

# NTC thermistors for temperature measurement

Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

Series/Type: B57551G1 Date: January 2016

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### **公TDK**

B57551G1

G1551

#### Temperature measurement

#### **Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation**

#### Applications

Temperature measurement

#### Features

- Glass-encapsulated NTC thermistor, heat-resistant and highly stable
- Coating of glass body and leads for electrical insulation
- For temperature measurement up to 260 °C
- Short response time
- Small dimensions
- Leads: dumet wires (copper-clad FeNi)

#### Options

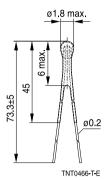
Alternative dimensions available on request

### Delivery mode

Bulk

#### General technical data

#### Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm Approx. weight 60 mg

Climatic category	(IEC 60068-1)		55/260/56	
Max. power	(at 25 °C)	P <sub>25</sub>	32	mW
Resistance tolerance		$\Delta R_{\rm R}/R_{\rm R}$	±1, ±2, ±3	%
Rated temperature		T <sub>R</sub>	25	°C
Dissipation factor	(in air)	$\delta_{\text{th}}$	approx. 0.8	mW/K
Thermal cooling time constant	(in air)	$\tau_{c}$	approx. 9	s
Heat capacity		C <sub>th</sub>	approx. 7.2	mJ/K
Insulation resistance <sup>1)</sup>	(V = 100 V DC)	R <sub>ins</sub>	≥ 100	MΩ
Test voltage <sup>1)</sup>	(t = 1 s)	V <sub>test</sub>	500	V DC

1) Medium: NaCl-solution; Temperature: Room temperature

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#### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

R<sub>25</sub> No. of R/T B<sub>25/85</sub> B<sub>0/100</sub> B<sub>25/100</sub> Ordering code Ω characteristic κ Κ κ 2 k 8320 3406 3379 3420 ±1% B57551G1202+000 2.5 k 7006 3546 3517 3560 ±1% B57551G1252+000 5 k 8326 3483 3456 3497 ±1% B57551G1502+000 10 k 8307 3478 3450 3492 ±1% B57551G1103+000 10 k 7003 3612 3586 3625 ±1% B57551G1103+005 3993 20 k 8332 3965 4006 ±1% B57551G1203+000 30 k 8344 3992 3965 4006 ±1% B57551G1303+000 50 k 8344 4006 ±1% B57551G1503+000 3992 3965 100 k 8304 4072 4036 4092 ±1% B57551G1104+000 230 k 8350 4240 4198 4264 ±1% B57551G1234+000

#### Electrical specification and ordering codes

+ = Resistance tolerance

 $F = \pm 1\%$ 

 $G = \pm 2\%$ 

H = ±3%

#### Reliability data

Test	Standard	Test conditions	$\Delta R_{25}/R_{25}$ (typical)	Remarks
Storage in dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2	Storage at upper category temperature T: 260 °C t: 1000 h	< 3%	No visible damage
Storage in damp heat, steady state	IEC 60068-2-67	Temperature of air: 85 °C Relative humidity of air: 85% Duration: 1000 h	< 2%	No visible damage
Rapid temperature cycling	IEC 60068-2-14	Lower test temperature: -55 °C Upper test temperature: 200 °C Number of cycles: 1000	< 2%	No visible damage

#### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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#### Reliability data according to AEC-Q200, Rev. D

Test	Standard	Test conditions	$\Delta R_{25}/R_{25}$ (typical)	Remarks
High temperature	MIL-STD-202,	Storage at T = +125 °C	< 2%	No visible
exposure (storage)	method 108	t = 1000 h		damage
Operational life	MIL-STD-202,	1000 h / +125 °C	< 2%	No visible
	method 108	Test voltage max. 0.3 V DC on NTC <sup>1)</sup>		damage
Temperature	JESD 22,	Lower test temperature: -55 °C	< 2%	No visible
cycling	method JA-104	Upper test temperature: 125 °C		damage
		1000 cycles		
		Dwell time: max. 30 min at each		
		temperature		
		Transition time in air: max. 1 min		
Terminal strength	MIL-STD-202,	Test leaded device integrity	< 1%	No visible
(leaded)	method 211	Condition A: 2.27 N <sup>2)</sup>		damage
Mechanical shock	MIL-STD-202,	Acceleration: 40 $g^{2}$	< 1%	No visible
	method 213,	Pulse duration: 6 ms		damage
	condition C	Number of bumps: 3, each		-
		direction		
Vibration	MIL-STD-202,	Acceleration: 5 g	< 1%	No visible
	method 204	t = 20 min		damage
		12 cycles in each of 3 directions		
		Frequency range: 10 to 2000 Hz		

1) Self heating of the NTC thermistor must not exceed 0.2 K, steady state. Test conditions deviating from AEC Q200, Rev. D.

2) Deviating from AEC Q200, Rev. D.

#### Note

- Contact of NTC thermistors with any liquids and solvents shall be prevented. It must be ensured that no water enters the NTC thermistors (e.g. through plug terminals).
- Avoid dewing and condensation unless thermistor is specified for these conditions.

### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### **R/T characteristics**

R/T No.	7003		7006		8304		
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3625 K	(	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3560 K	560 K B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4092 K		2 K	
	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	
-55.0	63.225	6.7	55.947	6.4	100.11	7.4	
-50.0	45.46	6.5	40.765	6.2	69.56	7.2	
-45.0	33.07	6.3	30.014	6.0	48.945	6.9	
-40.0	24.324	6.0	22.321	5.8	34.853	6.7	
-35.0	18.081	5.8	16.760	5.6	25.102	6.5	
-30.0	13.575	5.6	12.700	5.5	18.275	6.2	
-25.0	10.29	5.4	9.7089	5.3	13.443	6.0	
-20.0	7.8716	5.3	7.4853	5.1	9.9853	5.9	
-15.0	6.0739	5.1	5.8179	5.0	7.4867	5.7	
-10.0	4.7258	4.9	4.5572	4.8	5.6636	5.5	
-5.0	3.7062	4.8	3.5965	4.7	4.3212	5.3	
0.0	2.9287	4.6	2.8586	4.5	3.324	5.2	
5.0	2.3311	4.5	2.2878	4.4	2.5769	5.0	
10.0	1.8684	4.4	1.8431	4.3	2.0127	4.9	
15.0	1.5075	4.2	1.4943	4.1	1.5834	4.7	
20.0	1.224	4.1	1.2188	4.0	1.2542	4.6	
25.0	1.0000	4.0	1.0000	3.9	1.0000	4.5	
30.0	0.82176	3.9	0.82508	3.8	0.80239	4.3	
35.0	0.67909	3.8	0.68444	3.7	0.64776	4.2	
40.0	0.56422	3.7	0.57073	3.6	0.52598	4.1	
45.0	0.47122	3.6	0.47829	3.5	0.4295	4.0	
50.0	0.3955	3.5	0.40276	3.4	0.35262	3.9	
55.0	0.33355	3.4	0.34072	3.3	0.291	3.8	
60.0	0.2826	3.3	0.28953	3.2	0.24136	3.7	
65.0	0.24049	3.2	0.24709	3.1	0.20114	3.6	
70.0	0.20553	3.1	0.21174	3.0	0.16841	3.5	
75.0	0.17637	3.0	0.18217	3.0	0.14164	3.4	
80.0	0.15195	2.9	0.15734	2.9	0.11963	3.3	
85.0	0.13141	2.9	0.13639	2.8	0.10147	3.3	
90.0	0.11406	2.8	0.11866	2.8	0.086407	3.2	
95.0	0.099352	2.7	0.10358	2.7	0.073867	3.1	
100.0	0.086837	2.7	0.090727	2.6	0.063383	3.0	
105.0	0.076149	2.6	0.079722	2.6	0.054584	3.0	
110.0	0.066989	2.5	0.070269	2.5	0.04717	2.9	
115.0	0.059112	2.5	0.062124	2.4	0.040901	2.8	
120.0	0.052316	2.4	0.055081	2.4	0.035581	2.8	
125.0	0.046433	2.4	0.048974	2.3	0.03105	2.7	
130.0	0.041327	2.3	0.043662	2.3	0.027179	2.6	
135.0	0.03688	2.3	0.039029	2.2	0.023861	2.6	
140.0	0.032998	2.2	0.034975	2.2	0.021008	2.5	
145.0	0.029598	2.2	0.031420	2.1	0.018548	2.5	
150.0	0.026612	2.1	0.028293	2.1	0.016419	2.4	
155.0	0.023984	2.1	0.025536	2.0	0.014573	2.4	

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

R/T No.	). <b>7003</b>		7006		8304	
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3625 K	ζ.	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3560 K	2	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4092 K	
	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)
160.0	0.021665	2.0	0.023099	2.0	0.012967	2.3
165.0	0.019613	2.0	0.020939	1.9	0.011566	2.3
170.0	0.017793	1.9	0.019022	1.9	0.010341	2.2
175.0	0.016176	1.9	0.017315	1.9	0.0092664	2.2
180.0	0.014735	1.8	0.015774	1.8	0.0083224	2.1
185.0	0.013448	1.8	0.014407	1.8	0.0074907	2.1
190.0	0.012297	1.8	0.013189	1.7	0.0067564	2.0
195.0	0.011265	1.7	0.012099	1.7	0.0061064	2.0
200.0	0.010338	1.7	0.011120	1.7	0.0055299	2.0
205.0	0.009504	1.7	0.010236	1.6	0.0050175	1.9
210.0	0.0087516	1.6	0.0094369	1.6	0.0045611	1.9
215.0	0.0080718	1.6	0.0087121	1.6	0.0041537	1.9
220.0	0.0074567	1.6	0.0080536	1.6	0.0037895	1.8
225.0	0.0068989	1.5	0.0074542	1.5	0.0034631	1.8
230.0	0.0063925	1.5	0.0069079	1.5	0.0031701	1.8
235.0	0.0059318	1.5	0.0064094	1.5	0.0029067	1.7
240.0	0.005512	1.5	0.0059539	1.5	0.0026693	1.7
245.0 250.0 255.0 260.0 265.0	0.005129 0.004779 0.0044586 0.004165 0.0038955	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3	0.0055376 0.0051566 0.0048079 0.0044885 0.0041957	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.3	0.0024551 0.0022615 0.0020862 0.0019273 0.0017829	1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5
270.0	0.0036478	1.3	0.0039274	1.3	0.0016516	1.5
275.0	0.0034199	1.3	0.0036812	1.3	0.0015319	1.5
280.0	0.0032098	1.3	0.0034554	1.3	0.0014228	1.5
285.0	0.003016	1.2	0.0032481	1.2	0.0013231	1.4
290.0	0.002837	1.2	0.0030579	1.2	0.0012319	1.4
295.0	0.0026714	1.2	0.0028831	1.2	0.0011483	1.4
300.0	0.002518	1.2	0.0027226	1.1	0.0010716	1.4

