## DATA SHEET

# **PRO1/02/03**Professional power metal film resistors

Product specification Supersedes data of 8th March 2001 File under BCcomponents, BC08 2001 Jul 13



## Professional power metal film resistors

#### PR01/02/03

#### **FEATURES**

- High power in small packages
- Different lead materials for different applications
- Defined interruption behaviour.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

All general purpose power applications.

#### DESCRIPTION

A homogeneous film of metal alloy is deposited on a high grade ceramic body. After a helical groove has been cut in the resistive layer, tinned connecting wires of electrolytic copper or copper-clad iron are welded to the end-caps. The resistors are coated with a red, nonflammable lacquer which provides electrical, mechanical and

climatic protection. This coating is not resistant to aggressive fluxes. The encapsulation is resistant to all cleaning solvents in accordance with "MIL-STD-202E, method 215", and "IEC 60068-2-45".

#### **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

	VALUE						
DESCRIPTION	DD04	PRO	2	PRO	3		
	PR01	Cu-lead	FeCu-lead	Cu-lead	FeCu-lead		
Resistance range	$0.22~\Omega$ to $1~M\Omega$	$0.33~\Omega$ to $1~M\Omega$	1 Ω to 1 MΩ	$0.68~\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$	$1~\Omega$ to $1~M\Omega$		
Resistance tolerance and series	±1%	6 (E24, E96 series);	±5% (E24 serie	s); see notes 1 and	2		
Maximum dissipation at T <sub>amb</sub> = 70 °C:							
R < 1 Ω	0.6 W	1.2 W	-	1.6 W	-		
1 Ω ≤ R	1 W	2 W	1.3 W	3 W	2.5 W		
Thermal resistance (R <sub>th</sub> )	135 K/W	75 K/W	115 K/W	60 K/W	75 K/W		
Temperature coefficient		≤	$\pm 250 \times 10^{-6}$ /K				
Maximum permissible voltage (DC or RMS)	350 V	500 V 750 V		V			
Basic specifications		IEC 60	115-1 and 601	15-4			
Climatic category (IEC 60068)	55/155/56						
Stability after:							
load	$\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm 5\% + 0.1 \Omega$						
climatic tests	$\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm 3\% + 0.1~\Omega$						
soldering		ΔR/R r	max.: ±1% + 0.0	05 Ω			

#### **Notes**

- 1. 1% tolerance is available for R<sub>n</sub>-range from 1R upwards.
- 2. 2% tolerance is available on request for  $R_n$ -range from 1R upwards.

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#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

 Table 1
 Ordering code indicating resistor type and packaging

			ORDERING CODE 23 (BANDOLIER)								
			AMMOPACK							REEL	
TYPE	LEAD Ø	TOL	PADIAI	. TAPED			STR	AIGHT LE	ADS		
	(mm)	(%)	KADIAL	. IAFED	52 mm	52 mm	63 mm	73 mm	80 mm	73 mm	52 mm
			4 000 units	3 000 units	5 000 units	1 000 units	500 units	1 000 units	500 units	5 000 units	5 000 units
PR01	Cu 0.6	1	-	=	22 196 1	_	_	-	-	_	_
TROT	Cu 0.0	5	06 197 03	_	22 193 14	06 197 53	_	22 193 13	_	22 193 23	06 197 23
	Cu 0.8	1	-	-	_	22 197 1	-	-	_	-	-
PR02	Cu 0.0	5	ı	06 198 03	_	06 198 53	_	22 194 13	_	_	06 198 23
	FeCu 0.6	5	ı	-	_	22 194 54	_	22 194 53	_	_	ı
	Cu 0.8	5	ı	_	-	-	22 195 14	-	22 195 13	-	-
PR03	Cu 0.0	1	-	_	_	_	06 199 5	_	06 193 5	_	_
	FeCu 0.6	5	_	_	_	_	22 195 54	_	22 195 53	_	-

 Table 2
 Ordering code indicating resistor type and packaging

			ORDERING CODE 23 (LOOSE IN BOX)						
	1545 @	TO!	CROPPED AN	ID FORMED	DOUBLE KINK				
TYPE	LEAD Ø (mm)	(%)	PITCH = 17.8 (mm)	PITCH = 25.4 (mm)	PITCH = 17.8 (mm)	PITCH = 25.4 (mm)	PITCH	1(1)(2)(3)	
			1 000 units	500 units	1 000 units	500 units	1000 units	500 units	
PR01	Cu 0.6	5	22 193 33	-	22 193 03	-	-	-	
PKUI	FeCu 0.6	5	-	-	22 193 43	-	22 193 53 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	
	Cu 0.8	5	22 194 33	-	22 194 23	-	-	_	
PR02	FeCu 0.6	5	22 194 73	-	22 194 83	-	-	_	
	FeCu 0.8	5	-	-	-	-	22 194 63 <sup>(2)</sup>	-	
	Cu 0.8	5	-	22 195 33	-	22 195 23	-	-	
PR03	FeCu 0.6	5		22 195 73	_	22 195 83	_	- 1	
	FeCu 0.8	5	-	_	_	_	_	22 195 63 <sup>(3)</sup>	

