



**Fast Thyristor
Type TFI343-630-15**

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

Mean on-state current	I_{TAV}	630 A		
Repetitive peak off-state voltage	V_{DRM}	1000 ÷ 1500 V		
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V_{RRM}			
Turn-off time	t_q	16.0; 20.0; 25.0 μ s		
V_{DRM}, V_{RRM}, V	1000	1200	1400	1500
Voltage code	10	20	14	15
$T_{j}, ^\circ C$	- 60 ÷ 125			

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATINGS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Test conditions
ON-STATE				
I_{TAV}	Mean on-state current	A	630 890	$T_c = 83^\circ C$; Double side cooled; $T_c = 55^\circ C$; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{TRMS}	RMS on-state current	A	989	$T_c = 83^\circ C$; Double side cooled; 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz
I_{TSM}	Surge on-state current	kA	10.5 12.0	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz ($t_p = 10$ 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/ μ s
			12.0 14.0	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ 180° half-sine wave; 60 Hz ($t_p = 8.3$ 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/ μ s
I^2t	Safety factor	$A^2s \cdot 10^3$	550 720	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ 180° half-sine wave; 50 Hz ($t_p = 10$ 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/ μ s
			595 810	$T_j = T_{jmax}$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ 180° half-sine wave; 60 Hz ($t_p = 8.3$ 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/ μ s
BLOCKING				
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; 50 Hz; single pulse; Gate open
V_D, V_R	Direct off-state and Direct reverse voltages	V	0.75· V_{DRM} 0.75· V_{RRM}	$T_j = T_{jmax}$; Gate open

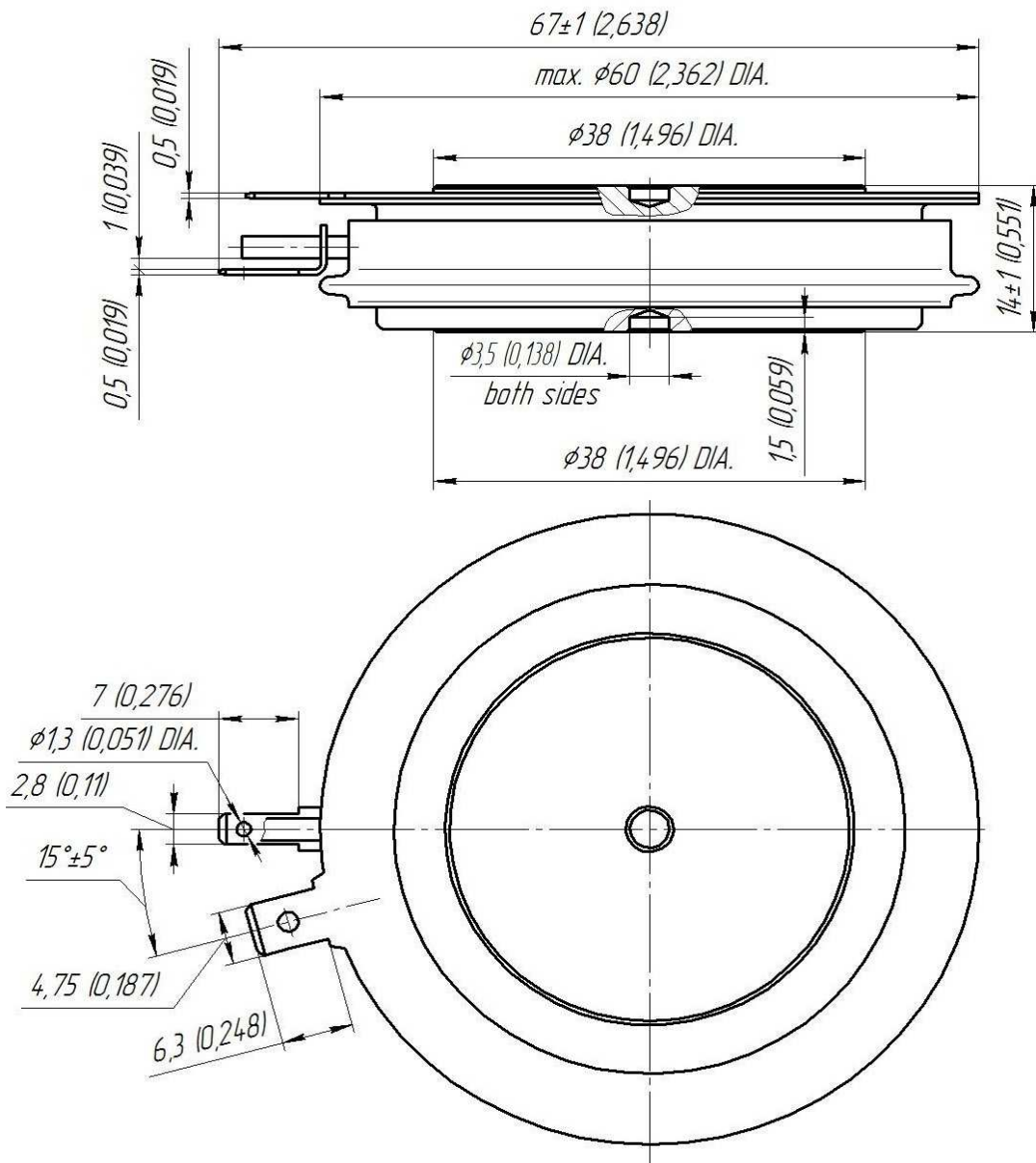
TRIGGERING					
I_{FGM}	Peak forward gate current	A	8	$T_j = T_{j \max}$	
V_{RGM}	Peak reverse gate voltage	V	5		
P_G	Gate power dissipation	W	8	$T_j = T_{j \max}$ for DC gate current	
SWITCHING					
$(di_T/dt)_{crit}$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current non-repetitive (f=1 Hz)	A/ μ s	2000	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$; $I_{TM} = 2 I_{TAV}$; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50 \mu$ s; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ μ s	
THERMAL					
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	$^{\circ}$ C	- 60 ÷ 125		
T_j	Operating junction temperature	$^{\circ}$ C	- 60 ÷ 125		
MECHANICAL					
F	Mounting force	kN	14.0 ÷ 16.0		
a	Acceleration	m/s ²	50 100	Device unclamped Device clamped	

CHARACTERISTICS

Symbols and parameters		Units	Values	Conditions	
ON-STATE					
V_{TM}	Peak on-state voltage, max	V	2.30	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}$ C; $I_{TM} = 1978$ A	
$V_{T(TO)}$	On-state threshold voltage, max	V	1.20	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $0.5 \pi I_{TAV} < I_T < 1.5 \pi I_{TAV}$	
r_T	On-state slope resistance, max	m Ω	0.65		
I_H	Holding current, max	mA	500	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}$ C; $V_D = 12$ V; Gate open	
BLOCKING					
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 ¹⁾ , min	V/ μ s	1000	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$; Gate open	
TRIGGERING					
V_{GT}	Gate trigger direct voltage, max	V	4.00 2.50 2.00	$T_j = T_{j \min}$ $T_j = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}$ C $T_j = T_{j \max}$	$V_D = 12$ V; $I_D = 3$ A; Direct gate current
I_{GT}	Gate trigger direct current, max	mA	500 300 200	$T_j = T_{j \min}$ $T_j = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}$ C $T_j = T_{j \max}$	
V_{GD}	Gate non-trigger direct voltage, min	V	0.25	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$;	
I_{GD}	Gate non-trigger direct current, min	mA	10.00	Direct gate current	
SWITCHING					
t_{gd}	Delay time	μ s	2.0	$T_j = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}$ C; $V_D = 0.4 \cdot V_{DRM}$; $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$; Gate pulse: $I_G = I_{FGM}$; $V_G = 20$ V; $t_{GP} = 50 \mu$ s; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/ μ s	
t_q	Turn-off time ²⁾ , max	μ s	16.0; 20.0; 25.0	$dv_D/dt = 50$ V/ μ s;	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$; $di_R/dt = -10$ A/ μ s; $V_R = 100$ V; $V_D = 0.67 \cdot V_{DRM}$
			20.0; 25.0; 32.0	$dv_D/dt = 200$ V/ μ s;	
Q_{rr}	Total recovered charge, max	μ C	250	$T_j = T_{j \max}$; $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$;	
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time, max	μ s	4.0	$di_R/dt = -50$ A/ μ s;	
I_{rrM}	Peak reverse recovery current, max	A	130	$V_R = 100$ 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, typ	g	210		
D_s	Surface creepage distance	mm (inch)	7.86 (0.309)		
D_a	Air strike distance	mm (inch)	6.10 (0.240)		

