



SAFETY, INSTALLATION, AND OPERATIONS  
MANUAL  
(Australia)

**PowerXT® 400-PM-R Module**

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## Other Information

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User documentation is updated frequently;  
Check the Solaria website ([solaria.com/australia](https://solaria.com/australia)) for the latest information.

For warranty text refer to [solaria.com /australia/#docsAU](https://solaria.com/australia/#docsAU)

For Solaria patent information refer to [solaria.com/patents/](https://solaria.com/patents/)

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# 1.0 Introduction

This Installation Manual contains essential information for electrical and mechanical installation that you must know before handling and installing Solaria PowerXT® Residential Solar Modules (“Modules”). This Manual also contains safety information you need to be familiar with. All the information described in this Manual is the intellectual property of Solaria and is based on the technologies and experience that have been acquired and accumulated by Solaria.

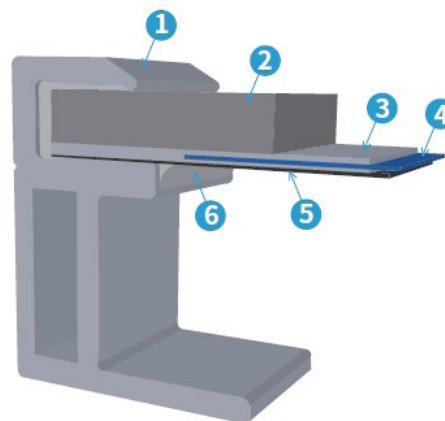
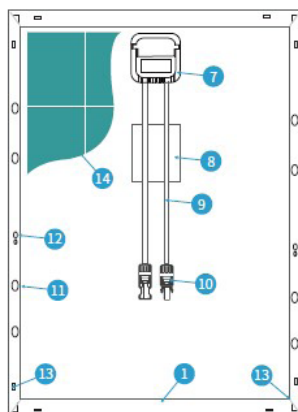
This Manual does not constitute a warranty, expressed or implied. Solaria does not assume responsibility and expressly disclaims liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with installation, operation, use or maintenance of PowerXT modules. No responsibility is assumed by Solaria for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from use of Modules. Solaria reserves the right to make changes to the product, specifications or installation manual without prior notice.

Failure to comply with the requirements listed in this manual will invalidate the Solaria Limited Product Warranty (“Warranty”). Additional recommendations are provided to enhance safety practices and performance results. Please provide a copy of this manual to the PV system owner for their reference, and inform them of all relevant aspects of safety, operation, and maintenance.

# 2.0 Codes & Regulations

The mechanical and electrical installation of PV systems should be performed in accordance with all applicable codes, including electrical codes, building codes and electric utility interconnection requirements. Such requirements may vary for mounting location. Requirements may also vary with system voltage, and for DC or AC application. Contact local authorities for governing regulations.

# 3.0 General



- |                      |                      |                    |                    |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Aluminum Frame    | 5. Backsheet         | 9. Cable           | 13. Drainage holes |
| 2. Glass             | 6. Silicone adhesive | 10. Connector      | 14. Cell           |
| 3. Encapsulating EVA | 7. Junction Box      | 11. Mounting hole  |                    |
| 4. Cell              | 8. Label             | 12. Grounding hole |                    |

**Figure 1 Module Structure**

### 3.1 Product Identification

Each Module has a label providing the following information:

1. Nameplate: describes the product type; Peak power, Max. power current, Max. power voltage, open circuit voltage, short circuit current, all as measured under standard test conditions; Certifications mark, the maximum system voltage etc.
2. Serial number: each individual module has a unique serial number. The serial number has 16 digits. The 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> digits are the year code, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is the month code (A, B, C stands for October, November and December respectively). For example, 121 XX XX XX XXXXXX means the module was assembled and tested in January of 2012.

### 3.2 Conventional Safety

Solaria Modules are designed to meet the requirements of IEC 61215 and IEC 61730, application class II. Modules rated for use in this application class may be used in system operating at greater than 50V DC or 240W, where general contact access is anticipated. Modules qualified for safety through IEC 61730-1 and IEC 61730-2 and within this application class are considered to meet the requirements for safety class II equipment.

When Modules are mounted on rooftops, the roof must have a fire resistant covering suitable for this application. Rooftop PV systems should only be installed on rooftops capable of handling the additional weighted load of PV system components, including Modules, and have a complete analysis of the structure performed by a certified building specialist or engineer.

For your safety, do not attempt to work on a rooftop until safety precautions have been identified and taken, including without limitation: fall protection measures, ladders or stairways, and personal protective equipment.

For your safety, do not install or handle Modules under adverse conditions, including without limitation strong or gusty winds, and wet or frosted roof surfaces.

### 3.3 Electrical Performance Safety

Photovoltaic Modules can produce DC electricity when exposed to light and therefore can produce an electrical shock or burn. DC voltages of 30 Volts or higher is potentially lethal.

