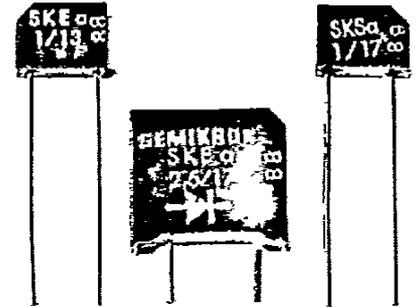


V <sub>(BR)</sub> min.  V	IFRMS (maximum values for continuous operation)								
	2,5 A			3 A			5 A		
	IFAV (sin. 180; T <sub>amb</sub> = 45 °C)								
	1,2 A			1,3 A			2,5 A		
	Types	C <sub>max.</sub> μF	R <sub>min.</sub> Ω	Types	C <sub>max.</sub> μF	R <sub>min.</sub> Ω	Types	C <sub>max.</sub> μF	R <sub>min.</sub> Ω
1300	SKEa 1/13	400	6	SKSa 1/13	800	3	SKEa 2,5/13	1600	2
1700	SKEa 1/17	200	10	SKSa 1/17	400	6	SKEa 2,5/17	800	4

Symbol	Conditions	SKEa 1	SKSa 1	SKEa 2,5
IFAV	sin. 180; T <sub>amb</sub> = 45 °C	1,2 A	1,3 A	2,5 A
IFCL	T <sub>amb</sub> = 45 °C	1,0 A	1,1 A	2,0 A
IFSM	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; 10 ms	60 A	175 A	190 A
I <sup>2</sup> t	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C	50 A	150 A	160 A
	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C	18 A <sup>2</sup> s	100 A <sup>2</sup> s	180 A <sup>2</sup> s
Q <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C;	10 μC	15 μC	15 μC
	-di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 10 A/μs; typ.			
I <sub>R</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; V <sub>R</sub> < V <sub>(BR)</sub>	4 μA	4 μA	4 μA
P <sub>RSM</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C; V <sub>R</sub> < V <sub>(BR)</sub>	0,6 mA	0,6 mA	0,6 mA
	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C; t = 10 μs	1000 W	2000 W	3000 W
V <sub>F</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>F</sub> = 10 A; max.	1,6 V	1,3 V	1,2 V
V <sub>(TO)</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C	0,85 V	0,85 V	0,85 V
r <sub>T</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C	90 mΩ	50 mΩ	30 mΩ
R <sub>thja</sub>		80 °C/W	80 °C/W	40 °C/W
T <sub>vj</sub>			-40 ... +150 °C	
T <sub>stg</sub>			-55 ... +150 °C	
a		5·9,81 m/s <sup>2</sup>		
w	approx.	1 g	1 g	2 g
RC	P <sub>R</sub> = 1 W	0,01 μF+ 500 Ω	0,01 μF+ 500 Ω	0,02 μF+ 500 Ω
R <sub>p</sub>	P <sub>R</sub> = 2 W	270 kΩ	270 kΩ	270 kΩ
Case		E 3	E 3	E 4

## Avalanche Rectifier Diodes

**SKEa 1**  
**SKSa 1**  
**SKEa 2,5**



### Features

- Avalanche type reverse characteristics
- Minimum avalanche breakthrough voltages 1300 V and 1700 V
- Transient voltage proof within specified limits
- Radial leads with 7,5 and 10 mm pitch
- Polarity indicated by oblique edge

### Typical Applications

- DC supply for magnets or solenoids (brakes, valves, etc.)
- Series connections for high voltage applications (dust precipitators)

