

# Low-Ohmic **Chip Resistors**



**YAGEO** Phicomp

# **About Yageo**

Founded in 1977, the Yageo Corporation has become a world-class provider of passive component services with capabilities on a global scale, including production and sales facilities in Asia, Europe and the Americas.

The corporation is uniquely positioned to provide one stop shopping, offering its complete product portfolio of resistors, capacitors and high frequency products in both commodity and specialty versions to meet the diverse requirements of customers.

Yageo currently ranks as the world No.1 in chip resistors, No. 3 in MLCCs and No. 3 in ferrite products, with 27 sales/service offices in 18 countries, 8 manufacturing sites, 5 JIT logistic outfits and 3 R&D centers worldwide. Ferroxcube and Vitrohm are part of Yageo group, who produce ferrites and leaded resistors.

In the fast-paced electronics field, with its trend toward miniaturization and shorter product cycles for consumer electronics and telecommunication applications, it became clear that future growth would demand globalization, and the ability to become part of customer supply chains through enhanced service. The corporation's global deployment strategy has thus always been based on providing customers with comprehensive passive component solutions.



## **Table of contents**

ntroduction	3
Features	3
Low-ohmic chip resistors in circuit	3
Effect of component characteristics on current sensing applications	3
Detecting over current	4
DC/DC converter	5
Applications	5
Low Ohmic Resistors Decision Tree (Metal Technology)  - Current Sensor Low TCR, 0603~2512  - Current Sensor Low TCR, 3921~5931  - Current Sensor Low TCR, Wide Terminal  - Current Sensor Low TCR, 4 Terminal  Low Ohmic Resistors Decision Tree	6 7
(Thick Film Technology)	8
umper Chip Resistors Decision Tree (Thick Film Technology)	9
Product Information - Dimensions	. 10
- General information	13
- Environmental characteristics	
- Packing quantities	
- Cross Reference	
- Explanation of ordering code	18

### Introduction

Yageo's low-ohmic chip resistor ranges are the ideal replacement for traditional wirewound and leaded products in modern power control circuits. Based on the company's thick film technology, these products exhibit far lower parasitic inductance than their wirewound and leaded counterparts.

The low-ohmic chip resistors also fully compatible with today's high volume pick-and-place assembly systems. As such, they offer attractive, cost-effective solutions to designers of low voltage power supplies and battery management systems.

The low temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) of Yageo's low ohmic chip resistor minimizes the resistance change caused by self heating and high temperature environments.

Thermal EMF is an important consideration in low value resistors used in DC circuits. We utilize metal foil technology to produce resistors with low thermal EMF characteristics (below  $0.03\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

### **Features**

- Excellent T.C.R. performance
- Standardized sizes which makes them easily interchangeable
- Compatibility with surface-mount assembly processes
- Ultra-low resistance and narrow tolerance, suitable for current detection
- · High component and equipment reliability
- RoHS/REACH compliant & Halogen free

## Low-ohmic chip resistors in circuit

Low-ohmic resistors are used in power sensing applications, for example, to sense output current in power supplies and automotive engine management systems. As shown in Figure I, a typical function for a low-ohmic chip resistor is as a current sensor ( $R_{\rm sense}$ ). This generates the sensing voltage  $V_{\rm s}$  for a feedback control network through which an output current  $I_{\rm o}$  passes. The sensing voltage triggers (MOSFET) switches, switching them ON and OFF to regulate the duty factor of the current passing through a choke L.

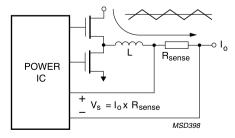


Figure I Low-ohmic chip resistor in current sensing application

The sensing voltage V<sub>s</sub> is given by the simple relation:

$$V_s = I_o \times R_{sense}$$

This sensing voltage is generally set at around 100 mV both to save power and maintain satisfactory noise immunity. To sense a 5 A average output current,  $R_{\text{sense}}$  must be 100 mV/5 A = 20 m $\Omega$ . The power dissipation will then be:

$$P = I_0^2 R_{sense} = 5 A \times 5 A \times 20 m\Omega = 0.5 W$$

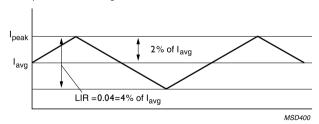
A low-ohmic chip resistor with a power rating 1.0 W would then be recommended for this application to provide an adequate safety margin.

# Effect of component characteristics on current sensing applications

# Average output current versus peak output current

In the feedback circuit of figure I, the output current  $I_\circ$  through the choke L is not a pure DC but exhibits some ripple. The magnitude of the output ripple depends on the inductance of the choke - the higher the inductance, the lower the ripple. A high inductance choke, however, reduces the ability of the circuit to respond to high frequency transients. Such a choke will also be physically large, limiting the possibilities for miniaturization so essential to modern mobile equipment.

A trade-off is therefore necessary between choke volume and output current ripple. Experience indicates that a ripple of 0.04 provides a good compromise in this area. With this ripple value, the peak output current  $I_{peak}$  is 2% greater than the average current  $I_{avg}$ , i.e.  $I_{peak} = 1.02 \times I_{avg}$  (Figure 2).



**Figure 2** Relationship between average output current and peak current with a ripple of 0.04

### Safety margin for setting the feedback voltage

The voltage generated across the sensing resistor is used in a feedback network to trigger the power switching IC. To allow for variation in the characteristics of the power switching IC, a safety margin for the sensing voltage is necessary. A -2% margin on sensing voltage is usually taken for general applications.









