

PTC Thermistors, For Temperature Protection



QUICK REFERENCE DATA		
PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Maximum resistance at 25 °C	100	Ω
Minimum resistance at (T _n + 15) °C	4000	Ω
Maximum (DC) voltage	30	V
Temperature range	- 20 to (T _n + 15)	°C
Weight:		
91002 to 91014	≈ 0.006	g
91072 to 91087	≈ 0.003	g
Climatic category	25/125/56	

FEATURES

- Well-defined protection temperature levels
- Fast reaction time (< 6 s in still air)
- Accurate resistance for ease of circuit design
- Excellent long term behavior (< 1 °C or 5 % after 1000 hrs. at T_n + 15 °C)
- Wide range of protection temperatures (70 °C to 170 °C)
- No need to reset supply after overtemperature switch
- Small size and rugged
- Coated leaded and naked devices available
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

APPLICATIONS

- Industrial electronics
- Power supplies
- Electronic data processing
- Motor protection

DESCRIPTION

These directly heated thermistors have a positive temperature coefficient and are primarily intended for sensing.

NOMINAL WORKING TEMPERATURES AND ORDERING INFORMATION					
NOMINAL WORKING TEMPERATURE				CATALOG NUMBER 2381 671	
T _n (°C)	RESISTANCE from - 20 °C to T _n - 20 °C (Ω)	RESISTANCE at T _n - 5 °C (Ω)	RESISTANCE at T _n + 5 °C (kΩ)	NAKED CHIP ¹⁾	
				1.0 × 1.0 (mm)	1.7 × 1.7 (mm)
70	30 to 250	50 to 570	0.57 to 50	91072	91002
80	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91073 ²⁾	91003
90	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91074	91004
100	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91075	91005
110	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91076	91006
120	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91077	91007
125	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91078	-
130	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91079	91009
135	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91081	-
140	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91082	91012
145	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91083	-
150	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91084	91014
155	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91085	91015
160	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91086	91016
170	30 to 250	50 to 550	1.33 to 50	91087	91017

Notes

1. Naked chips are packed in a hermetically-sealed alu-plastic bag.
2. Resistance at T_n - 5 °C = 50 to 570 and Resistance at T_n + 5 °C = 0.57 to 50.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

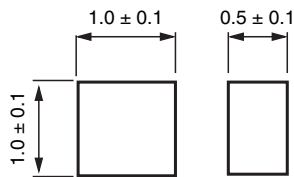
PARAMETER	VALUES
Maximum resistance at 25 °C	100 Ω
Maximum resistance at (T _n - 5) °C	see Nominal Working Temperatures and Ordering Information table
Minimum resistance at (T _n + 15) °C	4000 Ω
Minimum resistance at (T _n + 5) °C	see Nominal Working Temperatures and Ordering Information table
Maximum voltage	30 V (AC or DC)

CATALOG NUMBERS AND PACKAGING

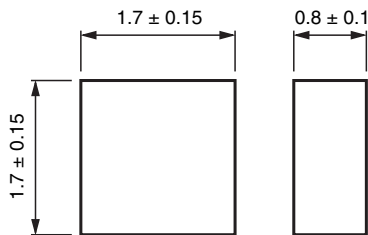
12 NC	SAP	12 NC	SAP	SPQ
2381 671 91072	PTCSC10T071DBE	2381 671 91002	PTCSC17T071DBE	5000
2381 671 91073	PTCSC10T081DBE	2381 671 91003	PTCSC17T081DBE	5000
2381 671 91074	PTCSC10T091DBE	2381 671 91004	PTCSC17T091DBE	5000
2381 671 91075	PTCSC10T101DBE	2381 671 91005	PTCSC17T101DBE	5000
2381 671 91076	PTCSC10T111DBE	2381 671 91006	PTCSC17T111DBE	5000
2381 671 91077	PTCSC10T121DBE	2381 671 91007	PTCSC17T121DBE	5000
2381 671 91078	PTCSC10T125DBE	-	-	5000
2381 671 91079	PTCSC10T131DBE	2381 671 91009	PTCSC17T131DBE	5000
2381 671 91081	PTCSC10T135DBE	-	-	5000
2381 671 91082	PTCSC10T141DBE	2381 671 91012	PTCSC17T141DBE	5000
2381 671 91083	PTCSC10T145DBE	-	-	5000
2381 671 91084	PTCSC10T151DBE	2381 671 91014	PTCSC17T151DBE	5000
2381 671 91085	PTCSC10T155DBE	2381 671 91015	PTCSC17T155DBE	5000
2381 671 91086	PTCSC10T161DBE	2381 671 91016	PTCSC17T161DBE	5000
2381 671 91087	PTCSC10T171DBE	2381 671 91017	PTCSC17T171DBE	5000

