



Stud Thyristor

$V_{RSM}$	$V_{RRM}$ , $V_{DRM}$	$I_{TRMS} = 78 \text{ A}$ (maximum value for continuous operation) $I_{TAV} = 50 \text{ A}$ (sin. 180; $T_c = 78 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )
V	V	
700	600	SKT 50/06D <sup>1)</sup>
900	800	SKT 50/08D
1300	1200	SKT 50/12E <sup>1)</sup>
1500	1400	SKT 50/14E <sup>1)</sup>
1700	1600	SKT 50/16E <sup>1)</sup>
1900	1800	SKT 50/18E

## Line Thyristor

### SKT 50

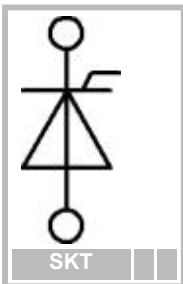
#### Features

- Hermetic metal case with glass insulator
- Threaded stud ISO M8 or UNF 1/4-28
- International standard case

#### Typical Applications

- DC motor control (e. g. for machine tools)
- Controlled rectifiers (e. g. for battery charging)
- AC controllers (e. g. for temperature control)
- Recommended snubber network e. g. for  $V_{VRMS} \leq 400 \text{ V}$ :  
 $R = 68 \cdot /11 \text{ W}$ ,  $C = 0,22 \cdot \text{F}$

<sup>1)</sup> Available with UNF thread 1/4-28 UNF2A, e. g. SKT 50/06D UNF



Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
$I_{TAV}$	sin. 180; $T_c = 100 (85) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	33 ( 45 )	A
$I_D$	K5; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; B2 / B6	25 / 36	A
	K3; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; B2 / B6	36 / 50	A
$I_{RMS}$	K3; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; W1C	40	A
$I_{TSM}$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; 10 ms	1050	A
	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; 10 ms	900	A
$i^2t$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; 8,35 ... 10 ms	5000	A <sup>2</sup> s
	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; 8,35 ... 10 ms	4000	A <sup>2</sup> s
$V_T$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $I_T = 120 \text{ A}$	max. 1,8	V
$V_{T(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 1,1	V
$F_T$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 5	m•
$I_{DD}$ ; $I_{RD}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$ ; $V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$	max. 8	mA
$t_{gd}$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $I_G = 1 \text{ A}$ ; $di_G/dt = 1 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	1	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{gr}$	$V_D = 0,67 \cdot V_{DRM}$	1,5	$\mu\text{s}$
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 50	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; SKT ...D / SKT ...E	max. 500 / 1000	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_q$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	100	$\mu\text{s}$
$I_H$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; typ. / max.	100 / 200	mA
$I_L$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; $R_G = 33 \cdot$ ; typ. / max.	250 / 400	mA
$V_{GT}$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; d.c.	min. 3	V
$I_{GT}$	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; d.c.	min. 150	mA
$V_{GD}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; d.c.	max. 0,25	V
$I_{GD}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; d.c.	max. 5	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	cont.	0,57	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	sin. 180	0,6	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	rec. 120	0,65	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$		0,2	K/W
$T_{vj}$		- 40 ... + 130	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{stg}$		- 55 ... + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{isol}$		-	V~
$M_s$	to heatsink	4 (UNF: 2,5)	Nm
a		5 * 9,81	m/s <sup>2</sup>
m	approx.	2,2	g
Case		B 3	

