AXIAL WIREWOUND RESISTORS AC

FEATURES

- General purpose resistors
- High power dissipation in small volume
- High pulse load handling capabilities
- Different forming styles available
- High temperature silicone coating

MARKET SEGMENTS AND APPLICATIONS

Market Segment	Application
Industrial	Power supplies Motor speed controls
Telecom	Line protection resistor Power supplies
Consumer Sound & Vision	Audio Editors Systems High end hi-fi
DAP	Kitchen appliances White good
Lighting	Ballast equipment
Automotive	Dashboard electronics Electronic fuel injection

TECHNOLOGY

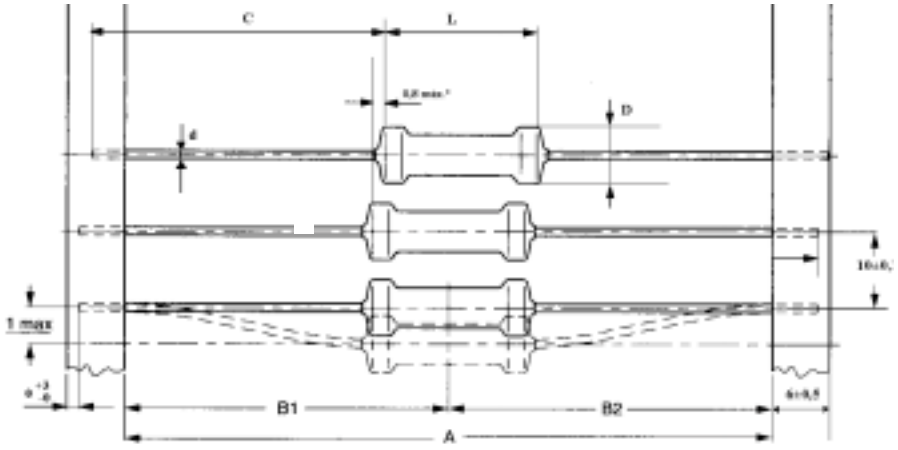
The resistor element is a resistive wire, which is wound, in a single layer on a ceramic rod. Metal caps are pressed over the ends of the rod. The ends of the resistance wire and the leads are connected to the caps by welding. Tinned copper-clad iron leads with poor heat conductivity are employed permitting the use of relatively short leads to obtain stable mounting without overheating . The resistor is coated with green silicon cement which is non-flammable, will not drip even at high overloads and is resistant to most commonly used cleaning solvents, in accordance with "MIL-STD-202E, method 215" and "IEC 60068-2-45".The standard resistor is supplier with axial lead taped or with formed leads as a special type.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

DESCRIPTION	AC01	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC07	AC10	AC15	AC20
Rated dissipation at T_{amb}=40 °C	1W	3W	4W	5W	7W	10W	15W	20W
Rated dissipation at T_{amb}=70 °C	0.9W	2.5W	3.5W	4.7W	5.8W	8.4W	12.5W	16.0W
Resistance range (E24 Series), (see note 1)	0.1Ω to 2.4kΩ	0.1Ω to 5.1kΩ	0.1Ω to 6.8kΩ	0.1Ω to 8.2kΩ	0.1Ω to 15kΩ	0.68Ω to 27kΩ	0.82Ω to 39kΩ	1.2Ω to 56kΩ
Resistance tolerance (see note 2)	±5%; (see note 2)							
Maximum permissive body temperature	350ºC							
Temperature coefficient	values <10Ω: +600 ppm/ºC ; values ≥10Ω: -80/+140 ppm/ºC (See note. 3)							
Climatic category (IEC 60 068)	40/200/56							
Operator Temperature	-40ºC to + 200ºC							
Basic specification	IEC 60 115-1							
Limit voltage	$V = \sqrt{Pn \times R}$							
Stability after : Load, 1000 hours Soldering Climatic tests Short time overload	 ΔR/Rmax.: ±5% +0.1Ω ΔR/R max.: ±0.5% +0.05Ω ΔR/Rmax.: ±1% +0.05Ω ΔR/ Rmax.: ± 2% +0.1Ω							

Special product modifications available on request	
Note 1	Special resistives values
Note 2	Tolerances.: 1% 3% 10%
Note 3	Temperature coefficient (ppm/ºC).: 30 / 50 / 90
Note 4	Terminal lengths and diameters
Note 5	Terminal with special configuration cropped and formed, double kink, stand-up version etc.
Application information available on request	
1 - Pulse load behaviour	
2 - High frequency behaviour (self inductance)	

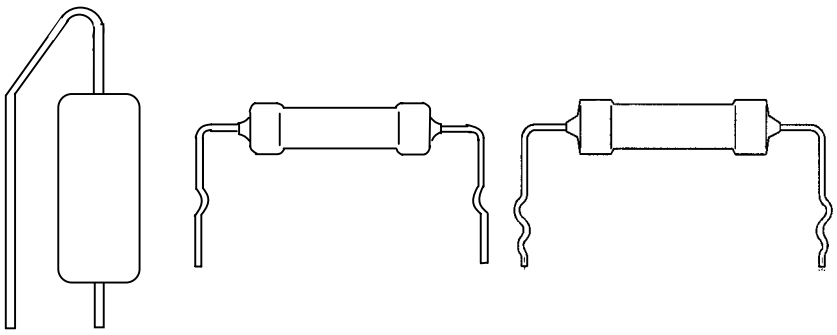
MECHANICAL DATA



* Max. displacement between any two resistors.
Dimensions in mm.

TYPE	L (MAX)	D (MAX)	C	d	| B1-B2|	A
AC01	10	4.3	32	0.8 ± 0.03	± 1.2	63 ± 2
AC03	13	5.5	30		± 1.2	63 ± 2
AC04	17	5.7	28		± 1.2	63 ± 2
AC05	17	7.5	28		± 1.2	63 ± 2
AC07	25	7.5	28		± 1.2	73 ± 2
AC10	44	8	28		± 1.2	89±2
AC15	51	10	28		-	-
AC20	67	10	28		-	-

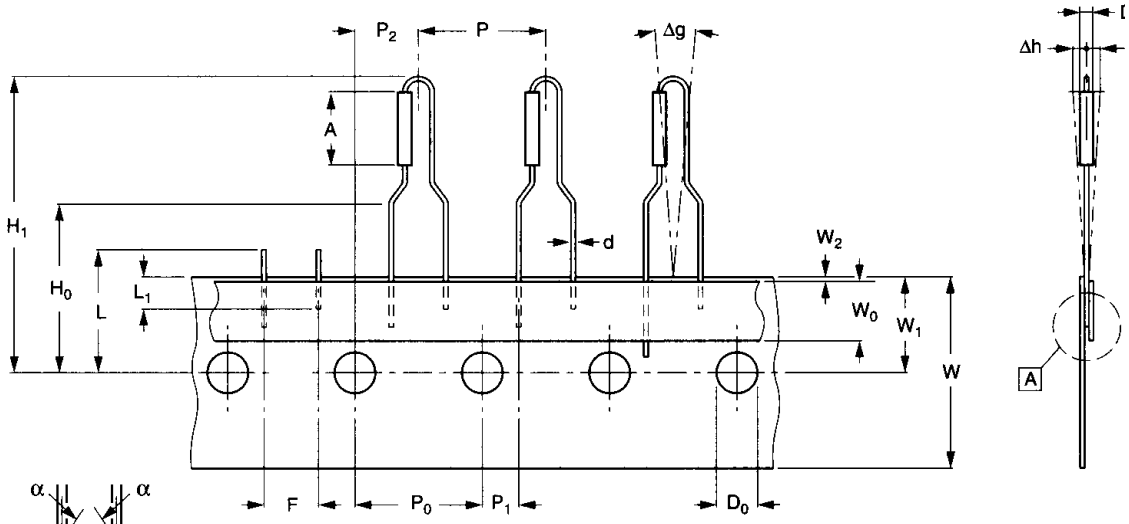
Terminal forming types available under request



Stand-up type Kink type S Double kink type

The dimension for leads forming to be define as a function of specific application.