COMPONENT OUTLINES

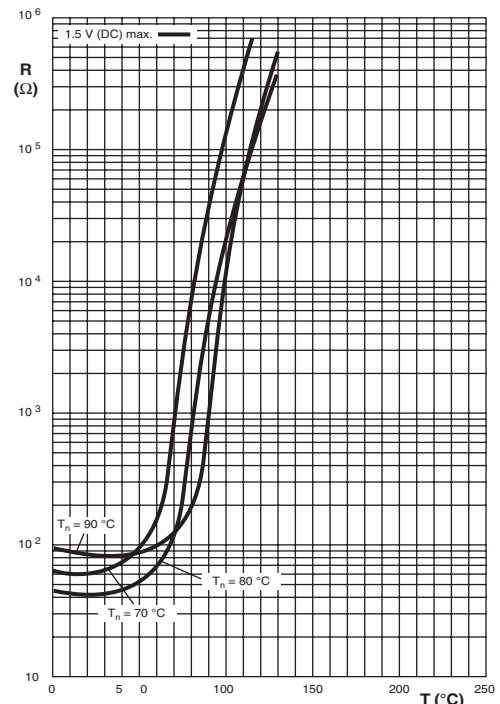
Dimensions in millimeters



Component outline for 91071 to 91087



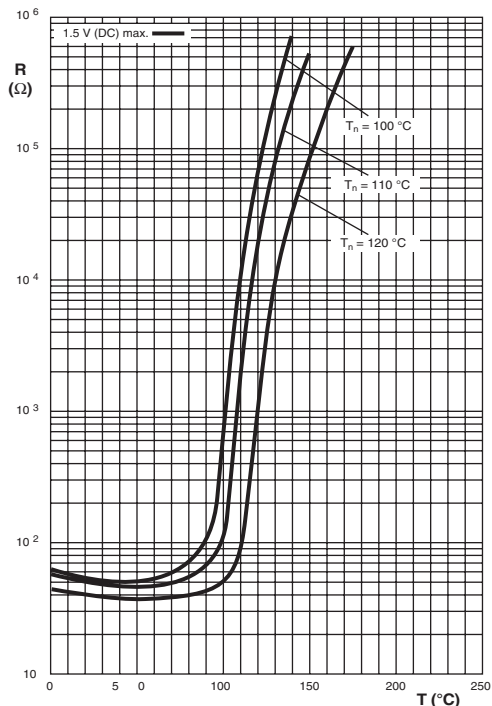
Component outline for 91002 to 91017

TYPICAL RESISTANCE/TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTIC FOR 2381 671 91..2, 91..3 and 91..4


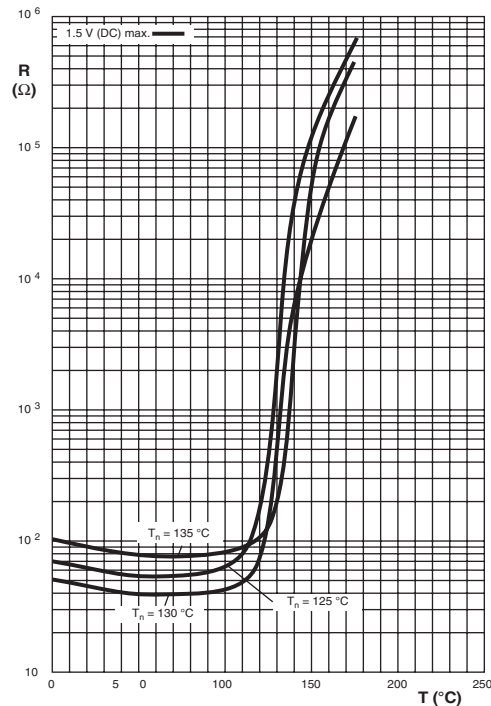
For clamping, reflow or hand soldering. Not intended for either wave or ultrasonic soldering and not for spot welding.

All standard solder alloys with low activated halogene-free fluxes are acceptable, for example: 62Sn/36Pb/2Ag.

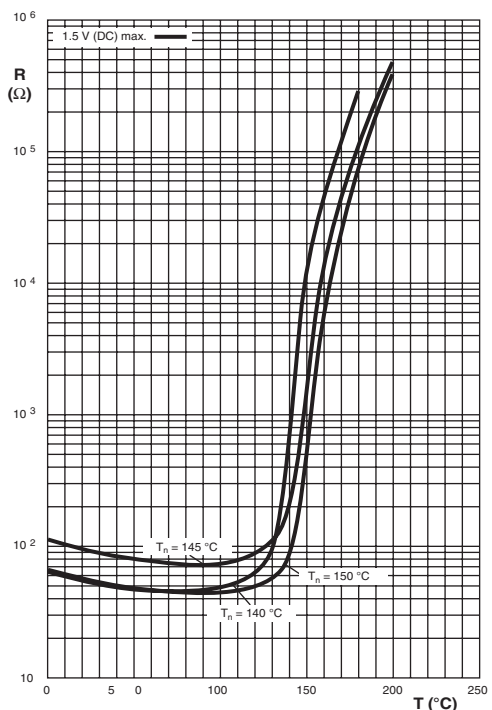
TYPICAL RESISTANCE/TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTIC FOR 2381 671 91..5, 91..6 and 91..7



