DataSheet No.: E20004 Version: V1

Date: 2024/06/04



# **TPAN0220**

# 50W TO-220 Non-Inductive High-Power Resistor

Resistance

0.5Ω~10ΚΩ

**Tolerance** 

±0.5%

**TCR** 

≤±100ppm/°C

**Rated Power** 

50W



Testing Instrumentation
Industrial Power Equipment
Automotive Electronics

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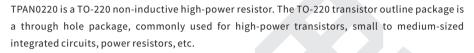




# TO-220 Package, with Flange Design, Power of 50W High Power with Excellent Reliability & Stability

#### Introduction





The rated power of TPAN0220 series is 50W. TPAN0220 adopts a flange for its better heat dissipation to balance the thermal characteristics of the circuit. It is usually designed for current measurement, energy absorption, discharge, RC absorption, high-speed switching, high-frequency transmission circuits, voltage regulation, constant power loads, and low-energy pulse loads. Its industry applications include industrial lasers, welding equipment, testing equipment, instrumentation, UPS, automobiles, switching power supplies, etc.







TPAN0220 series high-power molded resistor has excellent long-term stability, low TCR, high heat dissipation, low thermal resistance and low current noise, applying for a wide range. From raw materials, core production equipment, to process technology, TPAN0220 production is independent and controllable and achieves stable quality and timely delivery.

#### **Electrical Parameters**

Series	<b>Resistance</b> Ω	TCR ppm/°C(+20°C Ref)	Tolerance %	Max. Operating Voltage¹	Rated Pov With Heat Sin	<b>ver²</b> ık. Flange ≤ 25°C	Without Heat Sink	Operating Temperature
TPAN0220	0.5≤R≤10K	±100(-55°C~125°C)	$\pm 0.5, \pm 1, \pm 5$	500V	50W		2.25W	-55~+150°C
Galvanic Isolation			rmal Inc stance	ductance³ E-S Val	Series lue	Technology	Housing	Unit Weight
2000VAC	≥10 <sup>4</sup> M	Ω 2.1°C/	√W ≤0.	.1μΗ Ε24		Thick Film	Epoxy Molded	2.2±0.5g

- 1、According to P=UI, combined with power and the maximum operating voltage, calculate the maximum current value (P and U whichever is less).
- 2. If the actual operating power is greater than 2.5W, it must be used with a heat sink. The recommended heat sink and installation method refer to pages 6 and 7.
- 3. When resistance is between  $0.5\Omega \sim 1K\Omega$ , the applicable testing frequency range is 1KHz ~1MHz. When the resistance value is between  $1K\Omega \sim 10K\Omega$ , the applicable testing frequency range is 1KHz ~100KHz. If higher application frequency is required, it needs to be verified through actual operating conditions testing or contact us.

#### **Dimensions**

10.10

Ø3.60

PED 08

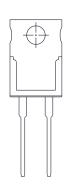
TPAN0220
F10R0 K

1.50

0.75

5.08





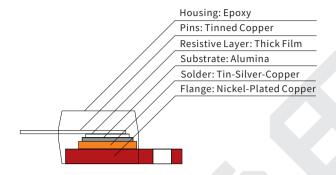


Unit: mm

Note: The above dimensional tolerance is  $\pm 0.3$  mm.



#### Construction



#### **Marking**

The first line (four digits) represents brand.

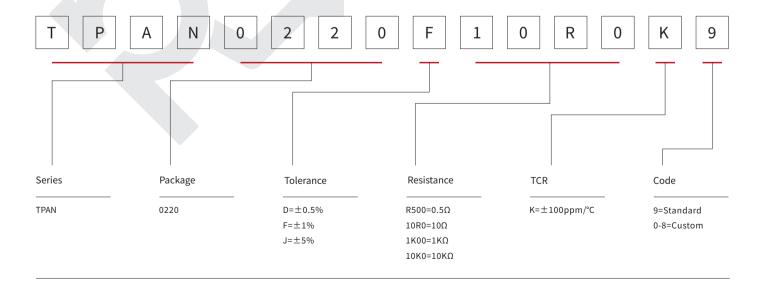
The second line (eight digits) represents product series and package.

The third line (six digits) represents tolerance, resistance and TCR.

