Wr 1 Surge resistors for PCB Mounting

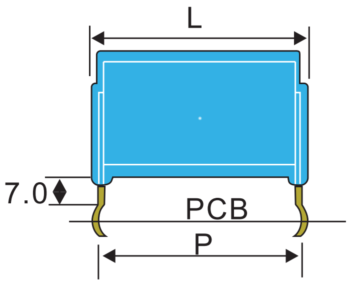
Features

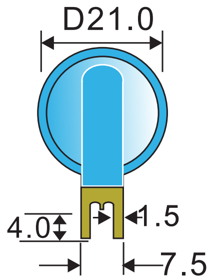
Ⅰ High Surge Energy Rating
Ⅱ 100%Cearmic Structure.
Ⅲ Desighed for PCB Withstand.
Ⅳ High Voltage Withstand.
Ⅴ Essentially Non-Inductive
Ⅵ Wide Resistivity Range
Ⅶ Coating Approved to U194 V-0.

Reference Standards

JISC 5201-1

Dimensions





For Wr1 Surge Resistors with Surge Energy Rating 660J - 1.8 kJ

RESISTOR TYPE	DIM. CODE	OVERALL DIMENSIONS			VOL. V	MAX. J @25°C	MAX. W @25°C	T.T.C. (t)	WT.	A/L	RESISTANCE RANGE	
		D Max	L Max	P±1 Pitch							MIN	MAX
UNITS		(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(cm3)	(J)	(W)	(s)	(g)	(cm)	(Ohms)	(Ohms)
Wr1 0800	1911	21	15	12	3.1	800	3.00	260	9.0	2.6	3R9	2K7
Wr1 1000	1914	21	18	15	4.0	1000	3.50	285	10.5	2.0	5R6	3K3
Wr1 1200	1917	21	21	18	4.8	1200	3.80	320	13.0	1.7	5R6	3K6
Wr1 1500	1920	21	24	21	5.7	1500	4.20	335	15.0	1.4	6R8	4K7
Wr1 1800	1925	21	29	26	7.1	1800	5.00	355	18.0	1.1	7R2	5K6

NOTES
Vol (v) = Volume of Active Material (cm3)
T. T. C. = Thermal Time Constant (t) (Seconds)

Ordering Information

Example:

Wr	3.0	1425	K	4K7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Series Name	Power Rating	Joules	Tolerance	Resistace Value

1.Type:Wr SERIES
2.Power:0800=3.0W,1000=3.5W,1200=3.80W,1500=4.20W,1800=5.0W
3.Joules:0800=800,1000=1000,1200=1200,1500=1500,1800=1800
4.Tolerance:K±10, M±20
5.Resistace Value:MIN:3R9 MAX:5K6

Applications And Ratings

The Maximum Working Voltage levels can be derived from the appropriate formulae illustrated in the tables below. Examples are shown at the foot of this page.
Waveforms are defined in the usual manner: 1.2 / 50 µs indicates a rise time to peak value in 1.2 µs and an exponential decay to half amplitude in a total time of 50 µs.

Wr 0800

IMPULSE / WAVESHAPE	MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE (kV)
(50 Hz rms)	$1.0 \times (2.6R / t)^{0.3}$
(1.2 / 50 µs)	$0.79R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 23 / R)}$
(10 / 1000 µs)	$0.0393R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 462 / R)}$
(500 / 5000 µs)	$0.0079R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 2308 / R)}$

Wr 1000

IMPULSE / WAVESHAPE	MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE (kV)
(50 Hz rms)	$1.3 \times (2.0R / t)^{0.3}$
(1.2 / 50 µs)	$0.79R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 29 / R)}$
(10 / 1000 µs)	$0.0393R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 588 / R)}$
(500 / 5000 µs)	$0.0079R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 2938 / R)}$

Wr 1200

IMPULSE / WAVESHAPE	MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE (kV)
(50 Hz rms)	$1.6 \times (1.7R / t)^{0.3}$
(1.2 / 50 µs)	$0.79R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 36 / R)}$
(10 / 1000 µs)	$0.0393R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 714 / R)}$
(500 / 5000 µs)	$0.0079R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 3568 / R}$

Wr 1500

IMPULSE / WAVESHAPE	MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE (kV)
(50 Hz rms)	$1.9 \times (1.4R / t)^{0.3}$
(1.2 / 50 µs)	$0.79R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 42 / R)}$
(10 / 1000 µs)	$0.0393R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 839 / R)}$
(500 / 5000 µs)	$0.0079R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 4197 / R)}$

Wr 1800

IMPULSE / WAVESHAPE	MAX. WORKING VOLTAGE (kV)
(50 Hz rms)	$2.4 \times (1.1R / t)^{0.3}$
(1.2 / 50 µs)	$0.79R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 52 / R)}$
(10 / 1000 µs)	$0.0393R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 1049 / R)}$
(500 / 5000 µs)	$0.0079R \times (-1 + \sqrt{(1 + 5246 / R)}$

