

PTC thermistors for overcurrent protection

SMDs, EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, 24 V

Series/Type: B59*01

Date: November 2009

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Applications

- Overcurrent protection
- Short circuit protection

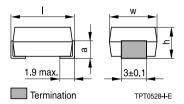
Features

- Molded epoxy encapsulation, lead-free tinned solder terminals
- Suitable for wave and reflow soldering
- Suitable for automatic placement
- Qualification based on AEC-Q200, Rev. C
- RoHS-compatible

Delivery mode

■ Blister tape, 330-mm reel with 16-mm tape, taping to IEC 60286-3

Dimensional drawing

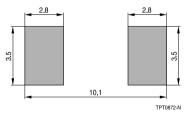


Dimensions (mm)

Туре	h ±0.5	w ±0.5	I ±0.5	a ±0.3	Size	
Reference temperature T _{ref} = 80 °C						
P1101	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225	
P1201	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225	
P1301	P1301 3.3		10.0	2.3	4032	
Reference temperature T _{ref} = 120 °C						
P1101	P1101 3.3		8.0	1.7	3225	
P1201	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225	
P1301	3.3	8.0	10.0	2.3	4032	

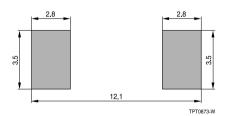
Geometry of solder pads

EIA case size 3225



Recommended maximum dimensions (mm)

EIA case size 4032



General technical data

Max. operating voltage	(T _A = 60 °C)	V_{max}	30	V DC or V AC
Rated voltage		V _R	24	V DC or V AC
Switching cycles		N	100	
Tolerance of R _R		ΔR_R	±25	%
Operating temperature range	(V = 0)	T _{op}	-40/+125	°C
Operating temperature range	$(V = V_{max})$	T _{op}	-40/+60	°C



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Electrical specifications and ordering codes

Туре	I _R	Is	I _{Smax}	I _r	R _R	R _{min}	Ordering code
			$(V = V_{max})$	(typ.)			
				$(V = V_{max})$			
	mA	mA	Α	mA	Ω	Ω	
Reference temperature T _{ref} = 80 °C							
P1301	205	420	1.6	38	3.1	1.85	B59301P1080A062
P1201	165	340	1.0	34	4.6	2.70	B59201P1080A062
P1101	90	185	0.7	25	13	7.80	B59101P1080A062
Reference temperature T _{ref} = 120 °C							
P1301	310	640	1.6	53	3.1	1.85	B59301P1120A062
P1201	265	545	1.0	45	4.6	2.70	B59201P1120A062
P1101	170	355	0.7	35	13	7.80	B59101P1120A062

Reliability data

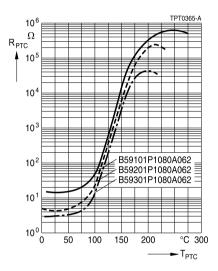
Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	Room temperature, I _{Smax} ; V _{max} Number of cycles: 100	< 25%
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at V _{max} /T _{op,max} (V _{max}) Test duration: 1000 h	< 25%
Damp heat	IEC 60738-1	Temperature of air: 40 °C Relative humidity of air: 93% Duration: 56 days Test according to IEC 60068-2-78	< 10%
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60738-1	T ₁ = T _{op,min} (0 V), T ₂ = T _{op,max} (0 V) Number of cycles: 5 Test duration: 30 min Test according to IEC 60068-2-14, Test Na	< 10%
Shock	IEC 60738-1	Acceleration: 390 m/s² Pulse duration: 6 ms; 6 × 4000 pulses	< 5%
Bending test	EN 130000/4.35	Components reflow-soldered to test board Maximum bending: 2 mm	< 10%



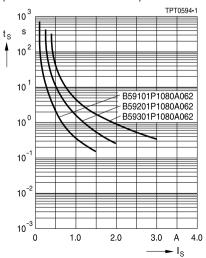
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Characteristics (typical) for T_{ref} = 80 °C

PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus
PTC temperature T_{PTC}
(measured at low signal voltage)

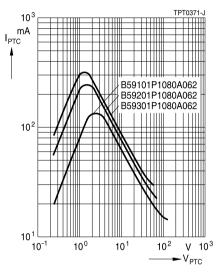


Switching time t_S versus switching current I_S (measured at 25 °C in still air)

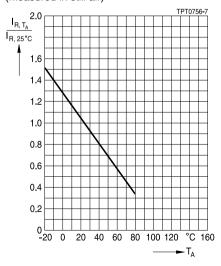


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PTC current I_{PTC} versus PTC voltage V_{PTC} (measured at 25 °C in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A (measured in still air)

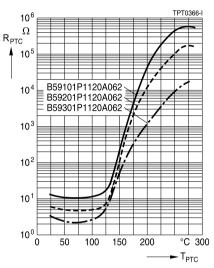




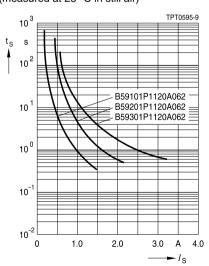
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Characteristics (typical) for T_{ref} = 120 °C

PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus PTC temperature T_{PTC} (measured at low signal voltage)

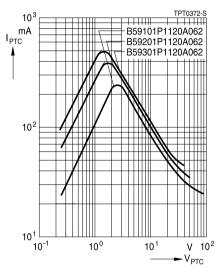


Switching time t_s versus switching current I_s (measured at 25 °C in still air)

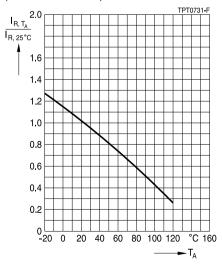


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PTC current I_{PTC} versus PTC voltage V_{PTC} (measured at 25 °C in still air)



Rated current I_R versus ambient temperature T_A (measured in still air)





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Cautions and warnings

General

- EPCOS thermistors are designed for specific applications and should not be used for purposes not identified in our specifications, application notes and data books unless otherwise agreed with EPCOS during the design-in-phase.
- Ensure suitability of thermistor through reliability testing during the design-in phase. The thermistors should be evaluated taking into consideration worst-case conditions.

