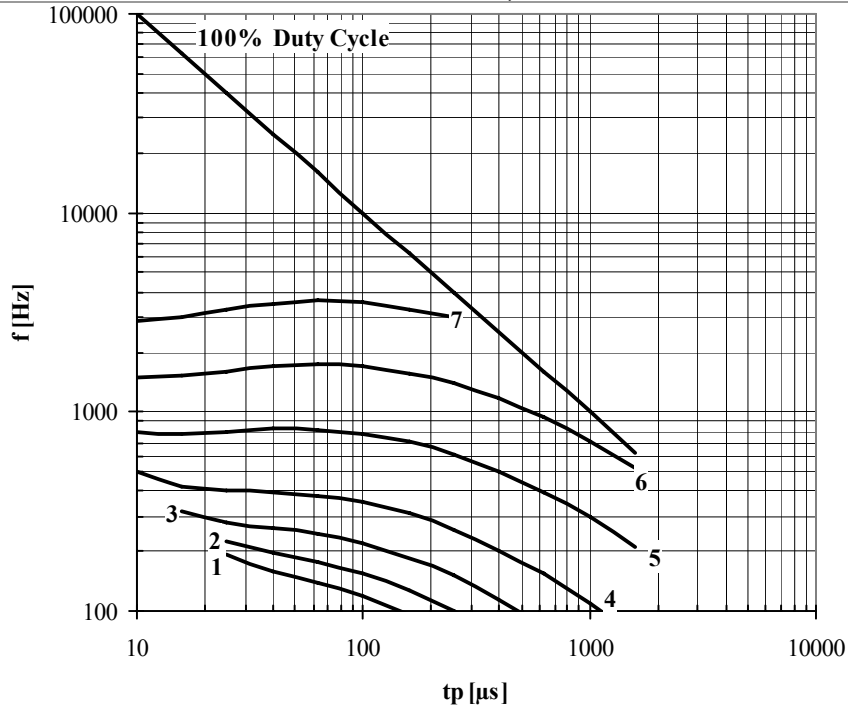
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 55^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$



**Fig. 20** Square wave frequency ratings

- 1 –  $I_{TM} = 5000$  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

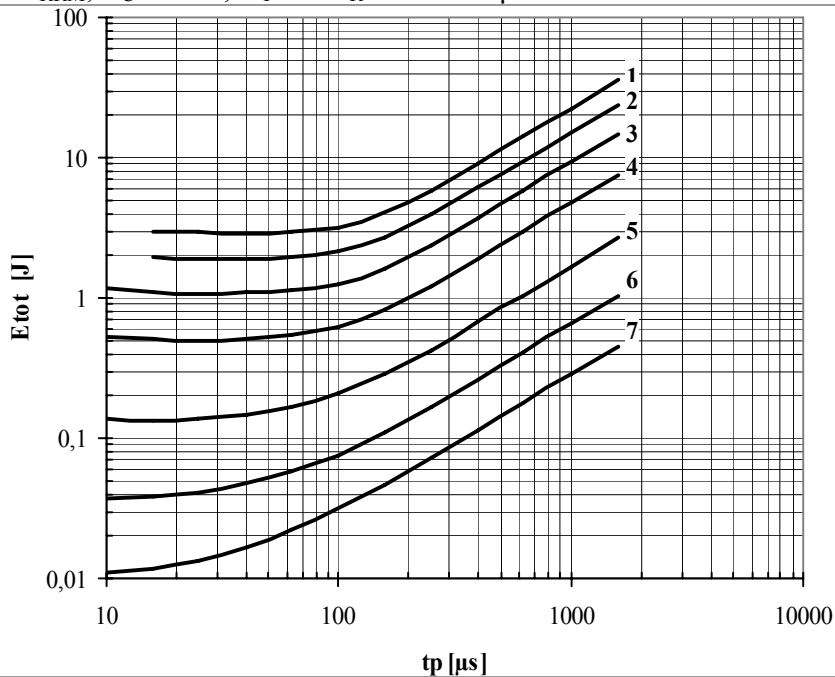
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 88$  °C;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 21** Square 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

