



LNSK16



DESCRIPTION

The LNS series is manganese oxide based NTC thermistor, which shows non-linear resistance-temperature behavior. Multilayered structure has as high reliability as monoblock type, even without protective glass coating, since the active electrode and sensor layer is buried inside the ceramic body.

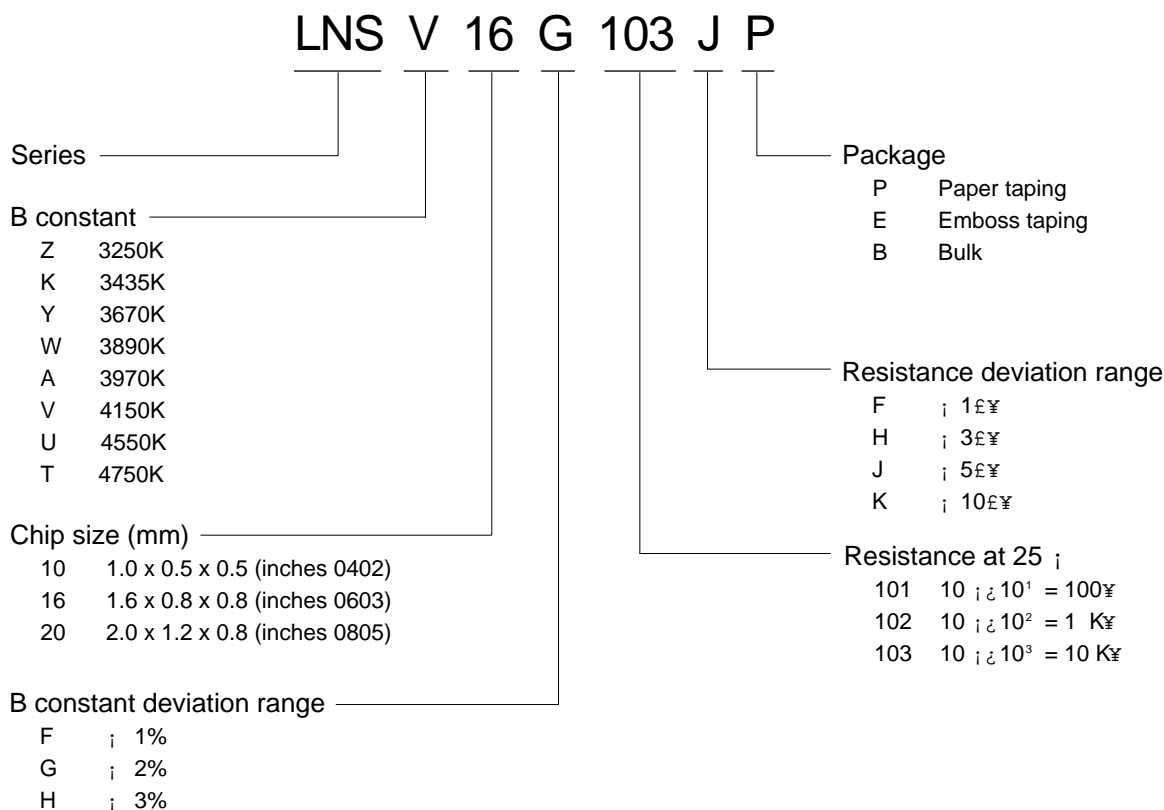
FEATURES

- Multilayer structure allows diverse resistance value in the same B constant
- Multilayer structure allows lower resistance at high B constant.
- Solder plating with Ni barrier gives high reliability for both flow and reflow soldering.
- Unified shape and tightly controlled dimension is fit to high mounting speed.

APPLICATIONS

- Temperature compensation for crystal oscillator (TCXO)
- Temperature compensation for Personal computer
- Temperature detection for CPU and memory device
- Temperature detection for battery pack
- Temperature compensation for contrast of LCD

