



Temperature protection device

Chip NTC thermistor

Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

NTCG series

NTCG 0603 JIS 0603 [EIA 0201] NTCG 1005 JIS 1005 [EIA 0402] NTCG 1608 JIS 1608 [EIA 0603] NTCG 2012 JIS 2012 [EIA 0805]



REMINDERS FOR USING THESE PRODUCTS

Before using these products, be sure to request the delivery specifications.

SAFETY REMINDERS

Please pay sufficient attention to the warnings for safe designing when using this products.

⚠ REMINDERS

Please pay careful attention to the precautions and follow safe designing practices when using these products. Incorrect usage may lead to destroyed NTC thermistors and damages or malfunctions with the devices used.

- OPlease use them within the ranges of the ratings and performance provided in the catalog and delivery specifications upon confirming the environments where they are to be used and installed.
- On Do not use them outside the operating temperature range.
- O Do not use them with the ratings or maximum permissible power levels exceeded.
- On not quickly apply 5mW or more of load with the constant-voltage power supply in the NTC thermistor as this may lead to staying in thermal runaway mode or the red-shorting of chips.
- Please be cautious of the applied voltage in thermistors as instruments may malfunction with the lowering of resistance due to self heating.
- O With instruments that consumers can touch the thermistors with their hands, please carefully warn them not to touch the thermistors.
- O Store them in locations where the temperature is 10°C to +40°C and the relative humidity is 75% or below, avoid environments where there are sudden changes in temperatures, direct sunlight, corrosive gas, grit, or dust, and keep them packed in a manner where no loading stress is applied in order to avoid deterioration and damage. (please use them within six months.)
- When sealing thermistors, please do so upon first considering the type, quantity, hardening conditions, and adhesiveness of the sealing material and confirming its reliability.
- Avoid powerful vibrations, impact (such as by dropping), pressure, etc. on thermistors that exceed the prescribed levels.
- On not use them for long periods of time in environments with a relative humidity of over 85%. (this excludes cases where countermeasures have been taken.)
- On ontruse them in the following environments. (this excludes cases where countermeasures have been taken.)
 - Corrosive gases (Cl2, NH3, SOx, NOx, etc.)
 - · Environments with highly conductive substances (electrolytes, water, saltwater, etc.)
 - · Environments with acid, alkali, or organic solvents
 - · Dusty areas
- OPlease observe the following precautions when attaching them to substrates as failure to do so may result in destruction or malfunction.
 - · Do not let the substrates get warped or twisted at any time during the soldering.
 - · The landing size must be even on both the left and right sides.
 - · Do not use items that have been dropped or detached.
 - · Do not allow the adherence of more solder than needed.
- Reflow mounting is recommended with NTC thermistors, and not flow (dip) mounting.
- Attaching or making corrections with a soldering iron is not recommended as it can lead to troubles such as significant distorting due to thermal shock or cracking. If a soldering iron must be used, it should be 30W or below with the temperature of the tip at 350°C or below, and at a maximum of 5 seconds of soldering time. Also, do not let the tip of the soldering iron come in direct contact with the chips.
- OPlease use a substance such as resin that does not generate hydrogen (H2) when forming insulation film over chips.
- O Please contact our sales offices when considering the use of the products listed on this catalog for applications, whose performance and/or quality require a more stringent level of safety or reliability, or whose failure, malfunction or trouble could cause serious damage to society, person or property ('specific uses' such as automobiles, airplanes,medical instruments, nuclear devices, etc.) as well as when considering the use for applications that exceed the range and conditions of this catalog.

Please note that we are not responsible for any damages or losses incurred resulting from the use of these products that exceeds the range and conditions of this catalog or specific uses.

Please take appropriate measures such as acquiring protective circuits and devices that meet the uses, applications, and conditions of the instruments and keeping backup circuits.



Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

Overview of the NTCG series

CHARACTERISTICS OF NTC THERMISTORS

NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient) thermistors are manufactured from sintered metal oxides. Each thermistor consists of a combination of two to four of the following materials: manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper. NTC thermistors are semiconductor resistors that exhibit decreasing resistance characteristics with increasing temperature. TDK thermistors have low thermal time constants which result in extremely high rates of resistance change to accurately track the temperature.

FEATURES OF NTCG SERIES

- The line-up corresponding to 125 °C is expanded.
- O The line-up corresponding to 150 °C is added.
- AEC-Q200 compliant.

