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## 1/32W, 01005, Thick Film Chip Resistor (Lead / Halogen Free)

1. Scope

This specification applies to 0.2mm x 0.4mm (01005) size, fixed metal film chip resistors rectangular type for use in electronic equipment.

2. Type Designation

PFR02S	— XXX	— X	NH
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Where (1) Series No

(2) Nominal resistance value: For example – Three digits of number (E-24 Series) 000 =Jumper  $100 = 10\Omega$   $102 = 1k\Omega$ Four digits of number (E-96 Series)  $11R3 = 11.3\Omega$  $1131 = 1.13k\Omega$ 

(3) Tolerance of Resistance  $F = \pm 1.0\%$   $G = \pm 2.0\%$   $J = \pm 5.0\%$  $X = Jumper (Below 50 m\Omega)$ 

(4) NH = Sn plating (Lead free / Halogen free)

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#### 3. Electrical Specifications

#### Table 1

*Power rating	1/32W					
Resistance Values	E-24 series, E-96 series				E-24 series	
Resistance Tolerance	± 1.0%(F)		± 5.0%(J)	± 2.0%(G)	, ± 5.0%(J)	
Resistance Range ( $\Omega$ )	1.0 ~ 9.76	$10 \sim 91$	$100 \sim 1.62 M$	1.0 ~ 9.1	$10 \sim 91$	$100 \sim 10 M$
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance(ppm/°C)	+600 ~ -200	± 300	± 200	$+600 \sim -200$	± 300	± 200
Operating temperature range	$-55^{\circ}$ C to $+125^{\circ}$ C					
Max. operating voltage**	15V					

#### Note:\*Package Power Temperature Derating Curve





Note: \*\*Resistors shall have a rated DC or AC(rms.) continuous operating voltage corresponding to the power rating, as calculated from the following formula

$V = \sqrt{P \times R}$	Where V	: Rated voltage (V)
	Р	: Rated power (W)
	R	: Nominal resistance ( $\Omega$ )

If the voltage so obtained exceeds the maximum operating voltage, this maximum voltage shall be the rated voltage.

Table 2. : Jumper:

Resistance Tolerance	Below 50 mΩ
Rated current	0.5A
Operating Temperature Range	-55℃ to 125 ℃

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 Construction and Physical Dimension 4-1.



Code Letter	Dimension
L	$0.40\pm0.02$
W	$0.20\pm0.02$
t	$0.13\pm0.02$
a	$0.10\pm0.03$
b	$0.10\pm0.03$

Unit: mm







Which resistance layer (protection coating layer) is down

### 5. Marking

No marking on the protect coating

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### 6. Life Tests

6-1 Electrical

Item	Specification and Requirement		Test Method	
Item	Resistor	Jumper	(Refer to JIS C 5201)	
Short Time Overload	$\triangle R: \pm (2\% + 0.1\Omega)$ Without damage by flashover, spark, arcing, burning or breakdown	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Applied voltage:</li> <li>2.5 x rated voltage or 2 x</li> <li>Maximum operating voltage</li> <li>which ever is less</li> <li>(2) Test time : 5 seconds</li> </ul>	
Insulation Resistance	Over 100 MΩ on Overco layer face up Over 1,000 MΩ on Subst side face up		<ol> <li>Setup as figure 2</li> <li>Test voltage: 50 V<sub>DC</sub></li> <li>Test time: 60 + 10 / -0 seconds</li> </ol>	
Voltage Proof	$\triangle R: \pm (2\% + 0.1\Omega)$ Without damage by flashover, spark, arcing, burning or breakdown	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Setup as figure 2</li> <li>(2) Test voltage: 50 V<sub>AC</sub>(rms.)</li> <li>(3) Test time: 60 +10 / -0 seconds</li> </ul>	
Pressure Rod (Metal)			Insulation Plate	
Measurement Poi (R=0.5 mm)			Sample Electrode	
Substrate			Voltage Supply Metal Block	
Over coat Fi	lm B		- Measurement Point B	
Substrate Sid	e Figure 2 · M	Measurement Setu		

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5-2 Mechanical	Creation and L		Τ
Item Specification and I			Test Method
	Resistor	Jumper	(Refer to JIS C 5201)
Solderability	The surface of terminal immersed shall be minimum of 95% covered with a new coating of solder		Solder bath: After immersing in flux, dip in $245 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C molten solder bath for $2 \pm 0.5$ seconds
Resistance to Solder Heat	$\triangle R: \pm (1.0\% + 0.05\Omega)$ Without distinct deformation in appearance	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Immersed at solder bath of 270 ± 5°C for 10 ± 1 seconds</li> <li>(2) Measuring resistance 1 hour after test</li> </ul>
Vibration	$\triangle R: \pm (0.5\% \pm 0.05\Omega)$ Without mechanical damage such as break		<ul> <li>(1) Vibration frequency: 10Hz to 55Hz in 60 seconds as a period</li> <li>(2) Vibration time: period cycled for 2 hours in each of 3 mutual perpendicular directions</li> <li>(3) Amplitude: 1.5mm</li> </ul>
Shock	$\triangle R: \pm (0.25\% + 0.05\Omega)$ Without mechanical damage such as break		<ul> <li>(1) Peak value: 490N</li> <li>(2) Duration of pulse: 11ms</li> <li>(3) 3 times in each positive and negative direction of 3 mutual perpendicular directions</li> </ul>
Bending Test	$\triangle R: \pm (1.0\% \pm 0.05\Omega)$ Without mechanical damage such as break		Bending value: 3 mm for $30 \pm 1$ seconds
Solvent Resistance	Without mechanical and distinct damage in appearance	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Solvent: Trichloroethane or Isopropyl alcohol</li> <li>(2) Immersed in solvent at room temperature for 90 seconds</li> </ul>