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### **R/T characteristics**

R/T No.	8307		8320		8326	
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3492 K	(	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3420 K	<u> </u>	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3497 K	
	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)
-55.0	52.624	6.4	48.459	6.2	53.680	6.4
-50.0	38.452	6.2	35.668	6	39.112	6.2
-45.0	28.401	6.0	26.524	5.8	28.817	6.0
-40.0	21.194	5.8	19.920	5.6	21.459	5.8
-35.0	15.972	5.6	15.103	5.4	16.142	5.6
-30.0	12.149	5.4	11.554	5.3	12.259	5.4
-25.0	9.3246	5.2	8.9165	5.1	9.3959	5.2
-20.0	7.2181	5.0	6.9383	4.9	7.2644	5.1
-15.0	5.6332	4.9	5.4421	4.8	5.6633	4.9
-10.0	4.4308	4.7	4.3012	4.6	4.4503	4.7
-5.0	3.5112	4.6	3.4243	4.5	3.5236	4.6
0.0	2.8024	4.4	2.7454	4.4	2.8102	4.5
5.0	2.252	4.3	2.2158	4.2	2.2567	4.3
10.0	1.8216	4.2	1.7999	4.1	1.8243	4.2
15.0	1.4827	4.1	1.4711	4	1.4841	4.1
20.0	1.2142	3.9	1.2095	3.9	1.2147	3.9
25.0	1.0000	3.8	1.0000	3.7	1.0000	3.8
30.0	0.82818	3.7	0.83132	3.6	0.82785	3.7
35.0	0.68954	3.6	0.69471	3.5	0.68900	3.6
40.0	0.57703	3.5	0.58346	3.4	0.57639	3.5
45.0	0.48525	3.4	0.49239	3.3	0.48457	3.4
50.0	0.41	3.3	0.41746	3.3	0.40931	3.3
55.0	0.34798	3.2	0.35551	3.2	0.34731	3.2
60.0	0.29663	3.2	0.30405	3.1	0.29599	3.2
65.0	0.25392	3.1	0.26111	3	0.25332	3.1
70.0	0.21824	3.0	0.22512	2.9	0.21768	3.0
75.0	0.1883	2.9	0.19484	2.9	0.18779	2.9
80.0	0.16307	2.8	0.16925	2.8	0.16261	2.8
85.0	0.14174	2.8	0.14754	2.7	0.14131	2.8
90.0	0.12362	2.7	0.12905	2.6	0.12324	2.7
95.0	0.10818	2.6	0.11325	2.6	0.10783	2.6
100.0	0.094973	2.6	0.099707	2.5	0.094663	2.6
105.0	0.08364	2.5	0.088049	2.5	0.083361	2.5
110.0	0.073881	2.5	0.077984	2.4	0.073638	2.5
115.0	0.06545	2.4	0.069267	2.3	0.065240	2.4
120.0	0.058144	2.3	0.061694	2.3	0.057964	2.3
125.0	0.051794	2.3	0.055095	2.2	0.051640	2.3
130.0	0.046259	2.2	0.049329	2.2	0.046128	2.2
135.0	0.04142	2.2	0.044277	2.1	0.041309	2.2
140.0	0.037179	2.1	0.039838	2.1	0.037085	2.1
145.0	0.033451	2.1	0.035927	2	0.033373	2.1
150.0	0.030166	2.0	0.032474	2	0.030102	2.0
155.0	0.027264	2.0	0.029417	2	0.027213	2.0

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

R/T No.	8307		8320		8326	
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3492 K	<u> </u>	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3420 K	Σ.	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 3497 k	(
	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)
160.0	0.024694	2.0	0.026703	1.9	0.024654	2.0
165.0	0.022414	1.9	0.024290	1.9	0.022384	1.9
170.0	0.020385	1.9	0.022139	1.8	0.020364	1.9
175.0	0.018577	1.8	0.020217	1.8	0.018564	1.8
180.0	0.016961	1.8	0.018497	1.8	0.016955	1.8
185.0	0.015514	1.8	0.016953	1.7	0.015515	1.8
190.0	0.014216	1.7	0.015566	1.7	0.014223	1.7
195.0	0.013049	1.7	0.014317	1.7	0.013063	1.7
200.0	0.011999	1.7	0.013189	1.6	0.012017	1.7
205.0	0.011051	1.6	0.012159	1.6	0.011074	1.6
210.0	0.010194	1.6	0.011231	1.6	0.010222	1.6
215.0	0.0094181	1.6	0.010391	1.5	0.0094500	1.6
220.0	0.0087144	1.5	0.0096285	1.5	0.0087502	1.5
225.0	0.0080751	1.5	0.0089347	1.5	0.0081144	1.5
230.0	0.0074933	1.5	0.0083021	1.5	0.0075359	1.5
235.0	0.0069631	1.5	0.0077243	1.4	0.0070087	1.4
240.0	0.0064791	1.4	0.0071956	1.4	0.0065276	1.4
245.0 250.0 255.0 260.0 265.0	0.0060366 0.0056316 0.0052602 0.0049193 0.0046059	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3	0.0067110 0.0062662 0.0058573 0.0054811 0.0051346	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.3	0.0060877 0.0056850 0.0053159 0.0049770 0.0046654	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.3
270.0	0.0043173	1.3	0.0048149	1.3	0.0043786	1.3
275.0	0.0040514	1.3	0.0045199	1.3	0.0041143	1.2
280.0	0.003806	1.2	0.0042472	1.2	0.0038703	1.2
285.0	0.0035793	1.2	0.0039950	1.2	0.0036449	1.2
290.0	0.0033696	1.2	0.0037616	1.2	0.0034363	1.2
295.0	0.0031753	1.2	0.0035453	1.2	0.0032431	1.1
300.0	0.0029952	1.2	0.0033448	1.2	0.0030640	1.1

