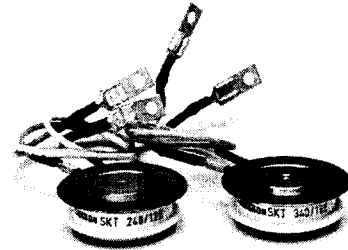


## Thyristors

**SKT 240**  
**SKT 340**



V <sub>RSM</sub>	V <sub>RRM</sub> V <sub>DRM</sub>	$\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_{cr}$	I <sub>TRMS</sub> (maximum values for continuous operation)	
			600 A	700 A
V	V	V/μs	I <sub>TAV</sub> (sin. 180; T <sub>case</sub> = . . . ; DSC)	
			380 A (60 °C)	450 A (57 °C)
500	400	500	<b>SKT 240/04 D</b>	<b>SKT 340/04 D</b>
900	800	500	<b>SKT 240/08 D</b>	<b>SKT 340/08 D</b>
1300	1200	500	<b>SKT 240/12 D</b>	<b>SKT 340/12 D</b>
		1000	<b>SKT 240/12 E</b>	<b>SKT 340/12 E</b>
1500	1400	1000	<b>SKT 240/14 E</b>	<b>SKT 340/14 E</b>
1700	1600	1000	<b>SKT 240/16 E</b>	<b>SKT 340/16 E</b>
1900	1800	1000	<b>SKT 240/18 E*</b>	<b>SKT 340/18 E*</b>

Symbol	Conditions	SKT 240	SKT 340
I <sub>TAV</sub>	sin. 180; (T <sub>case</sub> = . . . ), DSC	240 A (92 °C)	340 A (82 °C)
I <sub>TSM</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	5000 A 4500 A	5700 A 5200 A
i <sup>2</sup> t	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	125 000 A <sup>2</sup> s 101 000 A <sup>2</sup> s	162 000 A <sup>2</sup> s 135 000 A <sup>2</sup> s
t <sub>gd</sub> t <sub>gr</sub> (di/dt) <sub>cr</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>G</sub> = 1 A; di <sub>G</sub> /dt = 1 A/μs V <sub>D</sub> = 0,67 · V <sub>DRM</sub> f = 50 . . . 60 Hz	typ. 1 μs typ. 2 μs 125 A/μs	
I <sub>H</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; typ./max.	150 mA/400 mA	
I <sub>L</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; typ./max.	300 mA/1 A	
t <sub>q</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C; typ.	50 ... 150 μs	
V <sub>T</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C; I <sub>T</sub> = 1000 A; max.	2,3 V	1,9 V
V <sub>T(TO)</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	1,0 V	1,0 V
r <sub>T</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	1,4 mΩ	0,9 mΩ
I <sub>DD</sub> , I <sub>RD</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C; V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DRM</sub> ; V <sub>RD</sub> = V <sub>RRM</sub>	40 mA	40 mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C	2 V	
I <sub>GT</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 25 °C	200 mA	
V <sub>GD</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	0,25 V	
I <sub>GD</sub>	T <sub>vj</sub> = 125 °C	10 mA	
R <sub>thjc</sub>	cont.; DSC sin. 180; DSC/SSC rec. 120; DSC/SSC	0,070 °C/W 0,072/0,151 °C/W 0,080/0,168 °C/W	
R <sub>thch</sub>	DSC/SSC	0,020/0,040 °C/W	
T <sub>vj</sub>		- 40 ... + 125 °C	
T <sub>stg</sub>		- 40 ... + 130 °C	
F	SI units	4 ... 5 kN	
w	US units	900 ... 1100 lbs.	
		61 g	
Case		B 8	B 8

### Features

- Hermetic metal cases with ceramic insulators
- Capsule packages for double sided cooling
- Shallow design with single sided cooling
- International standard cases
- Off-state and reverse voltages up to 1800 V

### Typical Applications

- DC motor control (e. g. for machine tools)
- Controlled rectifiers (e. g. for battery charging)
- AC controllers (e. g. for temperature control)