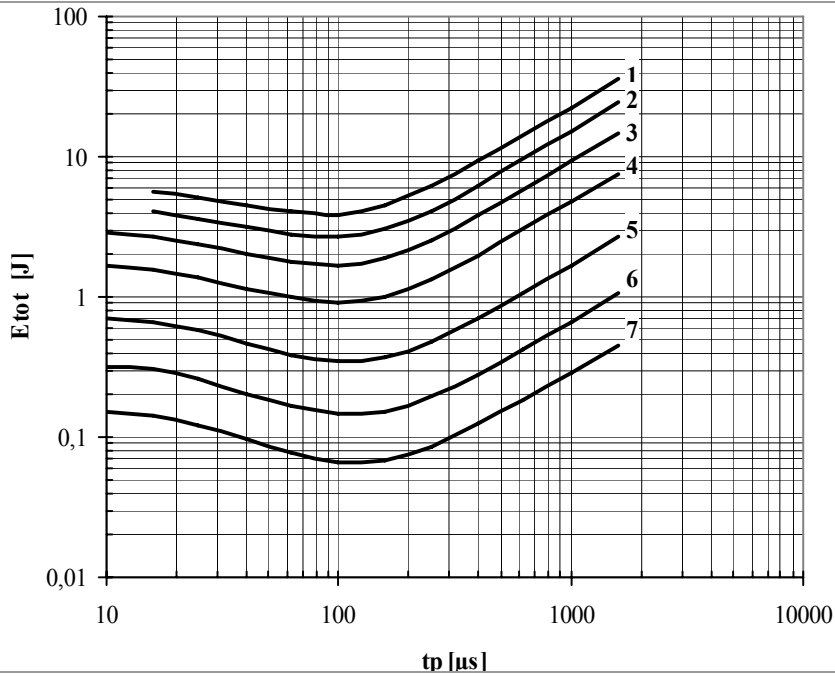
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $T_C = 88$  °C;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$  A/ $\mu$ s



**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

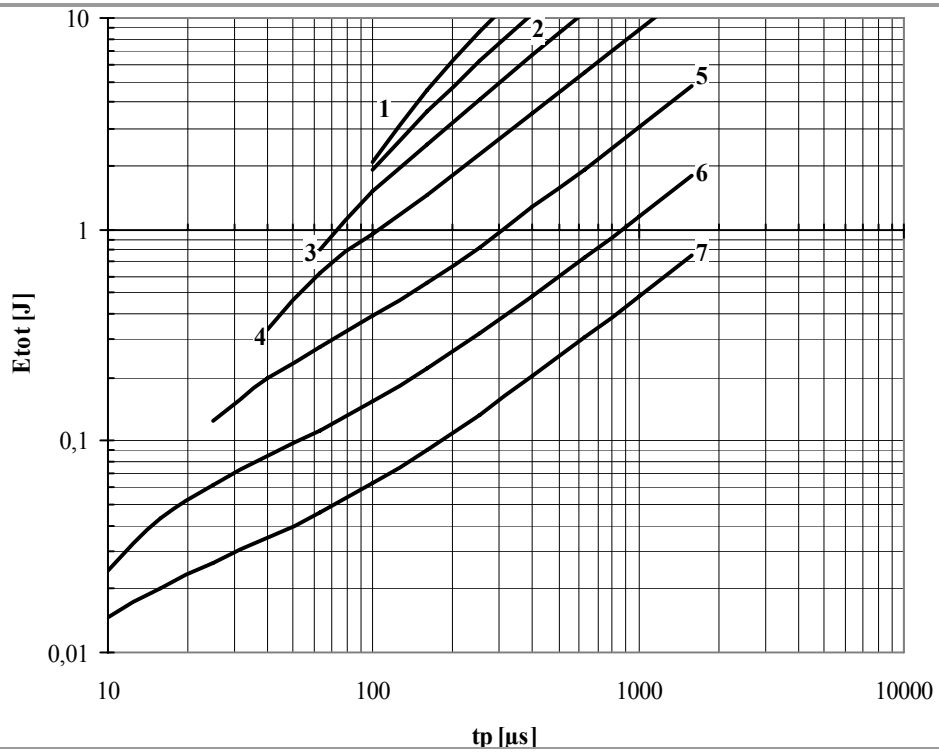
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V