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### **R/T characteristics**

R/T No.	8332		8344		8350		
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4006 K	(	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4006 K	= 4006 K B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4264		64 K	
	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	
-55.0	97.675	7.4	99.651	7.5	113.81	7.5	
-50.0	67.930	7.1	69.067	7.2	78.679	7.3	
-45.0	47.838	6.9	48.490	6.9	55.027	7	
-40.0	34.093	6.7	34.465	6.7	38.917	6.8	
-35.0	24.576	6.4	24.786	6.5	27.821	6.6	
-30.0 -25.0 -20.0 -15.0 -10.0	17.909 13.186 9.8062 7.3621 5.5776	6.2 6 5.8 5.6 5.5	18.026 13.251 9.8411 7.3803 5.5866	6.3 6.1 5.9 5.7 5.5	20.096 14.661 10.798 8.0269 6.0195	6.4 6.2 5.8 5.7	
-5.0	4.2625	5.3	4.2667	5.3	4.5526	5.5	
0.0	3.2848	5.1	3.2865	5.1	3.4713	5.3	
5.0	2.5517	5	2.5522	5	2.6676	5.2	
10.0	1.9974	4.8	1.9974	4.8	2.0654	5	
15.0	1.5750	4.7	1.5749	4.7	1.6108	4.9	
20.0	1.2508	4.5	1.2507	4.5	1.2649	4.8	
25.0	1.0000	4.4	1.0000	4.4	1.0000	4.6	
30.0	0.80472	4.3	0.80481	4.3	0.79564	4.5	
35.0	0.65163	4.2	0.65179	4.2	0.63697	4.4	
40.0	0.53084	4	0.53105	4	0.51297	4.3	
45.0	0.43494	3.9	0.43517	3.9	0.41548	4.2	
50.0	0.35834	3.8	0.35858	3.8	0.33837	4.1	
55.0	0.29681	3.7	0.29705	3.7	0.27704	3.9	
60.0	0.24711	3.6	0.24733	3.6	0.22798	3.8	
65.0	0.20676	3.5	0.20695	3.5	0.18854	3.8	
70.0	0.17381	3.4	0.17398	3.4	0.15666	3.7	
75.0	0.14679	3.3	0.14693	3.3	0.13077	3.6	
80.0	0.12451	3.2	0.12462	3.3	0.10964	3.5	
85.0	0.10607	3.2	0.10615	3.2	0.092312	3.4	
90.0	0.090731	3.1	0.090781	3.1	0.078045	3.3	
95.0	0.077916	3	0.077940	3	0.066245	3.2	
100.0	0.067168	2.9	0.067168	2.9	0.056445	3.2	
105.0	0.058116	2.9	0.058094	2.9	0.048274	3.1	
110.0	0.050462	2.8	0.050422	2.8	0.041434	3	
115.0	0.043967	2.7	0.043911	2.7	0.035686	3	
120.0	0.038435	2.7	0.038365	2.7	0.030839	2.9	
125.0	0.033707	2.6	0.033625	2.6	0.026737	2.8	
130.0	0.029651	2.5	0.029589	2.5	0.023253	2.8	
135.0	0.026162	2.5	0.026110	2.5	0.020285	2.7	
140.0	0.023151	2.4	0.023099	2.4	0.017747	2.6	
145.0	0.020543	2.4	0.020487	2.4	0.015571	2.6	
150.0	0.018279	2.3	0.018215	2.3	0.013700	2.5	
155.0	0.016307	2.3	0.016235	2.3	0.012086	2.5	

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

R/T No.	8332		8344		8350	
T (°C)	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4006 k	ζ.	B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4006 K		B <sub>25/100</sub> = 4264 K	<u> </u>
_	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)	R <sub>T</sub> /R <sub>25</sub>	α (%/K)	$R_T/R_{25}$	α (%/K)
160.0 165.0	0.014585 0.013077	2.2 2.2	0.014504 0.012989	2.2 2.2	0.010690 0.0094790	2.4 2.4
170.0 175.0 180.0 185.0 190.0	0.011753 0.010588 0.0095600 0.0086500 0.0078436	2.1 2.1 2 1.9	0.011659 0.010488 0.0094560 0.0085436 0.0077352	2.1 2.1 2 2 2	0.0084257 0.0075072 0.0067043 0.0060006 0.0053824	2.3 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2
195.0 200.0 205.0 210.0 215.0	0.0071269 0.0064887 0.0059191 0.0054097 0.0049532	1.9 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.7	0.0070175 0.0063789 0.0058096 0.0053008 0.0048453	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.8	0.0048381 0.0043578 0.0039330 0.0035564 0.0032220	2.1 2.1 2 2 2
220.0 225.0 230.0 235.0 240.0	0.0045432 0.0041744 0.0038420 0.0035419 0.0032704	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6	0.0044367 0.0040694 0.0037386 0.0034402 0.0031706	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6	0.0029244 0.0026590 0.0024219 0.0022096 0.0020193	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.8
245.0 250.0 255.0 260.0 265.0	0.0030243 0.0028010 0.0025980 0.0024131 0.0022445	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4	0.0029264 0.0027049 0.0025038 0.0023207 0.0021539	1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5	0.0018483 0.0016944 0.0015557 0.0014305 0.0013173	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6
270.0 275.0 280.0 285.0 290.0	0.0020905 0.0019496 0.0018205 0.0017021 0.0015934	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3	0.0020016 0.0018624 0.0017350 0.0016182 0.0015109	1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	0.0012147 0.0011216 0.0010371 0.00096018 0.00089010	1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5
295.0 300.0	0.0014933 0.0014012	1.3 1.3	0.0014124 0.0013216	1.3 1.3	0.00082616 0.00076774	1.5 1.5

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#### Temperature measurement

Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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#### **Mounting instructions**

#### 1 Soldering

#### 1.1 Leaded NTC thermistors

Leaded thermistors comply with the solderability requirements specified by CECC.

