

SKD 35



Square bridge

Power Bridge Rectifiers

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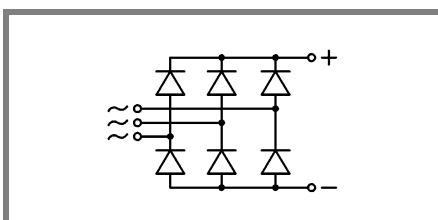
Features

- Square plastic case with isolated metal base plate and fast-on connectors
- Blocking voltage up to 1600 V
- High surge currents
- Notch moulded in casing for easy polarity identification
- Easy chassis mounting

Typical Applications

- Three phase rectifier for power supplies
- Input rectifiers for variable frequency drives
- Rectifier for DC motor field supplies
- Battery charger rectifiers
- Recommended snubber network: RC: 50 Ω, 0.1 μF (P_R = 1 W)

- 1) Freely suspended or mounted on an insulator
- 2) Mounted on a painted metal sheet of min. 250 x 250 x 1 mm
- 3) Recommended



SKD

| V_{RSM}, V_{RRM} V | $V_{RMS}^{(3)}$ V | $I_D = 36 \text{ A } (T_c = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$ Types |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 400 | 125 | SKD 35/04 |
| 800 | 250 | SKD 35/08 |
| 1000 | 310 | SKD 35/10 |
| 1200 | 400 | SKD 35/12 |
| 1400 | 440 | SKD 35/14 |
| 1600 | 500 | SKD 35/16 |

| Symbol | Condition | Values | Units |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I_D | $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, P1/120 natural cooling $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, chassis ²⁾ | 28 14,5 | A A |
| I_{DCL} | $T_c = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, P1/120 forced cooling $T_c = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, P1/120 natural cooling $T_a = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, chassis ²⁾ | 36 28 14,5 | A A A |
| I_{FSM} | $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms $T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 10 ms | 370 320 | A A |
| i^2t | $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ...10 ms $T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; 8,3 ...10 ms | 680 500 | A ² s A ² s |
| V_F | $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_F = 150 \text{ A}$ | max. 1,90 | V |
| $V_{(TO)}$ | $T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | 0,85 | V |
| r_T | $T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | 7 | mΩ |
| I_{RD} | $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$ | 300 | μA |
| I_{RD} | $T_{vj} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $V_{RD} = V_{RRM}$ | 5 | mA |
| t_{rr} | $T_{vj} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | Typ. 10 | μs |
| f_G | | 2000 | Hz |
| $R_{th(j-a)}$ | isolated ¹⁾ chassis ²⁾ | 14 3,8 | K/W K/W |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$ | total | 1,0 | K/W |
| $R_{th(c-s)}$ | total | 0,15 | K/W |
| T_{vj} | | -40 ... +150 | °C |
| T_{stg} | | -55 ... +150 | °C |
| V_{isol} | a. c. 50 ... 60 Hz; r.m.s.; 1 s / 1 min. | 3000 / 2500 | V~ |
| M_s | to heatsink SI units US units | $2 \pm 15 \%$ $18 \pm 15 \%$ | Nm Lb. in. |
| M | approx. | 23 | g |
| Case | | G 11b | |

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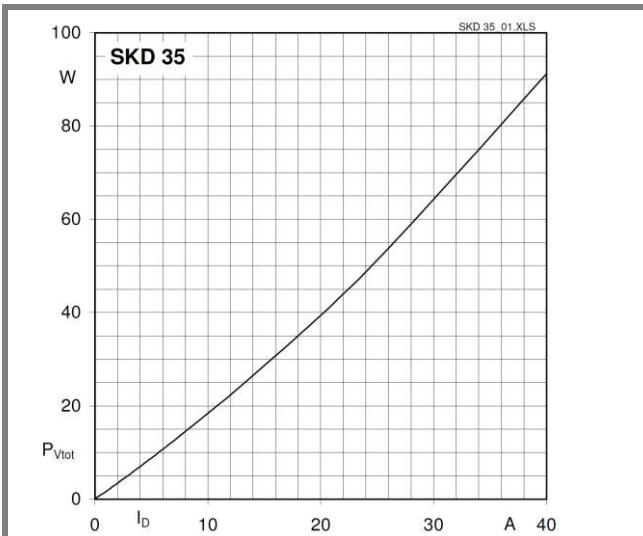


