



## Capsule Thyristors

## Thyristors

### SKT 551

### Features

- Hermetic metal case with ceramic insulator
- Capsule package for double sided cooling
- Shallow design with single sided cooling
- International standard case
- Off-state and reverse voltages up to 1800 V
- Amplifying gate

### Typical Applications

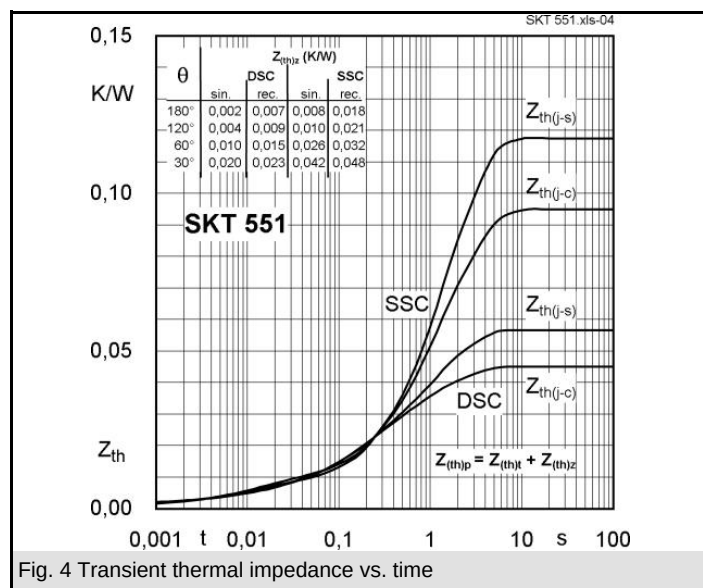
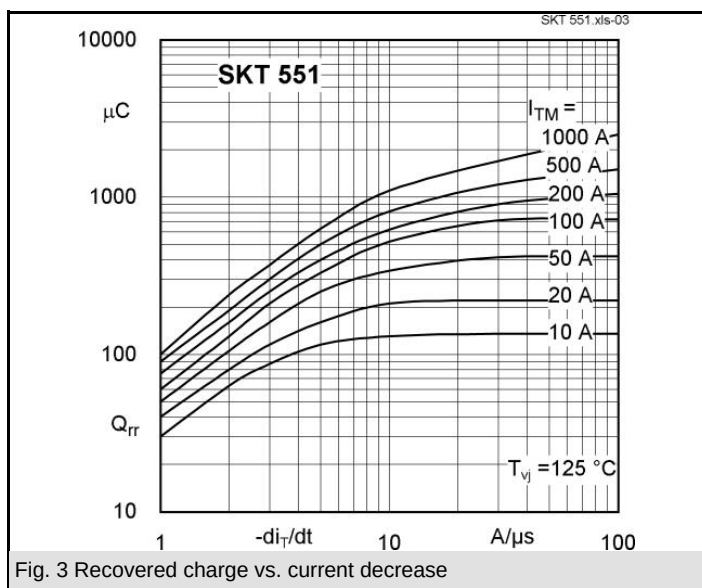