NOTES		PART NUMBERING GUIDE																										
¹⁾ Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Symbol of group</td> <td colspan="2">A2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$(dv_D/dt)_{crit}$, V/μs</td> <td colspan="2">1000</td> </tr> </table>		Symbol of group	A2		$(dv_D/dt)_{crit}$, V/ μ s	1000		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>TFI</td> <td>343</td> <td>630</td> <td>15</td> <td>A2</td> <td>T3</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>							TFI	343	630	15	A2	T3	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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²⁾ Turn-off time ($dv_D/dt=50$ V/ μ s) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Symbol of group</td> <td>T3</td> <td>P3</td> <td>M3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>t_{qf}, μs</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>20.0</td> <td>25.0</td> </tr> </table>		Symbol of group	T3	P3	M3	t_{qf} , μ s	16.0	20.0	25.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> TFI — Fast Thyristor TFIS — Fast Thyristor with Distributed Amplified Gate Design version Mean on-state current, A Voltage code Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage Group of turn-off time ($dv_D/dt=50$ V/μs) Ambient conditions: N – normal; T – tropical 																		
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All dimensions in millimeters (inches)

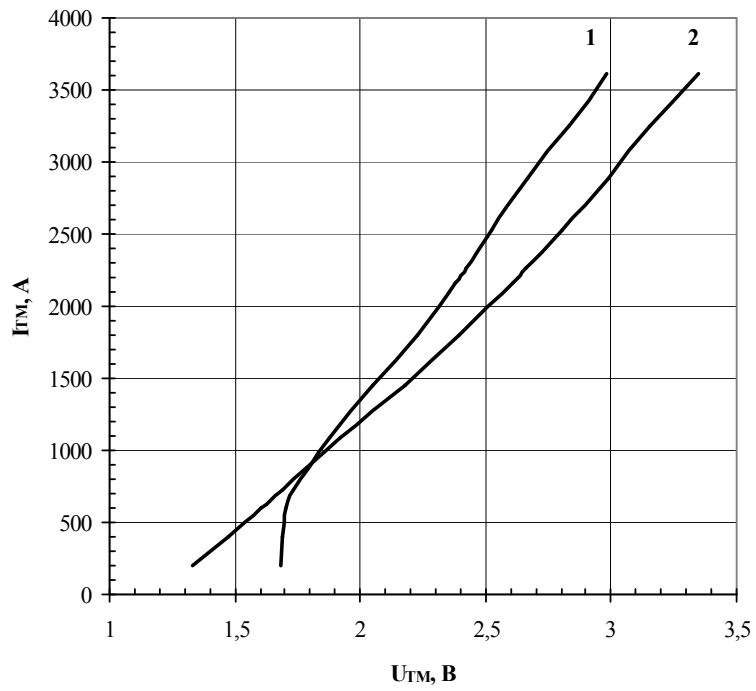
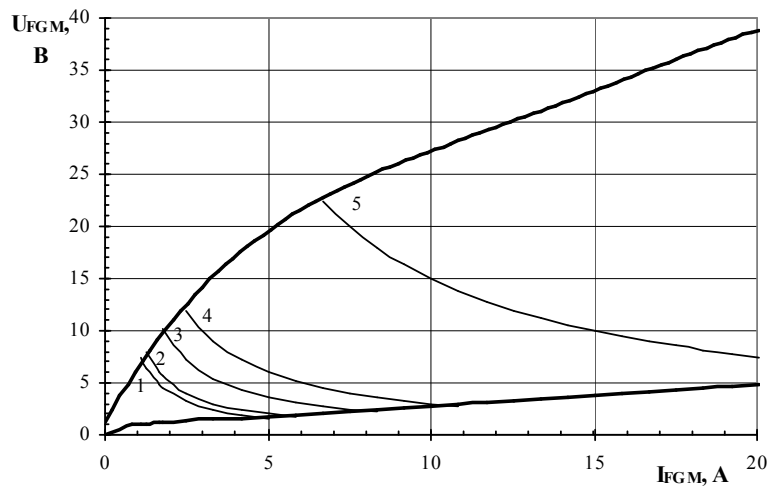


Fig. 1 On-state characteristics of Limit device
 1 – $T_j=25\text{ °C}$
 2 – $T_j=125\text{ °C}$



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

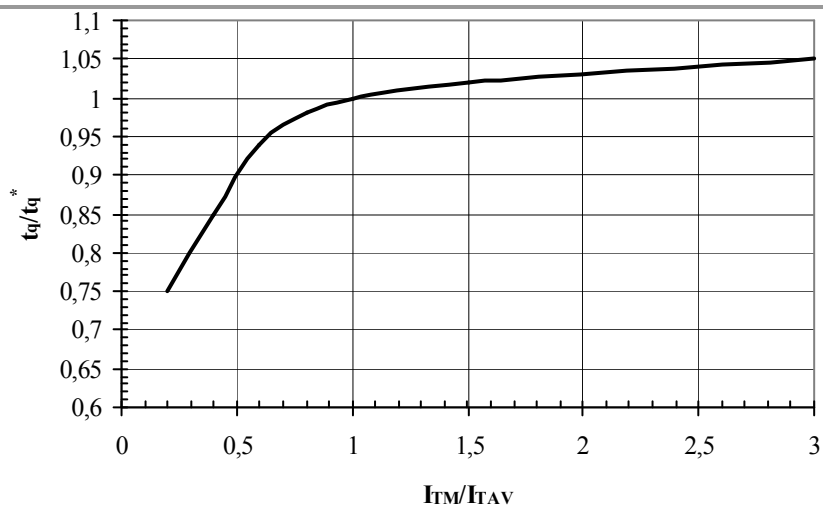


Fig. 3 Turn-off time t_q vs. On-state peak current I_{TM}

Conditions: $T_j=T_{j\ max}$; $di_R/dt=10\ A/\mu s$; $V_R=100\ V$; $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$; $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$
 Typical changes of t_q are normalized to the t_q^* (t_q^* – see data sheet, $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$)

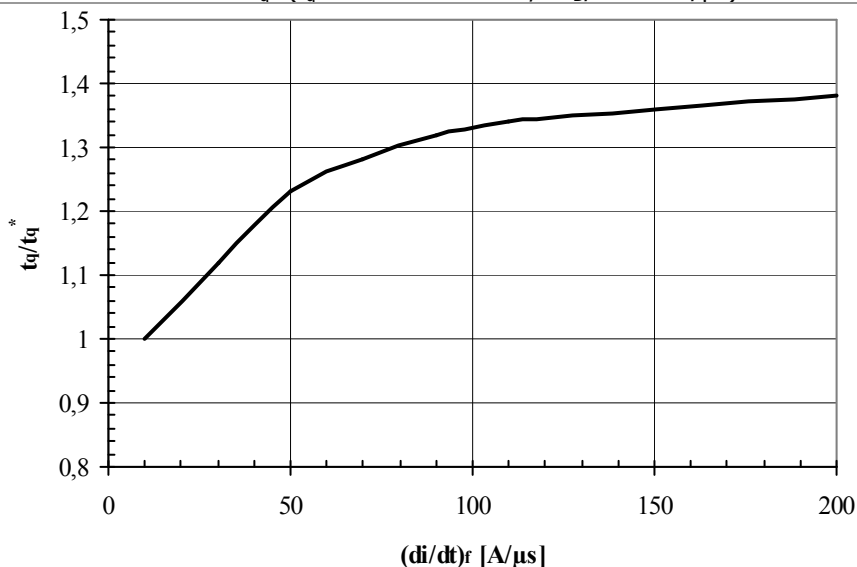


Fig. 4 Turn-off time t_q vs. Rate of fall of on-state current di_R/dt

Conditions: $T_j=T_{j\ max}$; $I_{TM}=I_{TAV}$; $V_R=100\ V$; $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$; $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$
 Typical changes of t_q are normalized to the t_q^* (t_q^* – see data sheet, $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$)

