

Metal Film Resistors, Axial, High Precision, High Stability



FEATURES

 Extremely temperature coefficient resistance



- Very low noise and voltage coefficient
- Very good high frequency characteristics
- Can replace wirewound bobbins
- Proprietary epoxy coating provides superior moisture protection



For surface mount product, see Vishay Dale's PSF datasheet (www.vishav.com/doc?30162)

Document Number: 31019

 Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishav.com/doc?99912

Note

This datasheet provides information about parts that are RoHS-compliant and/or parts that are non-RoHS-compliant. For example, parts with lead (Pb) terminations are not RoHS-compliant. Please see the information / tables in this datasheet for details.

STAND	STANDARD ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS								
GLOBAL MODEL						RESISTANCE RANGE Ω			
PTF51	PTF-51	0.05	200	5, 10, 15	0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1	15 to 100K			
PTF56	PTF-56	0.125	300	5, 10, 15	0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1	15 to 500K			
PTF65	PTF-65	0.25	500	5, 10, 15	0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1	15 to 1M			

Notes

DSCC has created a drawing to support the need for a precision axial-leaded product. Vishay Dale is listed as a resource on this drawing as follows:

DSCC DRAWING NUMBER	VISHAY DALE MODEL	POWER RATING P _{85 °C} W	RESISTANCE RANGE Ω	TOLERANCE ± %	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT ± ppm/°C	MAXIMUM WORKING VOLTAGE (1) V
89088	PTF5631, PTF5632 ⁽²⁾	0.100	15 to 100K	0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1	5, 10	200
90038	PTF6516, PTF6514 ⁽²⁾	0.250	15 to 100K	0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1	5, 10	200

This drawing can be viewed at: www.landandmaritime.dla.mil/Programs/MilSpec/ListDwgs.aspx?DocTYPE=DSCCdwg Continuous working voltage shall be $\sqrt{P} \times R$ or maximum working voltage, whichever is less.

Hot solder dipped leads

For operation of the PTF resistors at higher power ratings, see the Load Life Shift Due to Power and Derating table. This table gives a summary of the effects of using the PTF product at the more common combinations of power rating and case size, as well as quantifies the load life stability under those conditions.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT CODES					
GLOBAL TC CODE HISTORICAL TC CODE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT					
Z	T-16	5 ppm/°C			
Y	T-13	10 ppm/°C			
X	T-10	15 ppm/°C			

GLOBAL PART NUMBER INFORMATION New Global Part Numbering: PTF5620K500BYRE (preferred part numbering format) 0 Ε GLOBAL RESISTANCE TOLERANCE TEMP. **SPECIAL PACKAGING** MODEL **VALUE** CODE COEFFICIENT $T = \pm 0.01 \% (1)$ EK = lead (Pb)-free, bulk PTF51 $\mathbf{R} = \Omega$ $\mathbf{Z} = 5 \text{ ppm}$ Blank = standard $\mathbf{Q} = \pm 0.02 \%$ (1) PTF56 $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{k}\Omega$ Y = 10 ppm **EA** = lead (Pb)-free, T/R (full) (Dash number) PTF65 $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}\Omega$ $A = \pm 0.05 \%$ X = 15 ppm**EB** = lead (Pb)-free. (Up to 3 digits) **15R000** = 15 Ω $B = \pm 0.1 \%$ $\mathbf{0} = \text{special}$ T/R (1000 pieces) From 1 to 999 $C = \pm 0.25 \%$ as applicable 500K00 = 500 kΩBF = tin/lead, bulk $\textbf{1M0000} = \textbf{1.0} \; \textbf{M}\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ RE = tin/lead, T/R (full) $D = \pm 0.5 \%$ $\mathbf{F} = \pm 1 \%$ R6 = tin/lead, T/R (1000 pieces) Historical Part Number example: PTF-5620K5BT-13R36 (will continue to be accepted) 20K5 PACKAGING HISTORICAL MODEL RESISTANCE VALUE TOLERANCE CODE TEMP. COEFFICIENT