#### Notes

- 1. PR01 pitch 12.5 mm.
- 2. PR02 pitch 15.0 mm.
- 3. PR03 pitch 20.0 mm.

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#### Ordering code (12NC)

- The resistors have a 12-digit ordering code starting with 23.
- The first 7 digits indicate the resistor type and packaging; see Tables 1 and 2.
- The remaining 3 digits indicate the resistance value:
  - The first 2 digits indicate the resistance value.
  - The last digit indicates the resistance decade in accordance with Table 3.

 Table 3
 Last digit of 12NC

RESISTANCE DECADE	LAST DIGIT
0.22 to 0.91 Ω	7
1 to 9.76 Ω	8
10 to 97.6 Ω	9
100 to 976 Ω	1
1 to 9.76 kΩ	2
10 to 97.6 kΩ	3
100 to 976 kΩ	4
1 ΜΩ	5

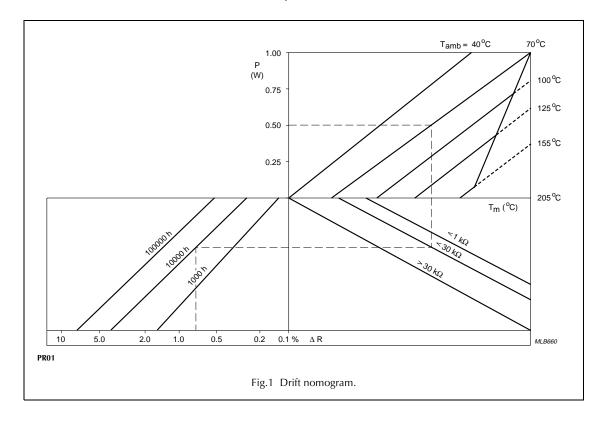
#### Ordering example

The ordering code for resistor type PR02 with Cu leads and a value of 750  $\Omega$ , supplied on a bandolier of 1000 units in ammopack, is: 2322 194 13751.

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

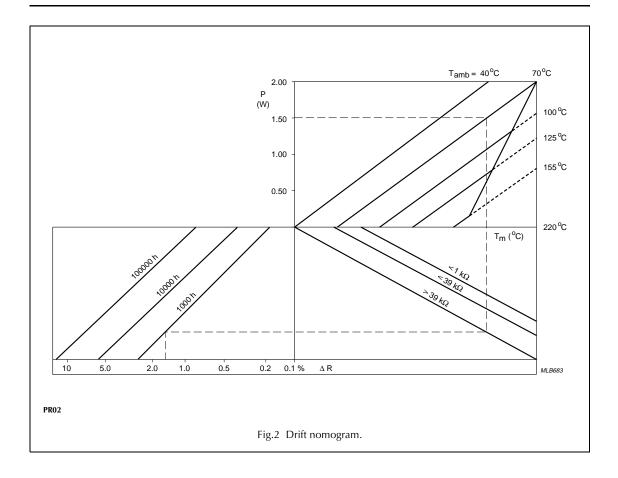
#### **Product characterization**

Standard values of nominal resistance are taken from the E24 series for resistors with a tolerance of  $\pm 5\%$ . The values of the E24 series are in accordance with "IEC publication 60063".



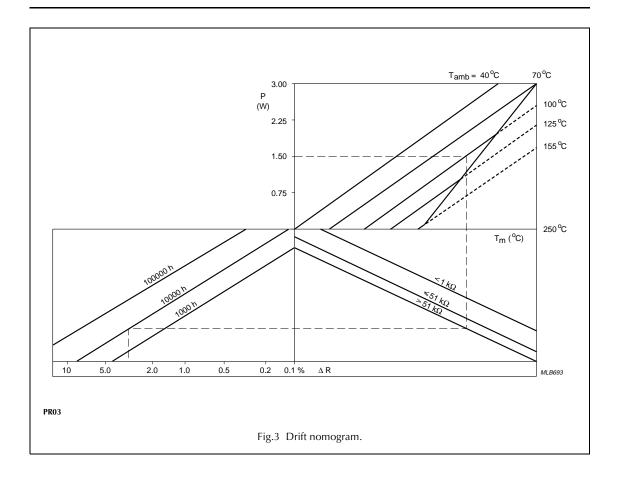
## Professional power metal film resistors