\* Available in limited quantities

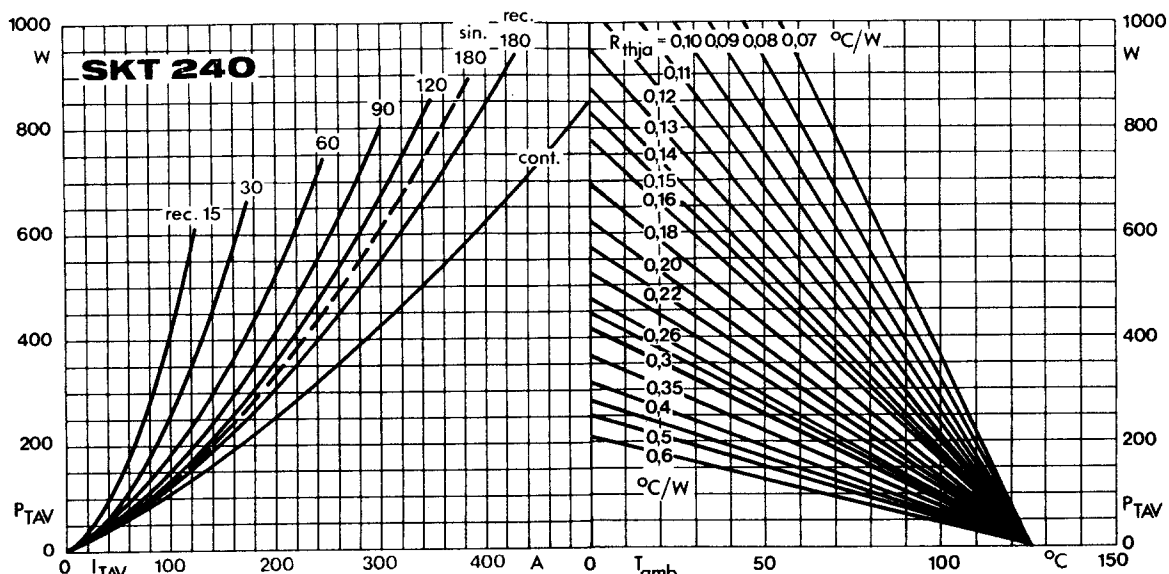


Fig. 1 a Power dissipation vs. on-state current and ambient temperature

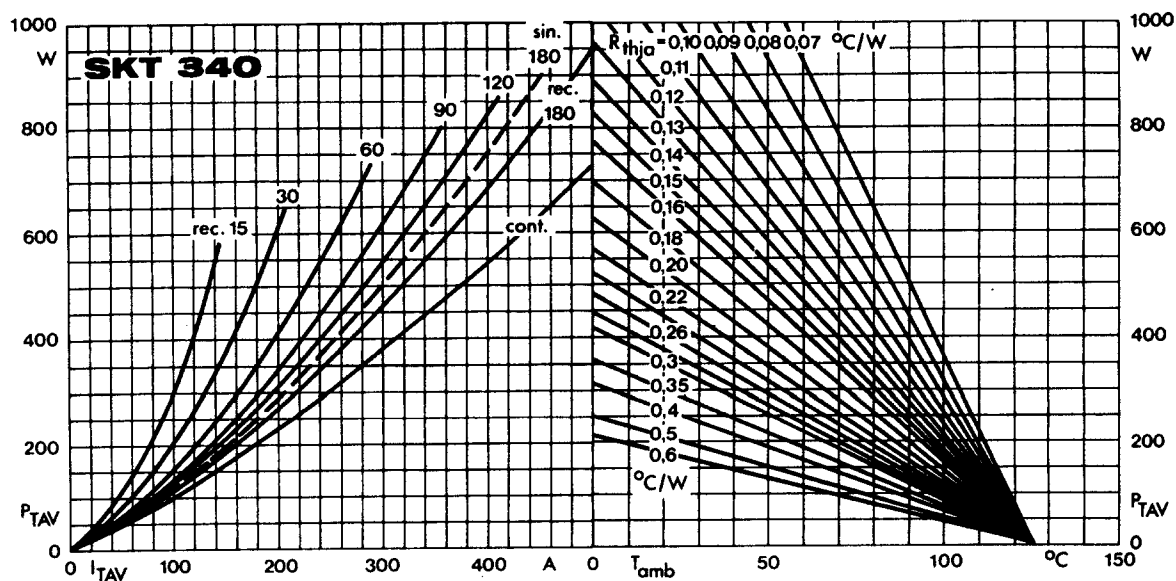


Fig. 1 b Power dissipation vs. on-state current and ambient temperature

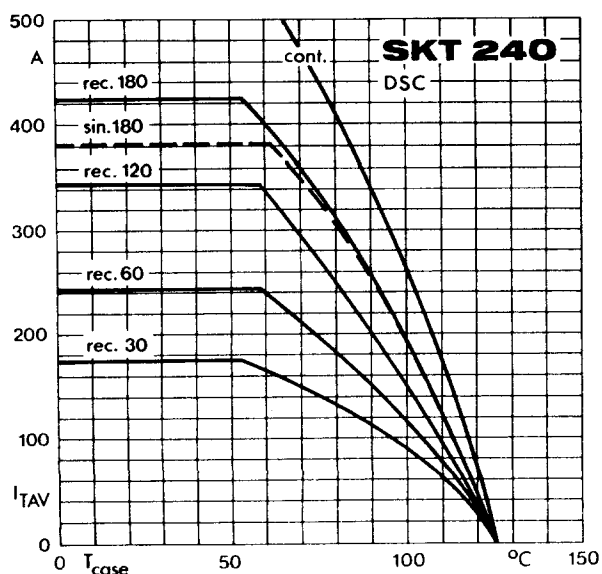