When soldering, care must be taken that the NTC thermistors are not damaged by excessive heat. The following maximum temperatures, maximum time spans and minimum distances have to be observed:

	Dip soldering	Iron soldering
Bath temperature	max. 260 °C	max. 360 °C
Soldering time	max. 4 s	max. 2 s
Distance from thermistor	min. 6 mm	min. 6 mm

Under more severe soldering conditions the resistance may change.

#### 1.2 Leadless NTC thermistors

In case of NTC thermistors without leads, soldering is restricted to devices which are provided with a solderable metallization. The temperature shock caused by the application of hot solder may produce fine cracks in the ceramic, resulting in changes in resistance.

To prevent leaching of the metallization, solder with silver additives or with a low tin content should be used. In addition, soldering methods should be employed which permit short soldering times.

#### 1.3 SMD NTC thermistors

SMD NTC thermistors can be provided with a nickel barrier termination or on special request with silver-palladium termination. The usage of mild, non-activated fluxes for soldering is recommended as well as a proper cleaning of the PCB.

Nickel barrier termination

The nickel barrier layer of the silver/nickel/tin termination (see figure 1) prevents leaching of the silver base metalization layer. This allows great flexibility in the selection of soldering parameters.

The tin prevents the nickel layer from oxidizing and thus ensures better wetting by the solder. The nickel barrier termination is suitable for all commonly-used soldering methods.

Note: SMD NTCs with AgPd termination are not approved for lead-free soldering.

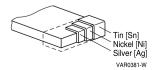


Figure 1

SMD NTC thermistors, structure of nickel barrier termination

### **⇔TDK**

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Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### 1.3.1 Solderability (test to IEC 60068-2-58)

Preconditioning: Immersion into flux F-SW 32.

Evaluation criterion: Wetting of soldering areas  $\geq$ 95%.

Solder	Bath temperature (°C)	Dwell time (s)
SnPb 60/40	215 ±3	3 ±0.3
SnAg (3.0 4.0), Cu (0.5 0.9)	245 ±3	3 ±0.3

#### 1.3.2 Resistance to soldering heat (test to IEC 60068-2-58)

Preconditioning: Immersion into flux F-SW 32.

Evaluation criterion: Leaching of side edges  $\leq 1/3$ .

Solder	Bath temperature (°C)	Dwell time (s)
SnPb 60/40	260 ±5	10 ±1
SnAg (3.0 4.0), Cu (0.5 0.9)	260 ±5	10 ±1

### **⇔TDK**

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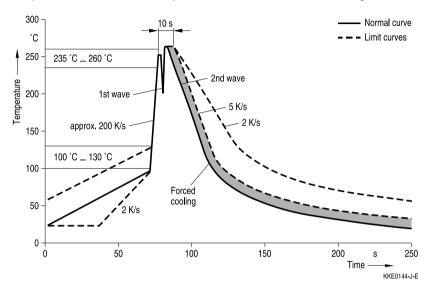
G1551

#### **Temperature measurement**

Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### Wave soldering

Temperature characteristic at component terminal with dual wave soldering

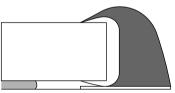


#### Solder joint profiles for silver/nickel/tin terminations



Good solder joint

KKE0287-9-E



Too much solder Pad geometry too large, not soldered in preferred direction

KKE0288-H-E



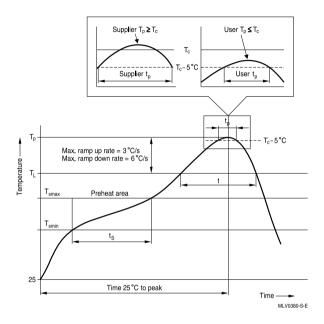
Temperature measurement	
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Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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#### **Reflow soldering**

Recommended temperature characteristic for reflow soldering following JEDEC J-STD-020D



Profile feature		Sn-Pb eutectic assembly	Pb-free assembly
Preheat and soak			
- Temperature min	T <sub>smin</sub>	100 °C	150 °C
- Temperature max	T <sub>smax</sub>	150 °C	200 °C
- Time	$t_{smin}$ to $t_{smax}$	60 120 s	60 180 s
Average ramp-up rate	T <sub>smax</sub> to T <sub>p</sub>	3 °C/ s max.	3 °C/ s max.
Liquidous temperature	TL	183 °C	217 °C
Time at liquidous	tL	60 150 s	60 150 s
Peak package body temperature	T <sub>p</sub> <sup>1)</sup>	220 °C 235 °C <sup>2)</sup>	245 °C 260 °C <sup>2)</sup>
Time (t <sub>P</sub> ) <sup>3)</sup> within 5 °C of specified		20 s <sup>3)</sup>	30 s <sup>3)</sup>
classification temperature (T <sub>c</sub> )		20.5%	30.5%
Average ramp-down rate	T <sub>p</sub> to T <sub>smax</sub>	6 °C/ s max.	6 °C/ s max.
Time 25 °C to peak temperature		max. 6 minutes	max. 8 minutes

1) Tolerance for peak profile temperature ( $T_P$ ) is defined as a supplier minimum and a user maximum.

2) Depending on package thickness. For details please refer to JEDEC J-STD-020D.

3) Tolerance for time at peak profile temperature (t<sub>P</sub>) is defined as a supplier minimum and a user maximum.

