

TO-220 Power Resistor

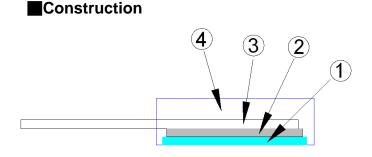


Features

- -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

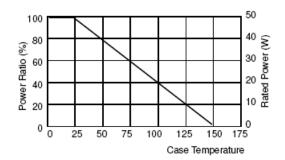
- -Switching Power Supplies
- -Non-inductive Design for High Frequency
- -Pulsing Applications
- -UPS
- -Voltage Regulation

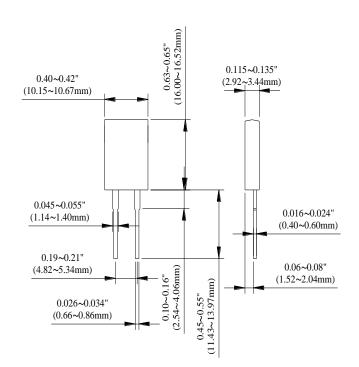


1	Alumina Substrate	3	Lead
0	Resistor Layer	4	Molding

Dimensions	Unit : mm	
Туре	Weight (g) (1000pcs)	
TR50	1290	

Derating Curve

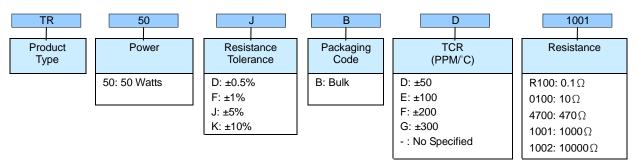




TO-220 Power Resistor



Part Numbering



Electrical Characteristics Specifications

Item		TCR (PPM/°C)			
Туре	±0.5%	±1%	±5%	±10%	
	-	-	0.1Ω -1Ω		No Specified
	-	>1Ω -3Ω			±300
TR50	-	>3Ω -10Ω			±100 ±200
	>10Ω –10ΚΩ				±50 ±100 ±200

Operating Voltage: 350V Max.

Dielectric Strength: 1800VAC

Insulation Resistance: 10GΩ min.

■ 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	∆R±0.3%	2 times rated power with applied voltage not to exceed 1.5 times maximum continuous operating voltage for 5 seconds	
Load Life	∆R±1.0%	2,000 hours at rated power	
Damp Heat with Load	∆R±0.5%	$40{\pm}2^{\circ}C,~90{\sim}95\%$ R.H., RCWV for 1000 hrs with 1.5 hrs "C and 0.5 hrs "OFF"	
Solderability	90% min. coverage	245±5°C for 3 seconds	
Thermal Shock	∆R±0.3%	-65°C ~150°C, 100 cycles	
Terminal Strength	∆R±0.2%	(Pull Test) 2.4N	
Vibration, High Frequency	∆R±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)= $\sqrt{(P^*R)}$ or Max. Operating voltage whichever is lower