# Series HPS 150

150 W Power Resistor – only configuration 2 possible



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EBG Resistors's HPS series is rated at 150 W mounted to a heat sink. The increased height of the package makes this resistor ideal in applications where creeping distance must meet the VDE 0160 and UL 94 V-0 standards.

Main applications are: motor drives & controls, medical, frequency converters and instrumentation.

#### **Features**

- 150 W operating power
- Easy mounting using already existing infrastructure
- Non-Inductive design
- ROHS compliant
- Materials in accordance with UL 94 V-0 and VDE 0160
- Resistor is also available with UL certification (ask for details)
- Resistor is also available with preapplied PCM (Phase Change Material) (ask for details)



# **Technical Specifications**

Resistance value	1 $\Omega \le$ 1 $M\Omega$ (other values on special request)
Resistance tolerance	±1 % to ±10 %
Temperature coefficient	±250 ppm/°C (at +85°C ref. to + 25°C) lower TCR on special request for limited ohmic values
Power rating	150 W at 85°C bottom case temperature
Maximum working voltage	$500\mathrm{V}$ (up to 1,000 V DC on special request = "S"-version)
Voltage proof	5,000 V DC, 3,000 V AC
Insulations resistance	$>$ 10 G $\Omega$ at 1,000 V DC
Comparative Tracking Index (CTI)	standard > 200 V (> 500 V on special request = "H"-version)
Heat resistance to cooling plate	Rth < 0.47 K/W
Capacitance/mass	45pF (typical), measuring frequency 10 kHz
Working temperatur range	-55°C to +155°C
Mounting - torque for base plate (static)	1.3 Nm to 1.5 Nm M5 screws
Mounting - torque for contacts (static)	1.1 Nm to 1.5 Nm M4 screws, screw-in depth max. 5 mm
Weight	~38 g

# Air distance contact to contact:

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Contact to contact} & > 9.2 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Contact to base plate} & > 13.2 \text{ mm} \\ \text{(with mounting screw M5 and washer)} \end{array}$ 

### Creeping distance:

Contact to base plate 17.0 mm
Contact to contact
- without PT-screw > 22.8 mm
- with PT-screw > 20.2 mm

Derating (thermal resist.) HPS-150: 2.14 W/K (0.47 K/W)

Best results can be reached by using a thermal transfer compound with a heat conductivity of at least 1 W/mK. The flatness of the cooling plate must be better than 0.05 mm overall. Surface roughness should not exceed 6.4  $\mu m$ .

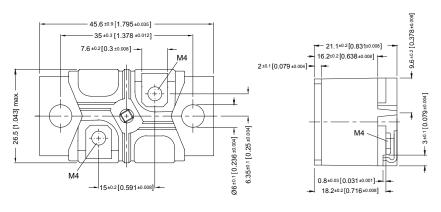
#### How to make a request

HPS-2\_Ohmic Value\_Tolerance

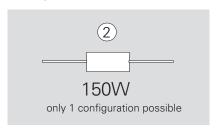
For example: HPS-2 1R 10%

Example for higher working voltage: HPS-2-S  $40\mbox{K}~2\%$ 

# **Dimensions in mm [inches]**



# Configuration



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# Pulse Energy Curve (typical rating for HPS 150)

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



#### **Description of Pulse Energy Curve**

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

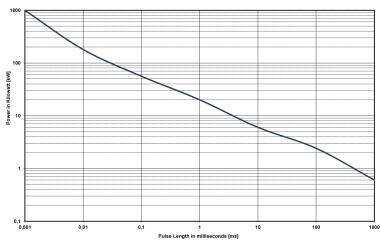
#### Example

At 1 ms tau the HPS 150 with e.g. 1  $\Omega$  to 10  $\Omega$  can withstand an energy level of about 10 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 HPS 150 is a result out of the nominal power 150 W divided by the operating frequency (at 85°C bottom case) (E = 150 W / F)

### Pulse Power Curve (typical rating for HPS 150)

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 20 kW max. (Pp = 2\*E / T) $\rightarrow$ , if the time between two such peaks is  $\geq 1$ s

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