Modules produce voltage even when not connected to an electrical circuit or load. Please use insulated tools and electrically insulated gloves when working with Modules in sunlight.

Modules have no on/off switch. Modules can be rendered inoperative only by removing them from sunlight, or by fully covering their front surface with cloth, cardboard, or other completely opaque material, or by working with Modules face down on a smooth, flat surface.

In order to avoid arcs and electrical shock, please do not disconnect electrical connections under load. Faulty connections can also result in arcs and electrical shock. So please keep connectors dry and clean, and ensure that they are in proper working condition. Never insert metal objects into the connector, or modify them in any way in order to secure an electrical connection.

Also in order to avoid the sand or water vapor entering which may cause a safety issue with the connection, the modules need to be installed and connected to the combiner box once they are taken out from the carton box, keep the connectors dry and clean during the installation, if the modules are not be installed within a week, rubber

connector covers shall be added as a protective measure. Note that pollution from sand, dust and water will result in arcs and electrical shock of connectors. We suggest the customers add rubber connector covers as a protection method specific to the area with heavy dust or seaside areas with higher salinity or serious polluted areas.

Reflection from snow or water can increase sunlight and therefore boost current and power. In addition, colder temperatures can substantially increase voltage and power.

If the glass or other material is damaged, please wear personal protection equipment and separate the module from the circuit.

Work only under dry conditions, and use only dry tools. Do not handle Modules when they are wet unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. If you need to clean the Modules, please follow the cleaning requirements mentioned in the manual.

Installation must be carried out under the guidance of a qualified electrician.

### 3.4 Operating Safety

Do not open the package of Solaria Modules during transportation and storing until they are ready to be installed.

At the same time please protect the package against exposure to damage. Secure pallets from falling over.

Do not exceed the maximum height of pallets to be stacked, as indicated on the pallet packaging.

Store pallets in a ventilated, rain-proof and dry location until the Modules are ready to be unpacked.

Do not lift the Modules by grasping the Module's junction box or electrical leads in any condition.

Do not stand or step on the Modules.

Do not drop the Modules on another Module.

Do not place any heavy objects on the Modules to avoid glass breakage.

Be cautious when setting the Modules down on to a surface, especially on the corner of the Modules.

Inappropriate transport and installation may break the Modules.

Do not attempt to disassemble the Modules, and do not remove any attached nameplates or components from the Modules.

Do not apply paint or adhesive to the Modules top surface.

To avoid damage to the backsheet, do not scratch or hit the backsheet.

Do not drill holes in the frame. This may compromise the frame strength and cause corrosion of the frame.

Do not scratch the anodized coating of the frame (except for grounding connection). It may cause corrosion of the frame or compromise the frame strength.

Do not attempt to repair the Modules with damaged glass.

The scrapped modules shall be recovered and disposed by the qualified institution.

In dry areas, modules are easily affected by static electricity during installation. So the installation personnel should wear anti-static assembly to ensure that the equipment and installation personnel are not affected or hurt by static electricity.

### 3.5 Fire Safety

Consult your local authority for guidelines and requirements for building or structural fire safety. Solaria Solar Modules have been tested in accordance with UL790 standard. The fire rating is burning brand Class C and spread of flame Class A, which test incline is at an incline of 127 mm per 300 mm.

For roof installations, modules should be mounted over a fire resistant covering suitable for this application, with adequate ventilation between the module backsheet and the mounting surface.

Roof construction and installation may affect the fire safety of the building. Improper installation may create hazards in the event of a fire.

Use appropriate components such as fuses, circuit breakers and grounding connectors as required by local authority.

Do not use Modules where flammable gasses may be generated.

Solaria Modules have not been tested for explosion protection. Please consult local regulations whether the modules can be used or not.

## 4.0 Installation Condition

### 4.1 Installation position and working environment

Solaria Solar Modules are intended for use in terrestrial applications only.

Do not use mirrors or other magnifiers to concentrate sunlight onto the modules.

Modules must be mounted on appropriate mounting structures positioned on suitable buildings, the ground, or other structures suitable for modules (e.g. carports, building facades or PV trackers).

Modules must not be installed in locations where they could be submerged in water.

The recommended ambient temperature should be within  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}(-40^{\circ}\text{F})$  to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}(104^{\circ}\text{F})$ . The temperature limits are defined as the monthly average high and low of the installation site. The operating temperature limit should be  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}(-40^{\circ}\text{F})$  and  $85^{\circ}\text{C}(185^{\circ}\text{F})$  in altitudes up to 2000m.

Ensure Modules are not subject to wind or snow loads exceeding the maximum permissible loads.

The Modules should be installed in a location where there's no shading throughout the year. Ensure there's no obstacle to block light near the installation site.

Lightning protection is recommended for PV systems that are to be installed in locations with high probability of lightning strikes.

Do not use Modules near equipment or in locations where flammable gasses may be generated or collected.

Modules cannot be installed or used in extreme areas or weather conditions, and highly corrosive areas should be considered carefully.

