

### Features:

- Isolated mounting base 3000V~
- Pressure contact technology with  
Increased power cycling capability
- Space and weight savings

### Typical Applications

- AC/DC Motor drives
- Various rectifiers
- DC supply for PWM inverter

$I_{F(AV)}$       **350A**  
 $V_{RRM}$         **1900~2500V**  
 $I_{FSM}$          **12 A×10<sup>3</sup>**  
 $I^2t$              **720A<sup>2</sup> S×10<sup>3</sup>**



SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>j</sub> (°C)	VALUE			UNIT
				Min	Type	Max	
I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	Mean forward current	180° half sine wave 50Hz Single side cooled, T <sub>C</sub> =100°C	150			350	A
I <sub>F(RMS)</sub>	RMS forward current		150			550	A
V <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive peak reverse voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub> tp=10ms V <sub>RSM</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub> +100V	150	1900		2500	V
I <sub>RRM</sub>	Repetitive peak current	at V <sub>RRM</sub>	150			30	mA
I <sub>FSM</sub>	Surge forward current	10ms half sine wave	150			12.0	KA
I <sup>2</sup> t	I <sup>2</sup> T for fusing coordination	V <sub>R</sub> =0.6V <sub>RRM</sub>					720
V <sub>FO</sub>	Threshold voltage		150			0.80	V
r <sub>F</sub>	Forward slop resistance						0.56
V <sub>FM</sub>	Peak forward voltage	I <sub>FM</sub> =1050A	25			1.60	V
R <sub>th(j-c)</sub>	Thermal resistance Junction to case	At 180° sine: Single side cooled				0.110	°C /W
R <sub>th(c-h)</sub>	Thermal resistance case to heatsink	At 180° sine: Single side cooled				0.04	°C /W
V <sub>iso</sub>	Isolation voltage	50Hz, R.M.S, t=1min, I <sub>iso</sub> :1mA(max)		3000			V
F <sub>m</sub>	Terminal connection torque(M10)				12		N·m
	Mounting torque(M6)				6		N·m
T <sub>stg</sub>	Stored temperature			-40		125	°C
W <sub>t</sub>	Weight				1350		g
Outline	415F3/424F3						