**Note:** All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface. Number of reflow cycles: 3

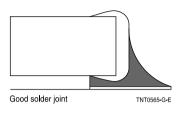
#### Temperature measurement

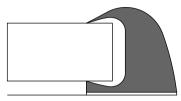
#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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#### Solder joint profiles for silver/nickel/tin terminations



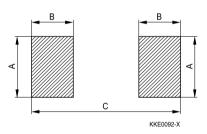


Too much solder Pad geometry too large

KKE0071-A-E

1.3.3 Recommended geometry of solder pads

KKE0072-I-E



#### Recommended maximum dimensions (mm)

Case size inch/mm	A	В	С
0402/1005	0.6	0.6	1.7
0603/1608	1.0	1.0	3.0
0805/2012	1.3	1.2	3.4
1206/3216	1.8	1.2	4.5

#### 1.3.4 Notes

Poor wetting

Iron soldering should be avoided, hot air methods are recommended for repair purposes.



Temperature measurement	B57551G
Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation	G155

#### 2 Conductive adhesion

An alternative to soldering is the gluing of thermistors with conductive adhesives. The benefit of this method is that it involves no thermal stress. The adhesives used must be chemically inert.

#### 3 Clamp contacting

Pressure contacting by means of clamps is particularly suitable for applications involving frequent switching and high turn-on powers.

#### 4 Robustness of terminations (leaded types)

The leads meet the requirements of IEC 60068-2-21. They may not be bent closer than 4 mm from the solder joint on the thermistor body or from the point at which they leave the feed-throughs. During bending, any mechanical stress at the outlet of the leads must be removed. The bending radius should be at least 0.75 mm.

Tensile strength: Test Ua1:

Leads		Ø ≤0.25 mm =	1.0 N
	0.25 <	Ø ≤0.35 mm =	2.5 N
	0.35 <	Ø ≤0.50 mm =	5.0 N
	0.50 <	Ø ≤0.80 mm =	10.0 N
	0.80 <	Ø ≤1.25 mm =	20.0 N

Bending strength: Test Ub:

Two 90°-bends in opposite directions at a weight of 0.25 kg.

Torsional strength: Test Uc: severity 2

The lead is bent by  $90^{\circ}$  at a distance of 6 to 6.5 mm from the thermistor body. The bending radius of the leads should be approx. 0.75 mm. Two torsions of  $180^{\circ}$  each (severity 2).

When subjecting leads to mechanical stress, the following should be observed:

Tensile stress on leads

During mounting and operation tensile forces on the leads are to be avoided.

Bending of leads

Bending of the leads directly on the thermistor body is not permissible.

A lead may be bent at a minimum distance of twice the wire's diameter +2 mm from the solder joint on the thermistor body. During bending the wire must be mechanically relieved at its outlet. The bending radius should be at least 0.75 mm.



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#### Temperature measurement

Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### 5 Sealing and potting

When thermistors are sealed, potted or overmolded, there must be no mechanical stress caused by thermal expansion during the production process (curing / overmolding process) and during later operation. The upper category temperature of the thermistor must not be exceeded. Ensure that the materials used (sealing / potting compound and plastic material) are chemically neutral.

#### 6 Cleaning

Washing processes may damage the product due to the possible static or cyclic mechanical loads (e.g. ultrasonic cleaning). They may cause cracks to develop on the product and its parts, which might lead to reduced reliability or lifetime.

#### 7 Storage

In order to maintain their solderability, thermistors must be stored in a non-corrosive atmosphere. Humidity, temperature and container materials are critical factors.

Do not store SMDs where they are exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Otherwise, the packing material may be deformed or SMDs may stick together, causing problems during mounting. After opening the factory seals, such as polyvinyl-sealed packages, use the SMDs as soon as possible.

The components should be left in the original packing. Touching the metallization of unsoldered thermistors may change their soldering properties.

Storage temperature:	−25 °C up to 45 °C
Relative humidity (without condensation):	≤75% annual mean
	<95%, maximum 30 days per annum

Solder the thermistors listed in this data book after shipment from EPCOS within the time specified:

SMDs with nickel barrier termination: 12 months

SMDs with AgPd termination: 6 months

Leaded components: 24 months



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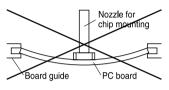
#### **Temperature measurement**

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### 8 Placement and orientation of SMD NTC thermistors on PCB

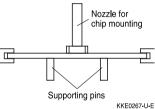
#### a) Component placement

#### Incorrect



It is recommended that the PC board should be held by means of some adequate supporting pins such as shown left to prevent the SMDs from being damaged or cracked.





#### b) Cracks

SMDs located near an easily warped area

SMD breakage probability due to stress at a breakaway



- o = correct
- $\times = \text{incorrect}$
- $\Delta = \text{incorrect}$ 
  - (under certain conditions)



KKE0268-3-E

#### c) Component orientation



Incorrect orientation

Locate chip horizontal to the direction in which stress acts



Correct orientation KKE0269-B-E

When placing a component near an area which is apt to bend or a grid groove on the PC board, it is advisable to have both electrodes subjected to uniform stress, or to position the component's electrodes at right angles to the grid groove or bending line (see c) Component orientation).

Choose a mounting position that minimizes the stress imposed on the chip during flexing or bending of the board.

### **⇔TDK**

**Temperature measurement** 

Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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#### **Cautions and warnings**

See "Important notes".

#### Storage

- Store thermistors only in original packaging. Do not open the package prior to processing.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature -25 °C ... +45 °C, relative humidity ≤75% annual mean, <95% maximum 30 days per annum, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Do not store thermistors where they are exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Otherwise, the packing material may be deformed or components may stick together, causing problems during mounting.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storage of thermistors in harmful environments like corrosive gases (SO<sub>x</sub>, CI etc).
- Use the components as soon as possible after opening the factory seals, i.e. the polyvinyl-sealed packages.
- Solder thermistors within the time specified after shipment from EPCOS. For leaded components this is 24 months, for SMD components with nickel barrier termination 12 months, for SMD components with AgPd termination 6 months.