## Diagrams

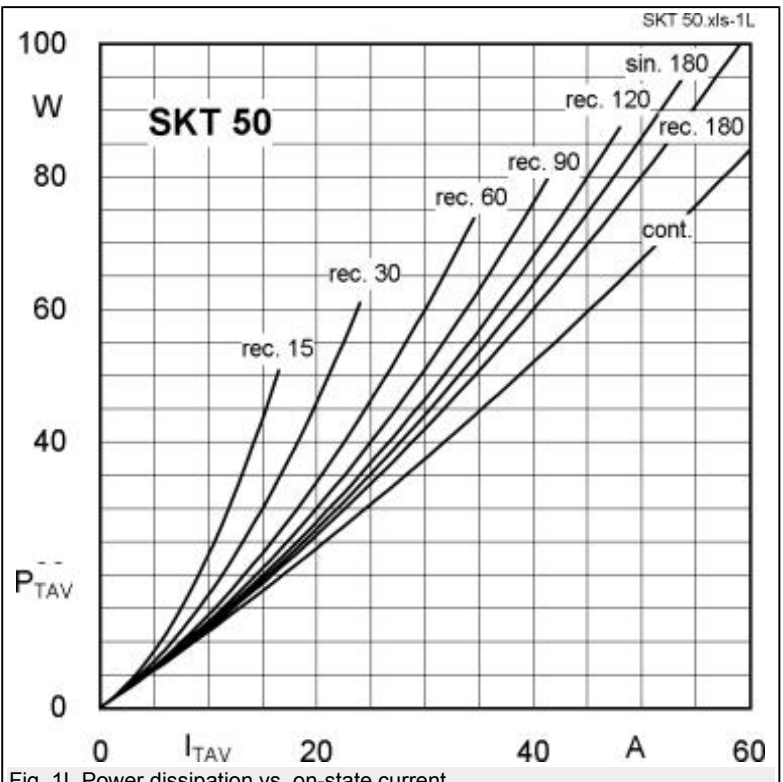


Fig. 1L Power dissipation vs. on-state current

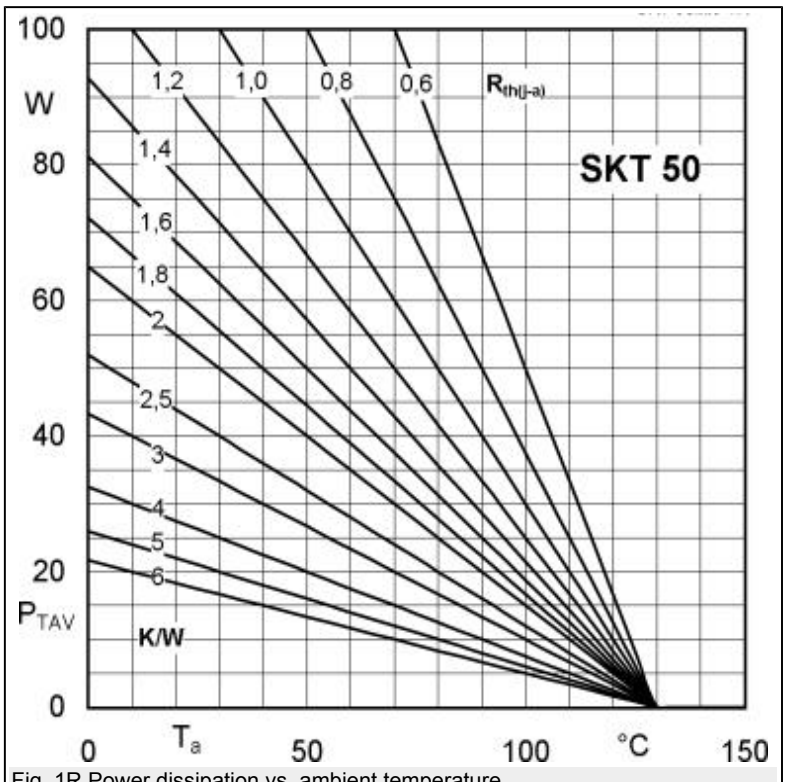


Fig. 1R