

Sensors

for Home Appliances

## Welcome to the World of Electronic Components and Modules



EPCOS is a leading manufacturer of electronic components, modules and systems. Our broad portfolio includes capacitors, inductors and ferrites, EMC filters, sensors and sensor systems, nonlinear resistors, and arresters, as well as SAW and BAW components and RF modules. As an innovative technology-driven company, EPCOS focuses technologically demanding growth markets in the areas of information and communications technology, automotive, industrial, and consumer electronics. We offer our customers both standard components as well as application-specific solutions.

EPCOS has design, manufacturing and marketing facilities in Europe, Asia and the Americas. We are continuously strengthening our global research and development network by expanding R&D activities at our production locations, primarily in Eastern Europe, China and India. With our global presence we are able to provide our customers with local development and manufacturing know-how and support in the early phases of their projects.

EPCOS is continually improving its processes and thus the quality of its products and services. The Group is ISO/TS 16949 certified and remains committed to constantly reviewing and systematically improving its quality management system.

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### Sensors for Home Appliances



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### Important Notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

- 1. Some parts of this publication contain statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
- 2. We also point out that in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state the art, even if they are operated as specified. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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- 4. In order to satisfy certain technical requirements, some of the products described in this publication may contain substances subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions (e.g. because they are classed as hazardous). Useful information on this will be found in our Material Data Sheets on the Internet (www.epcos.com/material). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
- 5. We constantly strive to improve our products. Consequently, the products described in this publication may change from time to time. The same is true of the corresponding product specifications. Please check therefore to what extent product descriptions and specifications contained in this publication are still applicable before or when you place an order.

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### Preview





Temperature sensing and control are among the most important and well-established functions in home appliances, which represent one of the largest markets for electronic products. Home appliances include both large household appliances such as washing machines, driers, dishwashers, refrigerators, freezers, stoves and ovens, and small household appliances such as coffee makers, induction hobs, irons or ice makers. Moreover, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) appliances account for a further substantial segment of this market.

In recent years EPCOS has introduced a great variety of new sensors and sensor systems to the home appliance market and continuously develops innovative products to meet customers' requirements.

Sensors from EPCOS stand out for excellent measuring accuracy and long-term stability. Advanced technologies allow cost-efficient and large-scale production of reliable sensors. Thus, EPCOS is able to offer sensors over-molded with plastic or encapsulated in specific materials for reliable use in adverse environments for a large range of temperatures. They can be delivered in numerous shapes and with a wide variety of cable and connector geometries. If standard types do not match the purpose —

EPCOS can also supply application-specific sensors with customized parameters.

All EPCOS design centers and plants for sensor products – in Berlin/Germany, Deutschlandsberg/Austria, Zhuhai/China and Batam/Indonesia – are certified to ISO 9001:2000, ISO/TS 16949:2002 and ISO 14001:2004.

With its comprehensive sensor portfolio EPCOS helps appliances manufacturers make their products safer, more convenient to use and more energy-efficient.

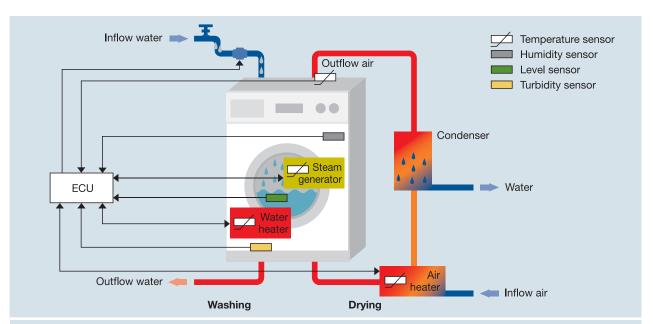
This product profile can only present a selection of EPCOS' continuously growing portfolio of sensor products, which not only measure temperature, but are also able to sense turbidity or pressure, and in the future humidity as well. Through the acquisition of Aktiv Sensor GmbH, EPCOS is able to offer an extensive range of pressure sensors that are suitable for home appliances. For example, pressure sensors can be used in modern heating appliances such as heat pumps to improve their operating efficiency.

Turn the creativity and competence of EPCOS into your success.