Peak forward Voltage Vs. Peak forward Current

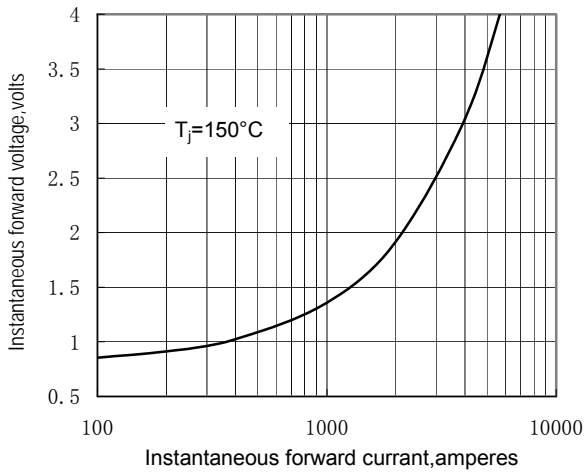


Fig.1

Max. junction To case Thermal Impedance Vs. Time

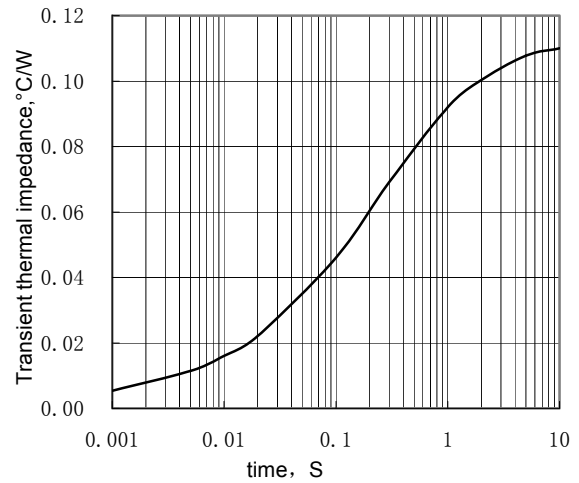


Fig.2

Max. Power Dissipation Vs. Mean forward Current

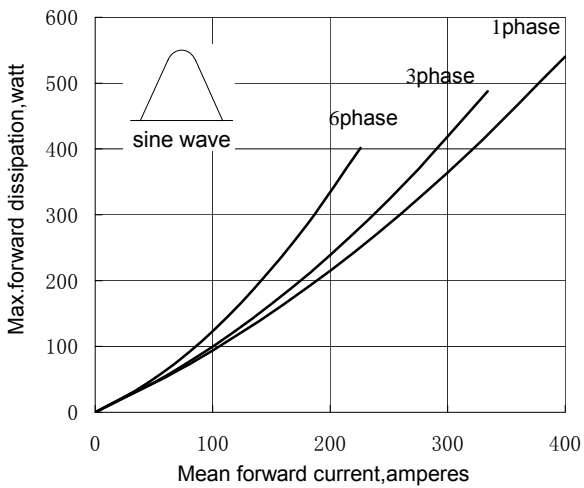


Fig.3

Max. case Temperature Vs. Mean forward Current

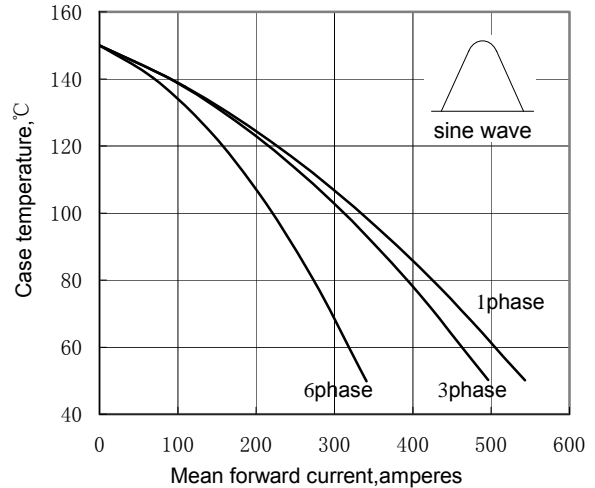


