



Stud Thyristor

V_{RSM}	V_{RRM} , V_{DRM}	$I_{TRMS} = 135 \text{ A}$ (maximum value for continuous operation)
V	V	$I_{TAV} = 80 \text{ A}$ (sin. 180; $T_c = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
700	600	SKT 80/06D ¹⁾
900	800	SKT 80/08D
1300	1200	SKT 80/12E ¹⁾
1500	1400	SKT 80/14E
1700	1600	SKT 80/16E ¹⁾
1900	1800	SKT 80/18E

Line Thyristor

SKT 80

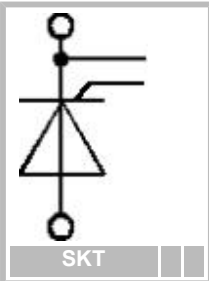
Features

- Hermetic metal case with glass insulator
- Threaded stud ISO M12 or UNF 1/2-20
- 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 $V_{VRMS} \leq 400 \text{ V}$:
 $R = 47 \cdot 10 \text{ W}$, $C = 0,22 \cdot \text{F}$

¹⁾ Available with UNF thread 1/2-20 UNF2A, e. g. SKT 80/06D UNF



Symbol	Conditions	Values	Units
I_{TAV}	sin. 180; $T_c = 100 (85) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	60 (80)	A
I_D	K1,1; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; B2 / B6	76 / 105	A
	K0,55; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; B2 / B6	110 / 150	A
I_{RMS}	K1,1; $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; W1C	84	A
I_{TSM}	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms	1700	A
	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms	1500	A
i^2t	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,35 ... 10 ms	14500	A ² s
	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,35 ... 10 ms	11000	A ² s
V_T	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_T = 300 \text{ A}$	max. 2,25	V
$V_{T(TO)}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 1,2	V
r_T	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 4	m•
I_{DD} ; I_{RD}	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$; $V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$	max. 30	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	μs
t_{gr}	$V_D = 0,67 \cdot V_{DRM}$	2	μs
$(di/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	max. 50	A/ μs
$(dv/dt)_{cr}$	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; SKT ...D / SKT ...E	max. 500 / 1000	V/ μs
t_q	$T_{vj} = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	100	μs
I_H	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; typ. / max.	150 / 250	mA
I_L	$T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; typ. / max.	300 / 600	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. 10	mA
$R_{th(j-c)}$	cont.	0,25	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	sin. 180	0,28	K/W
$R_{th(j-c)}$	rec. 120	0,31	K/W
$R_{th(c-s)}$		0,08	K/W
T_{vj}		- 40 ... + 130	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}		- 55 ... + 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
V_{isol}		-	V~
M_s	to heatsink	10	Nm
a		5 * 9,81	m/s ²
m	approx.	80	g
Case		B 5	

