

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER



1N3288, 1N3288A SERIES

100 Amp Avg Silicon Rectifier Diodes

Major Ratings and Characteristics

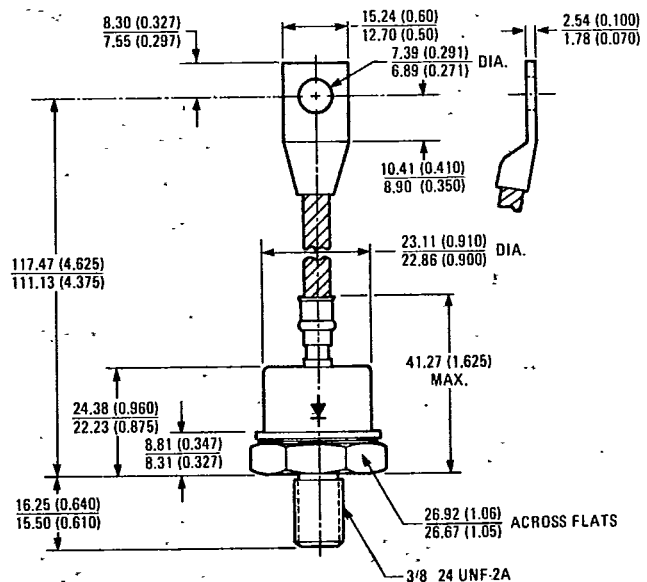
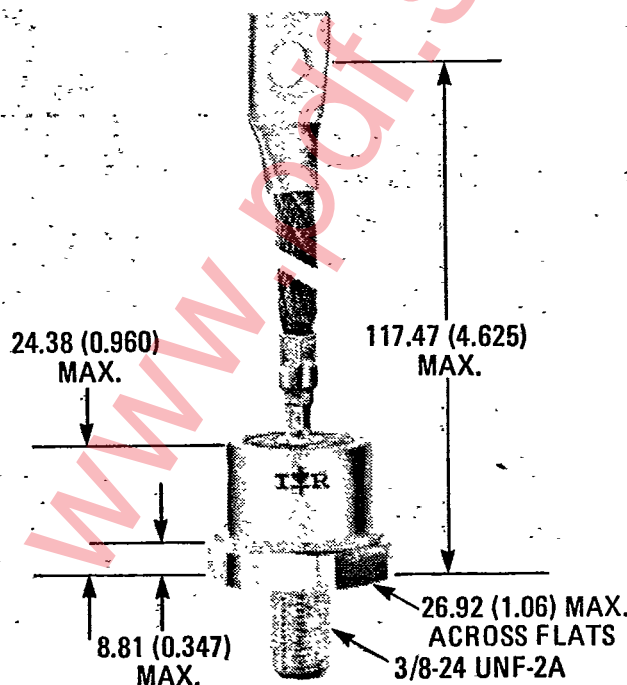
	1N3288	1N3288A	Units
I_F (AV)	100*	100*	A
@ Max. T_C	130	130	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{FSM} @ 50 Hz	1550	2200	A
@ 60 Hz	1600*	2300*	
I^2t @ 50 Hz	11,500	24,000	A^2s
@ 60 Hz	10,500	22,000	
$I^2\sqrt{t}$	165,000	340,000	$\text{A}^2\sqrt{\text{s}}$
V_{RRM} Range	100 -1200	100 -1200	V

*JEDEC registered values.

Description and Features

- Reverse voltage ratings up to 1200 volts
- High surge rating series (2,300A)
- DO-8 hermetically sealed package
- Superior reliability under extreme conditions
- Can be supplied to meet stringent military, aerospace and other high-reliability requirements

CASE STYLE AND DIMENSIONS



Conforms to JEDEC outline DO-205AA (DO-8) (IR B-15)

All Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)

VOLTAGE RATINGS

Part Number ①	V _{RRM} – Max. Repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (V) T _C = –40°C to 200°C ②	V _{RSM} – Max. Non-repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage (V) T _C = 25°C to 200°C	V _R – Max. Direct Reverse Voltage (V) T _C = –40°C to 200°C ②	I _{RRM} – Max. Peak Reverse Current Max. Rated I _{F(AV)} and V _{RRM} 1 Phase Operation (mA) T _C = 130°C
1N3288 1N3288A	100*	200*	100*	24*
1N3289 1N3289A	200*	300*	200*	24*
1N3290 1N3290A	300*	400*	300*	24*
1N3291 1N3291A	400*	525*	400*	24*
1N3292 1N3292B	500*	650*	500*	21*
1N3293 1N3293A	600*	800*	600*	17*
1N3294 1N3294A	800*	1050*	800*	13*
1N3295 1N3295A	1000*	1300*	1000*	11*
1N3296 1N3296A	1200*	1600*	1200*	9*

