

Figure 1. Physical Photo of ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3

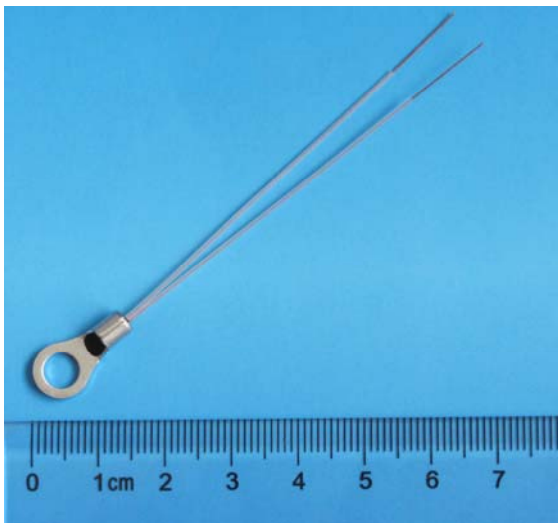


Figure 2. Physical Photo of ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70

MAIN FEATURES

- Glass Encapsulated for Long Term Stability & Reliability
- High Resistance Accuracy: 0.1%
- Temperature error: $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Maximum Temp. Range: 0°C to 340°C
- Packaged in Extra Small Ring Lug
- 100 % Lead (Pb)-free and RoHS Compliant

APPLICATION AREAS

Temperature sensing for laser diodes, optical components, etc.

DESCRIPTIONS

The ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 is a thermistor assembly with a glass encapsulated thermistor packaged in an extra compact ring lug. The ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 series thermistor consists of three versions, ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3, ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70 and ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70S.

ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 has bare leads coated with copper, the ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70S has the leads covered by high temperature plastic tubing and sealed by epoxy, while the ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70 is the non-sealed version with the plastic tubing. Comparing with conventional assemblies containing epoxy encapsulated thermistors, ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 series thermistor presents higher long term stability, higher reliability and wider temperature range. In addition, it has a small size and short response time.

The ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 series thermistor can be used to measure the temperatures of laser diodes, optical components, etc., with high accuracy and long term stability.

CUSTOMIZATION: We can customize the thermistor with different resistance and temperature errors:

- A. The maximum resistance error is 0.1% when the object temperature is reached.
- B. The most accurate temperature error is $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ when the object resistance is reached.

Please specify the requirements when you need a customized high stability thermistor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Parameters	Value
Nominal Resistance @ 25°C	$1388.1\text{K} \pm 0.1\%$
Nominal Resistance @ 200°C	$4\text{K} \pm 0.1\%$
B Value @ $200^{\circ}\text{C} / 300^{\circ}\text{C}$	$5133\text{K} \pm 0.1\%$
$R@25^{\circ}\text{C} / R@50^{\circ}\text{C}$	436.29K
$R@25^{\circ}\text{C} / R@85^{\circ}\text{C}$	107.66K
Ring Lug Length	$16.5 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$
Ring Lug Width	$8.5 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$
Ring Hole Diameter	$5.3 \pm 0.1\text{mm}$
Lead Diameter	0.2mm
Lead Length	$70 \pm 1\text{mm}$

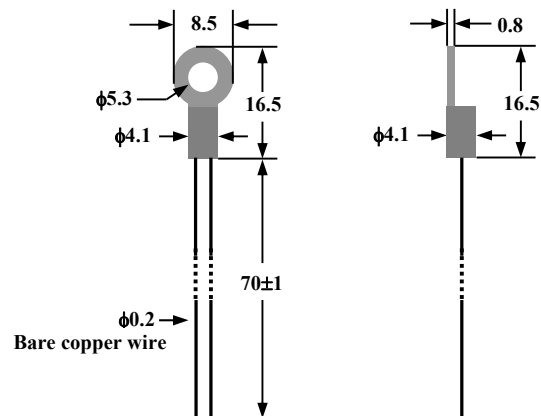


Figure 3. The Front and Side Views of ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3



APPLICATIONS

Use #2 imperial or M2.5 metric screw to mount the thermistor assembly onto a smooth metal surface of the object for which the temperature needs to be measured.

The thermistor lead wires are made of plain copper, make sure that they do not touch each other, nor any other electrically conductive objects.

For high precision applications, use a cover which is made of thermal isolation material to cover the thermistor area, see Figure 4. In this way, the air flow will not affect the temperature sensing accuracy.