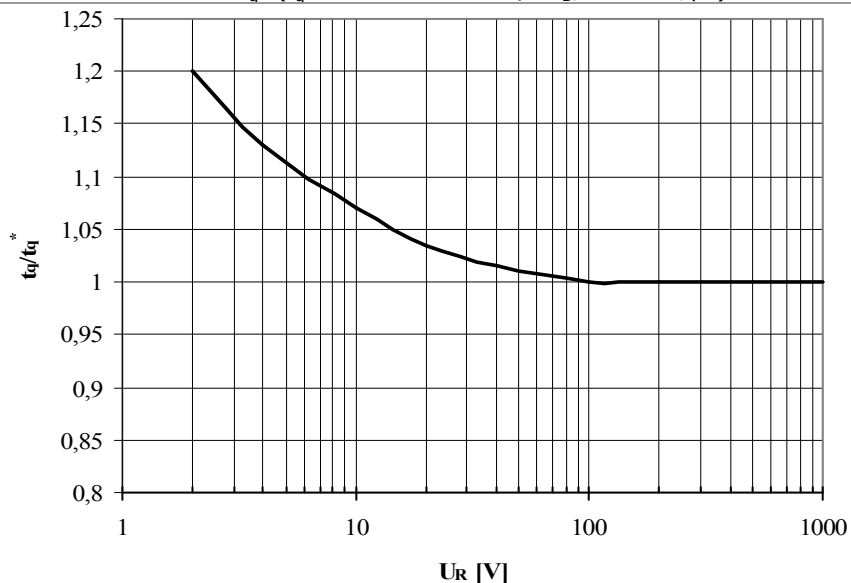


Fig. 5 Turn-off time t_q vs. Reverse voltage V_R

Conditions: $T_j=T_{j\ max}$; $I_{TM}=I_{TAV}$; $di_R/dt=10\ A/\mu s$; $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$; $V_D=0.67\cdot V_{DRM}$
 Typical changes of t_q are normalized to the t_q^* (t_q^* – see data sheet, $dv_D/dt=50\ V/\mu s$)

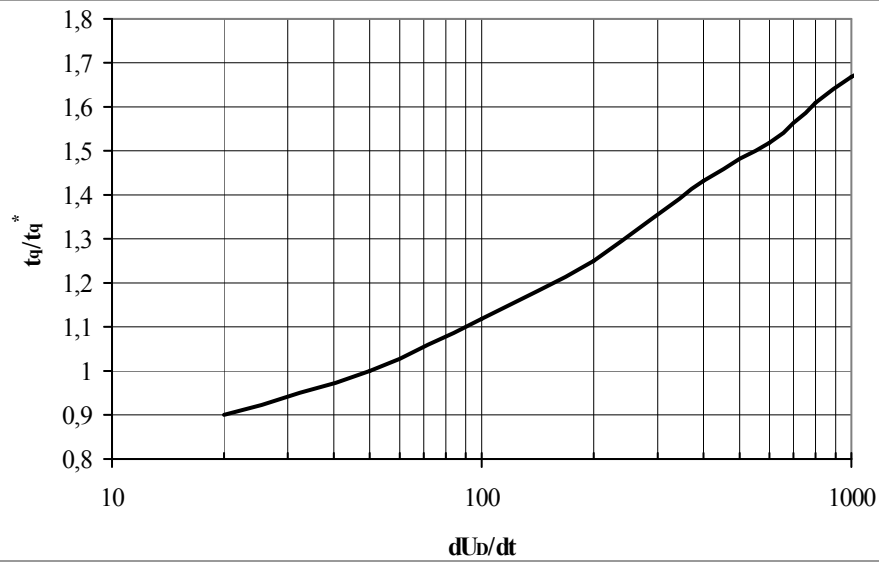


Fig. 6 Turn-off time t_q vs. Rate of rise of commutating voltage dv_D/dt

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

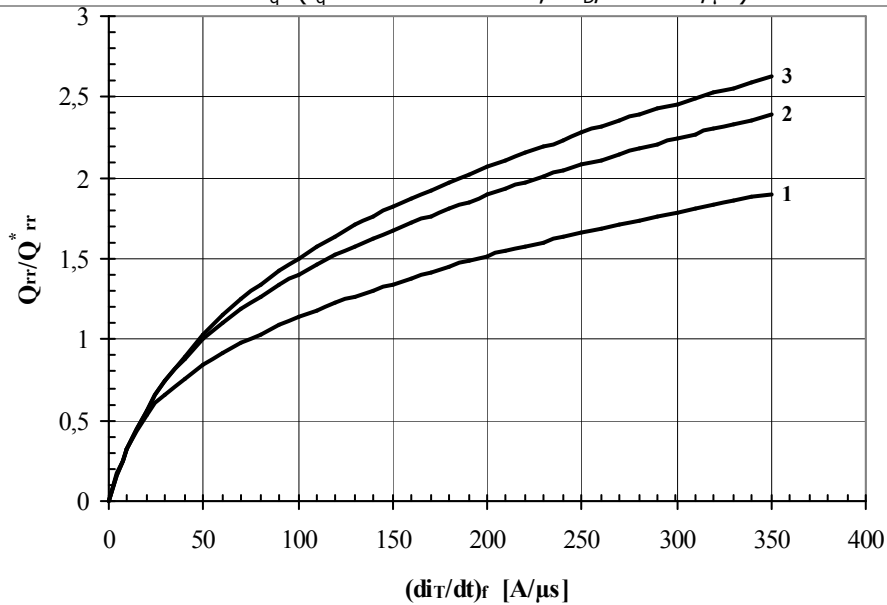


Fig. 7 Reverse recovery charge Q_{rr} vs. Rate of fall of on-state current di_R/dt

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

$$2 - I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$$

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

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)

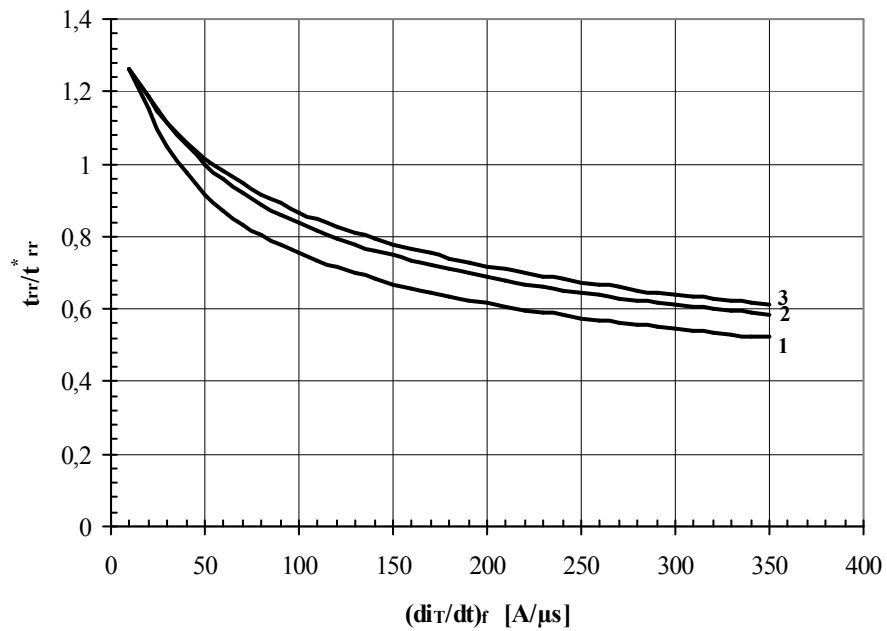


Fig. 8 Reverse recovery time t_{rr} vs. Rate of fall of on-state current di_R/dt

1 - $I_{TM} = 0.5 I_{TAV}$

2 - $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$

3 - $I_{TM} = 1.5 I_{TAV}$

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)

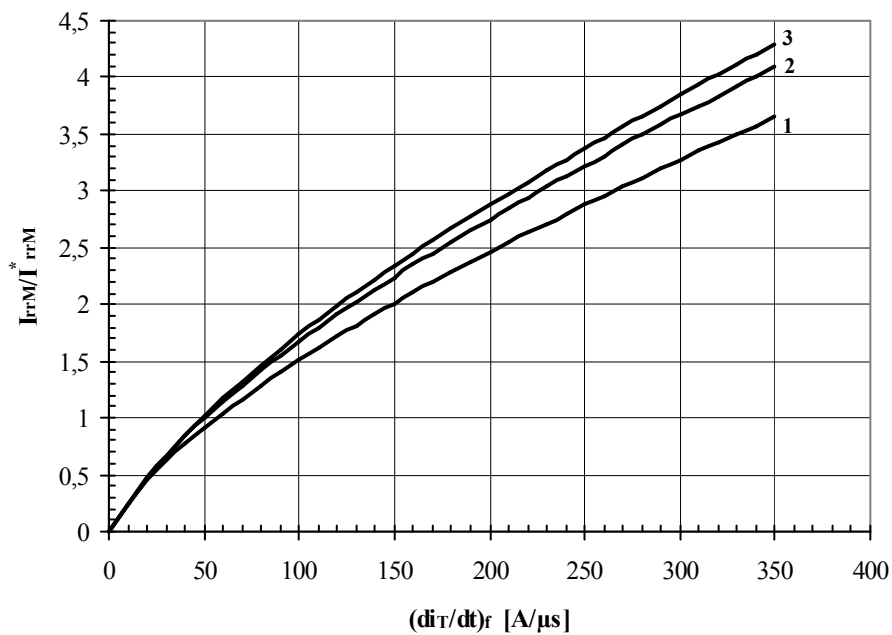


Fig. 9 Peak reverse recovery current I_{rrM} vs. Rate of fall of on-state current di_R/dt

