

Metal Film Thermosensitive Chip Resistors

0402, 0603, 0805

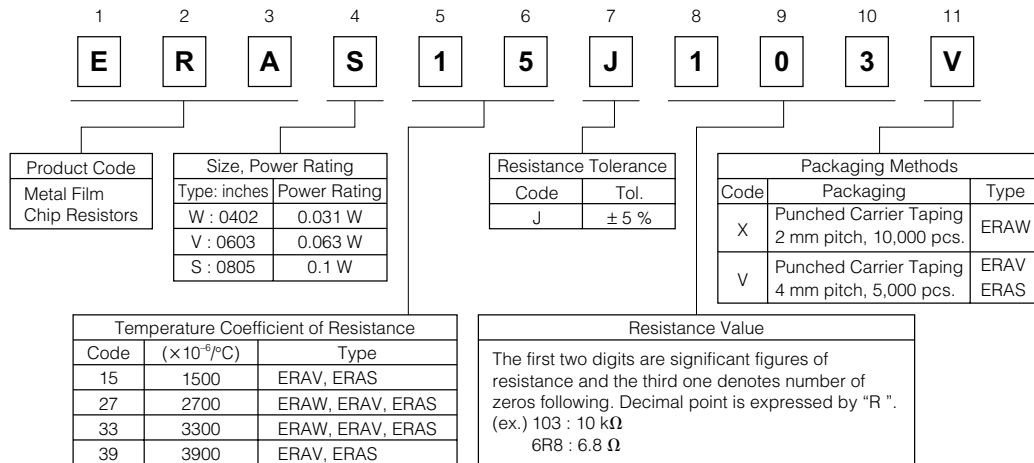
Type: **ERAW, V, S**



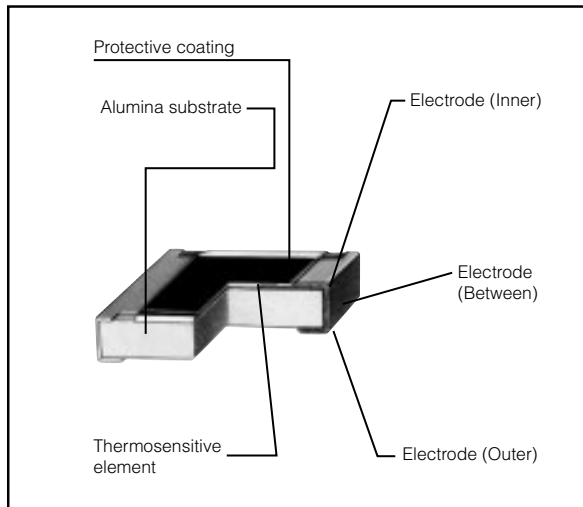
■ Features

- Suitable for temperature correction circuits
- Temperature coefficient value 1500 to 3900 $\times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- High performance
 - Quick response to temperature change
- Linearity
 - Excellent linear resistance value change in wide temperature range (-40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- High reliability, High density placing
- Small size and lightweight for PWB size reduction and lightweight products
- Suitable for both reflow and flow soldering
- Reference Standards
 - IEC 60115-8, JIS C 5201-8, EIAJ RC-2145
- RoHS compliant

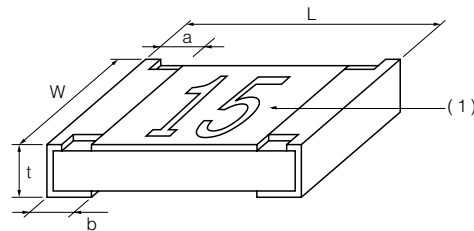
■ Explanation of Part Numbers



■ Construction



■ Dimensions in mm (not to scale)



Type (inches)	Dimensions (mm)					Mass (Weight) [g/1000 pcs.]
	L	W	a	b	t	
ERAW (0402)	1.00 $^{+0.07}$	0.50 $^{+0.05}$	0.15 $^{+0.10}$	0.25 $^{+0.07}$	0.35 $^{+0.05}$	0.6
ERAV (0603)	1.60 $^{+0.20}$	0.80 $^{+0.20}$	0.30 $^{+0.20}$	0.30 $^{+0.20}$	0.45 $^{+0.10}$	2
ERAS (0805)	2.00 $^{+0.20}$	1.25 $^{+0.10}$	0.40 $^{+0.25}$	0.40 $^{+0.25}$	0.50 $^{+0.10}$	4

1) Marking Temperature Coefficient value :
2 significant figure $\times 100 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
ERAW type is no marking.

