

### FEATURES

- Available as "HR" (high reliability) screened per MIL-PRF-19500, JANTX level. Add "HR" suffix to base part number.
- Available as non-RoHS (Sn/Pb plating), standard, and as RoHS by adding "-PBF" suffix.

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Peak repetitive off-state voltage</b> <sup>(1)</sup> (T <sub>j</sub> = -40 to +125°C, sine wave, 50 to 60Hz, gate open)	V <sub>DRM</sub> V <sub>RDM</sub>	800	V
<b>On-state RMS current</b> (180° conduction angles, T <sub>c</sub> = 80°C)	I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	16	A
<b>Peak non-repetitive surge current</b> (half-cycle, sine wave, 60Hz, T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C)	I <sub>TSM</sub>	160	A
<b>Circuit fusing consideration</b> (t = 8.3ms)	I <sup>2</sup> t	106	A <sup>2</sup> s
<b>Forward peak gate power</b> (pulse width ≤ 1.0μs, T <sub>c</sub> = 80°C)	P <sub>GM</sub>	5.0	W
<b>Forward average gate power</b> (t = 8.3ms, T <sub>c</sub> = 80°C)	P <sub>G(AV)</sub>	0.5	W
<b>Forward peak gate current</b> (pulse width ≤ 1.0μs, T <sub>c</sub> = 80°C)	I <sub>GM</sub>	2.0	A
<b>Operating temperature range</b>	T <sub>j</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
<b>Storage temperature range</b>	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +150	°C

Note 1: V<sub>DRM</sub> and V<sub>RDM</sub> for all types can be applied on a continuous basis. Ratings apply for zero or negative gate voltage; 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	Maximum	Unit
<b>Thermal resistance, junction to case</b>	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.5	°C/W
<b>Thermal resistance, junction to ambient</b>	R <sub>θJA</sub>	62.5	°C/W
<b>Maximum lead temperature for soldering purposes 1/8" from case for 10s</b>	T <sub>L</sub>	260	°C

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>j</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>OFF CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
<b>Peak forward or reverse blocking current</b> (V <sub>AK</sub> = Rated V <sub>DRM</sub> or V <sub>RDM</sub> , gate open) T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C T <sub>j</sub> = 125°C	I <sub>DRM</sub> I <sub>RDM</sub>	- -	- -	0.01 2.0	mA
<b>ON CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
<b>Peak on-state voltage</b> <sup>*</sup> (I <sub>TM</sub> = 32A)	V <sub>TM</sub>	-	-	1.7	V
<b>Gate trigger current</b> (continuous dc) (V <sub>D</sub> = 12V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω)	I <sub>GT</sub>	2.0	10	20	mA
<b>Gate trigger voltage</b> (continuous dc) (V <sub>D</sub> = 12V, R <sub>L</sub> = 100Ω)	V <sub>GT</sub>	0.5	0.65	1.0	V
<b>Holding current</b> (V <sub>D</sub> = 12V, gate open, initiating current = 200mA)	I <sub>H</sub>	4.0	25	40	mA
<b>Latch current</b> (V <sub>D</sub> = 12V, I <sub>g</sub> = 20mA)	I <sub>L</sub>	-	30	60	mA

# MCR16N

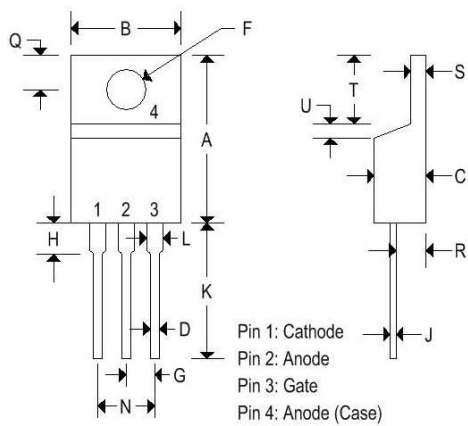
## SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
<b>Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage</b> ( $V_D = \text{rated } V_{DRM}$ , exponential waveform, gate open, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )	dv/dt	100	300	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
<b>Critical rate of rise of on-state current</b> ( $I_{PK} = 50\text{A}$ , $P_w = 30\mu\text{sec}$ , $di_c/dt = 1\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ , $I_{gt} = 50\text{mA}$ )	di/dt	-	-	50	A/ $\mu\text{s}$

\* Pulse width  $\leq 2.0\text{ms}$ , duty cycle  $\leq 2\%$ .

### MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Case:</b>	TO-220AB
<b>Marking:</b>	Body painted, alpha-numeric
<b>Pin out:</b>	See below



	TO-220AB			
	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.575	0.620	14.600	15.750
B	0.380	0.405	9.650	10.290
C	0.160	0.190	4.060	4.820
D	0.025	0.035	0.640	0.890
F	0.142	0.147	3.610	3.730
G	0.095	0.105	2.410	2.670
H	0.110	0.155	2.790	3.930
J	0.014	0.022	0.360	0.560
K	0.500	0.562	12.700	14.270
L	0.045	0.055	1.140	1.390
N	0.190	0.210	4.830	5.330
Q	0.100	0.120	2.540	3.040
R	0.080	0.110	2.040	2.790
S	0.045	0.055	1.140	1.390
T	0.235	0.255	5.970	6.480
U	-	0.050	-	1.270
V	0.045	-	1.140	-
Z	-	0.080	-	2.030

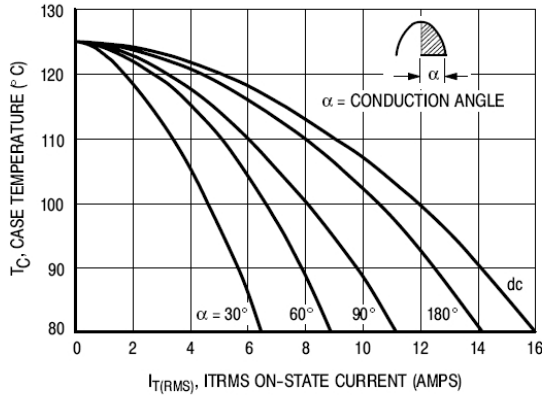


Figure 1. Typical RMS Current Derating