2

### Tolerances on sensing resistance

As mentioned earlier, the relation between low-ohmic resistance, feedback sensing voltage and output current is given by  $R_{sense} = V_s/I_o$ . With an output ripple of 0.04, i.e. a 4% ( $\pm$  2%) deviation on output current and a safety margin on the sensing voltage of -2%, the allowable deviation on  $R_{sense}$  is:

$$\frac{0.98 \times V_s}{0.98 \times I_o} \le R_{sense} \le \frac{V_s}{0.85 \times I_o}$$

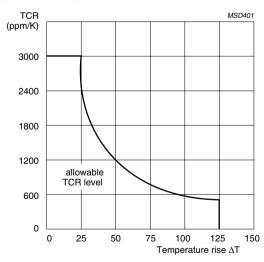
With say,  $V_s$ = 100 mV and  $I_o$ = 5 A, the allowable low ohmic sensing resistance must lie in the range  $19.2m\Omega$  to  $20.4m\Omega$ .

# Consideration of T.C.R. in current sensing applications

The above discussion does not, of course, take into account the effects of the temperature coefficient of resistance (T.C.R.) on current sensing applications. With a maximum deviation of 4% on output current and a safety margin of 2% on sensing voltage, the maximum allowable deviation on sensing resistance is 6%. The limit on T.C.R. is then given by:

$$R_{sense}$$
 (I+T.C.R.x  $\Delta T$ )  $\leq$  1.06  $R_{sense}$  So T.C.R.  $\leq \frac{0.06}{\Delta T}$  ppm/K

Figure 3 plots the allowable T.C.R. values required to maintain tolerance on sensing resistance within the specified limit. T.C.R. values of Yageo's low-ohmic chip resistors fall well within these allowed limits over the temperature range 25°C to 155°C.



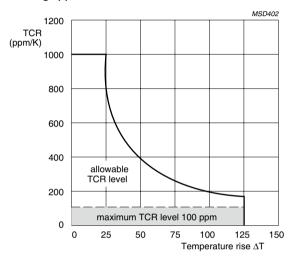
**Figure 3** Allowable T.C.R. values with 6% total deviation on output current and feedback voltage

For some precision applications, the deviation in

output current and the safety margin on sensing voltage may need to be reduced to say 1% on each, giving a total maximum deviation on sensing voltage of 2%. The limit on T.C.R. is then:

T.C.R. 
$$\leq \frac{0.02}{\Delta T} \text{ ppm/K}$$

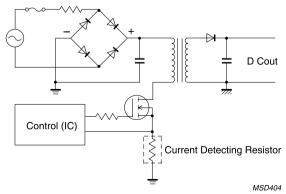
which is plotted in Figure 4. Even with these tighter margins, the T.C.R. values of Yageo's low-ohmic resistor chips (shown in the shaded region in Figure 4) fall well within the allowable T.C.R. level. This shows that for most applications, T.C.R. is not an issue in sensing applications.



**Figure 4** Allowable T.C.R. values with 2% total deviation on output current and feedback voltage

## **Detecting over current**

As a means to detect the current passing through the transistor, see Figure 5, a resistor in series is added between an emitter and a ground. This resistor should neither emit smoke nor catch fire even when the switching transistor breaks down to be subjected to a larger current. In addition, reduced parasitic inductance is required, particularly for the high frequency switching control. Recommended resistors with low resistance are metal plate type, like PE series.



**Figure 5** Over current protection circuit

#### DC/DC converter

The Figure 6 on the right shows the current detecting circuit of a DC/DC converter. The voltage across the current detecting resistor is fed back to control the output power. The resistance should be low to reduce power dissipation, and the resistor should stand against repeated rush current. Furthermore the self-inductance should be low for high frequency applications. Recommended types are Px series chip resistors. As for high frequency DC/DC converters, metal plate chip resistors PF series best fit in.

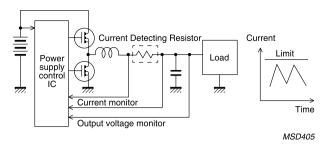


Figure 6 DC/DC converter circuit

# **Applications**

Yageo's low-ohmic chip resistors are optimized for current sensing control. The low-ohmic current sensors, available from 0.05 to 5 watts, are applicable to battery pack, power supply and converter, and are suitable for use in diverse power control circuit of notebook computer or the hard disk

of other compact portable devices that have current sensing and over current protection requirements. Featuring a comprehensive resistance range of 0.5 milli-ohms to I ohm and superior temperature coefficient (T.C.R.) performance is able to meet various customer demands and applications.