1 - $I_{TM} = 0.5 I_{TAV}$

2 - $I_{TM} = I_{TAV}$

3 - $I_{TM} = 1.5 I_{TAV}$

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)

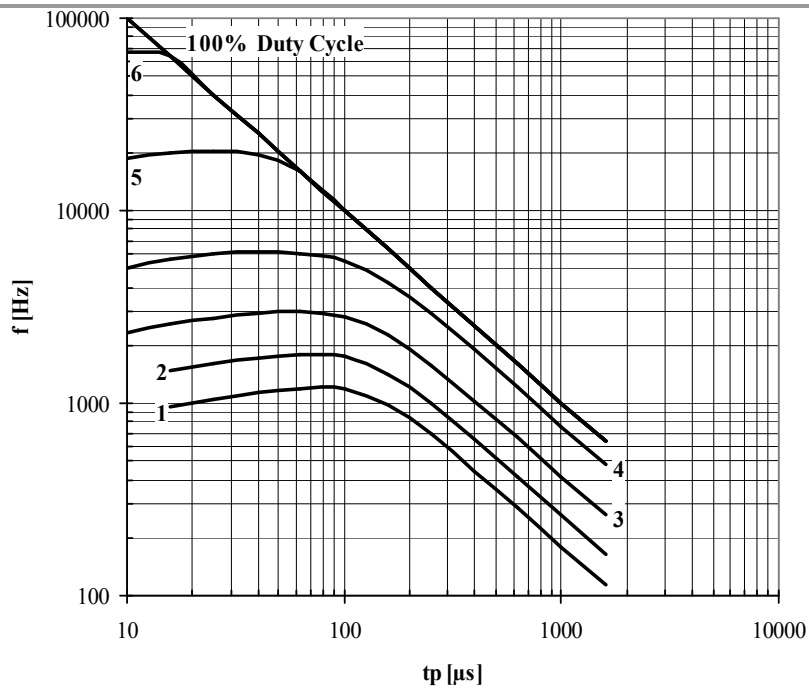


Fig. 10 Sine wave frequency ratings

- 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

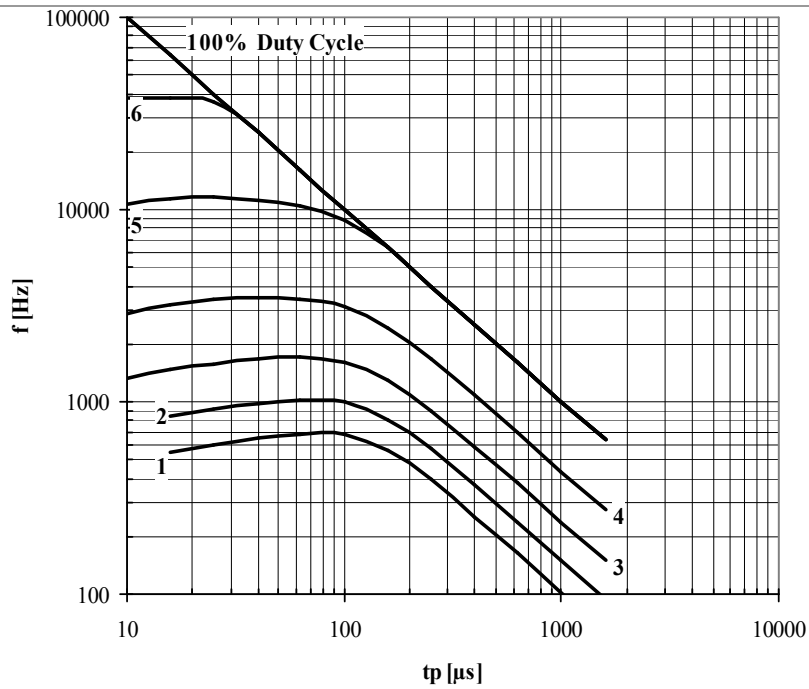


Fig. 11 Sine wave frequency ratings

- 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; $T_C = 80$ °C

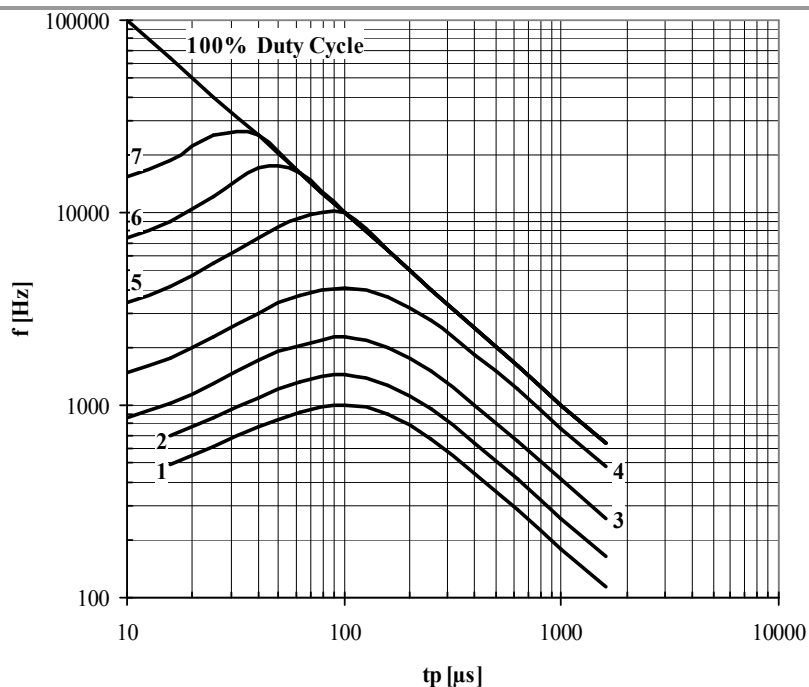


Fig. 12 Sine wave frequency ratings

- 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

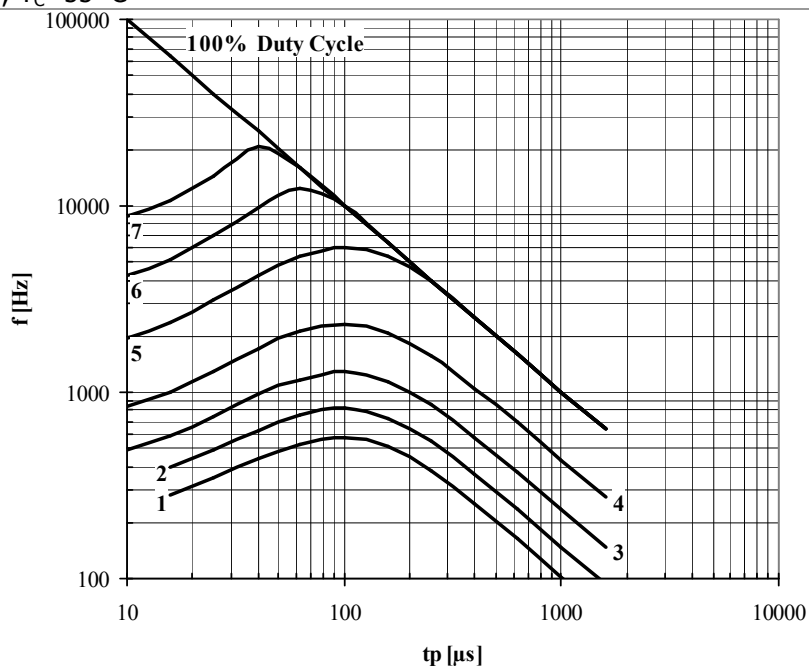


Fig. 13 Sine wave frequency ratings

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$; $T_C = 80$ °C

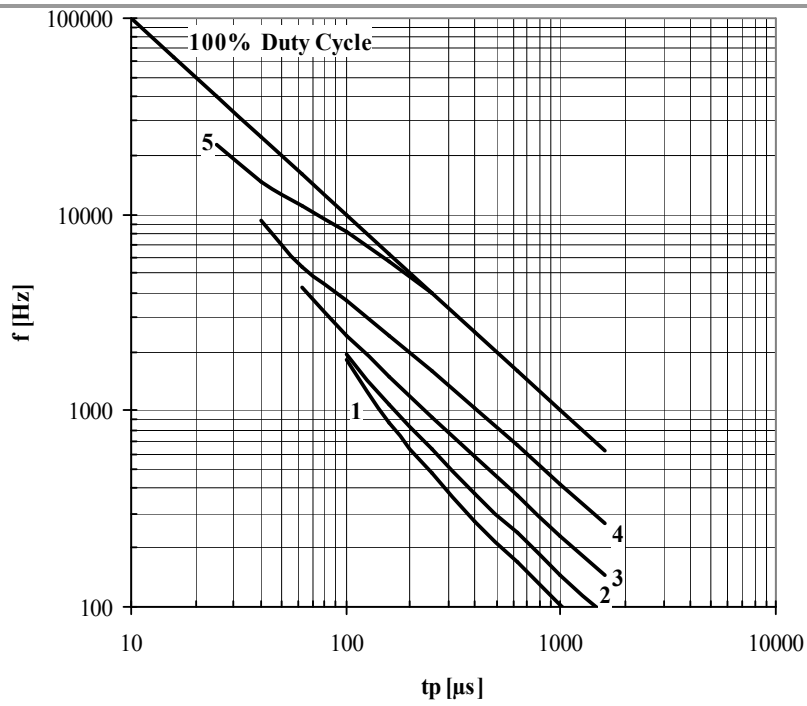


Fig. 14 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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: $V_R \leq 3$ V; $T_C = 55$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$ A/ μ s