Storage

- Store thermistors only in original packaging. Do not open the package before storage.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature −25 °C ... +45 °C, relative humidity ≤75% annual mean, maximum 95%, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Avoid contamination of thermistors surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storage of thermistor in harmful environment with effect on function on long-term operation (examples given under operation precautions).
- Use thermistor within the following period after delivery:
 - Through-hole devices (housed and leaded PTCs): 24 months
 - Motor protection sensors, glass-encapsulated sensors and probe assemblies: 24 months
 - Telecom pair and quattro protectors (TPP, TQP): 24 months
 - Leadless PTC thermistors for pressure contacting: 12 months
 - Leadless PTC thermistors for soldering: 6 months
 - SMDs in EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, and for PTCs with metal tags: 24 months
 - SMDs in EIA sizes 0402, 0603, 0805 and 1210: 12 months

Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- Components must not be touched with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during handling.

Soldering (where applicable)

- Use rosin-type flux or non-activated flux.
- Insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
- Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended.
- Complete removal of flux is recommended.
- Standard PTC heaters are not suitable for soldering.



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Mounting

- Electrode must not be scratched before/during/after the mounting process.
- Contacts and housing used for assembly with thermistor have to be clean before mounting. Especially grease or oil must be removed.
- When PTC thermistors are encapsulated with sealing material, the precautions given in chapter "Mounting instructions", "Sealing and potting" must be observed.
- When the thermistor is mounted, there must not be any foreign body between the electrode of the thermistor and the clamping contact.
- The minimum force of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N.
- During operation, the thermistor's surface temperature can be very high. Ensure that adjacent components are placed at a sufficient distance from the thermistor to allow for proper cooling at the thermistors.
- Ensure that adjacent materials are designed for operation at temperatures comparable to the surface temperature of thermistor. Be sure that surrounding parts and materials can withstand this temperature.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during processing.

Operation

- Use thermistors only within the specified temperature operating range.
- Use thermistors only within the specified voltage and current ranges.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the thermistors. Use thermistors only in normal atmospheric conditions. Avoid use in deoxidizing gases (chlorine gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, ammonia gas, sulfuric acid gas etc), corrosive agents, humid or salty conditions. Contact with any liquids and solvents should be prevented.
- Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function to prevent secondary product damage caused by abnormal function (e.g. use VDR for limitation of overvoltage condition).



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Symbols and terms

A Area

 $\begin{array}{ll} C_{th} & & \text{Heat capacity} \\ f & & \text{Frequency} \\ I & & \text{Current} \end{array}$

 I_{max}
 Maximum current

 I_R
 Rated current

 I_{PTC}
 PTC current

 I.
 Residual currrent

 $\begin{array}{ll} I_{\text{r,oil}} & \text{Residual currrent in oil (for level sensors)} \\ I_{\text{r,air}} & \text{Residual currrent in air (for level sensors)} \end{array}$

I_{RMS} Root-mean-square value of current

I_S Switching current

I_{Smax} Maximum switching current LCT Lower category temperature

N Number (integer)

 N_c Operating cycles at V_{max} , charging of capacitor

N_f Switching cycles at V_{max}, failure mode

P Power

P₂₅ Maximum power at 25 °C

 P_{el} Electrical power P_{diss} Dissipation power R_{min} Minimum resistance R_{R} Rated resistance ΔR_{R} Tolerance of R_R Parallel resistance R_P R_{PTC} PTC resistance Reference resistance R_{ref} Series resistance R_s

Resistance matching per reel/ packing unit at 25 °C

 ΔR_{25} Tolerance of R_{25} T Temperature

t Time

 R_{25}

T_A Ambient temperaturet_a Thermal threshold time

T_C Ferroelectric Curie temperature

Resistance at 25 °C



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t_E Settling time (for level sensors)

 $\begin{array}{lll} T_{\text{R}} & & \text{Rated temperature} \\ T_{\text{sense}} & & \text{Sensing temperature} \\ T_{\text{op}} & & \text{Operating temperature} \\ T_{\text{PTC}} & & \text{PTC temperature} \\ t_{\text{R}} & & \text{Response time} \end{array}$

T_{rof} Reference temperature

T_{Bmin} Temperature at minimum resistance

t_s Switching time

T_{surf} Surface temperature

UCT Upper category temperature

V or V_{el} Voltage (with subscript only for distinction from volume)

V_{RMS} Root-mean-square value of voltage

 V_{BD} Breakdown voltage V_{ins} Insulation test voltage $V_{link,max}$ Maximum link voltage V_{max} Maximum operating voltage

V_{max dvn} Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage

V_{meas} Measuring voltage

V_{meas max} Maximum measuring voltage

V_B Rated voltage

V_{PTC} Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor

 $\begin{array}{ll} \alpha & & \text{Temperature coefficient} \\ \Delta & & \text{Tolerance, change} \\ \delta_{\text{th}} & & \text{Dissipation factor} \end{array}$

 τ_{th} Thermal cooling time constant

λ Failure rate

e Lead spacing (in mm)

Abbreviations / Notes

SMD Surface-mount devices

* To be replaced by a number in ordering codes, type designations etc.

+ To be replaced by a letter

All dimensions are given in mm.

The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.



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The following applies to all products named in this publication:

- 1. Some parts of this publication contain statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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