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#### **Limiting values**

ТҮРЕ	LEAD MATERIAL	RANGE	LIMITING VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup> (V)	LIMITING POWER (W)
DDO1	Cu	R < 1 Ω	350	0.6
PR01	Cu	1 Ω ≤ R	350	1.0
	Cu	R < 1 Ω		1.2
PR02	Cu	1 Ω ≤ R	500	2.0
	FeCu	1 Ω ≤ R		1.3
	Cu	R < 1 Ω		1.6
PR03	Cu	1 Ω ≤ R	750	3.0
	FeCu	1 Ω ≤ R		2.5

#### Note

1. The maximum voltage that may be continuously applied to the resistor element, see "IEC publication 60115-1".

The maximum permissible hot-spot temperature is 205 °C for PR01, 220 °C for PR02 and 250 °C for PR03.

#### DERATING

The power that the resistor can dissipate depends on the operating temperature; see Fig.4.

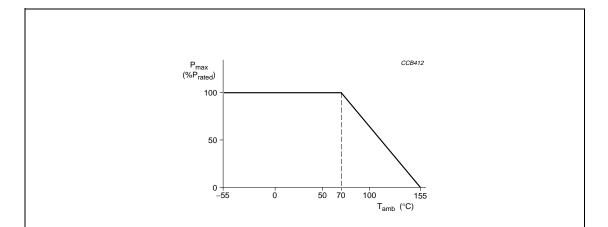
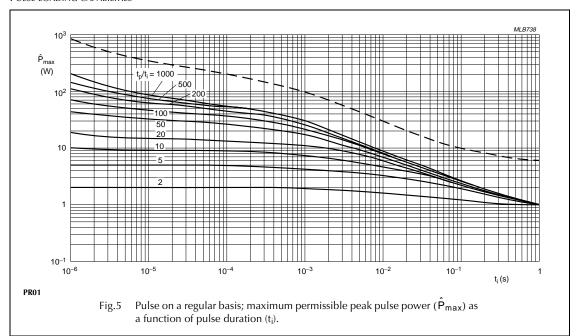


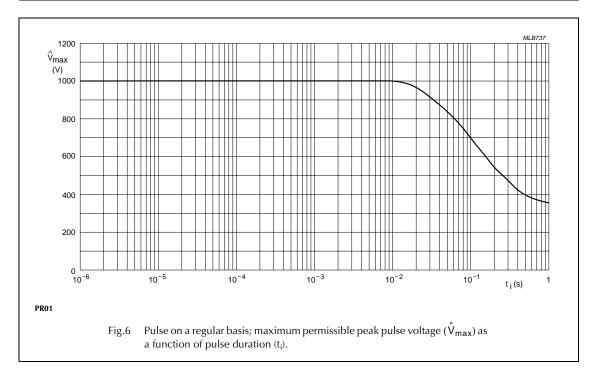
Fig. 4 Maximum dissipation (P<sub>max</sub>) in percentage of rated power as a function of the ambient temperature (T<sub>amb</sub>).

