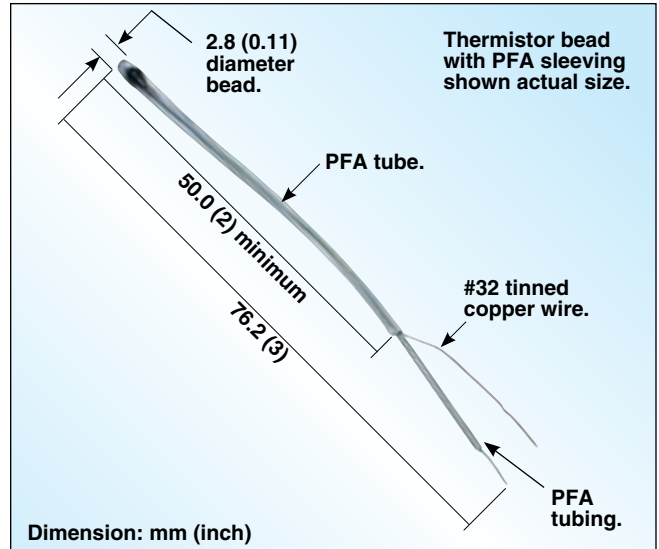
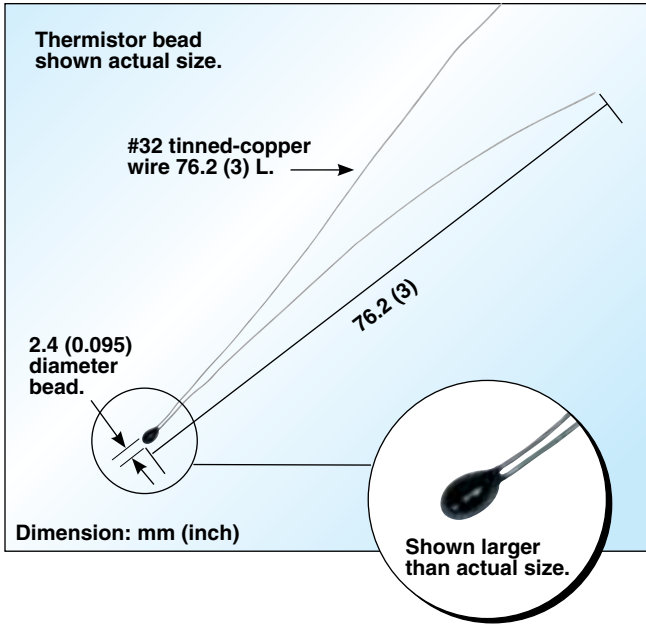


# Thermistor Elements



## 44000 Series



- ✓ Epoxy Coated Thermistor Beads
- ✓ Precision Matched to 5 Standardized Resistance Curves
- ✓ Maximum Working Temperature 75°C (165°F) or 150°C (300°F) (See Table Below)
- ✓ Available in Interchangeabilities of ±0.1 or ±0.2°C (See Table Below)

### Resistance Vs. Temperature Characteristics

The Steinhart-Hart Equation has become the generally accepted method for specifying the resistance vs. temperature characteristics for thermistors. The Steinhart-Hart equation for temperature as a function of resistance is as follows:

$$\frac{1}{T} = A + B [\ln(R)] + C [\ln(R)]^3$$

where: A, B and C are constants derived from 3 temperature test points.

R = Thermistor's resistance in Ω

T = Temperature in degrees K

Table 1: Steinhart-Hart Constants

Model Number	Model Number	R25°C	A	B	C
44004	44033	2252	1.468 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.383 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.007 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>
44005	44030	3000	1.403 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.373 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9.827 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
44007	44034	5000	1.285 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.362 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9.285 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
44006	44031	10000	1.032 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.387 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.580 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>
44008	44032	30000	9.376 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	2.208 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.276 x 10 <sup>-7</sup>

To determine the thermistor resistance at a specific temperature point, the following equation is used:

$$R = e^{(\beta - (\alpha/2))^{1/3} - ((\beta + (\alpha/2))^{1/3})}$$

where:

$$\alpha = ((A - (1/T))/C)$$

$$\beta = \text{SQRT}(((B/(3C))^3) + (\alpha^2/4))$$

$$T = \text{Temperature in Kelvin } (^\circ\text{C} + 273.15)$$

The A, B and C constants for each of our thermistor selections can be found in Table 1. Using these constants with the above equations, you can determine the temperature of the thermistor based on its resistance, or determine a thermistor's resistance at a particular temperature.

### Typical Thermometric Drift (±0.2°C Elements)

Operating Temp	10 Months	100 Months
0°C	<0.01°C	<0.01°C
25°C	<0.01°C	0.02°C
100°C	0.20°C	0.32°C
150°C	1.5°C	Not recommended

## Tolerance Curves

Accuracy tolerances for thermistor sensors are expressed as a percentage of temperature. This is also referred to as interchangeability. We list two basic accuracy/interchangeability specifications for our thermistors,  $\pm 0.10^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\pm 0.20^\circ\text{C}$  from 0 to  $70^\circ\text{C}$  (32 to  $158^\circ\text{F}$ ).

