



## **PTC thermistors for overcurrent protection**

SMDs, EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, 63 V

**Series/Type:**

Date: November 2009

## Overcurrent protection

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### SMD

#### Applications

- Overcurrent protection
- Short circuit protection

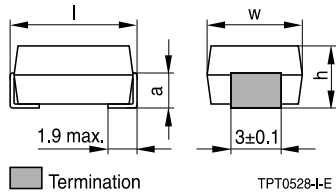
#### Features

- 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

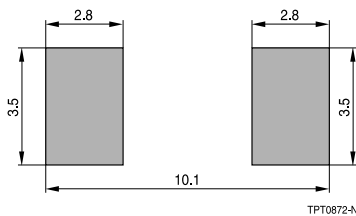


#### Dimensions (mm)

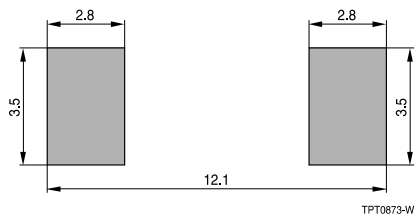
Type	h ±0.5	w ±0.5	l ±0.5	a ±0.3	Size
Reference temperature = 80 °C					
P1115	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225
P1215	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225
P1315	3.3	8.0	10.0	2.3	4032
Reference temperature = 120 °C					
P1115	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225
P1215	3.3	6.3	8.0	1.7	3225
P1315	3.3	8.0	10.0	2.3	4032

#### Geometry of solder pads

EIA case size 3225



EIA case size 4032



Recommended maximum dimensions (mm)

#### General technical data

Max. operating voltage	( $T_A = 60\text{ °C}$ )	$V_{\max}$	80	V DC or V AC
Rated voltage		$V_R$	63	V DC or V AC
Switching cycles		N	100	
Tolerance of $R_R$		$\Delta R_R$	±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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**SMD**
**Electrical specifications and ordering codes**

Type	$I_R$ mA	$I_S$ mA	$I_{Smax}$ ( $V = V_{max}$ ) A	$I_r$ (typ.) ( $V = V_{max}$ ) mA	$R_R$ $\Omega$	$R_{min}$ $\Omega$	Ordering code
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Reference temperature =  $T_{ref} = 80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 

P1315	80	165	1.6	15.0	16	9.6	B59315P1080A062
P1215	65	135	1.0	11.5	25	15.0	B59215P1080A062
P1115	40	85	0.7	9.0	55	32.2	B59115P1080A062

Reference temperature =  $T_{ref} = 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 

P1315	150	310	1.6	20.0	16	9.6	B59315P1120A062
P1215	100	210	1.0	14.0	25	15.0	B59215P1120A062
P1115	70	145	0.7	13.0	55	32.2	B59115P1120A062

**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/s <sup>2</sup> 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%

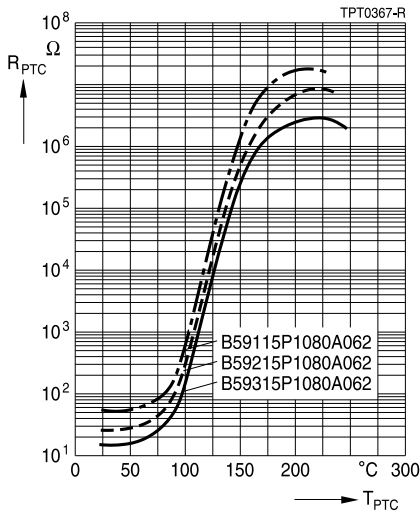
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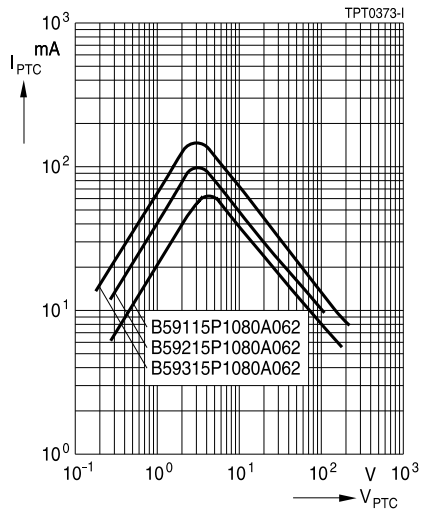
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for $T_{ref} = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

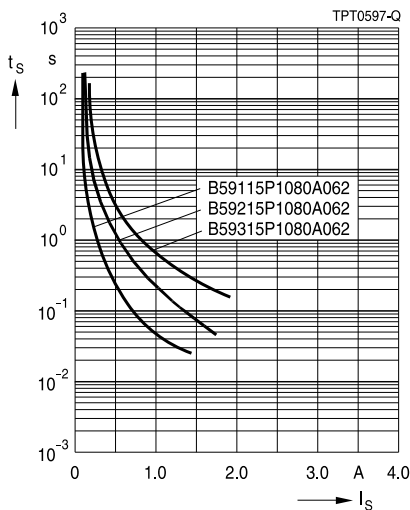
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



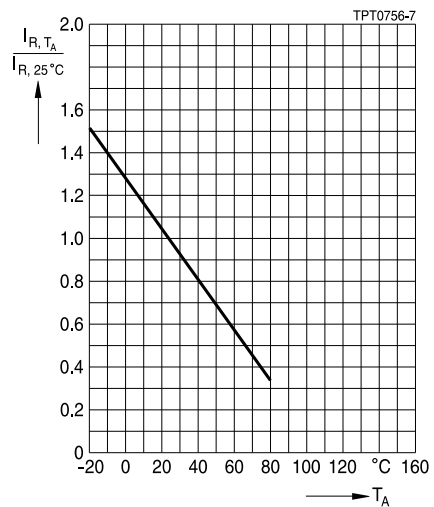
PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air)



