



## **PTC thermistors for overcurrent protection**

SMDs, EIA sizes 0402, 0603, and 1210, 24 V ...  
230 V

**Series/Type:**

Date: August 2014

## Overcurrent protection

**SMDs, EIA sizes 0402, 0603, and 1210, 24 V ... 230 V**

### SMD

#### Applications

- Overcurrent protection
- Short circuit protection

#### Features

- Qualification based on AEC-Q200 rev. D for type A407, A607 and A907
- Thermistor chip with lead-free tinned terminations
- Small size
- Short response times
- Suitable for reflow soldering only
- Suitable for automatic placement
- UL approval for selected types (case size 1210)
- RoHS-compatible

#### Delivery mode

- Blister tape (case size 1210) or cardboard tape (case sizes 0402 and 0603), 180-mm reel with 8-mm tape, taping to IEC 60286-3

#### General technical data


Switching cycles		N	100	
Tolerance of $R_R$	(except A907)	$\Delta R_R$	$\pm 25$	%
Tolerance of $R_R$	(for A907)	$\Delta R_R$	$\pm 35$	%
Operating temperature range	( $V = 0$ )	$T_{op}$	$-40/+125$	°C
Operating temperature range	( $V \leq V_{max}$ , except A407 and A907)	$T_{op}$	$-20/+85$	°C
Operating temperature range	( $V \leq V_{max}$ , for A407)	$T_{op}$	$-40/+125$	°C
Operating temperature range	( $V \leq V_{max}$ , for A907)	$T_{op}$	$-40/+85$	°C

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#### Electrical specifications and ordering codes

Type	$I_R^{1)}$ mA	$I_S^{1)}$ mA	$I_{Smax}$ ( $V = V_{max}$ ) A	$R_R$ $\Omega$	$R_{min}$ $\Omega$	EIA case size	Approvals 	Ordering code
$V_{max} = 30 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 24 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A606	90	180	0.5	27	17	1210	X	B59606A0110A062
A607	70	130	0.4	55	30	1210	X	B59607A0120A062
$V_{max} = 32 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 24 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A407	13	32	0.12	470	265	0402	—	B59407A0115A062
$V_{max} = 60 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 42 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A622	20	40	0.22	220	150	0603	—	B59622A0090A062
$V_{max} = 80 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 63 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A623	13	25	0.15	470	300	0603	—	B59623A0090A062
A707	50	90	0.3	125	75	1210	X	B59707A0120A062
$V_{max} = 265 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 230 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A807	15	40	0.2	400	200	1210	X	B59807A0090A062
A907	12	22	0.15	1500	640	1210	X	B59907A0120B062
$V_{max} = 400 \text{ V DC or V AC}, V_R = 230 \text{ V DC or V AC}$								
A907	12	22	0.15	1500	640	1210	—	B59907A0120A062

1) Measured on component soldered to standardized PCB

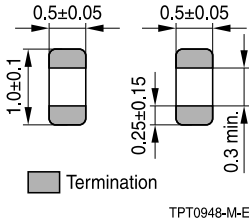
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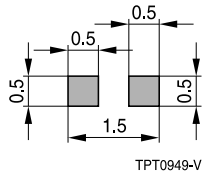
### SMD