Diagrams

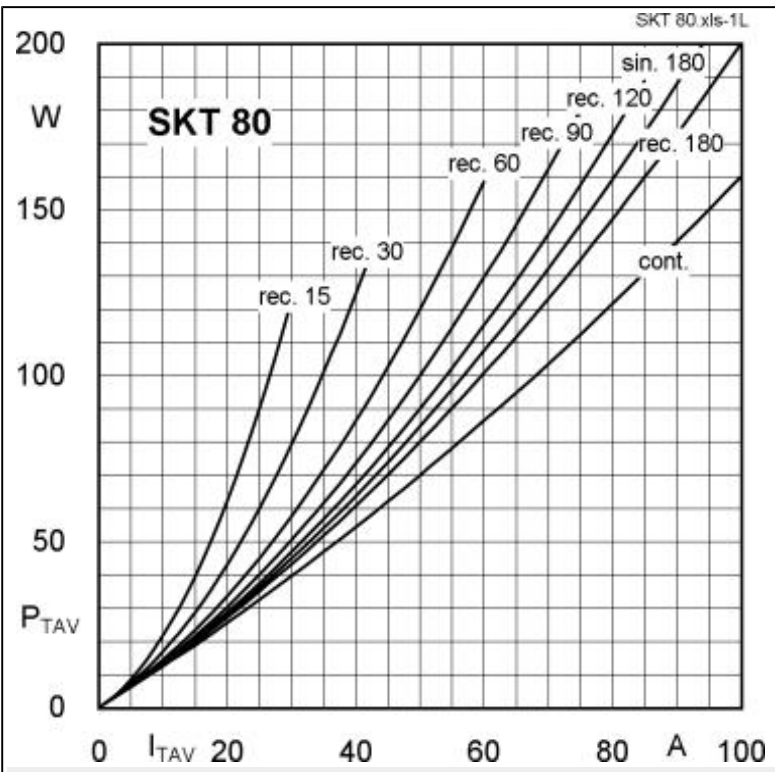


Fig. 1L Power dissipation vs. on-state current

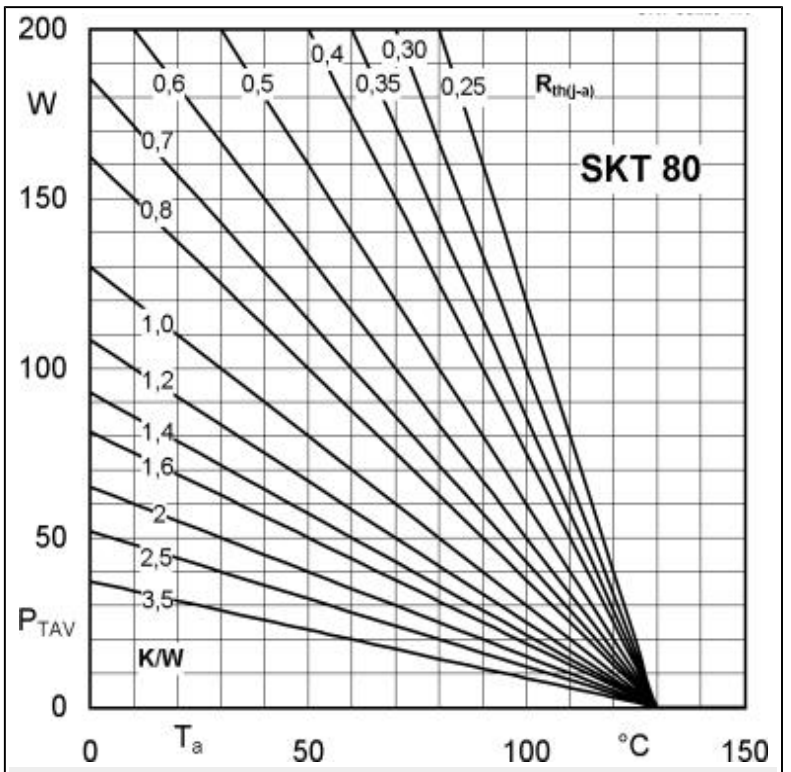


Fig. 1R Power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

