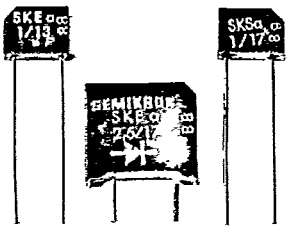
$V_{(BR)min.}$	I_{FRMS} (maximum values for continuous operation)								
	2,5 A			3 A			5 A		
	I_{FAV} (sin. 180; T_{amb} = 45 °C)								
	1,2 A			1,3 A			2,5 A		
	Types	$C_{max.}$	$R_{min.}$	**Types**	$C_{max.}$	$R_{min.}$	**Types**	$C_{max.}$	$R_{min.}$
V		µF	Ω		µF	Ω		µF	Ω
1300	**SKEa 1/13**	400	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
I_{FAV}	sin. 180;			
	T_{amb} = 45 °C	1,2 A	1,3 A	2,5 A
I_{FCL}	T_{amb} = 45 °C	1,0 A	1,1 A	2,0 A
I_{FSM}	T_{vj} = 25 °C; 10 ms	60 A	175 A	190 A
	T_{vj} = 150 °C	50 A	150 A	160 A
i^2t	T_{vj} = 25 °C	18 A^2s	100 A^2s	180 A^2s
	T_{vj} = 150 °C	12,5 A^2s	70 A^2s	130 A^2s
Q_{rr}	T_{vj} = 150 °C;			
	$-\frac{di_F}{dt}$ = 10 $\frac{A}{\mu s}$; typ.	10 µC	15 µC	15 µC
I_R	T_{vj} = 25 °C;			
	$V_R < V_{(BR)}$	4 µA	4 µA	4 µA
	T_{vj} = 150 °C;			
	$V_R < V_{(BR)}$	0,6 mA	0,6 mA	0,6 mA
P_{RSM}	T_{vj} = 150 °C;			
	t = 10 µs	1000 W	2000 W	3000 W
V_F	T_{vj} = 25 °C;			
	I_F = 10 A; max.	1,6 V	1,3 V	1,2 V
$V_{(TO)}$	T_{vj} = 150 °C	0,85 V	0,85 V	0,85 V
r_T	T_{vj} = 150 °C	90 mΩ	50 mΩ	30 mΩ
R_{thja}		80 °C/W	80 °C/W	40 °C/W
T_{vj}			−40 ... +150 °C	
T_{stg}			−55 ... +150 °C	
a			5 · 9,81 m/s^2	
w	approx.	1 g	1 g	2 g
RC	P_R = 1 W	0,01 µF + 500 Ω	0,01 µF + 500 Ω	0,02 µF + 500 Ω
R_p	P_R = 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)

1) The production of these types will be discontinued by the end of 1990. For new designs please use our new axial lead diodes SKa 1 and SKa 3.