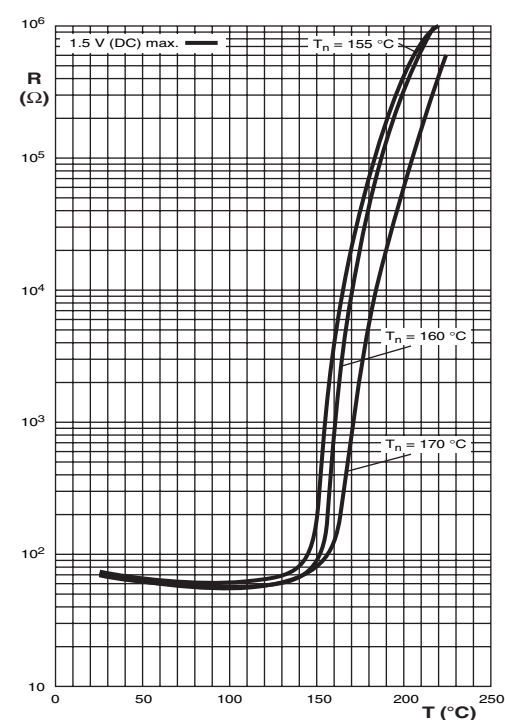
TYPICAL RESISTANCE/TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTIC FOR 2381 671 91078, 91..9 and 91081



TYPICAL RESISTANCE/TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTIC FOR 2381 671 91..2, 91083 and 91..4



TYPICAL RESISTANCE/TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTIC FOR 2381 671 91..5, 91..6 and 91..7



APPLICATION SPECIFIC DATA

Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) thermistors are well known for temperature sensing. What is not well known, however, is that Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) thermistors can be used for thermal protection. Although their operating principles are similar, the applications are very different; whereas NTC thermistors sense and measure temperature over a defined range, PTC thermistors switch at one particular temperature.

Just like thermostats they protect such equipment and components as motors, transformers, power transistors and thyristors against overtemperature. A PTC thermistor is less expensive than a thermostat, and its switch temperature can be more accurately specified. It is also smaller and easier to design-in to electronic circuitry.

So how does it work? The PTC thermistor is mounted in thermal contact with the equipment to be protected, and connected into the bridge arm of a comparator circuit, such as shown in Fig. 1. At normal temperature, the PTC thermistor resistance (R_p) is lower than R_s (see Fig. 2), so the comparator's output voltage V_O will be low. If an equipment overtemperature occurs, the PTC thermistor will quickly heat up to its trigger or nominal reference temperature T_n , whereupon its resistance will increase to a value much higher than R_s , causing V_O to switch to a high level sufficient to activate an alarm, relay or power shutdown circuit.

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

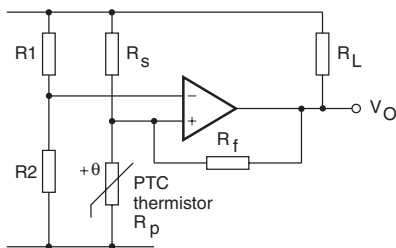


Fig.1 Typical comparator circuit

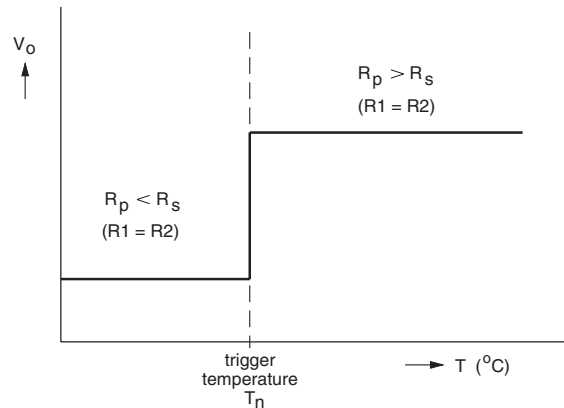
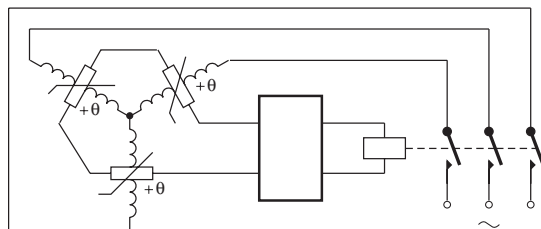
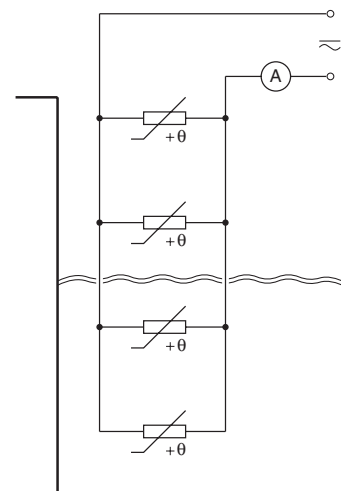


Fig.2 Typical switch characteristic



As soon as one or more of the windings becomes too hot, the motor is switched off.

Fig.3 Temperature protection of electric motors



The PTC thermistors located above the fluid level will be heated to a temperature greater than T_n . When immersed they are cooled such that their resistance value is reduced.

Fig.4 Liquid-level indication



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