

SKD 160



SEMIPONT® 4

Power Bridge Rectifiers

SKD 160

Features

- Robust plastic case with screw terminals
- Large, isolated base plate
- Blocking voltage up to 1800 V
- High surge currents
- Three phase bridge rectifier
- Easy chassis mounting
- UL recognized, file no. E 63 532

Typical Applications*

- Three phase rectifiers for power supplies
- Input rectifiers for variable frequency drives
- Rectifiers for DC motor field supplies
- Battery charger rectifiers

1) Available in limited quantities

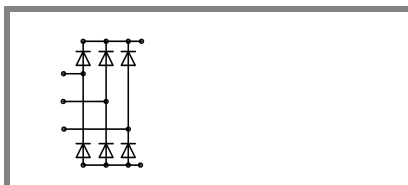
2) Mounted on a painted metal sheet of min.

250 x 250 x 1 mm;

$R_{th(c-a)} = 1,8 \text{ K/W}$

V_{RSM} V	V_{RRM}, V_{DRM} V	$I_D = 160 \text{ A}$ (full conduction) ($T_c = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
800	800	SKD 160/08
1200	1200	SKD 160/12
1400	1400	SKD 160/14
1600	1600	SKD 160/16
1800	1800	SKD 160/18 ¹⁾

Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
I_D	$T_c = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	205	A
	$T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; chassis ²⁾	30	A
	$T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; P1/200	75	A
	$T_a = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; P1/120F	145	A
	$T_a = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; P3/120F	146	A
I_{FSM}	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms	1800	A
	$T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms	1500	A
i^2t	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ... 10 ms	16200	A ² s
	$T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ... 10 ms	11200	A ² s
V_F	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_F = 300 \text{ A}$	max. 1,65	V
$V_{(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 0,85	V
r_T	$T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 3	mΩ
I_{RD}	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$	max. 0,5	mA
	$T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$	6	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	per diode	0,65	K/W
	total	0,11	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$	total	0,03	K/W
T_{vj}		- 40 ... + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		- 40 ... + 125	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{isol}	a. c. 50 Hz; r.m.s.; 1 s / 1 min.	3600 (3000)	V
M_s	to heatsink	$5 \pm 15 \%$	Nm
M_t	to terminals	$5 \pm 15 \%$	Nm
m		270	g
Case		G 37	