ORDERING INFORMATION





LNSK16

1005(0402) size

Part Number	Resistance @25°C	B constant 25/85	Dissipation Constant	Maximum Power Rating	Operating Temp.
LNSZ10_220_	22 Ω	3250K	1mW/°C	100mW	-40~85°C
LNSZ10_300_	30 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ10_400_	40 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ10_450_	45 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ10_500_	50 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ10_600_	60 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ10_101_	100 Ω	3250K			-40~125°C
LNSK10_502_	5 Ω	3435K			
LNSK10_103_	10 Ω	3435K			
LNSY10_102_	1 Ω	3670K			
LNSY10_222_	2.2 Ω	3670K			
LNSY10_472_	4.7 Ω	3670K			
LNSY10_502_	5 Ω	3670K			
LNSY10_682_	6.8 Ω	3670K			
LNSY10_103_	10 Ω	3670K			
LNSW10_103_	10 Ω	3890K			
LNSW10_223_	22 Ω	3890K			
LNSW10_443_	44 Ω	3890K			
LNSV10_202_	2 Ω	4150K			-40~85°C
LNSV10_222_	2.2 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_272_	2.7 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_332_	3.3 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_103_	10 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_333_	33 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_473_	47 Ω	4150K			-40~125°C
LNSV10_503_	50 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_583_	58 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_683_	68 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_853_	85 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_104_	100 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_124_	120 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_154_	150 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_334_	330 Ω	4150K			
LNSV10_474_	470 Ω	4150K			
LNSU10_333_	33 Ω	4550K			
LNSU10_683_	68 Ω	4550K			
LNSU10_104_	100 Ω	4550K			
LNSU10_224_	220 Ω	4550K			
LNSU10_105_	1 Ω	4750K			
LNST10_474_	470 Ω	4750K			
LNSU10_504_	500 Ω	4750K			
LNSU10_205_	2 Ω	4750K			

Resistance @ 25°C

The zero-power resistance at the standard temperature of 25°C. The zero-power resistance means the value of DC resistance of a thermistor measured at a specified temperature, with electric load being kept so small that there is no noticeable change in the measured resistance by the influence of the applied electric load.

Bconstant 25 / 85

$B = \ln(R_2/R_1) / (1/T_2 - 1/T_1)$ Without special note, B constant is calculated from the resistance values at 25°C and 85°C [B25/85], which is the most common.

Dissipation constant (η)

Dissipation factor is defined as the ratio at a specified ambient temperature of a change in power dissipation in a thermistor to the resultant body temperature change.

$\eta = P / (T_1 - 25^\circ\text{C})$ mW/°C ; P : dissipated power ; T1 : thermistor temp, 85 ; 0.1°C

Maximum power rating P

This is the maximum handling power, keeping its temperature not exceeding the allowed maximum temperature for operation.

$P_{max} = \eta(T_{max} - T_a)$; η: dissipation constant ; T_a:25°C ; T_{max}:125°C

Thermal Time Constant

The time necessary for an unloaded thermistor to vary its temperature by 63.2% of the difference between its initial and final temperatures. Initial temperature is 85 ; 0.1°C and final temperature is 47.1 ; 0.1°C.



LNSK16

1608(0603) size

Part Number	Resistance @25°C	B constant 25/85	Dissipation Constant	Maximum Power Rating	Operating Temp.
LNSZ16 _ 220 _ _	22 Ω	3250K	3mW/°C	300mW	-40~85°C
LNSZ16 _ 300 _ _	30 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ16 _ 400 _ _	40 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ16 _ 450 _ _	45 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ16 _ 500 _ _	50 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ16 _ 600 _ _	60 Ω	3250K			
LNSZ16 _ 101 _ _	100 Ω	3250K			-40~125°C
LNSK16 _ 502 _ _	5 Ω	3435K			
LNSK16 _ 103 _ _	10 Ω	3435K			
LNSY16 _ 102 _ _	1 Ω	3670K			
LNSY16 _ 222 _ _	2.2 Ω	3670K			
LNSY16 _ 472 _ _	4.7 Ω	3670K			
LNSY16 _ 502 _ _	5 Ω	3670K			
LNSY16 _ 682 _ _	6.8 Ω	3670K			
LNSY16 _ 103 _ _	10 Ω	3670K			
LNSW16 _ 103 _ _	10 Ω	3890K			
LNSW16 _ 223 _ _	22 Ω	3890K			
LNSW16 _ 443 _ _	44 Ω	3890K			
LNSV16 _ 202 _ _	2 Ω	4150K			-40~85°C
LNSV16 _ 222 _ _	2.2 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 272 _ _	2.7 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 332 _ _	3.3 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 103 _ _	10 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 333 _ _	33 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 473 _ _	47 Ω	4150K			-40~125°C
LNSV16 _ 503 _ _	50 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 583 _ _	58 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 683 _ _	68 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 853 _ _	85 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 104 _ _	100 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 124 _ _	120 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 154 _ _	150 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 334 _ _	330 Ω	4150K			
LNSV16 _ 474 _ _	470 Ω	4150K			
LNSU16 _ 683 _ _	68 Ω	4550K			
LNSU16 _ 104 _ _	100 Ω	4550K			
LNSU16 _ 224 _ _	220 Ω	4550K			
LNSU16 _ 105 _ _	1 Ω	4750K			
LNST16 _ 474 _ _	470 Ω	4750K			
LNSU16 _ 504 _ _	500 Ω	4750K			
LNSU16 _ 205 _ _	2 Ω	4750K			