Radial tapped version (available for AC01 type)

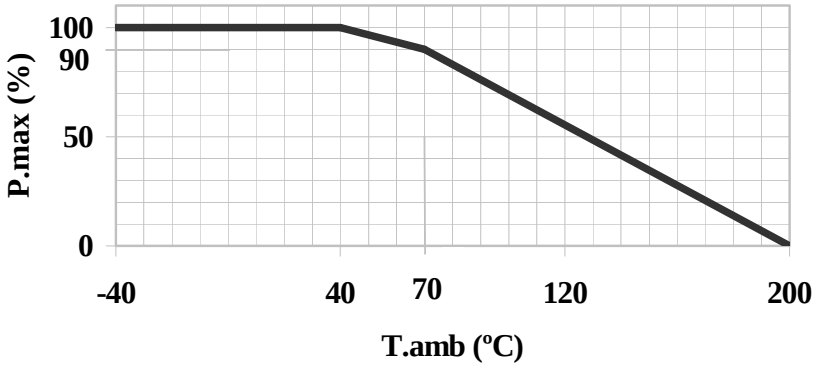


Detail A

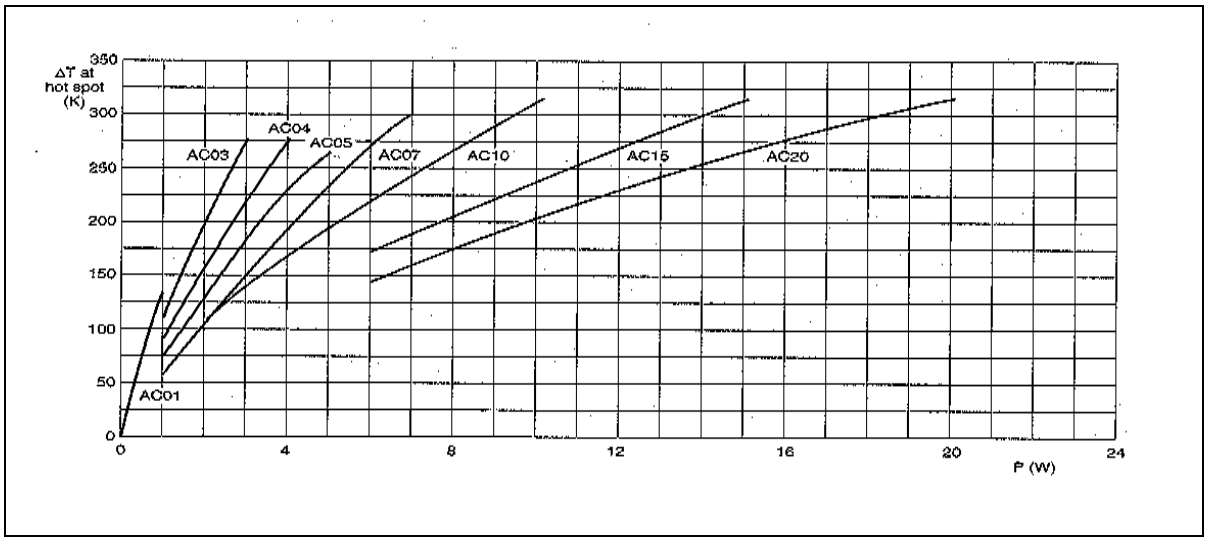
Parameter	Symbol	Dimensions	Tolerance	Notes
Maximum body diameter	D	4.1	Máx.	
Maximum body length	A	8.5	Máx.	
Lead wire diameter	d	0.8	+ 0.06 - 0.05	
Pitch of components	P	12.7	± 1.0	
Feed hole pitch	P_O	12.7	± 0.2	
Pitch error max.	-	1.0	-	In 20 spacing
Feed-hole centre to lead at topside at the tape	P_1	3.85	± 0.5	
Feed hole centre to body centre	P2	6.35	± 1.0	
Lead-to-lead distance	F	5.0	+ 0.5 - 0.2	
Component alignment	Δh	0	± 1.2	
Component alignment	Δg	0	± 3º	
Tape width	W	18.0	± 0.5	
Minimum hol down tape width	W0	6.0	+ 0.2 - 0.5	
Hole position	W1	9.0	± 0.5	
Maximum hold down tape position	W2	0.5	Máx.	
Lead wire	H0	16.5	± 0.5	
Height of component from tape centre	H1	32.0	Máx.	23min
Feed hole diameter	D_0	4.0	± 0.2	
Total tape thickness	T	0.9	Máx.	0.4min
Maximum length of snipped lead	L	11.0	Máx.	
Minimum lead wire (tape portion) shortest lead.	L1	2.5	Mín.	

DERATING

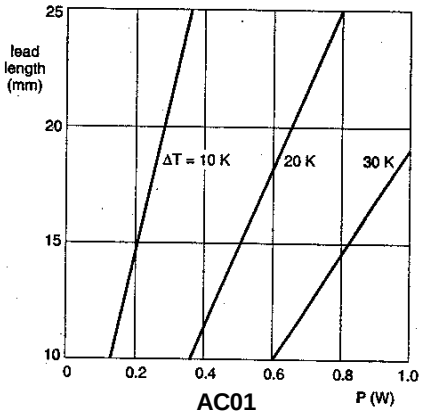
The power that the resistor can dissipates depends on the operating temperature; see bellow.



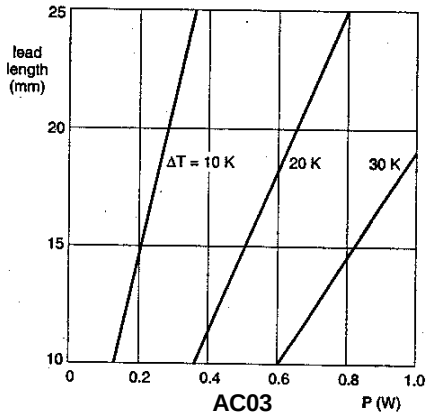
Temperature rise of the resistor body as a function of the dissipation



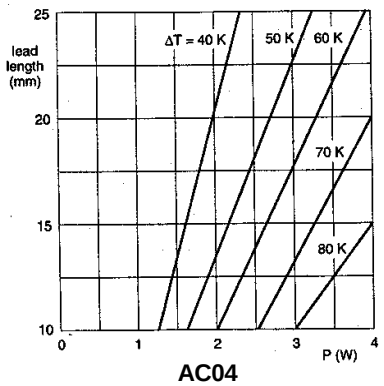
Lead length as a function of the dissipation with the temperature rise at the end of lead(soldering oint)



