

Silicon Controlled Rectifiers

Reverse Blocking Triode Thyristors

... designed for overvoltage protection in crowbar circuits.

- Glass-Passivated Junctions for Greater Parameter Stability and Reliability
- Center-Gate Geometry for Uniform Current Spreading Enabling High Discharge Current
- Small Rugged, Thermowatt or Metal Packages Constructed for Low Thermal Resistance for Maximum Power Dissipation and Durability
- High Capacitor Discharge Current
300 Amps (MCR68)
750 Amps (MCR69)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value		Unit
		MCR68	MCR69	
Repetitive Peak Forward or Reverse Blocking Voltage, Note 1 ($T_J = -40$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)	V_{DRM} or V_{RRM}			Volts
MCR68, 69		50	100	
			400	
Peak Discharge Current, Note 2	I_{TM}	300	750	Amps
On-State Current ($T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$) (1/2 Cycle, Sine Wave, 60 Hz)	$I_T(\text{RMS})$ $I_T(\text{AV})$	12 8	25 16	Amps
Peak Non-Repetitive Surge Current (1/2 Cycle, Sine Wave, 60 Hz, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$)	I_{TSM}	100	300	Amps
Circuit Fusing ($t = 8.3$ ms)	I^2t	40	375	A^2s
Critical Rate-of-Rise of Current (Note 3)	di/dt	75	100	$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
Peak Gate Current ($t \leq 2 \mu\text{s}$)	I_{GM}	2		Amps
Peak Gate Power ($t \leq 2 \mu\text{s}$)	P_{GM}	20		Watts
Average Gate Power	$P_{G(\text{AV})}$	0.5		Watt
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40 to +125		$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-40 to +150		$^\circ\text{C}$
Mounting Torque	—	8		in. lb.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	2	1.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	60		$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

- Notes: 1. V_{DRM} for all types can be applied on a continuous basis over the operating junction temperature range without recurring damage. Ratings apply for open or shorted gate conditions or negative voltage on the gate. Devices should not be tested for blocking voltages such that the supply voltage exceeds the rating of the device.
2. Ratings apply for $t_w = 1$ ms. See Figure 1 for I_{TM} capability for various duration of an exponentially decaying current waveform, t_w is defined as 5 time constants of an exponentially decaying current pulse.
3. Test Conditions: $I_G = 150$ mA, $V_D =$ Rated V_{DRM} ; $I_{TM} =$ Rated Value, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$.

MCR68 Series MCR69 Series

SCRs
12 and 25 AMPERES RMS
50 thru 400 VOLTS



CASE 221A-04
(TO-220AB)
STYLE 3

MCR68 Series • MCR69 Series

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25\text{ C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Peak Forward or Reverse Blocking Current (Rated V_{DRM} or V_{RRM}) $T_J = 25\text{ C}$ $T_J = 125\text{ C}$	I_{DRM}, I_{RRM}	— —	— —	10 2	μA mA
Forward On-State Voltage ($I_{TM} = 24\text{ Amps}$), Note 1 ($I_{TM} = 50\text{ Amps}$), Note 1 ($I_{TM} = 300\text{ Amps}$, $t_w = 1\text{ ms}$), Note 2 ($I_{TM} = 750\text{ Amps}$, $t_w = 1\text{ ms}$), Note 2	V_{TM}	— — — —	— — 6 6	2.2 1.8 — —	Volts
Gate Trigger Current (Continuous dc) ($V_D = 12\text{ V}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$)	I_{GT}	2	7	30	mA
Gate Trigger Voltage (Continuous dc) ($V_D = 12\text{ Volts}$, $R_L = 100\ \Omega$) ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_J = 125\text{ C}$)	V_{GT}	— 0.2	0.65 0.40	1.5 —	volts
Holding Current ($I_{TM} = 100\text{ mA}$, Gate-Open)	I_H	3	15	50	mA
Latching Current ($V_D = 12\text{ Vdc}$, $I_G = 150\text{ mA}$, $t_r = 50\ \mu\text{s}$)	I_L	—	—	60	mA
Critical Rate-of-Rise of Off-State Voltage ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, Gate Open, Exponential Waveform, $T_J = 125\text{ C}$)	dv/dt	10	—	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Gate Controlled Turn-On Time, Note 3 ($V_D = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, $I_G = 150\text{ mA}$) ($I_{TM} = 24\text{ Amps}$, peak) ($I_{TM} = 50\text{ Amps}$, peak)	t_{gt}	— —	1 1	— —	μs

- Notes: 1. Pulse duration - $300\ \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle - 2%.
 2. Ratings apply for $t_w = 1\text{ ms}$. See Figure 1 for I_{TM} capability for various durations of an exponentially decaying current waveform. t_w is defined as 5 time constants of an exponentially decaying current pulse.
 3. The gate controlled turn-on time in a crowbar circuit will be influenced by the circuit inductance.

