

# DIGITRON SEMICONDUCTORS

## MCR3818 SERIES, MCR3918 SERIES

## SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER

Available Non-RoHS (standard) or RoHS compliant (add PBF suffix).

Available as "HR" (high reliability) screened per MIL-PRF-19500, JANTX level. Add "HR" suffix to base part number.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Peak repetitive forward and reverse blocking voltage<sup>(1)</sup></b> MCR3818, MCR3918-2 MCR3818, MCR3918-3 MCR3818, MCR3918-4 MCR3818, MCR3918-6 MCR3818, MCR3918-8 MCR3818, MCR3918-10	$V_{RRM}, V_{DRM}$	50 100 200 400 600 800	Volts
<b>Peak non-repetitive reverse blocking voltage</b> MCR3818, MCR3918-2 MCR3818, MCR3918-3 MCR3818, MCR3918-4 MCR3818, MCR3918-6 MCR3818, MCR3918-8 MCR3818, MCR3918-10	$V_{RSM}$	75 150 300 500 700 900	Volts
<b>Forward on-state current RMS (all conduction angles)</b>	$I_{T(RMS)}$	20	Amps
<b>Average on-state current (<math>T_C = 67^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>	$I_{T(AV)}$	13	Amps
<b>Circuit fusing considerations</b> ( $T_J = -40$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$ , $t \leq 8.3\text{ms}$ )	$I^2t$	235	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
<b>Peak non-repetitive surge current</b> (1/2 cycle, 60Hz, $T_J = -40$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{TSM}$	240	Amps
<b>Peak gate power (maximum pulse width = 10<math>\mu\text{s}</math>)</b>	$P_{GM}$	5	Watts
<b>Average gate power</b>	$P_{G(AV)}$	0.5	Watts
<b>Peak forward gate current (maximum pulse width = 10<math>\mu\text{s}</math>)</b>	$I_{GM}$	2	Amps
<b>Peak gate voltage</b>	$V_{GM}$	10	Volts
<b>Operating junction temperature range</b>	$T_J$	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Storage temperature range</b>	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Mounting torque</b>		30	In. lb.

Note 1:  $V_{DRM}$  for all types can be applied on a continuous basis. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage; however, positive gate voltage shall not be applied concurrent with negative potential on the anode. Blocking voltages shall not be tested with a constant current source such that the voltage ratings of the devices are exceeded.

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit
<b>Thermal resistance, junction to case</b> DIGI PF2 TO-48	$R_{\theta JC}$	1 1.1	1.5 1.6	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
<b>Peak forward or reverse blocking current</b> (Rated $V_{DRM}$ or $V_{RRM}$ , gate open) $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	$I_{DRM}, I_{RRM}$	- -	10 5	$\mu\text{A}$ mA
<b>Gate trigger current (continuous dc)</b> ( $V_D = 7\text{Vdc}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ ) ( $V_D = 7\text{Vdc}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ )	$I_{GT}$	- -	40 75	mA