Fig.1 R-T Curve: 10kohm@25°C

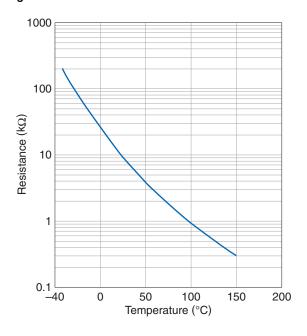
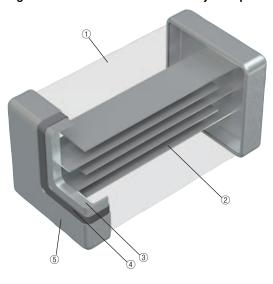


Fig.2 Internal structure of the multilayer chip Thermistors



No.	Name
1	Semiconductor ceramics
2	Internal electrode (Pd)
3	Ag
4	Terminal electrode Ni
(5)	Sn

OROHS Directive Compliant Product: See the following for more details.https://product.tdk.com/info/en/environment/rohs/index.html

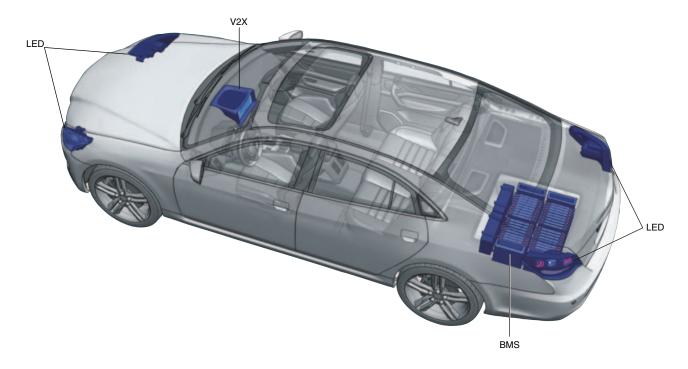


Automotive grade:Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

Overview of the NTCG series

APPLICATIONS



	Use circuit example	Temperature com circuits	pensation for vari	ous types of	BMS		V2X	LED
	Circuit example	OLV Vout				Vout	Power Amp UE Vout	Vout
	Resistance (R25)	2.2kΩ	22kΩ	4.7kΩ	10kΩ		68kΩ	100kΩ
	B constant (B25/85)	4000K to 4550K	4000K to 4550K	4000K to 4550K	4100K to 4750K	3435K to 4550K	4000K to 4750K	4000K to 4550K
Applicable to	NTCG1005 series	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NTCG103JF103 FTDS	NTCG104BF683 FTDSX	NTCG104EF104 FTDSX
automobile (125°C)	NTCG1608 series	NTCG164BH222 JTDS	NTCG164LH223 JTDS	NTCG164BH472 JTDS	NTCG164BH103 JTDS	NTCG163JF103 FTDS	N/A	NTCG164KF104 FTDS
Applicable to	NTCG1005 series	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NTCG103JF103 FT1S	N/A	NTCG104EF104 FT1SX
automobile (150°C)	NTCG1608 series	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NTCG163JF103 FT1S	N/A	NTCG164KF104 FT1S

Please be sure to request delivery specifications that provide further details on the features and specifications of the products for proper and safe use. Please note that the contents may change without any prior notice due to reasons such as upgrading.



Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

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Overview of the NTCG series

PART NUMBER CONSTRUCTION

NTC		G			3	Ε		Н	1	01				Т		
Series name		Structural classification	dim	pes and ensions Code		B stant*	tole	onstant		minal stance	res	ominal sistance erance		ckaging style		TDK internal code
Hame		Classification		(mm)	COII	stant		(%)		(Ω)	toi	(%)		Style		
NTC thermistor		Multilayer internal	06	0603			F	±1	300	30	D	±0.5	Т	Taping	DS	125°C vehicle response B constant: 25/85°C
	G	electroded chip type	10	1005			Н	±3	101	100	F	±1	В	Bulk	DSX	125°C vehicle response B constant: 25/50°C
		NTC thermistor (Pb free type)	16	1608					102	1000 (1kΩ)	Н	±3			18	150°C vehicle response B constant: 25/85°C
			20	2012					103	10000 (10kΩ)	J	±5			1SX	150°C vehicle response B constant: 25/50°C