## Overview of Sensors

Туре	Househole	d appliances	,			HVAC		
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	Washing and drying	Dishwashing	Cooling and freezing	Cooking	Small appliances	Heating	Air-conditioning	Page
				ı				
K276	•	•						8
Z276	•	•						8
Z278	•	•						8
Z509	•							8
K504	•	•			•			13
K514	•			•	•			7
K524	•			•				7
K554				•				12
Z606		•						9
Z407	•	•						9
M1005			•					11
M2010			•					11
M2020			•					10
M2030			•					10
M2035			•					10
M3020			•					10
M3035			•					10
M703					•			13
M1703				•				12
					•			12
K560	•			•	•			
K1560	•			•	•			12
K45					•			13
T120						•		14
F120						•		14
Z81						•		15
K301						•		15
M500			•				•	16
M510			•				•	16
M800							•	16
K500						•	•	16
K501						•	•	16
K502						•	•	16
K505						•	•	16
K510						•	•	16
Pressure sensors	•					•		15

# Sensors for Household Appliances: Washing and Drying



#### **Washing and Drying:**

The temperature sensor in washing machines allows precise control of water temperature (K276, Z276, Z278). A pressure sensor can be used to measure the level of water in the drum and the soiling of water can be determined by a turbidity sensor (Z407).

In clothes dryers temperature sensors determine the temperature of hot air flowing into the drum (Z509, K514, K524) and that of the vented air (K276, Z276). To optimize anti-wrinkling treatment of laundry a temperature sensor can be integrated in the steam generator (K504, K514, K1560, K560). While embedded in the drum a humidity sensor detects the dampness of laundry to indicate how long it needs to dry.

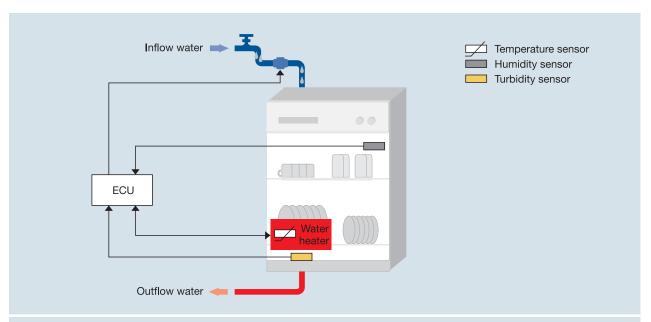
Туре	Features	τ <sub>a, air</sub> s	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
K514	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into a stainless steel case with connector outlet</li> <li>Temperature range: -10 to +200 °C</li> <li>Wire heat-resistant up to 200 °C (PTFE insulated wire in fiberglass sleeve)</li> <li>Fast and simple flange installation</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	approx. 25	>1250	Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L1, L2, L3)
K524	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor immersed in a stainless steel case with connector outlet</li> <li>Temperature range: -10 to +300 °C</li> <li>Wire heat-resistant up to 200 °C (PTFE insulated wire in fiberglass sleeve)</li> <li>Fast and simple flange installation</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	approx.	>1250	Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L1, L2, L3)

# Sensors for Household Appliances: Washing and Drying

K210/ Z2	76 / <b>Z2</b> 78			
Туре	Features	τ <sub>a, water</sub>	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
K276	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into a stainless steel case with RAST connector (RAST 2.5, optional with bar for snap-fit or RAST 5)</li> <li>Suitable for corrosive environments (suds, water)</li> <li>K276 is market standard for water temperature measurement in washing machines</li> <li>Temperature range -10 to +100 °C</li> <li>Certified to EN 60539-1</li> <li>Designed to DIN EN 60730-1/VDE, protection class 2 (K276, Z276)</li> <li>UL approved (file E69802)</li> <li>Long-term stability</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	20	3750	11.7 5 012.4 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 01
Z276		10	3750	14.9
П				RAST 5.0 plug terminal 4.8 x 0.8
RMI				012.4 max. 09.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8
Z278		4	500	9.2 RAST 2.5 plug terminal
				912.4 99.8 90.8 10.0
<b>Z</b> 509				
Туре	Features	τ <sub>a, air</sub> s	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
Z509	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor molded in plastic case with contacts</li> <li>Temperature range 0 to +145 °C (plastic material PA6.6-GF30), peak temperatures up to 175 °C/1000 h</li> <li>Popular plastic flange system for simple installation</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	approx. 65	>1500	21 9 22 9 36 TNT0438-D

Also suitable: K560/K1560, page 12; K504, page 13; Z407, page 9.