Please adopt appropriate measures to ensure the performance and safety of the Modules when they are installed or operated in areas with heavy snow, extremely cold, strong wind, or near an island or desert that is prone to produce salt fog, or near water.

Modules cannot be applied for some special requirements, e.g. for buildings, marine and vehicle applications. Please refer to local law and regulations for details.

## 4.2 Tilt Angle Selection

The tilt angle of the Modules is measured between the surface of the Modules and a horizontal ground surface. The Modules generates maximum power output when it faces the sun directly.

In the northern hemisphere, Modules should typically face south, and in the southern hemisphere, Modules should typically face north.

For detailed information on the best installation angle, please refer to standard solar photovoltaic installation guides or consult a reputable solar installer or systems integrator.

Dust building up on the surface of the Modules can impair Module performance. Solaria recommends installing the Modules with a tilt angle of at least 10 degrees, making it easier for dust to be washed off by rain.

# 5.0 Mechanical Installation

## 5.1 Conventional requirements

Ensure the installation method and supporting system for the Modules is strong enough to withstand all the load conditions. The Installer must provide this guarantee. The installation supporting system must be tested by a third-party organization with the ability to analyze Static Mechanical loads, according to the local national or international standards.

The Modules mounting structure must be made of durable, corrosion-resistant and UV-resistant material.

Modules must be securely attached to the mounting structure.

In regions with heavy snowfall, select the height of the mounting system so that the lowest edge of the Modules is not covered by snow for any length of time. In addition, ensure that the lowest portion of the Modules is placed high enough so that it is not shaded by plants or trees or damaged by flying sand.

When the Modules are supported parallel to the surface of a building wall or roof, a minimum clearance of 10 cm between the Module frame and the surface of the wall or the roof is required to allow air to circulate behind the Modules and to prevent wiring damage.

Do not attempt to drill holes in the glass surface and the modules frames of the Modules as this will void the warranty.

Before installing Modules on a roof, ensure that the roof construction is suitable. In addition, any roof penetration required to mount the Modules must be properly sealed to prevent leaks.

Due to linear thermal expansion of the Modules frames, ensure that the minimum distance between neighbouring frames is 10mm.

The module frames will warp at low temperature.

Avoid the frame receiving the lateral tension and pressure, causing the frame off or crushing the glass.

Always keep the module backsheet free from foreign objects or structural elements, which could come into contact with the module, especially when the module is under mechanical load.

The mounting method must not result in the direct contact of dissimilar metals with the aluminum frame of the Module as it will result in galvanic corrosion. IEC 60950-1 standard recommends metal combinations not exceed an electrochemical potential difference of 0.6 Volts.



Modules can be mounted in landscape or portrait orientation.

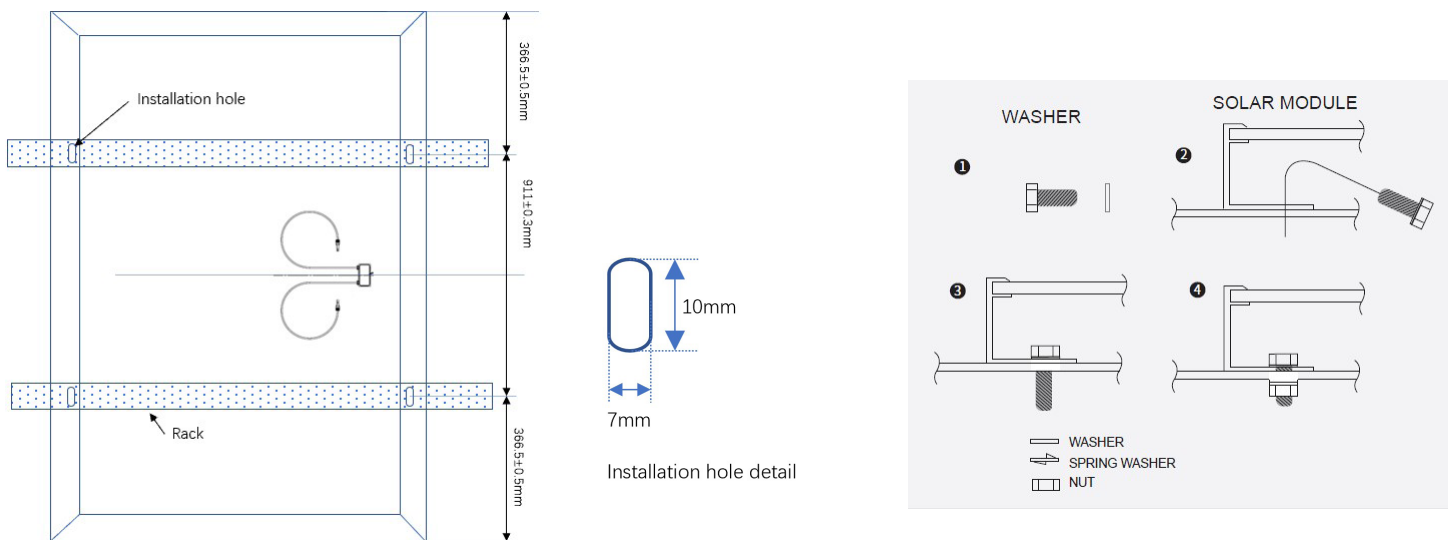
## 5.2 Installation methods

Modules can be installed to the racks by clamps or hooks. Modules must be installed according to the following examples and recommendation. If not mounting the Modules according to these instructions, please consult Solaria in advance for approval, otherwise it may damage the Modules and void the warranty.