* B constant

B cor	nstant(K)				
2A	2000 to 2050	3A	3000 to 3050	4A	4000 to 4050
2B	2051 to 2100	3B	3051 to 3100	4B	4051 to 4100
2C	2101 to 2150	3C	3101 to 3150	4C	4101 to 4150
2E	2201 to 2250	3E	3201 to 3250	4E	4201 to 4250
2F	2251 to 2300	3F	3251 to 3300	4F	4251 to 4300
2J	2401 to 2450	3J	3401 to 3450	4J	4401 to 4450
2K	2451 to 2500	3K	3451 to 3500	4K	4451 to 4500
2L	2501 to 2550	3L	3501 to 3550	4L	4501 to 4550
2N	2601 to 2650	3N	3601 to 3650	4N	4601 to 4650
2Q	2701 to 2750	3Q	3701 to 3750	4Q	4701 to 4750
2S	2801 to 2850	3S	3801 to 3850	48	4801 to 4850

B constant calculation formula

 $B = \frac{InR1 - InR2}{(1/T1) - (1/T2)}$

B: B constant (K)

T1:Arbitrary temperature (K)

T2:Arbitrary temperature different from T1 (K)

R1:Zero-load resistance value at temperature $T1(\Omega)$

R2:Zero-load resistance value at temperature $T2(\Omega)$

Each temperature is measured in absolute temperature. 0°C=273.15K

Dimensions in mm

Shape symbol (JIS)	L	W	Т	В	
0603	0.60±0.03	0.30±0.03	0.30±0.03	0.1min	
1005	1.00±0.05	0.50±0.05	0.50±0.05	0.1min	
1608	1.60±0.10	0.80±0.10	0.80±0.10	0.2min	
2012	2.00±0.20	1.25±0.20	0.70±0.20	0.2min	

■ RATINGS 125°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS

Size	mm	0603	1005	1608	2012
Maximum rated power (25°C)Asteris*1	mW	100	100	100	200
Dissipation factors (25°C) *2	mW/°C mW/K	1	1	1	2

■ RATINGS 150°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS

Size	mm	1005	1608	2012
Maximum rated power (25°C)Asteris*1	mW	125	125	250
Dissipation factors (25°C) *2	mW/°C mW/K	1	1	2

^{*1} Maximum rated power: Maximum power: at rated temperature (25°C), maximum power that can be applied continuously

^{*2} Dissipation factors: powered that it is equivalent that be increased in self-heating by load power thermistor at 1°C temperature

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Temperature Protection Devices



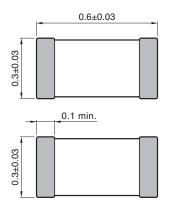
NTC Thermistors

Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

NTCG series 0603 type

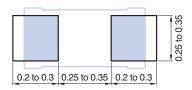
SHAPE & DIMENSIONS



Electrode material Internal:Pd External:Ag/Ni/Sn

Dimensions in mm

■ RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN





■125°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 125°C)

Part No.	Resistance [25°C] (Ω)	Resistance tolerance	B constant [25/50°C] (K)	B constant [25/75°C] (K)	B constant [25/85°C] (K)	B constant [25/100°C] (K)	B constant tolerance	Permissible operating current [25°C] (mA)
NTCG063JF103FTDS	10,000	±1%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG064EF104FTDSX	100,000	±1%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±1%	0.10

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公TDK

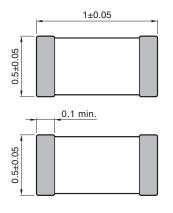
NTC Thermistors

Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

NTCG series 1005 type

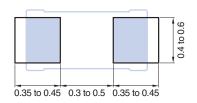
SHAPE & DIMENSIONS



Electrode material Internal:Pd External:Ag/Ni/Sn

Dimensions in mm

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN





■125°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 125°C)