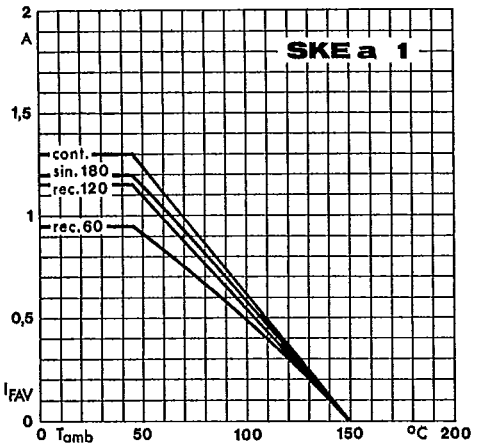


Fig. 4 a Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

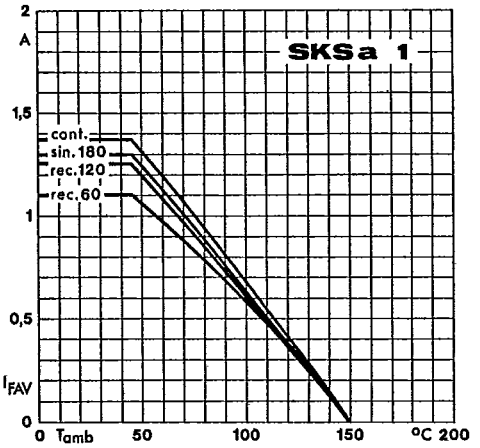


Fig. 4 b Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

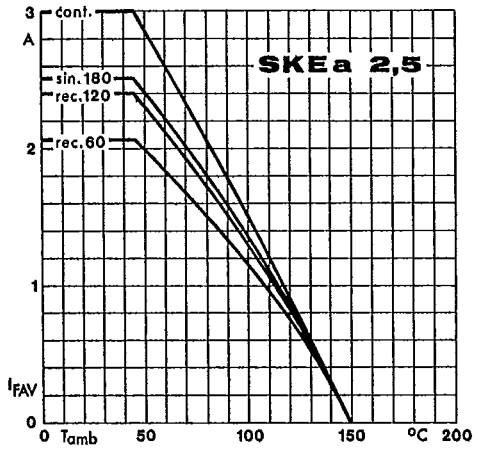


Fig. 4 c Rated forward current vs. ambient temperature

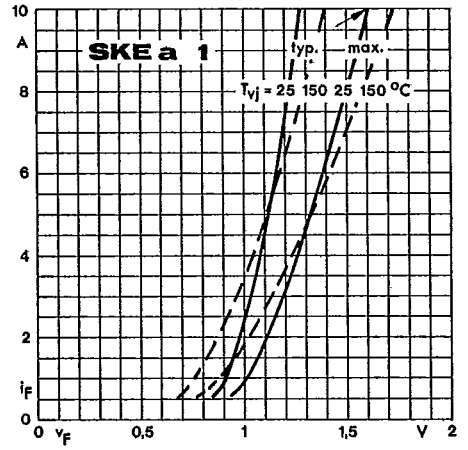


Fig. 6 a Forward characteristics

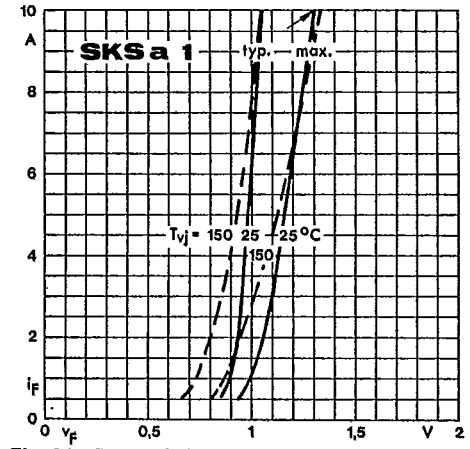


Fig. 6 b Forward characteristics

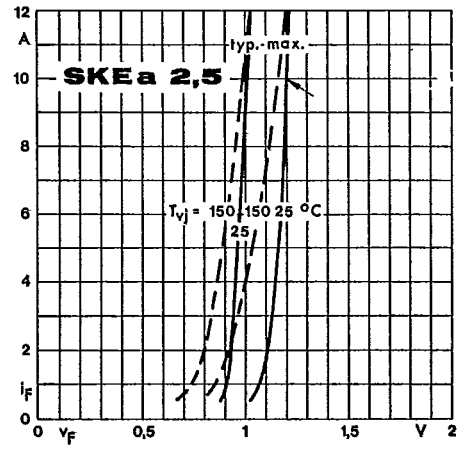


Fig. 6 c Forward characteristics