### 5.2.1 Modules Installed With Mounting Hole

Modules should be bolted to support structures through mounting holes located in the frame's back flanges. Refer to what is shown in Figure 2 (Mounting Details).

For your reference, please use the components specified below:



**Figure 2 Mounting Details**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bolt<br/>Material: Stainless Steel<br/>Size &amp; Length: M6*16mm</li> <li>2. Washer<br/>Material: Stainless Steel<br/>Size: M6</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Spring Washer<br/>Material: Stainless Steel<br/>Size: M6</li> <li>4. Nut<br/>Material: Stainless Steel<br/>Size: M6</li> </ol> |
|--|--|
5. Front side test load 2400Pa, backside test load 2400Pa, and both safety factor is 1.5.
  6. Recommended torque is between 14N.m to 20N.m.

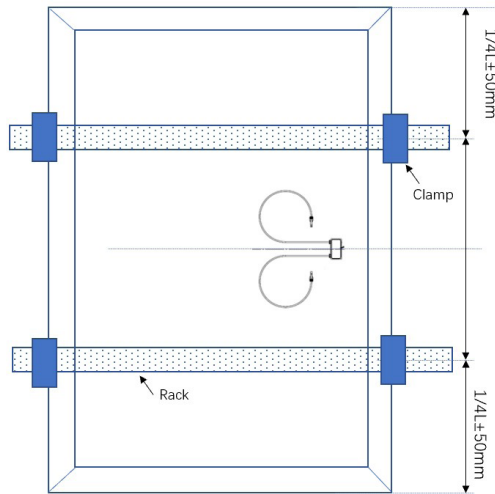
### 5.2.2 Modules Installed With Clamp

Modules can be mounted using specialized clamps as shown in Figure 3.

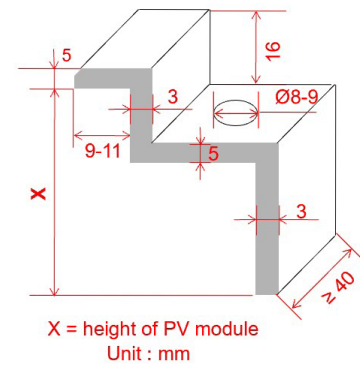
A. When Modules are attached to a supporting structure rail by metal clamps it is recommended to use clamps under the following condition or approved by system installation:

- Width: Clamps shall be no less than 40mm;
- Thickness: No less than 3mm;
- Material: Aluminum Alloy;
- Bolt: M8;

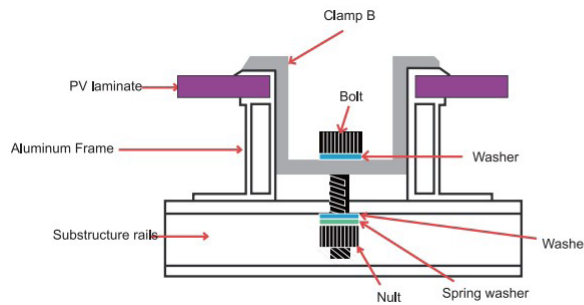
- B. Tighten the screws
- C. The Modules clamps must not contact the front glass or deform the frame in any way, the contact area of the clamp with the front of the frame must be smooth, otherwise may damage the frame or break the modules. Avoid shading effects from the Modules clamps. Drainage holes on the Module frame must not be closed or obscured by the clamps.
- D. Front side test load 2400Pa, backside test load 2400Pa, and both safety factor is 1.5



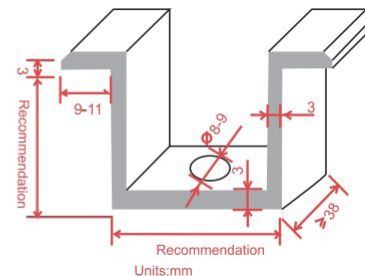
**Figure 3 Mounting Details,  
4 clamps on the long frame side**



**Figure 4 Clamp A (units mm)**



**Figure 5 Clamp B (units mm)**



Note: The module has been qualified following the mechanical load requirements per IEC61215:2016 using 3 cycles with a test load of 2400Pa. An additional test cycle of 5400Pa (Front, 4th cycle) and 3600Pa (Back, 4th cycle) was conducted. This includes a safety factor of 1.5 for a design load of 1600 Pa.