Part No.	Resistance [25°C] (Ω)	Resistance tolerance	B constant [25/50°C] (K)	B constant [25/75°C] (K)	B constant [25/85°C] (K)	B constant [25/100°C] (K)	B constant tolerance	Permissible operating current [25°C] (mA)
NTCG103JF103JTDS	10,000	±5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JF103HTDS	10,000	±3%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JF103FTDS	10,000	±1%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JX103DTDS	10,000	±0.5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±0.7%	0.31
NTCG104LH223JTDS	22,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.21
NTCG104LH473JTDS	47,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG104BF473JTDSX	47,000	±5%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104BF473HTDSX	47,000	±3%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104BF473FTDSX	47,000	±1%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104BF683FTDSX	68,000	±1%	4085	4134	4150	4172	±1%	0.12
NTCG104LH104JTDS	100,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG104EF104HTDSX	100,000	±3%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±1%	0.10
NTCG104EF104FTDSX	100,000	±1%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±1%	0.10
NTCG104ED104DTDSX	100,000	±0.5%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±0.5%	0.10
NTCG104LH154JTDS	150,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.05

■150°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 150°C)

Part No.	Resistance [25°C] (Ω)	Resistance tolerance	B constant [25/50°C] (K)	B constant [25/75°C] (K)	B constant [25/85°C] (K)	B constant [25/100°C] (K)	B constant tolerance	Permissible operating current [25°C] (mA)
NTCG103JF103JT1S	10,000	±5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JF103HT1S	10,000	±3%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JF103FT1S	10,000	±1%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG103JX103DT1S	10,000	±0.5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±0.7%	0.31
NTCG104LH473JT1S	47,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG104BF473JT1SX	47,000	±5%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104BF473HT1SX	47,000	±3%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104BF473FT1SX	47,000	±1%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±1%	0.14
NTCG104LH104JT1S	100,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG104EF104HT1SX	100,000	±3%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±1%	0.10
NTCG104EF104FT1SX	100,000	±1%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±1%	0.10
NTCG104ED104DT1SX	100,000	±0.5%	4250	4293	4308	4327	±0.5%	0.10

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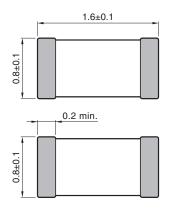


Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

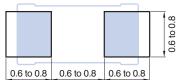
NTCG series 1608 type

SHAPE & DIMENSIONS



Electrode material Internal:Pd External:Ag/Ni/Sn

■ RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN



s to 0.8 0.6 to 0.8 0.6 to 0.8

Dimensions in mm

■125°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 125°C)

Part No.	Resistance	Resistance	B constant	B constant				Permissible operating current
	[25°C]	tolerance	[25/50°C]	[25/75°C]	[25/85°C]	[25/100°C]	tolerance	[25°C]
	(Ω)		(K)	(K)	(K)	(K)		(mA)
NTCG163EH101HTDS	100	±3%	3244	3249	3250	3251	±3%	3.16
NTCG164BH222JTDS	2,200	±5%	4096	4100	4100	4100	±3%	0.67
NTCG164BH472JTDS	4,700	±5%	4067	4092	4100	4110	±3%	0.46
NTCG163JF103HTDS	10,000	±3%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG163JF103FTDS	10,000	±1%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG163JX103DTDS	10,000	±0.5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±0.7%	0.31
NTCG164BH103JTDS	10,000	±5%	4067	4092	4100	4110	±3%	0.31
NTCG164LH223JTDS	22,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.21
NTCG164LH473JTDS	47,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG164LH473HTDS	47,000	±3%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG164BF473FTDSX	47,000	±1%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±3%	0.14
NTCG164LH104JTDS	100,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG164LH104HTDS	100,000	±3%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG164KF104FTDS	100,000	±1%	4419	4468	4485	4509	±1%	0.10
NTCG164LH154JTDS	150,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.08
NTCG164QF474JTDS	470,000	±5%	4632	4698	4720	4749	±1%	0.04
NTCG164QF474HTDS	470,000	±3%	4632	4698	4720	4749	±1%	0.04

■150°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 150°C)

Part No.	Resistance [25°C]	Resistance tolerance	B constant [25/50°C]	B constant [25/75°C]	B constant [25/85°C]	B constant [25/100°C]	B constant tolerance	Permissible operating current [25°C]
	(Ω)		(K)	(K)	(K)	(K)		(mA)
NTCG163JF103HT1S	10,000	±3%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG163JF103FT1S	10,000	±1%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±1%	0.31
NTCG163JX103DT1S	10,000	±0.5%	3380	3422	3435	3453	±0.7%	0.31
NTCG164LH473JT1S	47,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG164LH473HT1S	47,000	±3%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.14
NTCG164BF473FT1SX	47,000	±1%	4050	4098	4114	4137	±3%	0.14
NTCG164LH104JT1S	100,000	±5%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG164LH104HT1S	100,000	±3%	4485	4533	4550	4573	±3%	0.10
NTCG164KF104FT1S	100,000	±1%	4419	4468	4485	4509	±1%	0.10
NTCG164QF474JT1S	470,000	±5%	4632	4698	4720	4749	±1%	0.04
NTCG164QF474HT1S	470,000	±3%	4632	4698	4720	4749	±1%	0.04