**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 -  $I_{TM} = 5000$  A

2 -  $I_{TM} = 4000$  A

3 -  $I_{TM} = 3000$  A

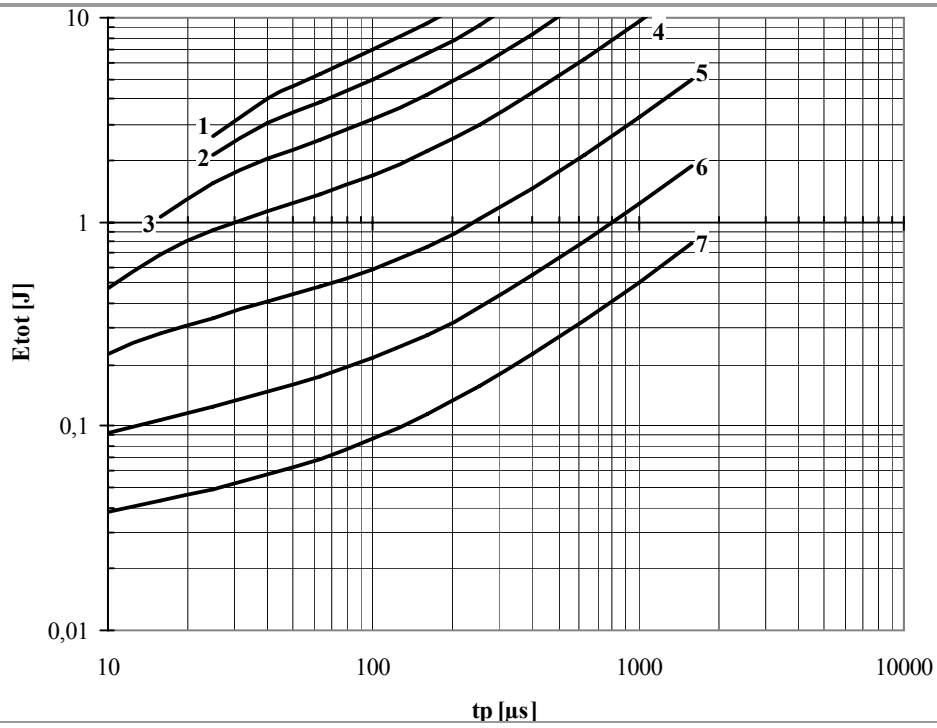
4 -  $I_{TM} = 2000$  A

5 -  $I_{TM} = 1000$  A

6 -  $I_{TM} = 500$  A

7 -  $I_{TM} = 250$  A

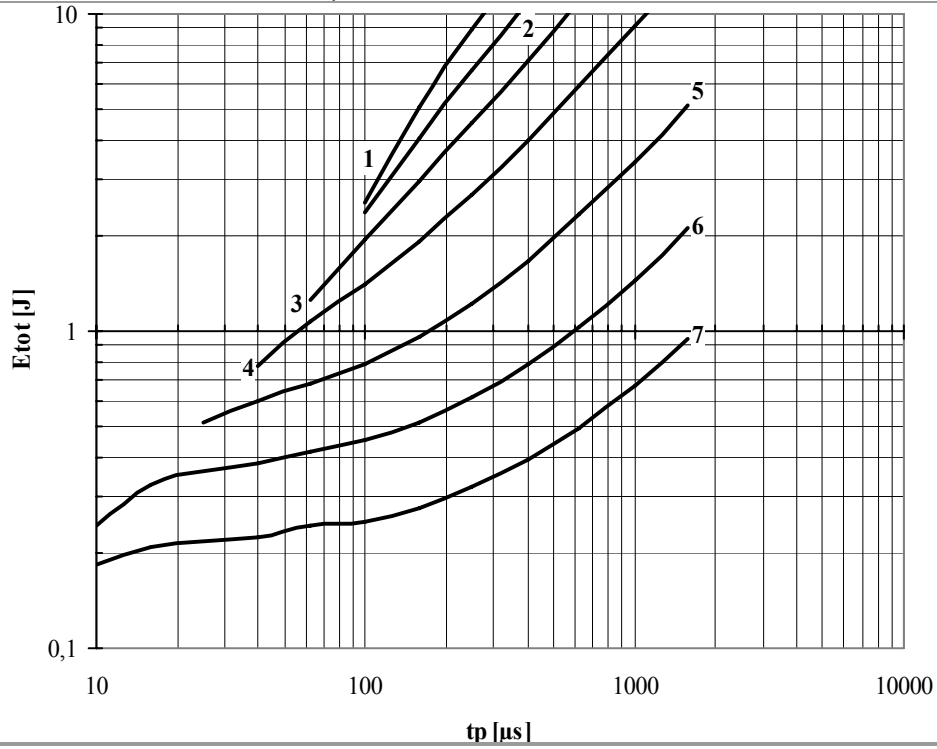
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 25** Square 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