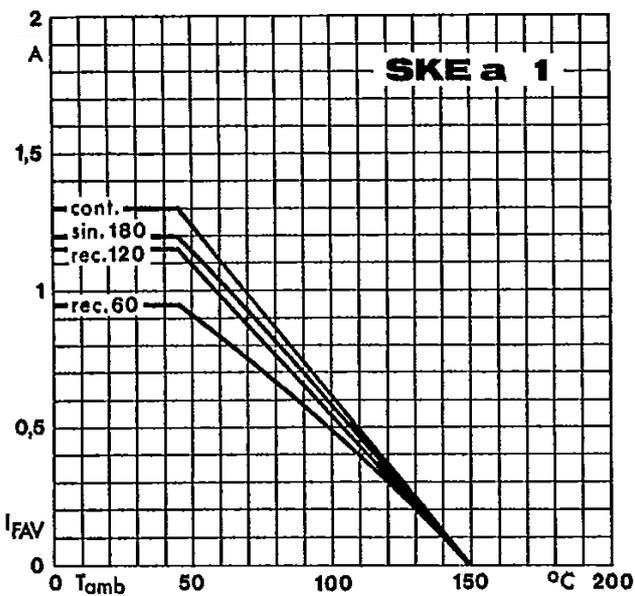


Fig. 4 a Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

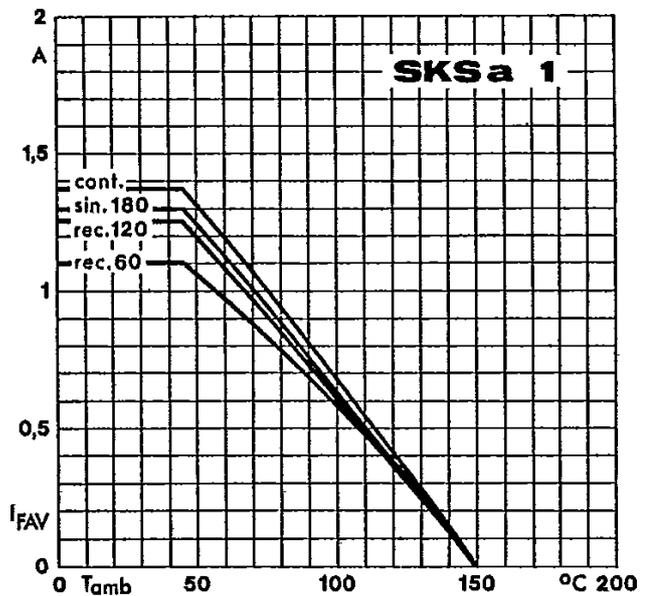


Fig. 4 b Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

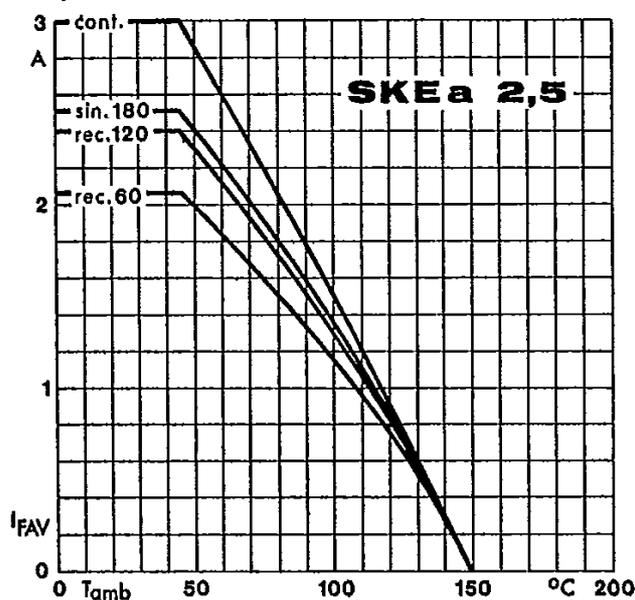