Power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

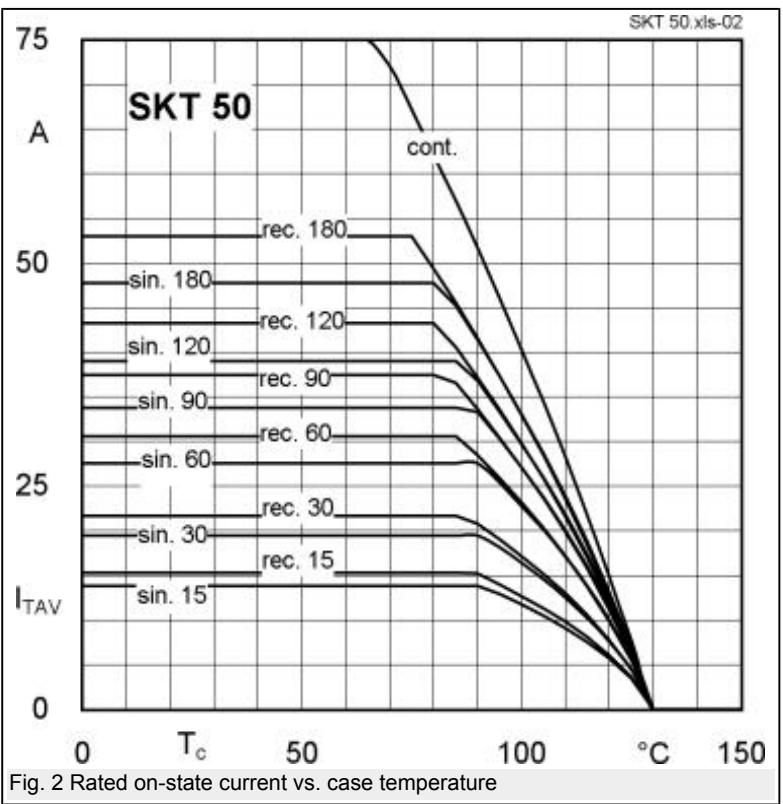


Fig. 2 Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

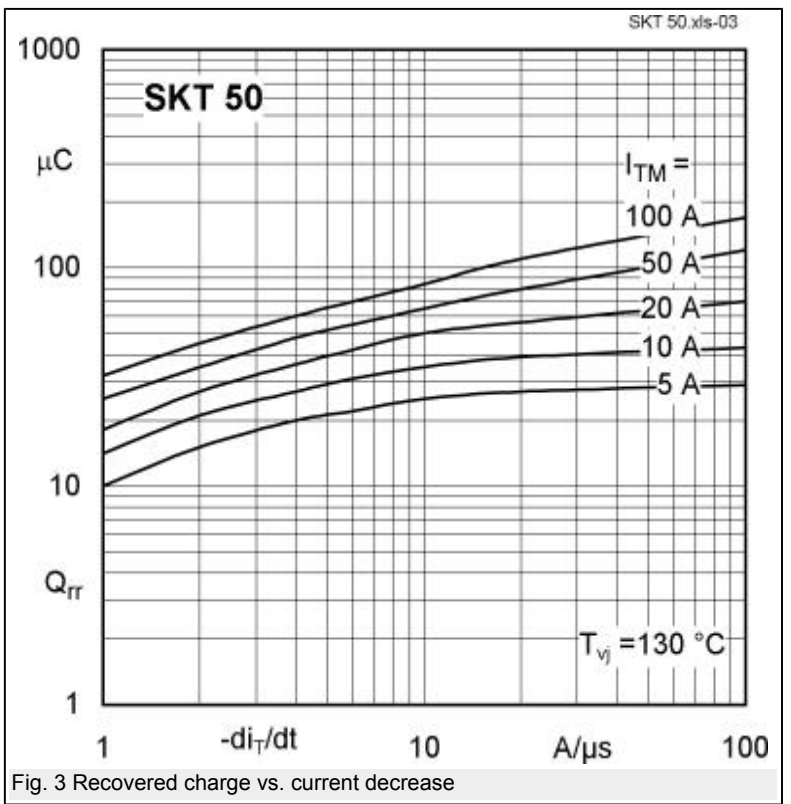