① Basic number indicates cathode-to-case. For anode-to-case, add "R" to part number, e.g., 1N3291RA

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	1N3288	1N3288A ③	Units	Conditions
I _{F(AV)} Max. average forward current	100*	100*	A	180° sinusoidal conduction. Max. T _C = 130°C*
I _{FSM} Max. peak one-cycle non-repetitive surge current	1550	2200	A	Half cycle 50 Hz sine wave or 6 ms rectangular pulse Following any rated load condition and with rated V _{RRM} applied.
	1600*	2300*		Half cycle 60 Hz sine wave or 5 ms rectangular pulse
	1800	2600		Half cycle 50 Hz sine wave or 6 ms rectangular pulse Following any rated load condition and with V _{RRM} applied following surge = 0.
	1900	2750		Half cycle 60 Hz sine wave or 5 ms rectangular pulse
I ² t Max. I ² t for fusing	11,500	24,000	A ² s	t = 10 ms With rated V _{RRM} applied following surge, initial T _J = 200°C
	10,500	22,000		t = 8.3 ms
	16,500	34,000		t = 10 ms With V _{RRM} = 0 following surge, initial T _J = 200°C
	15,000	31,000		t = 8.3 ms
I ² √t Max. I ² √t for individual device ④ fusing	165,000	340,000	A ² √s	t = 0.1 to 10 ms, V _{RRM} = 0 following surge.
V _{FM} Max. peak forward voltage	1.5*	1.5*	V	I _{F(AV)} = 100A (314A peak), T _C = 130°C

THERMAL-MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

T _C Max. operating case temperature range	–40° to 200° ②	°C	1N3292B: –65° to 200°C
T _{stg} Max. storage temperature range	–40° to 200° ②	°C	1N3292B: –65° to 200°C
R _{thJC} Max. internal thermal resistance, junction-to-case	0.4*	deg C/W	DC operation.
R _{thCS} Thermal resistance, case-to-sink	0.1	deg C/W	Mounting surface flat, smooth, and greased.
T Mounting torque	11.3–14.1 (100–125)	N · m (lbf-in)	Non-lubricated threads
wt Approximate weight	71 (2.5)	g (oz)	
Case style	DO-205AA (DO-8) (IR B-15)		JEDEC

* JEDEC registered values.

② Min. T_C = –65°C for 1N3292B only.

④ I²t for time t_x = I²√t · √t_x.

③ Applies to 1N3292B.

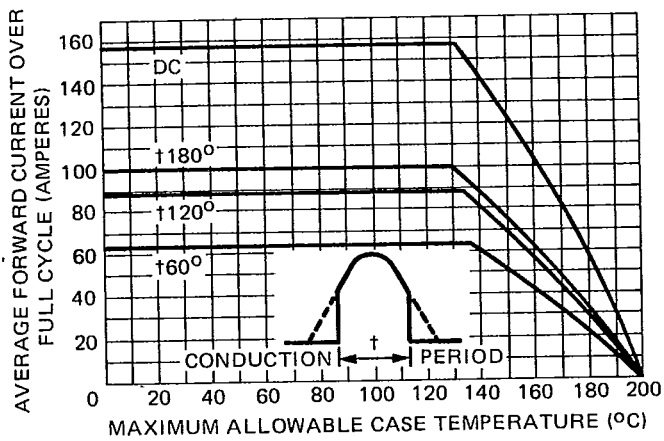


Fig. 1 - Average Forward Current Vs Case Temperature (Sinusoidal Current Waveform)

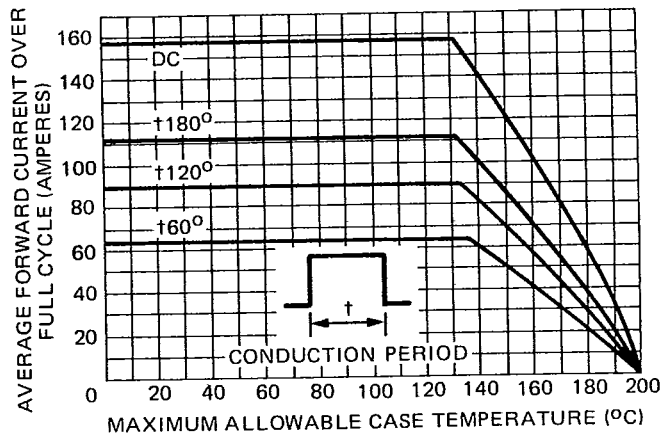


Fig. 2 - Average Forward Current Vs Case Temperature (Rectangular Current Waveform)