# Sensors for Household Appliances: Dishwashing



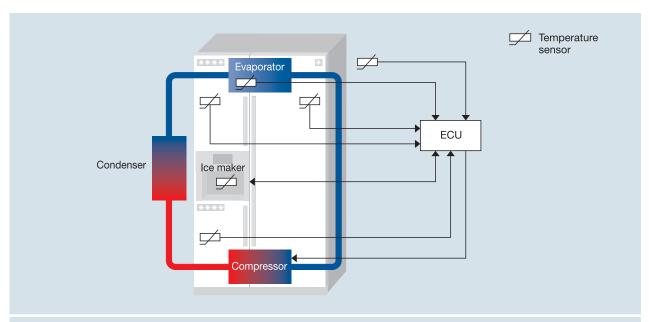
#### **Dishwashing:**

The temperature sensor is used to detect water temperature (K276, Z276, Z278, Z606, K504). The soiling of water is determined by a turbidity sensor (Z407) and a humidity sensor can be used to measure the dampness inside the dish washer to optimize the length of the drying process.

Туре	Features	Temp. range	V <sub>ins</sub> @1s VAC	Dimensions mm
2407	<ul> <li>Sensor in molded plastic case with RAST 2.5 connector</li> <li>Two functions integrated in one sensor</li> <li>NTC thermistor to measure water temperature         <ul> <li>High accuracy (ΔT<sub>R</sub> ≤ ±0.2 °C)</li> <li>Variety of R/T characteristics and tolerances</li> </ul> </li> <li>Optical system to sense turbidity         <ul> <li>GaAs infrared emitting diode that matches silicon phototransistor</li> <li>Long-term stability</li> <li>FAU 0 to 4000</li> </ul> </li> <li>Fast and simple installation with RAST 2.5 connector</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (e.g. signal preprocessing, connectors)</li> </ul>	0 +90 °C	-	6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8
Z606	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into molded plastic case with RAST 2.5 connector</li> <li>Plastic case resistant to ingress of moisture/water</li> <li>Designed to DIN EN 60730-1/VDE, protection class 2</li> <li>Bayonet fixing and RAST 2.5 connector for fast and simple installation</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	0 +85 °C	>3750	015.5 08.5 08.5 08.5 08.5 08.5 08.5 08.5

Also suitable: K276, Z276 and Z278, page 8; K504, page 13.

## Sensors for Household Appliances: Cooling and Freezing



#### **Cooling and Freezing:**

Temperature sensors in refrigerators and freezers measure temperature of cooling compartment, guard against icing in the evaporator, and support ice cube preparation (M2000 and M3000 series, M1005), as well as detecting ambient temperature (M500).

M2020 / M	2030 / M2035 / M3020 / M3035		
Туре	Features	Temp. range	Dimensions mm
M2020	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor in molded plastic case with cable outlet</li> <li>Proven design for many years in refrigerator and freezer applications</li> <li>Highly resistant to water / moisture: ΔR<sub>25</sub>/R<sub>25</sub> &lt; 2% for rapid temperature cycle test in water -20 to +30 °C / 50.000 cycles ΔR<sub>25</sub>/R<sub>25</sub> &lt; 2% for storage test in water +30 °C / 4.000 h ΔR<sub>26</sub>/R<sub>25</sub> &lt; 2% for storage test in damp heat, steady state 40 °C / 93 % r.h. / 56 days</li> <li>Designed to DIN EN 60730-1/VDE, protection class 2</li> <li>UL approved (file E69802)</li> <li>Cable text and/or color marking for installation and identification purposes</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors, marking)</li> <li>Additionally for M2020/ M2030/ M2035</li> <li>PVC-insulated connecting cable</li> <li>Additionally for M3020/ M3035</li> <li>PVC-free connecting cable</li> <li>Improved performance at temperatures up to 80 °C: ΔR<sub>25</sub>/R<sub>25</sub> &lt; 2% for storage test in damp heat, steady state 85 °C / 85% r.h. / 56 days ΔR<sub>25</sub>/R<sub>25</sub> &lt; 2% for storage test in water +80 °C / 2000 h</li> </ul>	-40 +80 °C	Customer-specific cable length (L1)  TNT0523-6-E

