Self-protecting power resistors

PTC thermistors in plastic case

Series/Type: **B5920***

Date: June 2008

Applications

- Inrush current limiter (charging resistor) for smoothing and DC link capacitors
- To replace high-power fixed resistors for capacitor charging

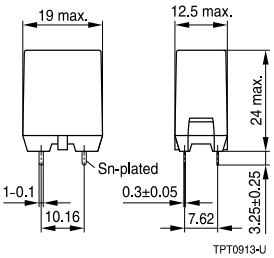
Features

- Self-protecting in case of malfunction of short-circuit relay or internal short-circuit of capacitor
- Encased thermistor disk with clamp contacts
- For high pulse currents and a high number of operating cycles
- Flame-retardant plastic case
- Case material UL-listed
- Sn-plated lead-free solder pins
- Manufacturer's logo and type designation stamped on in white
- RoHS-compatible

Delivery mode

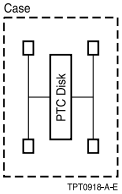
- Packed in carton box

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm

Wiring diagram



General technical data

Operating cycles at V_{max}	(charging of capacitor)	N_c	> 100000	cycles
Switching cycles at V_{max}	(failure mode)	N_f	> 10	cycles
Thermal cooling time constant	(typical)	τ_{th}	150	s
Heat capacity	(typical)	C_{th}	2.0	J/K
Operating temperature range	(V = 0)	T_{op}	−40/+125	°C
Operating temperature range	($V = V_{max}$)	T_{op}	0/+85	°C

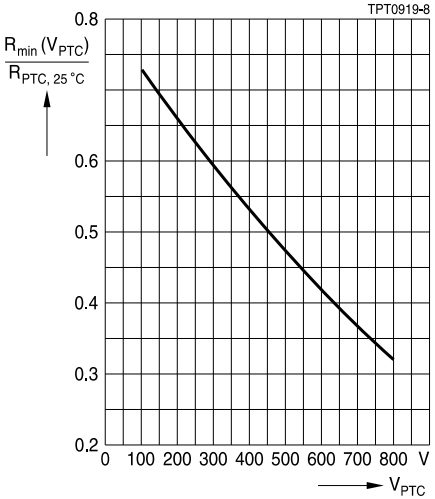
Electrical specifications and ordering codes

V_{max} [1]	R_R	ΔR_R	T_{ref}	$I_{pulse,max}$	V_{BD}	Ordering code
VDC	Ω	%	°C	A_p	V	
550	20	30	135	50	> 700	B59201J0140B010
650	56	30	135	25	> 700	B59202J0135B010
800	100	25	130	20	> 900	B59204J0130B010

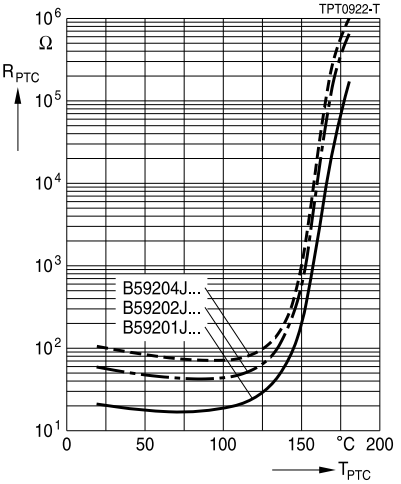
1) V_{max}: Maximum permissible DC voltage directly applied to the PTC thermistor.

Characteristics

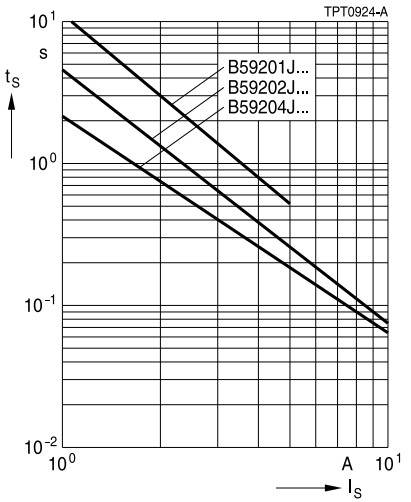
Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors versus applied voltage



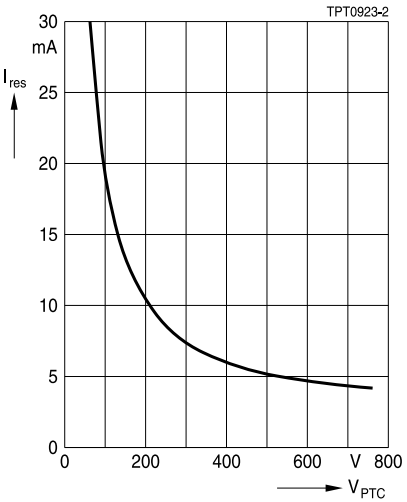
PTC resistance R_{PTC} versus PTC temperature T_{PTC} (measured at low signal voltage)



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



Residual current in high ohmic state I_{res} as function of applied voltage V_{PTC} (measured at 25 °C in still air)



Calculation of the number of required PTC elements

Number of required PTC elements (connected in parallel) as function of capacitance and charging voltage of smoothing or DC link capacitor:

$$N \geq \frac{C \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot C_{th} \cdot (T_{ref} - T_{A,max})}$$

N	Number of required PTC thermistors connected in parallel
C	Capacitance of smoothing or DC link capacitor in F
V	Charging voltage of capacitor in V
C_{th}	Heat capacity in J/K
T_{ref}	Reference temperature of PTC in °C
$T_{A,max}$	Expected maximum ambient temperature in °C

In case of large N values the resulting resistance of the parallel PTC network might be too low for effective limitation of the charging current. In this case a combination of series and parallel connected PTC thermistors can be used.

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 6 months after delivery.

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.

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).

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

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