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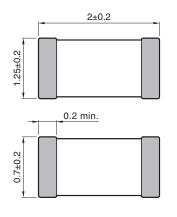


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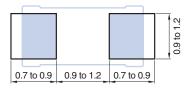
NTCG series 2012 type

SHAPE & DIMENSIONS



Electrode material Internal:Pd External:Ag/Ni/Sn

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN





Dimensions in mm

■ 125°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 125°C)

Part No.	Resistance	Resistance	B constant	Permissible operating current				
	[25°C]	tolerance	[25/50°C]	[25/75°C]	[25/85°C]	[25/100°C]	tolerance	[25°C]
	(Ω)		(K)	(K)	(K)	(K)		(mA)
NTCG203NH103JTDS	10,000	±5%	3590	3635	3650	3670	±3%	0.44
NTCG204AH473JTDS	47,000	±5%	3930	3982	4000	4032	±3%	0.20
NTCG204CH104JTDS	100,000	±5%	4085	4134	4150	4172	±3%	0.14

■150°C RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS (OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -40 to 150°C)

Part No.	Resistance [25°C] (Ω)	Resistance tolerance	B constant [25/50°C] (K)	B constant [25/75°C] (K)	B constant [25/85°C] (K)		B constant tolerance	Permissible operating current [25°C] (mA)
NTCG203NH103JT1S	10,000	±5%	3590	3635	3650	3670	±3%	0.44
NTCG204AH473JT1S	47,000	±5%	3930	3982	4000	4032	±3%	0.20
NTCG204CH104JT1S	100,000	±5%	4085	4134	4150	4172	±3%	0.14



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NTCG series RT table

R-T TABLE ACQUISITION PROCEDURE

- 1. Access the top page of the TDK chip NTC thermistor (protective device) https://product.tdk.com/info/en/products/protection/temperature/chip-ntc-thermistor/index.html
- 2. Click [Search by Part No.]

https://product.tdk.com/en/search/protection/temperature/chip-ntc-thermistor/part_no/

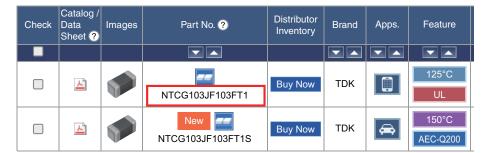
Enter the product name you want in the RT table in the box and click the Search button.(Example: NTCG103JF103FT1)



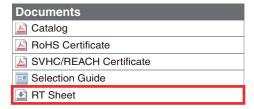
Wildcard and Multiple Part number.

- Question mark (?) and asterisk (*) can be used as wildcard characters.
 The question mark (?) matches any single character, and the asterisk (*) matches any sequence of characters.
- Enter only one part number per line. Up to 50 part numbers can be searched simultaneously.
- A part number search is normally performed using a prefix search. If you
 wish to use a suffix search, enter an exclamation mark (!) at the end of
 the Part No.

Click the displayed product name.
 (Example: NTCG103JF103FT1)



5. Individual pages are displayed and click the RT table in the "Document" on the right side bar.



6. You can download the csv file in the 1°C step of the RT table for the product.

公TDK

NTC Thermistors

Automotive grade: Corresponding to 125,150°C

Product compatible with RoHS directive Compatible with lead-free solders AEC-Q200

Attention in the board design

BOARD DESIGN

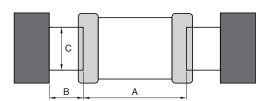
When attached to NTC substrate thermistor, amount of silver used (fillet size) has direct impact on NTC thermistor after mounting. Thus, sufficient consideration is necessary.

Set of land dimensions

(1) As the stress rises in the NTC thermistor owing to the increase in silver, breakage and cracks will occur. Cause including crack, as caution on board land design, configure the shape and dimensions so that the amount of silver is appropriate.