## 6.0 Electrical Installation

### 6.1 Electrical Property

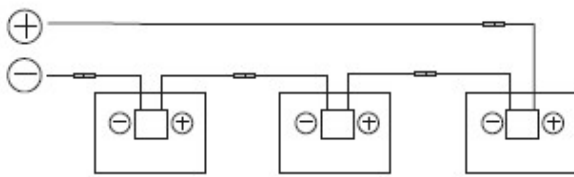
Rated electrical characteristics such as Pmax is within +/- 3 % and Voc within +/-2% and Isc within +/- 4 % of tolerance values at Standard Test Conditions. Standard Test Conditions: 1000W/m<sup>2</sup>Irradiance, 25°C Cell Temperature and 1.5 Air Mass.

Under normal conditions, the photovoltaic Modules may experience conditions that produce more current and/or voltage than reported at Standard Test Conditions. Accordingly, the values of short circuit current, Isc, and open circuit voltage, Voc, marked on Modules should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining component voltage ratings, conductor capacities, fusing sizes, and size of controls connected to the Module output.

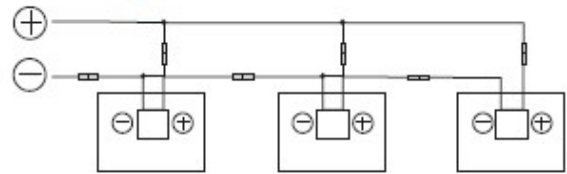
Voltages are additive when Modules are connected directly in series, and Modules currents are additive when Modules are connected directly in parallel, as illustrated in Figure 6.

Modules with different electrical characteristics must not be connected directly in series.

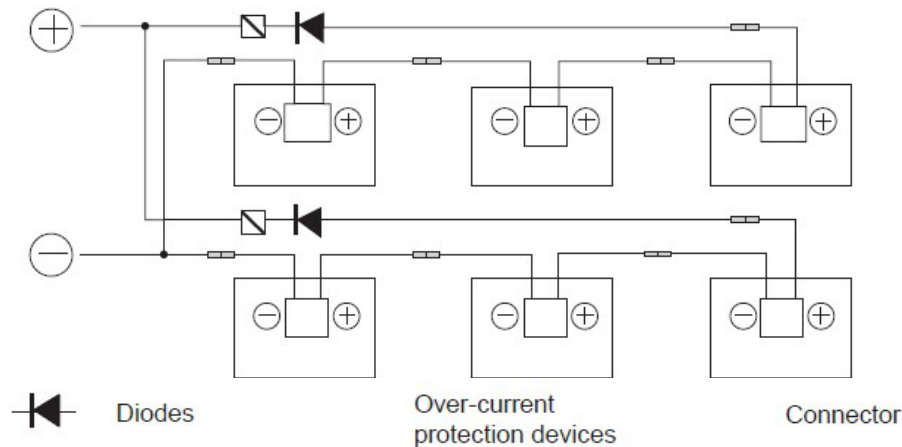
#### Series wiring



#### Parallel wiring



#### Series wiring and Parallel wiring



**Figure 6 Electrical diagrams of series and parallel wiring**

The maximum number of Modules that can be connected in a series string must be calculated in accordance with applicable regulations in such a way that the specified maximum system voltage (The maximum system voltage of Solaria Solar Modules is DC 1000V according to the safety appraisal of the IEC61730) of the Modules and all other electrical DC components will not be exceeded in open-circuit operation at the lowest temperature expected at the PV system location.

Correction factor for the open-circuit voltage can be calculated based on the following formula:  $C_{Voc} = 1 - \beta_{Voc} \times (25 - T)$ . T is the lowest expected ambient temperature at the system location.  $\beta_{Voc} (\%/^{\circ}C)$  is the temperature coefficient of the selected module Voc (refer to corresponding datasheet).

An appropriately rated over-current protection device must be used when the reverse current could exceed the value of the maximum fuse rating of the Modules (20A). An over-current protection device is required for each series string if more than two series strings are connected in parallel, as illustrated in Figure 5.

## 6.2 Cables & Wiring

The Module junction boxes have been designed to be easily interconnected in series for their well-connected cable and the connector with IP67 protection grade. Each Module has two single-conductor wires, one positive and one negative, which are pre-wired inside the junction box. The connectors at the opposite end of these wires allow easy series connection of adjacent Modules by firmly inserting the positive connector of a Module into the negative connector of an adjacent Module until the connector is fully seated.

Use field wiring with suitable cross-sectional areas that are approved for use at the maximum short-circuit current of the Modules. Solaria recommends installers use only sunlight resistant cables qualified for direct current (DC) wiring in PV systems. The minimum wire size should be 4mm<sup>2</sup>(12AWG).

Rating Required Minimum Field Wiring

Testing Standard	Wire Size	Temperature Rating
EN 50618:2014	4mm <sup>2</sup>	-40°C to +90°C

Cables should be fixed to the mounting structure in such a way that mechanical damage of the cable and/or the Modules is avoided. Do not apply stress to the cables. The minimum cables bending radius should be 38.4mm. Any cable damage caused by bending too much or cable management system is not covered under Solaria’s warranty. For fixing, use appropriate means, such as sunlight resistant cable ties and/or wire management clips specifically designed to attach to the Module frame. While the cables are sunlight resistant and waterproof, where possible, avoid direct sunlight exposure and water immersion of the cables.