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Item Specification and Requirement		Test Method	
10111	Jumper	Jumper	(Refer to JIS C 5201)
Rapid change of Temperature	$\triangle$ R: ±(1.0%+ 0.05 $\Omega$ ) Without distinct damage in appearance	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Repeat 5 cycle as follow: (-55 ± 3°C,30minutes) →(Room temperature, 2~3 minutes) → (+125 ± 2°C,30minutes) →(Room temperature, 2~3 minutes)</li> <li>(2) Measuring resistance 1 hour after test</li> </ul>
Moisture with Load	$\triangle$ R: ±(5.0%+0.1Ω) Without distinct damage in appearance Marking should be legible	Max. 50mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Environment condition: 40 ± 2°C,90~95% RH</li> <li>(2) Applied Voltage: rated voltage</li> <li>(3) Test period: (1.5 hour ON) →(0.5 hour OFF) cycled for total 1,000 + 48 / - 0 hours</li> <li>(4) Measuring resistance 1 hour after test</li> </ul>
Load Life	Without distinct damage in appearance	Max. 100mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Test temperature: 70 ± 2°C</li> <li>(2) Applied Voltage: rated Voltage</li> <li>(3) Test period: (1.5 hour ON) →(0.5 hour OFF) cycled for total 1,000 + 48 / - 0 hours</li> <li>(4) Measuring resistance 1 hour after test</li> </ul>
Low Temperature Store	$\triangle$ R: ±(5.0%+ 0.1 $\Omega$ ) Without distinct damage in appearance	Max. 100mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Store temperature:</li> <li>-55 ± 3°C for total</li> <li>1,000 + 48 / - 0 hours</li> <li>(2) Measuring resistance</li> <li>1 hour after test</li> </ul>
High Temperature Store	$\triangle$ R: ±(5.0%+0.1 $\Omega$ ) Without distinct damage in appearance	Max. 100mΩ	<ul> <li>(1) Store temperature: +125 ± 2°C for total 1,000 + 48 / - 0 hours</li> <li>(2) Measuring resistance 1 hour after test</li> </ul>

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#### 7. Recommend Land Pattern Dimensions



Α	0.15 ~ 0.20
В	0.5 ~ 0.8
C	0.2~0.4

Unit: mm

#### 8. Packaging

- 8-1 Dimensions
  - 8-1-1 Tape packaging dimensions



### 8-1-2 Reel dimensions



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#### 8-2 Peel force of top cover tape

The peel speed shall be about 300 mm/min.

The peel force of top cover tape shall be between 0.1 to 0.5 N.



#### 8-3 Numbers of taping

20,000 pieces /reel

#### 8-4 Making

The following items shall be marked on the reel.

- (1) Type designation.
- (2) Quantity
- (3) Manufacturing date code
- (4) Manufacturer's name

### 9. Care note

- 9-1 Care note for storage
  - Chip resistor shall be stored in a room where temperature and humidity must be controlled. (temperature 5 to 35°C, humidity 45 to 85% RH) However, a humidity keep it low, as it is possible.
  - (2) Chip resistor shall be stored as direct sunshine doesn't hit on it.
  - (3) Chip resistor shall be stored with no moisture, dust, a material that will make solderability inferior, and a harmful gas (Chloridation hydrogen, sulfurous acid gas, and sulfuration hydrogen)
- 9-2 Care note for operating and handling
  - (1) It is necessary to protect the edge and protection coat of resistors from mechanical stress.
  - (2) Handle with care when printing circuit board (PCB) is divided or fixed on support body, because bending of printing circuit board (PCB) mounting will make mechanical stress for resistors.
  - (3) Resistors shall be used with in rated range shown in specification. Especially, if voltage more than specified value will be loaded to resistor, there is a case it will make damage for machine because of temperature rise depending on generating of heat, and increase resistance value or breaks.
  - (4) In case that resistor is loaded a rated voltage, it is necessary to confirms temperature of a resistor and to reduce a load power according to load reduction curve, because a temperature rise of a resistor depends on influence of heat from mounting density and neighboring element.
  - (5) Observe Limiting element voltage and maximum overload voltage specified in each specification
  - (6) If there is possibility that a large voltage (pulse voltage, shock voltage) charge to resistor, it is necessary that operating condition shall be set up before use.