

$V_{RSM}$	I <sub>FRMS</sub> (maximum values for continuous operation)		
$V_{RRM}$	3 A	3 A	3 A
	I <sub>FAV</sub> (sin. 180; T <sub>ref</sub> = 120 °C, L = 10 mm; f ≤ 1 kHz)		
V	1,1 A	1,1 A	1,1 A
100	<b>SK 09 F 01</b>	<b>SK 09 H 01</b>	–
200	<b>SK 09 F 02</b>	<b>SK 09 H 02</b>	<b>SK 09 L 02</b>
400	<b>SK 09 F 04</b>	<b>SK 09 H 04</b>	<b>SK 09 L 04</b>
600	<b>SK 09 F 06</b>	<b>SK 09 H 06</b>	<b>SK 09 L 06</b>
800	–	<b>SK 09 H 08</b>	<b>SK 09 L 08</b>
1000	–	<b>SK 09 H 10 *</b>	<b>SK 09 L 10</b>

## Fast Recovery Rectifier Diodes

**SK 09 F**  
**SK 09 H**  
**SK 09 L**



Symbol	Conditions	SK 09 F	SK 09 H	SK 09 L	Units
I <sub>FAV</sub>	T <sub>ref</sub> = 100 °C; L = 10 mm; sin./rec. 180	1,24 <sup>1)</sup>	1,24 <sup>2)</sup>	1,24 <sup>3)</sup>	A
	T <sub>amb</sub> = 45 °C; sin./rec. 180; R <sub>thja</sub> = 80 °C/W	0,9 <sup>1)</sup>	0,9 <sup>2)</sup>	0,9 <sup>3)</sup>	A
I <sub>FSM</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; t = 10 ms		40		A
	T <sub>vj</sub> = 175 °C; t = 10 ms t = 8,3 ms		30 35		A A
i <sup>2</sup> t	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; 8,3 ... 10 ms		8		A <sup>2</sup> s
	T <sub>vj</sub> = 175 °C; 8,3 ... 10 ms		4,5		A <sup>2</sup> s
Q <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C; I <sub>FM</sub> = 5 A; – di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 100 A/μs; V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V; max.	0,8	1,3	2,2	μC
I <sub>RM</sub>		10	13	16	A
t <sub>rr</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>FM</sub> = 0,5 A; I <sub>RM</sub> = 1 A; i <sub>rr</sub> = 0,25 A; max.	80	150	300	ns
t <sub>fr</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>FM</sub> = 2 A; di <sub>F</sub> /dt = 100 A / μs; typ.	100	500	500	ns
I <sub>R</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub> ; max.		5		μA
	T <sub>vj</sub> = 150 °C; V <sub>R</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub> ; typ.		400		μA
V <sub>F</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>F</sub> = 1 A; max.		1,5		V
V <sub>(TO)</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 175 °C		0,95		V
r <sub>T</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 175 °C		200		mΩ
R <sub>thjr</sub>	L = 10 mm		30		°C/W
R <sub>thja</sub>	p.c.b. 50 x 50 mm		80		°C
T <sub>vj</sub>			– 40 ... + 175		°C
T <sub>stg</sub>			– 55 ... + 175		°C
T <sub>solder</sub>	max. 10 s, L = 9 mm		280		°C
a			5 · 9,81		m/s <sup>2</sup>
w	approx.		0,4		g
Case	→ page B 9 – 18		E 32		

### Features

- Axial lead diodes, taped
- Glass passivated silicon chip
- Void-free moulded plastic acc. to Underwriters Laboratory (UL) flammability classification 94 V-0
- Polarity: Band denotes cathode terminal
- Peak inverse voltage up to 1000 V
- High surge current of 40 A
- Available with formed leads on request

### Typical Applications

- Switched mode power supplies
- TV sets
- Inverters
- Ultrasonic generators
- For printed circuit board mounting

