



Stud Thyristor

Line Thyristor

SKT 55

Features

- Hermetic metal case with glass insulator
- Threaded stud ISO M12
- International standard case

Typical Applications

- DC motor control (e. g. for machines tools)
- Controlled rectifiers (e. g. for battery charging)
- AC controllers (e. g. for temperature control)
- Recommended snubber network e. g. for $V_{VRMS} \leq 400$ V:
 $R = 47 \Omega / 10$ W, $C = 0,22 \mu F$

V_{RSM} V	V_{RRM}, V_{DRM} V	$I_{TRMS} = 110$ A (maximum value for continuous operation) $I_{TAV} = 55$ A (sin. 180; $T_c = 92$ °C)	
500	400	SKT 55/04D	
700	600	SKT 55/06D	
900	800	SKT 55/08D	
1300	1200	SKT 55/12E	
1500	1400	SKT 55/14E	
1700	1600	SKT 55/16E	
1900	1800	SKT 55/18E	

Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
I_{TAV}	sin. 180; $T_c = 100$ (85) °C	47 (63)	A
I_D	K3; $T_a = 45$ °C; B2 / B6	42 / 60	A
	K1,1; $T_a = 45$ °C; B2 / B6	76 / 110	A
I_{RMS}	K3; $T_a = 45$ °C; W1C	46	A
I_{TSM}	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; 10 ms	1300	A
	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; 10 ms	1100	A
i^2t	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; 8,35 ... 10 ms	8500	A ² s
	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; 8,35 ... 10 ms	6000	A ² s
V_T	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; $I_T = 200$ A	max. 1,8	V
$V_{T(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C	0,9	V
r_T	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C	4	mΩ
I_{DD}, I_{RD}	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}, V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$	max. 25	mA
t_{gd}	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; $I_G = 1$ A; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/μs	1	μs
t_{gr}	$V_D = 0,67 * V_{DRM}$	2	μs
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C	max. 50	A/μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; SKT ...D / SKT ...E	max. 500 / 1000	V/μs
t_q	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C	100	μs
I_H	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; typ. / max.	150 / 250	mA
I_L	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; typ. / max.	300 / 600	mA
V_{GT}	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; d.c.	min. 3	V
I_{GT}	$T_{vj} = 25$ °C; d.c.	min. 150	mA
V_{GD}	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; d.c.	max. 0,25	V
I_{GD}	$T_{vj} = 130$ °C; d.c.	max. 10	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	cont.	0,4	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	sin. 180	0,47	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	rec. 120	0,53	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$		0,08	K/W
T_{vj}		- 40 ... + 130	°C
T_{stg}		- 55 ... + 150	°C
V_{isol}		-	V~
M_s	to heatsink	10	Nm
a		5 * 9,81	m/s ²
m	approx.	65	g
Case		B 5	