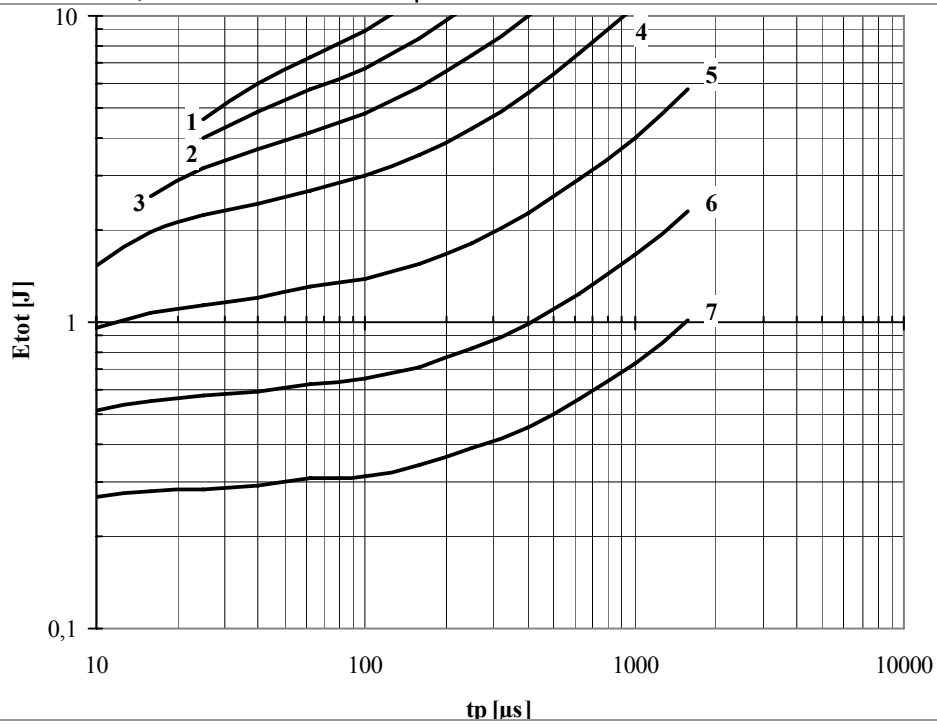
Conditions:  $V_R \leq 3$  V;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 26** Square 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

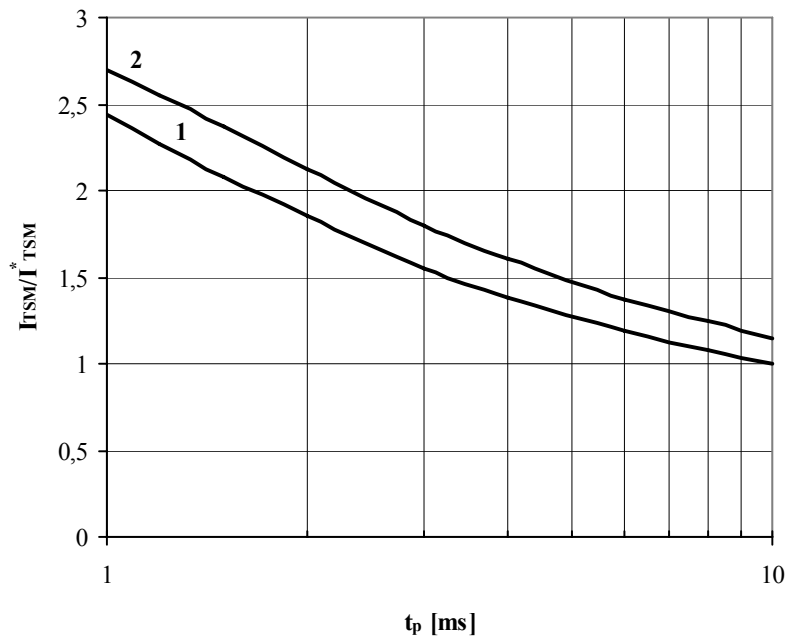
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 27** Square 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

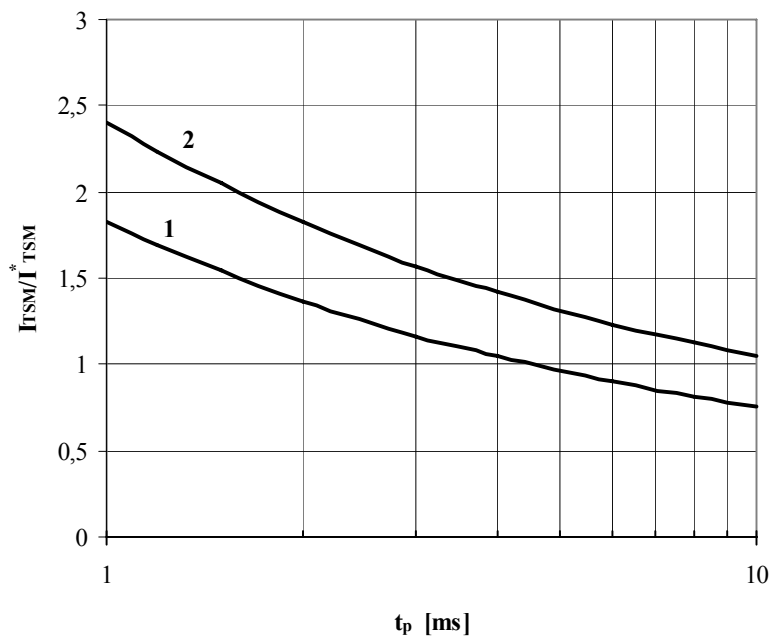
Conditions:  $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$ ;  $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$  A/ $\mu$ s