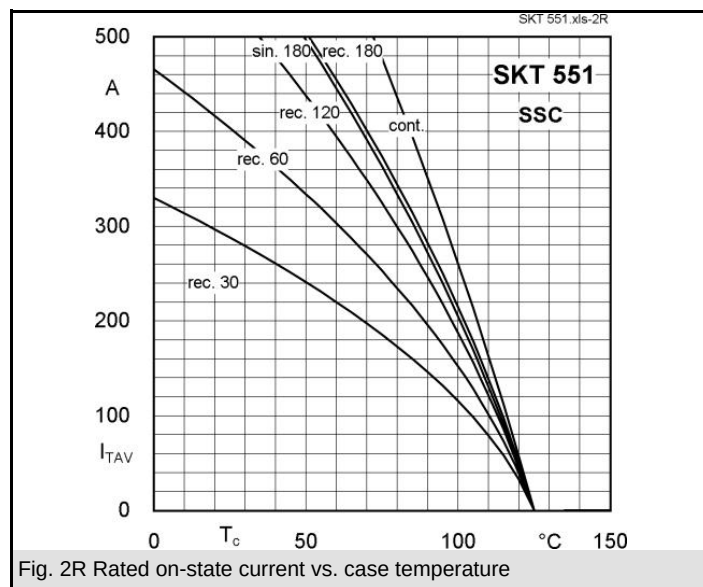
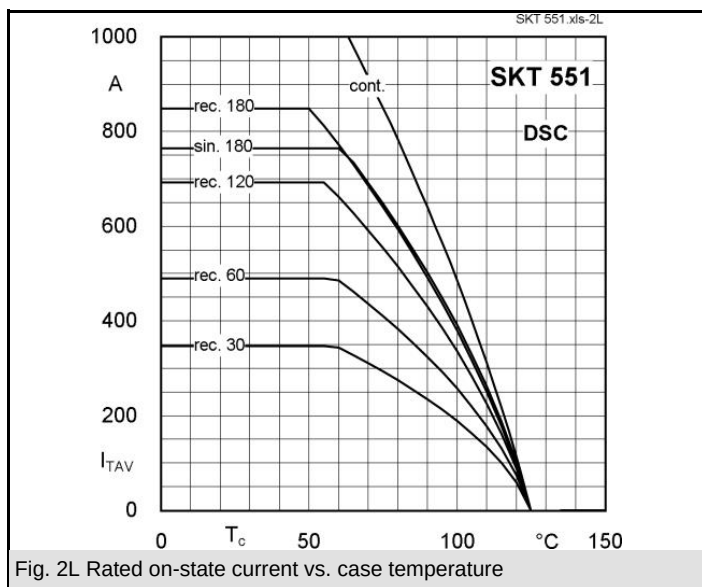
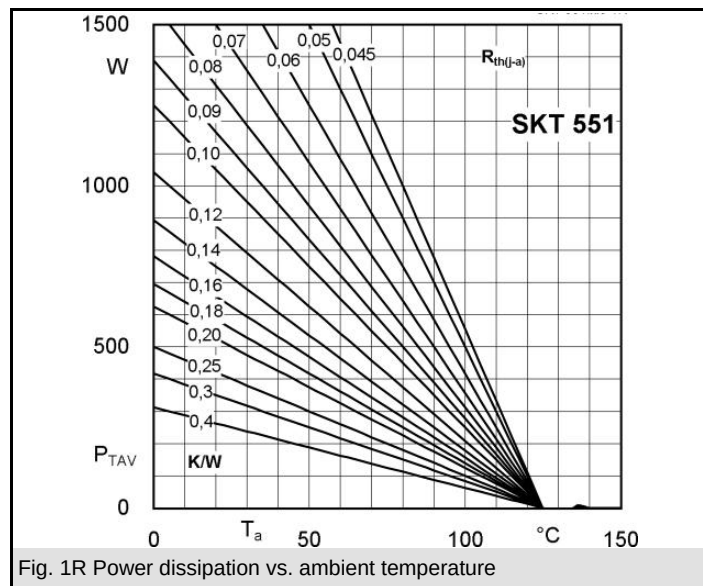
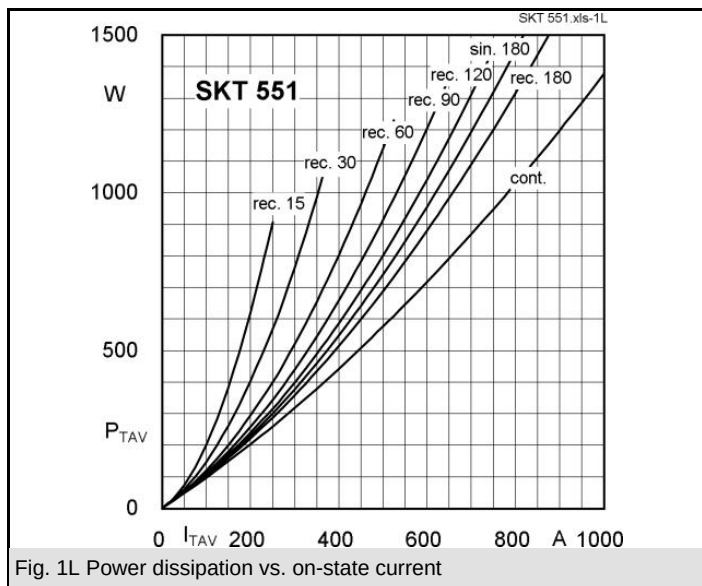
- DC motor control (e. g. for machine tools)
- Controlled rectifiers (e. g. for battery charging)
- AC controllers (e. g. for temperature control)
- Recommended snubber network  
e.g. for  $V_{VRMS} \leq 400$  V:  
 $R = 33 \Omega / 32$  W,  $C = 0,47 \mu F$

