

# **PTC thermistors for overcurrent protection and as inrush current limiters**

Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

**Series/Type:** B597\*\*C0... / B594\*\*C1...

**Date:** February 2018

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## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Applications

- Inrush current limiter for smoothing and DC link capacitors
- To replace high-power fixed resistors for capacitor charging
- Overcurrent and short circuit protection

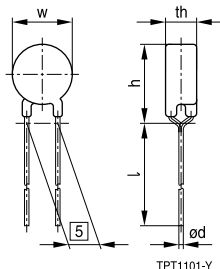
#### Features

- Lead-free terminals
- Self-protecting in case of malfunction of short-circuit relay or internal short circuit of capacitor
- Inrush current limiters are not damaged when directly connected to  $V_{max}$  even without additional current limitation
- Marking: Type, manufacturer's logo, reference temperature in °C and date code YYWW
- UL approval to UL 1434 (file number E69802) for ICL application selected types;  $V_{max} = 480$  V and  $V_R = 400$  V for C755
- UL approval to UL 1434 (file number E69802) for overcurrent protection  $V_{max} = 420$  V and  $V_R = 380$  V, except type C758, C1412 and C1451
- VDE approval (licence number 40040539) for ICL applications and for overcurrent protection selected types (licence number 104843)
- IECQ certificate (file number 101-QA-13) for ICL applications and for overcurrent protection selected types (file number 101-QA-2)
- Qualification based on AEC-Q200, Rev. D for B59412C1130B070 and B59451C1130B070
- RoHS-compatible

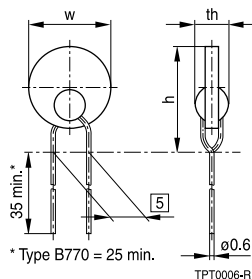
#### Delivery mode

- Cardboard strips (standard)
- Cardboard tape reeled or in Ammo pack on request

#### Dimensional drawing with coating, C14\*\* and C7\*\*



#### Dimensional drawing without coating, B750 and B770



#### Dimensions in mm

Type	$w_{max}$	$h_{max}$	$l_{min}$	$th_{max}$	$\varnothing d$
B750	12.5	16.5	35	5.0	0.6
B770	8.5	12.0	25	7.0	0.6
C1412	15.0	19.0	35	7.5	0.8
C1451	15.0	19.0	35	7.5	0.8
C750	13.0	18.0	35	5.5	0.6
C751	13.0	18.0	35	7.5	0.6
C752	13.0	18.0	25	7.5	0.6
C753	13.0	18.0	25	7.5	0.6
C754	13.0	18.0	25	7.5	0.6
C755	13.0	18.0	35	7.5	0.6
C758	13.0	18.0	35	7.5	0.6
C770	9.0	13.5	25	7.5	0.6
C771	9.0	13.5	25	7.5	0.6
C772	9.0	13.5	25	7.5	0.6
C773	9.0	13.5	25	7.5	0.6
C774	9.0	13.5	25	7.5	0.6



## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### General technical data for inrush current limiters

Operating cycles at $V_{\max}$	(charging of capacitor)	$N_c$	> 100.000	cycles
Switching cycles at $V_{\max}$	(failure mode)	$N_f$	> 100	cycles
Operating temperature range	( $V = 0$ )	$T_{op}$	-40/+125	°C
Operating temperature range	( $V = V_{\max}$ )	$T_{op}$	-20/+85	°C

#### Electrical specifications and ordering codes for inrush current limiters

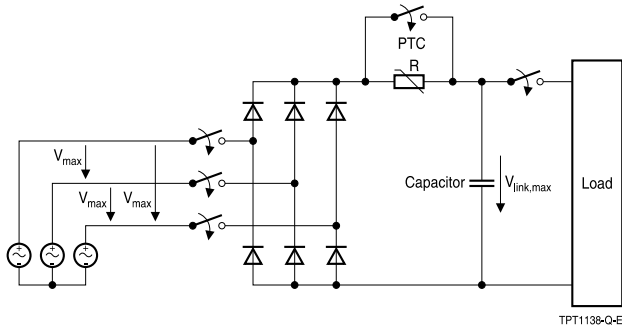
Type	$V_{\max}$	$V_{link,max}$	$R_R$	$\Delta R_R$	$T_{ref}$	$C_{th}$	$\tau_{th}$	Circuit diagram	Approvals		Ordering code
	V AC	V DC	$\Omega$	%	(typ.) °C	J/K	s				
C770	260	370	70	±25	120	0.4	70	2	—	—	B59770C0120A070
C771	260	370	120	±25	120	0.6	80	2	—	—	B59771C0120A070
C772	260	370	150	±25	120	0.6	80	2	—	—	B59772C0120A070
C750	280	400	25	±25	120	1.0	100	2	X	X	B59750C0120A070
C751	280	400	50	±25	120	1.4	120	2	X	X	B59751C0120A070
C752	280	400	80	±25	120	1.4	120	2	X	X	B59752C0120A070
C1451	440	620	56	±25	130	2.1	100	1, 2, 3	X	X	B59451C1130B070
C753	440	620	120	±25	120	1.4	120	1, 2, 3	X	X	B59753C0120A070
C754	440	620	150	±25	120	1.4	120	1, 2, 3	X	X	B59754C0120A070
C773	440	620	500	±25	120	0.6	80	1, 2, 3	—	—	B59773C0120A070
C774	440	620	1100	±25	115	0.6	80	1, 2, 3	—	—	B59774C0115A070
C1412	480	680	120	±25	130	2.1	100	1, 2, 3	X	X	B59412C1130B070
C755	560	800	500	±25	115	1.4	120	1, 2, 3	X	—	B59755C0115A070