## Professional power metal film resistors

## PR01/02/03

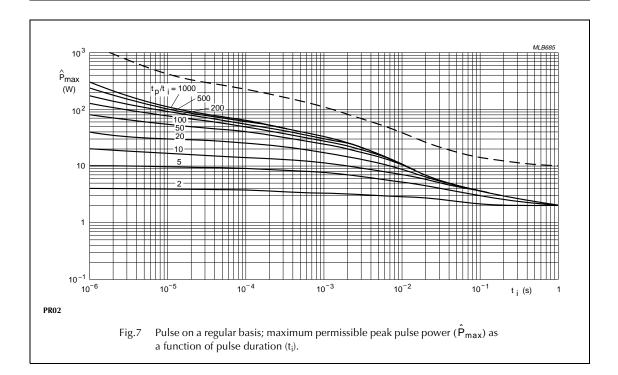
PULSE LOADING CAPABILITIES





## Professional power metal film resistors

## PR01/02/03



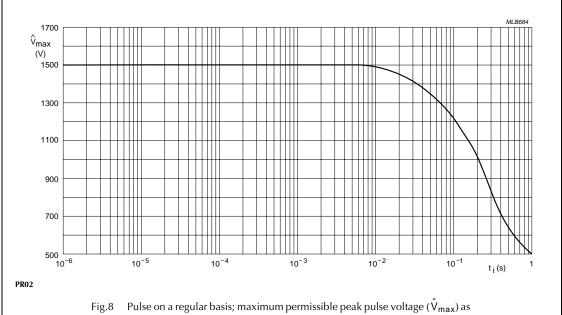
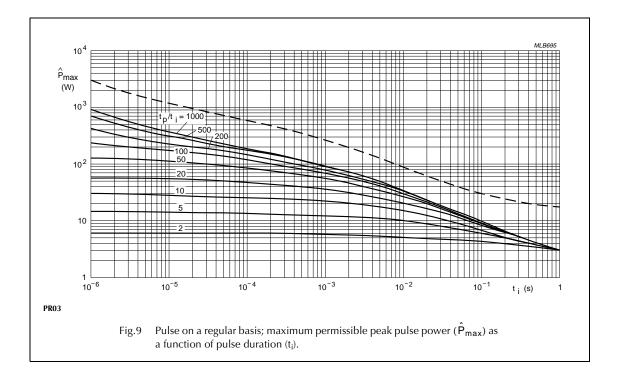
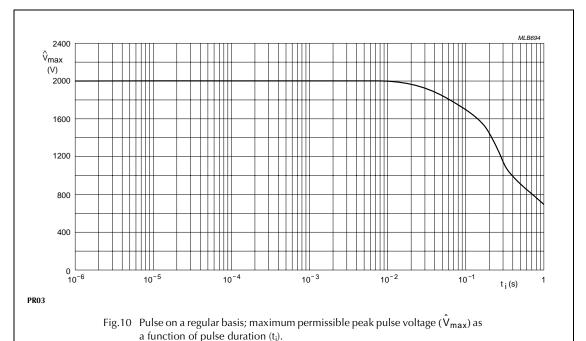


Fig. 8 Pulse on a regular basis; maximum permissible peak pulse voltage ( $V_{max}$ ) as a function of pulse duration ( $t_i$ ).

## Professional power metal film resistors

## PR01/02/03

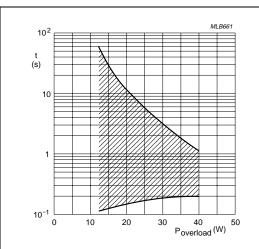




## Professional power metal film resistors

#### PR01/02/03

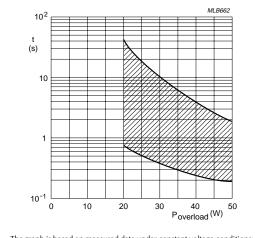
#### INTERRUPTION CHARACTERISTICS



The graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; these data may deviate according to the application.

PR<sub>0</sub>

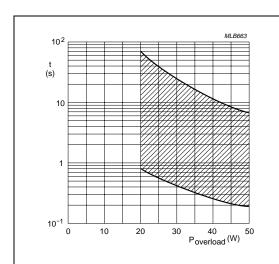
Fig.11 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $0R22 \le R_n < 1R$ .



The graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; these data may deviate according to the application.

PR01

Fig.12 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $1R \le R_n \le 15R$ .



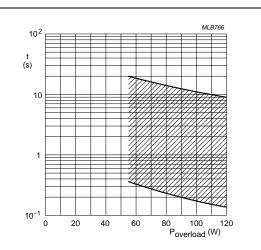
The graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; these data may deviate according to the application.

PR01

Fig.13 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $16R \le R_n \le 560R$ .

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The graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; these data may deviate according to the application.

PR02

Fig.14 Time to interruption as a function of overload power for range:  $0.33R \le R_n < 5R$ .

The graph is based on measured data under constant voltage conditions; these data may deviate according to the application.

## Professional power metal film resistors

#### PR01/02/03

#### **Application information**

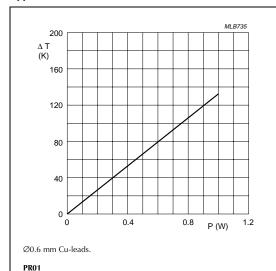


Fig.18 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a

function of dissipated power.

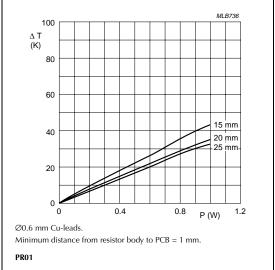
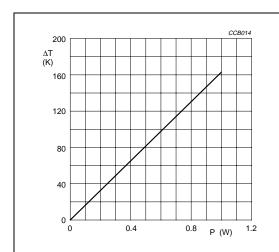


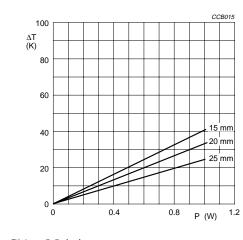
Fig.19 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø0.6 mm FeCu-leads.