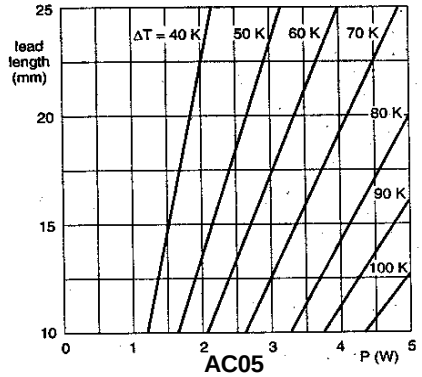
AC01



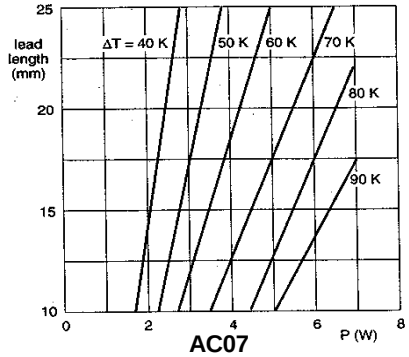
AC03



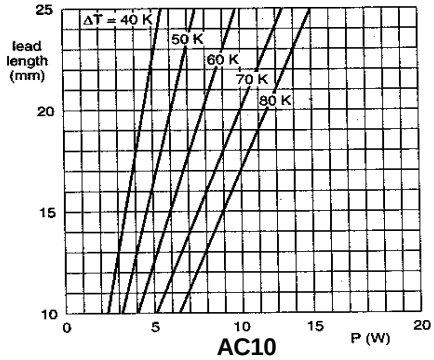
AC04



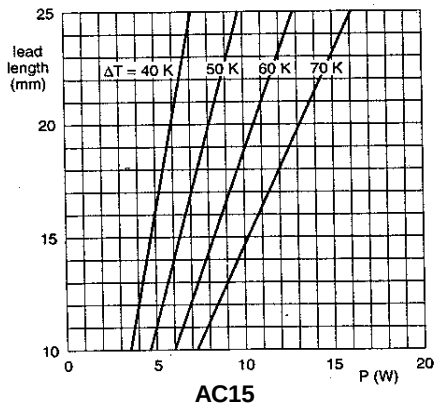
AC05



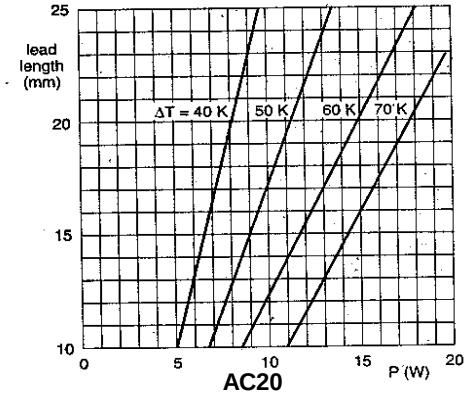
AC07



AC10



AC15



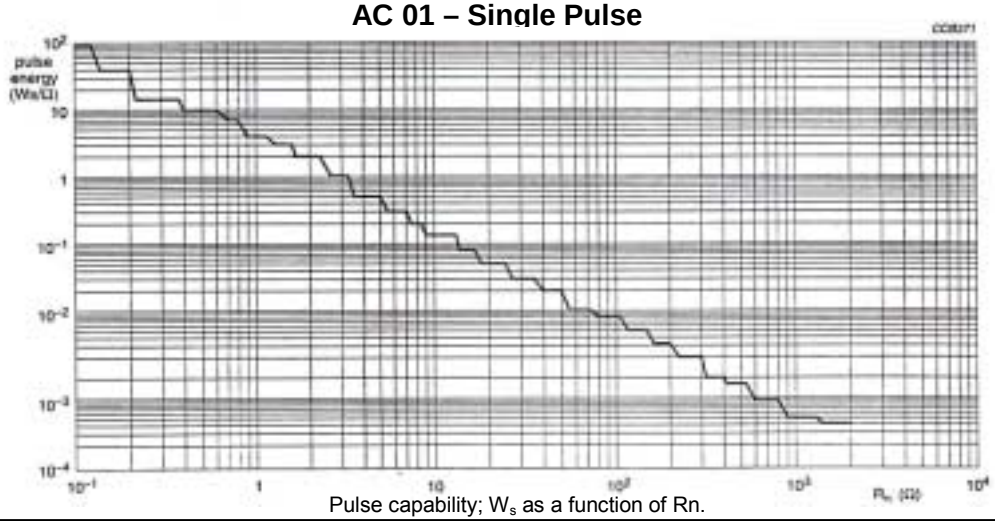
AC20

AC

PULSE LOAD CAPABILITIES

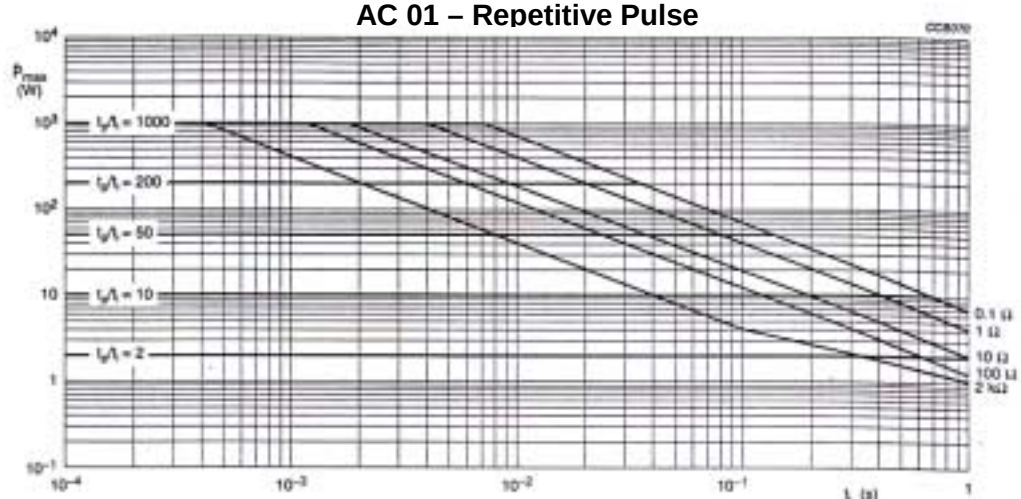
How to interpret the maximum allowed pulse load from the graphs see details and definitions on general introduction

AC 01 – Single Pulse



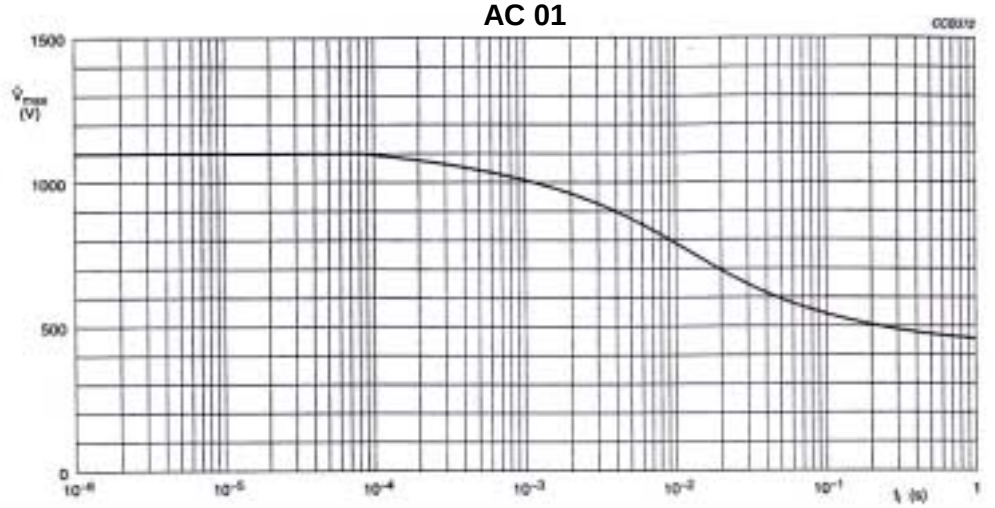
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 01 – Repetitive Pulse



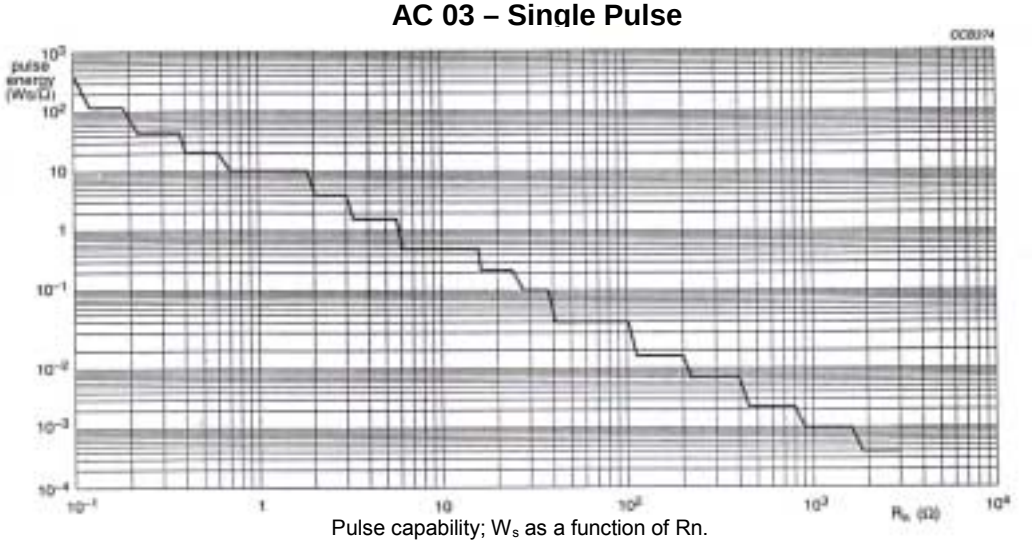
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 01