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

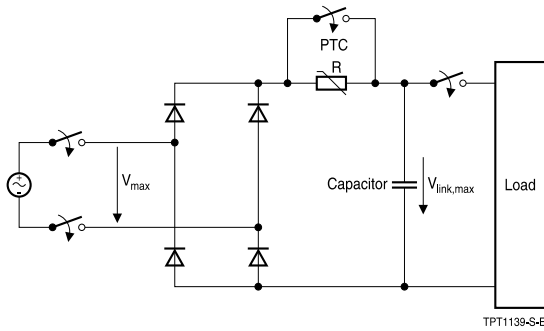
### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Circuit diagrams

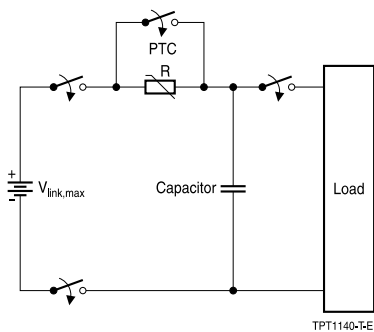
##### ① Three phases circuit



##### ② Single phase circuit



##### ③ DC circuit



## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Calculation of the number of required PTC elements

Number of required PTC elements (connected in parallel) as function of capacitance and charging voltage of smoothing or DC link capacitor:

$$N \geq \frac{K \cdot C \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot C_{th} \cdot (T_{ref} - T_{A,max})}$$

K	K factor K = 1 for DC source K = 0.96 for 3-phase bridge rectifier K = 0.76 for single phase bridge rectifier
N	Number of required PTC thermistors connected in parallel
C	Capacitance of smoothing or DC link capacitor in F
V	Charging voltage of capacitor in V
C <sub>th</sub>	Heat capacity in J/K
T <sub>ref</sub>	Reference temperature of PTC in °C
T <sub>A,max</sub>	Expected maximum ambient temperature in °C

In case of large N values the resulting resistance of the parallel PTC network might be too low for effective limitation of the charging current. In this case a combination of series and parallel connected PTC thermistors can be used.

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

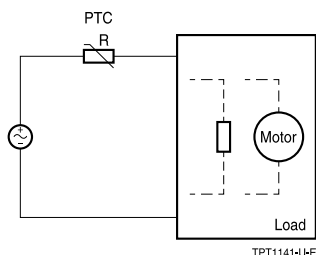
#### General technical data for overcurrent protection

Switching cycles		N	100	
Operating temperature range	(V = 0)	T <sub>op</sub>	-40/+125	°C
Operating temperature range	(V = V <sub>max</sub> )	T <sub>op</sub>	0/+60	°C