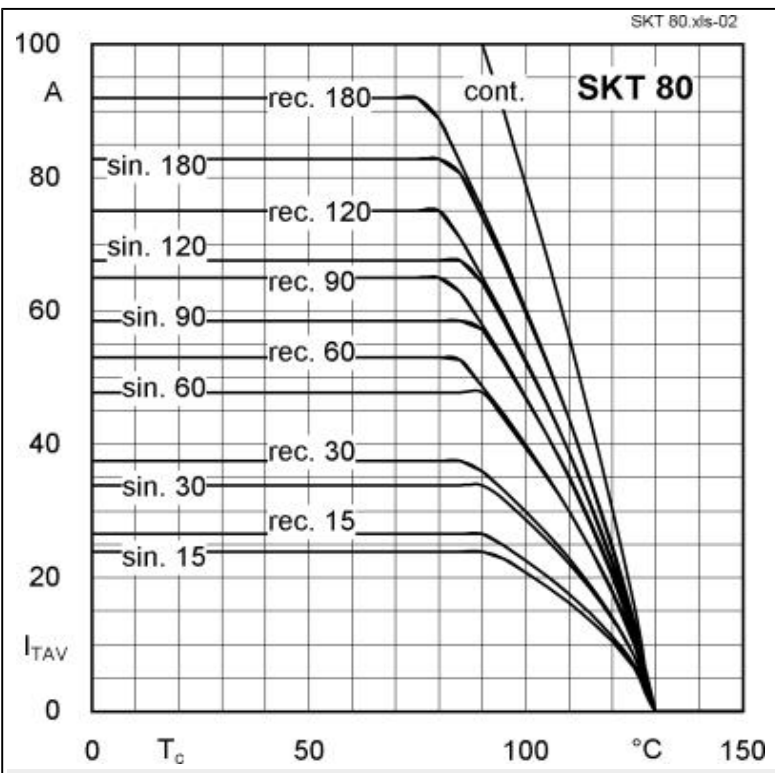


Fig. 2 Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

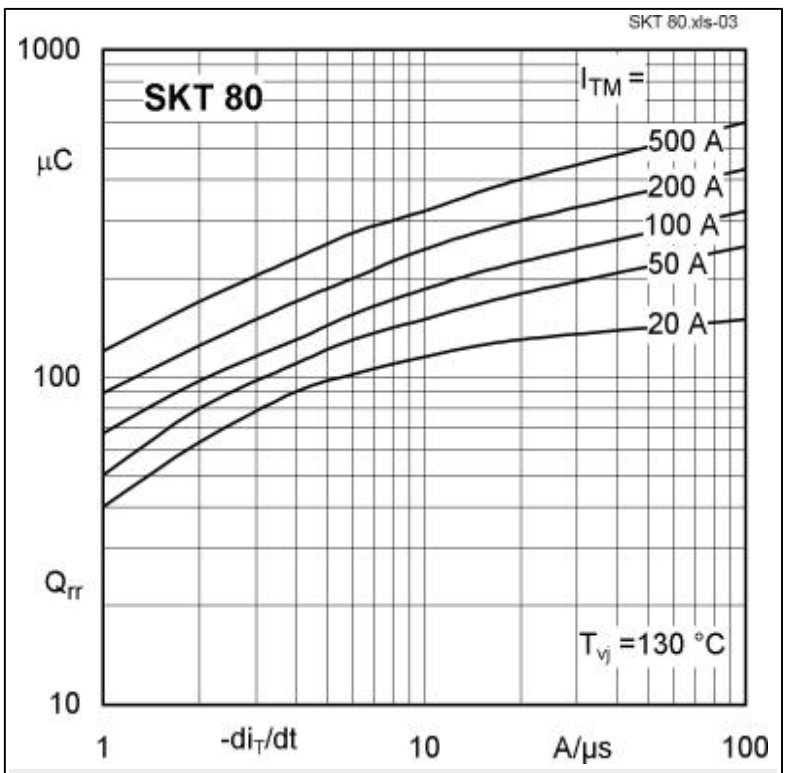


Fig. 3 Recovered charge vs. current decrease

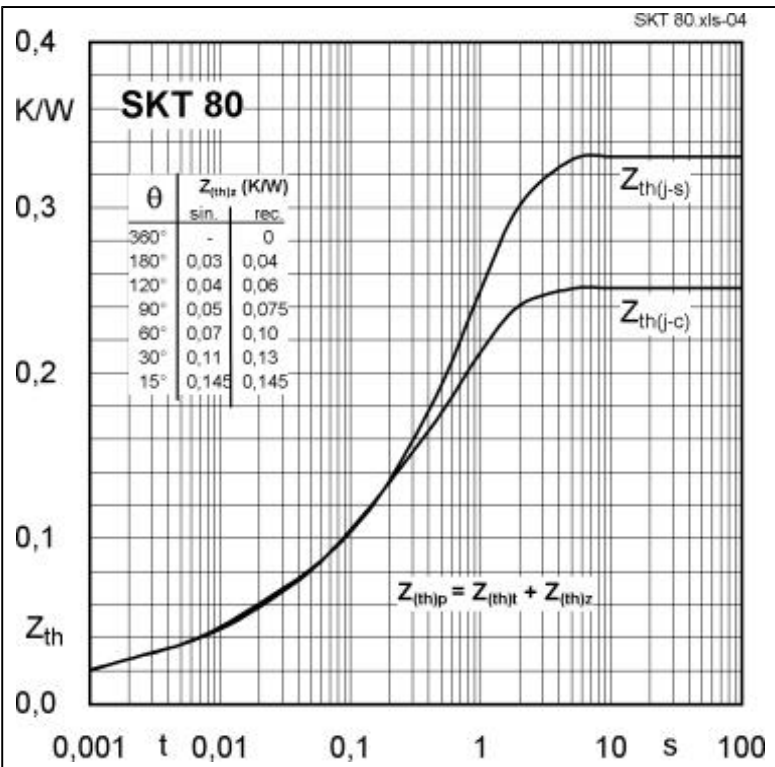