SKD

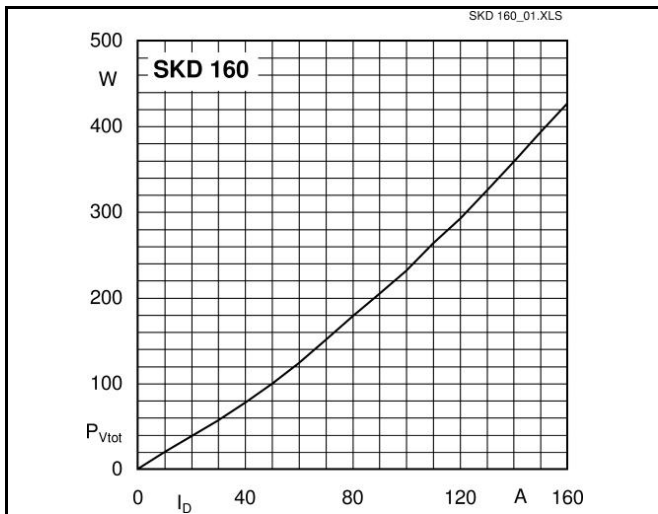


Fig. 3L Power dissipation vs. output current

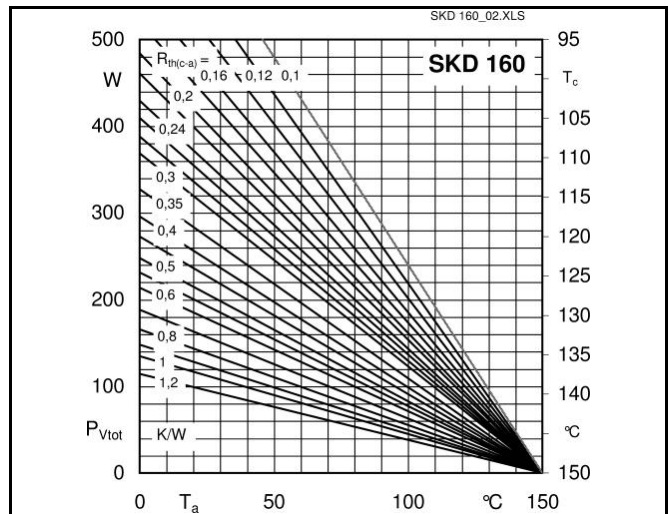


Fig. 3R Power dissipation vs. case temperature

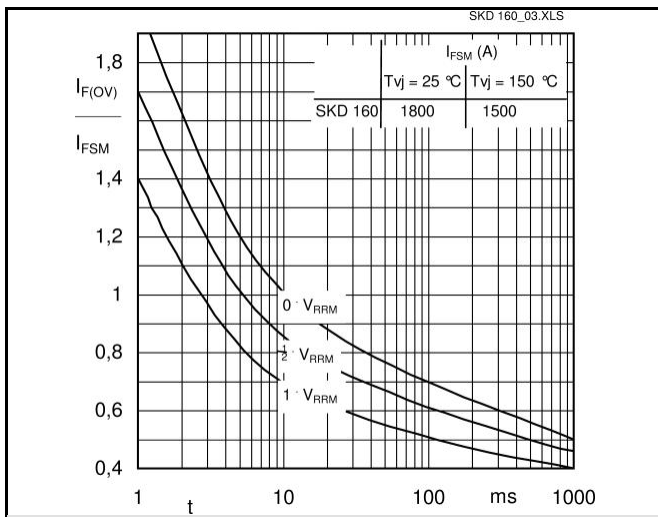


Fig. 6 Surge overload characteristics vs. time

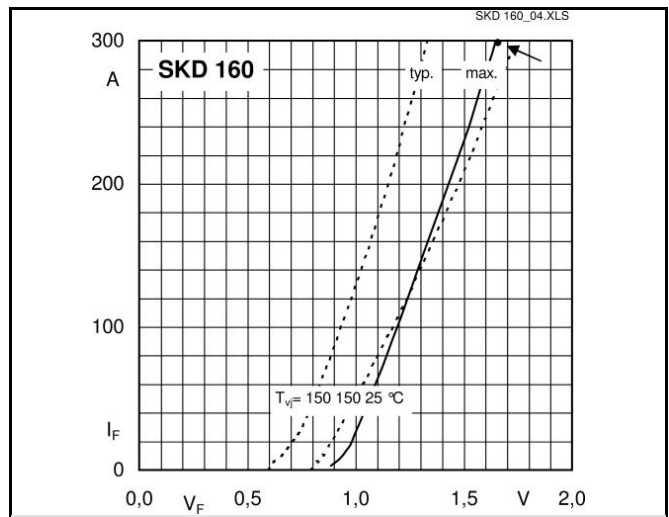


Fig. 9 Forward characteristics of a diode arm

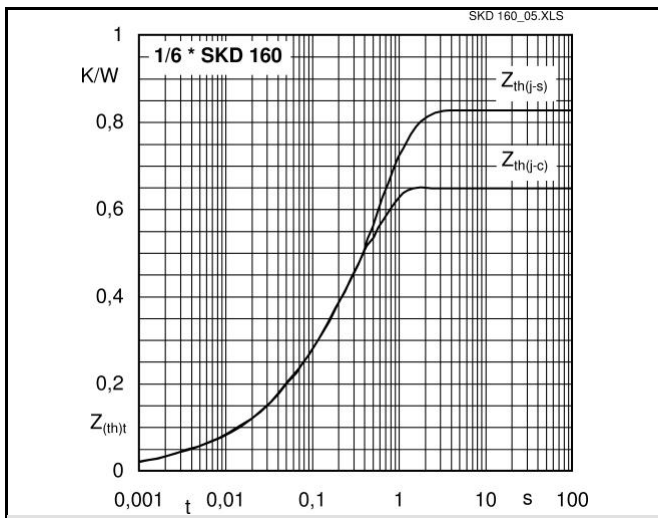


Fig. 12 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