Fig. 4 c Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

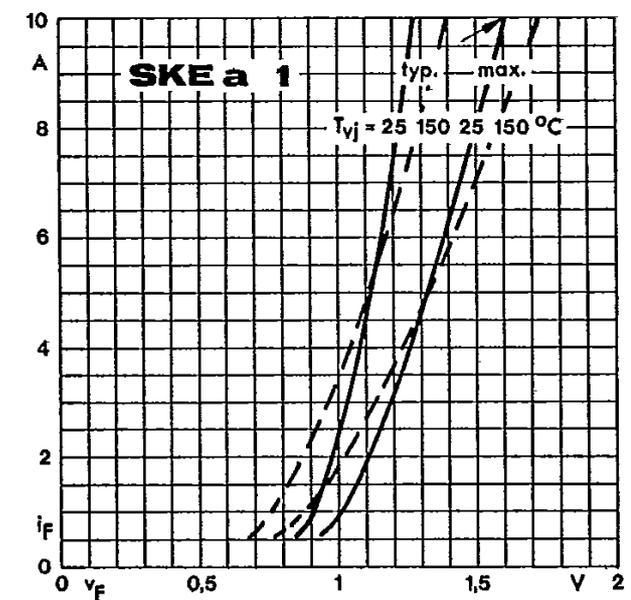


Fig. 6 a Forward characteristics

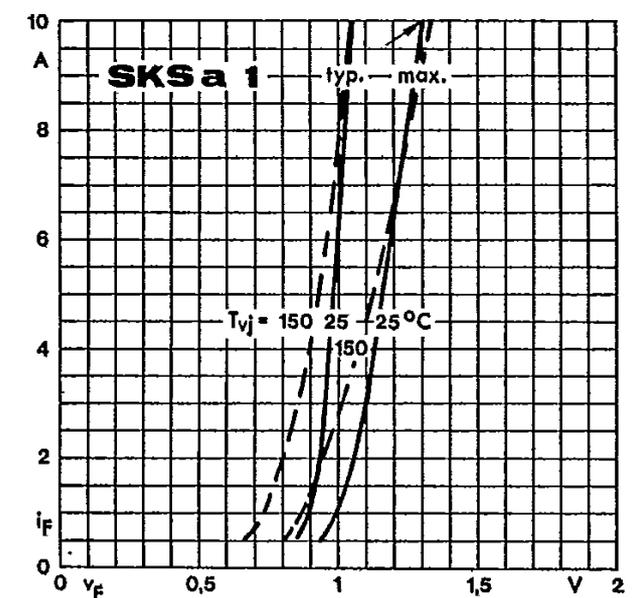


Fig. 6 b Forward characteristics

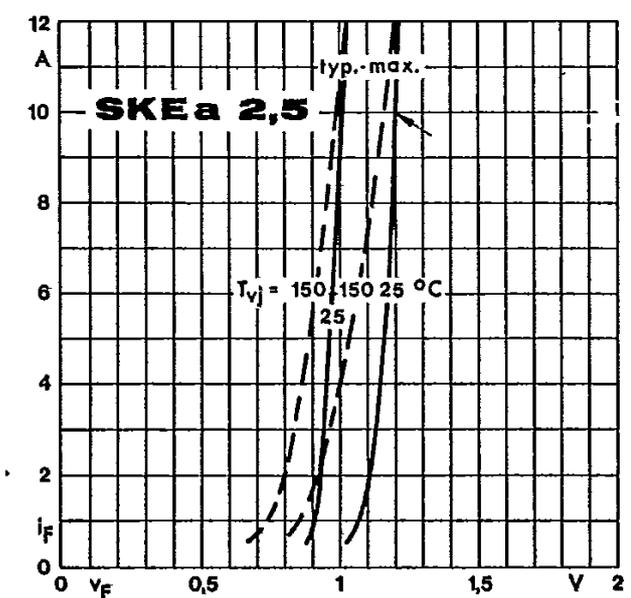