Fig. 4 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

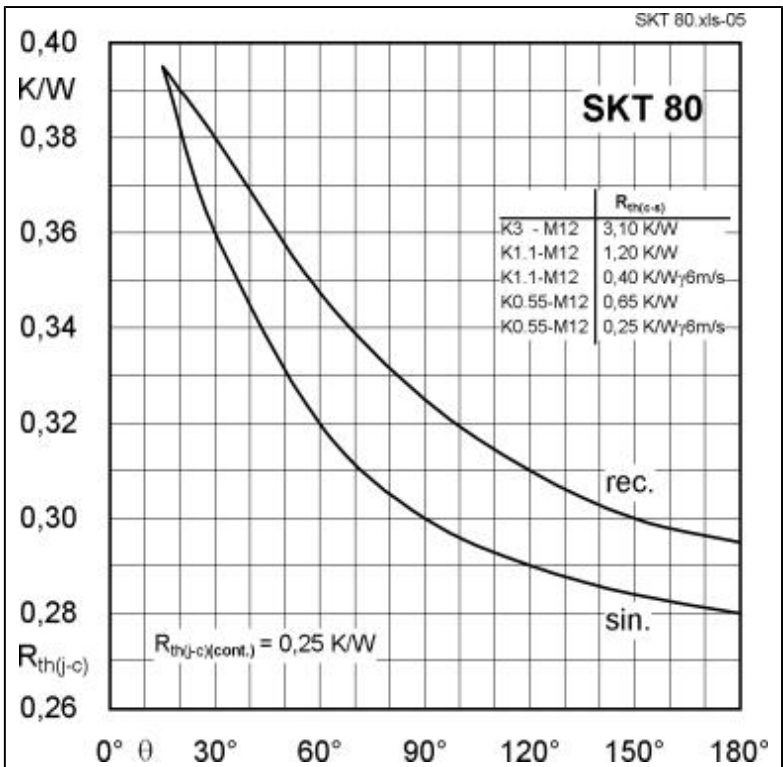


Fig. 5 Thermal resistance vs. conduction angle

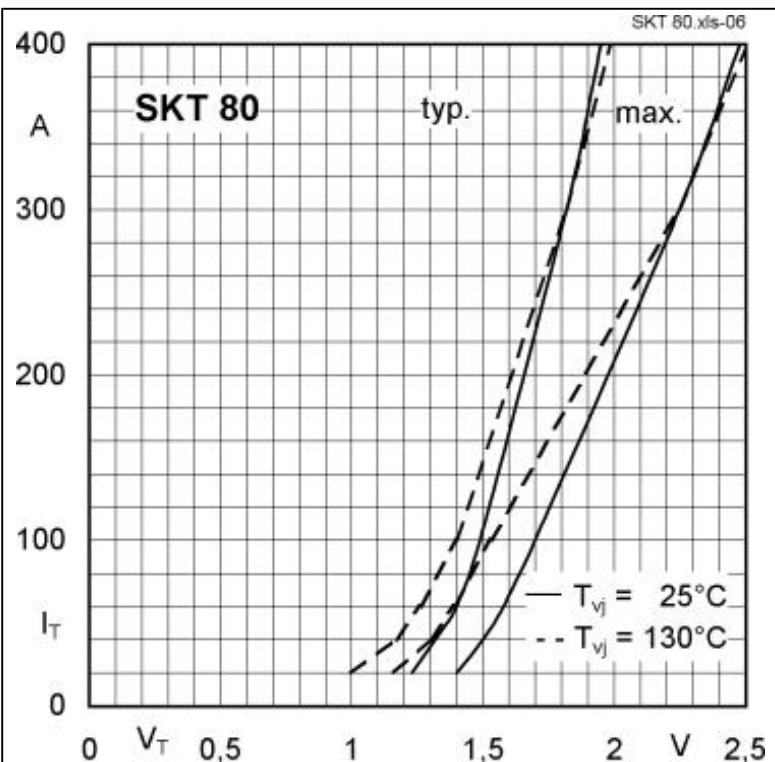


Fig. 6 On-state characteristics