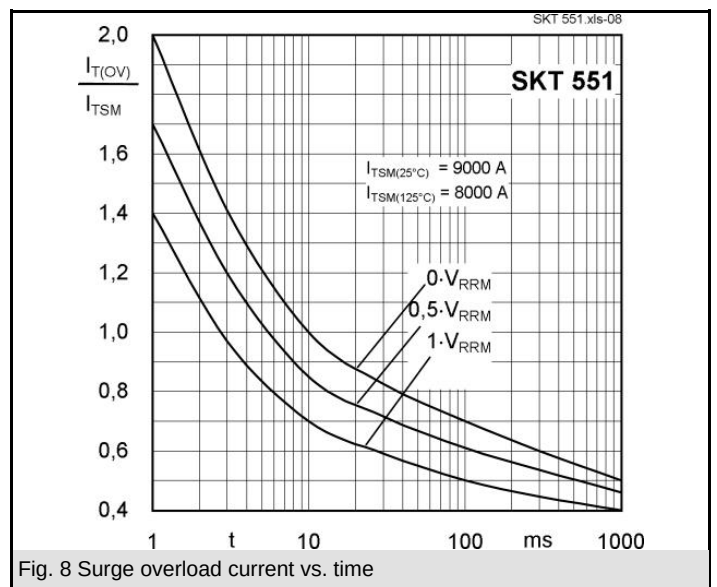
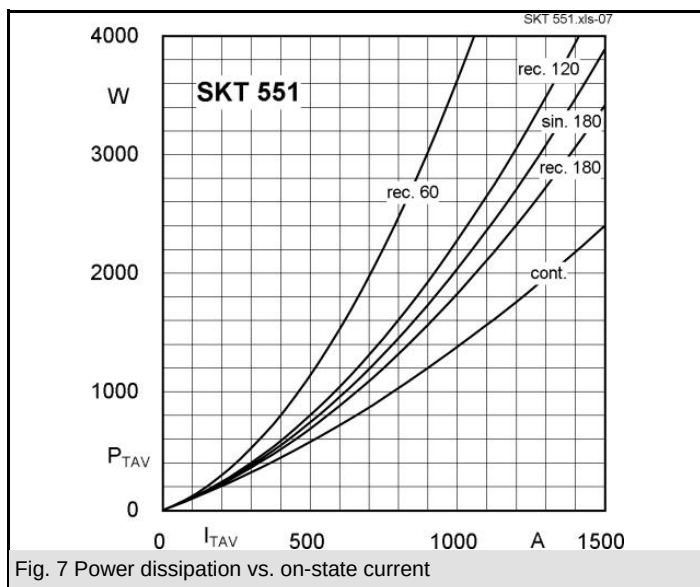
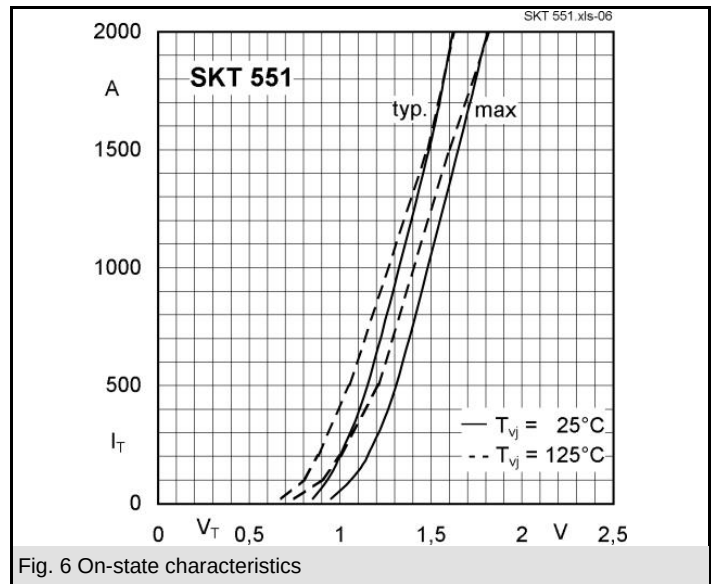
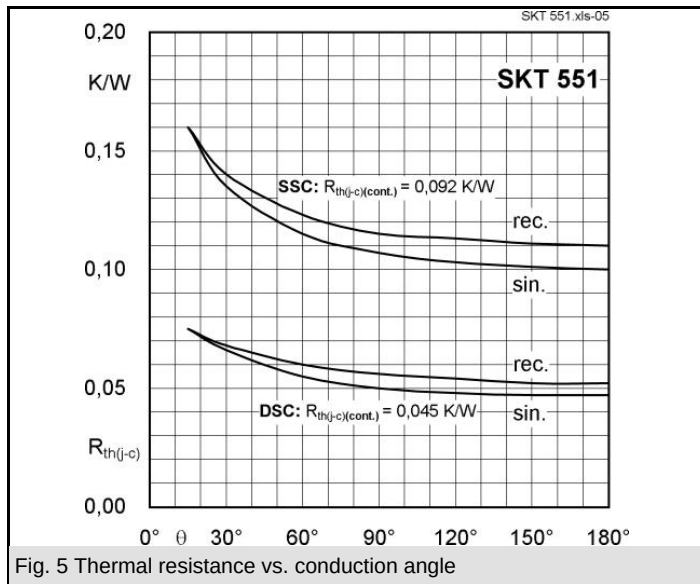
| $V_{RSM}$<br>V | $V_{RRM}, V_{DRM}$<br>V | $I_{TRMS} = 1200$ A (maximum value for continuous operation)<br>$I_{TAV} = 550$ A (sin. 180; DSC; $T_c = 85$ °C) |  |  |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 900            | 800                     | SKT 551/08E                                                                                                      |  |  |
| 1300           | 1200                    | SKT 551/12E                                                                                                      |  |  |
| 1500           | 1400                    | SKT 551/14E                                                                                                      |  |  |
| 1700           | 1600                    | SKT 551/16E                                                                                                      |  |  |
| 1900           | 1800                    | SKT 551/18E                                                                                                      |  |  |