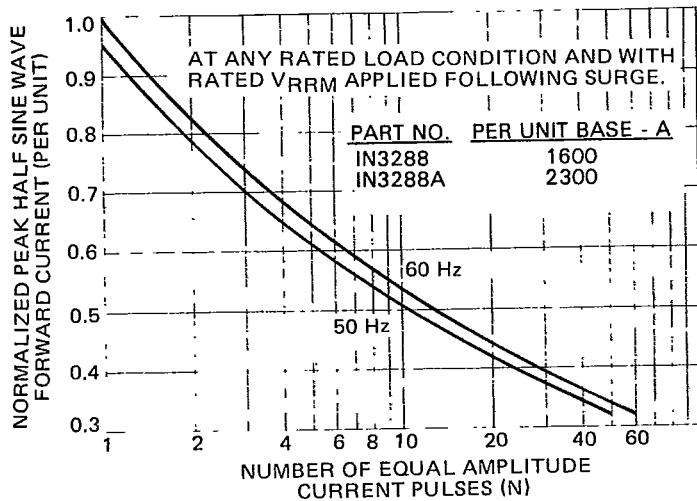


Fig. 3 - Maximum Non-Repetitive Normalized Surge Current Vs. Number of Current Pulses

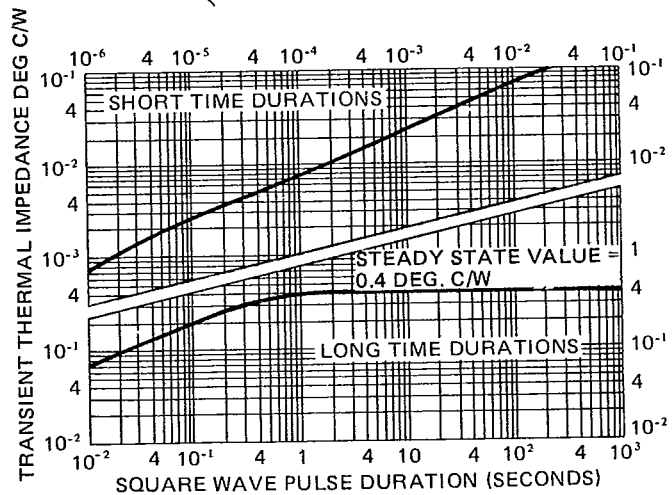


Fig. 4 - Maximum Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case, Vs. Pulse Duration

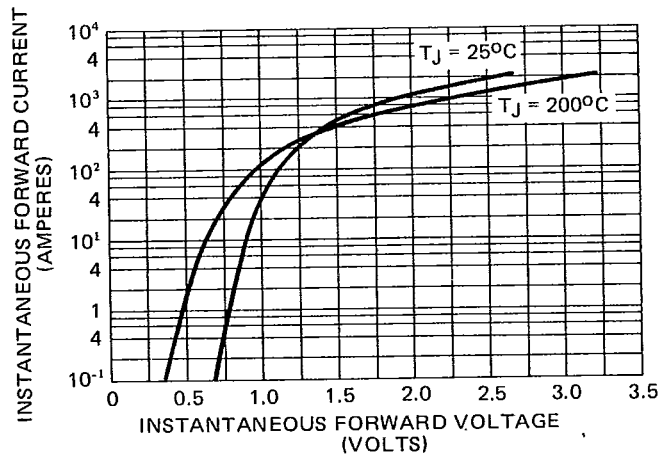


Fig. 5 - Maximum Forward Voltage Vs Forward Current

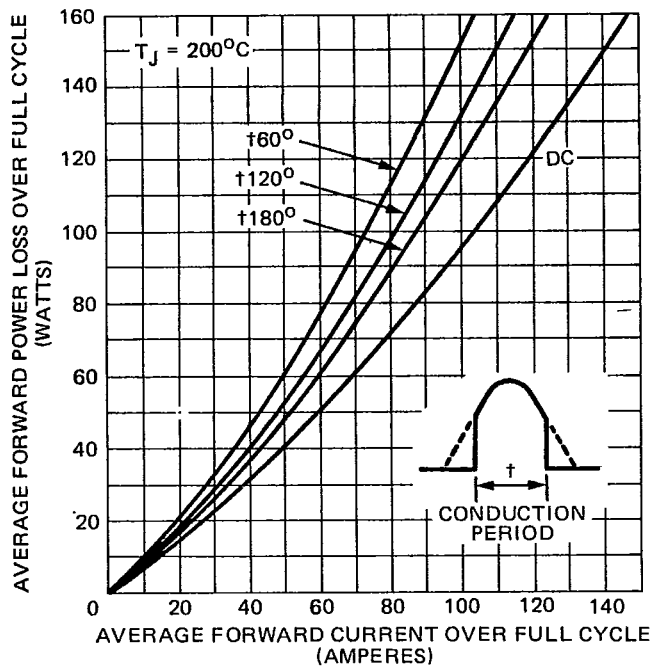


Fig. 6 — Maximum Forward Power Loss Vs Low Level Forward Current (Sinusoidal Current Waveform)