## **Consumer Goods**

- Home appliances
- LCDTV
- Digital camera



- Modems



- Set-top-Box

- HVAC
- Body control module
- Tyre pressure monitoring



# Medical

- Monitoring systems
- Diagnostic equipment
- Point-Of-Care



- Notebook/tablet
- Server
- Disk drives



### Power

- Power supplies
- UPS
- Stepper motor



- Pulse loading
- Power inverter
- Signal conditioning



- Industrial automation
- Lighting
- Drives and controls



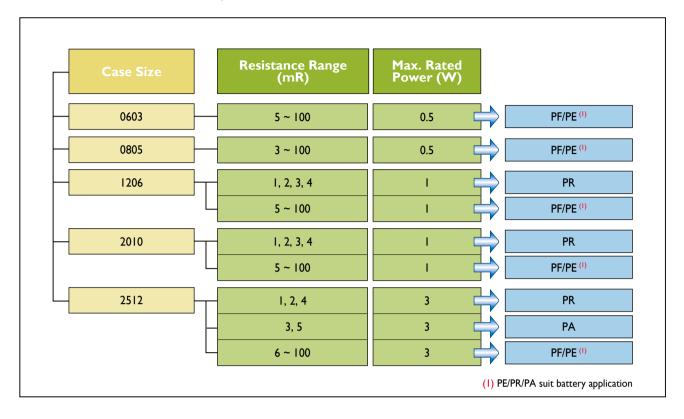




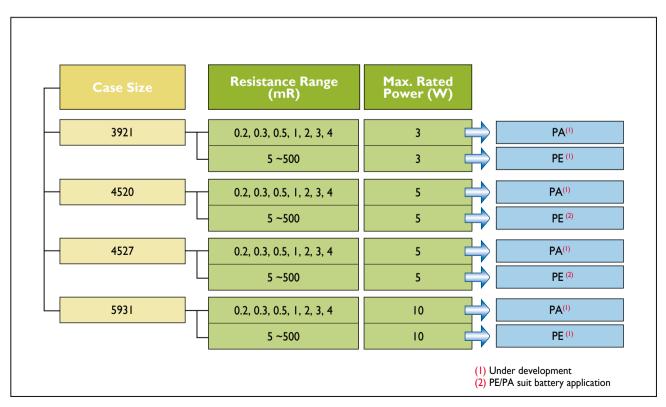


# Low-Ohmic Chip Resistors Decision Tree (Metal Technology)

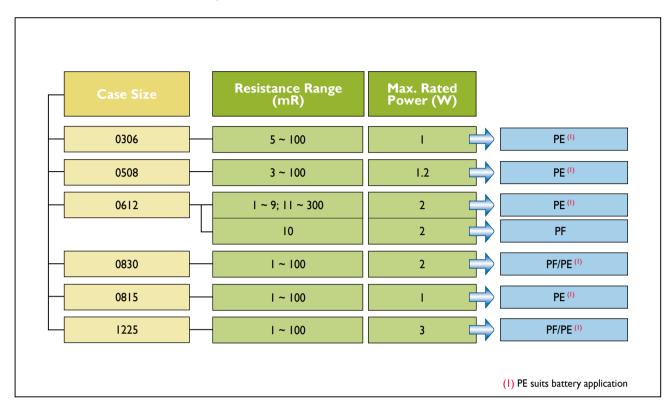
Current Sensor Low TCR, 0603 ~ 2512



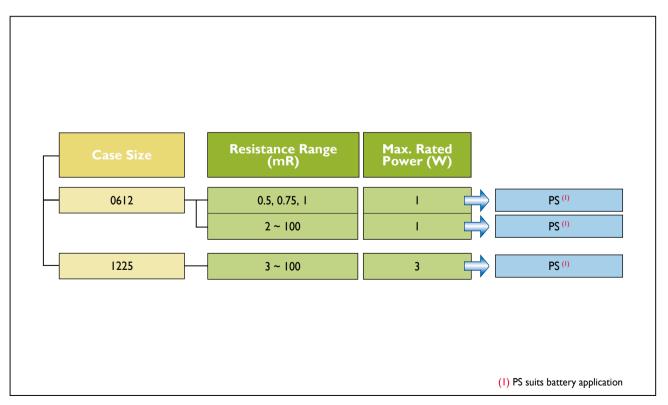
# **Current Sensor Low TCR, 3921 ~ 5931**