| Symbol           | Conditions                                              | Values         | Units |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| $I_{TAV}$        | sin. 180; $T_c = 100$ (85) °C;                          | 391 (550)      | A     |
| $I_D$            | 2 x P8/180; $T_a = 45$ °C; B2 / B6                      | 390 / 560      | A     |
|                  | 2 x P8/180 F; $T_a = 35$ °C; B2 / B6                    | 980 / 1340     | A     |
| $I_{RMS}$        | 2 x P8/180; $T_a = 45$ °C; W1C                          | 430            | A     |
| $I_{TSM}$        | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; 10 ms                                 | 9000           | A     |
|                  | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C; 10 ms                                | 8000           | A     |
| $i^2t$           | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; 8,3 ... 10 ms                         | 405000         | A²s   |
|                  | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C; 8,3 ... 10 ms                        | 320000         | A²s   |
| $V_T$            | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; $I_T = 1500$ A                        | max. 1,65      | V     |
| $V_{T(TO)}$      | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C                                       | max. 0,925     | V     |
| $r_T$            | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C                                       | max. 0,45      | mΩ    |
| $I_{DD}, I_{RD}$ | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}, V_{DD} = V_{DRM}$ | max. 50        | mA    |
| $t_{gd}$         | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; $I_G = 1$ A; $di_G/dt = 1$ A/μs       | 1              | μs    |
| $t_{gr}$         | $V_D = 0,67 * V_{DRM}$                                  | 1              | μs    |
| $(di/dt)_{cr}$   | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C                                       | max. 125       | A/μs  |
| $(dv/dt)_{cr}$   | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C                                       | max. 1000      | V/μs  |
| $t_q$            | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C                                       | 50 ... 150     | μs    |
| $I_H$            | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; typ. / max.                           | 150 / 500      | mA    |
| $I_L$            | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; $R_G = 33 \Omega$ ; typ. / max.       | 500 / 2000     | mA    |
| $V_{GT}$         | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; d.c.                                  | min. 3         | V     |
| $I_{GT}$         | $T_{vj} = 25$ °C; d.c.                                  | min. 250       | mA    |
| $V_{GD}$         | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C; d.c.                                 | max. 0,25      | V     |
| $I_{GD}$         | $T_{vj} = 125$ °C; d.c.                                 | max. 10        | mA    |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$    | cont.; DSC                                              | 0,045          | K/W   |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$    | sin. 180; DSC / SSC                                     | 0,047 / 0,1    | K/W   |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$    | rec. 120; DSC / SSC                                     | 0,054 / 0,113  | K/W   |
| $R_{th(c-s)}$    | DSC / SSC                                               | 0,012 / 0,024  | K/W   |
| $T_{vj}$         |                                                         | - 40 ... + 125 | °C    |
| $T_{stg}$        |                                                         | - 40 ... + 130 | °C    |
| $V_{isol}$       |                                                         | -              | V~    |
| F                | mounting force                                          | 5,2 ... 8      | kN    |
| a                |                                                         |                | m/s²  |
| m                | approx.                                                 | 105            | g     |
| Case             |                                                         | B 11           |       |