If you installed 2 or more parts in the Common Land, separated by a solder resist and special land of each component.

Dimensions shape



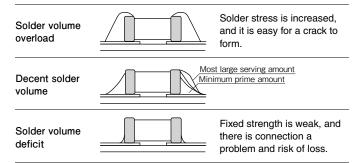
Shape symbol	Symbol				
Snape Symbol	A	В	С		
0603	0.25 to 0.35	0.20 to 0.30	0.25 to 0.35		
1005	0.30 to 0.50	0.35 to 0.45	0.40 to 0.60		
1608	0.60 to 0.80	0.60 to 0.80	0.60 to 0.80		
2012	0.90 to 1.20	0.70 to 0.90	0.90 to 1.20		

(2) When peak levels panning-at soldering is excessive, by solder contraction stress, mechanical-thermal stress causes a Yasuku chip crack.

In addition, when the peak level is underestimated, terminal electrode fixed strength is insufficient. This causes chip dropouts and may affect circuit reliability.

Representative example of the panning of peak levels is shown in the following.

Recommended silver dose



Case and suggested protocol want to avoid

Example	Cases to avoid	Improvement example (land division)
Lead wire and land of part discrete doubles up	Chip Solder PCB	Solder resist Leads
Arrangements in the vicinity	Chassis Solder (ground solder)	Solder resist L2 L2>L1
Arrangements of chip component's companion	Excess solder Land Missing solder	Solder resist

Please be sure to request delivery specifications that provide further details on the features and specifications of the products for proper and safe use. Please note that the contents may change without any prior notice due to reasons such as upgrading.



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Attention in the board design

location away places the

perforation and slit.

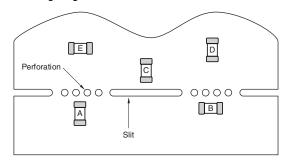
Arrangements of components

(1) I was based on camber of substrate and suggested protocol of NTC thermistor arrangement, as stress does not join to the utmost is shown in following.

Substrate for flexural stress Substrate for flexural stress Adverse events Good example Perforation or slit Perforation or slit Direction of surface solder Solder the mountain fold as a Solder the mountain fold as a Perforation or slit Perforation or slit Chip arrangements (direction) Mounted vertically to the Mounted horizontally to the perforation and slit. perforation and slit. Distance from perforation and 💉 slit portion (L1<L2) Close location is It is an advantage so distant

disadvantageous of perforation and slit.

(2) In payment near by board, depending on mount position of NTC PTC, as mechanical stress varies, please refer to the following diagram.



The order of A > B = C > D > E eases the stress.

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Attention on the mounting

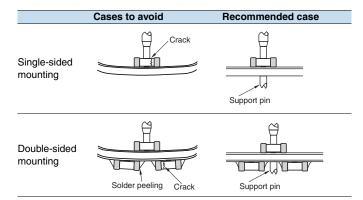
APPLICATION TO BOARD

Mounting head pressure

Under suction nozzle if dead point too, during implementation, excessive force joins of NTC thermistor low, as cause causes of crack, please use with reference to something about following.

- Being set to top surface of substrate so that under suction nozzle as for dead center, substrate does not bend back, and adjust, please.
- 2) Nozzle pressure at implementation is 1N 3N in static load, please.
- 3) Substrate fixes up back surface of substrate with support pin in impact of suction nozzle to wely deflection to the utmost, and substrate hold deflection, please.

A representative example is shown in the following.



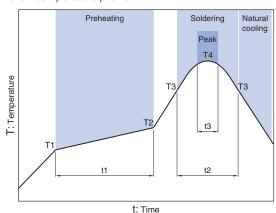
Mechanical shock that, if positioning your nail to wear, ragged edge of positionings, participates in NTC thermistor are locally, and NTC thermistor, as there is possibility of crack generated, cut the closed positioning, and maintenance and inspection, and, exchange of manage dimensions and position nail periodically, please.

SOLDERING

Significant impact is possible on the performance of NTC thermistor, flux checks something about follow, please use.

- (1) Flux uses one with 0.1wt % (Cl conversion) or less halide substance contains amounts, please. In addition, do not do this with strongly acidic objects.
- (2) Flux during is soldered (2) NTC substrate thermistor is applied the smalleset amount necessary, please.
- (3) If Used soluble flux, perform thorough wash particularly, please.