# **Current Sensor Low TCR, Wide Terminal**



# **Current Sensor Low TCR, 4 Terminal**

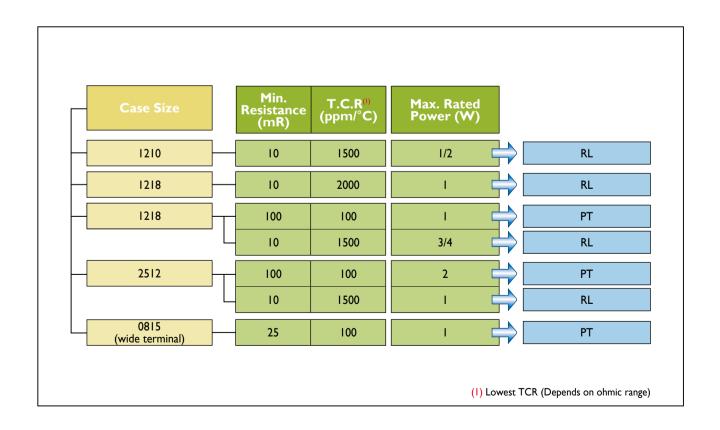




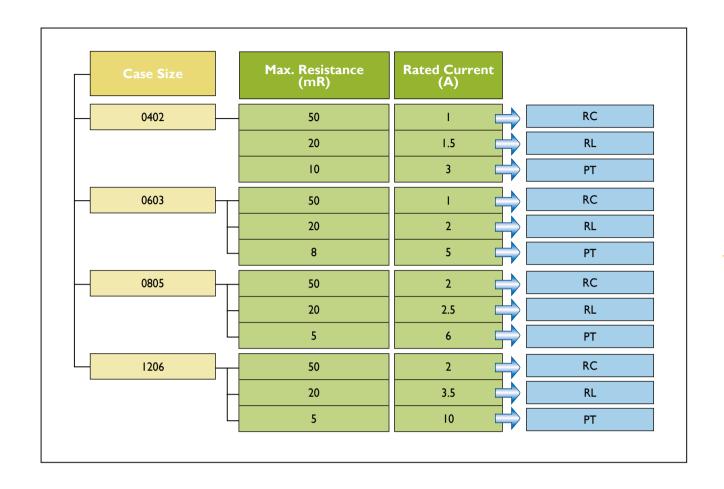


# Low-Ohmic Chip Resistors Decision Tree (Thick Film Technology)

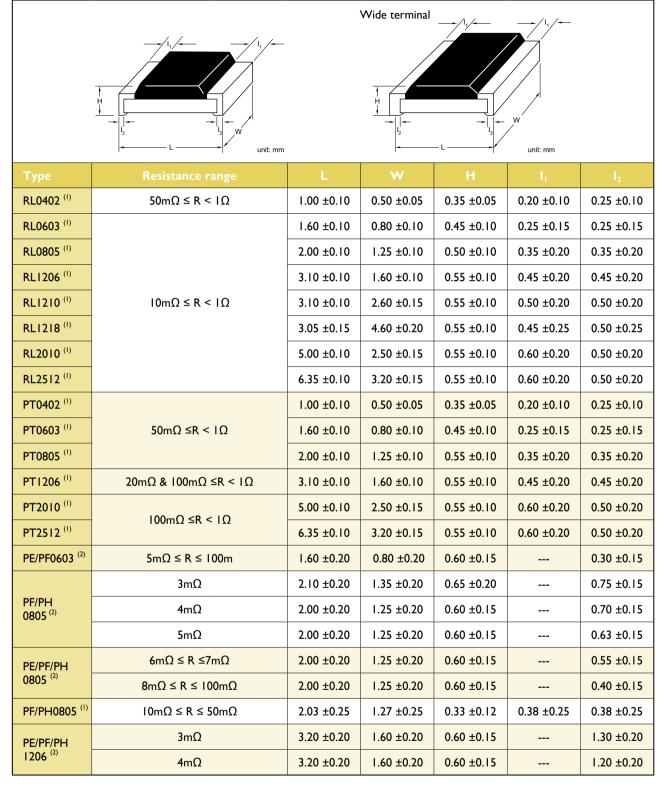
Case Size		Min. Resistance (mR)	T.C.R <sup>(I)</sup> (ppm/°C)	Max. Rated Power (W)	
0201	[	100	200	1/20	PT <sup>(2)</sup>
0402	$\blacksquare$	50	600	1/6	PT
	Ц	50	1000	1/16	RL
0603		50	400	1/3	PT
	Ч	10	1500	1/10	RL
0805	$\dashv$	50	350	1/4	PT
	Ц	10	1500	1/4	RL
1206	$\dashv$	100	100	1/2	PT
		10	1500	1/2	RL



# Jumper Chip Resistors Decision Tree (Thick Film Technology)



### **Dimensions**



Note: I. Apply to ordering codes ending in "L"

Please contact sales offices, distributors and representatives in your region before ordering

<sup>2.</sup> Apply to ordering codes ending in "Z"

Туре	Resistance range	L	W	Н		I <sub>2</sub>
PE/PF/PH	$5m\Omega \le R \le 8m\Omega$	3.20 ±0.20	1.60 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		1.15 ±0.20
1206 <sup>(2)</sup>	$9m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	3.20 ±0.20	1.60 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.58 ±0.20
PF/PH1206 (I)	10mΩ≤ R ≤ 50mΩ	3.20 ±0.25	1.60 ±0.25	0.60 ±0.25	0.50 ±0.25	0.65 ±0.25
DE (DE2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	5mΩ ≤ R ≤9mΩ	5.00 ±0.20	2.50 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		1.50 ±0.20
PE/PF2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	$10\text{m}\Omega \leq R \leq 100\text{m}\Omega$	5.00 ±0.20	2.50 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.60 ±0.20
	ImΩ	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.93 ±0.20
	2mΩ	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.70 ±0.20
	$3 m \Omega$	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.50 ±0.20
PE/PF2512 (2)	4mΩ	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.15 ±0.20
	5mΩ	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		1.95 ±0.20
	6mΩ ≤ R ≤8mΩ	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		1.90 ±0.20
	$9m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	6.30 ±0.20	3.10 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.95 ±0.20
	6mΩ	6.45 ±0.25	3.25 ±0.25	0.70 ±0.25	0.75 ±0.25	1.85 ±0.25
PF2512 <sup>(I)</sup>	$7m\Omega \le R \le 15m\Omega$	6.45 ±0.25	3.25 ±0.25	0.70 ±0.25	0.75 ±0.25	1.55 ±0.25
PF2512 \( \tau \)	$20m\Omega \le R \le 50m\Omega \text{ (IW)}$	6.45 ±0.25	3.25 ±0.25	0.70 ±0.25	1.30 ±0.25	0.75 ±0.25
	$20m\Omega \le R \le 50m\Omega$ (2W)	6.45 ±0.25	3.25 ±0.25	0.70 ±0.25	0.75 ±0.25	1.30 ±0.25
PE4520 (2)	5mΩ≤ R ≤ 7mΩ	11.10 ±0.30	5.10 ±0.30	0.65 ±0.20		3.60 ±0.30
PE <del>1</del> 520 **	8mΩ≤ R ≤ 500mΩ	11.10 ±0.30	5.10 ±0.30	0.65 ±0.20		2.36 ±0.30
PE4527 (2)	5m $\Omega$	11.50 ±0.20	7.00 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.90 ±0.20
FE <del>1</del> 32/ \( \)	$6m\Omega \le R \le 500m\Omega$	11.50 ±0.20	7.00 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		2.60 ±0.20
PR1206 (2)	$Im\Omega \le R \le 6m\Omega$	3.20 ±0.25	1.60 ±0.25	0.64 ±0.25	0.50 ±0.25	0.50 ±0.25
PR2010 (2)	$Im\Omega \le R \le 3m\Omega$	5.10 ±0.25	2.54 ±0.25	0.80 ±0.25	1.30 ±0.25	1.30 ±0.25
PR2010 \	$4m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	5.10 ±0.25	2.54 ±0.25	0.64 ±0.25	0.80 ±0.25	0.80 ±0.25
PR2512 <sup>(I)</sup>	$Im\Omega \leq R \leq 2m\Omega$	6.40 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.75 ±0.15	1.20 ±0.20	1.20 ±0.20
PK2512 \	$3m\Omega \le R \le 5m\Omega$	6.40 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.55 ±0.10	0.60 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.20
DD2512 (2)	$0.5 \text{m}\Omega \leq R \leq 4 \text{m}\Omega$	6.25 ±0.25	3.30 ±0.25	0.78 ±0.25	1.88 ±0.25	1.88 ±0.25
PR2512 <sup>(2)</sup>	$5m\Omega \le R \le 75m\Omega$	6.25 ±0.25	3.30 ±0.25	0.64 ±0.25	1.11 ±0.25	1.11 ±0.25
PA2512 (I)	$Im\Omega \le R \le I0m\Omega$	6.50 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.65 ±0.15	0.90 ±0.20	0.90 ±0.20