Fig. 2 a Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

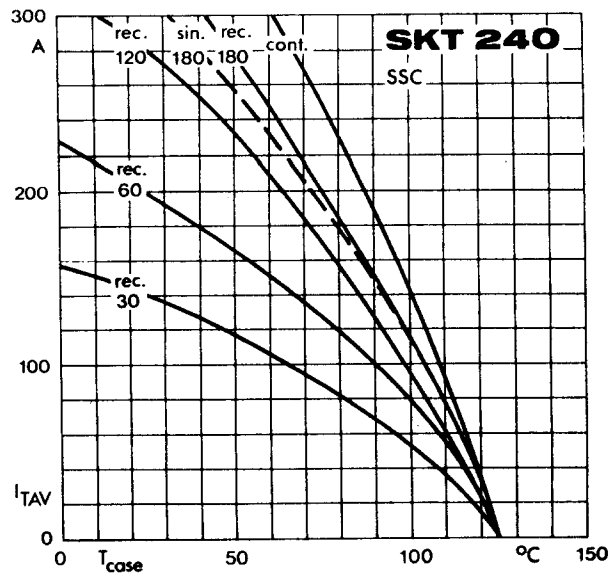


Fig. 2 b Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

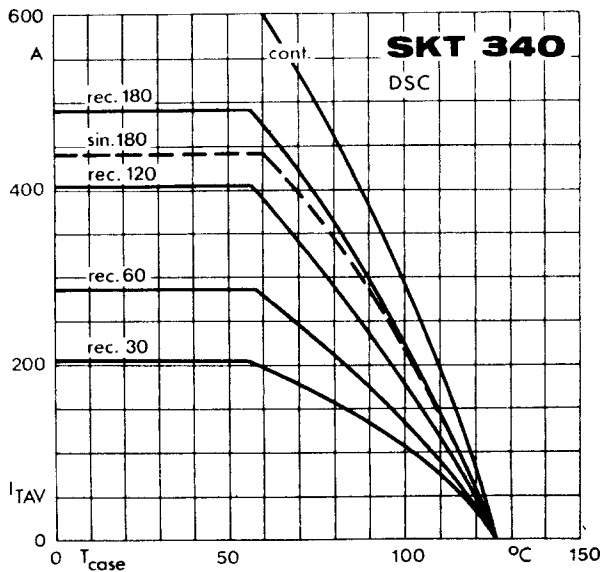


Fig. 2 c Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