PR01

Fig.20 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø0.6 mm FeCu-leads.

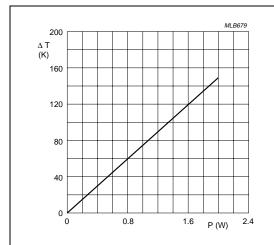
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm.

PR01

Fig. 21 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.

## Professional power metal film resistors

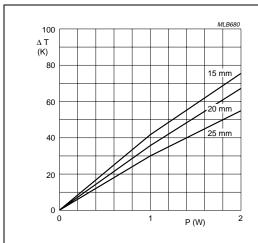
#### PR01/02/03



Ø0.8 mm Cu-leads.

PR02

Fig.22 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.

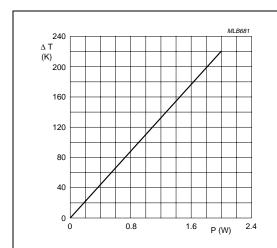


Ø0.8 mm Cu-leads.

Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm.

PR02

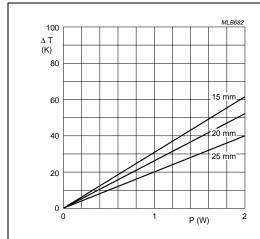
Fig.23 Temperature rise (ΔT) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø0.6 mm FeCu-leads.

PR02

Fig.24 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø0.6 mm FeCu-leads.

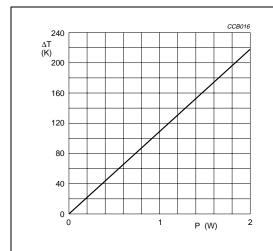
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm.

PR02

Fig.25 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.

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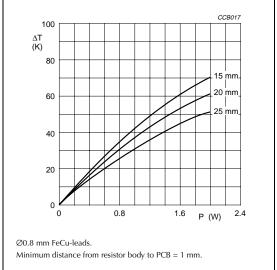
#### PR01/02/03



Ø0.8 mm FeCu-leads.

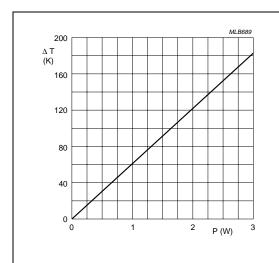
PR02

Fig.26 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



PR02

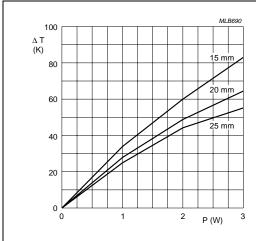
Fig.27 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø0.8 mm Cu-leads.

PR03

Fig.28 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø0.8 mm Cu-leads.

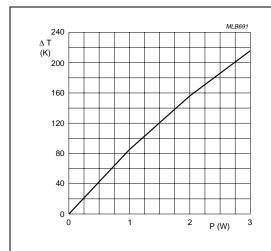
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm.

PR03

Fig.29 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.

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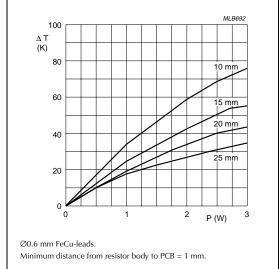
#### PR01/02/03



Ø0.6 mm FeCu-leads.

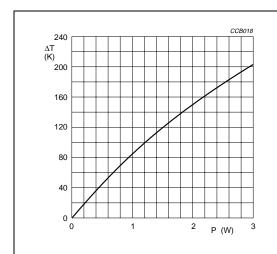
PR03

Fig.30 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



PR03

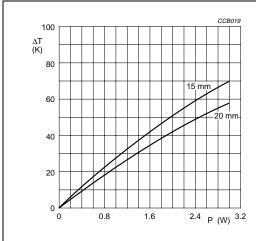
Fig.31 Temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.



Ø0.8 mm FeCu-leads.

PR03

Fig. 32 Hot-spot temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of dissipated power.



Ø0.8 mm FeCu-leads.