Reflow temperature profile



	Specification				
Item	for eutectic mixture solder	For lead-free solder			
Preheating temperature	160 to 180°C	150 to 180°C			
Solder melting temperature	200°C	230°C			
Maximum temperature	240°C max.	260°C max.			
Preheating time	100s max.	120s max.			
Time to reach higher than the solder melting temperature	30s max.	40s max.			
number of possible reflow cycles	2 max.	2 max.			

SOLDERING IRON

(1) The tip temperature and also by (1) types of soldering irons, the size of the substrate, and the geometry of the land pattern. Being earlier, but when as there is possibility that crack occurs in the heat anderson impaction, point soldering iron temperature is high, please do solder work within the following conditions.

Temperature of iron tips (°C)	Wattage (W)	Pallet point shape (mm)	Soldering time (Second)	Frequency
350max.	20max.	ø3.0max.	5 max.	Within each terminal once (Within total of twice)

(2) Direct iron tip is in contact with the (2) NTC thermistor body, and the strain owing to thermal shock in particular grows even if a crack is generated. Therefore, please do not touch it directly to the terminal electrodes.

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Attention after mounting

CLEANING

- (1) If cleaning liquid is inappropriate, residues and other foreign body of fluxes builds up on NTC PTC surface, and can degrade the performance of NTC thermistor (particularly the insulation resistance).
- (2) Wash conditions may compromise performance of NTC thermistor if they are improper (wash due, wash excess).

2-1) For wash due

- (a)By substance of a system in flux residue halide, metal including terminal electrodes may experience corrosion.
- (b)Substance of a system in flux residue halide builds up on NTC PTC surface, and reduces the insulation resistance.
- (c) Soluble flux makes comparisons of colophony series flux, and there is event with trends of significant (1) and(2).

2-2) For excess wash

- (1) Owing to lavage, NTC PTC surface deteriorates, and reduces performance of NTC thermistor.
- (2) In ultrasonography, when output is passed, substrate resonates size, and crack occurs in body and sprang of NTC thermistor in vibration of substrate. Since this may reduce the strength of the terminal electrode, please note the following conditions.

Output Ultrasound output

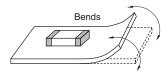
Frequency Ultrasonic frequency

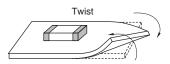
Cleaning time Ultrasound cleaning time

2-3) Concentration including halogen that when cleaning liquid to pollution, when you released is higher, and may cause similar of results into wash due.

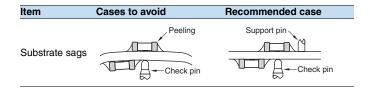
SUBSTRATE HANDLING AFTER COMPONENT MOUNTING

(1) When substrate is divided, a flexible so that show in following diagram to substrate, and is given by stress including twist, as there is possibility that crack occurs of NTC thermistor, please check that stress is within acceptable limits.



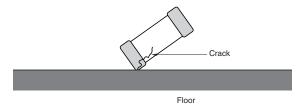


(2) During each substrate operational check, push pressure with contact failure of check pin of boards checkers of check pin may be toned up to be prevented. As substrate is bent under loading, NTC thermistor is broken owing to stress. There is also the possibility that solder on the terminal electrode will peel off. Follow the diagram for reference, and check that the substrate bends, please.

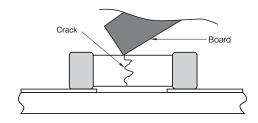


SINGLE-PART COMPONENT HANDLING

(1) To drop impact, as there is possibility that breakage and crack is entered, do not NTC thermistor that(1) NTC thermistor falls.



(2) At stacking storage after implementation and treatment of substrate, corner of boards is regarded as NTC thermistor. Please be careful, as there is the possibility that breakage and cracks will occur on impact.