Note: I. Apply to ordering codes ending in "L"

2. Apply to ordering codes ending in "Z"

Please contact sales offices, distributors and representatives in your region before ordering



Wide termin	nal									
Туре	Resistance ra	ınge	L	W	н	I <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>			
PE0306 (2)	5mΩ ≤ R ≤ 100	OmΩ	0.90±0.20	1.70±0.20	0.65±0.20		0.25±0.15			
PE0508 (2)	3mΩ ≤ R ≤ 100	OmΩ	1.35±0.20	2.10±0.20	0.65±0.20		0.43±0.15			
	ImΩ		1.60 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.55 ±0.20			
PF/PE0612 (2)	2mΩ ≤ R ≤ 4i	mΩ	1.60 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.40 ±0.20			
	5mΩ ≤ R ≤ 300	OmΩ	1.60 ±0.20	3.20 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.30 ±0.20			
PF0815 <sup>(1)</sup>	10/15/20mg	Ω	2.15 ±0.20	3.75 ±0.25	0.65 ±0.25	0.65 ±0.25	0.70 ±0.25			
	ImΩ		2.50 ±0.20	3.70 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.95 ±0.20			
PF/PE0815 <sup>(2)</sup>	2mΩ		2.50 ±0.20	3.70 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.75 ±0.20			
	3mΩ ≤ R ≤ 100	OmΩ	2.50 ±0.20	3.70 ±0.20	0.60 ±0.15		0.60 ±0.20			
PF/PE0830 (2)	ImΩ ≤ R ≤ 9i	mΩ	2.5±0.20	7.50±0.30	0.60±0.15		0.60 ±0.15			
PF/PE0830 \	10mΩ ≤ R ≤ 10	0mΩ	2.5±0.20	7.50±0.30	0.60±0.15		0.58 ±0.15			
PF1225 (2)	ImΩ		3.10±0.20	6.30±0.20	0.60±0.15		1.15±0.20			
FF1ZZ5 ···	2mΩ ≤ R ≤ 100	OmΩ	3.10±0.20	6.30±0.20	0.60±0.15		0.50±0.20			
PF/PE1225 (2)	ImΩ		3.10±0.20	6.30±0.20	0.60±0.15		1.15±0.20			
FF/FE1223	$2m\Omega \le R \le 100$	OmΩ	3.10±0.20	6.30±0.20	0.60±0.15		0.50±0.20			
PT0815	25mΩ ≤ R ≤ 50	)mΩ	2.00 ±0.10	3.70 ±0.10	0.50 ±0.10	0.35 ±0.20	0.40 ±0.20			
4 terminal										
	- W	 			<u>D</u>   <u>C</u>	PS0612				
C C A PS1225										
Туре	Resistance range	L	W	Α	D	С	Н			
PS0612 (I)	$3m\Omega \le R \le 10m\Omega$	1.60±0.25	3.20±0.25	0.40±0.25	0.30±0.25	0.70±0.25	0.60±0.25			
PS0612 (2)	$0.5 \text{m}\Omega \leq R \leq 100 \text{m}\Omega$	1.60±0.20	3.20±0.20	0.45±0.20	0.50±0.20	0.65±0.20	0.60±0.20			
PS1225 (2)	$3m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	3.10±0.20	6.30±0.20	0.80±0.20		2.20±0.20	0.60±0.15			

Note: I. Apply to ordering codes ending in "L"

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# **General information**

T. C. R RL series										
Туре	T.C.R									
	50mΩ≤R<100	mΩ	100n	nΩ≤R<500mΩ	500mΩ≤R <iω< th=""></iω<>					
RL0402	±1000 ppm/	°C	±	800 ppm/°C		±300 p	pm/°C			
	I0mΩ≤R≤36ı	mΩ	36n	nΩ <r≤91mω< th=""><th colspan="2">91mΩ<r≤500mω< th=""><th colspan="2">500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></r≤500mω<></th></r≤91mω<>	91mΩ <r≤500mω< th=""><th colspan="2">500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></r≤500mω<>		500mΩ <r<iω< th=""></r<iω<>			
RL0603	±1 500 ppm/	°C	±1 200 ppm/°C		±800 ppm/°C		±3	300 ppm/°C		
	I0mΩ≤R≤I8mΩ	18mΩ <i< th=""><th>R≤47mΩ</th><th>47mΩ<r≤91mω< th=""><th>91mΩ<r≤360mω< th=""><th>360mΩ<i< th=""><th>R≤500mΩ</th><th>500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></i<></th></r≤360mω<></th></r≤91mω<></th></i<>	R≤47mΩ	47mΩ <r≤91mω< th=""><th>91mΩ<r≤360mω< th=""><th>360mΩ<i< th=""><th>R≤500mΩ</th><th>500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></i<></th></r≤360mω<></th></r≤91mω<>	91mΩ <r≤360mω< th=""><th>360mΩ<i< th=""><th>R≤500mΩ</th><th>500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></i<></th></r≤360mω<>	360mΩ <i< th=""><th>R≤500mΩ</th><th>500mΩ<r<iω< th=""></r<iω<></th></i<>	R≤500mΩ	500mΩ <r<iω< th=""></r<iω<>		
RL0805 / RL1206 / RL2010	±1 500 ppm/°C	±1 200	ppm/°C	±1 000 ppm/°C	±600 ppm/°C	±300 p	pm/°C	±200 ppm/°C		
RL1210	±1 500 ppm/°C	±1 000	ppm/°C	±800 ppm/°C	±600 ppm/°C	±300 p	pm/°C	±200 ppm/°C		
RL2512	±1 500 ppm/°C	±1 200	ppm/°C	±800 ppm/°C	±600 ppm/°C	±300 p	pm/°C	±200 ppm/°C		
	I0mΩ≤R≤30i	mΩ	30n	nΩ <r≤56mω< th=""><th colspan="2">56mΩ<r≤180mω< th=""><th colspan="2">180mΩ<r<1ω< th=""></r<1ω<></th></r≤180mω<></th></r≤56mω<>	56mΩ <r≤180mω< th=""><th colspan="2">180mΩ<r<1ω< th=""></r<1ω<></th></r≤180mω<>		180mΩ <r<1ω< th=""></r<1ω<>			
RL1218	±2 000 ppm/	°C	±Ι	000 ppm/°C	±700 ppm/°C		±250 ppm/°C			