#### Electrical specifications and ordering codes for overcurrent protection

Type	I <sub>R</sub> mA	I <sub>S</sub> mA	I <sub>Smax</sub> (V = V <sub>max</sub> ) A	I <sub>r</sub> (typ.) (V = V <sub>max</sub> ) mA	R <sub>R</sub> Ω	R <sub>min</sub> Ω	Approvals 		Ordering code
<b>V<sub>max</sub> = 440 V DC or V AC, V<sub>R</sub> = 400 V DC or V AC, T<sub>ref</sub> = 120 °C (typ.), ΔR<sub>R</sub> = ±25 %</b>									
B750	123	245	4.0	4	25	13	X	X	B59750B0120A070
B770	64	127	2.8	3.0	70	45	X	X	B59770B0120A070
C751	87	173	4.0	3.5	50	26	X	X	B59751C0120A070
C752	69	137	4.0	3.5	80	42	X	X	B59752C0120A070
C753	56	112	4.0	3.0	120	63	X	X	B59753C0120A070
C754	50	100	4.0	3.0	150	68	X	X	B59754C0120A070
C771	49	97	2.8	2.5	120	76	X	X	B59771C0120A070
C772	43	86	2.8	2.5	150	96	X	X	B59772C0120A070
<b>V<sub>max</sub> = 440 V DC or V AC, V<sub>R</sub> = 400 V DC or V AC, T<sub>ref</sub> = 130 °C (typ.), ΔR<sub>R</sub> = ±25 %</b>									
C1412	75	150	7.0	6.0	120	63	–	–	B59412C1130B070
C1451	100	200	12.0	7.0	56	29	–	–	B59451C1130B070
<b>V<sub>max</sub> = 550 V DC or V AC, V<sub>R</sub> = 500 V DC or V AC, T<sub>ref</sub> = 115 °C (typ.), ΔR<sub>R</sub> = ±25 %</b>									
C755	28	55	1.4	2.0	500	230	X	X	B59755C0115A070
C774	16	32	1.0	1.5	1100	700	X	X	B59774C0115A070
<b>V<sub>max</sub> = 550 V DC or V AC, V<sub>R</sub> = 500 V DC or V AC, T<sub>ref</sub> = 120 °C (typ.), ΔR<sub>R</sub> = ±25 %</b>									
C773	24	48	1.0	2.0	500	320	X	X	B59773C0120A070
<b>V<sub>max</sub> = 1000 V DC or V AC, V<sub>R</sub> = 1000 V DC or V AC, T<sub>ref</sub> = 110 °C (typ.), ΔR<sub>R</sub> = ±33 %</b>									
C758	8	17	0.5	3.0	7500	3380	–	–	B59758C0110A070

#### Circuit diagram



## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Reliability data for inrush current limiters and overcurrent protection

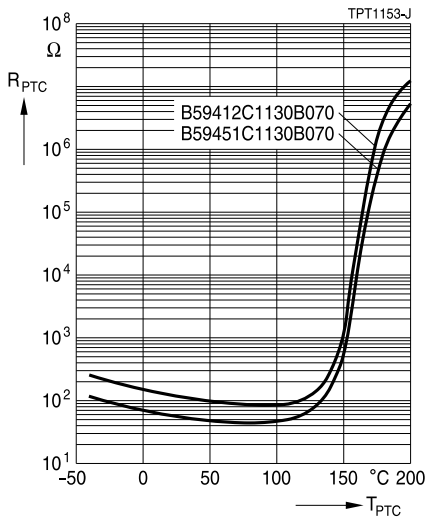
Test	Standard	Test conditions	$ \Delta R_{25}/R_{25} $
Electrical endurance, cycling	IEC 60738-1	<b>Overcurrent protection</b>	
		Room temperature, $I_{s,max}$ , $V_{max}$ Number of cycles: 100	<b>Inrush current limiters</b> Room temperature, $V_{link,max}$ applied energy $< C_{th} \cdot (T_{ref} - T_A)$ Number of cycles: 100 000
Electrical endurance, constant	IEC 60738-1	Storage at $V_{max}$ and $T_{op,max}$ (@ $V_{max}$ ) 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%
Vibration	IEC 60738-1	Frequency range: 10 to 55 Hz Displacement amplitude: 0.75 mm Test duration: 3 × 2 h Test according to IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc	< 5%
Shock	IEC 60738-1	Acceleration : 500 m/s <sup>2</sup> Pulse duration: 11 ms; 6 x 3 pulses	< 5%
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%

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

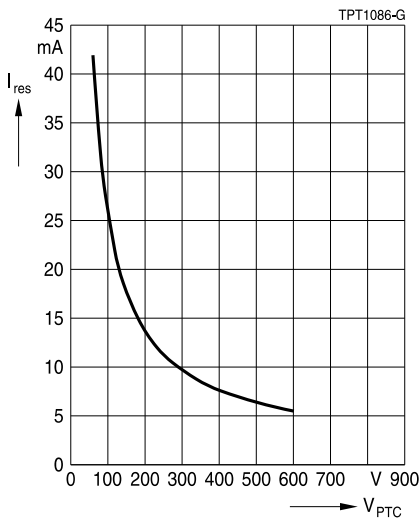
### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Characteristics (typical)

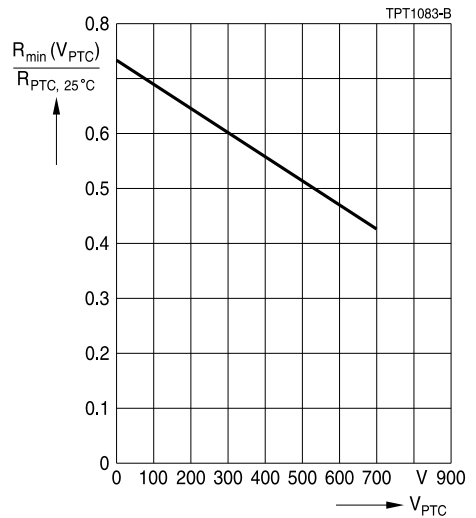
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