■ Ratings

Type (inched)	Power Rating at 70 °C (W)	Standard Specification ⁽¹⁾		T.C.R. Tolerance	Resistance Tolerance (%)	Standard Resistance Values
		T.C.R. ($\times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$) ⁽²⁾	Resistance Range (Ω)			
ERAW (0402)	0.031	2700 3300	43 to 1 k 22 to 390	$\pm 10\%$	± 5	E12
ERAV (0603)	0.063	1500	10 to 10 k	$\pm 200 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 5	E12
		2700	43 to 3.3 k	$\pm 10\%$		
		3300 3900	22 to 1.2 k 7.5 to 390			
ERAS (0805)	0.1	1500	10 to 10 k	$\pm 200 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 5	E12
		2700	43 to 5.1 k	$\pm 10\%$		
		3300	22 to 1.8 k			
		3900	6.2 to 470			

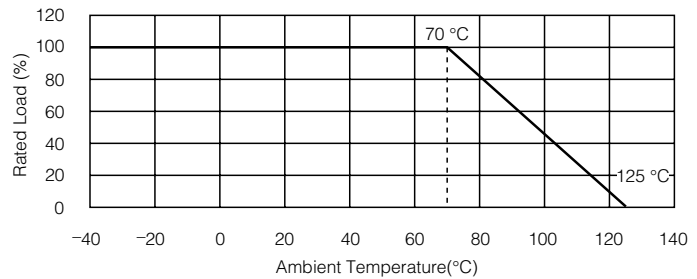
(1) Please ask us when resistors other than standard specification shown in the above table are needed.

$$(2) \text{T.C.R.} = \left\{ \frac{R_{75} - R_{25}}{R_{25}} \times \frac{1}{75 - 25} \times 10^6 \right\} \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$$

R_{25} : Resistance value at reference temperature 25 °C
 R_{75} : Resistance value at temperature 75 °C

Power Derating Curve

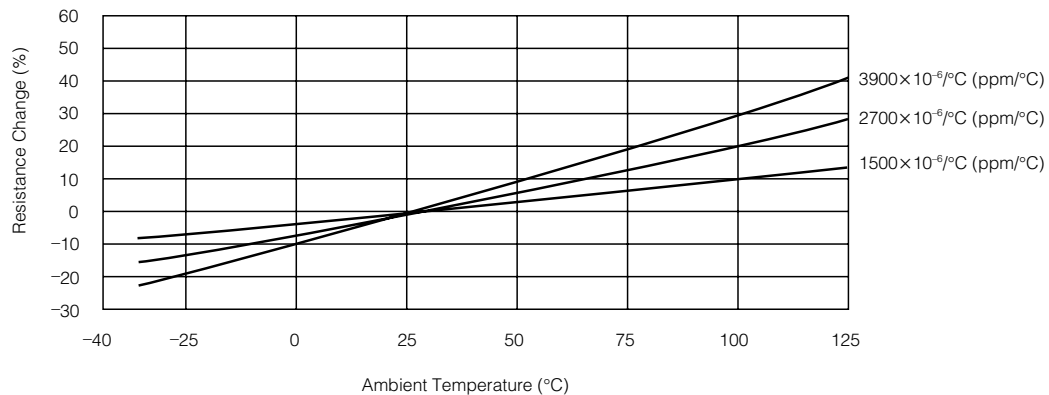
For resistors operated in ambient temperatures above 70 °C, power rating shall be derated in accordance with the figure on the right.