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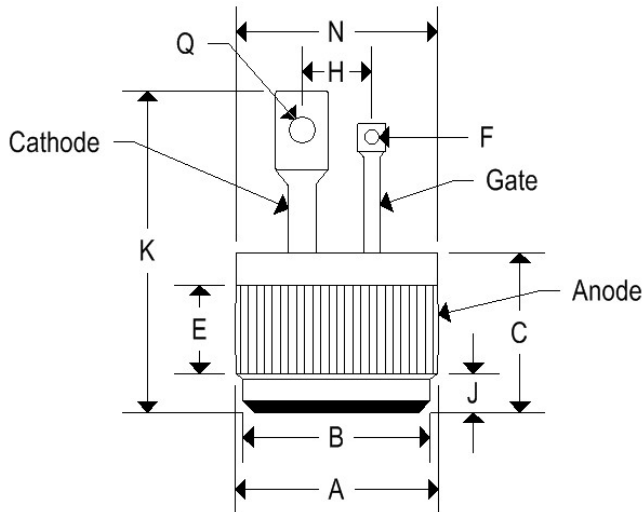
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Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
<b>Gate trigger voltage (continuous dc)</b> ( $V_D = 7V_{dc}$ , gate open) ( $V_D = 7V_{dc}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $T_C = -40^\circ C$ ) ( $V_D = \text{rated } V_{DRM}$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , $T_J = 100^\circ C$ )	$V_{GT}$	-	1.5 2.5	Volts
<b>Peak on state voltage</b> (pulse width = 1ms max., duty cycle $\leq 1\%$ ) ( $I_{TM} = 20A$ ) ( $I_{TM} = 41A$ )	$V_{TM}$	-	1.5 1.7	Volts
<b>Holding current</b> ( $V_D = 7V_{dc}$ , gate open) ( $V_D = 7V_{dc}$ , gate open, $T_C = -40^\circ C$ )	$I_H$	-	50 90	mA
<b>Gate controlled turn-on time (<math>t_d + t_r</math>)</b> ( $I_{TM} = 20A$ , $I_{GT} = 40mAdc$ , $V_D = \text{rated } V_{DRM}$ )	$t_{gt}$	Typical 1		$\mu s$
<b>Circuit commutate turn-off time</b> ( $I_{TM} = 10A$ , $I_R = 10A$ ) ( $I_{TM} = 10A$ , $I_R = 10A$ , $T_J = 100^\circ C$ ) ( $V_D = V_{DRM} = \text{rated voltage}$ ) ( $dv/dt = 30V/\mu s$ )	$t_q$	20 30		$\mu s$
<b>Critical rate of rise of off state voltage</b> ( $V_D = \text{rated } V_{DRM}$ , exponential waveform, gate open, $T_J = 100^\circ C$ )	$dv/dt$	50		$V/\mu s$

## MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Case</b>	Digi PF2 (MCR3818 series)
<b>Marking</b>	Body painted, alpha-numeric



	DIGI PF2			
	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.501	0.505	12.730	12.830
B	0.465	0.475	11.810	12.060
C	0.330	0.380	8.390	9.650
E	0.100	-	2.540	-
F	0.035	0.085	0.890	2.160
J	0.080	0.097	2.040	2.460
K	-	0.800	-	20.320
N	-	0.510	-	12.950
Q	0.065	0.160	1.650	4.060

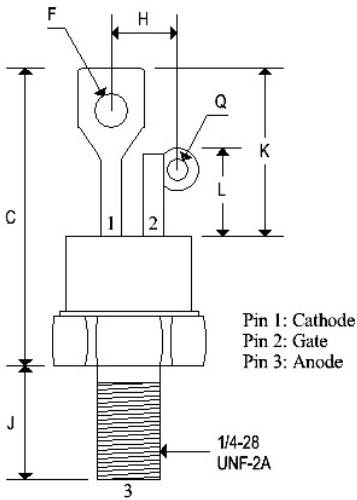
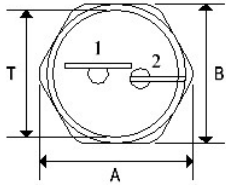
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## MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Case	TO-48 (MCR3918 series)
Marking	Body painted, alpha-numeric
Pin out	See below



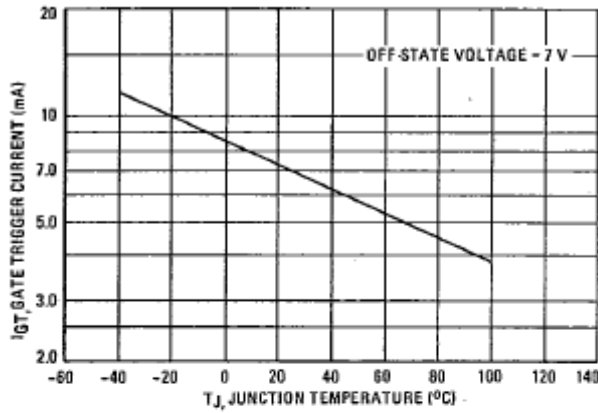
	TO-48			
	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.604	0.614	15.340	15.600
B	0.551	0.559	14.000	14.200
C	1.050	1.190	2.670	30.230
F	0.135	0.160	3.430	4.060
H	-	0.265	-	6.730
J	0.420	0.455	10.670	11.560
K	0.620	0.670	15.750	17.020
L	0.300	0.350	7.620	8.890
Q	0.055	0.085	1.400	2.160
T	0.501	0.505	12.730	12.830