Fig. 6 c Forward characteristics

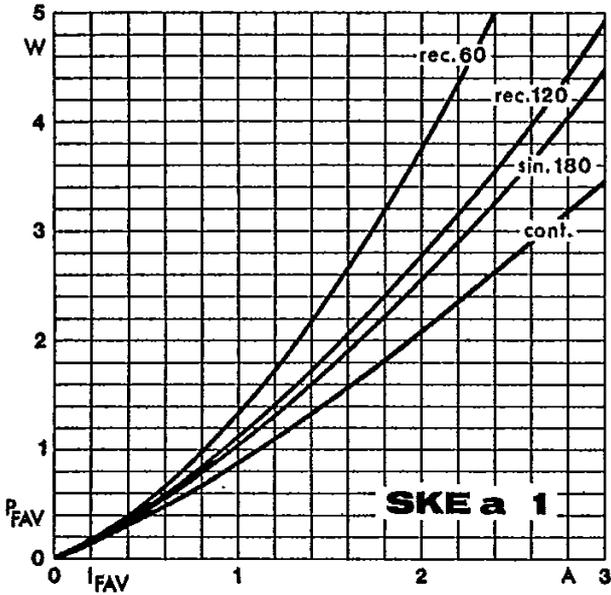


Fig. 8 a Power dissipation vs. forward current

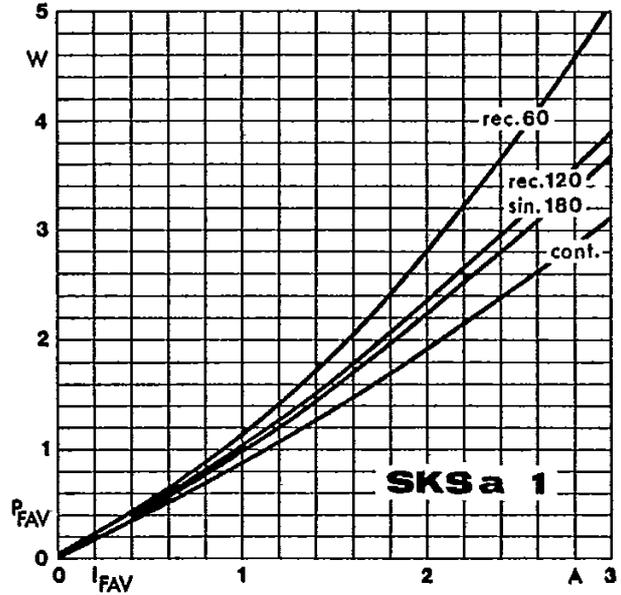


Fig. 8 b Power dissipation vs. forward current

