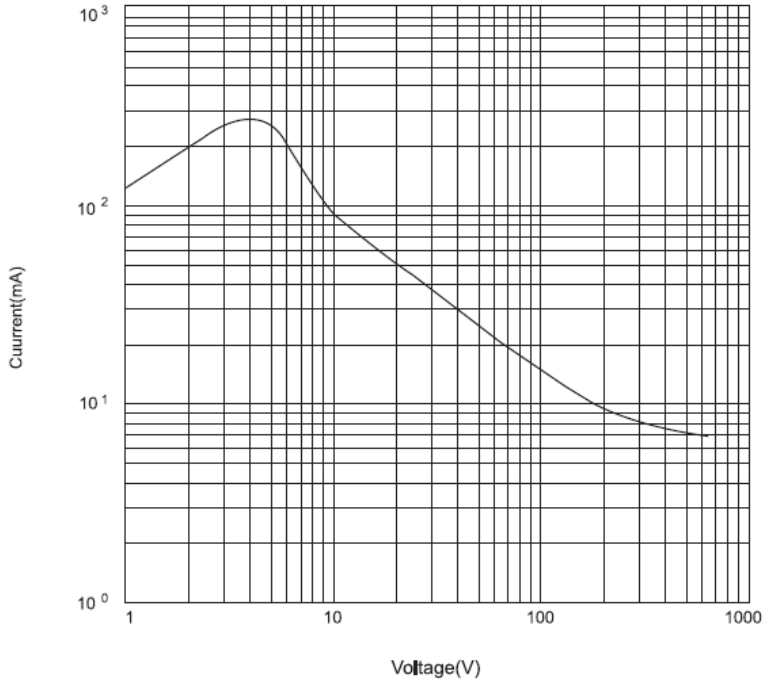
◆ Voltage-current characteristic (V-I curve, see Fig. 2)

V-I curve is relationship of voltage and current in thermally steady state and in still air at 25℃.

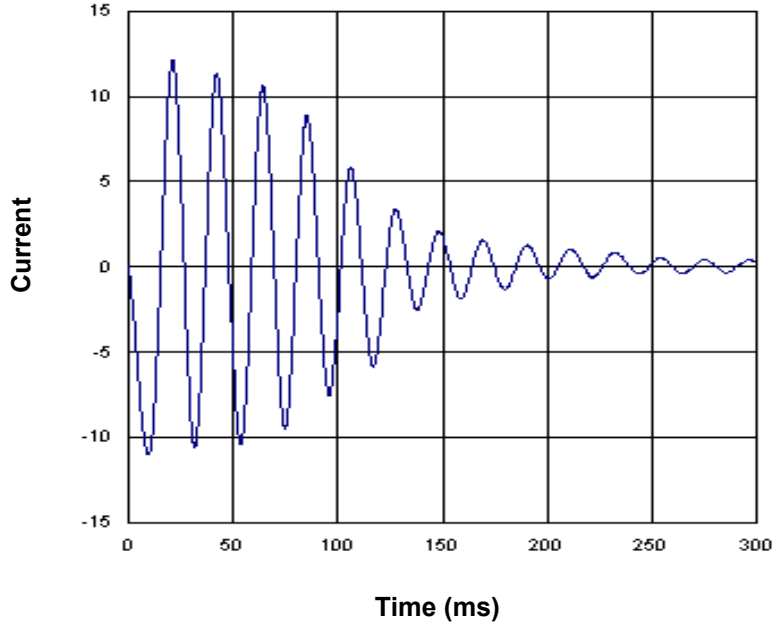
Fig 2 V-I Curve



◆ Current-time characteristic (I-T curve, see Fig. 3)

I-T curve is relationship of current and time in specified voltage and current in still air at 25℃.

Fig 3 I - T Curve



Ceramic PTC Thermistor: Glossary

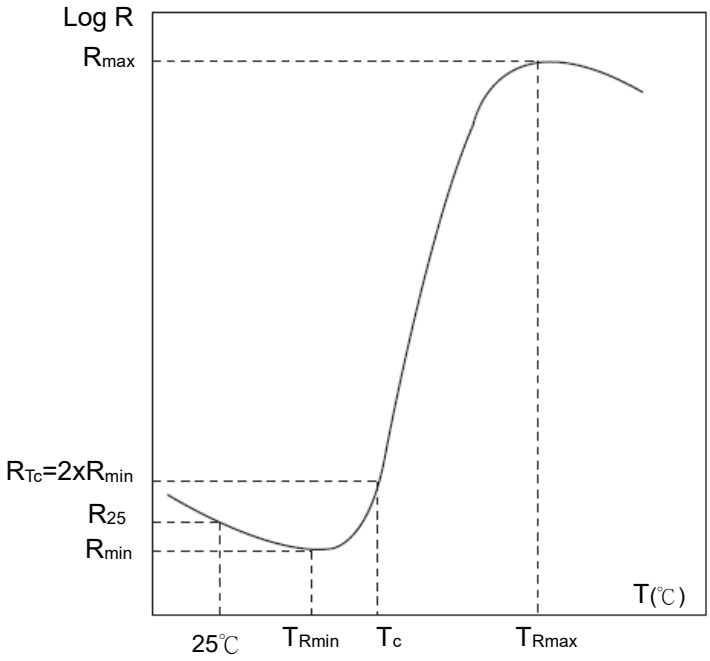
- **Zero-power resistance (R_T)**

  The zero-power resistance is the resistance value measured under specified temperature conditions, and the self-heating during measurement can be negligible.

- **Resistance-temperature characteristic (R-T curve, see Fig. 4)**

  R-T curve is relationship of zero-power resistance and temperature of CPTC thermistor at specified direct voltage. It is a curve drawn on a semi-logarithmic coordinate graph (Temperature (T) is on X-axis and resistance (R) is on Y axis).

Fig.4 R-T Curve



R_{25}: Zero power resistance at 25℃

R_{min}: Minimum resistance

T_{Rmin}: Temperature corresponding to minimum resistance

Tc: Curie temperature or switch temperature

R_{Tc}: Switch resistance (RTc=2xRmin)

R_{max}: Maximum resistance

T_{Rmax}: Temperature corresponding to maximum resistance

- **Minimum resistance (R_{min})**

  Minimum resistance is the lowest resistance on R-T curve and corresponds to T_{Rmin}, temperature of minimum resistance. (see Fig. 4)

- **Temperature of minimum resistance (T_{Rmin})**

  T_{Rmin} is temperature that corresponds to R_{min} on R-T curve.

- **Curie temperature or switch temperature (T_c)**

  Cuire temperature is temperature that corresponds to R_{Tc} =2 ×$R_{min.}$ When the temperature is reached, a step-like increase of CPTC thermistor resistance is started.