Cable arrangement must comply with local laws and regulations.

## 6.3 Connectors

Keep connectors dry and clean, and ensure that connector caps are hand tight before connecting the Modules. Do not attempt making an electrical connection with wet, soiled, or otherwise faulty connectors. Avoid sunlight exposure and water immersion of the connectors. Avoid connectors resting on the ground or roof surface.

Faulty connections can result in arcs and electrical shock. Check that all electrical connections are securely fastened. Make sure that all locking connectors are fully engaged and locked. Connector interconnect must reach the corresponding IP protection level, so as to achieve the electrical security. It is not recommended to interconnect different types of connectors.

Testing Standard	Manufacture	Type	Rating	Temperature Rating
IEC 61852:2014	Stäubli Electrical Connectors AG <a href="https://ec.staubli.com/">https://ec.staubli.com/</a>	PV-KST4-EV02/6II-UR PV-KBT4-EV02/6II-UR	1500VDC; 45A (1x4mm <sup>2</sup> cable)	-40°C to +85°C <sub>v</sub>

## 6.4 Bypass Diodes

Do not contact organic solvents and other corrosive materials in connector connection and the use environment, such as alcohol, gasoline, pesticides, herbicides, etc.

The junction boxes used with Solaria Solar Modules contain bypass diodes wired in parallel with the PV cell strings. In the case of partial shading, the diodes bypass the current generated by the non-shaded cells, thereby limiting Modules heating and performance losses. Bypass diodes are not over-current protection devices.

In the event of a known or suspected diode failure, installers or maintenance providers should contact Solaria. Never attempt to open the junction box by yourself.

Please pay attention to guard against inductive lightning, backflow and wrong connection.

## 7.0 Grounding

Solaria Solar Modules use an anodized aluminum frame to resist corrosion. The Module frames should be connected to the equipment grounding conductor to prevent electrical shock due to lightning.

The grounding device should fully contact with the inside of the aluminum alloy, and penetrate the surface of the frame oxidation film.

Please don't drill any additional grounding hole on the frame of the Modules, otherwise it will expressly void the Solaria warranty.

For optimal performance, Solaria Solar Modules should only be used in configurations where the DC cathode (-) of the Modules array is connected to ground. Failure to comply with this requirement will reduce the performance of the system.

The grounding method should not result in the direct contact of dissimilar metals with the aluminum frame of the Modules that will result in galvanic corrosion. IEC 60950-1 standard recommends metal combinations not exceed an electrochemical potential difference of 0.6 Volts.

The frame rails have pre-drilled holes marked with a grounding sign. These holes should be used for grounding purposes and should not be used for mounting the Modules.

The following grounding methods are available.

### 7.1 Grounding By Using Grounding Bolt

There are two grounding holes with 4.5 mm diameter on each of the long edges of the back frame of the Modules.

The grounding between Modules must be approved by a qualified electrician. The grounding device should be produced by a qualified electrical manufacturer. The recommended torque value is 2.3 N.m. A 12 AWG copper wire can be used as the equipment grounding conductor in conjunction with the grounding bolt. The copper wire should not be compressed during the installation.