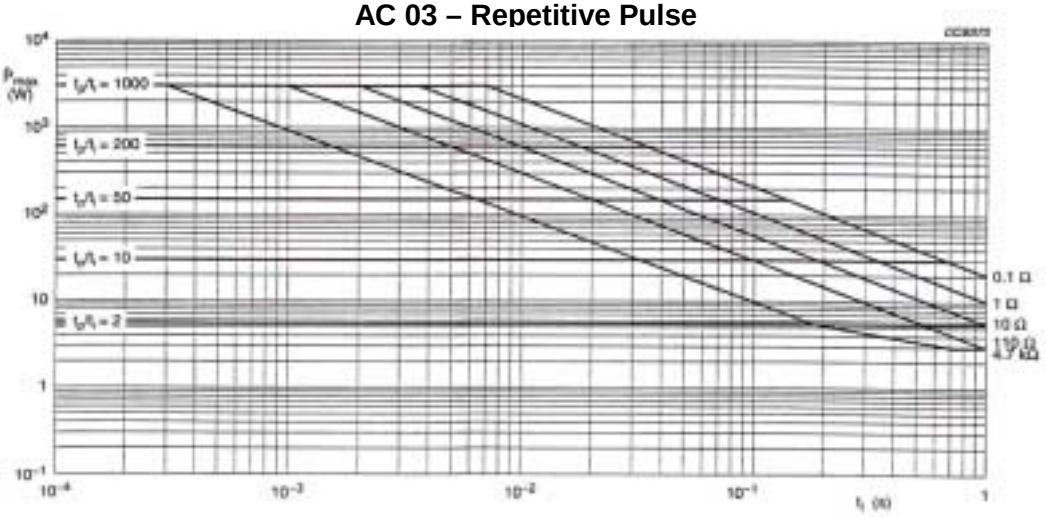
Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 03 – Single Pulse



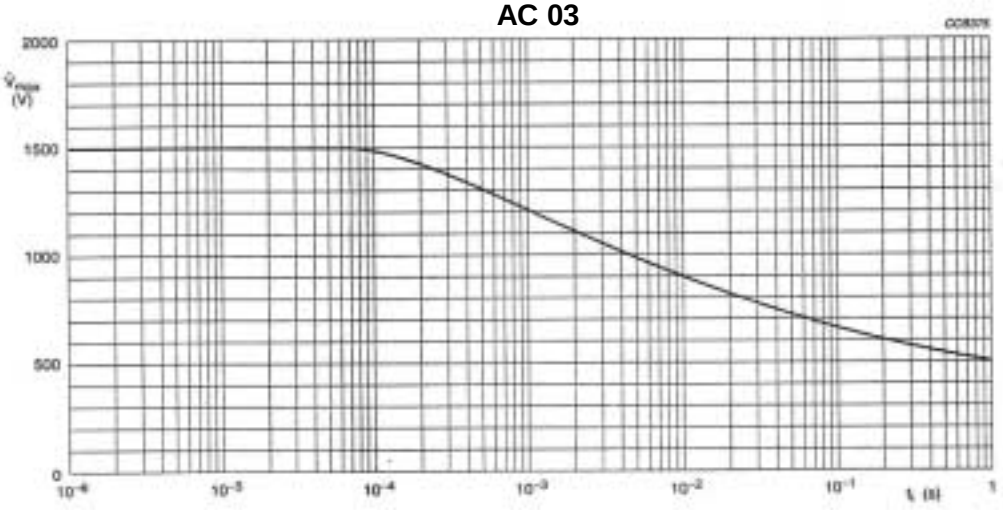
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 03 – Repetitive Pulse



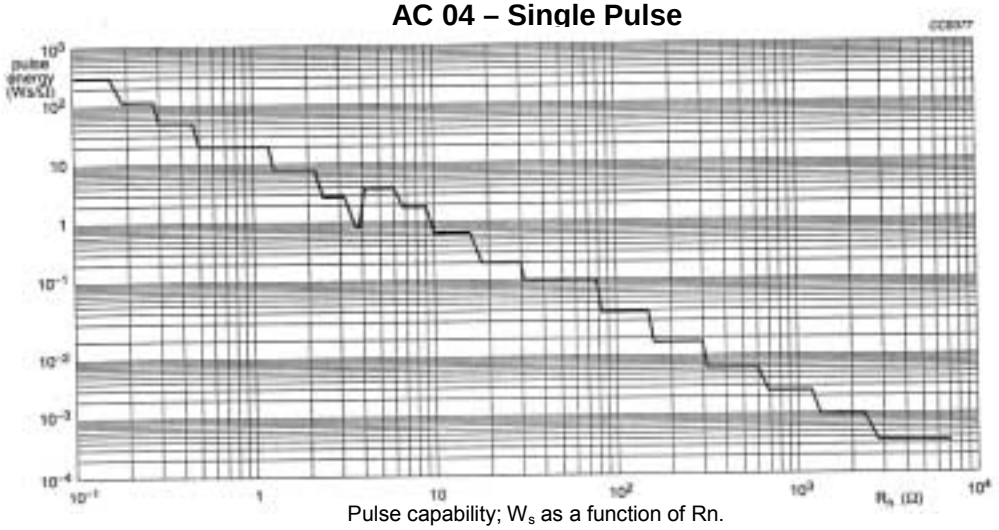
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 03



Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 04 – Single Pulse



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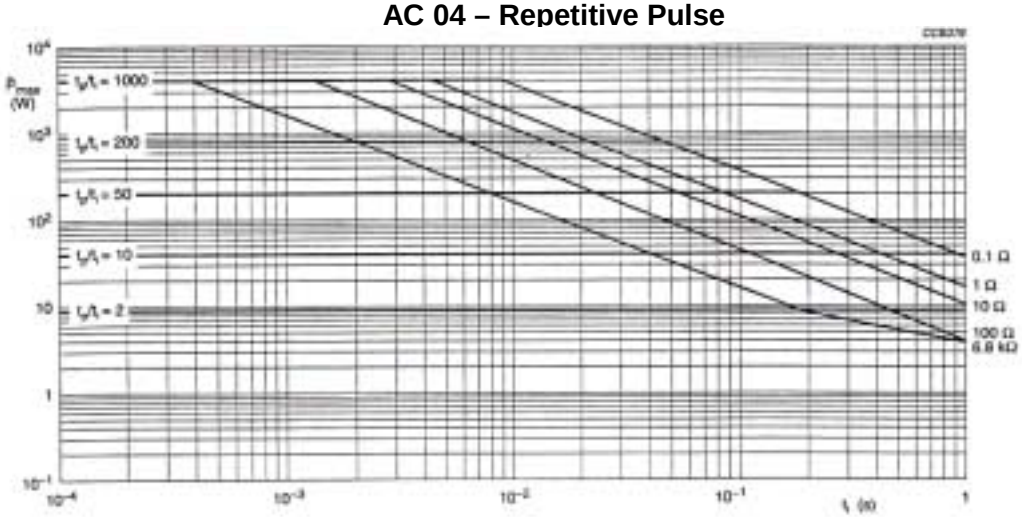
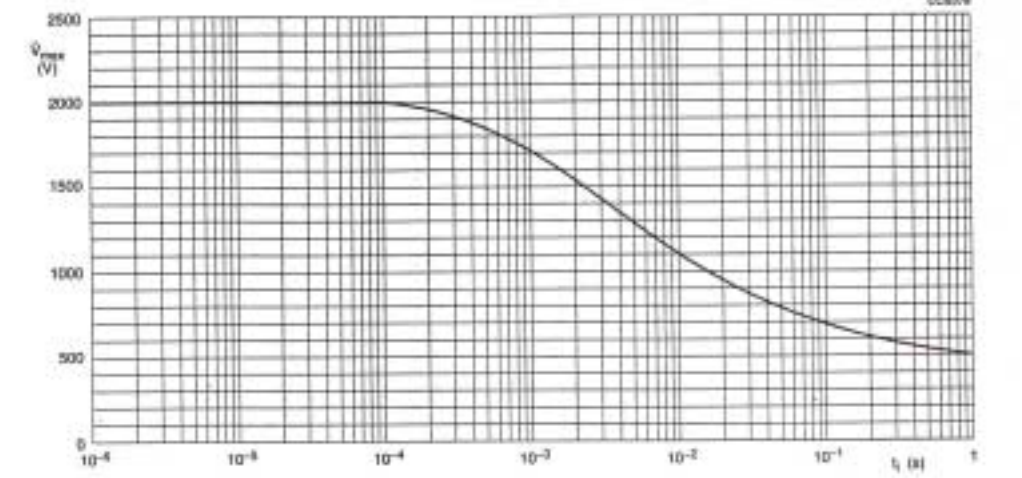
AC 04 – Repetitive Pulse



Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 04



Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration.