Electrical characteri	stics								
Global part number	Series	Size	Power rating	Max. voltage	Operating Temp. range	Resistance range	Tol.	T. C. R.	
RL0402×R-07×x×xL		0402	1/16W	(PxR)^1/2		$50m\Omega \le R < I\Omega$			
RL0603xR-07xxxxL		0603	1/10W	(PxR)^1/2					
RL0805×R-07××××L			0005	1/8W	(PxR)^1/2				
RL0805xR-7WxxxxL		0805	I/4W	(PxR)^1/2		$10m\Omega \le R < 1\Omega$	±1% ±2% ±5%		
RL1206xR-07xxxxL	RL	1206	I/4W	(PxR)^1/2	-55°C to 125°C			Pls refer to above table "T. C. R RL series"	
RL1206xR-7WxxxxL	, KL	1206	I/2W	(PxR)^1/2	-33 C to 123 C				
RL1210xR-07xxxxL		1210 1/2W (PxR)^1/2							
RL1218xK-07xxxxL		1218	IW	(PxR)^1/2					
RL2010xK-07xxxxL		2010	3/4W	(PxR)^1/2					
RL2512xK-07xxxxL		2512	IW	(PxR)^1/2					
PT0402xRx07xxxxL			1/16W					F0. O < D < (0. O ) < (0. O ) < (0. O )	
PT0402xRx7WxxxxL		0402	1/8W					$\begin{array}{c} 50m\Omega \leq R < 68m\Omega \\ 68m\Omega \leq R < 100\Omega \\ 100m\Omega \leq R < 1\Omega \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \pm 600 \text{ ppm/°C} \\ \pm 300 \text{ ppm/°C} \\ \pm 200 \text{ ppm/°C} \\ \end{array}$	
PT0402xRx7TxxxxL	]		1/6W		-55°C to 155°C	$50m\Omega \le R < I\Omega$		10011175 = V < 175   T500 bbill/ C	
PT0603xRx07xxxxL		0603	1/10W					$50$ m $\Omega$ 0/+400 ppm/°C $50$ m $\Omega$ < R < $6$ 8m $\Omega$ 0/+350 ppm/°C	
PT0603xRx7WxxxxL		0003	1/5W					$68m\Omega \le R < 100\Omega$ 0/+300 ppm/°C 100mΩ ≤ R < 1Ω ±200 ppm/°C	

Global part number	Series	Size	Power rating	Max. voltage	Operating Temp. range	Resistance range	Tol.	Т. С.	R.					
PT0805xR-07xxxxL		0805	1/8W			50mΩ ≤ R < IΩ		$50 \text{m}\Omega < R < 68 \text{m}\Omega$ $68 \text{m}\Omega \leq R < 100\Omega$	0/+350 ppm/°C 0/+300 ppm/°C 0/+250 ppm/°C					
PT0805xR-7WxxxxL PT1206xR-07xxxxL			1/4VV			20mΩ & 100mΩ		$100 \text{m}\Omega \leq R < 1\Omega$	±100 ppm/°C 0/+600 ppm/°C					
PT1206xR-7WxxxxL	DT	1206	I/2W	(D. D) A I /2	55°C to 155°C	$\leq R < I\Omega$	±1%	$100 \text{m}\Omega \leq R < 1\Omega$	±100 ppm/°C					
PT2010xK-07xxxxL	PT	2010	3/4W	(PXK)^1/2		100mΩ ≤ R < 1Ω	±2% ±5%	Ι00mΩ	±100 ppm/°C					
PT2010xK-7WxxxxL							2010	IW			10011122 = 1( < 122		$100 \text{m}\Omega < R < 1\Omega$	±75 ppm/°C
PT2512xK-07xxxxL		2512	IW			100mΩ ≤ R < 1Ω		$100 \text{m}\Omega$ $100 \text{m}\Omega < R < 1\Omega$	±100 ppm/°C					
PT2512xK-7WxxxxL			2W					100mt2 < K < 1t2	±/5 ppm/°C					
PE0603xRM57xxxxxx		0603	1/2W			$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$								
PE0805xRM47xxxxxx		0805	1/2W			$3m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$								
PE1206xRM47xxxxxx		1206	IW			$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	±1%	±75 ppm/°C						
PE2010xKM7Wxxxxx	PE	2010	IW	(PxR)^1/2	-55°C to 155°C	$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	±2% ±5%							
PE2512xKM7Txxxxxx		2512	3W			$Im\Omega \leq R \leq I00m\Omega$	±3/0							
PE4520xKM07xxxxx		4520	5W			$5m\Omega \le R \le 500m\Omega$								
PE4527xKM7Txxxxx		4527	5W			$5m\Omega \le R \le 500m\Omega$								
PF0603xRM57xxxxxx		0603	1/2W		5	$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$								
PF0805xRM07xxxxxx			1/8W											
PF0805xRM7Wxxxxxx		0805	I/4W											
PF0805xRM7Txxxxxx			0603	1/3W										
PF0805xRM47xxxxxx			I/2W			$3m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$								
PF1206xxM07xxxxxx	PF		I/4W	(DD)A1/2	-55°C to 155°C		±1% ±2%	. 75	-100					
PF1206xxM7Wxxxxxx		1206	I/2W	(FXK)^1/2	-55 C to 155 C		±5%	±75 ppn	n/ C					
PF1206xxM47xxxxxx			IW											
PF2010xKM7Wxxxxxx		2010	IW			$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$								
PF2512xKM07xxxxxx			IW											
PF2512xKM7Wxxxxxx		2512	2W			$Im\Omega \leq R \leq I00m\Omega$								
PF2512xKM7Txxxxxx			3W											
PH0805xRM07xxxxxx	PH	0805	4/5W	(P~R)\\ I /2	-55°C to 155°C	$4m\Omega \le R \le 50m\Omega$	±1% ±2%	±75 ppn	o/°C					
PH1206xRM07xxxxxx	ГΠ	1206	IW	(FXN)*1/2	-55 € 10 155 €	721110C = N = 32111T	±2% ±5%	±/3 ppn						