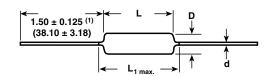
Revision: 16-Sep-16

For additional information on packaging, refer to the Through-Hole Resistor Packaging document (www.vishay.com/doc?31544). (1) Historical tolerance codes were BB for 0.01 % and BC for 0.02 %.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
PARAMETER	UNIT	PTF51	PTF56	PTF65		
Rated Dissipation at 85 °C	W	0.05	0.125	0.25		
Limiting Element Voltage	V≅	200	300	500		
Insulation Voltage (1 Min)	V _{eff}	> 500	> 500	> 500		
Thermal Resistance	K/W	< 1300	< 520	260		
Terminal Strength, Axial	N	> 150	> 50	> 50		
Insulation Resistance	Ω	≥ 10 ¹¹	≥ 10 ¹¹	≥ 10 ¹¹		
Category Temperature Range	°C	-55 to +150	-55 to +150	-55 to +150		
Failure Rate	10 ⁻⁹ /h	<1	< 1	< 1		
Weight (Max.)	g	0.11	0.35	0.75		

DIMENSIONS



GLOBAL	DIMENSIONS in inches (millimeters)					
MODEL	L	D	L _{1 max.}	d		
PTF51	0.150 ± 0.020	0.070 ± 0.010	0.200	0.016		
FIFSI	(3.81 ± 0.51)	(1.78 ± 0.25)	(5.08)	(0.41)		
PTF56	0.250 ± 0.031	0.091 ± 0.009	0.300	0.025		
FIFSO	(6.35 ± 0.79)	(2.31 ± 0.23)	(7.62)	(0.64)		
PTF65	0.375 ± 0.062	0.145 ± 0.016	0.475	0.025		
F11-03	(9.53 ± 1.57)	(3.68 ± 0.41)	(12.07)	(0.64)		

Note

(1) Lead length for product in bulk pack. For product supplied in tape and reel, the actual lead length would be based on the body size, tape spacing and lead trim.

PERFORMANCE						
TEST	CONDITIONS OF TEST	TEST RESULTS (TYPICAL TEST LOTS)				
Life (at Standard Power Ratings)	MIL-PRF-55182 Paragraph 4.8.18 1000 h rated power at +85 °C	≤ ± 0.04 %				
Thermal Shock	Mil-STD-202, Method 107 -55 °C to +85 °C	≤ ± 0.02 %				
Short Time Overload	MIL-R-10509, Paragraph 4.7.6	≤ ± 0.01 %				
Low Temperature Operation	MIL-PRF-55182, Methods 4.8.10	≤ ± 0.02 %				
Moisture	MIL-PRF-55182, Paragraph 4.8.15	≤ ± 0.08 %				
Resistance to Soldering Heat	MIL-STD-202, Methods 210	≤ ± 0.02 %				
Damp Heat IEC 60068-2-3	56 days at 40 °C and 92 % RH	≤ ± 0.08 %				
Dielectric Withstanding Voltage	MIL-STD-202, Methods 301 and 105	≤ ± 0.01 %				

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS				
Element	Precision deposited nickel chrome alloy with controlled annealing			
Encapsulation	Specially formulated epoxy compounds. Coated construction			
Core	Fire-cleanded high purity ceramic			
Termination	Standard lead material is solder-coated copper. Solderable and weldable per MIL-STD-1276, Type C.			

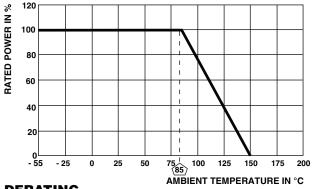
MARKING	MARKING						
	Temperature coefficient: T10 = 15 ppm, T13 = 10 ppm, T16 = 5 ppm Tolerance: F = 1 %, D = 0.5 %, C = 0.25 %, B = 0.1 %, A = 0.05 %, BC = 0.02 %, BB = 0.01 %						
PTF51: (3 lin	PTF51: (3 lines)		5: (4 lines)				
PTF51 Style and size		PTF56	Style and size				
37K4 Value		49K9	Value				
BC T13 Tolerance and TC		BB T16	Tolerance and TC				
		1211	4-digit date code				