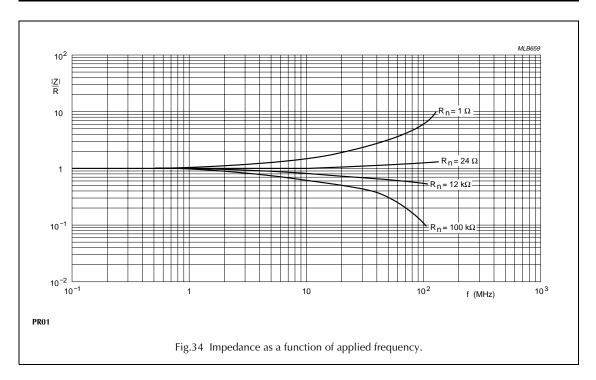
Minimum distance from resistor body to PCB = 1 mm.

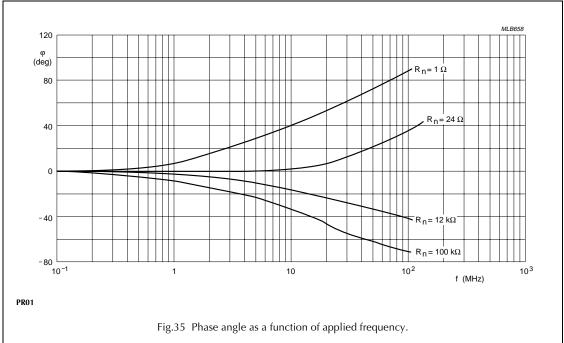
PR03

Fig.33 Temperature rise (ΔT) at the lead end (soldering point) as a function of dissipated power at various lead lengths after mounting.

## Professional power metal film resistors

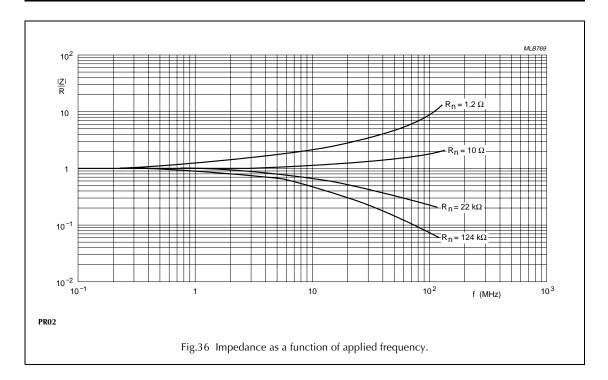
## PR01/02/03

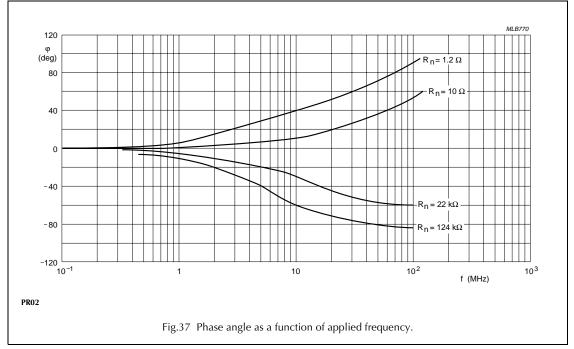




## Professional power metal film resistors

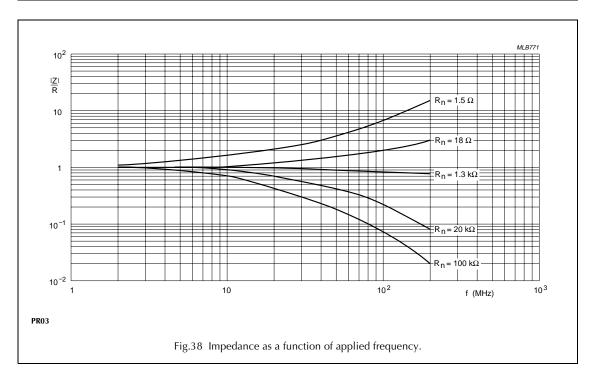
## PR01/02/03

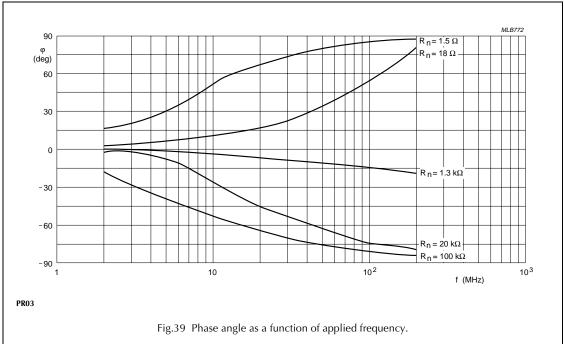




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#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

#### Mass per 100 units

ТҮРЕ	LEAD MATERIAL	MASS (g)
PR01	Cu	29
	FeCu	29
PR02	Cu	63
	FeCu	45
PR03	Cu	110
	FeCu	100

#### Mounting

The resistors are suitable for processing on automatic insertion equipment and cutting and bending machines.