SKT





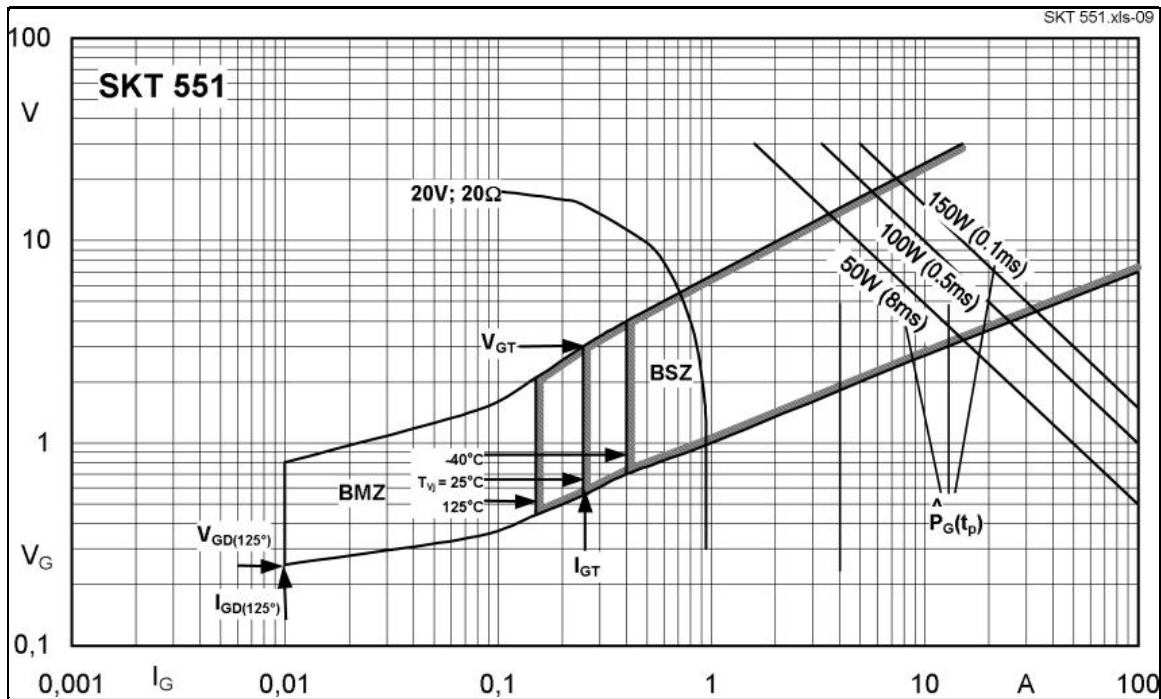
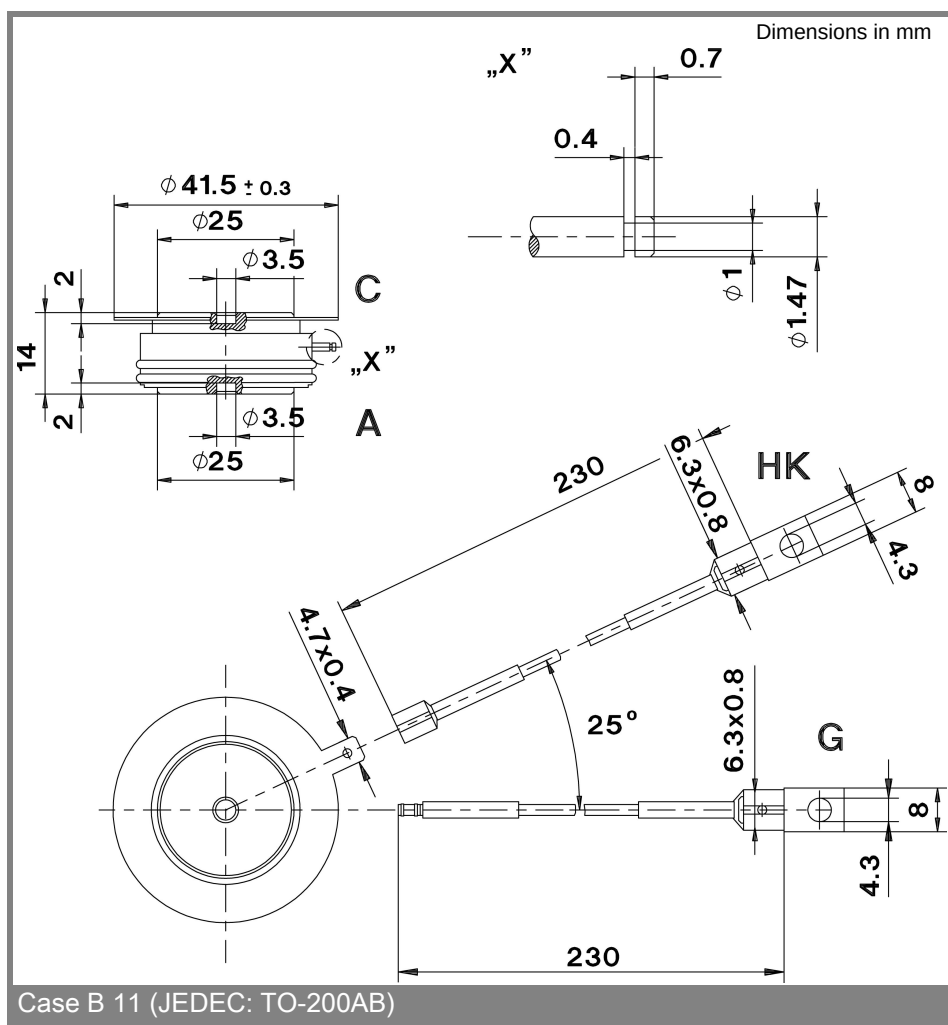


Fig. 9 Gate trigger characteristics



This technical information specifies semiconductor devices but promises no characteristics. No warranty or guarantee expressed or implied is made regarding delivery, performance or suitability.