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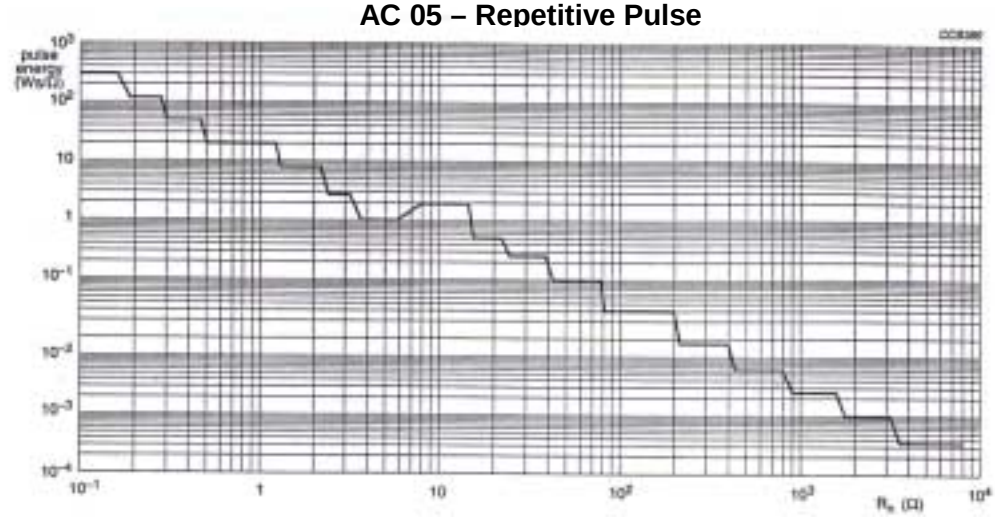
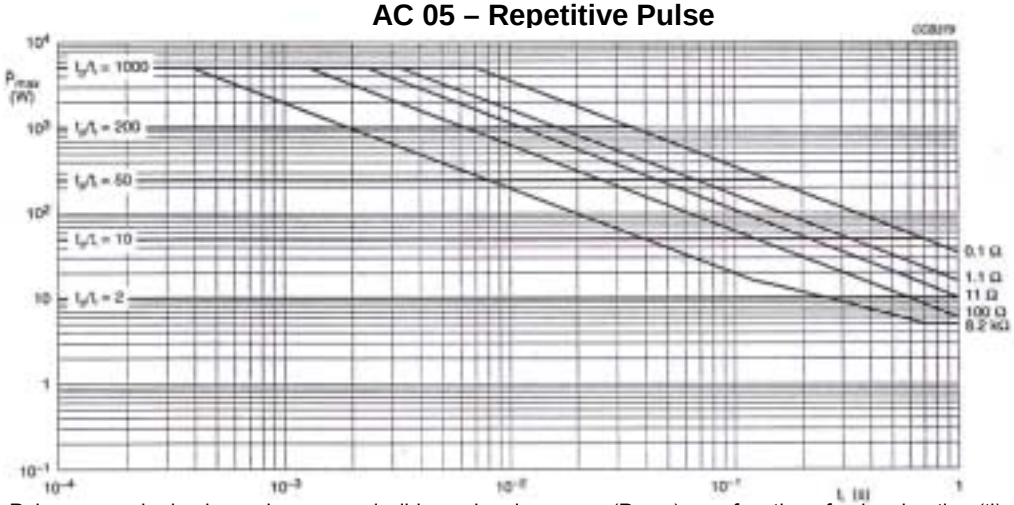


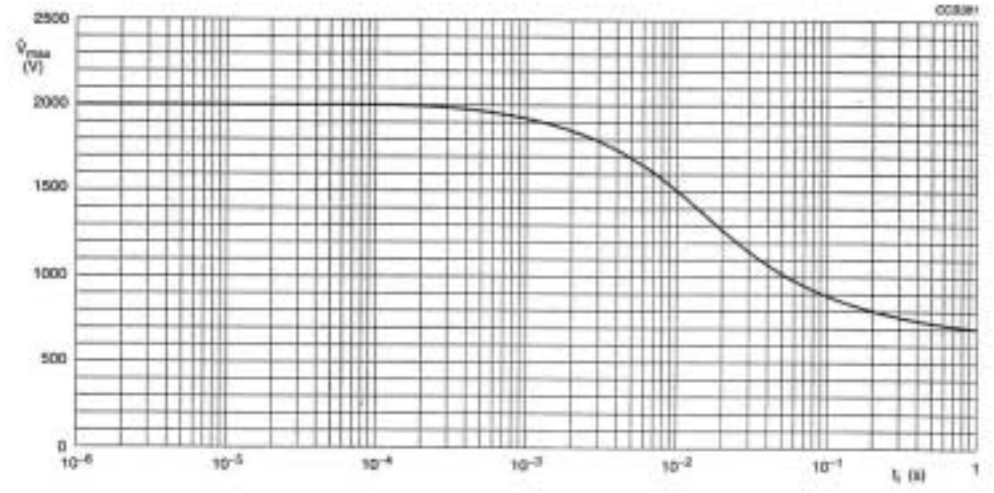
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 05 – Repetitive Pulse



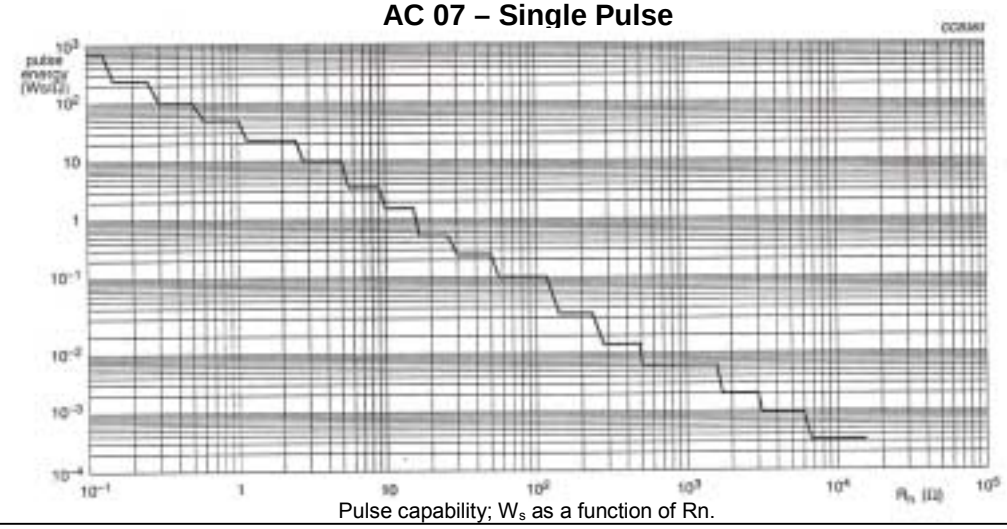
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 05



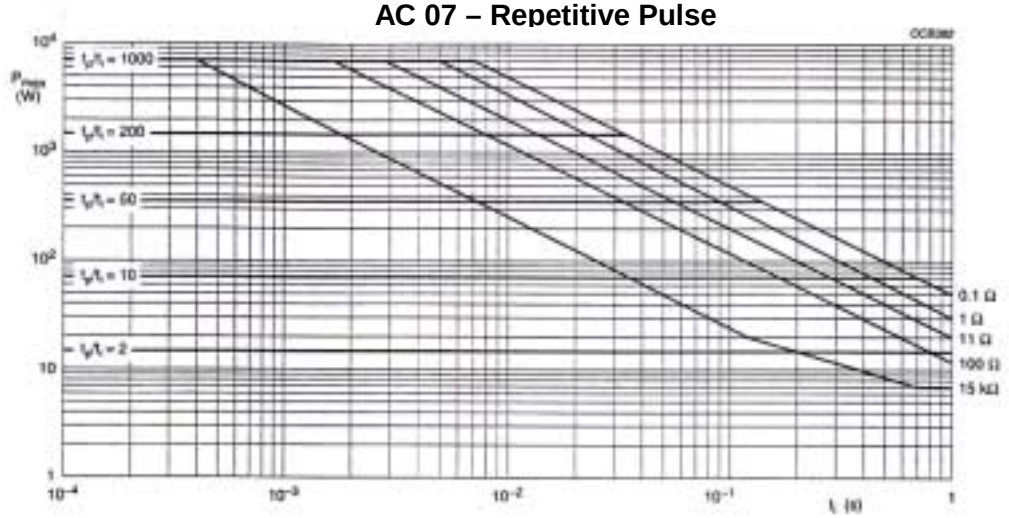
Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 07 – Single Pulse