#### Marking

The nominal resistance and tolerance are marked on the resistor using four coloured bands in accordance with IEC publication 60062, "Colour codes for fixed resistors".

#### Outlines

The length of the body  $(L_1)$  is measured by inserting the leads into holes of two identical gauge plates and moving these plates parallel to each other until the resistor body is clamped without deformation

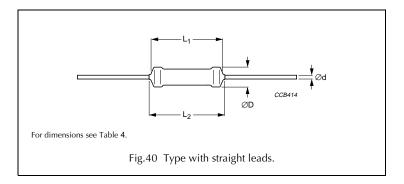
("IEC publication 60294").

#### Mounting pitch

T)/DE	LEAD CTVLE	PIT	СН
TYPE	LEAD STYLE	mm	e
PR01	straight leads	12.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	5(1)
	radial taped	4.8	2
	cropped and formed	17.8	7
	double kink large pitch	17.8	7
	double kink small pitch	12.5	5
PR02	straight leads	15.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	6(1)
	radial taped	4.8	2
	cropped and formed	17.8	7
	double kink large pitch	17.8	7
	double kink small pitch	15.0	6
PR03	straight leads	23.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	9(1)
	cropped and formed	25.4	10
	double kink large pitch	25.4	10
	double kink small pitch	20.0	8

#### Note

1. Recommended minimum value.



**Table 4** Straight lead type and relevant physical dimensions: see Fig.40

ТҮРЕ	ØD MAX. (mm)	L <sub>1</sub> MAX. (mm)	L <sub>2</sub> MAX. (mm)	Ød (mm)
PR01	2.5	6.5	8.5	0.58 ±0.05
PR02	3.9	10.0	12.0	0.8 ±0.03
F KUZ			12.0	0.58 ±0.05
PR03	5.2	16.7	19.5	$0.8 \pm 0.03$
PKU3			19.5	0.58 ±0.05

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 Table 6
 Double kink lead type and relevant physical dimensions; see Fig.42

ТҮРЕ	LEAD STYLE	Ød (mm)	b1 (mm)	b2 (mm)	ØD MAX. (mm)	P <sub>1</sub> (mm)	P <sub>2</sub> (mm)	S MAX. (mm)	ØB (mm)
PR01	double kink large pitch	0.58 ±0.05	1.10 +0.25/-0.20	1.45 +0.25/-0.20	2.5	17.8	17.8	2	0.8
PKUI	double kink small pitch	0.58 ±0.05	1.10 +0.25/-0.20	1.45 +0.25/-0.20	2.5	12.5	12.5	2	0.8
	double kink	$0.58 \pm 0.05$	1.10 +0.25/-0.20	1.45 +0.25/-0.20		17.8	17.8	2	0.8
PR02	large pitch	$0.8 \pm 0.03$	1.30 +0.25/-0.20	1.65 +0.25/-0.20	3.9	17.8	17.8	2	1.0
	double kink small pitch	$0.8 \pm 0.03$	1.30 +0.25/-0.20	1.65 +0.25/-0.20		15.0	15.0	2	1.0
	double kink	0.58 ±0.05	1.10 +0.25/–0.20	1.45 +0.25/-0.20		25.4	25.4	2	0.8
PR03	large pitch	$0.8 \pm 0.03$	1.30 +0.25/-0.20	1.65 +0.25/-0.20	5.2	25.4	25.4	2	1.0
	double kink small pitch	$0.8 \pm 0.03$	1.30 +0.25/-0.20	2.15 +0.25/–0.20		22.0	20.0	2	1.0CCB020∅DI

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#### **TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Essentially all tests are carried out in accordance with the schedule of "IEC publication 60115-1", category LCT/UCT/56 (rated temperature range: Lower Category Temperature, Upper Category Temperature; damp heat, long term, 56 days). The testing also covers the requirements specified by EIA and EIAJ.

The tests are carried out in accordance with IEC publication 60068-2, "Recommended basic climatic and mechanical robustness testing procedure for electronic components" and under standard atmospheric conditions according to "IEC 60068-1", subclause 5.3.

In Table 7 the tests and requirements are listed with reference to the relevant clauses of "IEC publications 60115-1 and 60068-2"; a short description of the test procedure is also given. In some instances deviations from the IEC recommendations were necessary for our method of specifying.

All soldering tests are performed with mildly activated flux.