**Fig. 28** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Duration of surge  $t_p$  for a half-sine wave  
 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

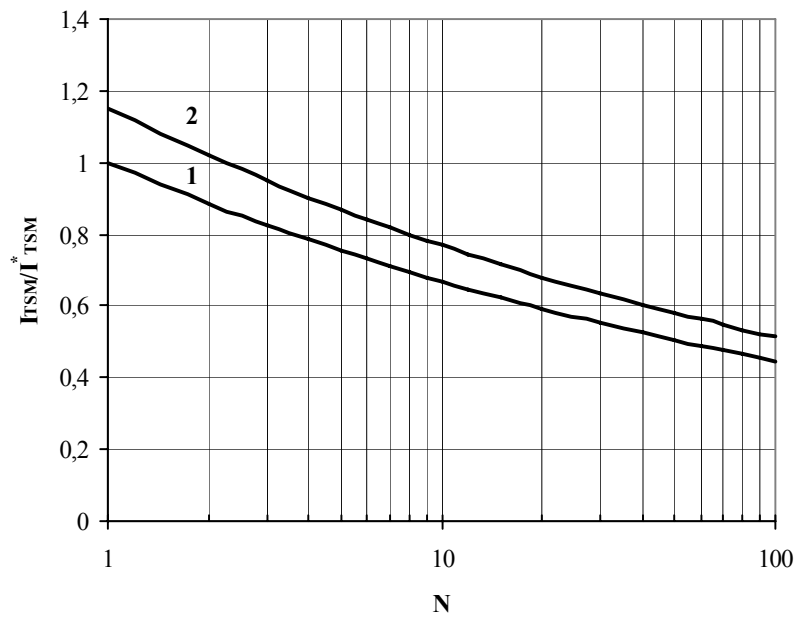
Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j=T_{j\text{max}}$ )



**Fig. 29** The surge current  $I_{TSM}$  vs. Duration of surge  $t_p$  for a half-sine wave  
 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

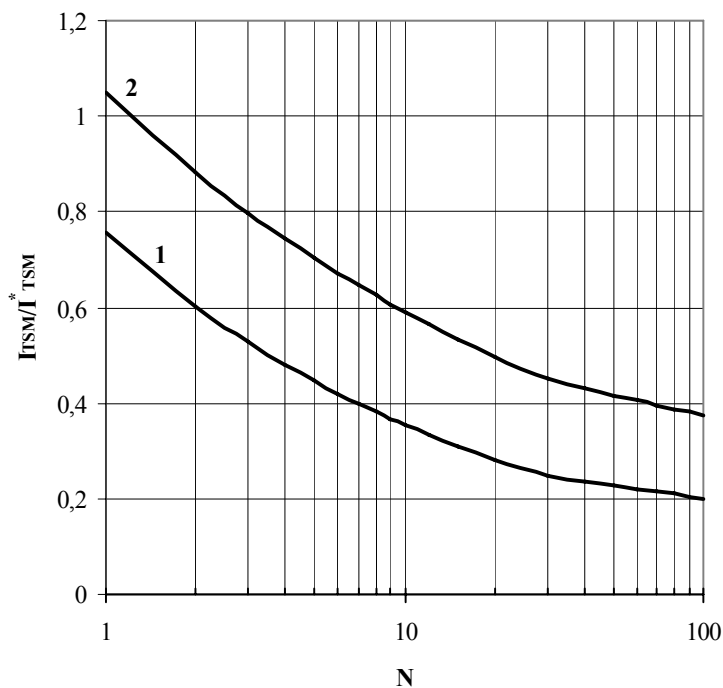
Typical changes of  $I_{TSM}$  are normalized to the  $I_{TSM}^*$  ( $I_{TSM}^*$  – see data sheet,  $T_j=T_{j\text{max}}$ )



**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,  $T_j=T_{j\text{max}}$ )