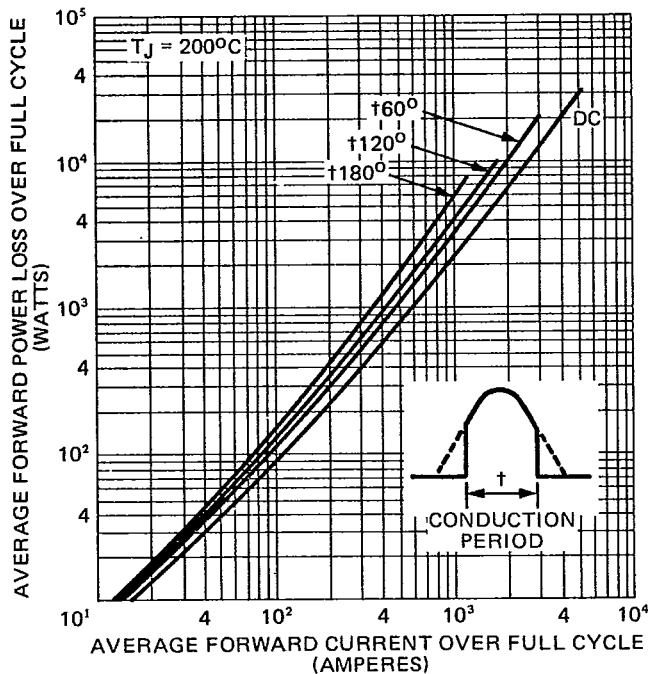


Fig. 7 — Maximum Forward Power Loss Vs High Level Forward Current (Sinusoidal Current Waveform)

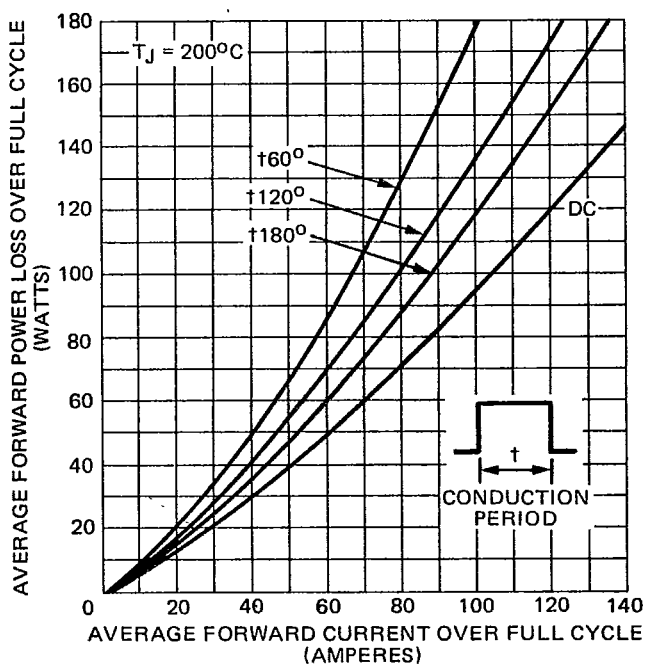


Fig. 8 — Maximum Forward Power Loss Vs High Level Forward Current (Rectangular Current Waveform)

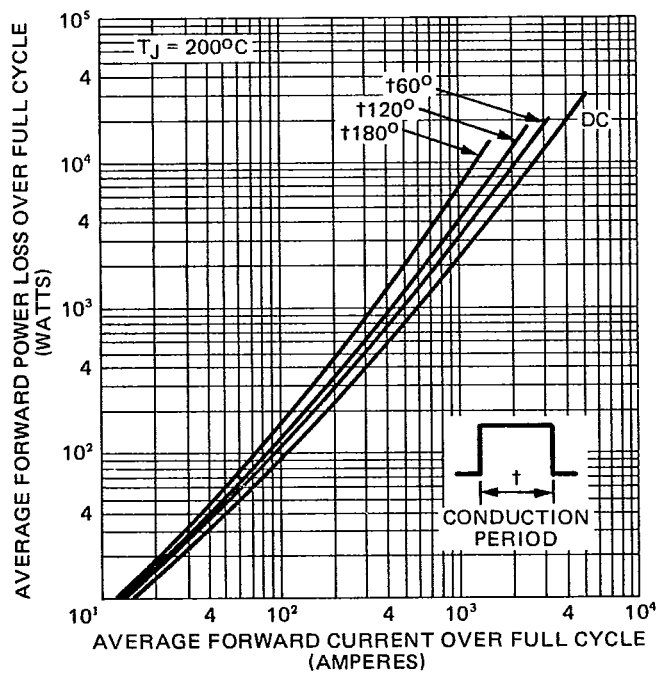


Fig. 9 — Maximum Forward Power Loss Vs High Level Forward Current (Rectangular Current Waveform)