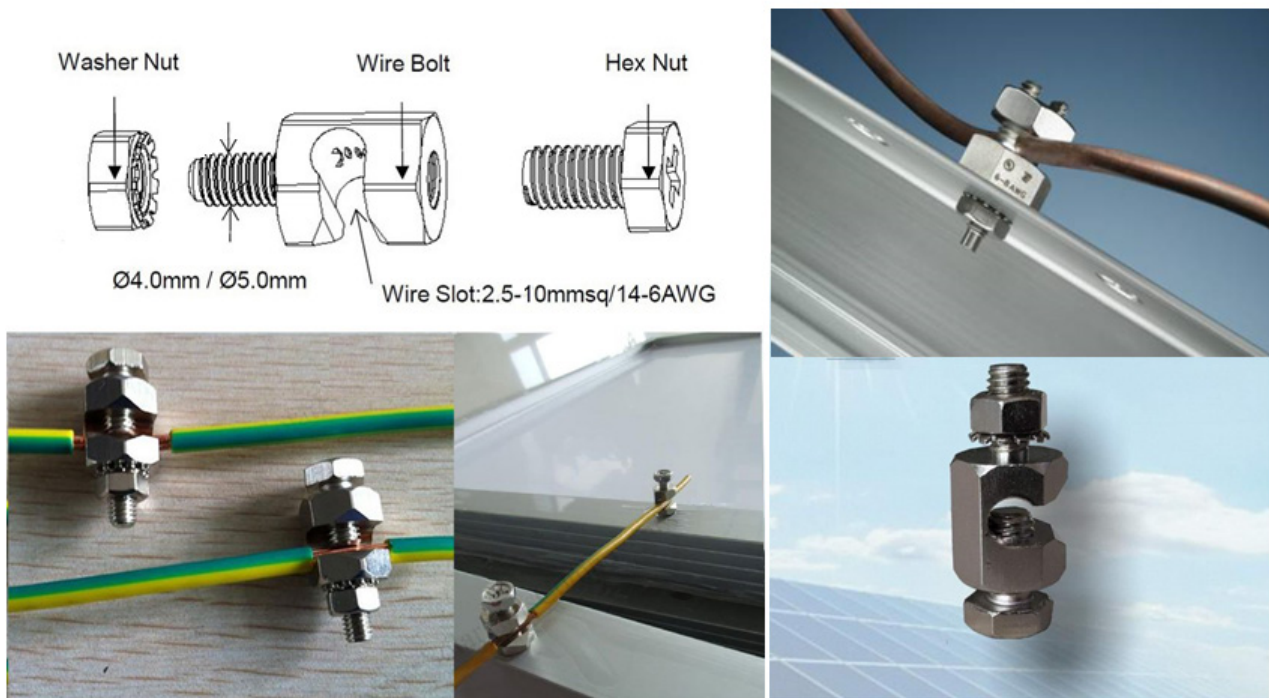


Figure 7 Installation Methods

## 7.2 Grounding By Using Unused Mounting Hole

The existing mounting holes which have not been used can be used for grounding.

- A. Direct the grounding clamp to the mounting holes in the frame. Thread the grounding clamp and the frame with grounding bolt.
- B. Put the toothed gasket into the other side, then tighten and lock the nut. The recommended torque of locking the nut is 2.0 N·M-2.2 N·M.
- C. Thread the grounding clamp with grounding wire. The material and size of grounding wire should meet the relevant requirements of the national, regional and local code, law and standard.
- D. Finish the mounting with tightening the binding bolt of grounding wire

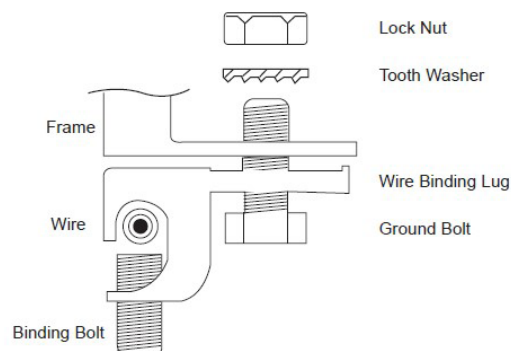


Figure 8 Installation Methods

### 7.3 Additional Third-Party Grounding Devices

Solaria Solar Modules can be grounded using third party grounding devices so long as they are certified for grounding modules and the devices are installed according to the manufacturer's specified instructions.

## 8.0 Operation & Maintenance

It is required to perform regular inspection and maintenance of the Modules, especially within warranty scope.

### 8.1 Cleaning

The dust accumulated on the front transparent substrate may reduce the power output, and may even cause regional hot-spot effect. Industrial effluents or bird droppings may be a serious case, and the extent of the severity depends on the transparency of the foreign objects. It's usually not dangerous for the accumulated dust to reduce the sunshine, because the light intensity is still homogeneous and the power reduction usually is not obvious.

When Modules are operational, there may exist environmental factors that cast shade, dust, plants and so on, that may distinctly reduce the power output. Solaria advises that there should be no obstructed object over the Module's surface at any time.

The cleaning frequency depends on the frequency of debris or dust accumulation . In many instances the front substrate is cleaned with the rain, and can decrease the cleaning frequency required. It is recommended to wipe the glass surface with wet sponge or soft cloth. Please do not clean the glass with cleaning agent which contains acid or alkali.

### 8.2 The Visual Inspection Of The Modules

Inspect the Modules visually to find if there are appearance defect, the following three types need more attention especially:

- A. Whether the glass is broken;
- B. If there is evidence of burning vestige on the backsheet

### 8.3 The Inspection Of The Connector & The Cable

It is recommended to implement the following preventive maintenance every 6 months:

- A. Check the encapsulation of the connector with the cable.
- B. Check the sealing gel of the junction box to ensure it is not cracked or damaged.



## Product Supplement

Please refer to the module datasheet for electrical specifications or additional information. The datasheet is available at [www.solaria.com](http://www.solaria.com).