Switching time  $t_s$  versus switching current  $I_s$   
(measured at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air)



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



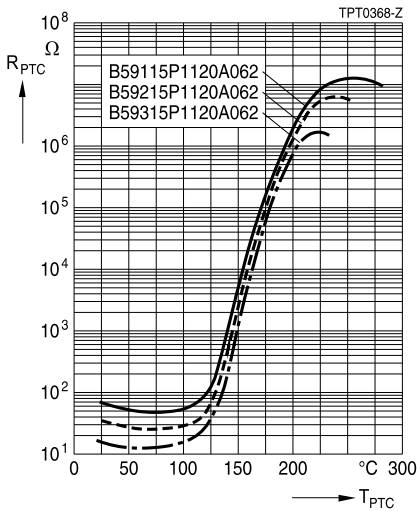
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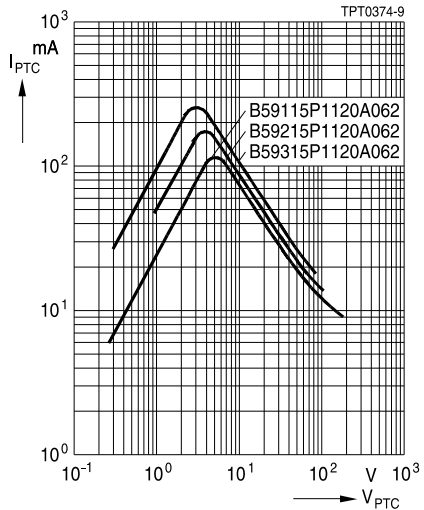
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for $T_{ref} = 120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

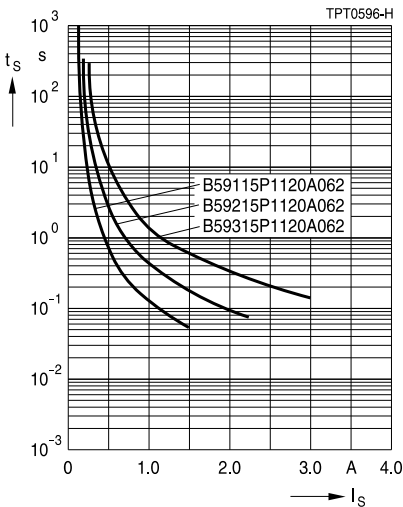
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



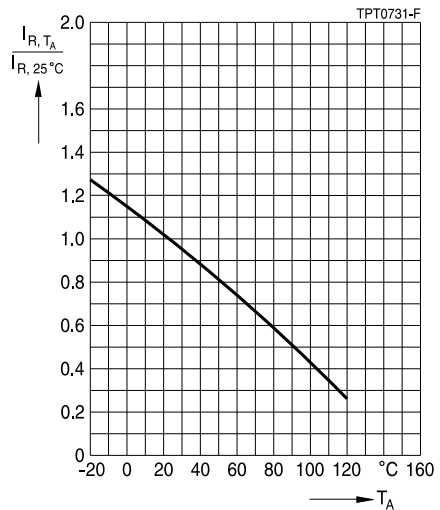
PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air)



Switching time  $t_s$  versus switching current  $I_s$   
(measured at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  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  $-25\text{ °C} \dots +45\text{ °C}$ , relative humidity  $\leq 75\%$  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
$C_{th}$	Heat capacity
f	Frequency
I	Current
$I_{max}$	Maximum current
$I_R$	Rated current
$I_{PTC}$	PTC current
$I_r$	Residual current
$I_{r,oil}$	Residual current in oil (for level sensors)
$I_{r,air}$	Residual current in air (for level sensors)
$I_{RMS}$	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
$P_{25}$	Maximum power at 25 °C
$P_{el}$	Electrical power
$P_{diss}$	Dissipation power
$R_{min}$	Minimum resistance
$R_R$	Rated resistance
$\Delta R_R$	Tolerance of $R_R$
$R_P$	Parallel resistance
$R_{PTC}$	PTC resistance
$R_{ref}$	Reference resistance
$R_S$	Series resistance
$R_{25}$	Resistance at 25 °C
$R_{25,match}$	Resistance matching per reel/ packing unit at 25 °C
$\Delta R_{25}$	Tolerance of $R_{25}$
T	Temperature
t	Time
$T_A$	Ambient temperature
$t_a$	Thermal threshold time
$T_C$	Ferroelectric Curie temperature



## Overcurrent protection

### SMDs, EIA sizes 3225 and 4032, 63 V

#### SMD

$t_E$	Settling time (for level sensors)
$T_R$	Rated temperature
$T_{sense}$	Sensing temperature
$T_{op}$	Operating temperature
$T_{PTC}$	PTC temperature
$t_R$	Response time
$T_{ref}$	Reference temperature
$T_{Rmin}$	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
$V_{max,dyn}$	Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage
$V_{meas}$	Measuring voltage
$V_{meas,max}$	Maximum measuring voltage
$V_R$	Rated voltage
$V_{PTC}$	Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor
$\alpha$	Temperature coefficient
$\Delta$	Tolerance, change
$\delta_{th}$	Dissipation factor
$\tau_{th}$	Thermal cooling time constant
$\lambda$	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.

## Important notes

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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.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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