#### Handling

- NTC thermistors must not be dropped. Chip-offs or any other damage must not be caused during handling of NTCs.
- Do not touch components with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during handling.
- Washing processes may damage the product due to the possible static or cyclic mechanical loads (e.g. ultrasonic cleaning). They may cause cracks to develop on the product and its parts, which might lead to reduced reliability or lifetime.

#### Bending / twisting leads

A lead (wire) may be bent at a minimum distance of twice the wire's diameter plus 4 mm from the component head or housing. When bending ensure the wire is mechanically relieved at the component head or housing. The bending radius should be at least 0.75 mm.

#### Soldering

- Use resin-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.

### **公TDK**

#### **Temperature measurement**

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### Mounting

- Ensure that no thermo-mechanical stress occurs due to production processes (curing or overmolding processes) when thermistors are sealed, potted or overmolded or during their subsequent operation. The maximum temperature of the thermistor must not be exceeded. Ensure that the materials used (sealing/potting compound and plastic material) are chemically neutral.
- Electrodes/contacts must not be scratched or damaged before/during/after the mounting process.
- Contacts and housing used for assembly with the thermistor must be clean before mounting.
- Ensure that adjacent materials are designed for operation at temperatures comparable to the surface temperature of the thermistor. Be sure that surrounding parts and materials can withstand the temperature.
- Avoid contamination of the thermistor surface during processing.
- The connections of sensors (e.g. cable end, wire end, plug terminal) may only be exposed to an environment with normal atmospheric conditions.
- Tensile forces on cables or leads must be avoided during mounting and operation.
- Bending or twisting of cables or leads directly on the thermistor body is not permissible.
- Avoid using chemical substances as mounting aids. It must be ensured that no water or other liquids enter the NTC thermistors (e.g. through plug terminals). In particular, water based substances (e.g. soap suds) must not be used as mounting aids for sensors.

#### Operation

- Use thermistors only within the specified operating temperature range.
- Use thermistors only within the specified power range.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the thermistors. Only use the thermistors under normal atmospheric conditions or within the specified conditions.
- Contact of NTC thermistors with any liquids and solvents shall be prevented. It must be ensured that no water enters the NTC thermistors (e.g. through plug terminals). For measurement purposes (checking the specified resistance vs. temperature), the component must not be immersed in water but in suitable liquids (e.g. perfluoropolyethers such as Galden).
- Avoid dewing and condensation unless thermistor is specified for these conditions.
- Bending or twisting of cables and/or wires is not permissible during operation of the sensor in the application.
- Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function to prevent secondary product damage caused by malfunction.

This listing does not claim to be complete, but merely reflects the experience of EPCOS AG.

#### Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

The ordering code for one and the same EPCOS product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications, on the EPCOS website, or in order-related documents such as shipping notes, order confirmations and product labels. The varying representations of the ordering codes are due to different processes employed and do not affect the specifications of the respective products. Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.epcos.com/orderingcodes

### **⇔TDK**

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### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