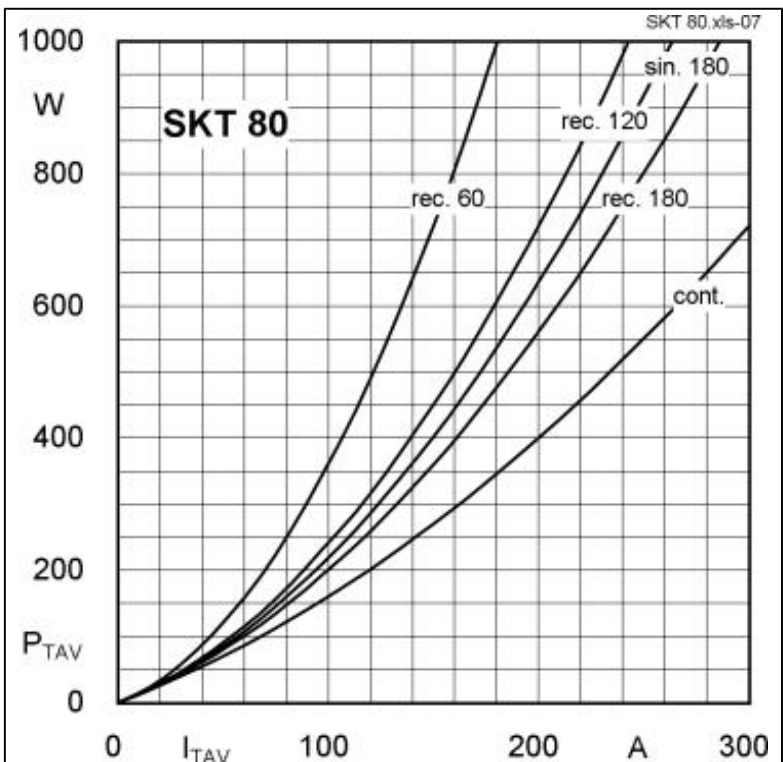


Fig. 7 Power dissipation vs. on-state current

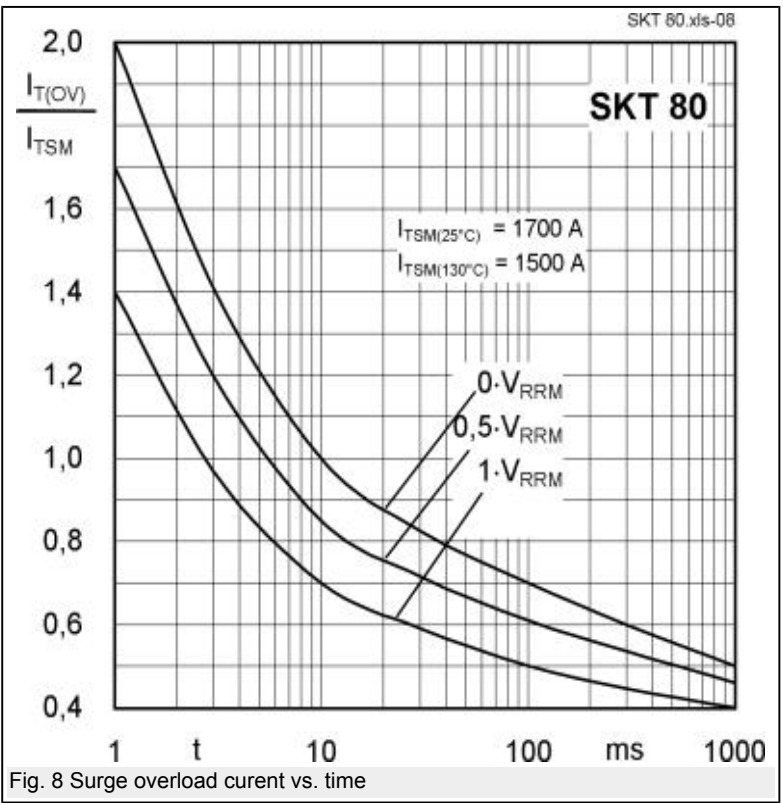


Fig. 8 Surge overload current vs. time

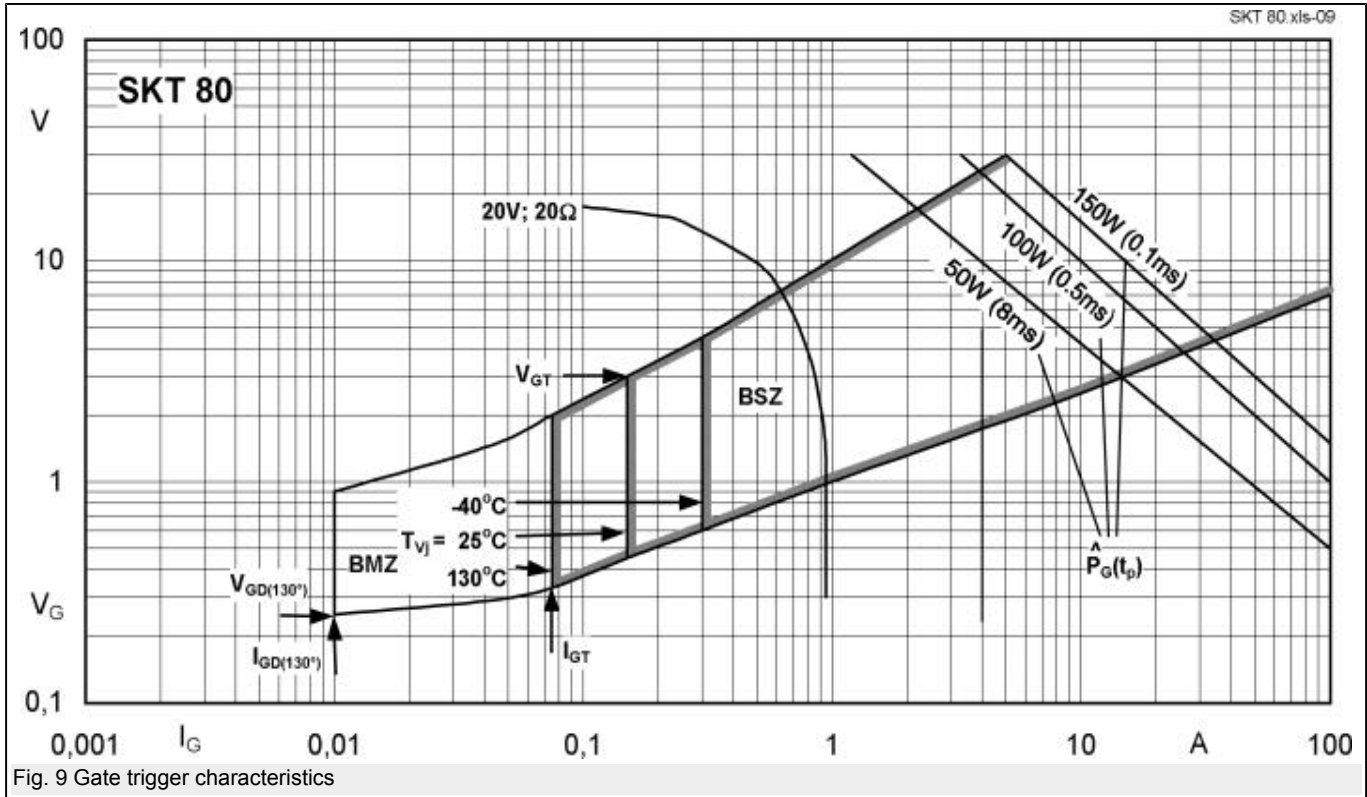