Fig. 3 Recovered charge vs. current decrease

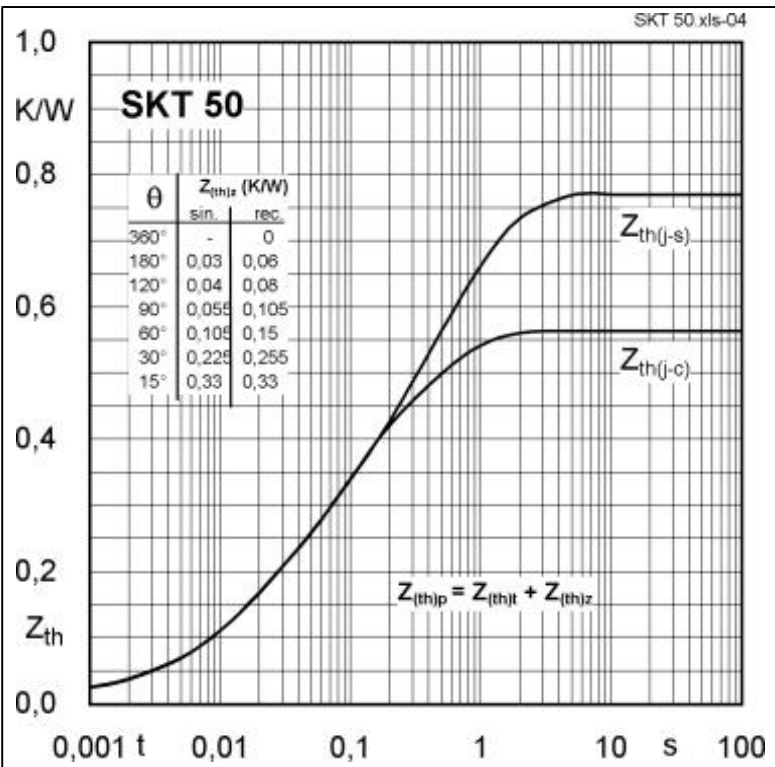


Fig. 4 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