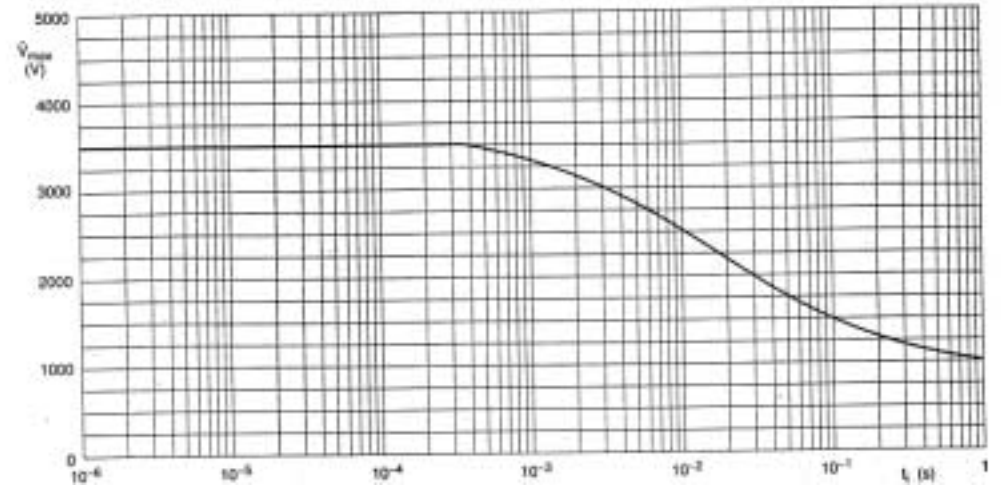
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 07 – Repetitive Pulse



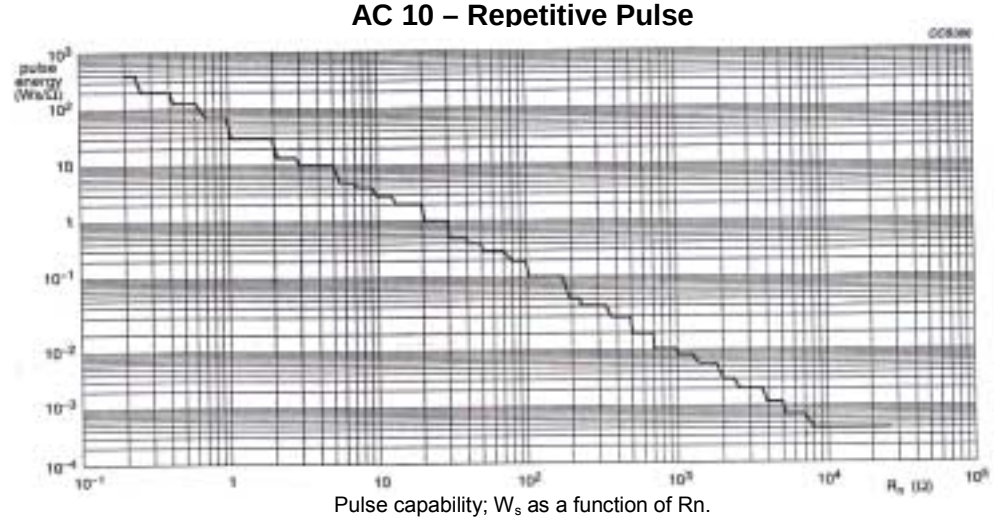
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 07



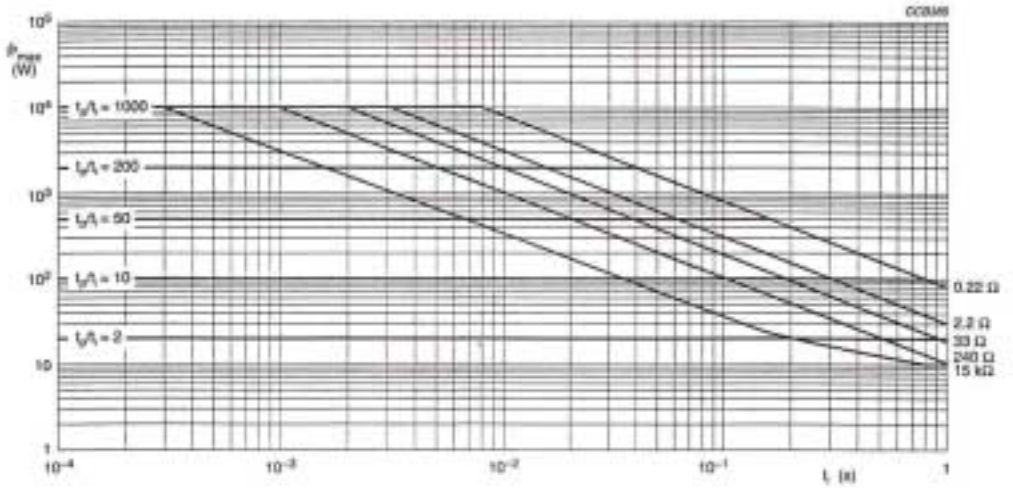
Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration ti)

AC 10 – Repetitive Pulse



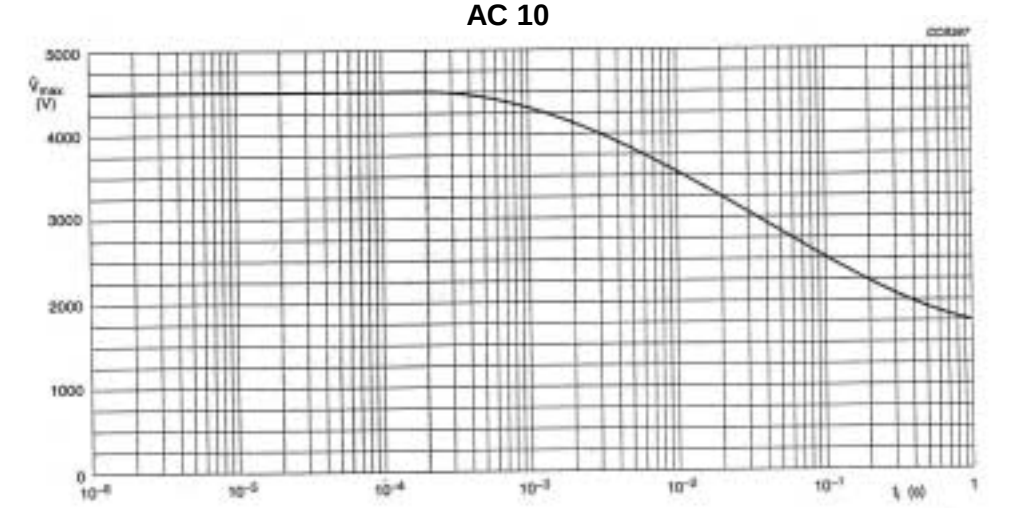
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 10 – Repetitive Pulse



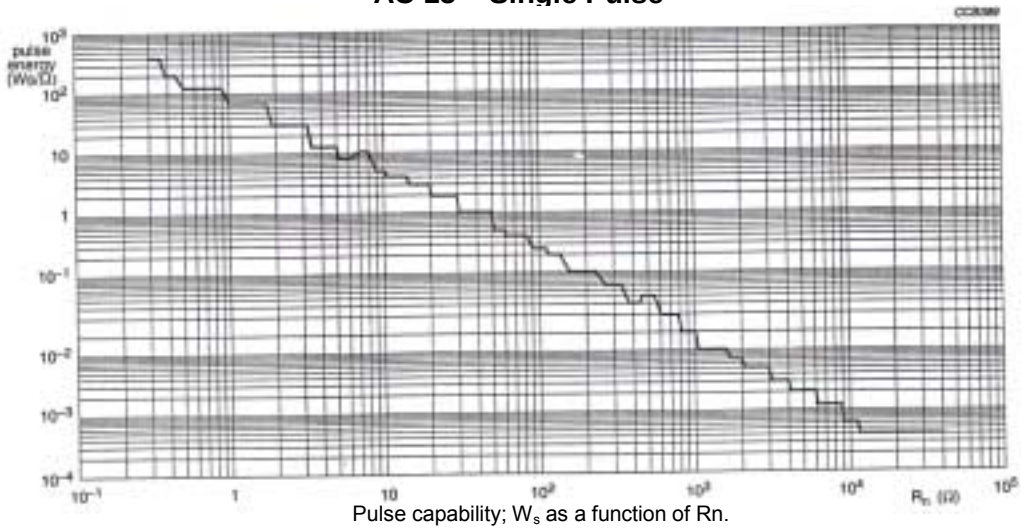
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 10