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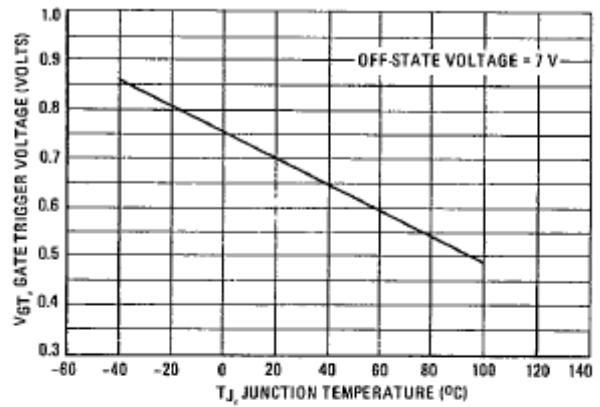
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## EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE UPON TYPICAL TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS

**FIGURE 1 – GATE TRIGGER CURRENT**

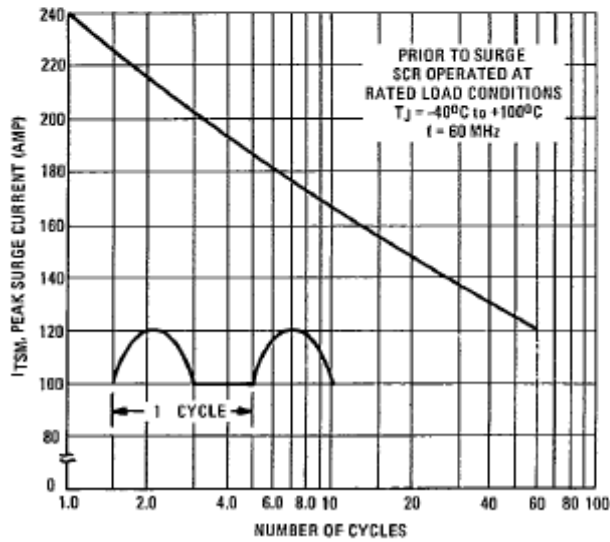


**FIGURE 2 – GATE TRIGGER VOLTAGE**

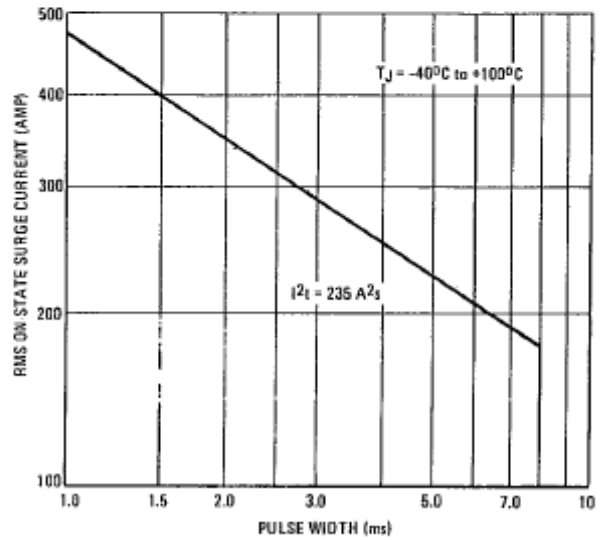


## MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NON-REPETITIVE SURGE CURRENT

**FIGURE 3 – 60 Hz SURGES**



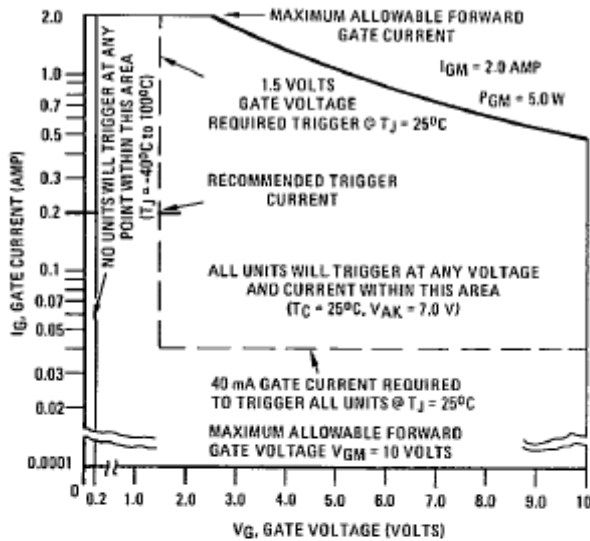