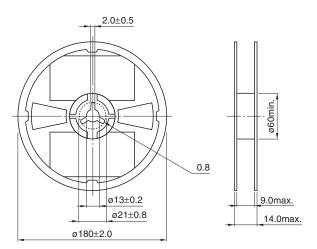


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Packaging style

■ REEL DIMENSIONS

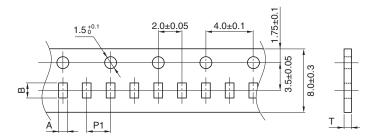


Dimensions in mm

■ PACKAGE QUANTITY, PRODUCT WEIGHT

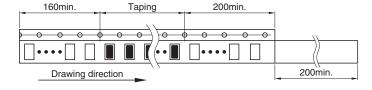
Туре	Package quantity (pieces/reel)	Individual weight (mg)	
NTCG06	15,000	0.3	
NTCG10	10,000	1.3	
NTCG16	4,000	5.0	
NTCG20	2,000	7.2	

TAPE DIMENSIONS



Dimensions in mm

Type	Α	В	P1	Т
0603	0.38±0.05	0.68±0.05	2±0.05	0.45max.
1005	0.65+0.05/-0.1	1.15+0.05/-0.1	2±0.05	0.65max.
1608	1.1±0.2	1.9±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max.
2012	1.6±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0±0.1	1.1max.



Dimensions in mm

Temperature Protection Devices



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Description and definition of terms

INITIAL RESISTANCE

Thermistor resistance is a function of absolute temperature as indicated by the following relationship:

$$R=R_0 \bullet expB\left(\frac{1}{T}-\frac{1}{T_0}\right)....(1)$$

Here R_0 , $R(k\Omega)$ are the respective resistance values when the surrounding temperature is T_0 , T(K). B is the thermistor constant(B constant below).

B CONSTANT

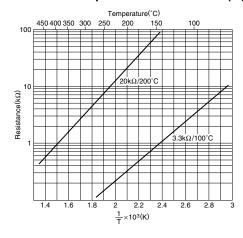
The B constant is found from the following equation:

$$B = \frac{2.3026(logR - logR_0)}{\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}}$$
 (2)

This B characteristic is indicated by the slope of the linear plot of log R-1/T inverse absolute temperature.

The B constant value is generally in the vicinity of 2500K to 5000K. B constant values of 3000K to 4000K are frequently used for measurements.

Resistance-temperature characteristics (Fig.1)



■ TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

The relationship between temperature coefficient α and B becomes:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dT} = -\frac{B}{T^2} \times 100(\%)^{\circ}C)$$
 (3)

The negative sign of the temperature coefficient indicates that the temperature coefficient decreases as both thermistor resistance and temperature rise. If B is taken as 3400K, the temperature coefficient found at 20°C (293.15K) becomes –4%/°C.

Temperature Protection Devices



■ HEAT DISSIPATION COEFFICIENT

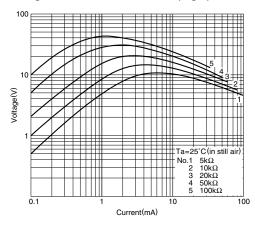
Temperature rises due to thermal energy formed as electrical current flows through the thermistor. The thermistor temperature T_0 is then related to the surrounding temperature T_0 and the electrical input W:

This k value is the heat dissipation coefficient, which represents the additional electrical power (mW/°C) needed to raise the thermistor temperature by 1°C. This heat dissipation coefficient varies with changes in the measurement and environmental conditions. When a thermistor is used for temperature measurement, it is naturally important to lower the applied electrical current as much as possible in order to reduce measurement error resulting from self heating.

■ VOLTAGE - CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC

The voltage - current characteristic indicates the drop in voltage as electrical current through the thermistor is gradually increased.

Voltage-current characteristics (Fig.2)



HEATING TIME CONSTANT

The time period required to heat up a thermistor from a certain temperature T_0 over a target temperature rise is called the heating time constant. Various types of heating time constants are indicated by the symbols shown in Table 1 as determined by the percent change from T_0 toward the target temperature. The standard change is typically taken to be 63.2%.

Thermal time constants (Fig.3)

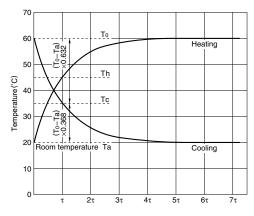


Table 1 Heating time constant and temperature change ratio

Code	Rate of change (%) for To -Ta
τ	63.2
2τ	86.5
3τ	95.0
4τ	98.2
5τ	99.4
6τ	99.8
7τ	99.9

■ PERMISSIBLE OPERATING CURRENT

This is the maximum load current limit below 1°C temperature rise due to thermistor self-heating. It's possible to express it in the following system.

Maximum allowed current [mA] = $\sqrt{}$ (Heat dissipation constant[mW/°C] \div Resistance[k Ω]