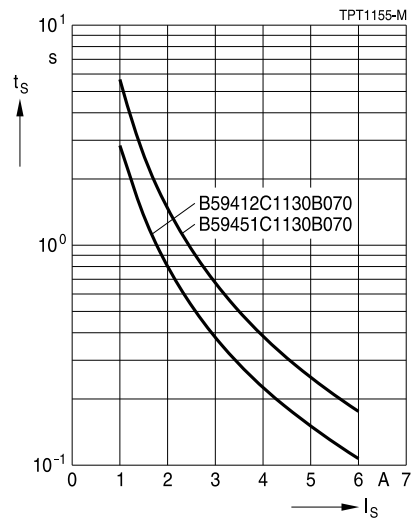
Residual current in high-ohmic state  $I_{res}$  as  
function of applied voltage  $V_{PTC}$ ; typical  
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors  
versus applied voltage (pulsed)



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



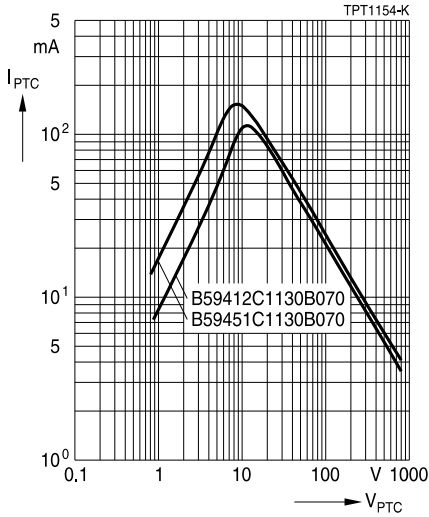


**Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting**

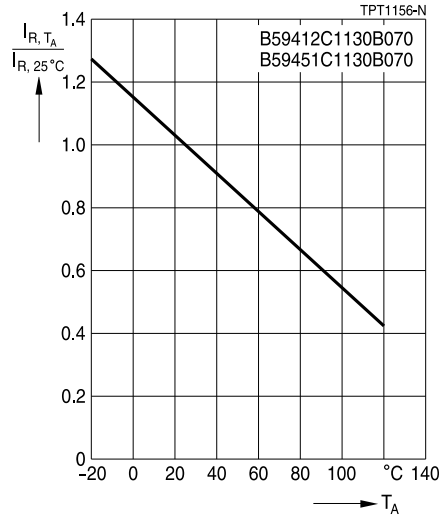
**Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V**

**Characteristics (typical)**

PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



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

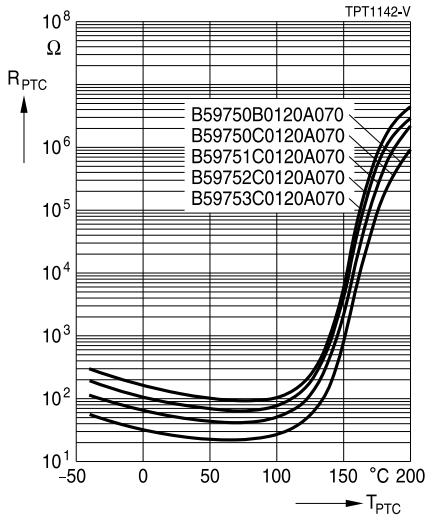


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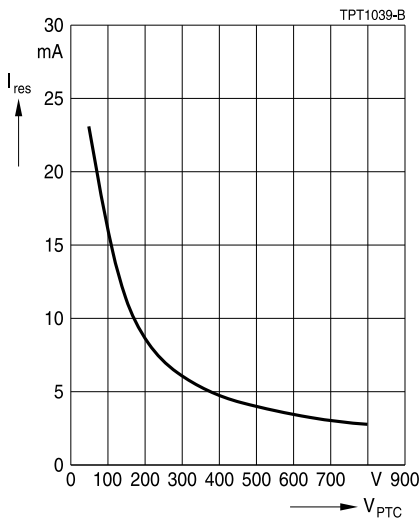
### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Characteristics (typical)

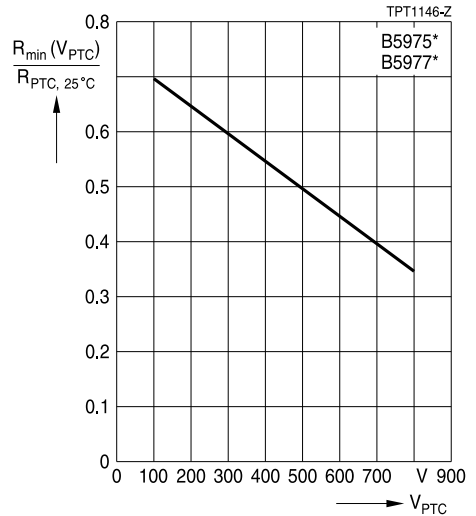
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
(measured at low signal voltage)