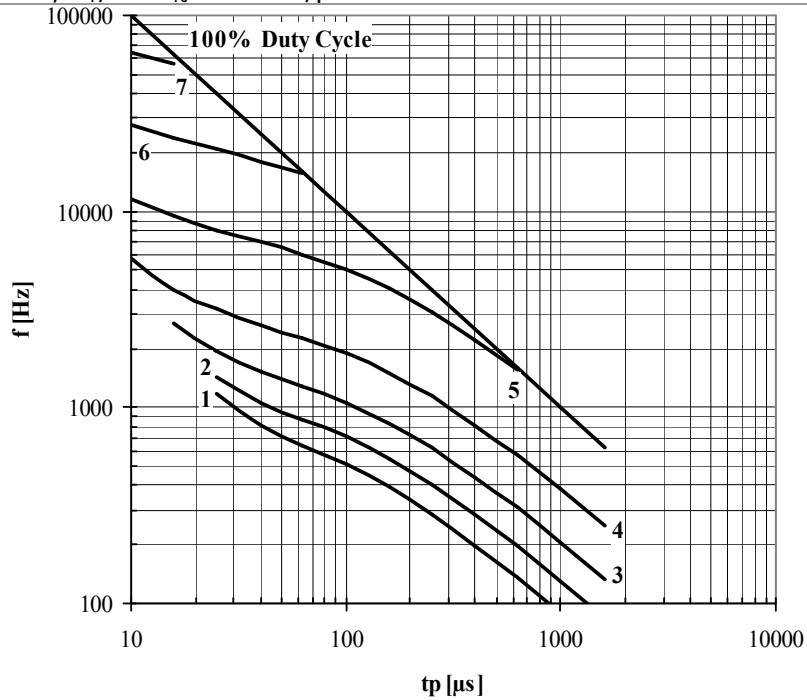


Fig. 15 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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; $T_C = 55$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$ A/ μ s

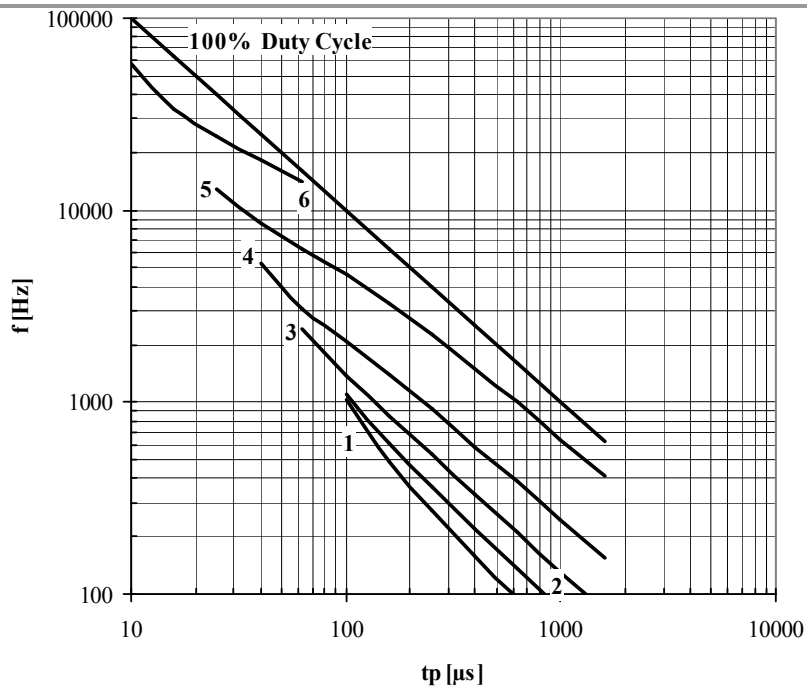


Fig. 16 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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; $T_C = 80$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$ A/ μ s

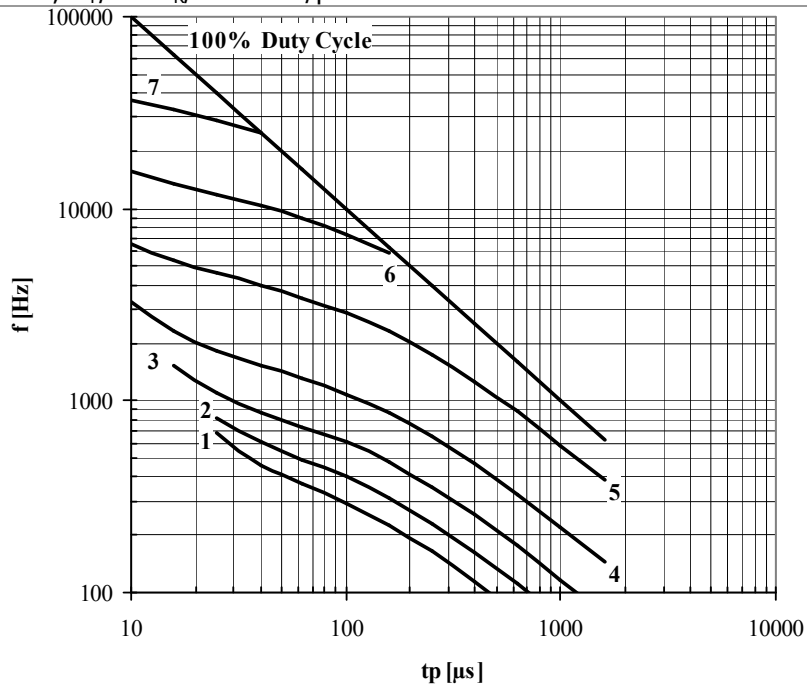


Fig. 17 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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; $T_C = 80$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$ A/ μ s

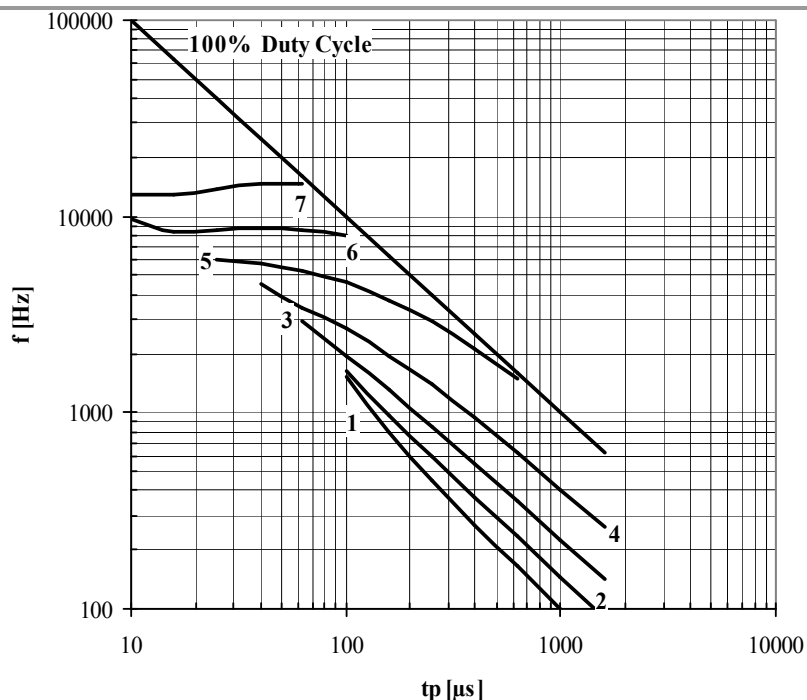


Fig. 18 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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/ μ s