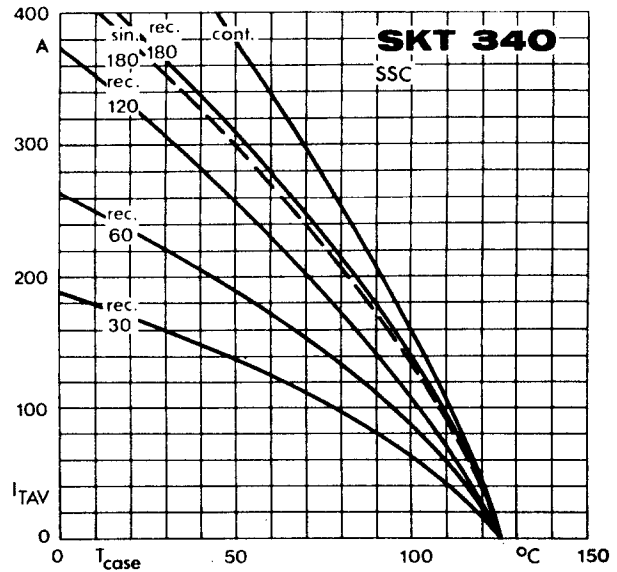


Fig. 2 d Rated on-state current vs. case temperature

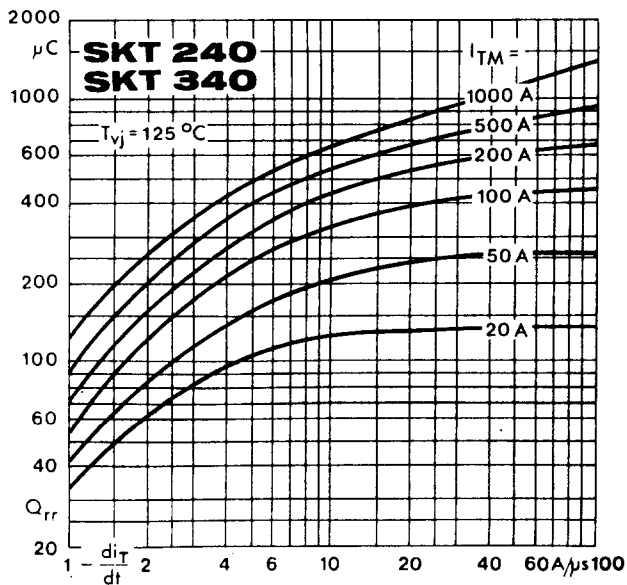


Fig. 3 Recovered charge vs. current decrease

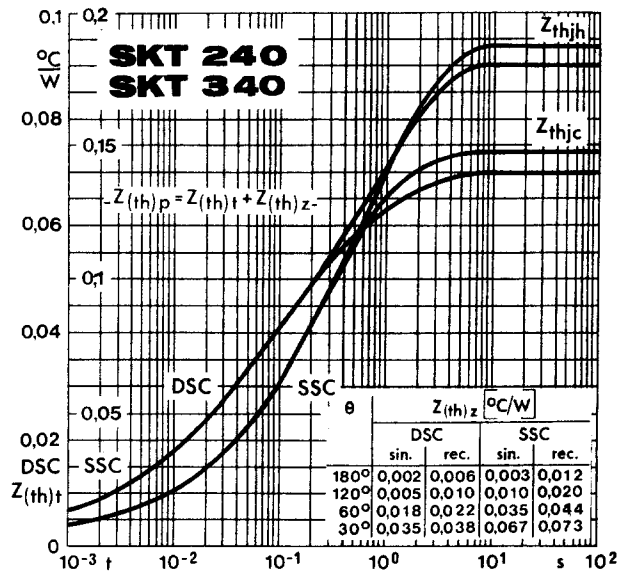


Fig. 4 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

