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File Name: Edition No. **Resistor Array Series** Date 2017/06/12 1 $\pm 1\%$ > $\pm 5\%$ & 0Ω Amendment Record Signature Prescription of Checked by Edition Amend Page Amend Date Amended by amendment

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1.0 Scope:

This sheet is the statement of the Chip Resistor Array- Concave Terminal specification that UNIOHM'S productions can meet.

2.0 Type Designation:

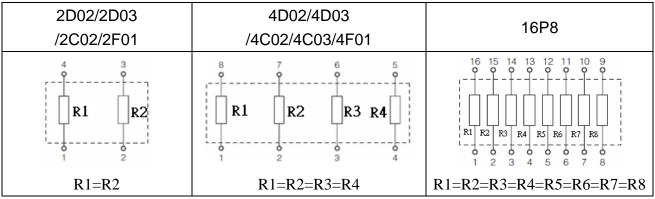
The type designation shall be in the following from:

Example:

Туре	Power rating	Resistance tolerance	Nominal resistance
4C02	1/16W	J	100Ω

3.0 Ratings & Dimension:

3.1 Equivalent Circuit Diagram:



3.2 Dimensions in mm:

Convex Terminal type							
2D02/2D03	4D02/4D03	16P8					

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Terminal Concave

erminal	
4C02/4C03	

Fla	t Terminal
2F01	4F01

Turne				Dimension	ns (mm)			
Туре	L	w	т	A1	A2	В	Р	G
2D02	1.00±0.10	1.00±0.10	0.35±0.10	0.33±0.10	/	0.15±0.05	0.65±0.05	0.25±0.10
4D02	2.00±0.10	1.00±0.10	0.45±0.10	0.40±0.05	0.30±0.05	0.20±0.15	0.50±0.05	0.30±0.15
2D03	1.60±0.15	1.60±0.15	0.50±0.10	0.60±0.15	/	0.30±0.10	0.80±0.05	0.25±0.10
4D03	3.20±0.20	1.60±0.20	0.50±0.10	0.65±0.15	0.50±0.15	0.30±0.15	0.80±0.10	0.30±0.15
16P8	4.00±0.20	1.60±0.15	0.45±0.10	0.45±0.05	0.30±0.05	0.30±0.15	0.50±0.05	0.40±0.15
2C02	1.00±0.10	1.00±0.10	0.35±0.10	/	/	0.15±0.10	/	0.30±0.10
4C02	2.00±0.10	1.00±0.10	0.45±0.10	/	/	0.15±0.10	/	0.30±0.10
4C03	3.20±0.20	1.60±0.20	0.60±0.10	/	/	0.30±0.20	/	0.40±0.10
2F01	0.80±0.10	0.60±0.10	0.35±0.10	0.30±0.10	/	0.15±0.10	0.50±0.05	0.15±0.10
4F01	1.40±0.10	0.60±0.10	0.35±0.10	0.20±0.10	/	0.15±0.10	0.40±0.05	0.15±0.10

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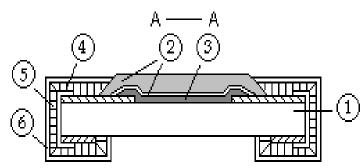




3.3 Ratings:

Туре	Rated power 70°C	Max Working Voltage	Max Overload Voltage	Dielectric Withstanding Voltage	Resistance Range ±5%±1%	Temperature Coefficient PPM/℃	Operating Temperature	Resistance Value of Jumper	Rated Current of Jumper	
2D02	1/16W	50V	100V	100V	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200				
4D02	1/16W	50V	100V	100V	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200				
2D03	1/16W	50V	100V	100V	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200				
4000	4/4 (2) 4/	50)/	4001/	300V 1 Ω ~1M Ω ≥10 Ω:±200 <10 Ω:±400	4.0 414.0	≥10Ω:±200				
4D03	1/16W	50V	100V							
4DP3	1/10W	50V	100V	300V	1Ω~1MΩ	≥10Ω:±200				
4DP3	1/10//	500	1000	V 300V	1 S2 ~ HVI S2	<10 \lambda:±400	-55℃~+155℃	<50m Ω	1A	
16P8	1/16W	50V	100V	300V	300V 1 Ω ~1M Ω	≥10 Ω:±200				
IOFO	1/10//		1000			<10 \lambda:±400				
2C02	1/16W	50V	100V	100V	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200				
4C02	1/16W	50V	100V	100V	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200				
4002	1/16\\/	50)/	100\/	2001/	10 110	≥10Ω:±200				
4C03	1/16W	50V	100V	300V	1 Ω ~1 Μ Ω	<10 \lambda:±400				
2F01	1/20W	12.5V	25V	/	/ 10 Ω ~1 M Ω	±200			<50m Ω	1A
4F01	1/20W	12.5V	25V	/	10 Ω ~1M Ω	±200	-55℃~+125℃	<0011152	IA	

