## Series MXP 35 TO-220

35 W Thick Film Resistor for high-frequency and pulse-loading applications

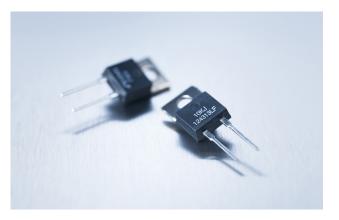


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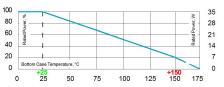
## **Features**

- 35 W operating power
- **TO-220 package** configuration
- Single-screw mounting simplifies attachment to heat sink
- Molded case for environmental protection
- Resistor element is electrically insulated from the metal sink tab
- Standard lead form for easier fit
- Non-Inductive design
- ROHS compliant
- Materials in accordance with UL 94 V-0



## **Technical Specifications**

Resistance value	$0.05~\Omega \leq 1~M\Omega$ (other values on special request)
Resistance tolerance	$\pm 1~\%$ to $\pm~10~\%$ $\pm 0.5~\%$ on special request for limited ohmic values
Temperature coefficient	< 3 $\Omega$ : ask for details ≥ 3 $\Omega$ < 10 $\Omega$ : ±100 ppm + 0.002 $\Omega$ /°C ≥ 10 $\Omega$ : ±50 ppm/°C (referenced to 25 °C, $\Delta R$ taken at +85°C)
Power rating	35 W at 25°C bottom case temperature
Maximum operating voltage	350 V
Dielectric strength voltage	1,800 V AC
Insulation resistance	> 10 GΩ at 1,000 V DC
Momentary overload	2x rated power with applied voltage not to exceed 1.5x maximum continuous operating voltage for 5 sec. $\Delta R \pm (0.3 \% + 0.01 \Omega)$ max.
Load life	MIL-R-39009, 2,000 hours at rated power, $\Delta R$ $\pm$ (1.0 % + 0.01 $\Omega)$ max.
Moisture resistance	MIL-STD-202, method 106 $\Delta R = (0.5 \% + 0.01 \Omega)$ max.
Thermal shock	MIL-STD-202, method 107, Cond. F, $\Delta R = (0.3 \ \% + 0.01 \ \Omega) \text{ max}.$
Working temperature range	-55°C to +175°C
Terminal strength	MIL-STD-202, method 211, Cond. A (Pull Test) 2.4 N, $\Delta R = (0.2 \ \% + 0.01 \ \Omega)$ max.
Vibration, high frequency	MIL-STD-202, method 204, Cond. D, $\Delta R = (0.2 \% + 0.01 \Omega) \text{ max.}$
Lead material	tinned copper
Torque	0.7 Nm to 0.9 Nm
Heat resistance to cooling plate	Rth < 4.28 K/W
Weight	~2 g



#### Derating (thermal resist.) MXP-35: 0.23 W/K (4.28 K/W)

Without a heat sink, when in open air at  $25^{\circ}$ C, the MXP-35 is rated for 2.50 W. Derating for temperature above  $25^{\circ}$ C is 0.02 W/K.

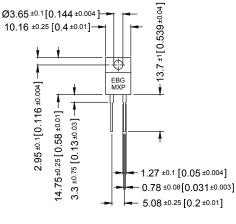
Case temperature must be used for definition of the applied power limit. Case temperature measurement must be done with a thermocouple contacting the center of the component mounted on the designed heat sink. Thermal grease should be applied properly.

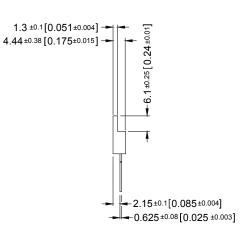
## How to make an order

MXP\_Ohmic Value\_Tolerance

For example: MXP 20R 10%

### **Dimensions in mm [inches]**





The above spec. sheet features our standard products. For further options please contact our local EBG representative or contact us directly.

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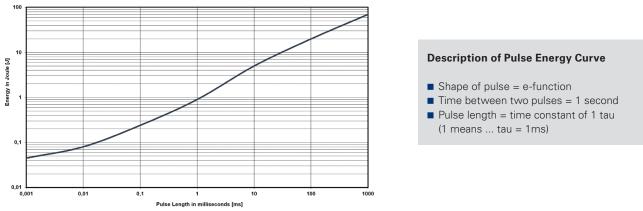
## Pulse Energy Curve (typical rating for MXP 35)

Note: These energy values are reference values  $\rightarrow$  depending on ohmic value e.g. 1  $\Omega$  to 10  $\Omega$  and used resistive paste, a variation in max. energy load capability is possible

#### **Test procedure**

Every test resistor was mounted with thermal compound (0.9 W/mK) on a water cooled heatsink

- Constant inlet water temperature: +50°C
- The test time of each tested resistor: 10min.
- Break time between two pulses: 1sec.
- To determine good / defect parts the ohmic value was measured before and after tests: a change of tolerance of more than 0.1% means defect



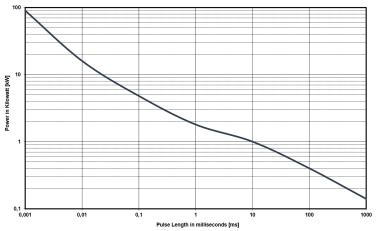
#### Example

At 1 ms tau the MXP 35 with e.g. 1  $\Omega$  to 10  $\Omega$  can withstand an energy level of about 0.9 J, when the pulse pause time is  $\geq$  1s

#### At a symmetrical frequency > 1 kHz at pulse length ≥ 10 μsec. the maximum applied pulse energy for MXP 35 is a result out of the nominal power 35 W divided by the operating frequency (at 25°C bottom case) (E = 35 W / F)

## Pulse Power Curve (typical rating for MXP 35)

The power curve shows the max. possible power which can be applied for a certain duration. Referring to the same test procedure as described above.



#### **Description of Pulse Power Curve**

- Shape of pulse = e-function
- Time between two pulses = 1 second
- Pulse length = time constant of 1 tau (1 means ... tau = 1ms)

#### Example

For the time-constant of 1 ms you can apply about 1.8 kW max. (Pp =  $2 \times E / T$ )  $\rightarrow$ , if the time between two such peaks is  $\geq 1$ s