SKT

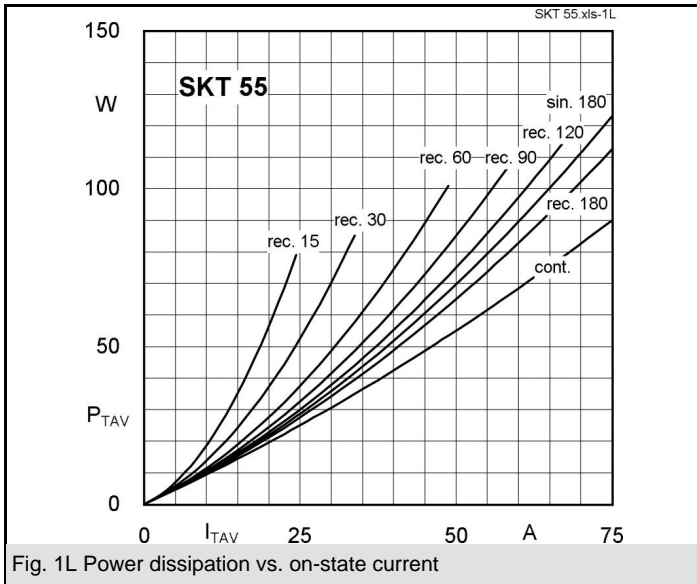


Fig. 1L Power dissipation vs. on-state current

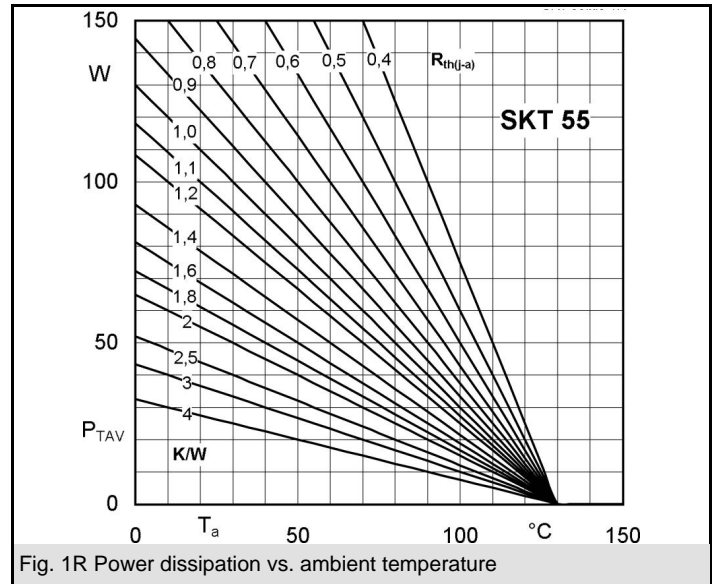


Fig. 1R Power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