If you want additional spec., please contact to lattron. Fax : 82-42-935-2034 Email : lattron@lattron.com

Resistance @ 25°C

The zero-power resistance at the standard temperature of 25°C. The zero-power resistance means the value of DC resistance of a thermistor measured at a specified temperature, with electric load being kept so small that there is no noticeable change in the measured resistance by the influence of the applied electric load.

B constant 25 / 85

$B = \ln(R_1/R_2) / (1/T_1 - 1/T_2)$ Without special note, B constant is calculated from the resistance values at 25°C and 85°C [B25/85], which is the most common.

Dissipation constant (W)

Dissipation factor is defined as the ratio at a specified ambient temperature of a change in power dissipation in a thermistor to the resultant body temperature change.

$\gamma = P / (T_1 - 25^\circ\text{C}) \text{ mW/}^\circ\text{C}$; P : dissipated power ; T_1 : thermistor temp, 85 ; 0.1°C

Maximum power rating P

This is the maximum handling power, keeping its temperature not exceeding the allowed maximum temperature for operation.

$P_{\text{max}} = \gamma(T_{\text{max}} - T_a)$; γ :dissipation constant ; T_a :25°C ; T_{max} :125°C

Thermal Time Constant

The time necessary for an unloaded thermistor to vary its temperature by 63.2% of the difference between its initial and final temperatures. Initial temperature is 85 ; 0.1°C and final temperature is 47.1 ; 0.1°C.



LNSK16

2012(0805) size

Part Number	Resistance @25°C	B constant 25/85	Dissipation Constant	Maximum Power Rating	Operating Temp.
LNSK20_502_	5 Ω	3435K	3.5mW/°C	350mW	-40~125°C
LNSK20_103_	10 Ω	3435K			
LNSY20_102_	1 Ω	3670K			
LNSY20_222_	2.2 Ω	3670K			
LNSY20_472_	4.7 Ω	3670K			
LNSY20_502_	5 Ω	3670K			
LNSY20_682_	6.8 Ω	3670K			
LNSY20_103_	10 Ω	3670K			
LNSW20_103_	10 Ω	3890K			
LNSW20_223_	22 Ω	3890K			
LNSW20_443_	44 Ω	3890K			
LNSV20_202_	2 Ω	4150K			-40~85°C
LNSV20_222_	2.2 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_272_	2.7 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_332_	3.3 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_103_	10 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_333_	33 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_473_	47 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_503_	50 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_583_	58 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_683_	68 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_853_	85 Ω	4150K			-40~125°C
LNSV20_104_	100 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_124_	120 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_154_	150 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_334_	330 Ω	4150K			
LNSV20_474_	470 Ω	4150K			
LNSU20_683_	68 Ω	4550K			
LNSU20_104_	100 Ω	4550K			
LNSU20_105_	1 Ω	4750K			
LNST20_474_	470 Ω	4750K			

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Dissipation constant (W)

Dissipation factor is defined as the ratio at a specified ambient temperature of a change in power dissipation in a thermistor to the resultant body temperature change.

$$\gamma = P / (T_1 - 25^\circ\text{C}) \text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C} \quad ; \quad P : \text{dissipated power} \quad ; \quad T_1 : \text{thermistor temp, } 85; 0.1^\circ\text{C}$$

Maximum power rating P

This is the maximum handling power, keeping its temperature not exceeding the allowed maximum temperature for operation.

$$P_{\text{max}} = \gamma (T_{\text{max}} - T_a) \quad ; \quad \gamma : \text{dissipation constant} \quad ; \quad T_a : 25^\circ\text{C} \quad ; \quad T_{\text{max}} : 125^\circ\text{C}$$

Thermal Time Constant

The time necessary for an unloaded thermistor to vary its temperature by 63.2% of the difference between its initial and final temperatures. Initial temperature is 85; 0.1°C and final temperature is 47.1; 0.1°C.