**FIGURE 4 – SUB-CYCLE SURGES**



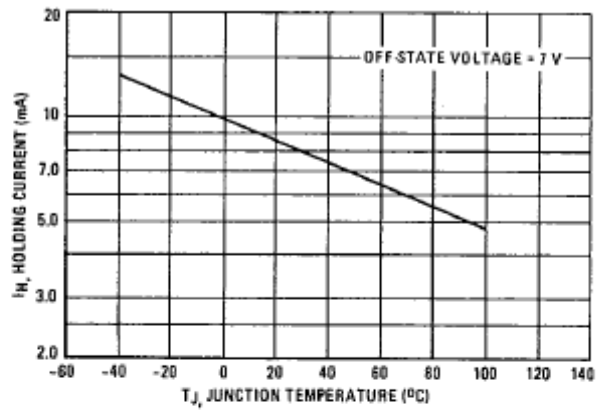
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**FIGURE 5 – GATE TRIGGER CHARACTERISTICS**

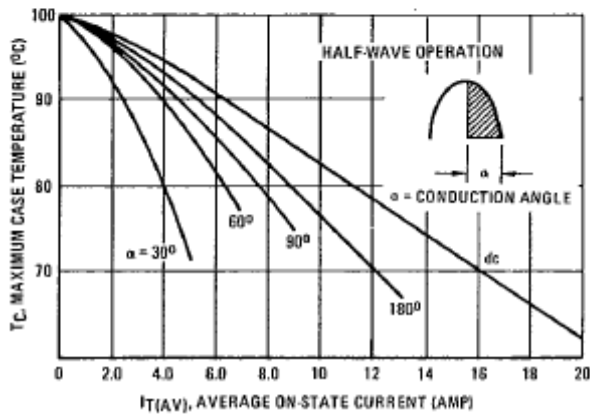


**FIGURE 6 – EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON TYPICAL HOLDING CURRENT**

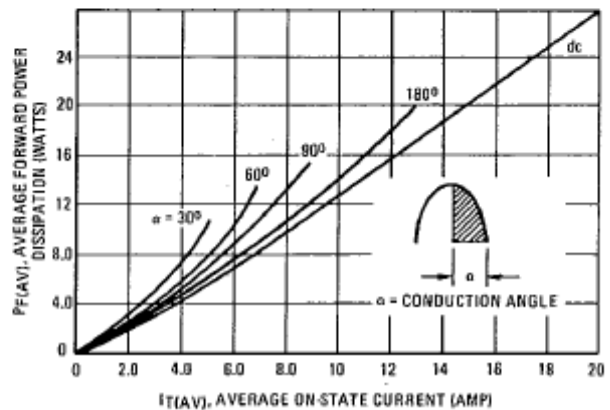


### DERATING AND DISSIPATION FOR RESISTIVE AND INDUCTIVE LOADS (f = 60 to 400 Hz, SINE WAVE)

**FIGURE 7 – AVERAGE CURRENT DERATING**



**FIGURE 8 – ON-STATE POWER DISSIPATION**



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FIGURE 9 – ON-STATE CHARACTERISTICS