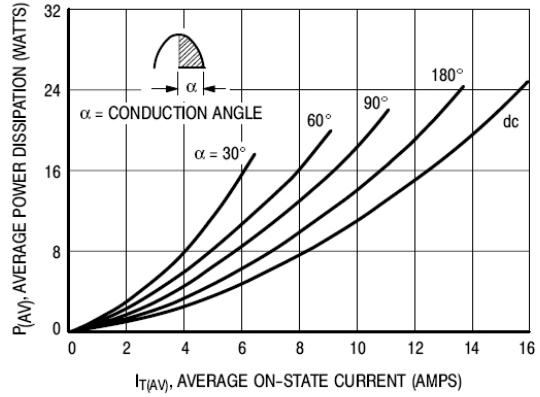


Figure 2. On State Power Dissipation

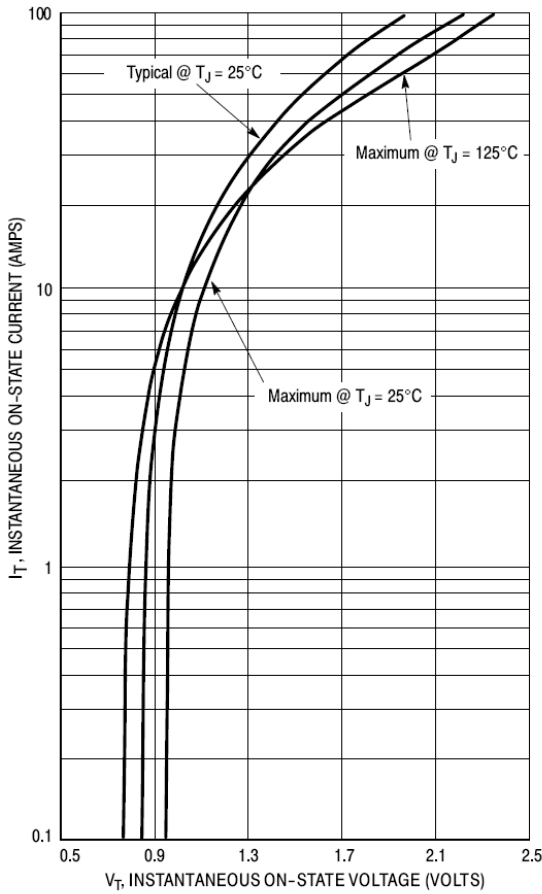


Figure 3. Typical On-State Characteristics

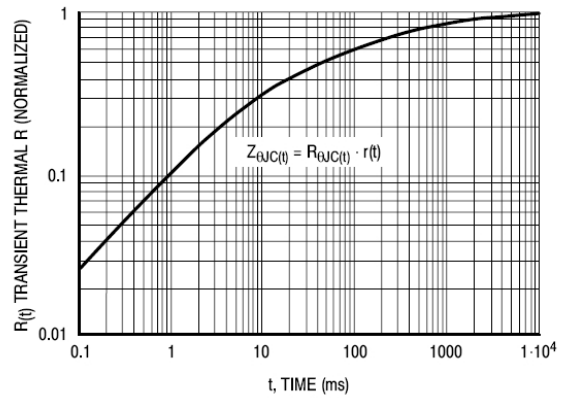


Figure 4. Transient Thermal Response

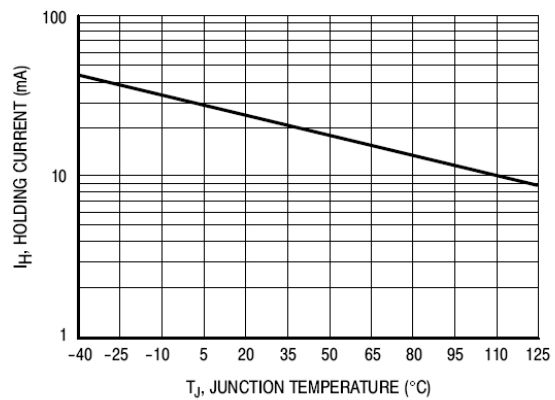


Figure 5. Typical Holding Current versus Junction Temperature

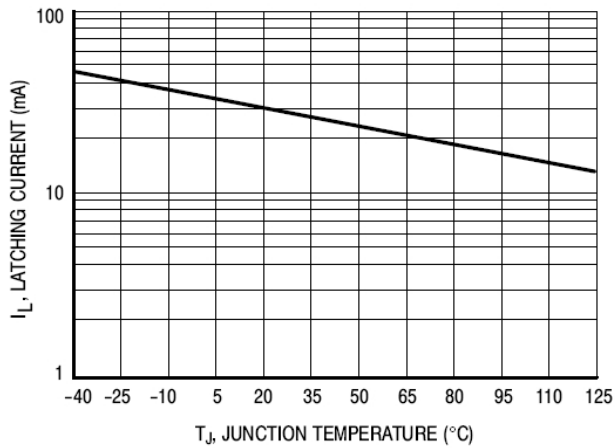


Figure 6. Typical Latching Current versus Junction Temperature

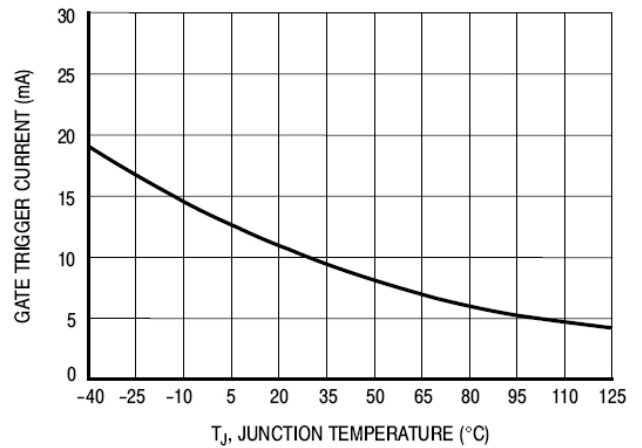


Figure 7. Typical Gate Trigger Current versus Junction Temperature

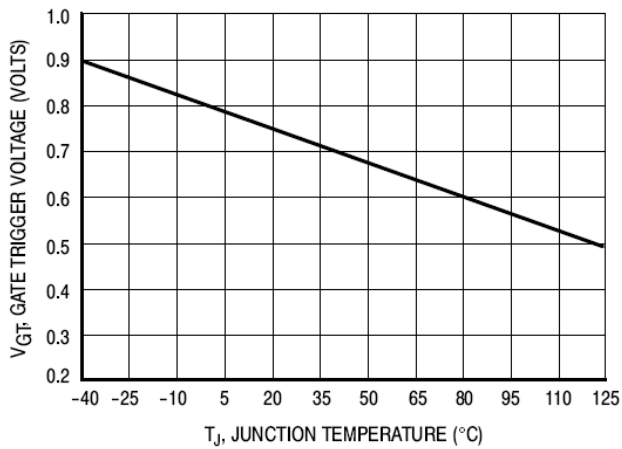


Figure 8. Typical Gate Trigger Voltage versus Junction Temperature

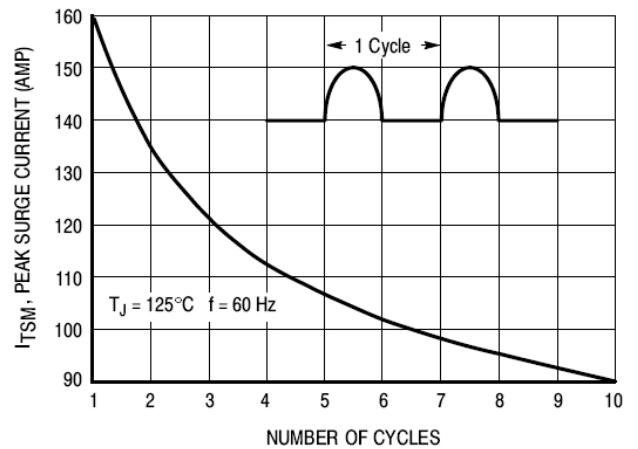


Figure 9. Maximum Non-Repetitive Surge Current