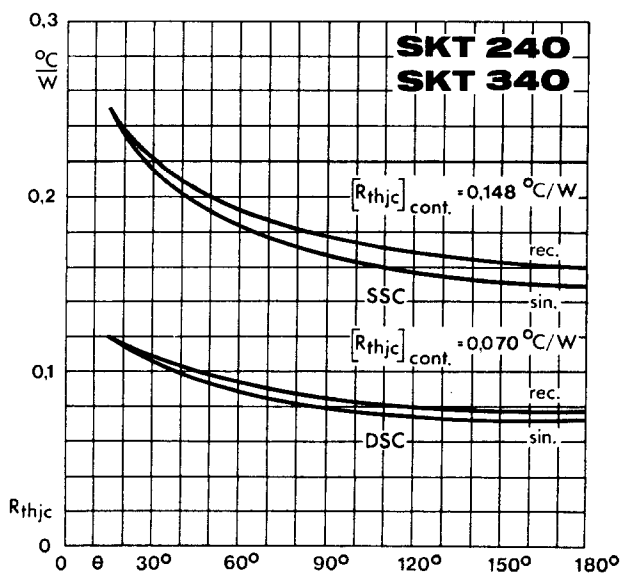


Fig. 5 Thermal resistance vs. conduction angle

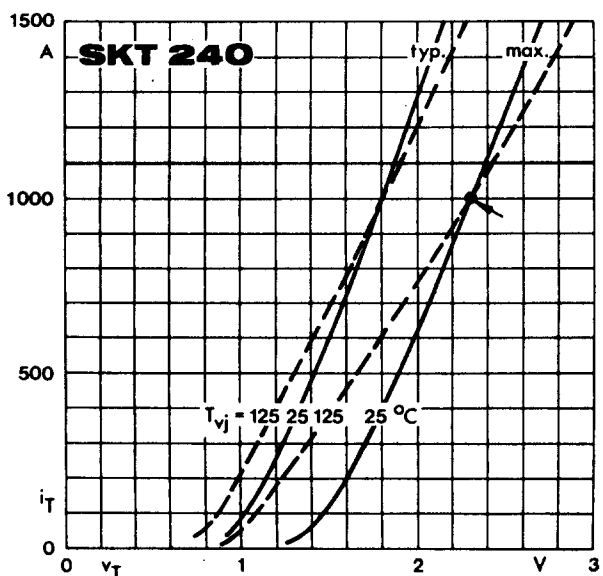


Fig. 6 a On-state characteristics

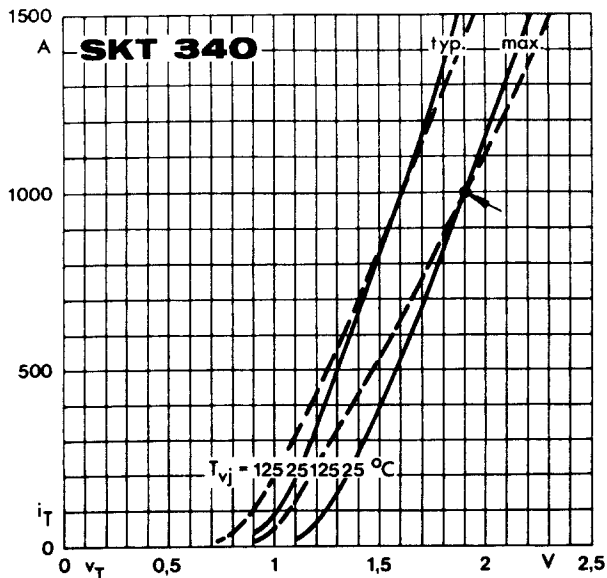


Fig. 6 b On-state characteristics

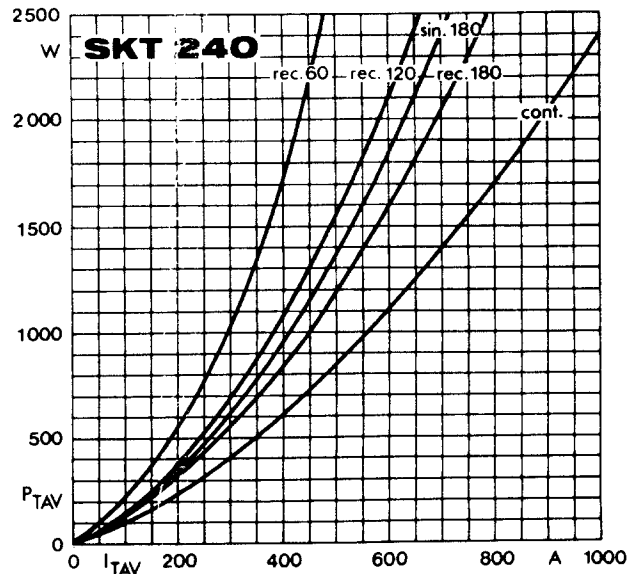