Fig.4

Max. Power Dissipation Vs. Mean forward Current

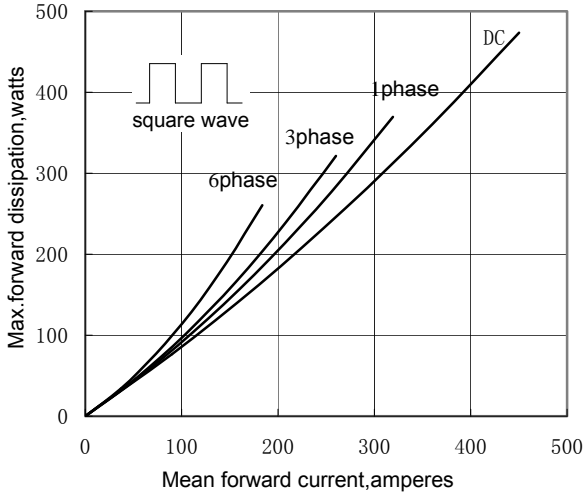


Fig.5

Max. case Temperature Vs. Mean forward Current

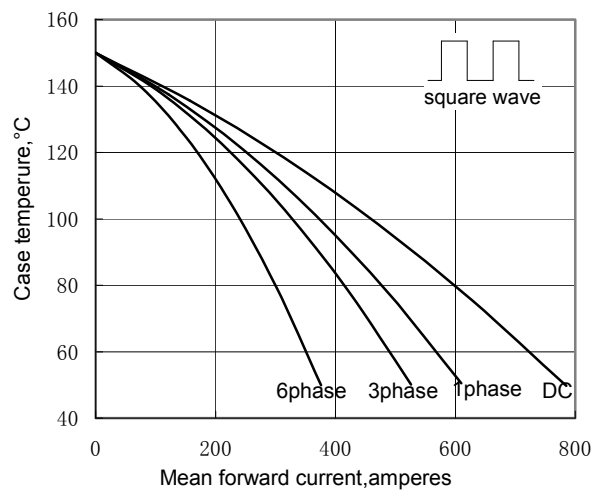


Fig.6

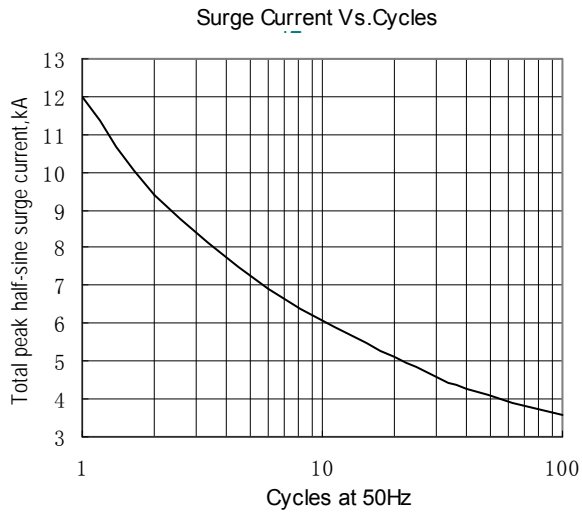


Fig.7

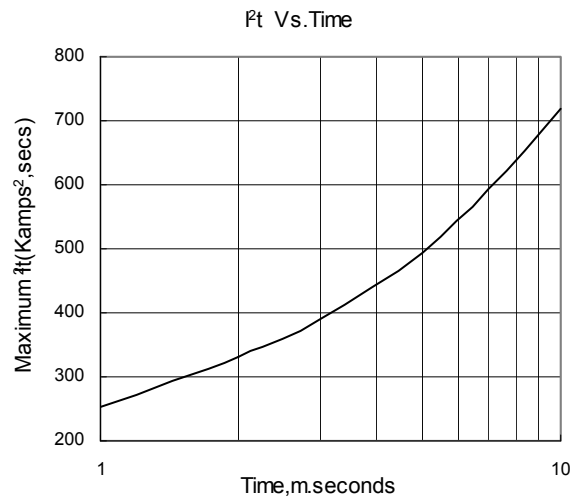
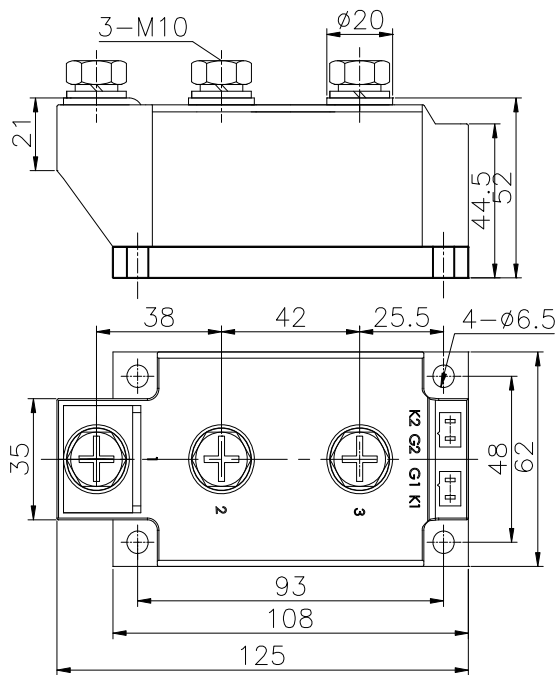


Fig.8

**Outline:**



**415F3**