#### Dimensional drawings in mm

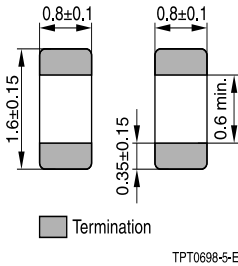
##### EIA case size 0402



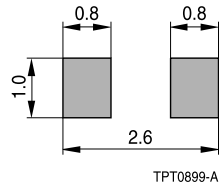
##### Solder pad



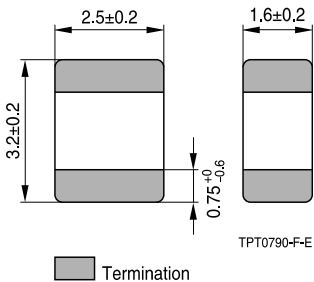
##### EIA case size 0603



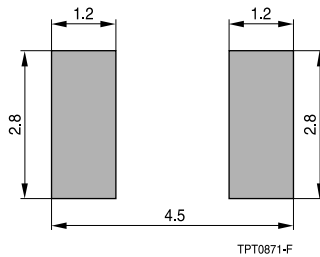
##### Solder pad



##### EIA case size 1210



##### Solder pad



#### Recommended maximum dimensions (mm)

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#### 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% < 10% <sup>1)</sup>
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at $V_{max}/T_{op,max}$ ( $V_{max}$ ) Test duration: 1000 h	< 25% < 20% <sup>1)</sup>
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%
Vibration	IEC 60738-1	Frequency range: 10 - 55 - 10 Hz Displacement amplitude: 0.75 mm Test duration: $3 \times 2$ h Test according to IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc	< 5% < 10% <sup>1)</sup>
Shock	IEC 60738-1	Pulse shape: half-sine Acceleration: 400 m/s <sup>2</sup> Pulse duration: 6 ms; 6 x 5000 pulses Test according to IEC 60068-2-27, test Ea	< 5% < 10% <sup>1)</sup>
Climatic sequence	IEC 60738-1	Dry heat: $T = T_{op,max}$ (0 V) Test duration: 16 h Damp heat first cycle Cold: $T = T_{op,min}$ (0 V) Test duration: 2 h Damp heat 5 cycles Tests performed according to IEC 60068-2-30	< 10%
Bending test	IEC 60738-1	Components reflow-soldered to test board Maximum bending: 2 mm Test according to IEC 60068-2-21, test Ue	< 10%
Adhesive strength on PCB		Shearing of the component soldered on PCB by a force of 5 N normal to components longitudinal axis	No visible damage

1) For type A407, B59407A0115A062

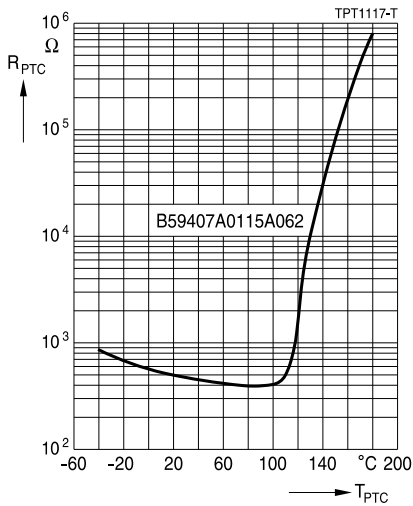
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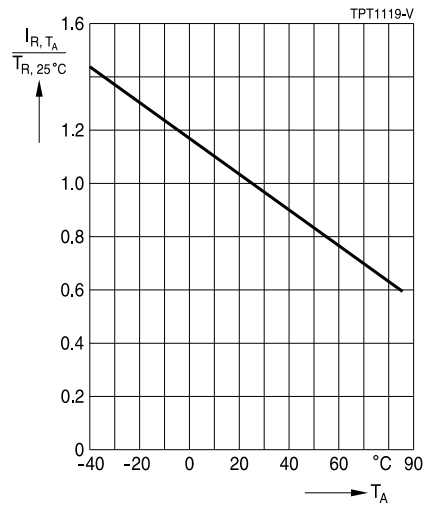
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#### Characteristics (typical) for A407

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



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



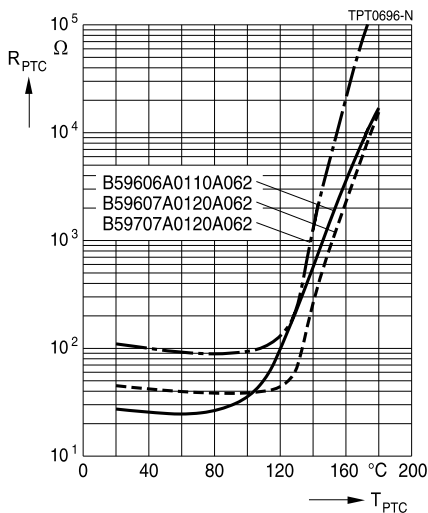
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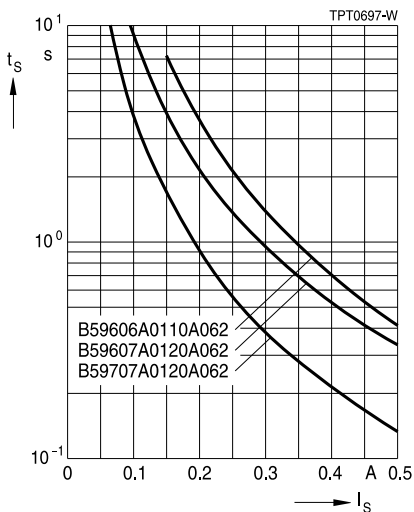
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for A606, A607 and A707