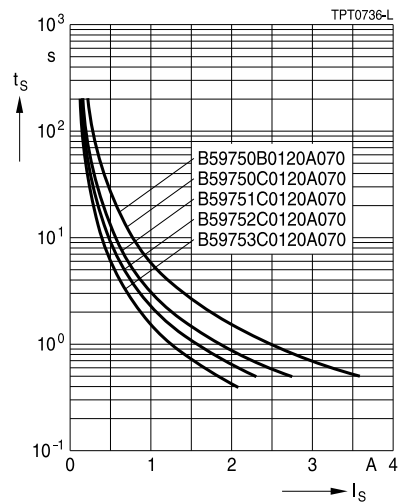
Residual current in high-ohmic state  $I_{res}$  as  
function of applied voltage  $V_{PTC}$ ; typical  
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors  
versus applied voltage (pulsed)



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

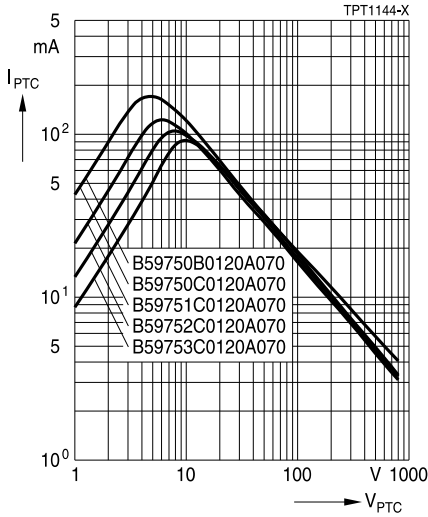


**Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting**

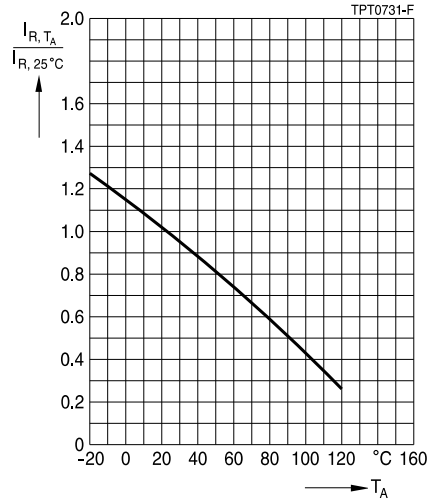
**Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V**

**Characteristics (typical)**

PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



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

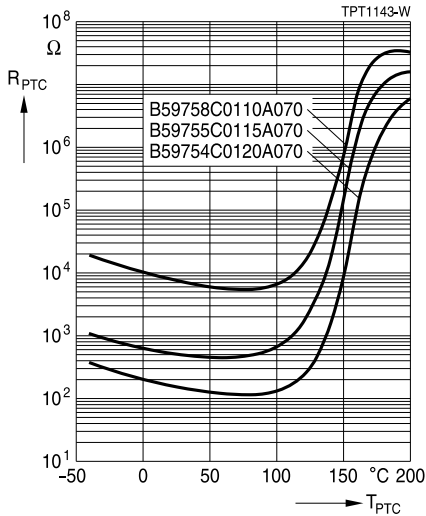


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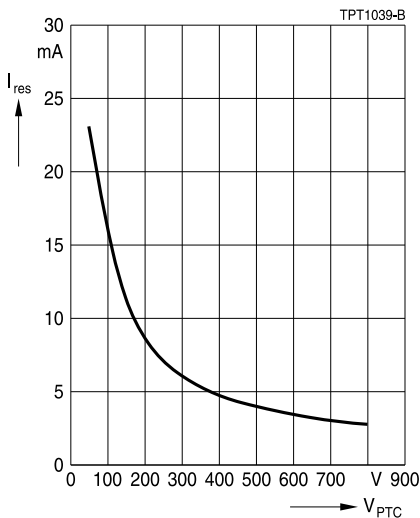
### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### Characteristics (typical)

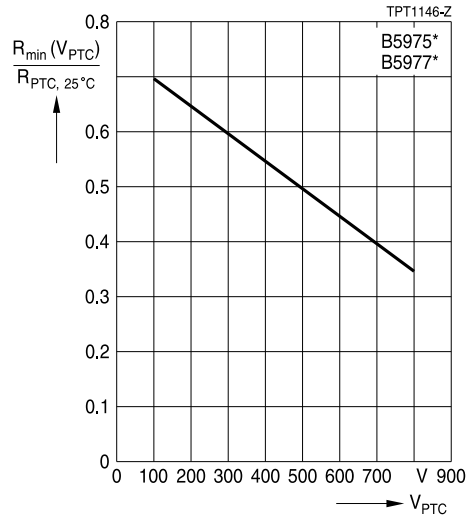
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
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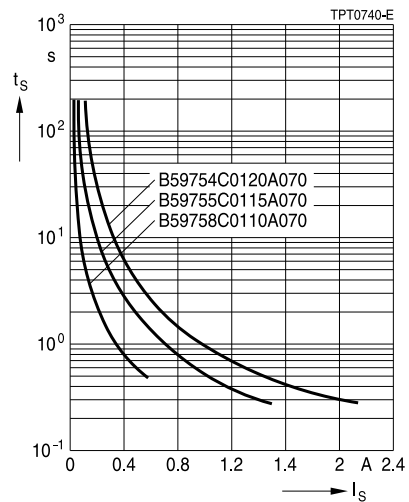
Residual current in high-ohmic state  $I_{res}$  as  
function of applied voltage  $V_{PTC}$ , typical  
(measured at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  in still air)



Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors  
versus applied voltage (pulsed)



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

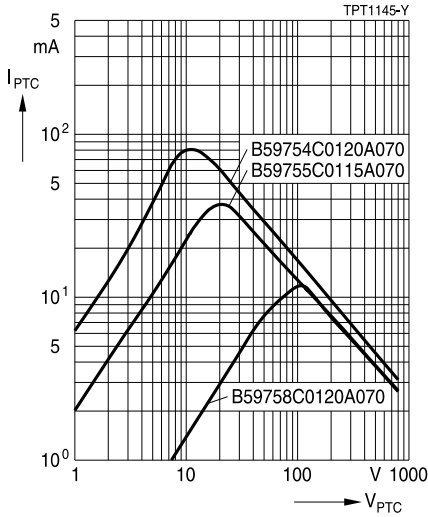


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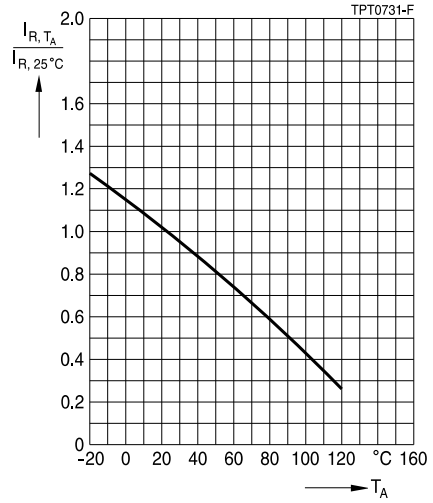
**Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V**

**Characteristics (typical)**

PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



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

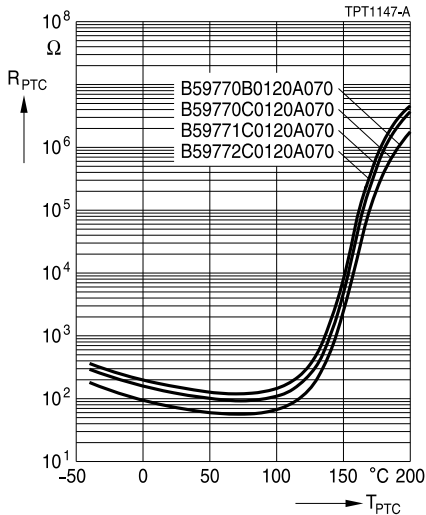


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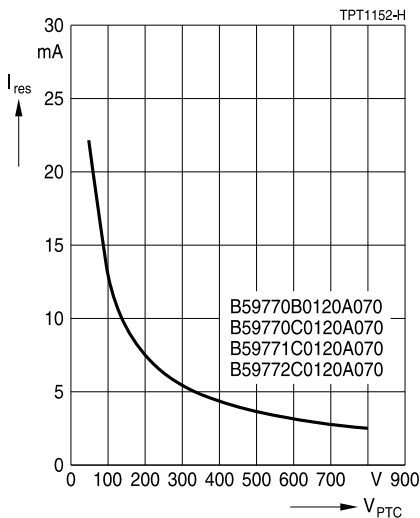
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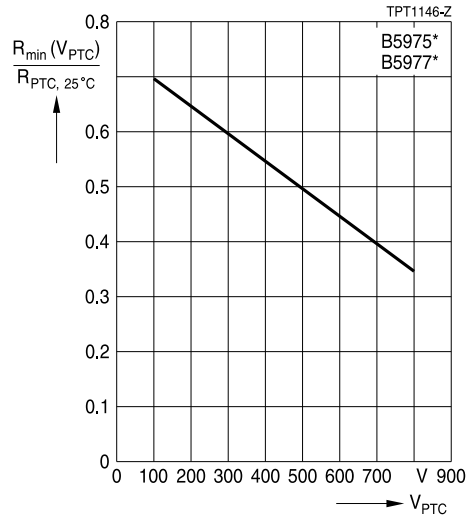
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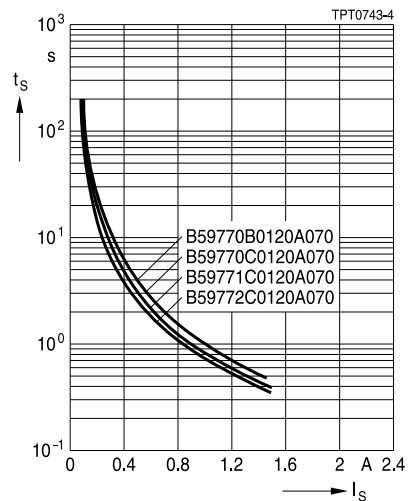
Residual current in high-ohmic state  $I_{res}$  as  
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Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors  
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Switching time  $t_s$  versus switching current  $I_s$   
(measured at 25  $^{\circ}C$  in still air)