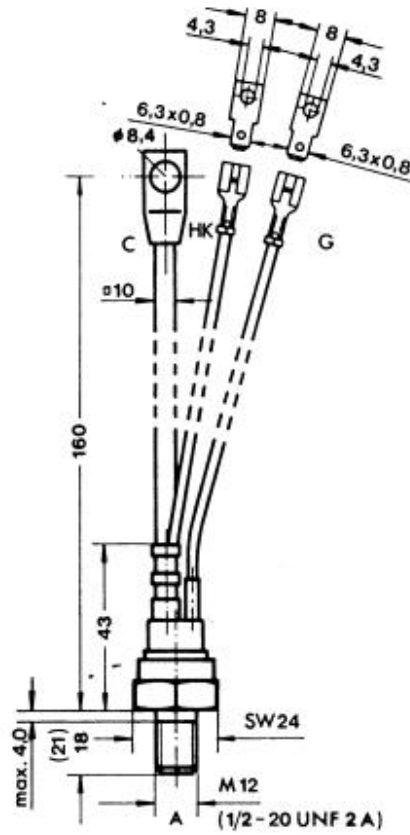


Fig. 9 Gate trigger characteristics

Cases / Circuits

Dimensions in mm



Case B 5 (IEC 60191-2: A12MA, A12U; JEDEC: TO-209 (TO-94))

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