Global part number	Series	Size	Power rating	Max. voltage	Operating Temp. range	Resistance range	Tol.	T. C. R.		
PR1206xKE07xxxxxx			I/4W							
PR1206xKE7Wxxxxxx		1206	1/2W			$Im\Omega \le R \le 6m\Omega$				
PR1206xKE47xxxxxx			IW					±50 ppm/°C		
PR2010xKE07xxxxxx	-		I/2W				±1%			
PR2010xKE7Wxxxxxx		2010	IW	(D. D) 41 (2)		$Im\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	±2% ±5%			
PR2512xKx07xxxxxx	PR		IW	(PXK)^1/2	-55°C to 155°C	05 0 < 0 < 5 0		$0.5 \text{m}\Omega \leq R \leq 2 \text{m}\Omega \pm 200 \text{ ppm/°C}$		
PR2512xKx7Wxxxxxx				2W			$0.5 \text{m}\Omega \leq R \leq 5 \text{m}\Omega$		$3m\Omega \le R \le 5m\Omega \pm 100 \text{ ppm/°C}$	
PR2512xKE7Txxxxxx		2512	3W			$0.5 \text{m}\Omega \leq \text{R} \leq 10 \text{m}\Omega$				
PR2512DKE07xxxxxx				IW			7mO ≤ R ≤ 75mO	±0.5%	±50 ppm/°C	
PR2512DKE7Wxxxxxx			2W			11117 7 K 7 121117	±0.3%			
PA2512xKF07xxxxL			IW							
PA2512xKF7WxxxxL	PA	2512	2W	(PxR)^1/2	_55°C to 155°C	$Im\Omega \le R \le I0m\Omega$	±1% ±5%	±100 ppm/°C		
PA2512xKF7TxxxxL			3W							
Wide terminal										
Global part number	Series	Size	Power rating	Max. voltage	Operating Temp. range	Resistance range	Tol.	T. C. R.		
PT0815xK-07xxxxL	PT	0815	1/2W	(P~P)\\ I / 2	-55°C to 155°C	$25m\Omega \le R \le 50m\Omega$	±1% ±2%	±100 ppm/°C		
PT0815xK-7WxxxxL		0013	IW	(I XIV) 1/2	-55 € 10 155 €	2311102 = 11 = 3011102	±5%	1100 ррпп/ С		
PE0306xRM07xxxxx		0306	IW			$5m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$				
PE0508xRM07xxxxx		0508	1.2W			$3m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$				
PE0612xKM7Wxxxxx	PE	0612	2W	(P~R)^1/2	–55°C to 155°C	$Im\Omega \le R \le 300m\Omega$	±1% ±2%	±75 ppm/°C		
PE0815xKM7Wxxxxx	'-	0815	IW	(1 ×10) 1/2	-33 € 10 133 €	$Im\Omega \le R \le I00m\Omega$	±5%	±73 ррпп С		
PE0830xKM07xxxxx		0830	2W			$Im\Omega \le R \le I00m\Omega$				
PE1225xKM7Wxxxxx		1225	3W			$Im\Omega \le R \le I00m\Omega$				
PF0612xKM7Wxxxxxx		0612	2W			$Im\Omega \le R \le 300m\Omega$				
PF0815xKM7Wxxxxx	PF	0815	IW	(P <sub>×</sub> R)^1/2	-55°C to 155°C	$Im\Omega \le R \le I00m\Omega$	±1% ±2%	±75 ppm/°C		
PF0830xKM07xxxxx	''	0830	2W	(1 XIV) 1/2	33 0 10 133 0	$Im\Omega \le R < I00m\Omega$	±5%	±73 ррпп С		
PF1225xKM7Wxxxxx		1225 3W ImΩ		$Im\Omega \le R < I00m\Omega$						
4 terminal										
Global part number	Series	Size	Power rating	Max. voltage	Operating Temp. range	Resistance range	Tol.	T. C. R.		
PS0612xKM07xxxxx	PS	0612	IW	(P~R)\\ I /2	–55°C to 155°C	0.5mΩ≤ R ≤ 100mΩ	±1%	±75 ppm/°C		
PS1225xKM07xxxxx	гэ	1225	3W	(I XN): 1/2	-33 C to 133 C	$3m\Omega \le R \le 100m\Omega$	±5%	±/3 ppiii/ C		