Category Temperature Range

-40 °C to +125 °C

■ Typical Linearity of Resistance Change



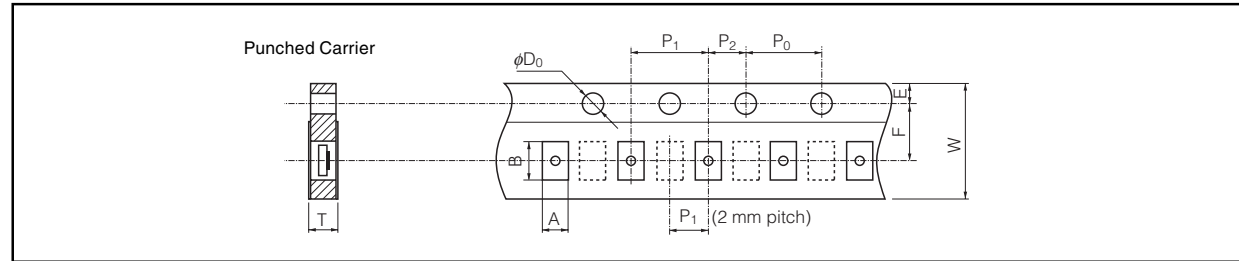
■ Packaging Methods (Taping)

● Standard Quantity

Type	Kind of Taping	Pitch (P ₁)	Quantity
ERAW	Punched Carrier Taping	2 mm	10000 pcs./reel
ERAV		4 mm	5000 pcs./reel
ERAS			

● Carrier Tape

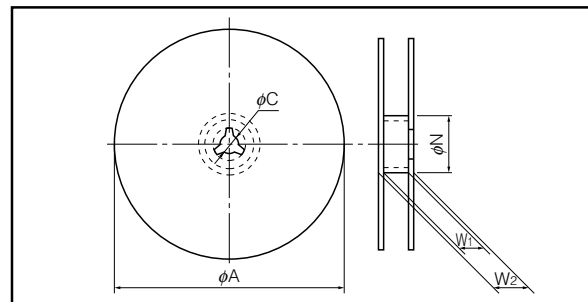
(Unit : mm)



Type	A	B	W	F	E	P ₁	P ₂	P ₀	φD ₀	T
ERAW	0.67 ^{+0.05}	1.17 ^{+0.05}	8.00 ^{±0.20}	3.50 ^{±0.05}	1.75 ^{±0.10}	2.00 ^{±0.10}	2.00 ^{±0.05}	4.00 ^{±0.10}	1.50 ^{+0.10} ₋₀	0.52 ^{±0.05}
ERAV	1.10 ^{±0.10}	1.19 ^{±0.10}				4.00 ^{±0.10}				0.70 ^{±0.05}
ERAS	1.65 ^{±0.15}	2.50 ^{±0.20}				0.84 ^{±0.05}				

● Taping Reel

(Unit : mm)



Type	φA	φN	φC	W ₁	W ₂
ERAW	180.0 ⁺⁰ _{-1.5}	60 ^{+1.0} ₋₀	13.0 ^{±0.2}	9.0 ^{+1.0} ₋₀	11.4 ^{±1.0}
ERAV					
ERAS					

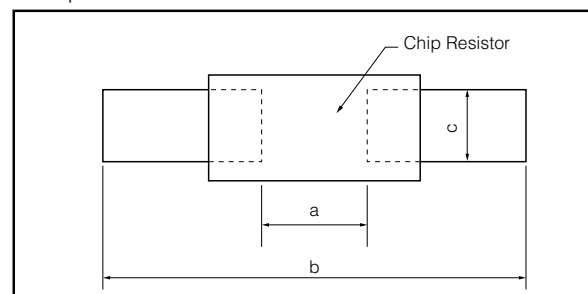
■ Attention

This product has high temperature coefficient. When measuring resistance, the resistance value can change due to Joule Heating. Therefore, the measuring current shall be very small in order to prevent the resistance value from changing. (For example, when the resistor is used at RCWV, temperature of the resistor rise about 15 °C and the resistance value rise a few percents.) Resistance value may also change due to the ambient temperature. Resistance value is measured at 25 °C.