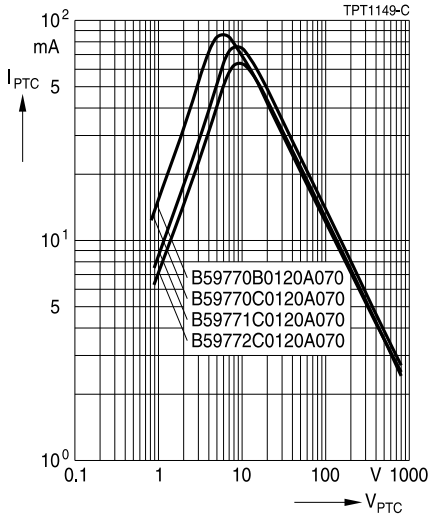


**Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting**

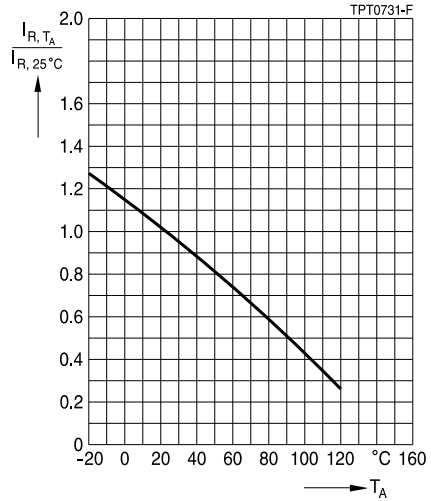
**Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V**

**Characteristics (typical)**

PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
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Rated current  $I_R$  versus ambient temperature  $T_A$   
(measured in still air)

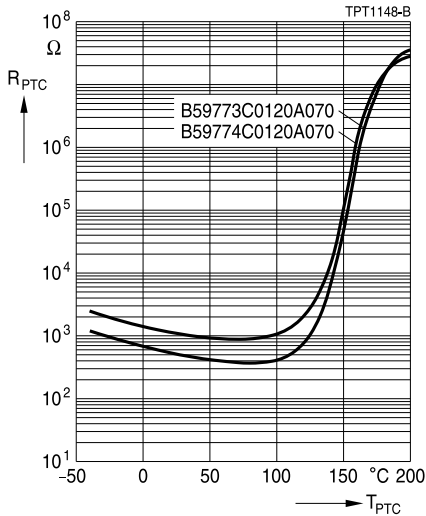


## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

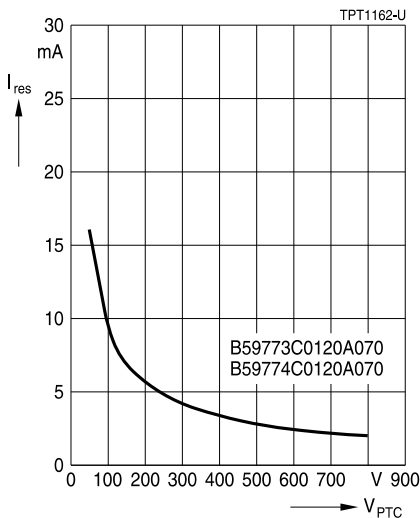
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#### Characteristics (typical)

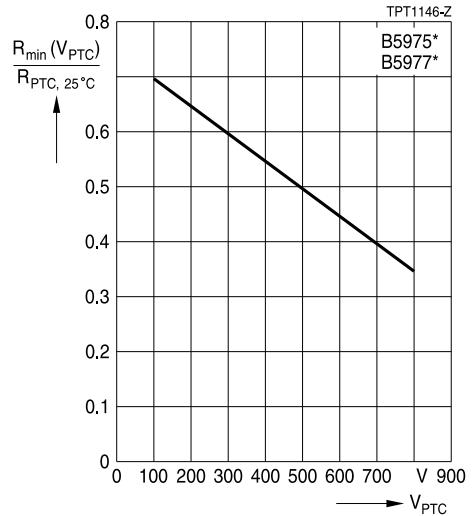
PTC resistance  $R_{PTC}$  versus  
PTC temperature  $T_{PTC}$   
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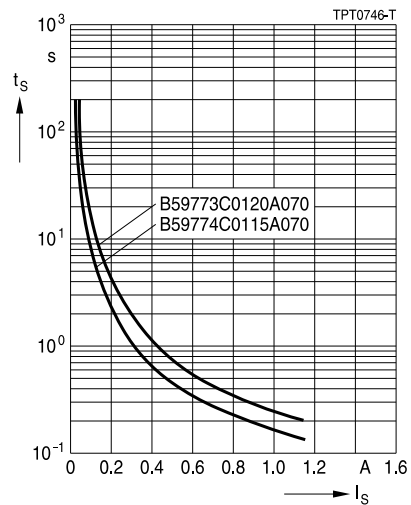
Residual current in high-ohmic state  $I_{res}$  as  
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Minimum resistance of PTC thermistors  
versus applied voltage (pulsed)



