

TO-220 Power Resistor



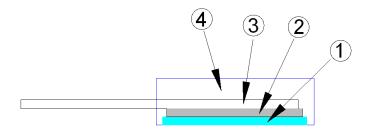
Features

- -50 watts at 25°C case temperature heat sink mounted
- -TO-220 style power package
- Molded case for protection and easy to mount
- Electrically isolated case
- Non-Inductive design

■Applications

- -Switching Power Supplies
- Non-inductive Design for High Frequency
- Pulsing Applications
- -UPS
- Voltage Regulation

■Construction



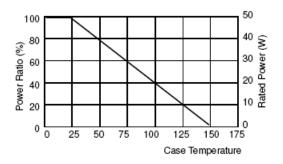
1	Alumina Substrate	3	Lead
2	Resistor Layer	4	Molding

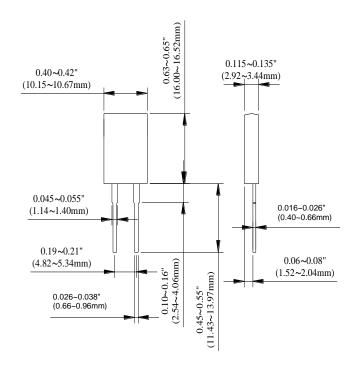
Dimensions

U	Init	:	mm

Type	Weight (g)	Packaging	
Туре	(1000pcs)	Tube	
TR50 1290		50pcs	

■Derating Curve

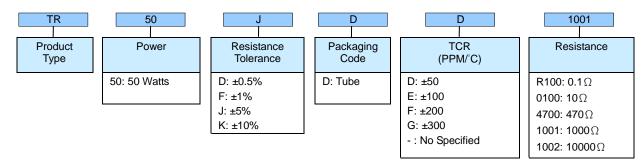




TO-220 Power Resistor



Part Numbering



Electrical Characteristics Specifications

Item		TCR (PPM/°C)			
Туре	±0.5%	±1%	±5%	±10%	101(11111111111111111111111111111111111
	-	1Ω	0.05Ω -1Ω		No Specified
	=	>1Ω -3Ω			±300
TR50	-	>3Ω -10Ω			±100 ±200
		>10Ω –100ΚΩ			

Operating Voltage: 350V Max.Dielectric Strength: 1800VAC

Insulation Resistance: 10GΩ

Working Temperature Range: -65°C to +150°C

■ Resistance Value < 1Ω is available

Environmental Characteristics

Item	Requirement	Test Method
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance (T.C.R.)	As Spec.	Referenced to 25°C, ΔR taken at +105°C
Short Time Overload	ΔR±0.3%	2 times rated power with applied voltage not to exceed 1.5 times maximum continuous operating voltage for 5 seconds
Load Life	ΔR±1.0%	2,000 hours at rated power
Damp Heat with Load	ΔR±0.5%	40±2°C, 90~95% R.H., RCWV for 1000 hrs with 1.5 hrs "ON" and 0.5 hrs "OFF"
Solderability	90% min. coverage	245±5°C for 3 seconds
Thermal Shock	ΔR±0.3%	-65°C ~150°C, 100 cycles
Terminal Strength	ΔR±0.2%	(Pull Test) 2.4N
Vibration, High Frequency	ΔR±0.2%	20g peak

- Lead Material: Tinned Copper
- Without a Heat Sink, When in Free Air at 25°C, the TR50 is Rated for 3W.
- The Case Temperature is to be used for the Definition of the Applied Power Limit.
- The Case Temperature Measurement Must be Made with a Thermocouple Contacting the Center of the Component Mounted on the Designed Heat Sink.
- Thermal Grease Should be Applied Properly.

RCWV(Rated continuous working voltage)= √(P*R) or Max. Operating voltage whichever is lower