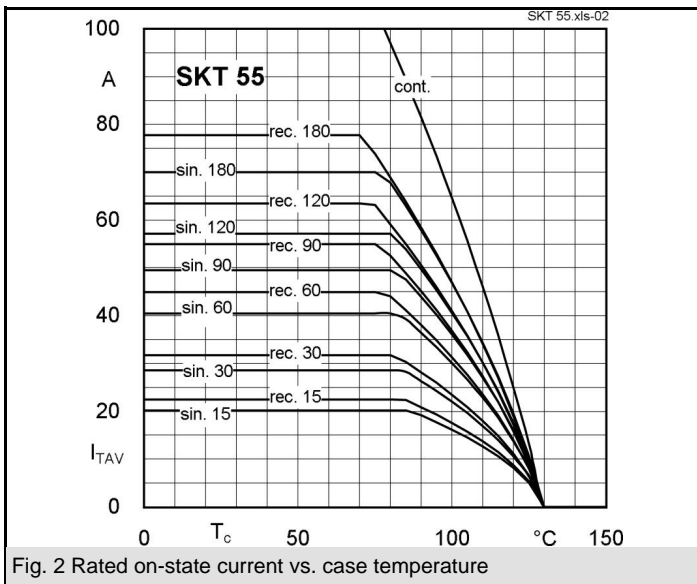


Fig. 2 Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

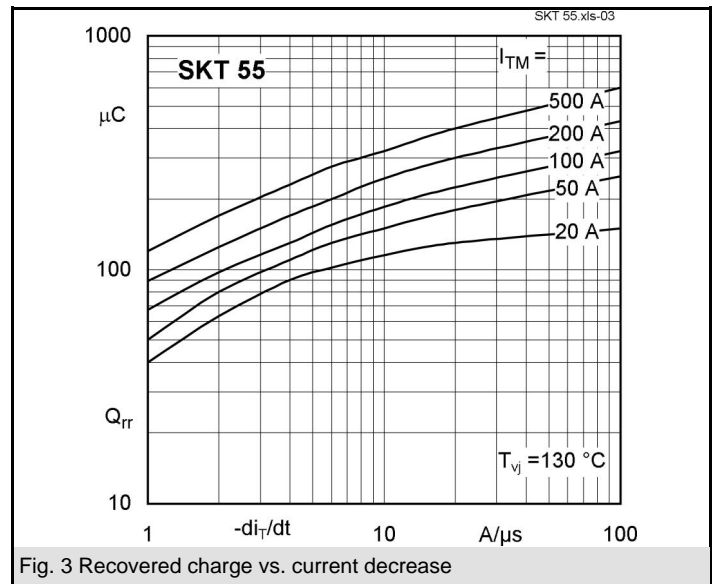


Fig. 3 Recovered charge vs. current decrease

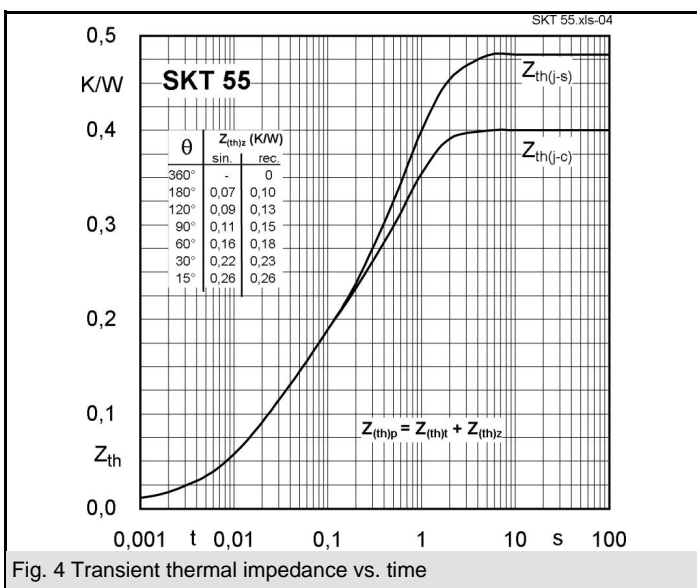