#### Symbols and terms

A AWGAreaFlächeAWGAmerican Wire GaugeAmerikanische Norm für DrahtquersB B25/100B valueB-WertB 225/100B value determined by resistance measurement at 25 °C and 100 °CB-Wert, ermittelt durch Widerstands messungen bei 25 °C und 100 °CC thHeat capacitanceWärmekapazitätICurrentStromNNumber (integer)Anzahl (ganzzahliger Wert)P25 PdiseMaximum power at 25 °CMaximale Leistung bei 25 °CPdise PelElectrical powerElektrische LeistungPmaxMaximum power within stated temperature rangeMaximale Leistung im angegebenenTemperaturbereich $\Delta Re/R_B$ Resistance tolerance caused by spread of B valueWiderstandstoleranz, die durch die Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht w Isolation resistanceRms R_B R_B Resistance toleranceParallelwiderstand Widerstandstoleranz, die durch die Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht w IsolationswiderstandR_P P parallel resistanceParallelwiderstand WiderstandstoleranzR_R R_B R_B Series resistance at temperature T (e.g. $R_{25}$ = resistance at 25 °C)TT T Temperature toleranceTemperatur Temperature toleranceT Makient temperatureTemperatur (X.B.R_25 = Widerstand bei 25 °C)T T A T Temperature toleranceTemperatur Temperature toleranceT (e.g. $R_{25}$ = resistance at 25 °C)TT (a.g. $R_{25}$ = resistance at 25 °C)TT (a.g. $R_{25}$ = resistance at 25 °C) <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
B B25/100B valueB-WertB-WertB B25/100B value determined by resistance measurement at 25 °C and 100 °CB-Wert, ermittelt durch Widerstands messungen bei 25 °C und 100 °CC r C nHeat capacitanceWärmekapazitätICurrentStromNNumber (integer)Anzahl (ganzzahliger Wert)P25 ed Power dissipationMaximup power at 25 °CPdiss Power dissipationPower dissipationPed ed Electrical powerElectrical powerPmax maxMaximum power within stated temperature rangeMaximale Leistung im angegebenenTemperaturbereich $\Delta R_p/R_B$ Resistance tolerance caused by spread of B valueWiderstandstoleranz, die durch die Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht w IsolationswiderstandRins R Rated resistanceInsulation resistanceParallelwiderstandRR Rated resistanceNennwiderstandRR Rated resistanceSeries resistandRT R R Resistance tolerance at 25 °C)WiderstandstoleranzR <br< td=""><td></td></br<>	
$ \begin{array}{cccc} B_{25'100} & B \ value \ determined \ by \ resistance \ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C \ and \ 100 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ measurement \ at 25 \ ^{\circ}C & \\ at 30 \ ^$	chnitte
measurement at 25 °C and 100 °Cmessungen bei 25 °C und 100 °C $C_{in}$ Heat capacitanceWärmekapazitätICurrentStromNNumber (integer)Anzahl (ganzzahliger Wert) $P_{25}$ Maximum power at 25 °CMaximale Leistung bei 25 °C $P_{diss}$ Power dissipationVerlustleistung $P_{el}$ Electrical powerElektrische Leistung $P_{max}$ Maximum power within stated temperature rangeMaximale Leistung im angegebenenTemperaturbereich $\Delta R_p/R_B$ Resistance tolerance caused by spread of B valueWiderstandstoleranz, die durch die Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht w Isolation resistance $R_{ins}$ Insulation resistanceParallelwiderstand $R_p$ Parallel resistanceViderstandstoleranz $R_s$ Series resistance toleranceSerienwiderstand $R_T$ Resistance toleranceWiderstand bei Temperatur T (e.g. $R_{25}$ = resistance at 25 °C)TTemperatureTemperature $\Delta T$ TemperatureTemperatur Upper category temperature $T_max$ Upper category temperatureObere Grenztemperatur (Kategorietemperatur) $T_{min}$ Lower category temperatureUntere Grenztemperatur	
$ \begin{array}{c} C_{th} & Heat \mbox{ capacitance} & Warmekapazität \\ I & Current & Strom \\ N & Number \mbox{ (integer)} & Anzahl \mbox{ (ganzahliger Wert)} \\ P_{25} & Maximum \mbox{ power at } 25 \ ^{\circ}C & Maximale \mbox{ Leistung bei } 25 \ ^{\circ}C \\ P_{diss} & Power \mbox{ dissipation} & Verlustleistung \\ P_{el} & Electrical \mbox{ power within stated} \\ temperature \mbox{ range} & angegebenenTemperaturbereich \\ \Delta R_{g}/R_{g} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \mbox{ caused by} \\ spread \mbox{ of B value} & Streuung \mbox{ des B-Wertes verursacht} \\ R_{ns} & Insulation \mbox{ resistance} & Isolationswiderstand \\ R_{P} & Parallel \mbox{ resistance} & Isolationswiderstand \\ R_{R} & Rated \mbox{ resistance} \\ R_{R} & Rated \mbox{ resistance} \\ R_{R} & Rated \mbox{ resistance} \\ R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ Strieuung \mbox{ derstand} \\ A_{R_{P}}/R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ Nenwiderstand \\ \Delta R_{R}/R_{R} & Rated \mbox{ resistance} \\ R_{T} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ R_{T} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \mbox{ Series resistand} \\ R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \mbox{ spread of B 25 \ ^{\circ}C} \\ T & Temperature \mbox{ tolerance} \\ R_{T} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \mbox{ tolerand} \\ R_{R} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \\ Series \mbox{ resistand} \\ R_{T} & Resistance \mbox{ tolerance} \mbox{ tolerand} \bei \ 25 \ ^{\circ}C \\ T \\ T & Temperature \bloceat \ 25 \ ^{\circ}C \\ T \\ T_{max} & Upper \ category \ temperature \\ Umgebungstemperatur \\ Obere \ Grenztemperatur \\ Obere \ Grenztemperatur \\ Obere \ Grenztemperatur \\ T \\ Kategorietemperatur \\ Cuwer \ Category \ temperature \\ Categorietemperatur \\ Categorietemperatur \\ \mathsf$	
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$\begin{array}{cccc} P_{el} & Electrical power & Elektrische Leistung \\ P_{max} & Maximum power within stated temperature range & Maximale Leistung im angegebenenTemperaturbereich \\ \Delta R_p/R_B & Resistance tolerance caused by spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht will be and the spread of B value & Streuung des B-Wertes verursacht & Time & Zeit & Tim$	
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Tmax     Upper category temperature     Obere Grenztemperatur       Tmin     Lower category temperature     Untere Grenztemperatur	
TminLower category temperature(Kategorietemperatur)Untere Grenztemperatur	
T <sub>min</sub> Lower category temperature Untere Grenztemperatur	
(Kategorietemperatur)	
T <sub>op</sub> Operating temperature Betriebstemperatur	
T <sub>R</sub> Rated temperature Nenntemperatur	
T <sub>surf</sub> Surface temperature Oberflächentemperatur	
V Voltage Spannung	
V <sub>ins</sub> Insulation test voltage Isolationsprüfspannung	
V <sub>op</sub> Operating voltage Betriebsspannung	
V <sub>test</sub> Test voltage Prüfspannung	

### Temperature measurement

#### Glass-encapsulated sensors with insulation

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G1551

Symbol	English	German
α	Temperature coefficient	Temperaturkoeffizient
Δ	Tolerance, change	Toleranz, Änderung
$\delta_{\text{th}}$	Dissipation factor	Wärmeleitwert
$ au_c$ $ au_a$	Thermal cooling time constant Thermal time constant	Thermische Abkühlzeitkonstante Thermische Zeitkonstante

#### Abbreviations / Notes

Symbol	English	German
SMD	Surface-mounted devices	Oberflächenmontierbares Bauelement
*	To be replaced by a number in ordering codes, type designations etc.	Platzhalter für Zahl im Bestellnummern- code oder für die Typenbezeichnung.
+	To be replaced by a letter.	Platzhalter für einen Buchstaben.
	All dimensions are given in mm.	Alle Maße sind in mm angegeben.
	The commas used in numerical values denote decimal points.	Verwendete Kommas in Zahlenwerten bezeichnen Dezimalpunkte.



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