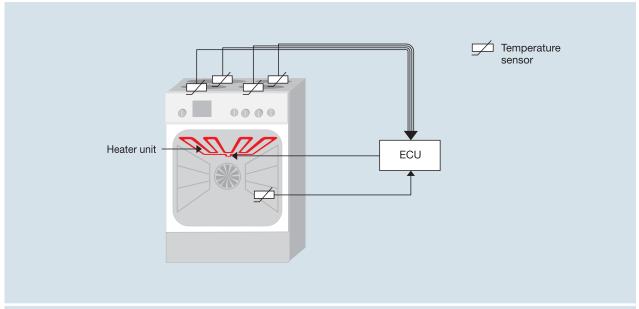
Also suitable: M500 and M510, page 16.

## Sensors for Household Appliances: Cooling and Freezing

Туре	Features	Temp. range	Dimensions mm
M2010	Highly resistant to water / moisture     UL approved (file E69802)     Single insulated twin wires     Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)	-30 +80 °C	Customer-specific cable lengths (L1, L2)  Twin wire AWG 24 PVC insulation
M1005		-30 +80 °C	Customer-specific cable lengths (L1, L2)  Type and date code Twin wire AWG 24 PVC insulation  TNT0532-5-E

General te	General technical data and dimensions						
Туре	T <sub>a, water</sub>	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Sensor head dimensions Ø d mm	I mm			
M2020	approx. 35	3750	8	30			
M2030	арргох. 35	3750	9	49			
M2035	1	3750	9	30			
	approx. 40						
M3020	approx. 35	3750	8	30			
M3035	approx. 40	3750	9	30			
M2010	approx. 25	1250	7	25			
M1005	approx. 15	1250	5.4	25			

# Sensors for Household Appliances: Cooking



#### Cooking:

Temperature sensors are integrated into microwaves, stoves and ovens to detect chamber temperature (K514, K524, K554, M1703) as well as into the magnetrons of microwaves and on heat sinks (M1703). In addition, temperature sensors safeguard against overheating in induction hobs (K560, K1560).

Туре	Features	Temp. range	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
K554	<ul> <li>Pt-1000 welded to high-temperature cable and fixed into stainless steel</li> <li>Operation in hot, damp and fatty air</li> <li>Wire heat-resistant up to +200 °C</li> <li>Fast and simple flange installation</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, connectors)</li> </ul>	0 +550 °C (on sensor tip)	>1500	Squeezed Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L1, L2) 7 max.
M1703	NTC thermistor encapsulated in brass metal tag case Good thermal coupling through brass metal tag Wire heat-resistant up to +200 °C (PTFE insulated wire in fiberglass sleeve) Fast and simple screw-on installation Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)	-10 +280 °C	>1250	Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L1, L2, L3)  TNT0515-F-E
K560 K1560	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into a aluminium or ceramic case with cable outlet</li> <li>Short-term peak temperature up to +280 °C</li> <li>Fast thermal response in air stream τ<sub>a,air</sub>: K560 approx. 15 s K1560 approx. 20 s</li> <li>Virtually unaffected by electromagnetic energy</li> <li>Flange housing for good thermal coupling to hot surface</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	-10 +250 °C	K560: >1250 K1560: >3000	Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L1, L2)  TNT0524-C-E

Also suitable: K514 and K524, page 7.

## Sensors for Household Appliances: Small Appliances

#### K504 / M703 / K45

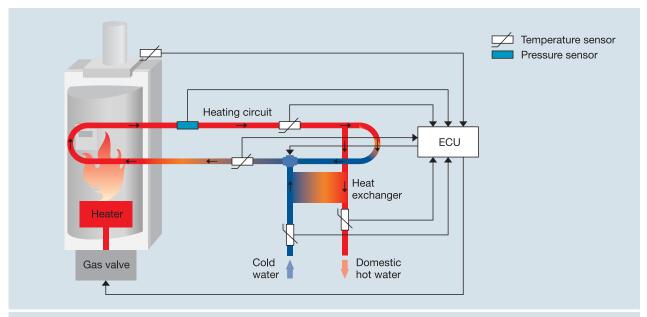
#### **Small Appliances:**

Temperature sensors are used to make products such as steam irons, coffee makers, kettles, toasters, rice cookers, bottle warmers, ice makers, waffle irons, portable cookers (K504, M703, K560, K1560) more energy-efficient, safer and more convenient to use.