3

FIGURE 1 – PEAK CAPACITOR DISCHARGE CURRENT

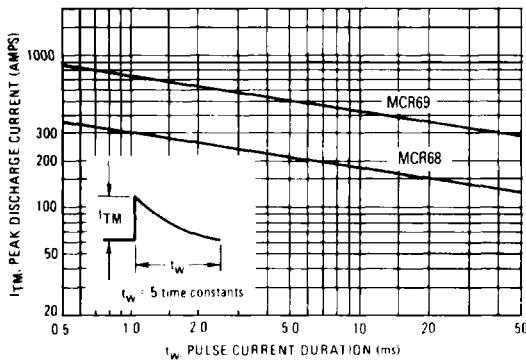
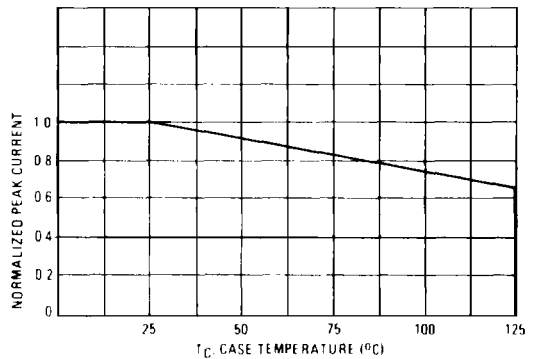