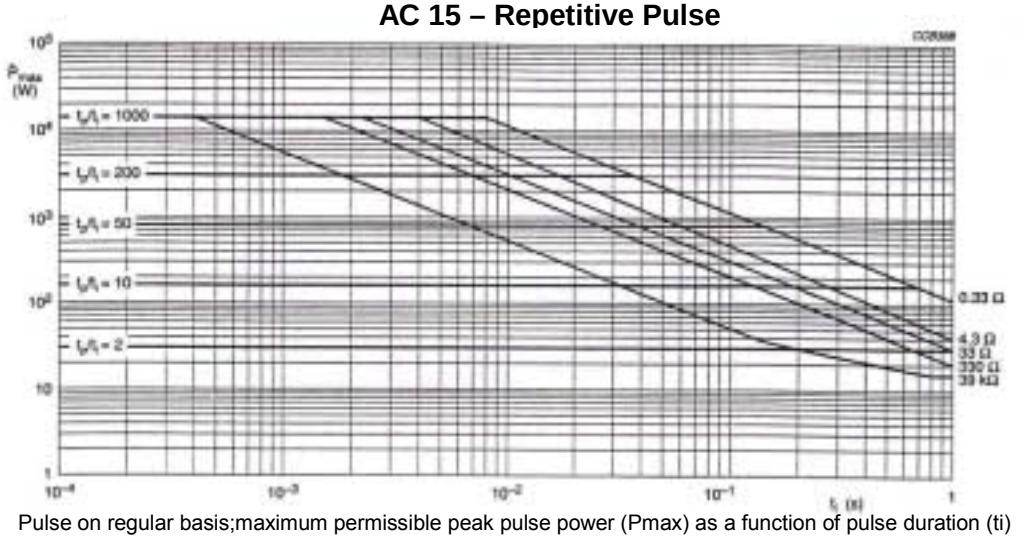
Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 15 – Single Pulse



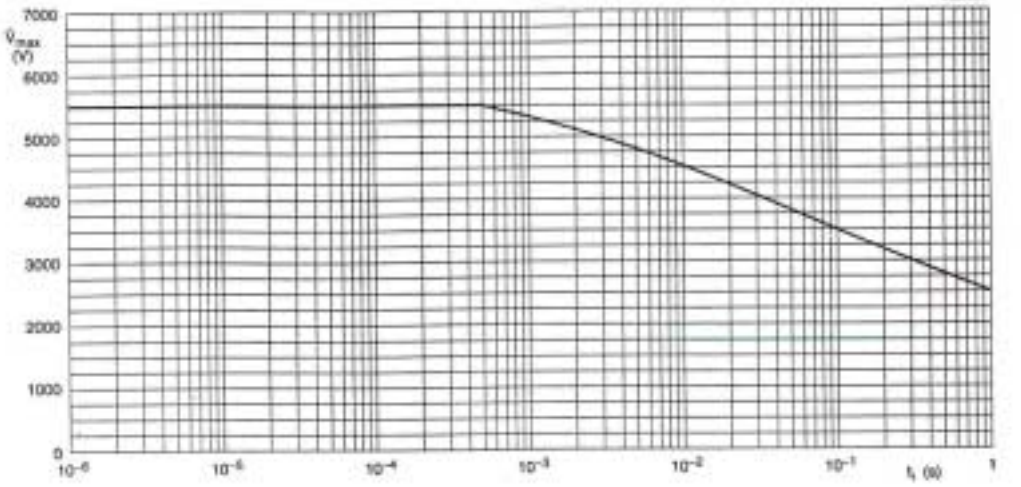
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 15 – Repetitive Pulse



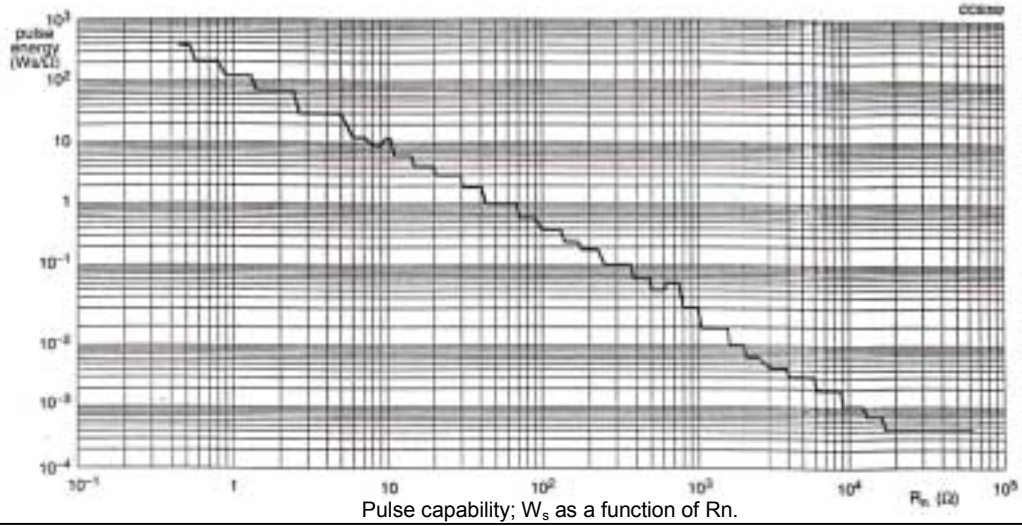
Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 15



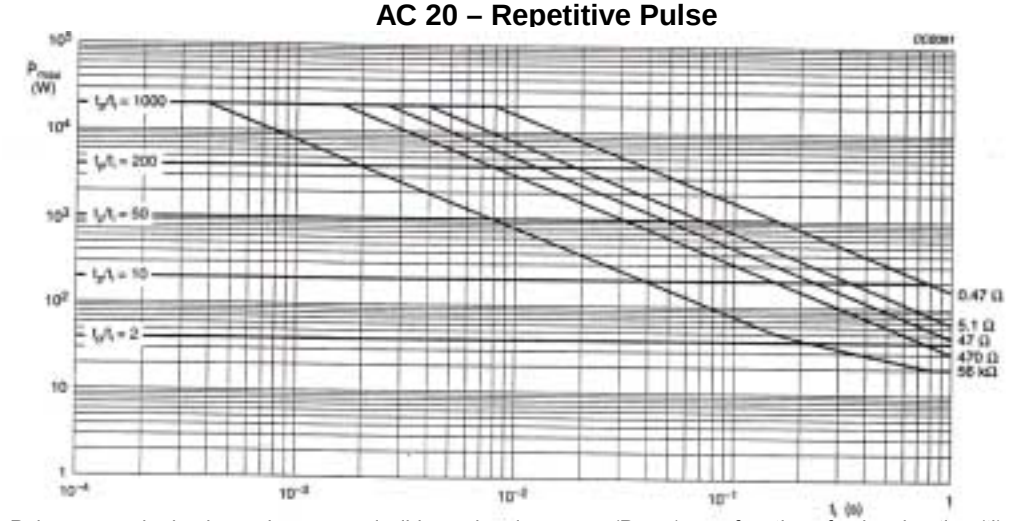
Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 20 – Single Pulse



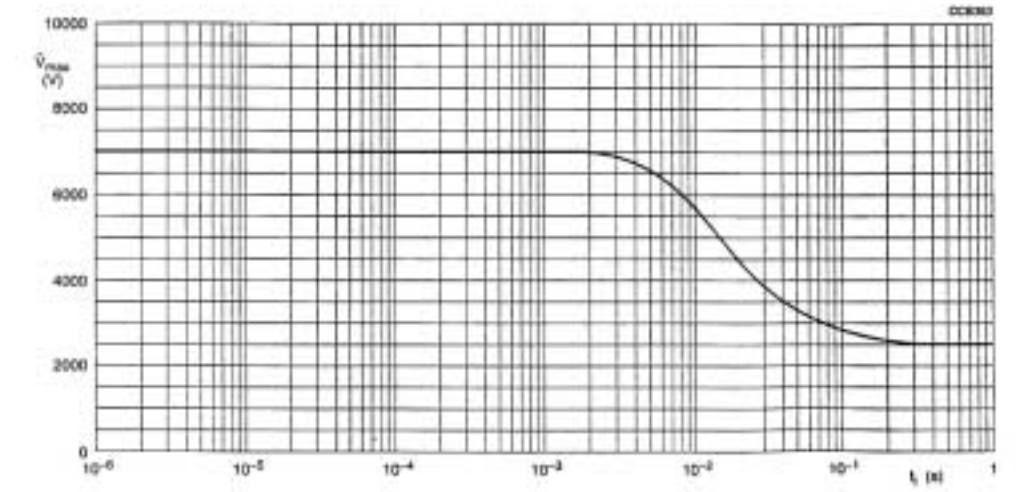
Pulse capability; W_s as a function of Rn.