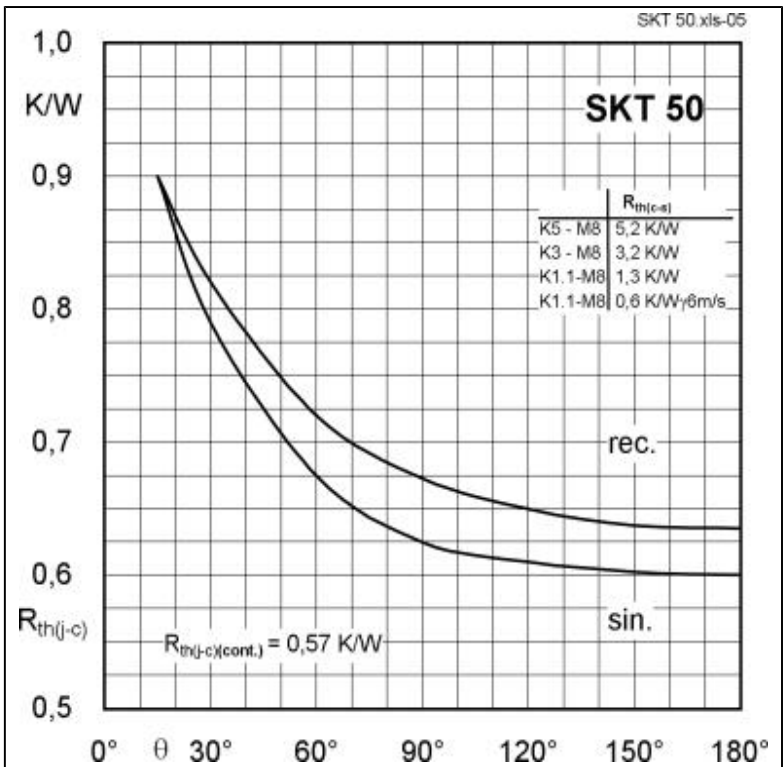


Fig. 5 Thermal resistance vs. conduction angle

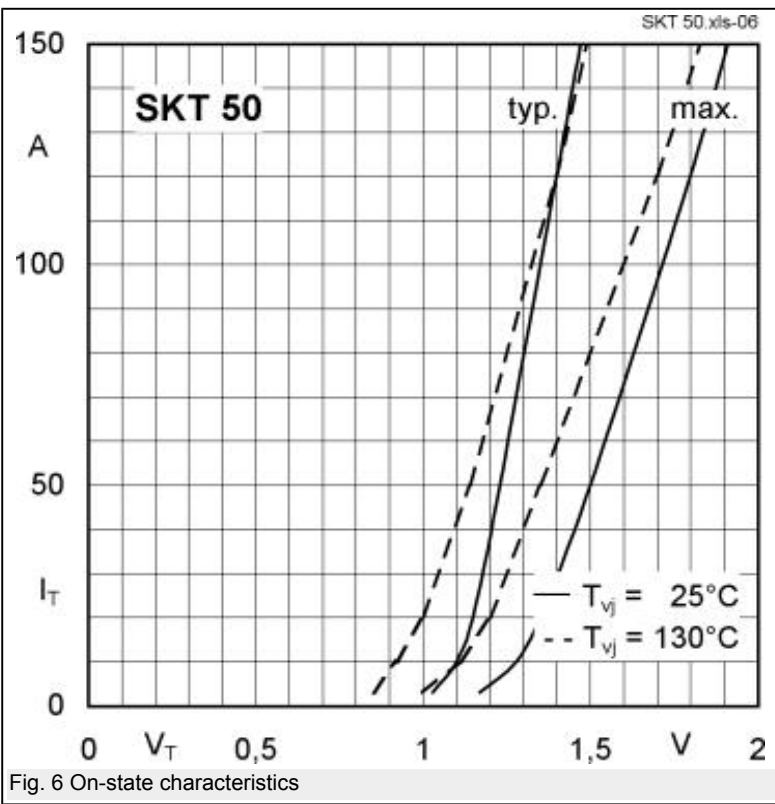


Fig. 6 On-state characteristics

