





# Open Air Resistor – Surface Mount

**Thermal Performance** 





# Introduction

- ✓ Construction
  - Comparison of material systems
  - Material and Shape
  - Benefits
    - Solder Joint Stress
    - Reduced power dissipation in PCB
- ✓ Thermal Performance
  - OARS 1 2 mΩ
  - OARS 3 5 mΩ, 10 mΩ
  - > OARS XP 5 m $\Omega$ , 10 m $\Omega$





## **Construction** — Comparison of material systems

- ✓ Relative cross-section of resistor technologies
  - Metal element
    - very large cross section for current flow
    - Very robust
  - ≻ <u>Foil</u>
    - □ Large cross section compared to following technologies.
    - Less robust than Metal element construction.
  - Thick Films
    - Approximately 10 x thicker deposition than a thin film technology resistor.
  - ➢ <u>Thin Films</u>
    - Precision
    - Least robust of listed technologies



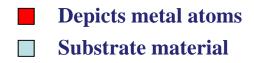








#### **Thin Films**





✓ <u>All metal construction</u>

(TT) electronics

- no over-mold that might outgas
- Robust surge capability
- Capable of sustained high temperature operation with out degradation, alloy rated to 300 °C.
- Low TCR

### ✓ Large Surface Area

Enhances heat transfer to the air instead of to the circuit board



- Precision
- Robust reliable connection













## **Construction** - Benefits

### ✓ Solder Joint Stress

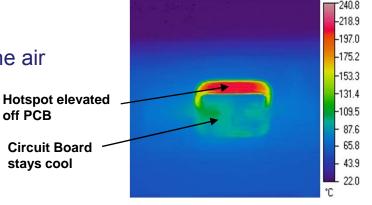
- TCE Temperature Coefficient of Expansion occurs because of differences in thermal expansion between the component and the circuit board material.
- Direction of Force flat parts apply the stress in a shear plane; whereas the OARS shape permits some of the force to be dissipated through flex.



### ✓ Hot spot elevated off circuit board

- Prevents damage to circuit board material
- Dissipates generated heat preferentially to the air



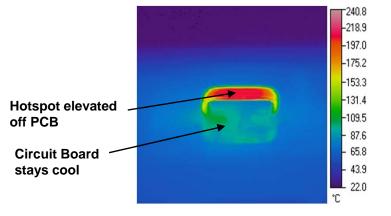


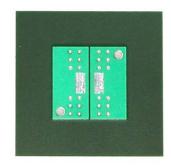


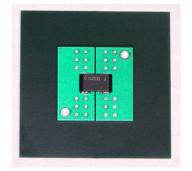


## Thermal Data - Test Board

- ✓ Test Conditions
  - Ambient 25°C
  - no air circulation
  - thermal equilibrium
- ✓ Substrate FR4
- ✓ Conductor
  - $\succ$  (2) 2 oz outer layers 1 in<sup>2</sup>
  - $\succ$  (2) 1 oz inner layers 2 in<sup>2</sup>











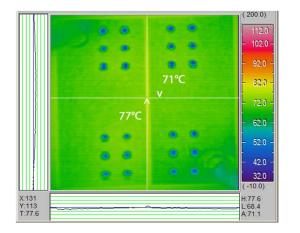


## Thermal Data - Test Board

- ✓ Sample test data
  - In the isometric view you can observe the OARS performing at high power, perhaps surge conditions, yet the circuit board and solder joint are cooler by comparison

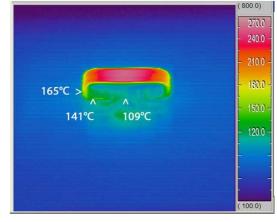


- no air circulation
- thermal equilibrium

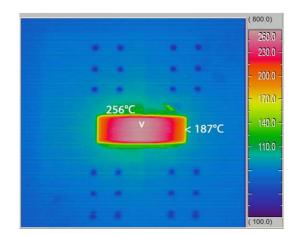


OARS (4.5 Watts)