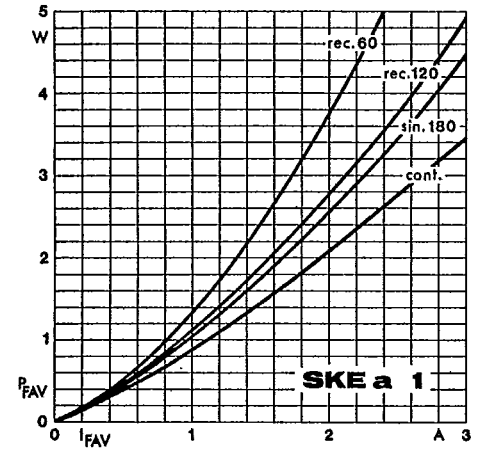


Fig. 8 a Power dissipation vs. forward current

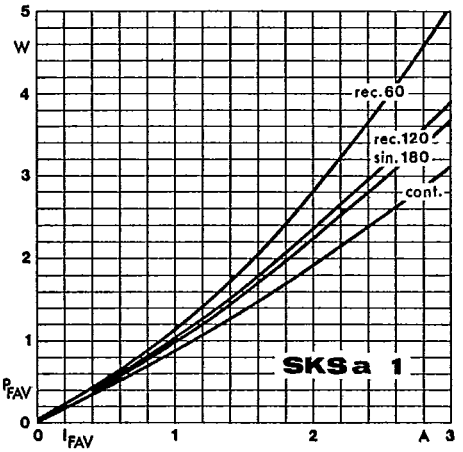


Fig. 8 b Power dissipation vs. forward current

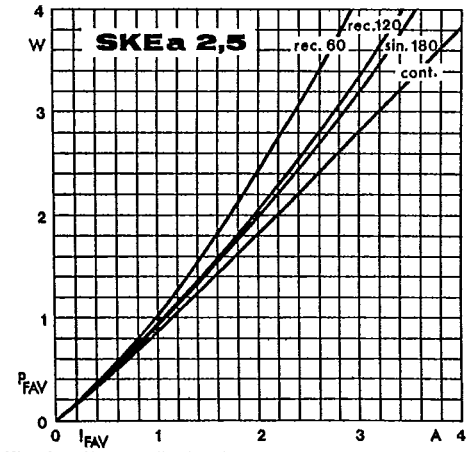


Fig. 8 c Power dissipation vs. forward current

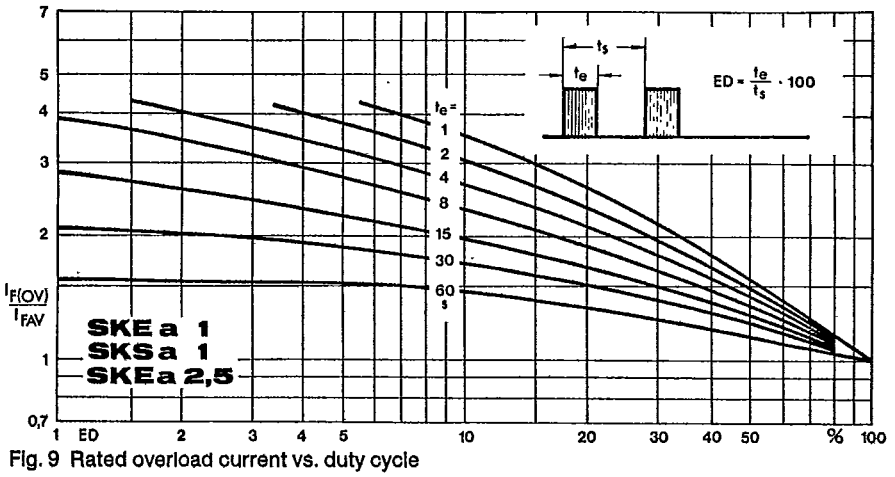


Fig. 9 Rated overload current vs. duty cycle

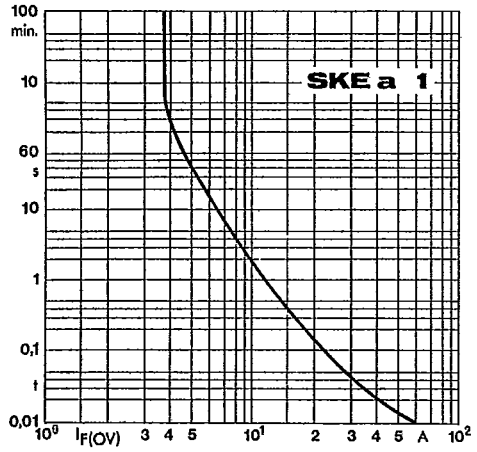


Fig. 10 a Rated overload current vs. time

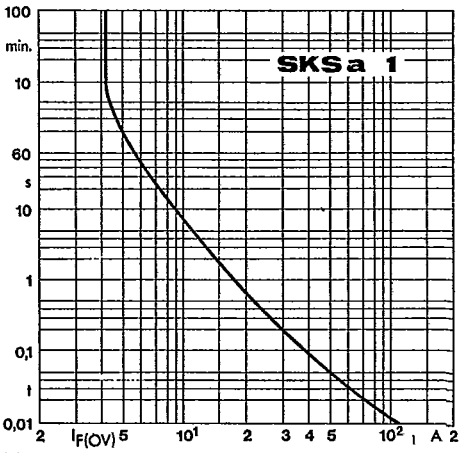


Fig. 10 b Rated overload current vs. time