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



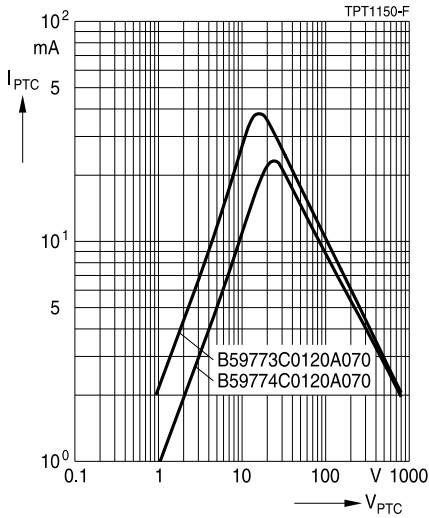


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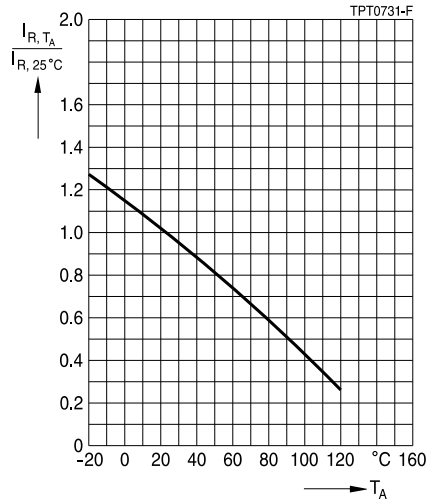
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PTC current  $I_{PTC}$  versus PTC voltage  $V_{PTC}$   
(measured at 25 °C in still air)



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



## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

## 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 prior to processing.
- 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 1210 and smaller: 12 months

### Handling

- PTCs must not be dropped. Chip-offs must not be caused during handling of PTCs.
- The ceramic and metallization of the 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.

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### 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 and pressure of the clamping contacts pressing against the PTC must be 10 N and 50 kPa, respectively. In case the assembly is exposed to mechanical shock and/ or vibration this force should be higher in order to avoid movement of the PTC during operation.
- 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.

#### 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](http://www.epcos.com/orderingcodes)

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting


### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

#### 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 @ rated temperature $T_R$
$\Delta R_R$	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 $R_{25}$

## Overcurrent protection and inrush current limiting

### Leaded disks, 260 V up to 1000 V

T	Temperature
t	Time
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature
t <sub>a</sub>	Thermal threshold time
T <sub>C</sub>	Ferroelectric Curie temperature
t <sub>E</sub>	Settling time (for level sensors)
T <sub>R</sub>	Rated temperature @ 25 °C or otherwise specified in the data sheet
T <sub>sense</sub>	Sensing temperature
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating temperature
T <sub>PTC</sub>	PTC temperature
t <sub>R</sub>	Response time
T <sub>ref</sub>	Reference temperature
T <sub>Rmin</sub>	Temperature at minimum resistance
t <sub>S</sub>	Switching time
T <sub>surf</sub>	Surface temperature
UCT	Upper category temperature
V or V <sub>el</sub>	Voltage (with subscript only for distinction from volume)
V <sub>c(max)</sub>	Maximum DC charge voltage of the surge generator
V <sub>F,max</sub>	Maximum voltage applied at fault conditions in protection mode
V <sub>RMS</sub>	Root-mean-square value of voltage
V <sub>BD</sub>	Breakdown voltage
V <sub>ins</sub>	Insulation test voltage
V <sub>link,max</sub>	Maximum link voltage
V <sub>max</sub>	Maximum operating voltage
V <sub>max,dyn</sub>	Maximum dynamic (short-time) operating voltage
V <sub>meas</sub>	Measuring voltage
V <sub>meas,max</sub>	Maximum measuring voltage
V <sub>R</sub>	Rated voltage
V <sub>PTC</sub>	Voltage drop across a PTC thermistor
α	Temperature coefficient
Δ	Tolerance, change
δ <sub>th</sub>	Dissipation factor
τ <sub>th</sub>	Thermal cooling time constant
λ	Failure rate
	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 we are 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 a product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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## Important notes

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