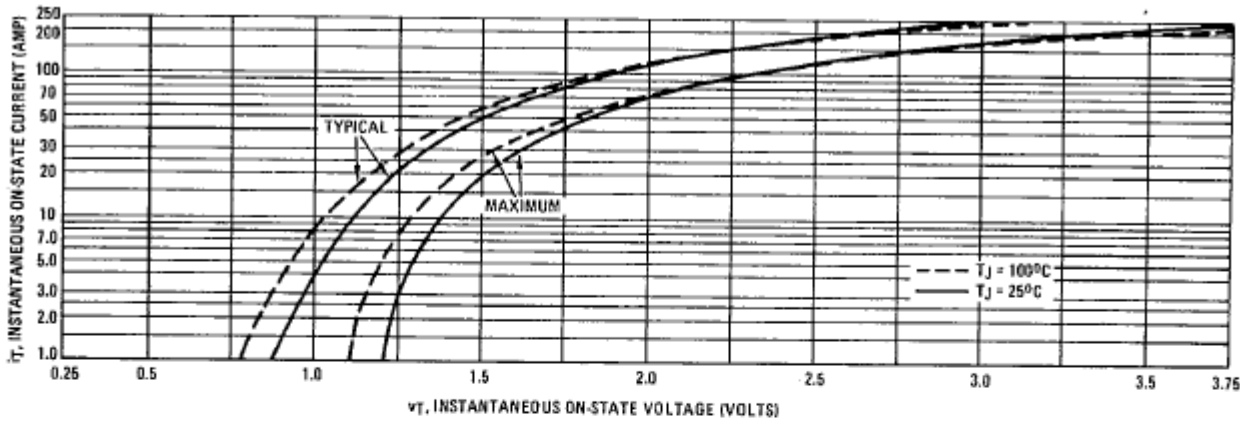


FIGURE 10 – TYPICAL THERMAL RESISTANCE OF PLATES

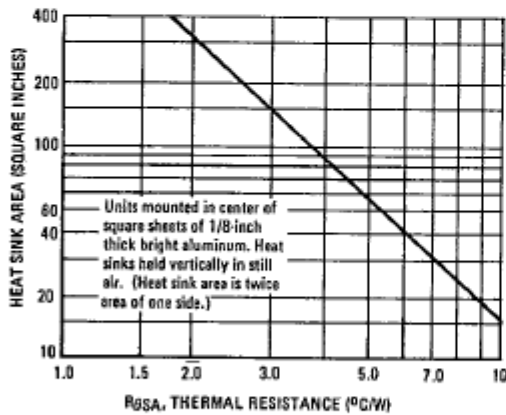
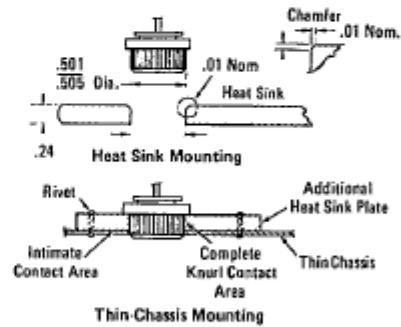


FIGURE 11 – MOUNTING DETAILS FOR PRESSFIT THYRISTORS



The hole edge must be chamfered as shown to prevent shearing off the knurled edge of the rectifier during press-in. The pressing force should be applied evenly on the shoulder ring to avoid tilting or canting of the rectifier case in the hole during the pressing operation. Also, the use of a thermal joint compound will be of considerable aid. The pressing force will vary from 250 to 1000 pounds, depending upon the heat sink material. Recommended hardnesses are: copper – less than 50 on the Rockwell F scale; aluminum – less than 65 on the Brinell scale. A heat sink as thin as 1/8" may be used, but the interface thermal resistance will increase in proportion to the reduction of contact area. A thin chassis requires the addition of a back-up plate.