Туре	Features	Temp.	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
K504	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into a medium-resistant stainless steel case</li> <li>Short thermal response time τ<sub>a,water</sub> 1 to 4 s (depending on probe assembly)</li> <li>Wire heatproof up to 200 °C (PTFE insulated wire)</li> <li>Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)</li> </ul>	-20 +150 °C	>1250	Customer-specific connectors and cable lengths (L0, L1, L2)
M703	NTC thermistor encapsulated in metal tag case Good thermal coupling through metal tag UL approved (file E69802) Wire heatproof up to 200 °C (PTFE insulated wire) Fast and simple screw-on installation Customizable sensor design (cable lengths, R/T characteristics, connectors)	-20 +125 °C	>1000	6.5 max. 0.5 8.5 AWG 30 Ni PTFE
K45	<ul> <li>NTC thermistor potted into a screw-in aluminum case</li> <li>Thermal response time in air stream approx. 75 s</li> <li>Good thermal coupling through screw-in case (M3 thread)</li> <li>Tinned copper leads</li> <li>Fast and simple screw-in installation (e.g. on chassis)</li> </ul>	-20 +125 °C	>2500	M3

Also suitable: K514, page 7; M1703, K560 and K1560, page 12.

# Sensors for Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC)



#### **Heating:**

Temperature sensors are integrated at various points in a heating system – in the forward and return flow of heating water or in the boiler, in the inflow and outflow of domestic hot water, in the exhaust to measure flue gas, in hot water tanks, in control units and thermostats to meter room temperature. In addition, pressure sensors can also serve to measure refrigerant pressure in heat pumps.

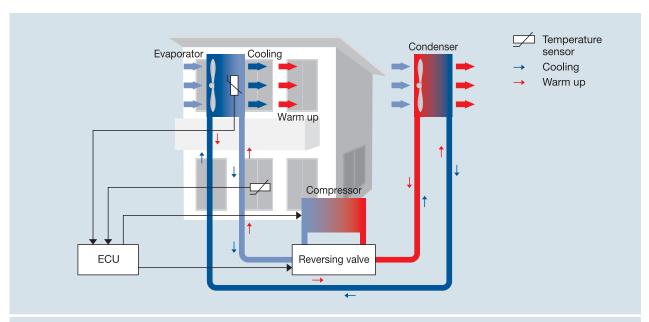
T120 / F120	0			
Туре	Features	Temp. range	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
Clip-on sensor T120	<ul> <li>Pipe mounted sensor to measure fluid temperature</li> <li>Short response time on pipe through glass-encapsulated NTC (τ<sub>a,surface</sub> &lt; 3 s)</li> <li>Fast and simple installation</li> <li>For pipes with diameter 13.5, 15, 18, 19 and 22 mm</li> <li>2.8 x 0.5 or 4.8 x 0.8 mm plug terminals</li> </ul>	+5 +110 °C	500	Side view  10  A 2.8 x 0.5 or A 4.8 x 0.8  Front view  19.2  6.5  0.8 or 0.5  For pipe diameter (PD): 0 13.5, 15, 18, 19 and 22 mm
Surface-mounted sensor F120	<ul> <li>Sensor to measure surface temperature (boilers, etc.)</li> <li>Short response time on surface through glass-encapsulated NTC (τ<sub>a,surface</sub> &lt; 3 s)</li> <li>Fast and simple screw installation</li> <li>2.8 x 0.5 or 4.8 x 0.8 mm plug terminals</li> </ul>	+5 +110 °C	500	Tab connector A 2.8 x 0.5 or A 4.8 x 0.8  19.2 0.8 or 0.5  TNT0S26-V-E