**Back View** 



OARS (4.5 Watts) Isometric View



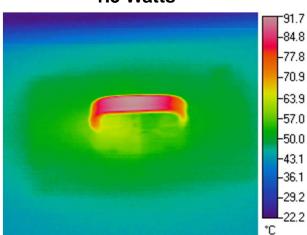
OARS (4.5 Watts) Top View



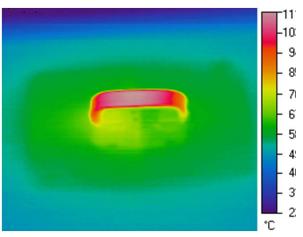


# **Thermal Data** – OARS 1 (2 m $\Omega$ )

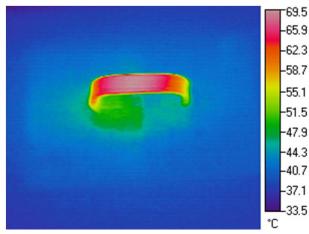
### Temperature profile at power

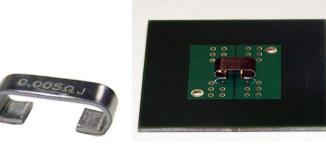


#### 2 Watts



1 Watt





1.5 Watts



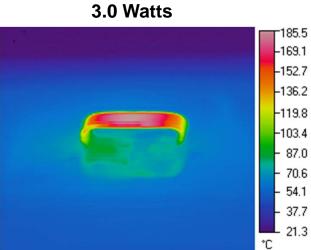


# **Thermal Data** – OARS 3 (5 m $\Omega$ )

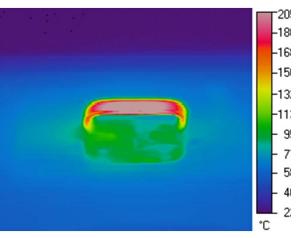
175.5

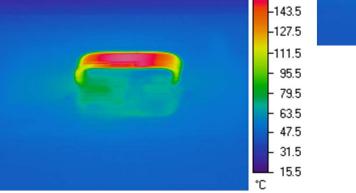
-159.5

Temperature profile at power

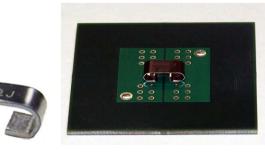


#### 4.0 Watts





2.5 Watt

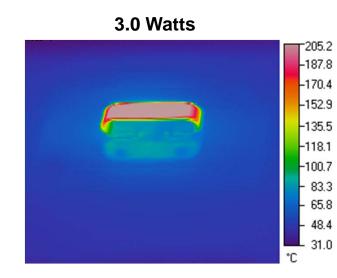




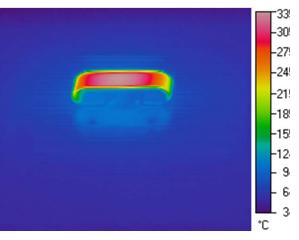


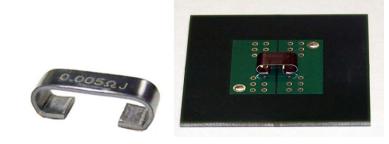
# **Thermal Data** – OARS 3 (10 m $\Omega$ )

Temperature profile at power



#### 4.0 Watts





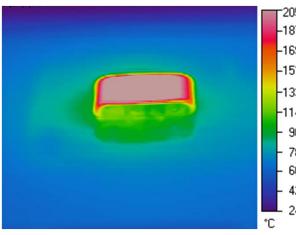


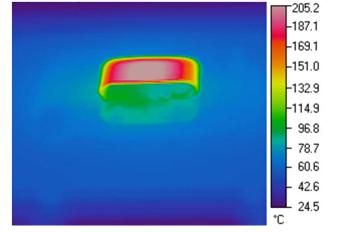


# **Thermal Data** – OARS XP (5 m $\Omega$ )

Temperature profile at power

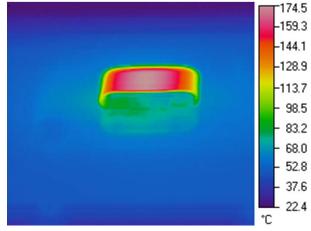
5.0 Watts

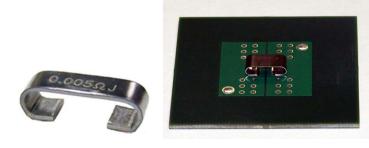




4.0 Watts







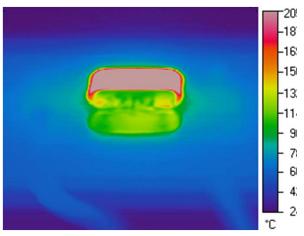


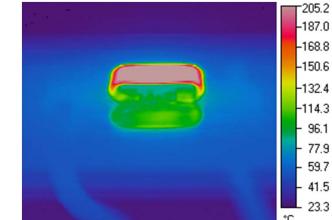


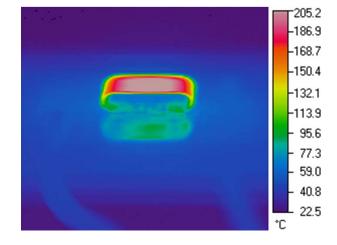
# **Thermal Data** – OARS XP (10 m $\Omega$ )

Temperature profile at power

5.0 Watts

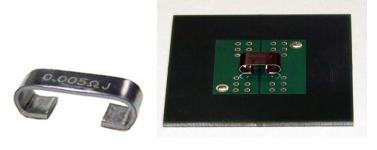






3.0 Watts

4.0 Watts

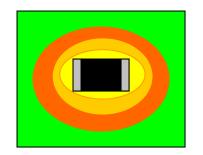


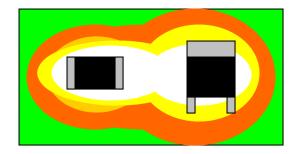




## **Thermal Data** – PCB Heat Management

- ✓ Power Dissipation
  - High Power can cause circuit board changes, which could be misdiagnosed as resistor changes. For example, Solder Joint failure, board traces, plated through hole barrel failure.
  - Resistor power dissipation when considered alone may not cause issue, but when evaluated in close proximity to other power components can cause the "system" to exceed limits or accelerate aging of semiconductor components.
  - The OARS improves heat dissipation to the air instead of the solely the circuit board material.









## Thermal Data – OARS options



### OARS – 1 watt

Resistance Range:  $2 m\Omega - 50 m\Omega$ Tolerance: 5% and 1% TCR: 40 ppm and 240 ppm



#### OARS – 3 watt

Resistance Range:  $2 \text{ m}\Omega - 15 \text{ m}\Omega$ Tolerance: 5% and 1% TCR: 40 ppm and 240 ppm



#### OARS XP – 5 watt

Resistance Range:  $1 \text{ m}\Omega - 25 \text{ m}\Omega$ Tolerance: 5% and 1% TCR: 40 ppm and 240 ppm





# Any Questions? http://www.irctt.com/sales\_support.aspx