<sup>1)</sup> f ≤ 50 kHz

<sup>2)</sup> f ≤ 30 kHz

<sup>3)</sup> f ≤ 15 kHz

\* Available in limited quantities

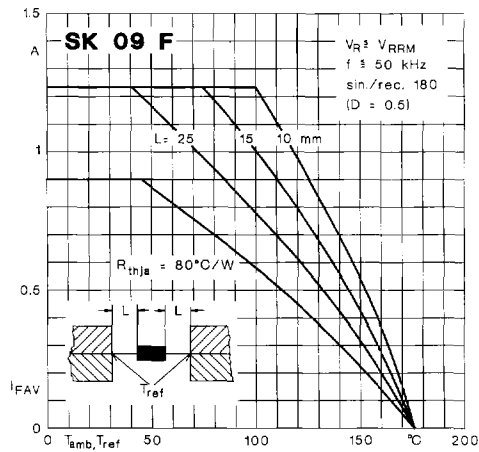


Fig. 12 a Rated forward current vs. temperature

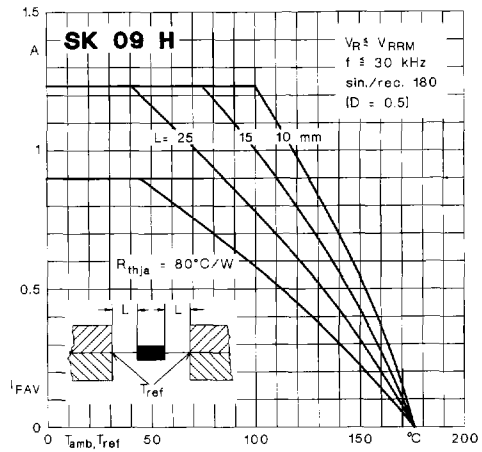


Fig. 12 b Rated forward current vs. temperature

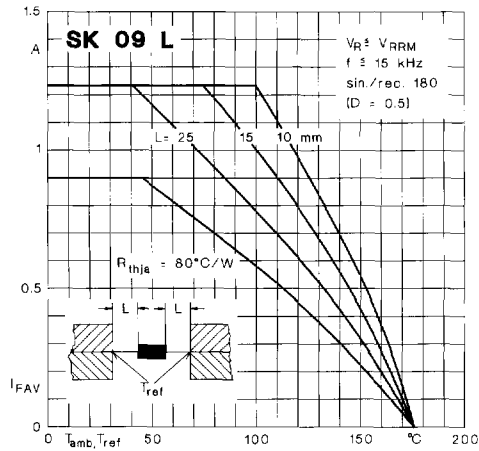


Fig. 12 c Rated forward current vs. temperature

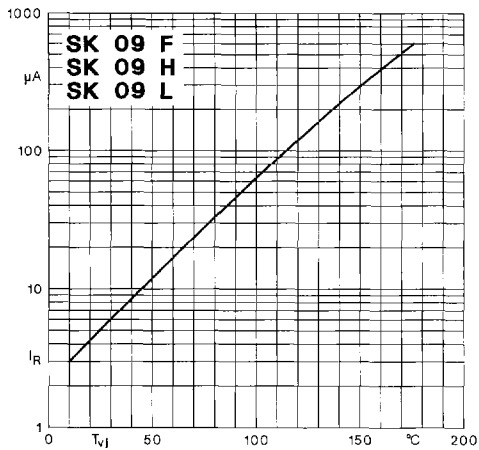
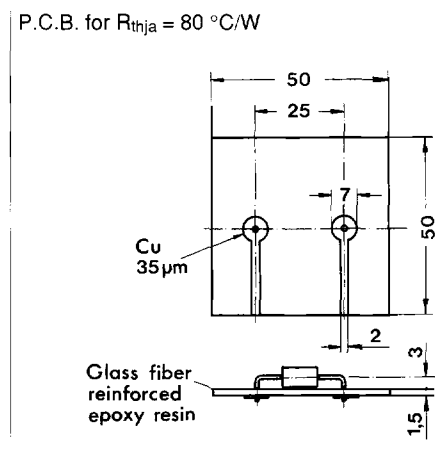