## Sensors for Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC)

Туре	Features	Temp. range	V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1 s VAC	Dimensions mm
Z81	<ul> <li>Temperature measurement in heating water and domestic hot water</li> <li>NTC in dezincification-resistant brass housing</li> <li>Short response time in water (τ<sub>a,water</sub> &lt; 5 s)</li> <li>Sealing with O-ring</li> <li>RAST 5 connector, other variants available</li> </ul>	5 +110°C	500	12.6 08.1 08.1 08.1 08.1 10.5
K301	<ul> <li>Temperature measurement in heating water</li> <li>NTC in brass housing</li> <li>Short response time in water (τ<sub>a,water</sub> approx. 5 s)</li> <li>Sealing with O-ring</li> <li>Simple screw installation (G1/8" thread)</li> <li>Tab connector and mini-module connector variants</li> </ul>	-30 +110 °C	2500	Thread G1/8" to ISO 228/1  Throspe-Ce
K301				O-ring  Thread G1/8" to ISO 228/1

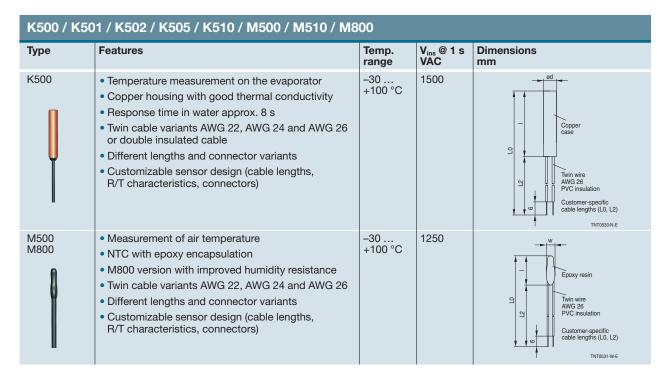
### **Pressure sensors** Features Туре AC Pressure transmitters • Piezoresistive silicon pressure transmitter in plastic • Operating temperature range: -30 to +85 °C housing • Compensated temperature range: 0 to +70 °C Absolute or relative pressure detection • Designed for PCB mounting, can be integrated • Pressure range 1 to 29 bar into complex devices • Output signal 0.5 to 4.5 V, calibrated and • Pressure connection flange M5 or tube fitting temperature-compensated · Custom versions with casing

## Sensors for Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC)



#### **Air-conditioning:**

Sensors measure temperature on the evaporator to prevent icing, on the air outlet or in the room.



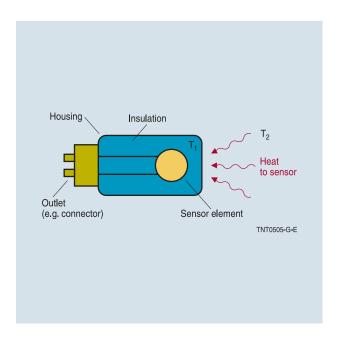
Head dimensions						
Туре	Head diameter (ød) mm	Head length (I) mm	Туре	Head diameter (w) mm	Head length (I)	
K500	6	30	M500	4 5	15	
K501	6	24	M510	5 6	17	
K502	5	24	M800	4 6	18	
K505	8	30				
K510	6.5	45				

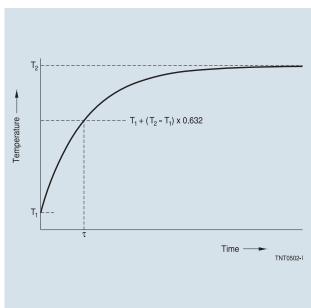
## Design and Development Process

Customer		EPCOS
Application / problem description Project volume Environmental conditions Mounting conditions Product characteristics (electrical, mechanical, geometrical) Performance and reliability requirements	<b>Draft</b> Specification	Component selection  Design FMEA  Proposal (preliminary drawing/data sheet, schedule, price indication)
Development order  Design check and pre-tests in system  Optimization  Engineering release	<b>Development</b> Sampling	Sample tools Sample production and -tests Optimization Supplier selection
Design check and release tests Series release	Pilot run	Drawing/data sheet Process FMEA Series tools Capability analysis Initial samples and sample test report Test planning
Series order Disposition	<b>Production</b> Series	Manufacturing instructions Test instructions SPC Outgoing inspection

FMEA = Failure Modes and Effects Analysis SPC = Statistical Process Control

## Thermal Response Time Measurement of NTC Thermistors





Thermal response time can be a crucial parameter when selecting a temperature sensor to match an application. Receiving raw data in the right time enable engineers to optimize energy efficiency and improve operating safety and convenience in various applications.