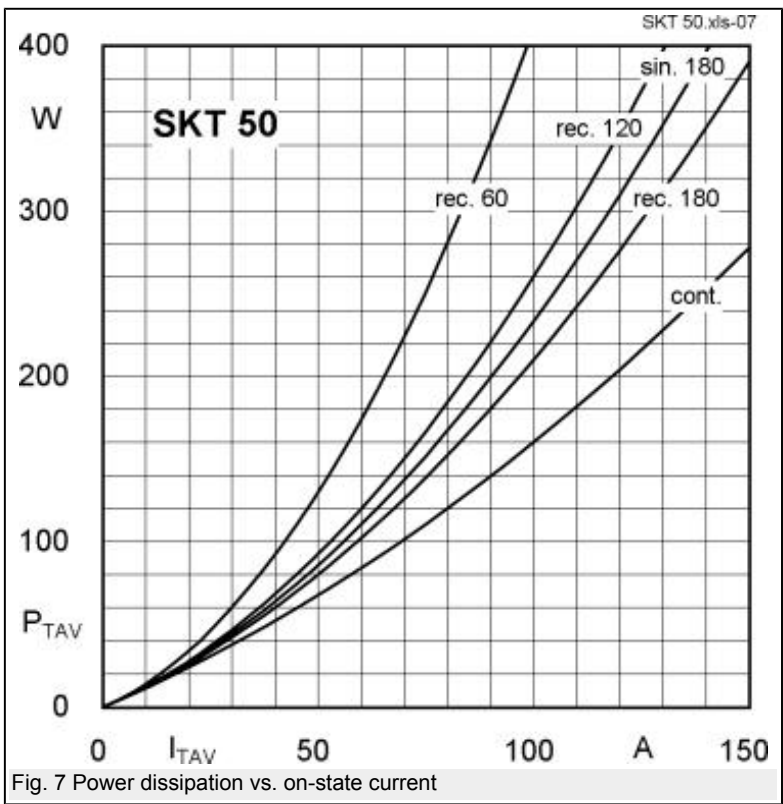


Fig. 7 Power dissipation vs. on-state current

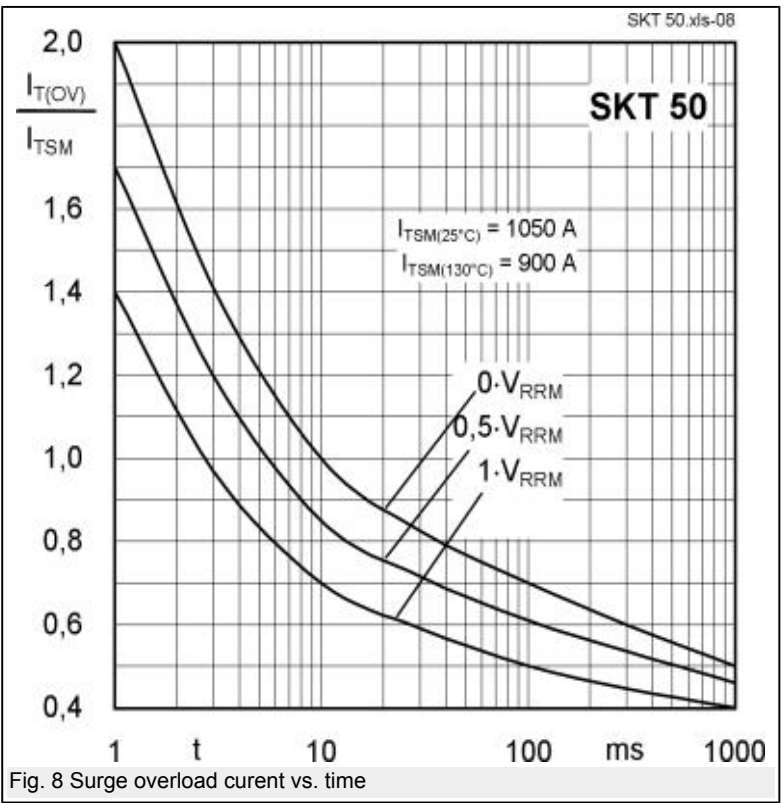


Fig. 8 Surge overload current vs. time

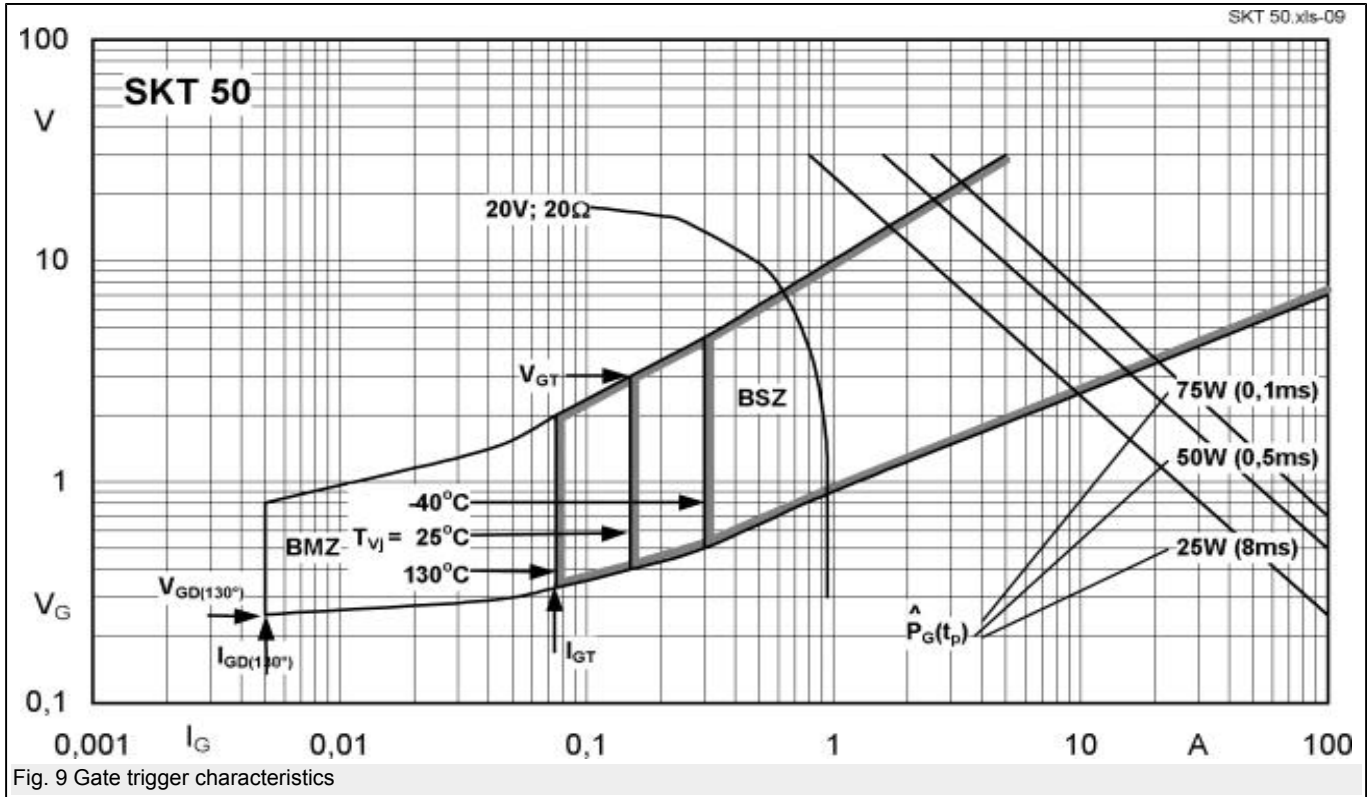