Fig. 13 Reverse current vs. junction temperature

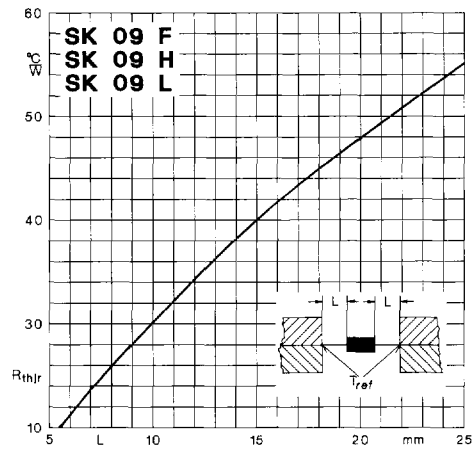


Fig. 14 Thermal resistance vs. lead length

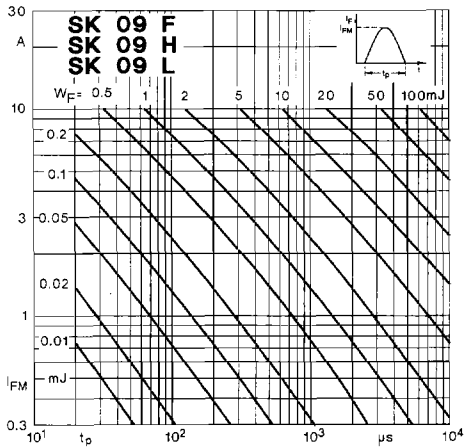


Fig. 2 Forward energy dissipation, sinusoidal

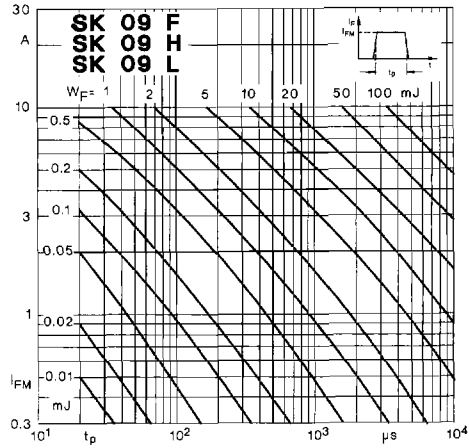


Fig. 4 Forward energy dissipation, rectangular

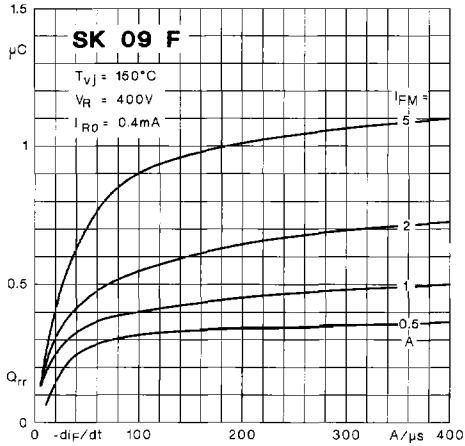


Fig. 5 a Recovered charge

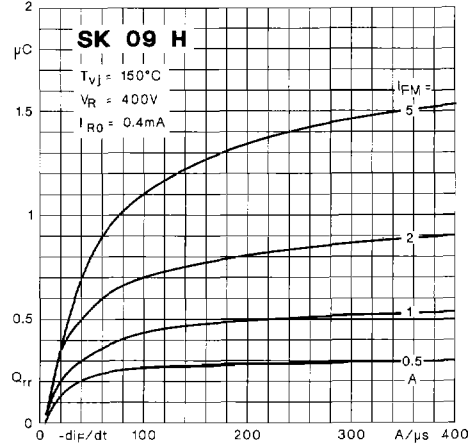


Fig. 5 b Recovered charge

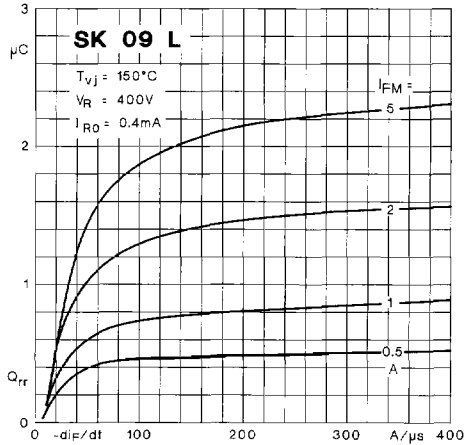