The thermal response time of a temperature sensor is mainly influenced by:

- its design (e.g. sensor element, material used to assemble the sensor element in the sensor case, connection technology, housing),
- its mounting configuration (e.g. immersed, surface-mounted).
- the environment it will be exposed to (e.g. air flow, inactive air, fluid).

EPCOS possesses extensive and sophisticated inhouse facilities to test the performance and reliability of temperature sensors. Test stations exist to carry out thermal response time measurement in air/water or air/air. The item is mounted in a defined position and tests are run under reproducible and user-defined conditions. In this way it is possible to compare the test results of different temperature sensors.

#### **Definition of thermal response time**

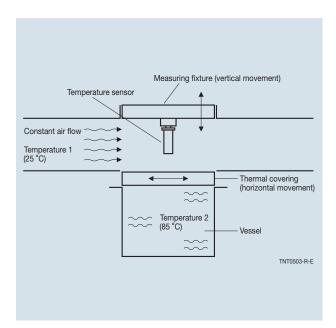
When a temperature sensor with a temperature  $T_1$  is immersed in a medium (air, fluid) with a temperature  $T_2$ , the change in temperature of the sensor as a function of time follows to a first approximation the following equation:

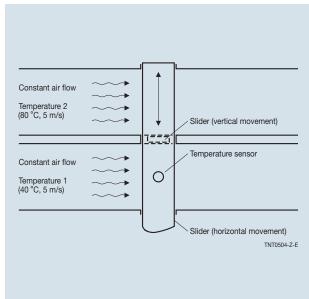
$$T(t) = T_2 + (T_1 - T_2) \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}}$$

where  $\tau$  is the thermal response time (thermal time constant). After the time  $\tau$  (also denoted  $t_{0.63}$ ) the temperature change of the sensor is 63.2% of the temperature difference  $T_1-T_2$ , which follows from:

$$T(\tau) = T_1 + (T_2 - T_1) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{e})$$

## Thermal Response Time Measurement of NTC Thermistors





#### Measurement of thermal response time in water

The thermal response time is determined by a modified two bath method according to EN 60539, outlined in the schematic above. The temperature sensor is held in an air channel having the temperature  $T_1$ . Below the air channel is a vessel filled with water having a temperature  $T_2$ . The thermal covering between air channel and vessel takes the form of a slider that can be moved horizontally.

Before measurement, the zero-power resistance of the NTC thermistor at  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  and a temperature between  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are determined in a temperature controlled bath. The resistance values and related temperature values are fed into the measurement software. Then the temperature sensor, mounted in a dedicated test fixture, is exposed to an air flow constantly controlled to temperature  $T_1$  until it has reached the surrounding temperature. Afterwards the slider is moved horizontally and simultaneously the fixture is quickly moved vertically to immerse the temperature sensor in the vessel. A digital multimeter records the resistance during the thermal transient of the temperature sensor. The software analyzes the data and calculates the thermal response time  $t_{0.63}$ .

By default  $T_1$  is set to 25 °C,  $T_2$  is set to 85 °C.

#### Measurement of thermal response time in air

The thermal response time is determined by a double air channel method whose temperatures can be set separately. Furthermore, the air speed in each channel can be adjusted and measured with a calibrated anemometer.

The schematic above shows the two air channels from the top side. The temperature sensor is mounted on a suitable test fixture and can be moved horizontally from one air channel to the other. A slider between the two air channels can be moved vertically and opens a gap between the two air channels during movement of the sensor.

First the resistance values of the NTC thermistor are determined at three different temperatures in a temperature controlled bath and the temperature and resistance values are fed into the measurement software to set the R/T characteristics of the thermistor. Then the temperature sensor is mounted on the fixture. When the test run starts, the temperature sensor is placed in one air channel with defined air speed and stabilized at temperature  $T_{\rm 1}.$  The sensor is then quickly moved to the other air channel with the same air speed at upper temperature  $T_{\rm 2}.$  During the thermal transient of the temperature sensor a digital multimeter records the resistance and elapsed time. The software calculates the thermal response time  $t_{\rm 0.63}.$ 

By default  $T_1$  is set to 40 °C,  $T_2$  is set to 80 °C, and air speed is adjusted to 5 m/s.