Series	Illustration	E-Series Value	Demonstration
TPAN0220	RES TPANS20 F10R0 K	E24	RESI:Brand TPAN0220:Series & Package F:Tolerance 10R0:Resistance K:TCR

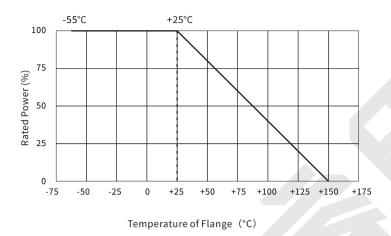
#### **Part Number Information**

Example: TPAN0220F10R0K9 ( TPAN 0220 Series  $\pm 1\%$   $10\Omega$   $\pm 100$ ppm/°C Standard )

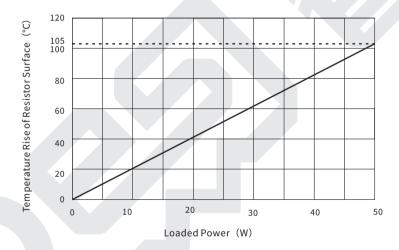




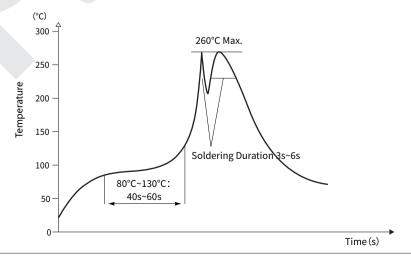
## **Derating Curve**



## **Power - Temperature Rise Curve**

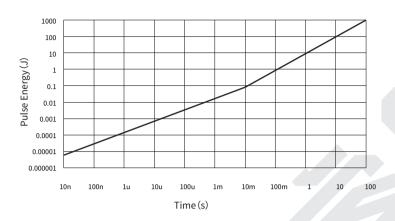


# **Suggested Lead-Free Wave Soldering Curve**

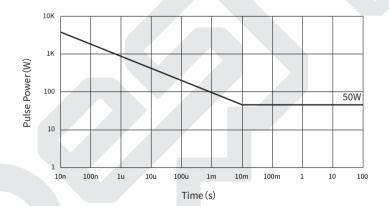




#### **Pulse Energy Curve**



#### **Pulse Power Curve**





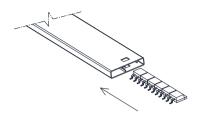
#### **Performance**

Test	Test Method	Standards	Test Limits
High Temperature Storage	1000h@+150°C, unpowered	AEC-Q200 TEST 3 MIL-STD-202 Method 108	△R≤±1%
Bias Humidity	+85°C, 85%RH, powered 10% rated power for 1000h. Inspect within 24 $\pm$ 4 hours after the test	AEC-Q200 TEST 7 MIL-STD-202 Method 103	△R±≤0.5%
Load Life	+25°C $^{\!1},$ 1000h, rated power, not exceeding maximum operating voltage, 90 min on, 30 min off	AEC-Q200 TEST 8 MIL-STD-202 Method 108	∆R≤±1%
Resistance to Solvent	Immerse in solvent for 1 min and wipe 10 times. Three cycles of three solvents.	AEC-Q200 TEST 12 MIL-STD-202 Method 215	Clear marking. No visible damage
Mechanical Shock	Half Sine Wave, peak acceleration 100g's, pulse duration 6ms, 3 times in each of six directions, on three different axes	AEC-Q200 TEST 13 MIL-STD-202 Method 213	△R≤±0.25%
Vibration	10-2KHz, 5g's, 20min/cycle, 12 cycles in each directions of X Y Z	AEC-Q200 TEST 14 MIL-STD-202 Method 204	△R≤±0.25%
Resistance to Solder Heat	+260°C tin bath for 10s	AEC-Q200 TEST 15 MIL-STD-202 Method 210	△R≤±0.25%
Thermal Shock	-55°C, 15min~ambient temperature<20s~+150°C, 15min, 1000 cycles	AEC-Q200 TEST 16 MIL-STD-202 Method 107	△R≤±0.5%
Solderability	+245°C tin bath for 3s	AEC-Q200 TEST 18 IEC 60115-1 4.17	No visible damage. 95% minimum coverage
TCR	-55°C and +125°C, +20°C Ref.	AEC-Q200 TEST 19 IEC 60115-1 4.8	Within the nominal value range
Flammability	Flame the sample for 10 seconds, twice	UL-94	Meet the level conditions of V1
Terminal Strength	Apply force 20N for 5~10s	MIL-STD-202G Method 211A	△R≤±0.2%
Withstand Voltage	Apply an effective 2000VAC between the terminal and flange for 60 seconds	IEC 60115-1 4.7	No breakdown or flashover, △R≪±0.25%
Short Time Overload	2x rated power for 5s, not exceeding 1.5x maximum operating voltage	IEC 60115-1 4.13	△R≤±0.5%
Low Temperature Operation	-55 °C, unpowered for 1h, powered rated voltage for 45 min, unpowered for 15 min	IEC 60115-1 4.36	△R≪±0.5%

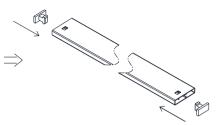
<sup>1.</sup> During testing, water-cooled or air-cooled heat dissipation should be used to ensure that the flange temperature is  $\leq$  25 °C.