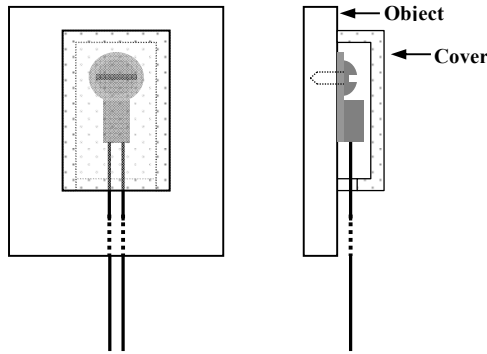


Figure 4. Using an Insulation Cover to Improve Accuracy

CAUTIONS

1. Do not apply a large DC voltage across the thermistor in the temperature sensing circuit. The thermistors self-heating temperature is about 1°C/mW. By injecting a 10µA current into the thermistor, it consumes 1mW and the self-heating temperature is about 1°C if the thermistor is placed in still air. Therefore, the sensing current needs to be much lower than 10µA when the thermistor is placed in the air for high accuracy applications. Injecting short current pulses into the thermistor is one of the ways to reduce the average current level on the thermistor in order to minimize the self-heating effect.
2. Handle the thermistor with care, do not use metal tools to hold the thermistor body with excessive force, otherwise, the glass body may crack, affecting its accuracy and stability.

Thermistor Resistance

Beta Value (β)

A simple approximation for the relationship between the resistance and temperature for ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 is to use an exponential approximation. This approximation is based on simple curve fitting to experimental data and uses two points on a curve to determine the value of β. The equation relating resistance to temperature using β is:

$$R = Ae^{\frac{\beta}{T}}$$

Where:

- R = thermistor resistance at temp T,
- A = constant of equation,
- β = beta, the material constant,
- T = thermistor temperature in °K(Kelvin),

To calculate β for any given temperature range, the following formula applies:

$$\beta = \ln(R_{T1} / R_{T2}) / (1/T1 - 1/T2);$$

Where β is measured in K, R_{T1} is the resistance at T1, while R_{T2} is the resistance at T2.

β can be used to compare the relative steepness of ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 curves. However, the value of β will vary depending on the temperatures used for calculating the value. For example, to calculate β for the temperature range of 25°C to 50°C:

$$T1 = (25 + 273.15)^\circ K = 298.15^\circ K,$$

$$T2 = (50 + 273.15)^\circ K = 323.15^\circ K,$$

$$R_{T1} = 10K\Omega,$$

$$R_{T2} = 3.6085K\Omega;$$

This value of β would be referenced as β_{25°C/50°C}, and calculated as:

$$\beta_{25^\circ C/50^\circ C} = \ln(10/3.6085) / (1/298.15 - 1/323.15) = 3950K;$$

By using the same formula, β_{25°C/85°C}, will be:

$$\beta_{25^\circ C/85^\circ C} = \ln(10/1.0786) / (1/298.15 - 1/358.15) = 3990K.$$

When using the β value to compare 2 thermistors, make sure that the β values are calculated based on the same 2 temperature points.

Temperature Coefficient of Resistance (α)

Another way to characterize the R-T curve of the ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 is to use the slope of the resistance versus temperature (R/T) curve at one temperature. By definition, the resistance slope vs. temperature is given by:

$$\alpha = (1/R) \times (dR/dT);$$

Where T is the temperature in °C or ° K, R is the resistance at temperature T.

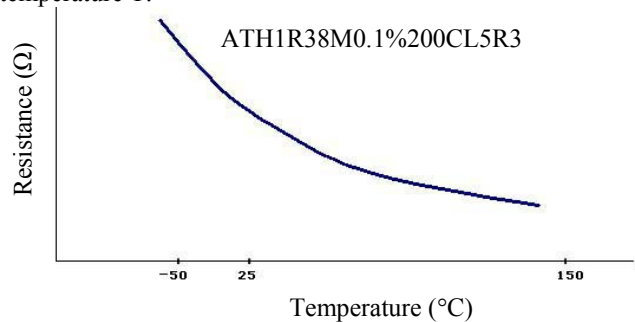


Figure 5. Resistance vs. Temperature



As shown in Figure 5, the steepest position of the ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3 curve is at colder temperatures.

The temperature coefficient is one method that can be used for comparing the relative steepness of the curves. It is highly recommended to compare the temperature coefficient at the same temperature because α varies widely over the operating temperature range.

Resistance Ratio (Slope)

The resistance ratio, or slope, for thermistors is defined as the ratio of the resistance at one temperature to the resistance at a higher temperature. As with resistance ratios, this method will vary depending on the temperatures used for calculating the value. This method can also be used to compare the relative steepness of two curves. There is no industry standard for the two temperatures that are used to calculate the ratio, we can select two common temperatures from the table below, for example, 25°C and 50°C, then the result of this calculation: R@25°C / R@50°C, will be:

$$R@25^\circ\text{C} / R@50^\circ\text{C} = 10/3.6085 = 2.771;$$

And this calculation: R@25°C/R@85°C, will be:

$$R@25^\circ\text{C} / R@85^\circ\text{C} = 10/1.0786 = 9.271.$$

Steinhart-Hart Thermistor Equation

The Steinhart-Hart Equation is an empirically derived polynomial formula which does best in describing the relationship between the resistance and the temperature of ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3, which is much more accurate

than β method. To solve for temperature when resistance is known, yields the following equation:

$$1/T = a + b(\ln R) + C(\ln R)^3;$$

Where:

- T = temperature in °K (Kelvin),
- a, b and c are equation constants,
- R = resistance in Ω at temp T;

To solve for resistance when the temperature is known, the form of the equation is:

$$R = e^{\left[\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{\psi}{27} \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/3} + \left(-\frac{x}{2} - \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{\psi}{27} \right)^{1/2} \right)^{1/3} \right]}$$

Where:

$$x = \frac{a - 1/T}{c}, \psi = \frac{b}{c}.$$

The a, b and c constants can be calculated for either a thermistor material or for individual values of the thermistors within a material type. To solve for the constants, three sets of data must be used. Normally, for a temperature range, the low end, middle end and high end values are used to calculate the constants, resulting in the best fit for the equation over the range. Using the Steinhart-Hart equation allows for accuracy as good as $\pm 0.001^\circ\text{C}$ over a 100°C temperature span.



Resistance Temperature Characteristics

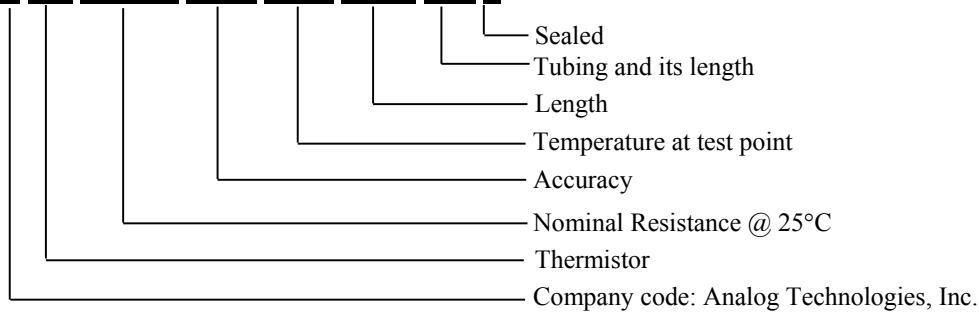
Table with 10 columns: Temp (°C), Resistance (KΩ), Temp (°C), Resistance (KΩ), Temp (°C), Resistance (KΩ), Temp (°C), Resistance (KΩ), Temp (°C), Resistance (KΩ). Rows 0-45.



Temp °C	Resistance KΩ	Temp °C	Resistance KΩ	Temp °C	Resistance KΩ	Temp °C	Resistance KΩ	Temp °C	Resistance KΩ
230	2.140	253	1.389	276	0.9341	299	0.6487	322	0.4636
231	2.098	254	1.364	277	0.9188	300	0.6390	323	0.4571
232	2.057	255	1.340	278	0.9038	301	0.6294	324	0.4508
233	2.018	256	1.316	279	0.8892	302	0.6200	325	0.4445
234	1.979	257	1.293	280	0.8748	303	0.6107	326	0.4384
235	1.941	258	1.270	281	0.8607	304	0.6016	327	0.4324
236	1.904	259	1.248	282	0.8469	305	0.5927	328	0.4265
237	1.868	260	1.226	283	0.8333	306	0.5840	329	0.4207
238	1.833	261	1.205	284	0.8200	307	0.5754	330	0.4149
239	1.798	262	1.184	285	0.8070	308	0.5670	331	0.4093
240	1.765	263	1.164	286	0.7942	309	0.5587	332	0.4038
241	1.732	264	1.144	287	0.7817	310	0.5506	333	0.3984
242	1.699	265	1.124	288	0.7694	311	0.5426	334	0.3930
243	1.668	266	1.105	289	0.7574	312	0.5347	335	0.3878
244	1.637	267	1.086	290	0.7455	313	0.5270	336	0.3826
245	1.607	268	1.068	291	0.7339	314	0.5195	337	0.3775
246	1.577	269	1.050	292	0.7226	315	0.5120	338	0.3725
247	1.549	270	1.033	293	0.7114	316	0.5047	339	0.3676
248	1.520	271	1.015	294	0.7005	317	0.4976	340	0.3628
249	1.493	272	0.9984	295	0.6897	318	0.4905		
250	1.466	273	0.9818	296	0.6792	319	0.4836		
251	1.440	274	0.9656	297	0.6689	320	0.4768		
252	1.414	275	0.9497	298	0.6587	321	0.4701		

NAMING

A TH 1R38M 0.1% 200C L5R3 T70 S



ORDERING INFORMATION

Quantity	1 – 9	10 – 49	50 – 199	200 – 499	≥500
ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3	\$6.75	\$6.00	\$5.25	\$4.50	\$3.75
ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70	\$7.00	\$6.25	\$5.50	\$4.75	\$4.00
ATH1R38M0.1%200CL5R3T70S	\$7.25	\$6.50	\$5.75	\$5.00	\$4.25

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