Fig. 5 c Recovered charge

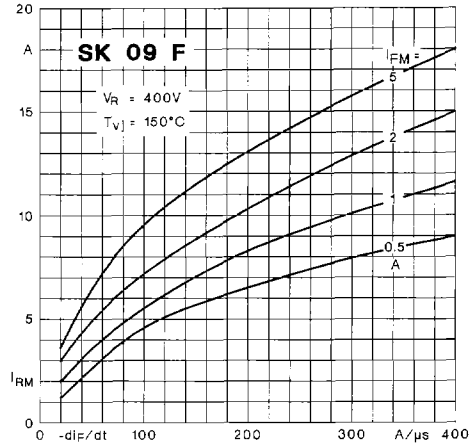


Fig. 6 a Peak reverse recovery current

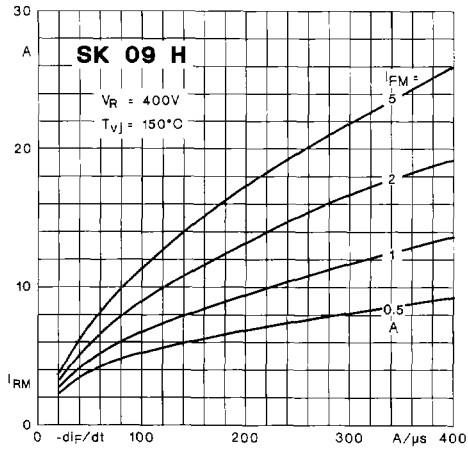


Fig. 6 b Peak reverse recovery current

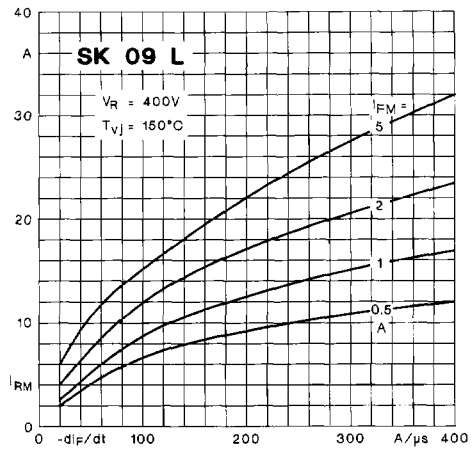


Fig. 6 c Peak reverse recovery current

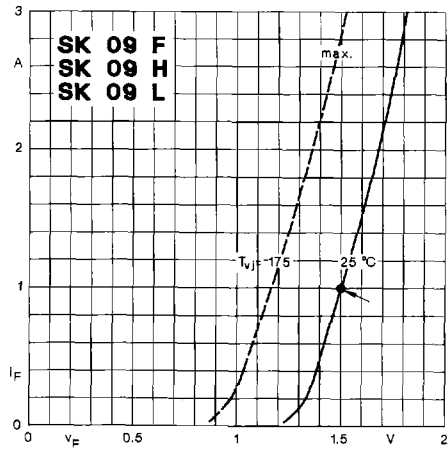


Fig. 8 Forward characteristics

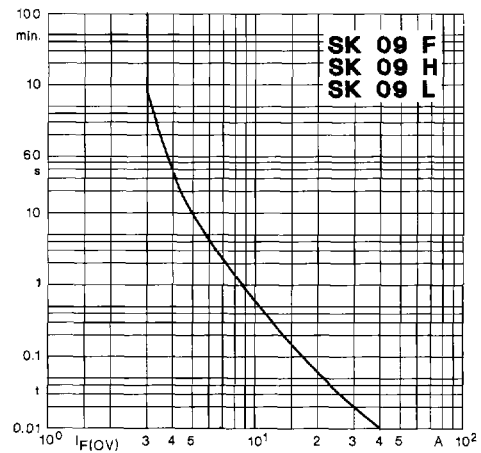


Fig. 11 Rated surge overload current

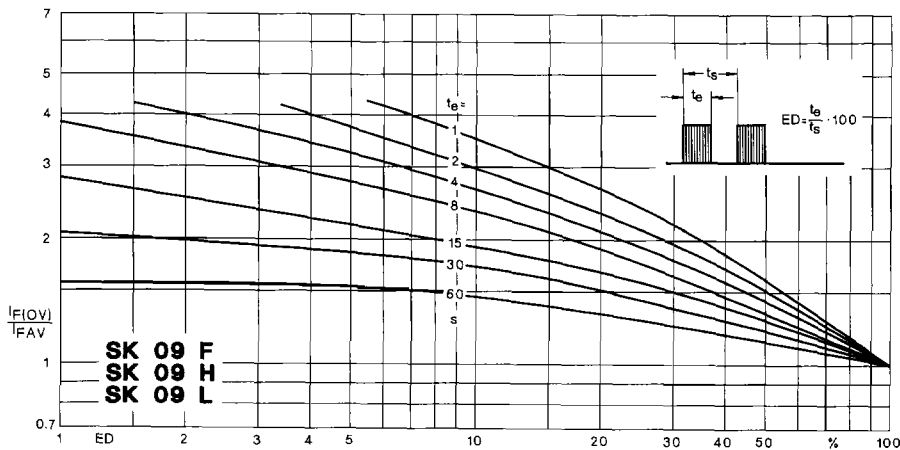


Fig. 10 Intermittent duty overload current