Worked example (50 Hz rms) :
Consider an Wr 1 1200 Resistor with a Resistance Value of 100R0.
What is the maximum 50 Hz rms Working Voltage (kV) sustainable for an insertion time of 100 ms?
V working = 1.6 x (1.7R / t) 0.3 = 1.88 kV
(Note: R = Resistance Value in Ohms and t = 50 Hz Insertion time in ms)

Worked example (10 / 1000 µs) :
Consider an Wr 1 1200 Resistor with a Resistance Value of 100R0.
What is the maximum Working Voltage (kV) for a 10 / 1000 µs waveform?
V working = 0.0393R x (-1 + √(1 + 714 / R)) = 7.28 kV

THERMAL PARAMETERS

Heat generated by Wr1 Series Resistors is dissipated mainly by radiation and convection from the exposed surface areas. Within restricted domains, mathematical models may be employed to permit heat transfer estimations.

Symbols	ΔT= Temperature Rise (° C) Wa= Watts / Unit Exposed Surface Area (W.cm $^{-2}$) v= Volume / Disc (cm 3) cm= Specific Heat Capacity of Active Material = 2J. cm $^{-3}$. ° C $^{-1}$ Do= Disc Outside Diameter (cm) t= Resistor Thermal Time Constant (s)
Radiation and Convection	Wa = 0.00026 (ΔT) 1.4 (ΔT = 50 ° C to 175 ° C, Do = 10 mm to 151 mm, Ambient 25 ° C)
Thermal Conductivity	0.04 W / cm2. ° C / cm
Maximum Insertion Energy Ratings	For a Resistor initially at 25 ° C : 350 Joules / cm3 (Infrequently) For a Resistor initially at 25 ° C : 250 Joules / cm3 (Continuously)
Recommended Operating Temperatures	200 ° C (Infrequent Operation) 150 ° C (Continuous Operation)
Temperature Rise from Energy Injection	ΔT (° C) = Joules (per Resistor) / (v x cm) (Free Air)
Thermal Time Constant	t (s) = Max Joules @ 25 ° C / Max Watts @ 25 ° C
Full Cooling	⩾ 4 t
De-rating for other ambient Temperatures (Ta ° C)	Multiply Max Joules @ 25 ° C & Max Watts @ 25 ° C by the ratio (150 - Ta) / 125
Repetitive Thermal Impulsing	Assuming that the Heat Transfer Coefficient α (W / cm 2 . ° C / cm) is constant over the operating temperature range, then the Peak temperature Rise (ΔTp) associated with repetitive impulsing can be estimated by way of reference to a classical geometric progression: If ΔTp (° C) = ΔT x (1 - (e - (t / t))n) / (1 - e - (t / t)) .... 1 Where ΔT is the Temperature Rise associated with each electrical impulse (° C) t is the Resistor Thermal Time Constant (s) t is the Repetition Rate (s) n is the number of impulses If the number of impulses (n) →∞(i.e.continuous duty),then equation 1 can be simplified thus: ΔTp (° C) = ΔT / (1 - e - (t / t)) 2

ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

Resistance Values	E6 and E12 values are available as standard.
Resistance Tolerance	± 20% and ± 10% available as standard.
Resistivity Range - ϱ	10 Ohm cm to 5000 Ohm cm ϱ = R x A/L, where R = Resistance Value
Temperature Coefficient - TCR	-0.05% to -0.15% per ℃ Temperature Rise depending on Resistivity Value. TCR = 0.16 x e -(log ϱ / 1.4) - 0.135 (% / ℃ Temperature Rise)
Voltage Coefficient - VCR	-0.5% to -7.5% / kV / cm VCR = -0.62 x ϱ 0.22 (% / kV / cm) For p domain 10 to 5000 Ohm cm
Inductance	This is negligible (nH)and the Resistors may be described as non-inductive. In practice the inductance of connecting leads will be greater than that of the Resistors.

MECHANICAL PARAMETERS

Explanation of Dimension Code	Each Resistor Type is assigned a 4 digit code, the first 2 digits give the nominal Active Diameter (D) in mm and the last 2 digits give the nominal Active Length (L) of the Resistor in mm. From this information the Volume of Active Material (v) may be determined.
Construction	The Gold Plated Brass terminations are attached to the Copper metallised contact on the Resistor body opposing flat surfaces, with high melting point solder. This permits reliable short time operation at temperatures up to 200 ° C
Coating	The UL94 V-0 approved epoxy resin coating is applied by fluidised bed technique. The coating finish is hard, smooth and has good appearance to harmonise with other electronic components. If this range of Resistors experience surface temperatures regularly in excess of 150 ℃, the coating will tend to degrade slightly, becoming darker. Though unsightly, performance is not compromised. Whilst the coating can reduce the rate of moisture ingress, it is not impervious to liquids.
Terminations / Soldering	The Gold Plated Brass termination pins are1.5mm wide by 0.4mm thick with the spring pin format designed to ensure stability during PCB assembly. recommend , as a minimum, PCB mounting holes of 2.0mm Diameter. Soldering is permissible with mildly activated fluxed solders with liquidous properties less than 230 ° C.
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	In the range +4 x 10^{-6} to +10 x 10^{-6} per ° C depending on material Resistivity.