**Table 2: Interchangeability Tolerances**

Temp (°C)	Model No. 44004 $\pm 0.20^\circ\text{C}$		Model No. 44033 $\pm 0.10^\circ\text{C}$	
	$\pm^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm\Omega$	$\pm^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm\Omega$
-80	1.00	142,000	1.00	142,000
-40	0.40	2018	0.20	1009
0	0.20	75	0.10	38
40	0.20	10	0.10	4.9
70	0.20	2.7	0.10	1.4
100	0.30	1.3	0.15	0.7
150	1.00	0.9	1.00	0.9

**Note:** Temperature values ( $^\circ\text{C}$ ) are the same for each tolerance group ( $\pm 0.10$  or  $\pm 0.20$ ), resistance tolerances will change based on resistance at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  ( $77^\circ\text{F}$ ).

Temperature vs. resistance tables for our thermistor products can be found on pages Z-236 and Z-237. The accuracy specification of  $\pm 0.1\%$  or  $0.2\%$  means that each thermistor's resistance will fall within these limits between 0 and  $70^\circ\text{C}$  (32 and  $158^\circ\text{F}$ ). Table 2 illustrates the interchangeability values for the model numbers 44004 ( $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ ) and 44033 ( $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ ) at a number of temperatures.

## Stability and Drift

While thermistors are generally very accurate and stable devices, conditions such as over-temperature exposure, humidity, mechanical damage or corrosion can cause uncontrolled changes in the resistance vs. temperature characteristics of the device. Once this characteristic has been altered, it cannot be re-established. This is one reason why most thermistors with a  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$  interchangeability specification are rated for use at temperatures somewhat lower than those with an interchangeability of  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Operating Current

The suggested operating current for bead-style thermistors is approximately 10 to  $15\ \mu\text{A}$ . Thermistors can experience self-heating effects if their operating currents are high enough to create more heat than can be dissipated from the thermistor under operating conditions. If higher operating currents are used, it is suggested that a self heating test be performed to insure the accuracy of the measurement.

## Dissipation Constant

The dissipation constant is the power in milliwatts that will raise the resistance of a thermistor by  $1^\circ\text{C}$  ( $1.8^\circ\text{F}$ ) over its surrounding temperature. Typical values include  $8\ \text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  in a stirred oil bath, or  $1\ \text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$  in still air.

## Time Constant

The time constant is the time required for a thermistor to react to a step change in temperature. For example, if exposed to a change from 0 to  $100^\circ\text{C}$  (32 to  $212^\circ\text{F}$ ), the 63% time constant would be the time required for the thermistor to indicate a resistance at  $63^\circ\text{C}$  ( $145^\circ\text{F}$ ). Typically, bare thermistors suspended by their leads in a well stirred oil bath will have a 63% response time of 1 second maximum. PFA encased thermistors exposed to changes in air temperature will typically have a 63% response time of 2.5 seconds maximum.

## Discount Schedule

1 to 9.....	Net
10 to 24.....	10%
25 to 49.....	20%
50 to 99.....	30%
100 and over.....	40%

## To Order Visit [omega.com/p/44000-thermis-elements](http://omega.com/p/44000-thermis-elements) for Pricing and Details

Model Number	Resistance @ $25^\circ\text{C}$ ( $\Omega$ )	Maximum Working Temp	Interchangeability @ 0 to $70^\circ\text{C}$	Storage and Working Temp for Best Stability
44004	2252	$150^\circ\text{C}$ ( $300^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $120^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $250^\circ\text{F}$ )
44005	3000	$150^\circ\text{C}$ ( $300^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $120^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $250^\circ\text{F}$ )
44007	5000	$150^\circ\text{C}$ ( $300^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $120^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $250^\circ\text{F}$ )
44006	10,000	$150^\circ\text{C}$ ( $300^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $120^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $250^\circ\text{F}$ )
44008	30,000	$150^\circ\text{C}$ ( $300^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $120^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $250^\circ\text{F}$ )
44033	2252	$75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $165^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $165^\circ\text{F}$ )
44030	3000	$75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $165^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $165^\circ\text{F}$ )
44034	5000	$75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $165^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $165^\circ\text{F}$ )
44031	10,000	$75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $165^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $165^\circ\text{F}$ )
44032	30,000	$75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $165^\circ\text{F}$ )	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	$-80$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ ( $-110$ to $165^\circ\text{F}$ )

**Note:** Thermistor elements are available with PFA sleeving over 1 lead wire and PFA overall, change middle digit model number to "1" for an additional cost to the base price for the  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$  thermistors and add additional cost to the price of the  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$  thermistors.

**Ordering Examples:** 44004, 2252  $\Omega$  thermistor bead at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$  interchangeability.

44033, 2252  $\Omega$  thermistor bead at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$  interchangeability.

44104, 2252  $\Omega$  thermistor bead at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$  interchangeability with PFA insulated lead wire and over-jacket.

44033, 2252  $\Omega$  thermistor bead at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$  interchangeability with PFA insulated lead wire and over-jacket.