Fig. 4 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

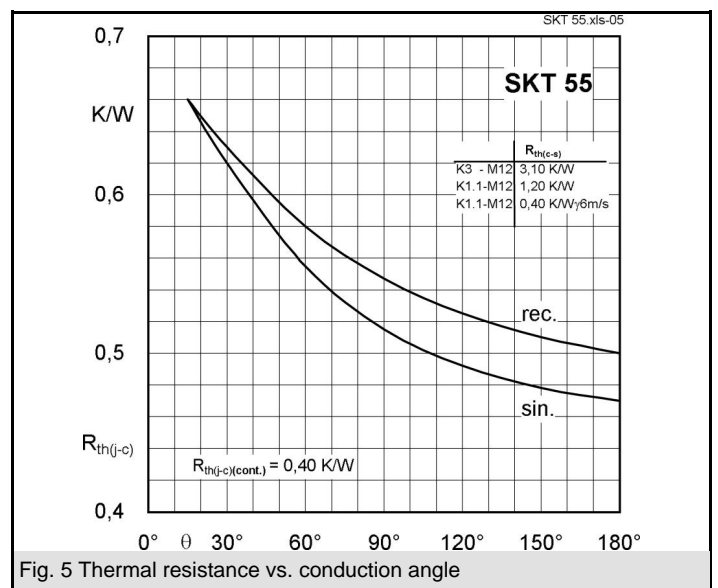
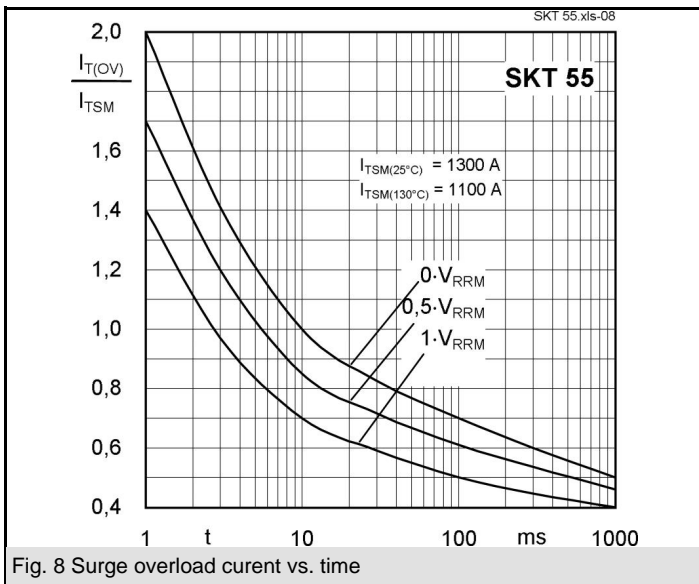
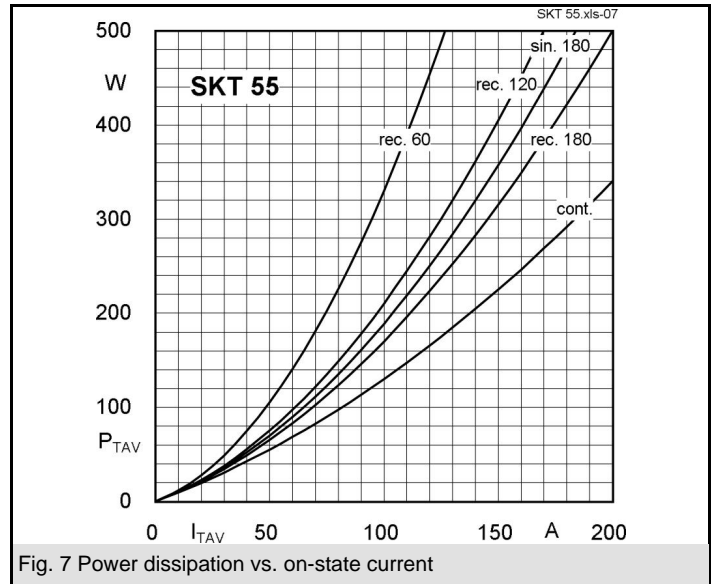