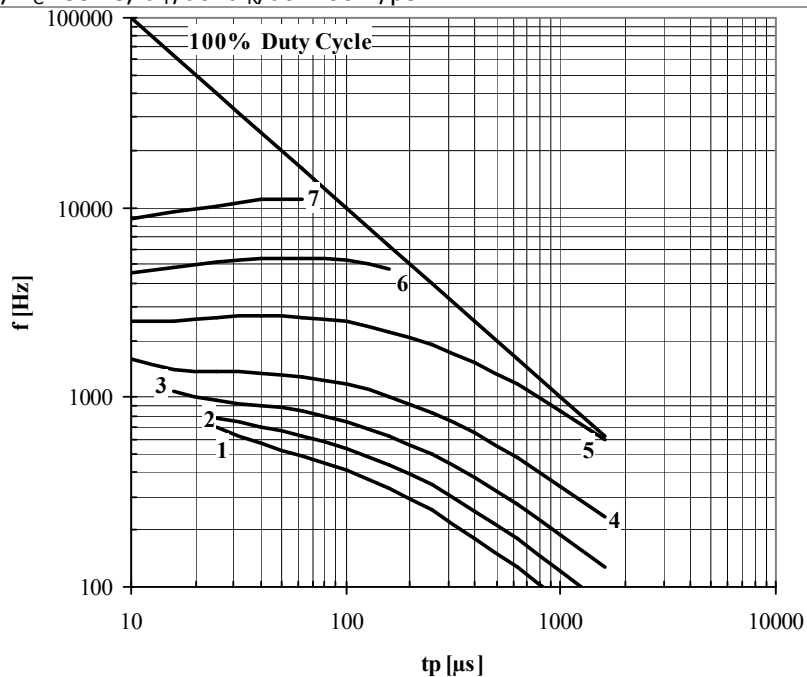


Fig. 19 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$ A/ μ s

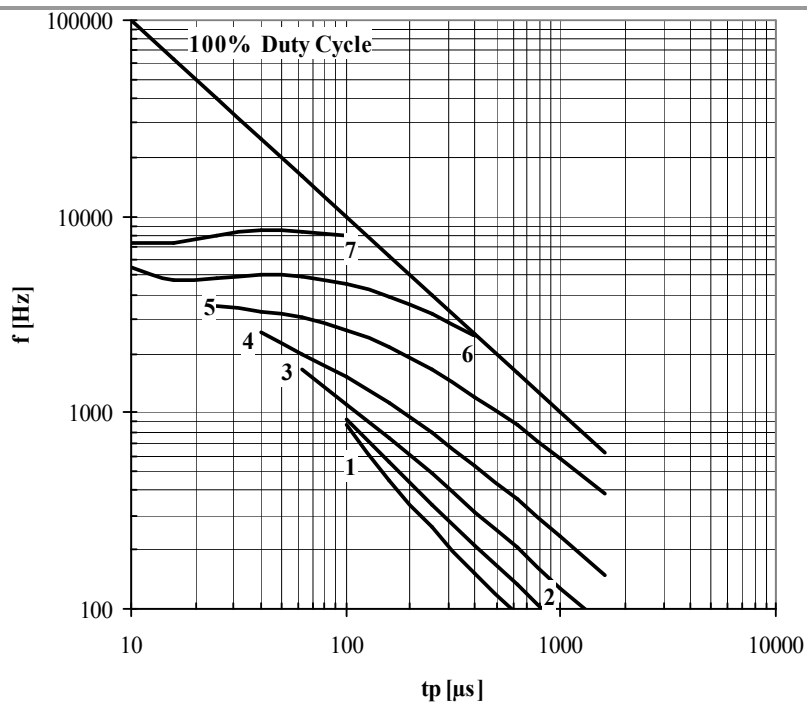


Fig. 20 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$; $T_C = 80$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$ A/ μ s

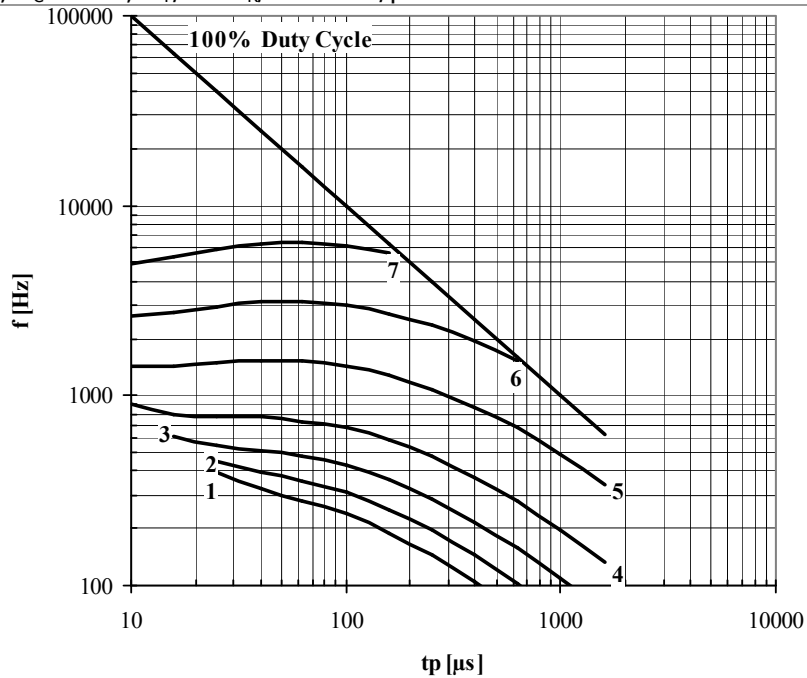


Fig. 21 Square wave frequency ratings

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$; $T_C = 80$ °C; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$ A/ μ s