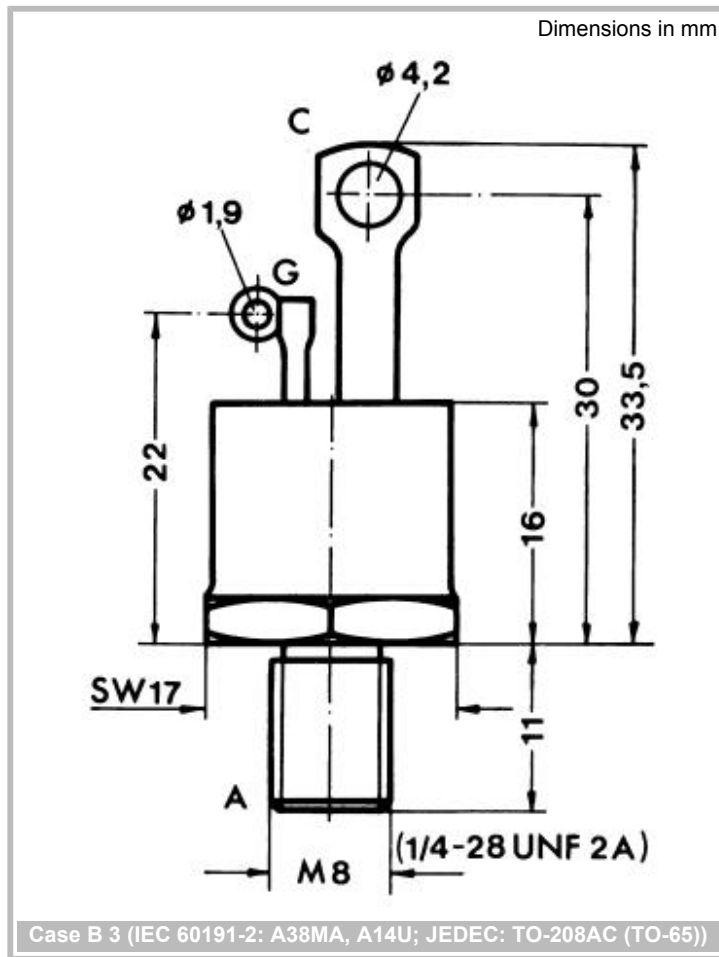


Fig. 9 Gate trigger characteristics

# Cases / Circuits



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