

AM5001  
THRU  
AM5012

## Features

- Low leakage
- Low forward voltage drop
- High current capability
- High forward surge current capability

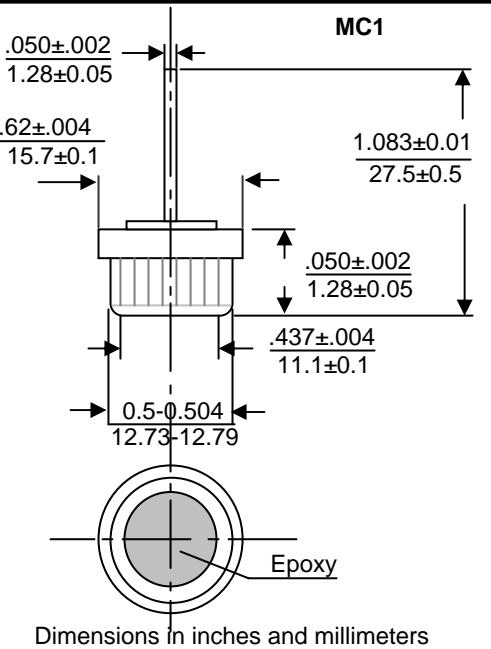
## Mechanical Data

- Case: Copper case
- Technology: cell with vacuum soldered
- Polarity: As marked of case bottom
- Lead: Plated lead, solderable per MIL-STD-202E method 208C
- Mounting: Press fit
- Weight: 9.0 grams

## Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Rating at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified  
Single phase, half wave, 60Hz, resistive or inductive load  
For capacitive load derate current by 20%

**HIGH VOLTAGE PRESS FIT  
DIODE FOR AUTOMOTIVE  
RECTIFIER(MOTOROLA)  
VOLTAGE RANGE  
100 TO 1200 VOLTS  
CURRENT 50AMPS**



Parameters	Symbols	AM5001	AM5002	AM5004	AM5006	AM5008	AM5010	AM5012	Units
Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub>	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	Volts
Maximum RMS voltage	V <sub>RMS</sub>	70	140	280	420	560	700	840	Volts
Maximum DC blocking voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	Volts
Maximum Average rectified forward current at T <sub>C</sub> =110°C	I <sub>o</sub>				50				Amps
Peak forward surge current 8.3mS single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)	I <sub>FSM</sub>				400				Amps
Rating for fusing(t<8.3ms)	I <sup>2</sup> t				664				A <sup>2</sup> S
Maximum instantaneous forward voltage drop at 50A	V <sub>F</sub>				1.05				Volts
Maximum DC reverse current T <sub>A</sub> =25°C at rated DC blocking voltage T <sub>A</sub> =150°C	I <sub>R</sub>				5.0				uA
Typical thermal resistance	R <sub>θJC</sub>				500				
Operating and storage temperature	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub>				1.0				°C/W
					-65 to +175				°C

Notes: 1. Enough heatsink must be considered in application.

## AM5001 THRU AM5012

### Ratings and Characteristic Curves

FIG.1-TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

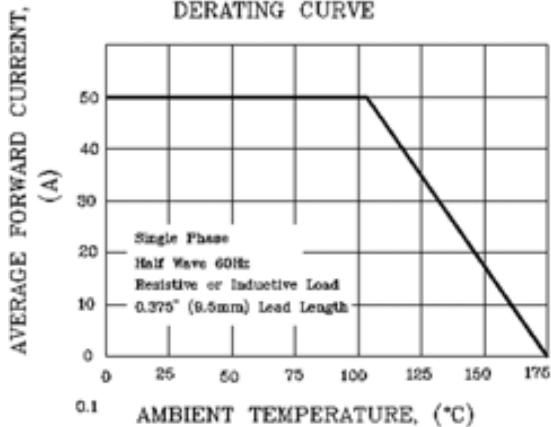


FIG.2-MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE PEAK FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

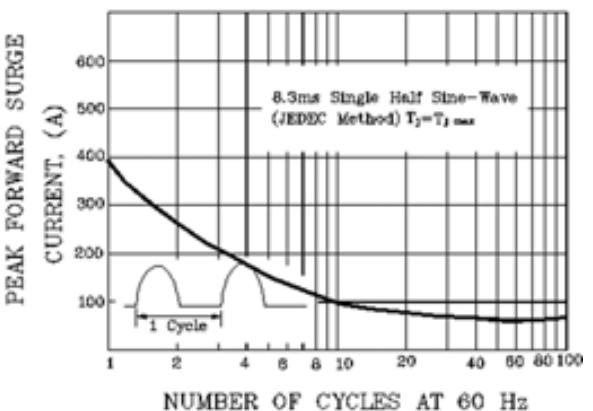


FIG.3-TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

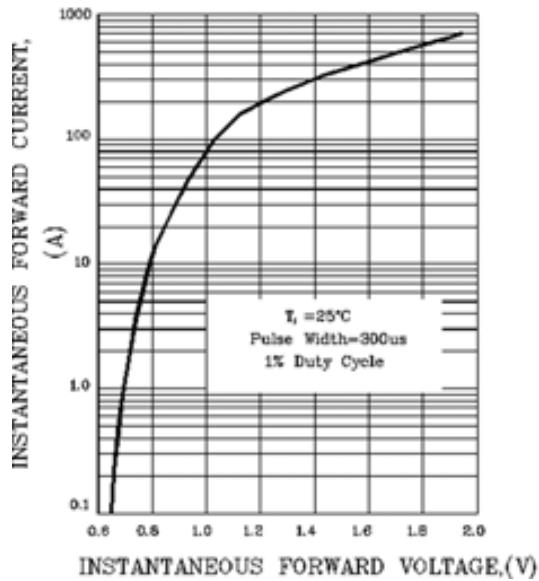


FIG.4- FORWARD POWER DISSIPATION