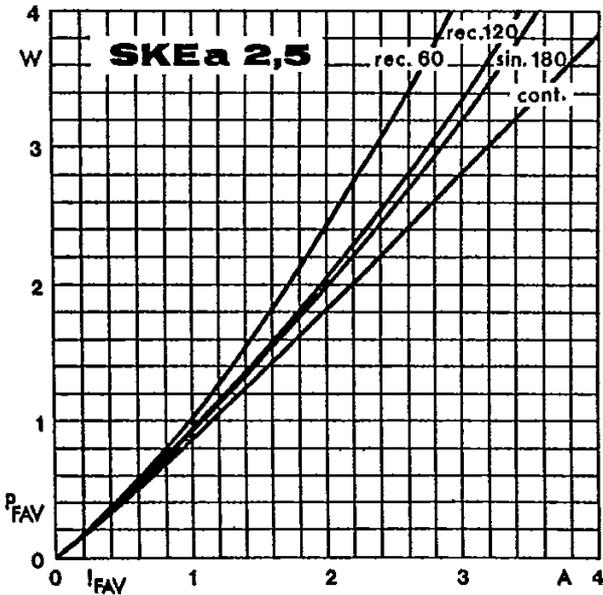


Fig. 8 c Power dissipation vs. forward current

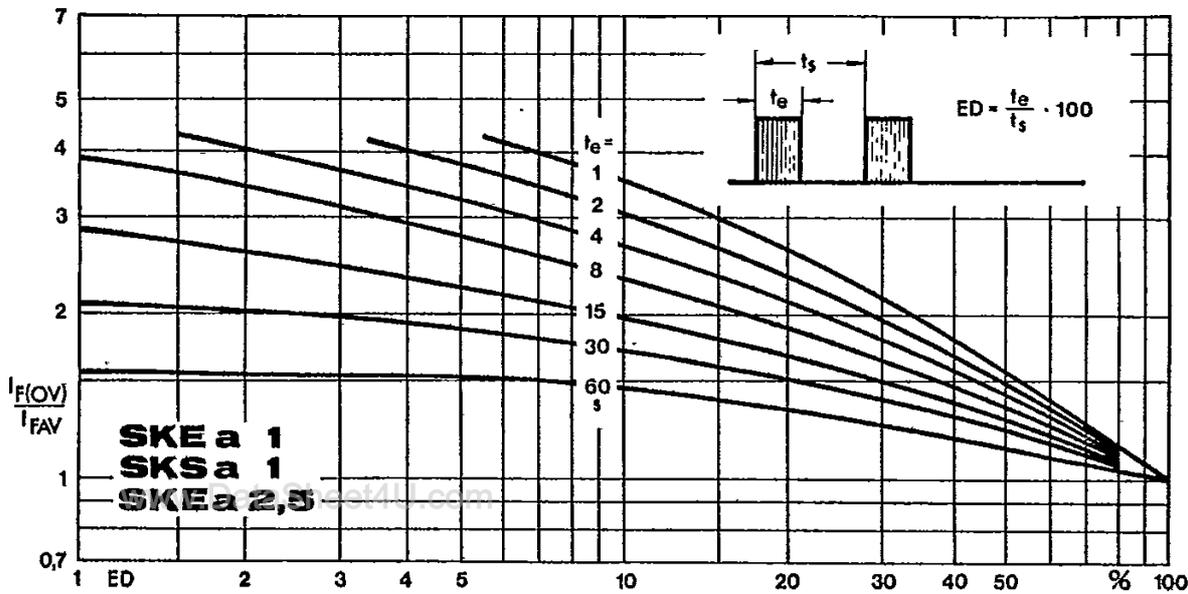


Fig. 9 Rated overload current vs. duty cycle

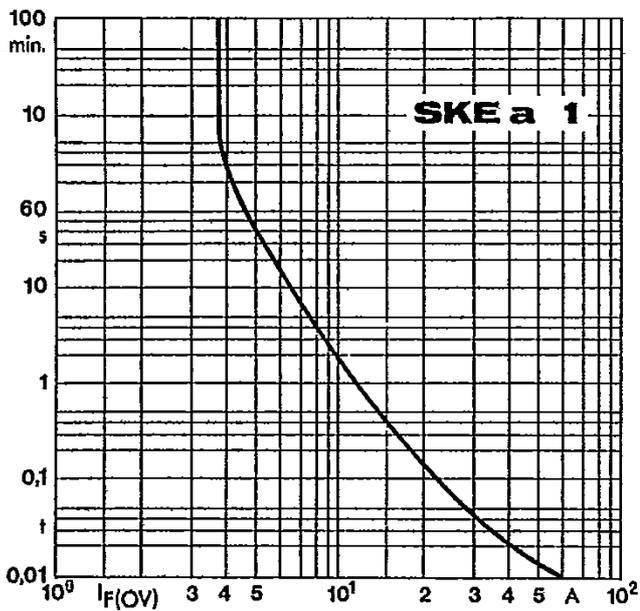


Fig. 10 a Rated overload current vs. time