### A. Performance at STC

Module type	Pmp (W)	Voc (V)	Vmp (V)	Isc (A)	Imp (A)
PowerXT-395R-PM	395	51.45	42.78	9.95	9.23
PowerXT-400R-PM	400	51.68	43.08	9.97	9.28
PowerXT-405R-PM	405	51.91	43.51	9.98	9.32
PowerXT-410R-PM	410	52.04	43.63	10.00	9.41
PowerXT-415R-PM	415	52.14	43.93	10.10	9.45

Remark:

1. Maximum overcurrent protection rating(A): 20
2. Maximum system voltage (V DC):1000



B. Bypass Diode For Junction Box

## THY2550

**Low VF Schottky Barrier Rectifier**

<b>VOLTAGE</b>	50 Volts	<b>CURRENT</b>	25 Amperes	<b>TO-263 / D<sup>2</sup>PAK</b>	Unit: inch (mm)
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**FEATURES**

- . Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratory Flammability Classification 94V-O Flame Retardant Epoxy Molding Compound
- . Exceeds environmental tandards of MIL-S-19500/228
- . Low power loss,high efficiency
- . Low forward voltage,high current capability
- . High surge capacity
- . For use in low voltage,high frequency inverters free wheeling,and polarity protection applications
- . Pb free product:99% Sn above can meet RoHS environment subatance directive request

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**MECHANICAL DATA**

- . Case:TO-263/D2PAK Molded plastic
- . Terminals:Solder plated,solderable per MIL-STD-750,Method 2026
- . Polarity:As marked.
- . Standard packaging:Any
- . Weight:0.06 ounces,2.24grams.

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**MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

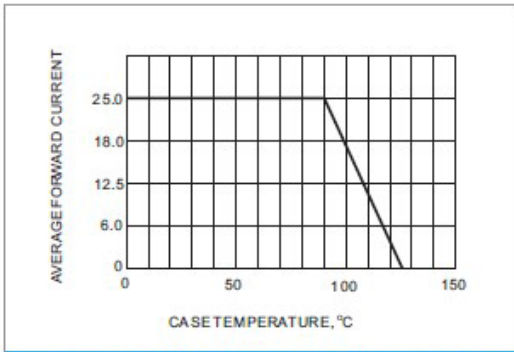
- . Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.Single phase,half wave,60HZ,resistive or inductive load
- For capacitive load,derate current by 20%

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	THY2550	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage	$V_{RRM}$	50	V
Maximum RMS Voltage	$V_{RMS}$	36	V
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage	$V_{DC}$	50	V
Maximum Average Forward Current (see Fig.1)	$I_{F(AV)}$	25	A
Peak Forward Surge Current :8.3mS single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load(JEDEC method)	$I_{FSM}$	200	A
Maximum Forward Voltage at 12.5A,per leg	$V_F$	0.6	V
Maximum DC Revers Current $T_j=25^\circ C$ at Rated DC blocking voltage $T_j=100^\circ C$	$I_R$	0.5 20	mA
Typical Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JC}$	2	$^\circ C/W$
Operating Junction Temperature Range	$T_j$	-50 TO +200	$^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-40 TO +150	$^\circ C$

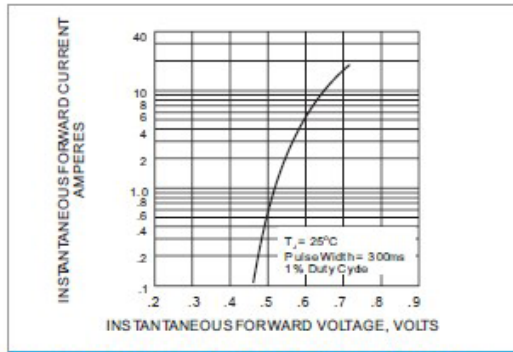
**NOTES:**

Both Bonding and Chip structure are available.

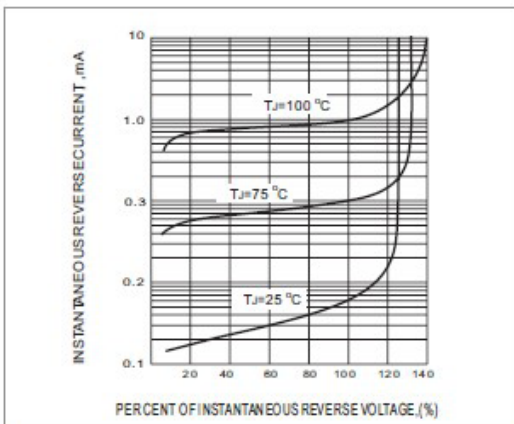
**RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**



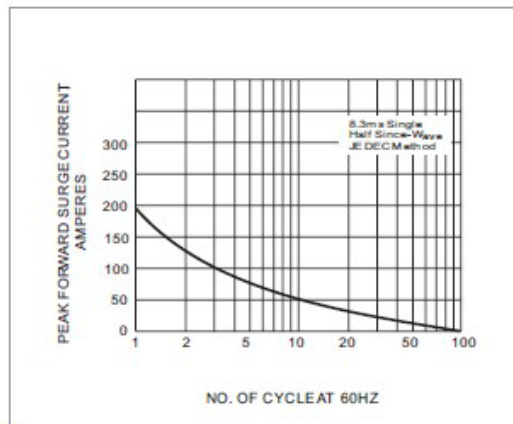
**Fig.1- FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE**



**Fig. 2- TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS**



**Fig.3- TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTIC**



**Fig.4- MAXIMUM NON - REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT**



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