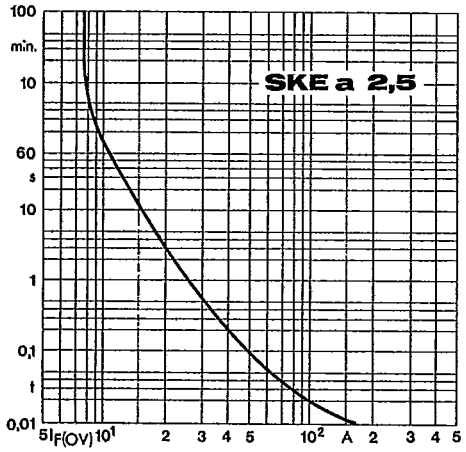


Fig. 10 c Rated overload current vs. time

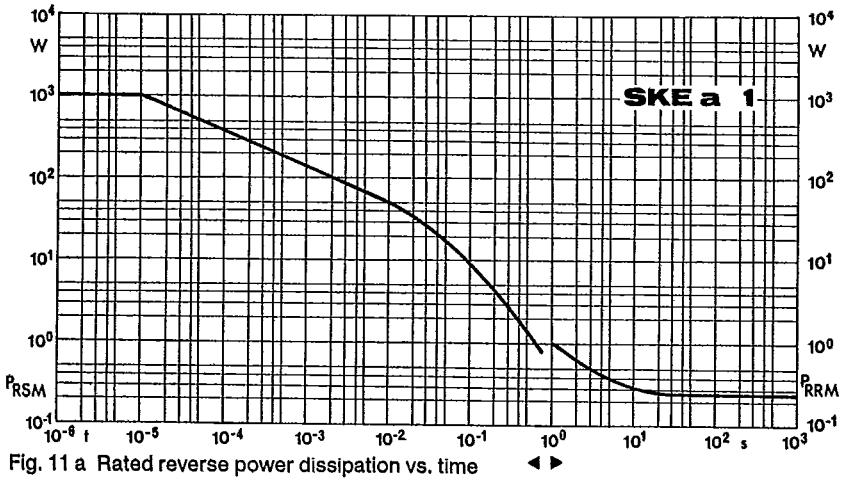


Fig. 11 a Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

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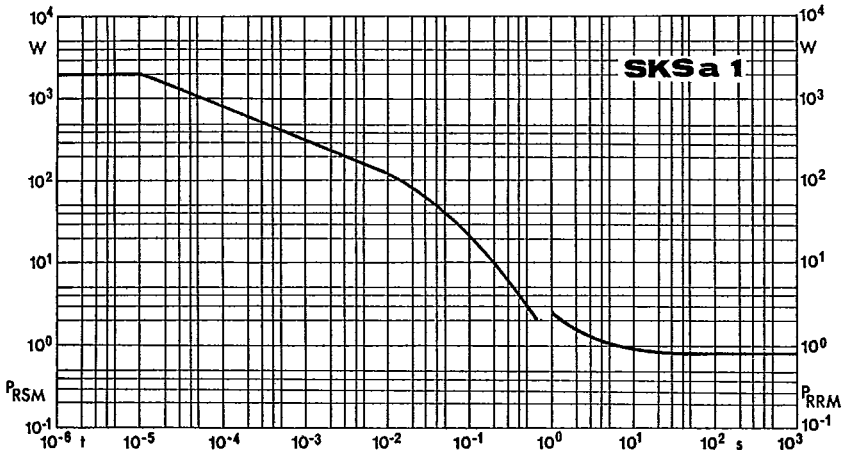


Fig. 11 b Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

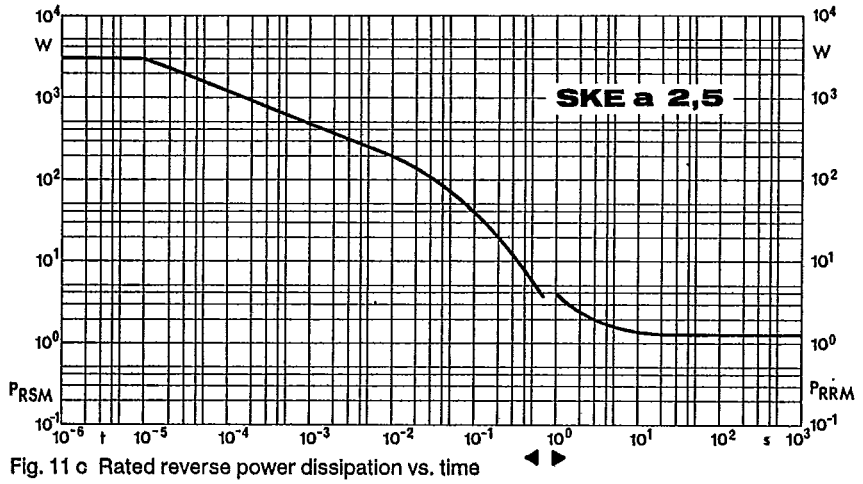
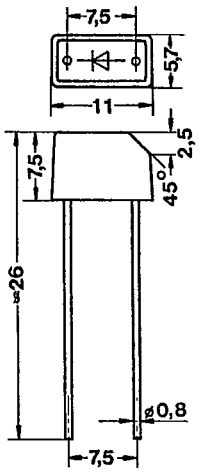


Fig. 11 c Rated reverse power dissipation vs. time

SKEa 1
SKSa 1
Case E 3
DIN 41898: 80 A 2



SKEa 2,5
Case E 4
DIN 41898: 80 B 2