Jumper					
Global part number	Series	Size	Operating Temp. range	Max. Resistance	Rated Current
RL0402-R-070RL	RL	0402	- -55°C to 155°C -	20mΩ	1.5A
RL0603-R-070RL		0603		20mΩ	2A
RL0805-R-070RL		0805		20mΩ	2.5A
RL1206-R-070RL		1206		20mΩ	3.5A
PT0402-R-070RL		0402	-55°C to 155°C	I0mΩ	3A
PT0603-R-070RL	DT	0603		8mΩ	5A
PT0805-R-070RL	PT	0805		5mΩ	6A
PT1206-R-070RL		1206		5m $\Omega$	I0A

# **Environmental characteristics**

Performano	e test	Test method	Procedure	Requirements
Life		MIL-STD-202G- method 108A	I 000 hours at 70°C ±5°C applied RCWV I.5 hours on, 0.5 hours off, still air required	$\pm$ (1%+ 0.0005Ω) <20mΩ for jumper
High tempera	ture exposure	MIL-STD-202G- method 108A	I 000 hours at maximum operating temperature depending on specification, unpowered	$\pm$ (1%+ 0.0005Ω) <20mΩ for jumper
Moisture resi	stance	MIL-STD-202G- method 106F	Each temperature / humidity cycle is defined as 8 hours (method 106F), 3 cycles / 24 hours for 10d with 25°C / 65°C 95% R.H	$\pm$ (0.5%+ 0.0005Ω) <20mΩ for jumper
Saldanahilim.	Wetting		Electrical test not required. Magnification 50X Lead-free solder bath at 245 ±3°C Dipping time: 3 ±0.5 seconds	Well tinned (≥95% covered) No visible damage
Solderability	Resistance to soldering heat	MIL-STD-202G- method 210F	Lead-free solder, 260°C, 10 seconds immersion time	$\pm$ (0.5%+ 0.0005Ω) <10mΩ for jumper No visible damage
Short time ov	rerload	MIL-R-55342D- para 4.7.5	PT/RL standard power: 6.25 times of rated power for 5 seonds at room temperature  PA/PR/PE/PF/PH/PS & PT/RL high power: 5 times of rated power for 5 seconds at room temperature  PT/RL jumper: 2.5 times of rated current for 5 seconds at room temperature	$\pm$ (1%+ 0.0005 $\Omega$ ) <10m $\Omega$ for jumper No visible damage

# **Packing quantities**

6: 1		178mm /	Ø7" reel	254mm / Ø10" reel	330mm / Ø13" reel
Size code	Tape width	Paper	Embossed	Paper	Paper
0306	8mm	5 000			
0402	8mm	10 000		20 000 (1)	50 000 (1)
0508	8mm	5 000			
0603	8mm	5 000		10 000 (1)	20 000 (1)
0612	8mm		5 000		
0805	8mm	4 000 (2) / 5 000		10 000 (1)	20 000 (1)
0815	8mm		4 000		
0830	I6mm		4 000		
1206	8mm	4 000 (2) / 5 000 (1)	4 000	10 000 (1)	20 000 (1)
1210	8mm	5 000		10 000 (1)	20 000 (1)
1218	I2mm		4 000		
1225	I2mm		4 000		
2010	I2mm		4 000 / 2 000 (3)		
2512	I2mm		4 000 / 2 000 (3)		
4520	24mm		2 000		
4527	24mm		2 000		

Note: (1) RL/PT series only
(2) PF/PH series with ordering code ending in "L"
(3) PR series with ordering code ending in "Z"

# **Cross reference**

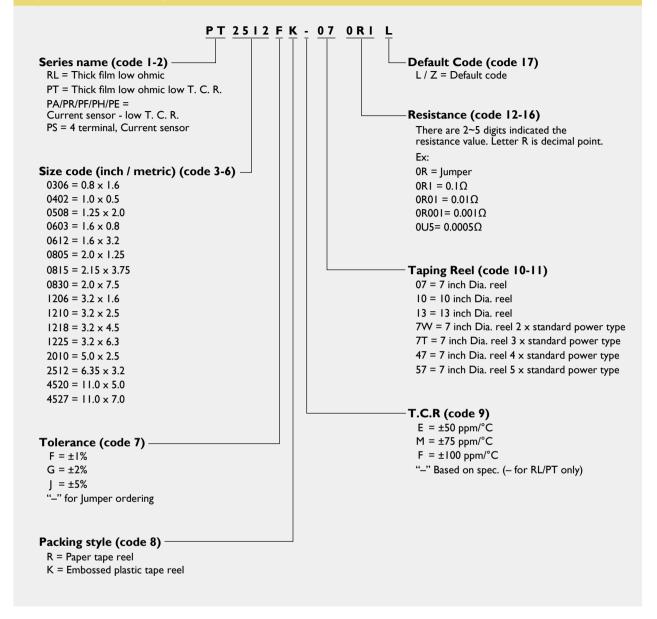
Yageo	Vishay	Rohm	KOA	Cyntec	TT/IRC	Susumu	Features
RL/PT Series	DLR/ CRCW,RCWE	UCR	SR73/ UR73	RLT	LRC, LRF, LVC	RLT	Thick Film 0201~2512, 0R1~0R91, Current sensing
PR/PF Series	WSL/WSLP	PMR/PML	TLR	RLT	ULR, LVC	KRL, RL	Metal Alloy, 0603~4527, 0R001~0R1, low TCR, used in middle/high power
PT0402	RCWE0402	UCR01	SR731E	RLT0510	LVC0402	RLT0510	0402, 0R1~0R91 Thick Film current sensing
PF0603	WSL0603	PMR03	-	RL0816	-	-	0603, 0R005~0R1, TC75, Metal Foil, current sensing
PF0805	WSL0805	PMR10	-	RL1220	-	-	0805, 0R004~0R1 , TC75, Metal Foil, current sensing
PF4527	WSR2/3/5	-	SL2/ SLN2	-	-	-	Metal Alloy, 4527, 5W, low TCR, high power current sensing







### Explanation of ordering code



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