#### **Packaging**



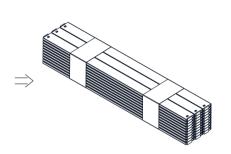
1.50 pcs./tube.



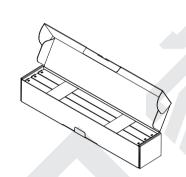
2. Insert caps into both ends of the tube and ensure that the caps are fully inserted.



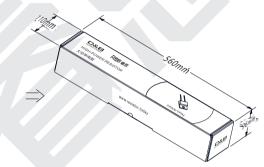
3. Fix the caps at both ends with masking tape (width 15mm).



4. Pack every 30 tubes into a bundle.

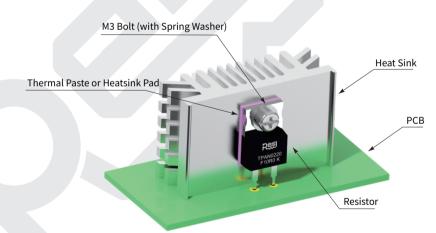


5. Put each bundle into a box, and fill the gaps with bubble bags or EPE until the product is not movable



6. The bundle box size is 560mm\*110mm\*96mm.

#### Installation



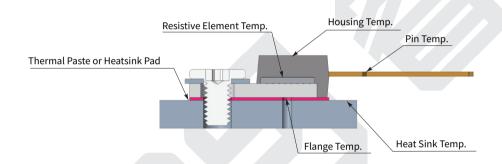
- (1) The general installation of TO220 resistors is shown in the figure above. For good thermal conductivity, thermal paste or heatsink pads must be used at the contact position between the bottom of the resistor flange and the heat sink, to ensure contact area for heat dissipation.
- (2) The bolt connecting the flange with the heat sink should be of a specification with spring washers to prevent looseness and sliding during long-term use, which may cause gaps and affect the thermal conductivity.
- (3) The recommended torque is no greater than 0.9N.m, to avoid cracks or warping deformation of the product caused by excessive torque.
- (4) For full power application, it is necessary to refer to the derating curve diagram and ensure that the temperature of the bottom flange is  $\leq$  25 °C by using water cooling or oil cooling to ensure the load life and reliability of the resistor.



#### **Statement of Rated Power and Temperature**

The maximum rated power of TPAN0220 series high-power resistor is 50W, which is based on 25 °C operating ambient temperature of the flange. The temperature measurement point is in the center of the back of the flange, which is below the resistive element. The temperature of the resistor flange is different from the temperature of the housing, pin or ambient temperature. The heat dissipation effect of the resistor can be reflected by the flange temperature. Heat dissipation effect is a crucial factor. When equipment or resistor fails, please investigate the heat dissipation of the resistor first. If the flange is overtemperature, it usually indicates that the heat dissipation effect has not achieved the conditions specified in the datasheet, which means the installation of the heat sink or the heat dissipation capacity of the applied heat sink does not meet the requirements. Long-term use can lead to drift of the resistance, thereby reducing the load life of the resistor. When using resistors, it is recommended to apply appropriate thermal design, calculation, and temperature measurement or finite element analysis to verify the feasibility of the design and avoid resistor failure due to poor heat dissipation.

#### **Temperature Diagram of Product Assembly**



#### **Heat Sink Selection**

Users must choose a suitable heat sink based on the usage conditions of the resistors (e.g. power, ambient temperature, etc.). The maximum operating temperature of TPAN0220 series is  $150\,^{\circ}$ C. TPAN0220 power calculation is as follows:

$$P = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{TH (j-c)} + R_{TH (c-h)} + R_{TH (h-a)}}$$

P: The operating power of the resistor;

 $\triangle$ T: The difference of the maximum operating temperature of the resistor and the ambient temperature;

 $R_{TH(j-c)}. The thermal resistance between the resistive layer and the outer part of the resistor, i.e. the thermal resistance of the resistor;\\$ 

 $R_{TH(c-h)}$ : The thermal resistance between the outer part of the resistor and the upper part of the heat sink, i.e. the thermal resistance at the contact interface;

 $R_{\text{TH}(h-a)}$ : The thermal resistance of the heat sink.