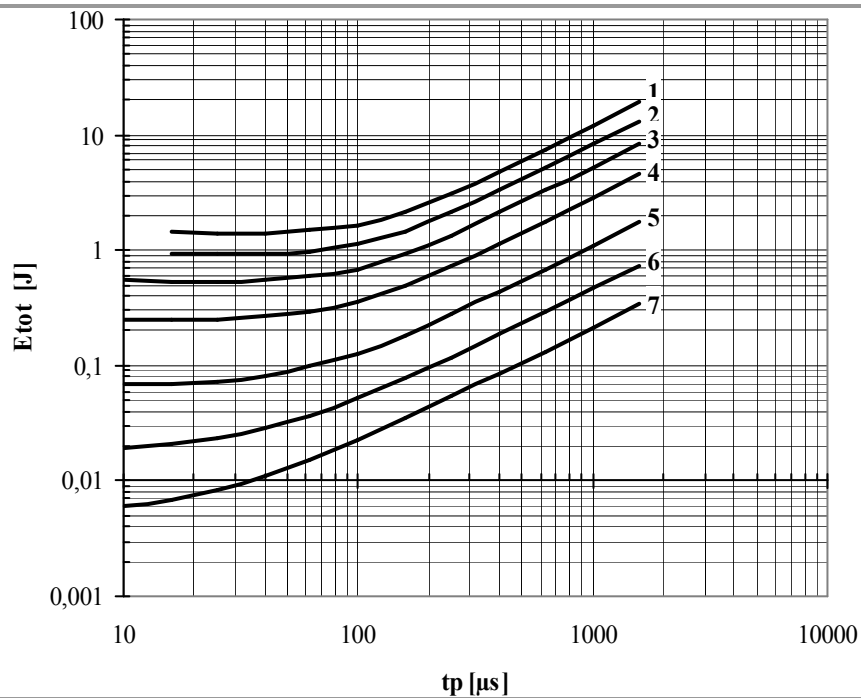


Fig. 22 Sine wave loss energy per pulse

- 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

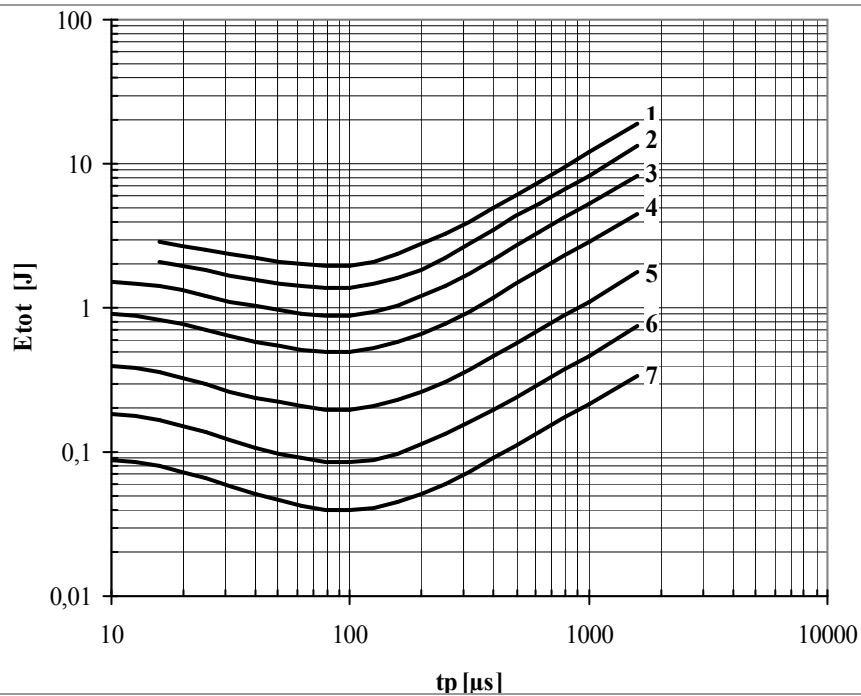


Fig. 23 Sine wave loss energy per pulse

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 V_{RRM}$

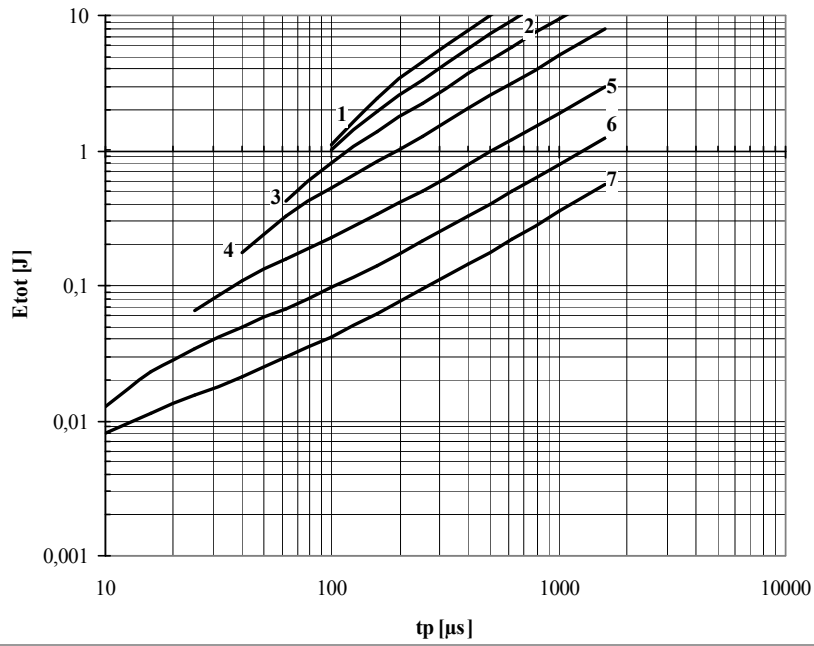


Fig. 24 Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 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/ μ s

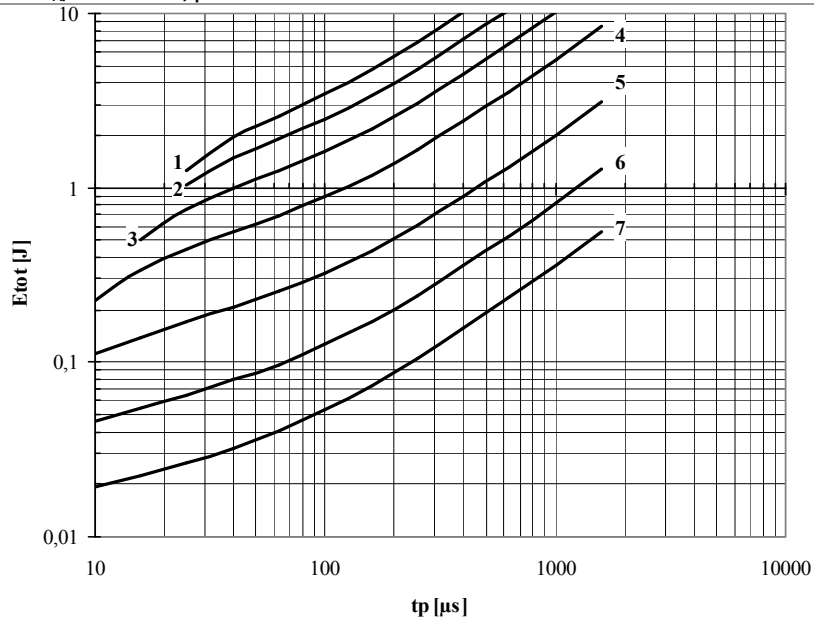


Fig. 25 Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 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/ μ s

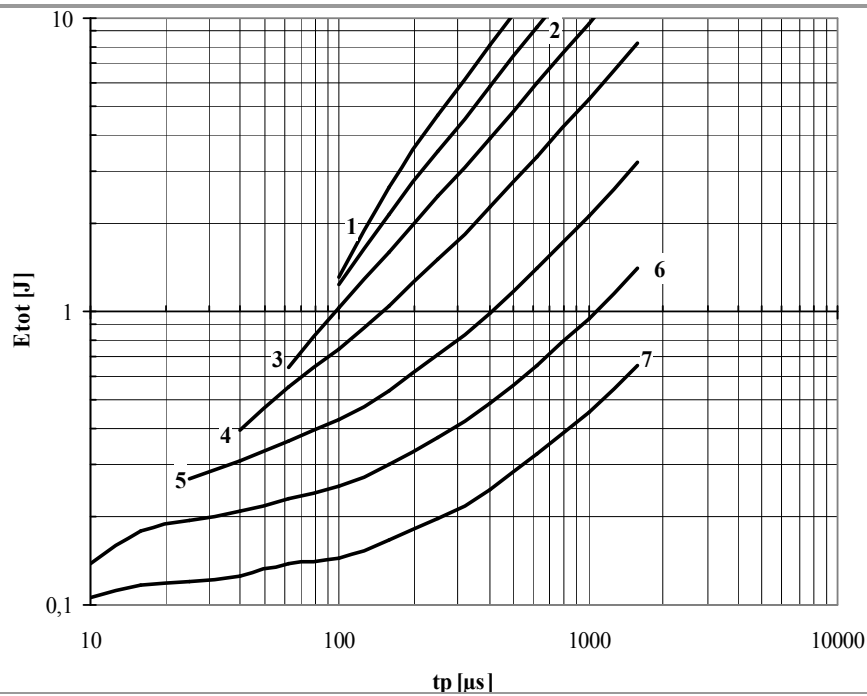


Fig. 26 Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 100$ A/ μ s

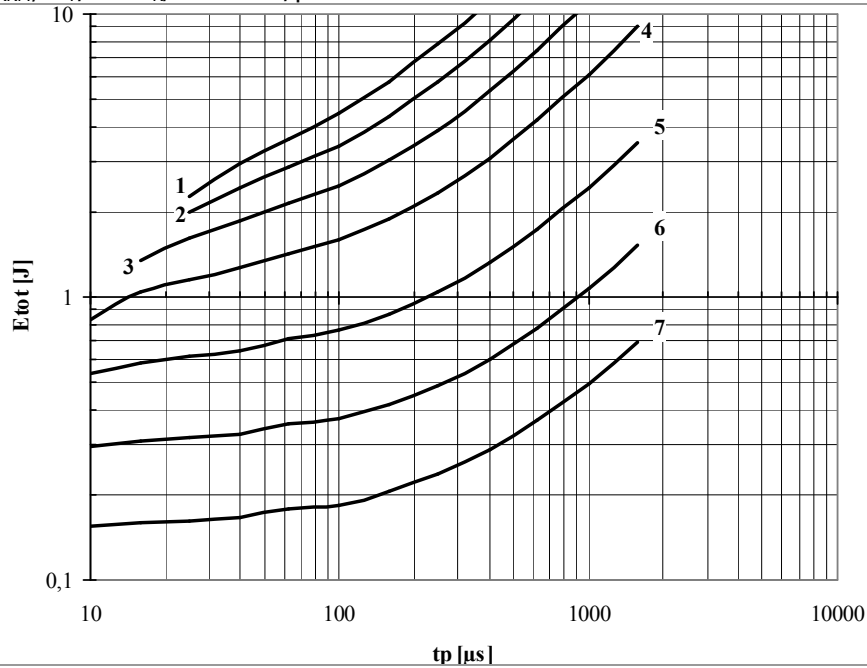


Fig. 27 Square wave loss energy per pulse

- 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: $V_R = 0.67 \cdot V_{RRM}$; $di_F/dt = di_R/dt = 500$ A/ μ s