FIGURE 2 – PEAK CAPACITOR DISCHARGE CURRENT DERATING



MCR68 Series • MCR69 Series

FIGURE 3 — CURRENT DERATING
MCR68

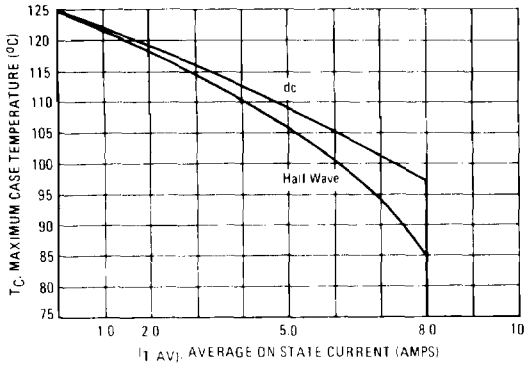


FIGURE 4 — CURRENT DERATING
MCR69

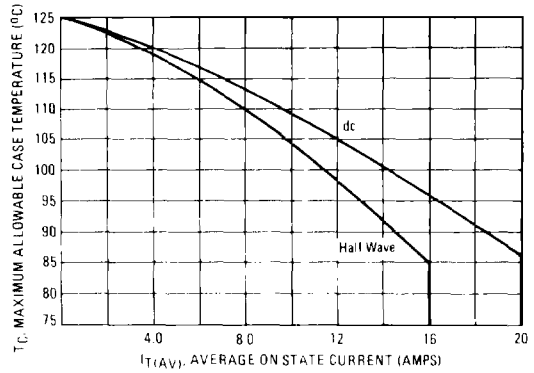


FIGURE 5 — MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION
MCR68

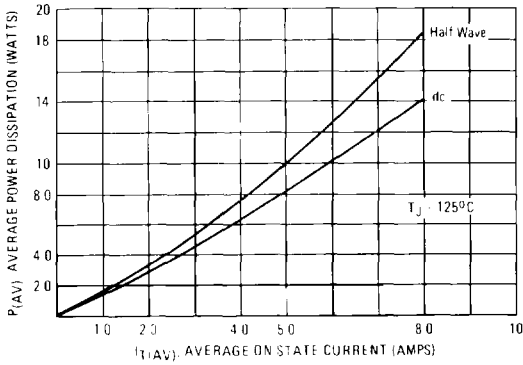
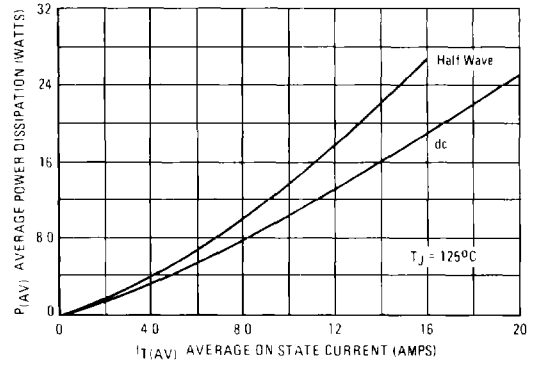
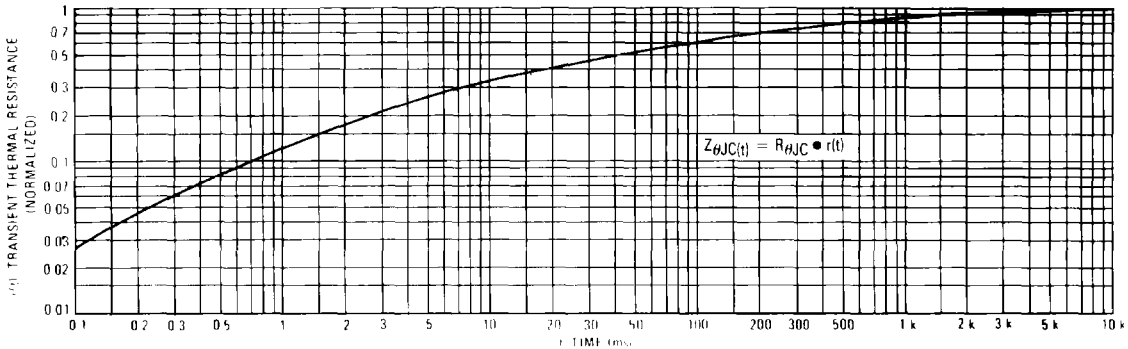


FIGURE 6 — MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION
MCR69



3

FIGURE 7 — THERMAL RESPONSE



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FIGURE 8 – GATE TRIGGER CURRENT

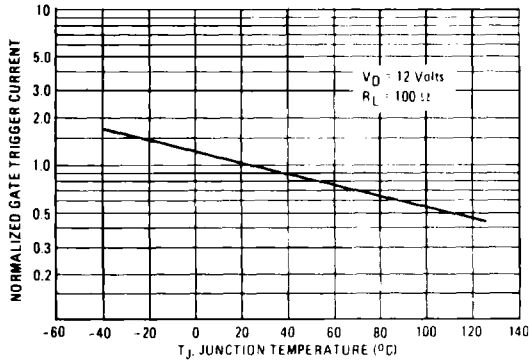


FIGURE 9 – GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE

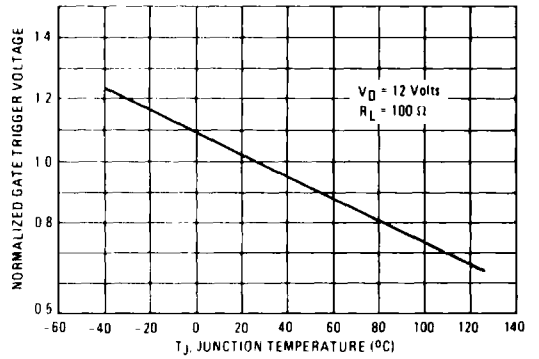
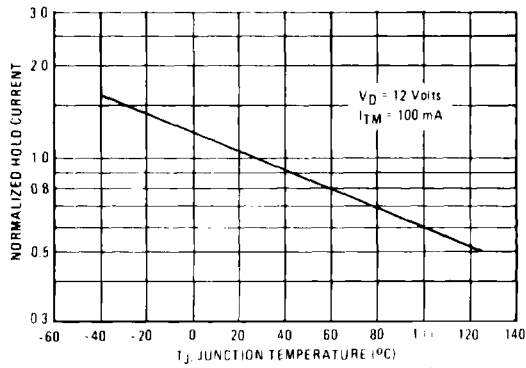


FIGURE 10 – HOLDING CURRENT



3