AC 20 – Repetitive Pulse



Pulse on regular basis;maximum permissible peak pulse power (Pmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

AC 20



Pulse on regular basis;maximun permissible peak pulse voltage (Vmax) as a function of pulse duration (ti)

MARKING

The resistor is marked with the nominal resistance value, the tolerance on the resistance and the rated dissipation at T_{amb} = 40ºC.
For values up to 910Ω, the R is used as the decimal point.
For values of 1KΩ and upwards, the letter K is used as the decimal point for the KΩ indication.

Example:

6K8 5%
5W

ORDERING CODE (12NC)

The resistors have a 12-digit ordering code indicating the resistor type and resistive value.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

Ohmic value

PRODUCT TYPE	ORDERING CODE
AC01	2306 328 33
AC03	2322 329 03
AC04	2322 329 04
AC05	2322 329 05
AC07	2322 329 07
AC10	2322 329 10
AC15	2322 329 15
AC20	2322 329 20

NUMBER	RESISTANCE DECADE
7	0.1 to 0.976Ω
8	1 to 9.76Ω
9	10 to 97.6Ω
1	100 to 976Ω
2	1 to 9.76kΩ
3	10 to 12kΩ

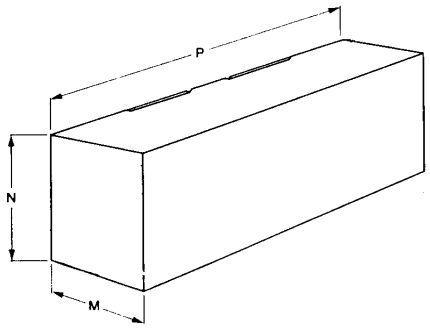
Ordering Example:
The ordering code of the AC01 resistor, value 47Ω, supplied in ammopack of 1000 units is:

2 3 0 6 3 2 8 3 3	4 7	9

Products with special characteristics (under request) receive a special ordering code like 2306 329 9XXXX

PACKAGING

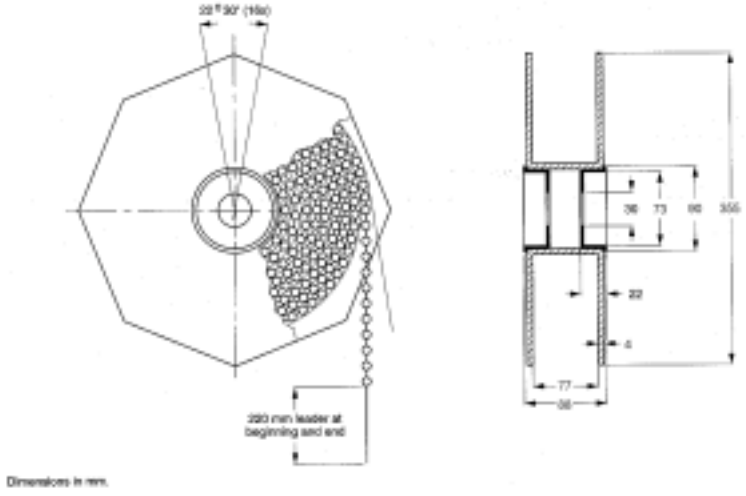
Axial resistor (taped or loose in box)



Dimensions in mm

PRODUCT TYPE	QUANTITY	M	N	P
AC01 Tape in box	1000	85	60	263
AC03 Tape in box	500	85	77	259
AC04 Tape in box	500	85	77	259
AC05 Tape in box	500	85	112	259
AC07 Tape in box	500	93	115	259
AC10 Tape in box	500	110	117	275
AC15 Loose in box	100	140	60	335
AC20 Loose in box	100	140	60	335

Axial resistor taped in reel (Special part number under request)



Dimensions in mm

TYPE	QUANTITY
AC01	4000
AC02	1500
AC03	1500
AC04	1500
AC05	1000

TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS

IEC 60115-1 CLAUSE	IEC 60068 TEST METHOD	TEST	PROCEDURE	REQUIREMENTS
4.15		Robustness of resistor body.	load 200 ± 10N	no visible damage ΔR/Rmax.:0.5%+ 0.05Ω
4.16	U	Robustness of terminations:		
	Ua	Tensile all samples	load 10N; 10s	
	Ub	Bending half number of samples	load 5N; 90º. 180º. 90º	no visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 0.5%+0.05Ω
	Uc	Torsion other half number of samples	2x180° in opposite directions	
4.17	Ta	Solderability	2s; 235ºCF; flux600	Good tinning. no visible damage
4.18	Tb	Resistance to soldering heat	Thermal shock: 3s; 350ºC 2.5 mm from body.	ΔR/Rmax.: 0.5%+0.05Ω
4.19	14(Na)	Rapid change of temperature	0.5h - 40 °C 0.5h + 200 °C 5 cycles	no visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 1% + 0.05Ω
4.22	Fc	Vibration	Frequency 10 to 500 Hz. Displacement 0.75mm or acceleration 10g. three directions; total 6h (3x2h)	no visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 0.5% + 0.05Ω

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4.23		Climatic sequence		
4.23.2	Ba	Dry heat	16h. 200 °C	
4.23.3	Db	Damp heat (accelerated) 1st cycle	24h; 55 °C; 95 - 100% R.H.	
4.23.4	Aa	Cold	2h; -40 °C	ΔR/Rmax.: 1% + 0.05Ω
4.23.5	M	Low air pressure	1h; 8.5 KPa; 15 – 35 °C	
4.23.6	Db	Damp heat (accelerated) remaining cycles	5 days; 55 °C; 95 – 100% R.H.	
4.24.2	3(Ca)	Damp heat (steady state)	56 days; 40 °C; 90 - 95% R.H. dissipation ≤ 0.01Pn	No visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 1% + 0.05Ω
4.8.4.2		Temperature coefficient	At 20/-40/20ºC. 20/200/20ºC: Resistive value < 10Ω Resistive value ≥ 10Ω	TC ≤ ±600ppm/ºC - 80 ppm / ºC ≤ TC TC≤ +140 ppm / ºC
	Temperature rise	Horizontally mounted. loaded with Pn		Hot spot temperature less than maximum body temperature.
4.13	Short time overload	Room temperature; dissipation 10 x Pn; 5s (voltage not more than 1000V / 25mm)		ΔR/Rmax.: ± 2% + 0.1Ω
4.25.1		Endurance (at 40 °C)	1000h loaded with Pn 1.5h on and 0.5h off	No visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 5% + 0.1Ω
4.25.1		Endurance (at 70 °C)	1000h loaded with 0.9 Pn 1.5h on and 0.5h off	No visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 5% + 0.1Ω
4.23.2	27(Ba)	Endurance at upper category temperature.	1000 hours; 200ºC; no load	No visible damage ΔR/Rmax.: 5% + 0.1Ω
4.29	45 (Xa)	Component solvent resistance	70% 1.1.2trichlorotrifluoroethane and 30% isopropyl alcohol; H_2O	No visible damage
4.18	20 (Tb)	Resistance to soldering heat.	10s; 260± 5ºC; flux 600.	ΔR/Rmax.: ±0.5%+0.05Ω
4.17	20 (Tb)	Solderability (after ageing)	16 hours steam or 16 hours at 155ºC 2±0.5 s in solder at 235± 5ºC; flux 600.	Good thinning (≥95% covered); no damage.
4.5		Tolerance on resistance	Applied voltage (±10%): R< 10Ω: 0.1V 10Ω≤R≤100Ω: 0.3V 100Ω≤R<1kΩ: 1V 1kΩ≤R≤10kΩ: 3V 10kΩ ≤ R ≤33kΩ: 10V	R - R_{nom} : ± 5% max.

AC