Fig. 7 a Power dissipation vs. on-state current

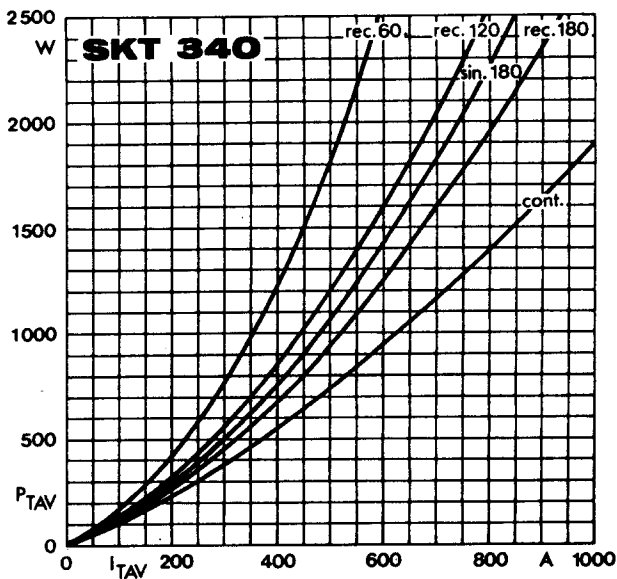


Fig. 7 b Power dissipation vs. on-state current

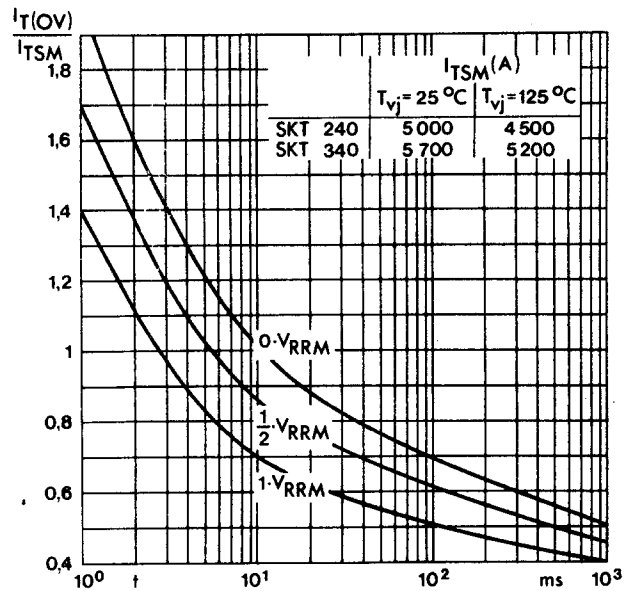


Fig. 8 Surge overload current vs. time

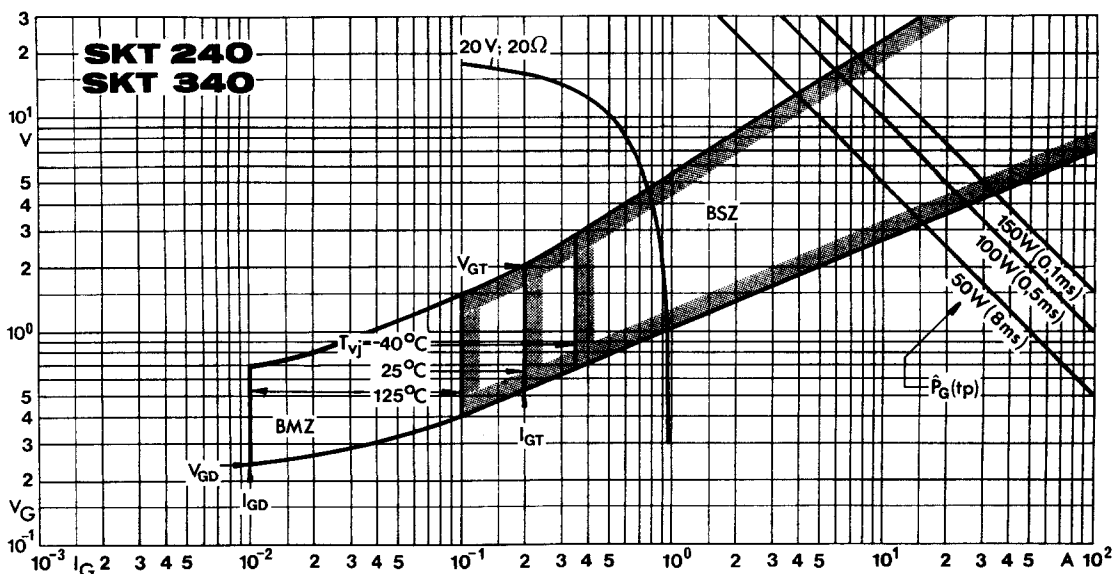


Fig. 9 Gate trigger characteristics