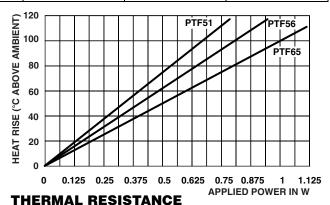


LOAD LIFE SHIFT DUE TO POWER AND DERATING (AT 85 °C)

The power rating for the PTF parts is tied to the derating temperature, the heat rise of the parts, and the ΔR for the load life performance. When the tables/graphs below are used together they show that when the parts are run at higher power ratings, the parts will run hotter, which has the potential of causing the resistance of the parts to shift more over the life of the part.

LOAD LIFE SHIFT VS. POWER RATING						
	CONDITIONS OF TEST	MAXIMUM ∆R (TYPICAL TEST LOTS)				
LOAD LIFE	MIL-PRF-55182 Paragraph 4.8.18 1000 h rated power at +85 °C	≤ ± 0.04 %	≤ ± 0.15 %	≤ ± 0.5 %	≤ ± 1.0 %	
MODEL		POWER RATING AT + 85 °C				
PTF51		1/20 W	1/10 W	1/8 W	1/4 W	
PTF56		1/8 W	-	1/4 W	1/2 W	
PTF65		1/4 W	-	1/2 W	3/4 W	





DERATING

Example: When a PTF56 part is run at 1/8 W in a 70 °C ambient environment, the resistor will generate enough heat that the surface temperature of the part will reach about 17 °C over the ambient temperature, and over the life of the part this could cause the resistance value to shift up to \pm 0.04 %.

If the same resistor was instead run at 1/4 W in a 70 °C environment, the element will heat up to about 30 °C over ambient, and over the life of the part the resistance value could shift roughly ± 0.5 %.

And if the resistor was run at its maximum power rating of 1/2 W in a 70 °C environment, it will heat up to about 61 °C over ambient, and you could see the resistance value shift roughly ± 1 % over the life of the part.

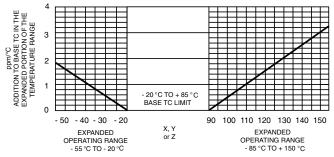
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF RESISTANCE

Temperature coefficient (TC) of resistance is normally stated as the maximum amount of resistance change from the original +25 °C value as the ambient temperature increases or decreases. This is most commonly expressed in parts per million per degree centigrade (ppm/°C).

The resistance curve over the operating temperature range is usually a non-linear curve within predictable maximum limits. PTF resistors have a very uniform resistance temperature characteristic when measured over the operating range of -20 °C to +85 °C. The standard temperature coefficients available are

 $X = \pm 15 \text{ ppm/°C}$, $Y = \pm 10 \text{ ppm/°C}$ and $Z = \pm 5 \text{ ppm/°C}$.

Some applications of the PTF require operation beyond the specifications of -20 °C to +85 °C. The change in temperature coefficient of resistance is very small (less than ± 0.05 ppm/°C) over the expanded temperature range of -55 °C to +150 °C. Therefore, when operating outside the range -20 °C to +85 °C, the designer can plan for a worst case addition of ± 0.05 ppm/°C for each degree centigrade beyond either -20 °C or +85 °C as indicated in the graph. This applies to all three temperature coefficient codes.



Example: Assume the operating characteristics demand a temperature range from -55 °C to +125 °C. This requires a ± 35 °C Δ below -20 °C and a ± 40 °C ∆ above +85 °C. The extreme ∆ being ± 40 °C means that the worst case addition to the specified TC limit of ± 0.05 ppm/°C times ± 40 °C or ± 2 ppm/°C. Therefore, a Z which is characterized by a base TC limit of ± 5 ppm/°C over the temperature range of -20 °C to +85 °C will exhibit a maximum temperature coefficient of ± 7 ppm/°C over the expanded portion of the temperature range of -55 °C to +125 °C.



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