### Cautions and Warnings

#### General

See "Important notes" on page 4.

#### **Storage**

- Store thermistors in original packaging only. Do not open the package prior to storage.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: storage temperature –25 °C ... +45 °C, relative humidity 75% annual mean, maximum 95%, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Do not store thermistors where they are exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Otherwise, the packing material may be deformed or components may stick together, causing problems during mounting.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storage of thermistors in harmful environments like corrosive gases (SO<sub>x</sub>, Cl etc.)
- Use the components as soon as possible after opening the factory seals, i.e. the polyvinyl-sealed packages.
- Solder thermistors within the time specified after shipment from EPCOS. For leaded components this is 24 months.

#### Handling

- NTC thermistors must not be dropped. Chip-offs or any other damage must not be caused during handling of NTCs.
- Do not touch components with bare hands. Gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of thermistor surface during handling.

#### **Soldering**

- Use resin-type flux or non-activated flux.
- Insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
- Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended.
- Complete removal of flux is recommended.

#### **Mounting**

■ Ensure that no thermo-mechanical stress occurs due to production processes (curing or overmolding processes) when thermistors are sealed, potted or overmolded or during their subsequent operation. The maximum temperature of the thermistor must not be exceeded. Ensure that the materials used (sealing/potting compound and plastic material) are chemically neutral.

- Electrodes/contacts must not be scratched or damaged before/during/after the mounting process.
- Contacts and housing used for assembly with the thermistor must be clean before mounting.
- Ensure that adjacent materials are designed for operation at temperatures comparable to the surface temperature of the thermistor. Be sure that surrounding parts and materials can withstand the temperature.
- Avoid contamination of the thermistor surface during processing.
- The connections of sensors (e.g. cable end, wire end, plug terminal) may only be exposed to an environment with normal atmospheric conditions.
- Tensile forces on cables or leads must be avoided during mounting and operation.
- Bending or twisting of cables or leads directly on the thermistor body is not permissible.
- Avoid using chemical substances as mounting aids. It must be ensured that no water or other liquids enter the NTC thermistors (e.g. through plug terminals). In particular, water based substances (e.g. soap suds) must not be used as mounting aids for sensors.

#### Operation

- Use thermistors only within the specified operating temperature range.
- Use thermistors only within the specified power range.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the thermistors. Only use the thermistors under normal atmospheric conditions or within the specified conditions.
- Contact of NTC thermistors with any liquids and solvents should be prevented. It must be ensured that no water enters the NTC thermistors (e.g. through plug terminals). For measurement purposes (checking the specified resistance vs. temperature), the component must not be immersed in water but in suitable liquids (e.g. Galden).
- Avoid dewing and condensation unless thermistor is specified for these conditions.
- Bending or twisting of cables and/or wires is not permissible during operation of the sensor in the application.
- Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function to prevent secondary product damage caused by malfunction.

## Symbols and Terms

Symbol	Term
AWG	American Wire Gauge
Δ	Tolerance
ECU	Electronic Control Unit
FAU	Formazine attenuation units
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning
L0, L1, L2, L3	Customer-specific lengths
NTC thermistor	Thermally sensitive resistor with a negative temperature coefficient, i.e. it shows a decrease in resistance as temperature increases.
PTFE	Poly tetra fluor ethylene (also known as Teflon)
Pt-1000	Resistance temperature detector (RTD) based on platinum element with a rated resistance of 1 K $\Omega$ at T <sub>R</sub> = 0 °C.
R <sub>25</sub>	Rated resistance (T = 25 °C)
RAST	RAST standards, plug connector system RAST 2.5 refers to multiple-wire connectors with a 2.5 mm pitch or spacing. RAST 5 defines the parameters for connectors with a 5 mm pitch.
R/T characteristics	Resistance/Temperature characteristics
T <sub>R</sub>	Rated temperature
$ au_{ m a}$	The thermal time constant is the time required for an unloaded NTC thermistor to change its body temperature by 63.2% of the temperature difference when it is transferred between two media.
$ au_{ m a,air}$	Thermal response time, measured in air
$ au_{ ext{a,water}}$	Thermal response time, measured in water
V <sub>ins</sub> @ 1s	Insulation voltage, measured for 1 second

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