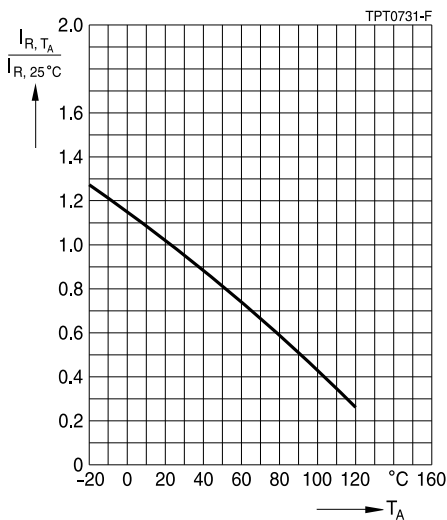
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



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



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



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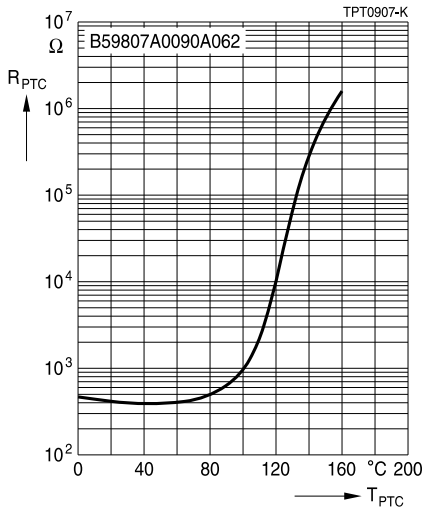
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for A807

PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus

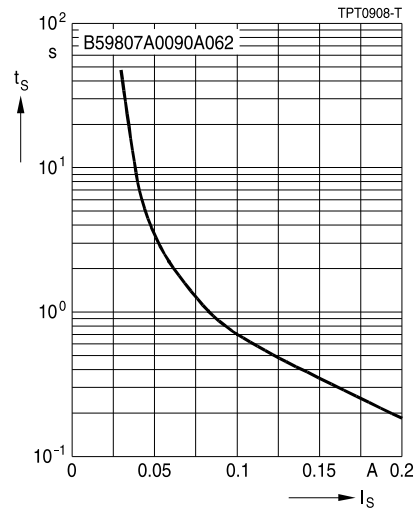
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$

(measured at low signal voltage)



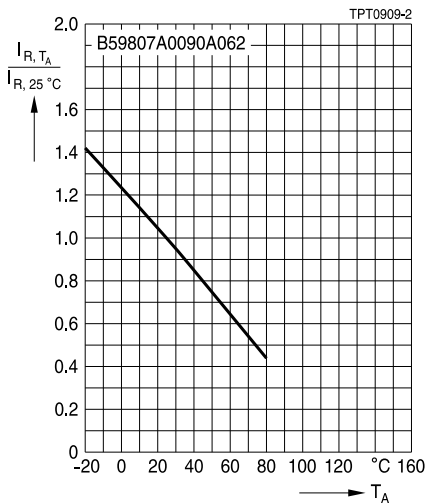
Switching time  $t_s$  versus switching current  $I_s$

(measured at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air)



Rated current  $I_R$  versus ambient temperature  $T_A$

(measured in still air)





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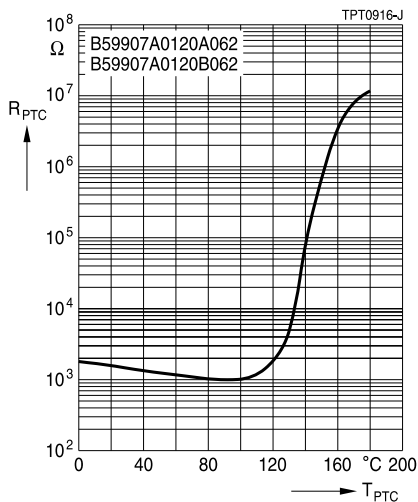
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for A907

PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus

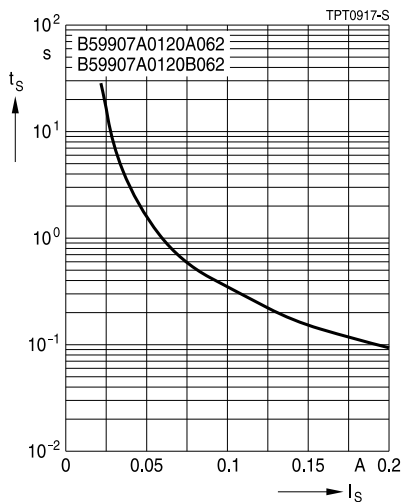
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$

(measured at low signal voltage)



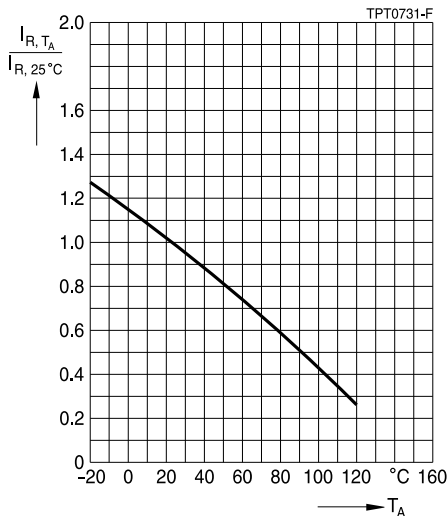
Switching time  $t_s$  versus switching current  $I_s$

(measured at 25 °C in still air)



Rated current  $I_R$  versus ambient temperature  $T_A$

(measured in still air)



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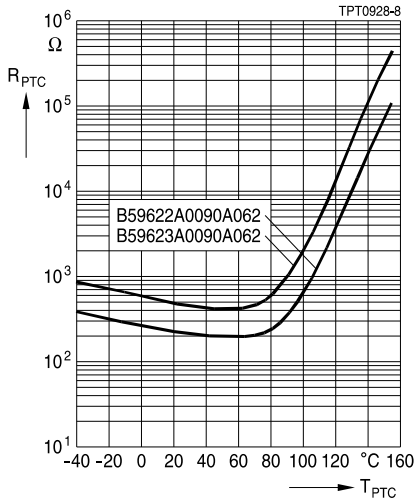
### SMD

#### Characteristics (typical) for A622 and A623

PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus

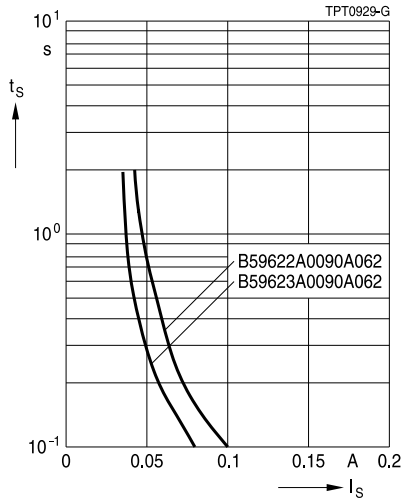
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$

(measured at low signal voltage)



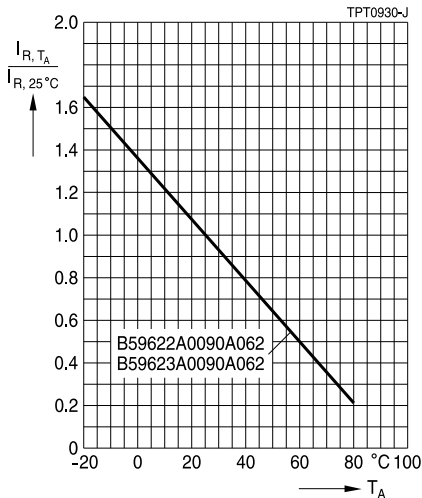
Switching time  $t_S$  versus switching current  $I_S$

(measured at 25 °C in still air)



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  $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \dots +45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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).

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

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#### Symbols and terms

Symbol	Term
A	Area
C	Capacitance
$C_{th}$	Heat capacity
f	Frequency
I	Current
$I_{max}$	Maximum current
$I_R$	Rated current
$I_{res}$	Residual 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
$R_G$	Generator internal resistance
$R_{min}$	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

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$t_a$	Thermal threshold time
$T_C$	Ferroelectric Curie temperature
$t_E$	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)
$V_{c(max)}$	Maximum DC charge voltage of the surge generator
$V_{F,max}$	Maximum voltage applied at fault conditions in protection mode
$V_{RMS}$	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)

## Important notes

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.
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.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
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