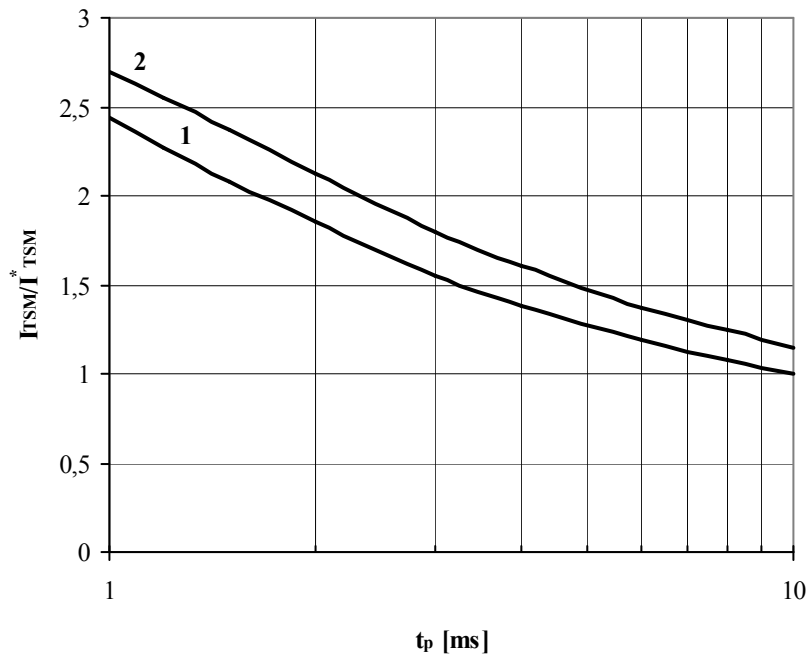


Fig. 28 The surge current I_{TSM} vs. Duration of surge t_p for a half-sine wave
 1 – $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 2 – $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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

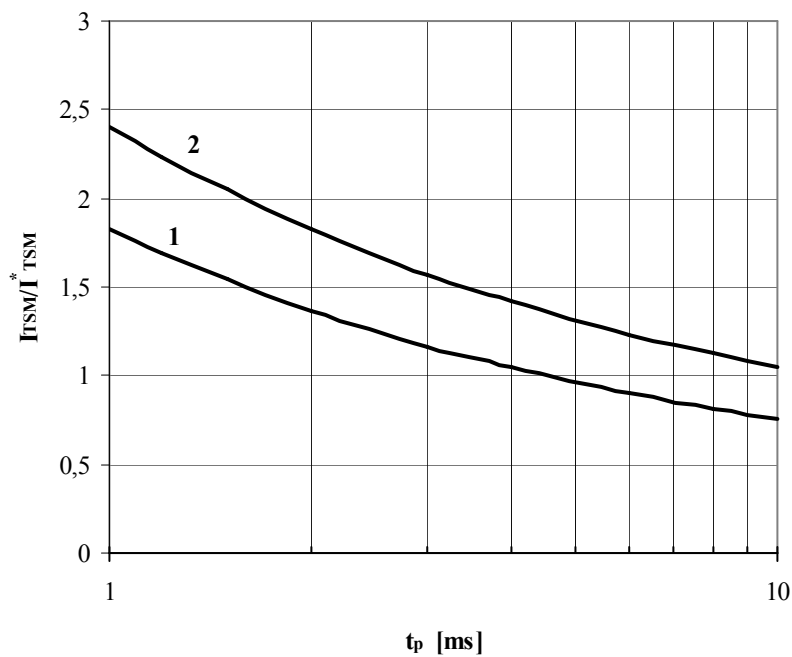


Fig. 29 The surge current I_{TSM} vs. Duration of surge t_p for a half-sine wave
 1 – $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
 2 – $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

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

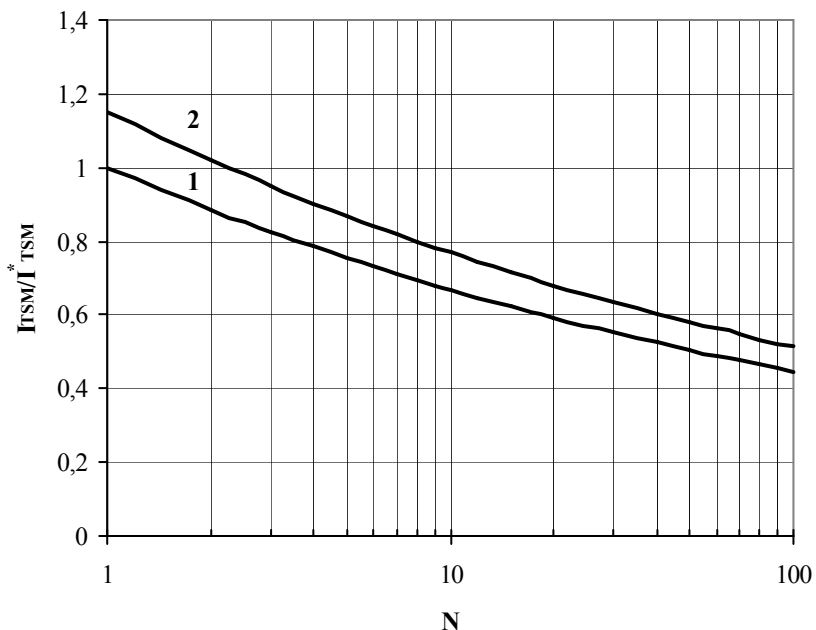


Fig. 30 The surge current I_{TSM} vs. Number of half-sine waves at 50 Hz

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

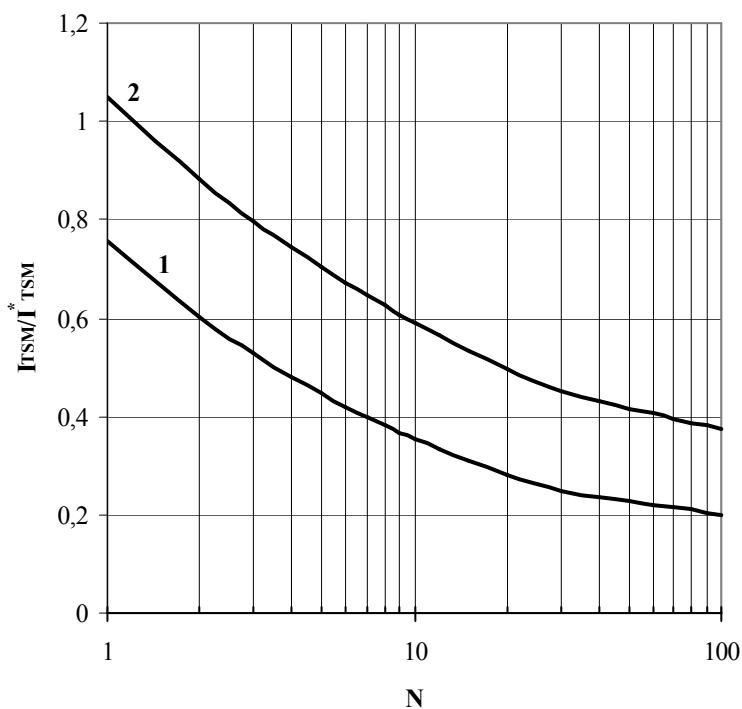


Fig. 31 The surge current I_{TSM} vs. Number of half-sine waves at 50 Hz

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