 Table 7
 Test procedures and requirements

IEC 60115-1 CLAUSE	IEC 60068-2 TEST METHOD	TEST	PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS					
Tests in ac	Tests in accordance with the schedule of IEC publication 60115-1								
4.4.1		visual examination		no holes; clean surface; no damage					
4.4.2		dimensions (outline)	gauge (mm)	see Tables 4, 5 and 6					
4.5		resistance	applied voltage (+0/-10%): $R < 10 \ \Omega: 0.1 \ V$ $10 \ \Omega \le R < 100 \ \Omega: 0.3 \ V$ $100 \ \Omega \le R < 1 \ k\Omega: 1 \ V$ $1 \ k\Omega \le R < 10 \ k\Omega: 3 \ V$ $10 \ k\Omega \le R < 100 \ k\Omega: 10 \ V$ $100 \ k\Omega \le R < 1 \ M\Omega: 25 \ V$ $R = 1 \ M\Omega: 50 \ V$	R – R <sub>nom</sub> : max. ±5%					
4.18	20 (Tb)	resistance to soldering heat	thermal shock: 3 s; 350 °C; 6 mm from body	$\Delta$ R/R max.: ±1% + 0.05 $\Omega$					
4.29	45 (Xa)	component solvent resistance	isopropyl alcohol or $H_2O$ followed by brushing in accordance with "MIL 202 F"	no visual damage					
4.17	20 (Ta)	solderability	2 s; 235 °C	good tinning; no damage					
4.7		voltage proof on insulation	maximum voltage 500 V (RMS) during 1 minute; metal block method	no breakdown or flashover					

## Professional power metal film resistors

## PR01/02/03

IEC 60115-1 CLAUSE	IEC 60068-2 TEST METHOD	TEST	PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS
4.16	21 (U)	robustness of terminations:		
4.16.2	21 (Ua1)	tensile all samples	load 10 N; 10 s	number of failures: $<1 \times 10^{-6}$
4.16.3	21 (Ub)	bending half number of samples	load 5 N; 4 × 90°	number of failures: $<1 \times 10^{-6}$
4.16.4	21 (Uc)	torsion other half of samples	3 × 360° in opposite directions	no damage $\Delta R/R$ max.: $\pm 0.5\% + 0.05 \Omega$
4.20	29 (Eb)	bump	$3 \times 1500$ bumps in three directions; $40 \text{ g}$	no damage $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm 0.5\% + 0.05 \Omega$
4.22	6 (Fc)	vibration	frequency 10 to 500 Hz; displacement 1.5 mm or acceleration 10 g; three directions; total 6 hours (3 × 2 hours)	no damage $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm 0.5\%$ + 0.05 $\Omega$
4.19	14 (Na)	rapid change of temperature	30 minutes at LCT and 30 minutes at UCT; 5 cycles	no visual damage <b>PR01</b> : $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm$ 1% + 0.05 $\Omega$ <b>PR02</b> : $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm$ 1% + 0.05 $\Omega$ <b>PR03</b> : $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm$ 2% + 0.05 $\Omega$
4.23		climatic sequence:		
4.23.3	30 (Db)	damp heat (accelerated) 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle		
4.23.6	30 (Db)	damp heat (accelerated) remaining cycles	6 days; 55 °C; 95 to 98% RH	$R_{ins}$ min.: $10^3$ M $\Omega$ $\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm 3\% + 0.1$ $\Omega$
4.24.2	3 (Ca)	damp heat (steady state) (IEC)	56 days; 40 °C; 90 to 95% RH; loaded with 0.01 $P_n$ (IEC steps: 4 to 100 V)	$R_{ins}$ min.: 1000 MΩ $\Delta R/R$ max.: ±3% + 0.1 Ω
4.25.1		endurance (at 70 °C)	1000 hours; loaded with $P_n$ or $V_{max}$ ; 1.5 hours on and 0.5 hours off	$\Delta$ R/R max.: $\pm$ 5% + 0.1 $\Omega$
4.8.4.2		temperature coefficient	at 20/LCT/20 °C and 20/UCT/20 °C (TC $\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup> /K)	≤±250
Other test	s in accorda	nce with IEC 60115 c	lauses and IEC 60068 test method	
4.17	20 (Tb)	solderability (after ageing)	8 hours steam or 16 hours 155 °C; leads immersed 6 mm for 2 $\pm$ 0.5 s in a solder bath at 235 $\pm$ 5 °C	good tinning (≥95% covered); no damage
4.6.1.1		insulation resistance	maximum voltage (DC) after 1 minute; metal block method	$R_{ins}$ min.: $10^4$ M $\Omega$
see 2 <sup>nd</sup> am to IEC 601 Jan. '87		pulse load		see Figs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

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