■ Recommended Land Pattern

An example of a land pattern to Metal Film Thermosensitive Chip Resistors is shown below.

Example



Type (inch size)	Dimensions (mm)		
	a	b	c
ERAW (0402)	0.5 to 0.6	1.4 to 1.6	0.4 to 0.6
ERAV (0603)	0.7 to 0.9	2.0 to 2.2	0.8 to 1.0
ERAS (0805)	1.0 to 1.4	3.2 to 3.8	0.9 to 1.4

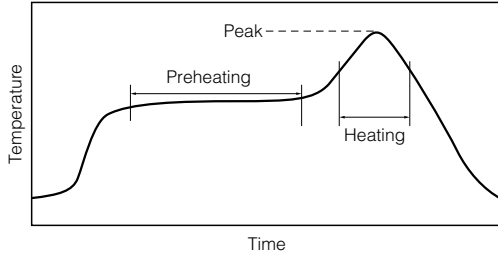
Design and specifications are each subject to change without notice. Ask factory for the current technical specifications before purchase and/or use. Should a safety concern arise regarding this product, please be sure to contact us immediately.

00 Sep. 2010

■ Recommended Soldering Conditions

Recommendations and precautions are described below.

- Recommended soldering conditions for reflow
 - Reflow soldering shall be performed a maximum of two times.
 - Please contact us for additional information when used in conditions other than those specified.
 - Please measure the temperature of the terminals and study every kind of solder and printed circuit board for solderability before actual use.



For soldering (Example : Sn/Pb)

	Temperature	Time
Preheating	140 °C to 160 °C	60 s to 120 s
Main heating	Above 200 °C	30 s to 40 s
Peak	235 ± 5 °C	max. 10 s

For lead-free soldering (Example : Sn/Ag/Cu)

	Temperature	Time
Preheating	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s
Main heating	Above 230 °C	30 s to 40 s
Peak	max. 260 °C	max. 10 s

- Recommended soldering conditions for flow

	For soldering		For lead-free soldering	
	Temperature	Time	Temperature	Time
Preheating	140 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s	150 °C to 180 °C	60 s to 120 s
Soldering	245 ± 5 °C	20 s to 30 s	max. 260 °C	max. 10 s

⚠ Safety Precautions

The following are precautions for individual products. Please also refer to the precautions common to Fixed Resistors shown on page ER2 of this catalog.

1. Keep the rated power and ambient temperature within the specified derating curve.
 - * When positioning and mounting Metal Film Thermosensitive Chip Resistors (hereafter called the resistors), make allowance for the effect of heat generated through close contact between the resistors and neighboring components and for the temperature rise of adjacent heat-generating components.
2. If a transient load (heavy load in a short time) like a pulse is expected to be applied, check and evaluate the operations of the resistors when installed in your products before use.
 - When applying pulses to the resistors, keep the pulse peak within the rated voltage.
3. Do not use halogen-based or other high-activity flux. Otherwise, the residue may impair the resistors' performance and/or reliability.
4. When soldering with a soldering iron, never touch the resistors' bodies with the tip of the soldering iron. When using a soldering iron with a high temperature tip, finish soldering as quickly as possible (within three seconds at 350 °C max.).
5. As the amount of applied solder becomes larger, the mechanical stress applied to the resistors increases, causing problems such as cracks and faulty characteristics. Avoid applying an excessive amount of solder.
6. When the resistors' protective coatings are chipped, flawed, or removed, the characteristics of the resistors may be impaired. Take special care not to apply mechanical shock during automatic mounting or cause damage during handling of the boards with the resistors mounted.
7. Do not apply shock to the resistors or pinch them with a hard tool (e.g. pliers and tweezers). Otherwise, the resistors' protective coatings and bodies may be chipped, affecting their performance.
8. Avoid excessive bending of printed circuit boards in order to protect the resistors from abnormal stress.
9. Do not immerse the resistors in solvent for a long time. Before using solvent, carefully check the effects of immersion.