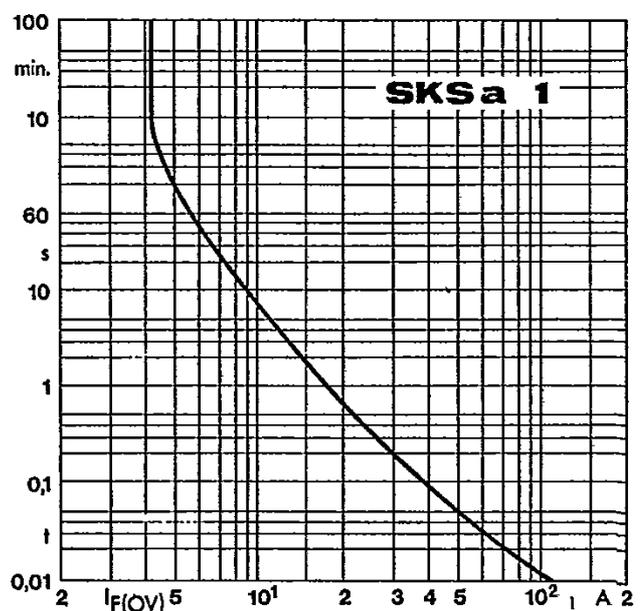


Fig. 10 b Rated overload current vs. time

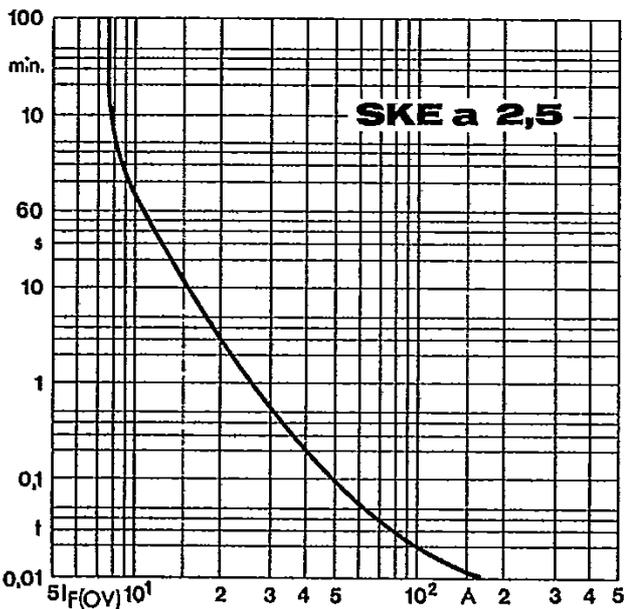


Fig. 10 c Rated overload current vs. time

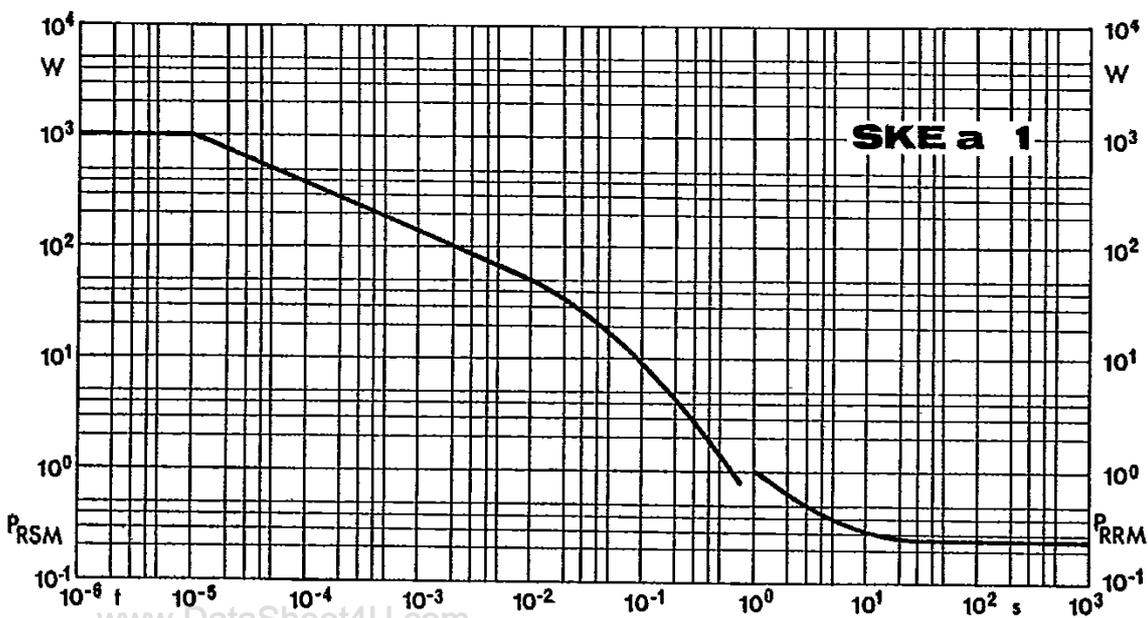