Fig. 01 Power dissipation vs. output current

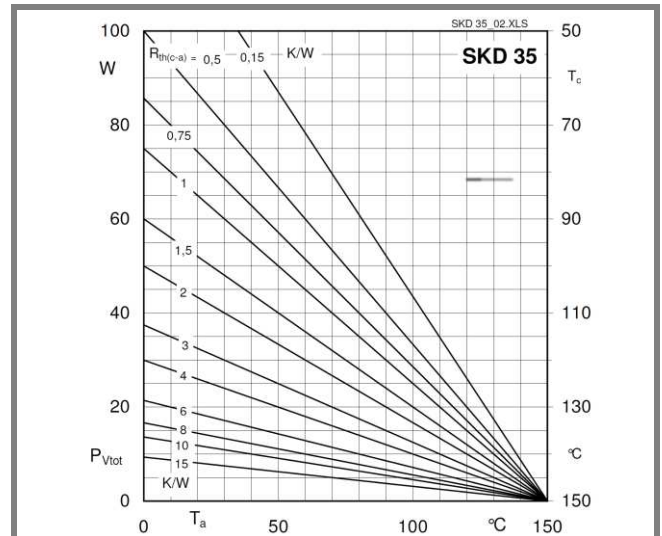


Fig. 02 Power dissipation vs. case temperature

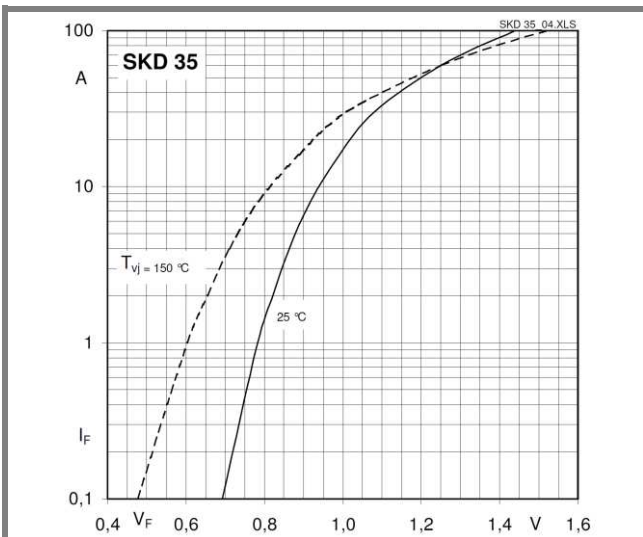


Fig. 04 Forward characteristics of a diode arm (typical)

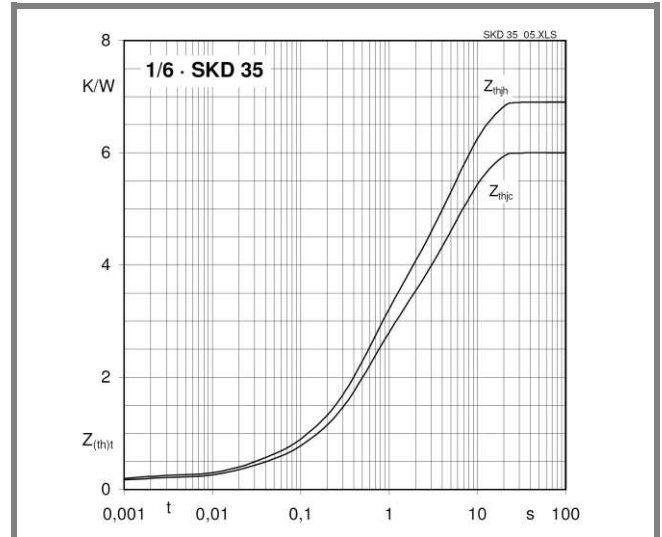


Fig. 05 Transient thermal impedance vs. time