#### Example:

 $R_{\text{TH(h-a)}}$ : Determine an operating power of 15W and an ambient temperature of +25 °C for TPAN0220;

Referring to the datasheet, the thermal resistance  $R_{TH(j-c)}$  of TPAN0220 series is 2.1 °C/W;

The calculation is as follows:

△T=150°C-25°C=125°C

 $R_{TH(j-c)} + R_{TH(c-h)} + R_{TH(h-a)} = \triangle T/P = 8.33$ °C/W

 $R_{TH(c-h)} + R_{TH(h-a)} = 8.33 - 2.1 = 6.23$ °C/W

The thermal resistance at the contact interface,  $R_{TH(c-h)}$ , can be concluded, based on the operating condition. If  $R_{TH(c-h)}$  is 1 °C/W, a heat sink with  $R_{TH(h-a)}$  less than 5.23 °C/W is needed.





## **Popular Part Numbers**

Part Number	Package	Tolerance	Resistance	TCR	Power	Max. Operating Voltage
TPAN0220DR500K9	TO-220	±0.5%	0.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D1R00K9	TO-220	±0.5%	1Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D1R50K9	TO-220	±0.5%	1.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D2R00K9	TO-220	±0.5%	2Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D3R00K9	TO-220	±0.5%	3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D3R30K9	TO-220	±0.5%	3.3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D6R80K9	TO-220	±0.5%	6.8Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D7R50K9	TO-220	±0.5%	7.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D10R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	10Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D15R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	15Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D20R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	20Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D25R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	25Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D33R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	33Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D47R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	47Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D50R0K9	TO-220	±0.5%	50Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D100RK9	TO-220	±0.5%	100Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D200RK9	TO-220	±0.5%	200Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D500RK9	TO-220	±0.5%	500Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D360KK9	TO-220	±0.5%	1ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D2K00K9	TO-220	±0.5%	2ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220D5K00K9	TO-220	±0.5%	5ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
		±0.5%	10ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C		
TPANO220D10K0K9	TO-220			±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220FR500K9	TO-220	±1%	0.5Ω		50W	500V
TPAN0220F1R00K9	TO-220	±1% +1%	1Ω 1.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F1R50K9	TO-220	±1%		±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F2R00K9	TO-220	±1%	2Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F3R00K9	TO-220	±1%	3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F3R30K9	TO-220	±1%	3.3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F6R80K9	TO-220	±1%	6.8Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F7R50K9	TO-220	±1%	7.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F10R0K9	TO-220	±1%	10Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F15R0K9	TO-220	±1%	15Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F20R0K9	TO-220	±1%	20Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F25R0K9	TO-220	±1%	25Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F33R0K9	TO-220	±1%	33Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F47R0K9	TO-220	±1%	47Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F50R0K9	TO-220	±1%	50Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F100RK9	TO-220	±1%	100Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F200RK9	TO-220	±1%	200Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F500RK9	TO-220	±1%	500Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F1K00K9	TO-220	±1%	1ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F2K00K9	TO-220	±1%	2ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F5K00K9	TO-220	±1%	5ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220F10K0K9	TO-220	±1%	10ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220JR500K9	TO-220	±5%	0.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J1R00K9	TO-220	±5%	1Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J1R50K9	TO-220	±5%	1.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J2R00K9	TO-220	±5%	2Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J3R00K9	TO-220	±5%	3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J3R30K9	TO-220	±5%	3.3Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J6R80K9	TO-220	±5%	6.8Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J7R50K9	TO-220	±5%	7.5Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V





# **Popular Part Numbers**

Part Number	Package	Tolerance	Resistance	TCR	Power	Max. Operating Voltage
TPAN0220J10R0K9	TO-220	±5%	10Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J15R0K9	TO-220	±5%	15Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J20R0K9	TO-220	±5%	20Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J25R0K9	TO-220	±5%	25Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J33R0K9	TO-220	±5%	33Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J47R0K9	TO-220	±5%	47Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J50R0K9	TO-220	±5%	50Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J100RK9	TO-220	±5%	100Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J200RK9	TO-220	±5%	200Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J500RK9	TO-220	±5%	500Ω	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J1K00K9	TO-220	±5%	1ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J2K00K9	TO-220	±5%	2ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J5K00K9	TO-220	±5%	5ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V
TPAN0220J10K0K9	TO-220	±5%	10ΚΩ	±100ppm/°C	50W	500V







#### **Revision**

Version	Revised Content	Date	Approver
VO	Initial Issue	2023.5.21	LWW
V1	Update pulse energy and power curve	2024.06.04	LWW







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