Fig. 11 a Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

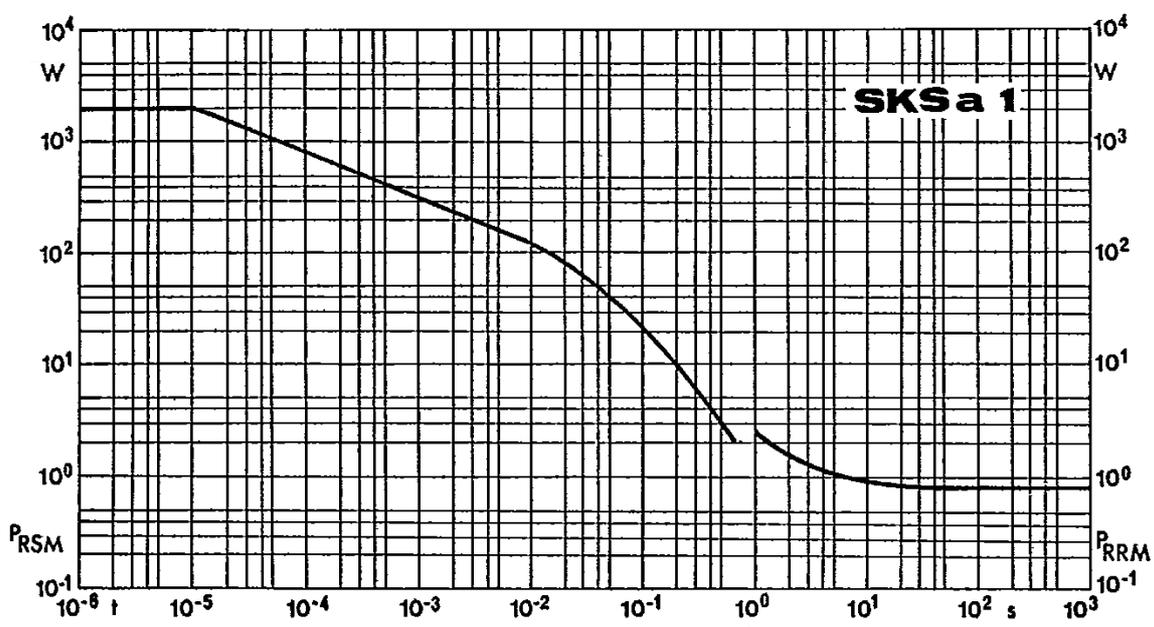


Fig. 11 b Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

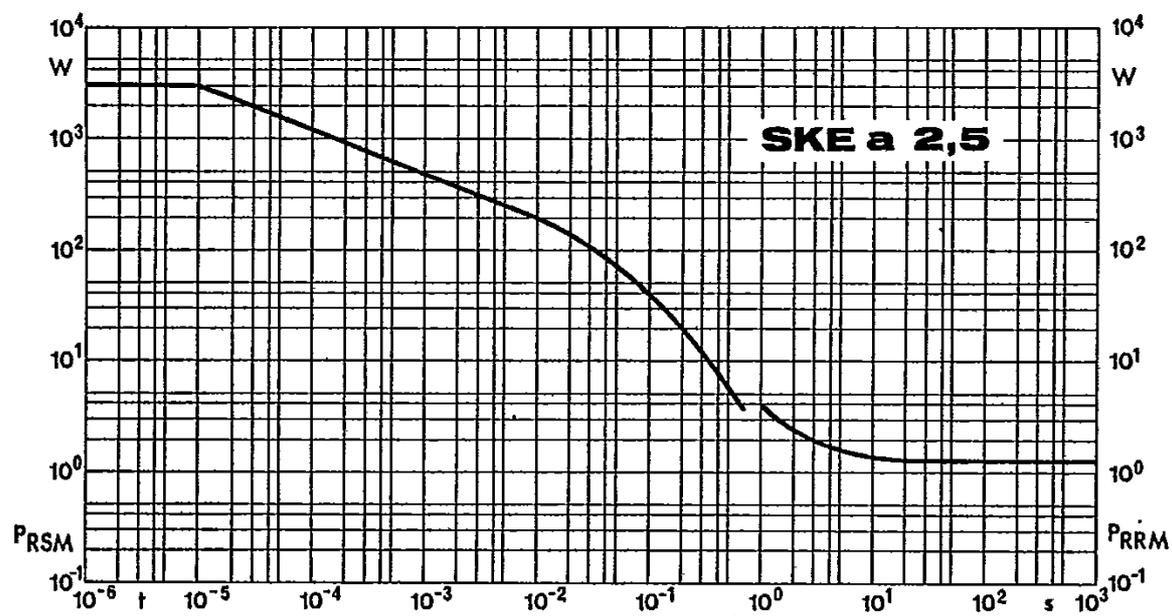


Fig. 11 c Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