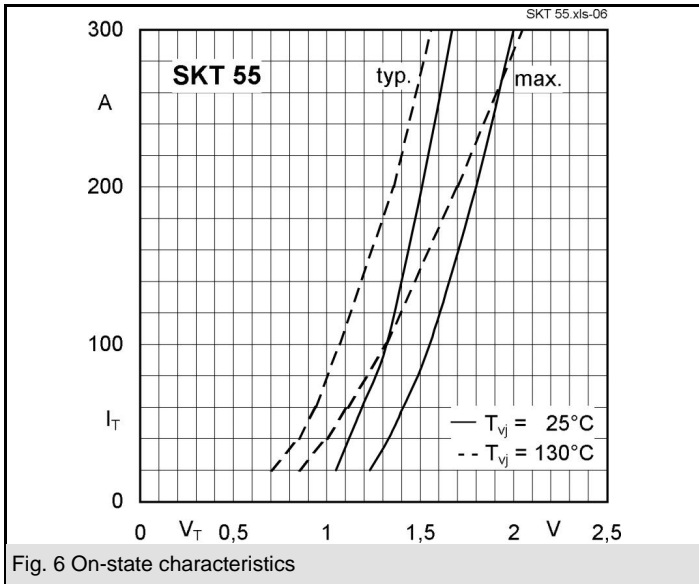
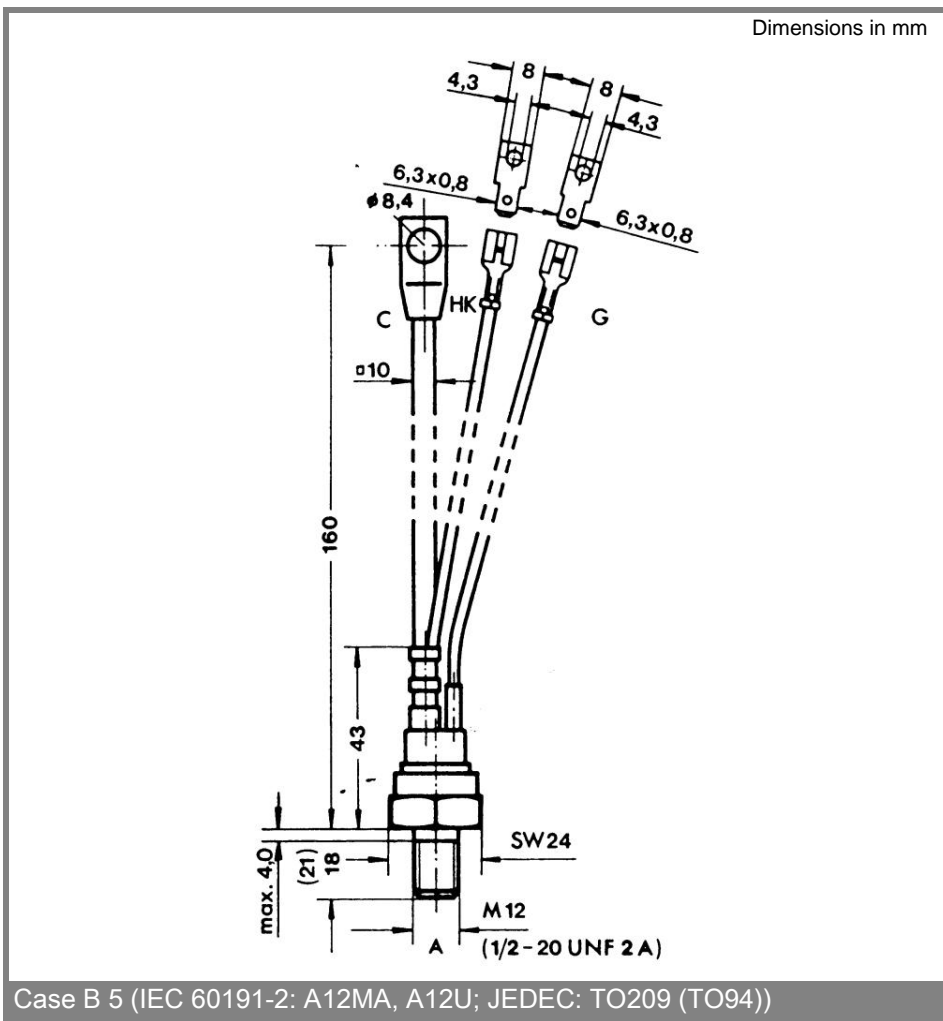
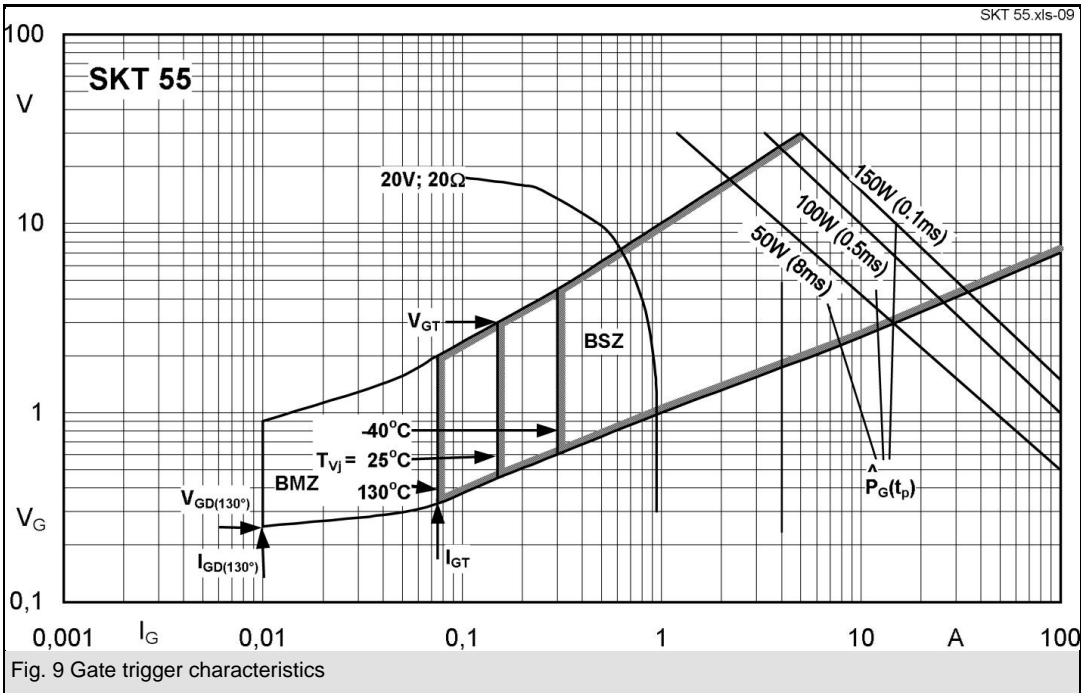


Fig. 5 Thermal resistance vs. conduction angle





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