4.0 Structure:



- 1: High purity alumina substrate
- 2: Protective covering
- 3: Resistive covering
- 4: Termination (inner) Ag/Pd
- 5: Termination (between) Ni plating
- 6: Termination (outer) Sn plating

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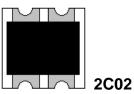


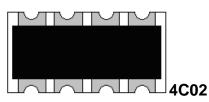


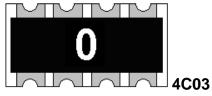
5.0 Marking:

5.1 Normal for 2C02 & 4C02 size, no marking on the body, 0Ω resistors is no marking too. Normal of 4C03 size, the marking as following:

EXAMPLE:

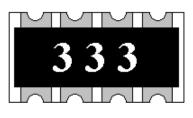






5.2 ±5%Tolerance of 4C03 size: the first two digits are significant figures of resistance and the third denotes number of zeros following.

EXAMPLE:



 $33000 \rightarrow 33 \text{K}\Omega$

5.3 ±1%Tolerance of 4C03, size: first three digits are significant figures of resistance and the fourth denotes number of zeros following.

EXAMPLE:



 $2701 \rightarrow 2.7 \text{K}\Omega$

5.4 Normal for 2D02 sizes, no marking on the body.0Ω resistors is no marking too EXAMPLE:



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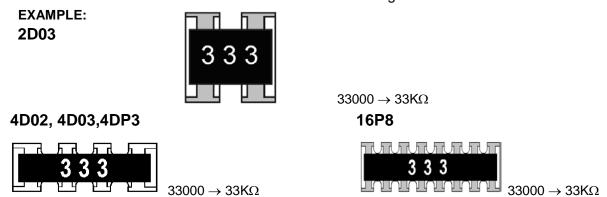
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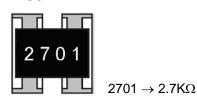


5.5 ±5%Tolerance of 4D02, 2D03, 4D03, 4DP3and 16P8 size: the first two digits are significant figures of resistance and the third denotes number of zeros following



5.6 ±1%Tolerance of 4D02, 2D03, 4D03, 4DP3and 16P8 size: first three digits are significant figures of resistance and the fourth denotes number of zeros following

EXAMPLE: 2D03



4D02, 4D03 16P8 2701 $2701 \rightarrow 2.7KΩ$ 16P8 2701 $2701 \rightarrow 2.7KΩ$

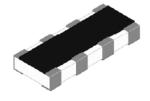
5.7 0^{Ω} Normal of 4D02, 4D03, 16P8 size, the marking as following:

			16P8						
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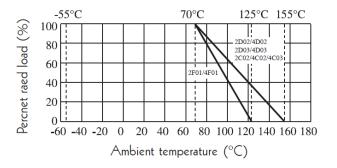
5.8 Normal for 2F01, 4F01 sizes, no marking on the body.0 Ω resistors is no marking too





6.0 Power Rating:

Resistors shall have a power rating based on continuous load operation at an ambient temperature from -55° C to 70° C. For temperature in excess of 70° C, the load shall be derate as shown in figure 1



6.1 Voltage rating:

Resistors shall have a rated direct-current (DC) continuous working Voltage or an approximate sine-wave root-mean-square (RMS) alternating-current (AC) continuous working voltage at commercial-line frequency and waveform corresponding to the power rating, as determined from the following formula:

$$\mathsf{RCWV} = \sqrt{\mathsf{P} \times \mathsf{R}}$$

Where: RCWV commercial-line frequency and waveform (Volt.)

R = nominal resistance (OHM)

The overload voltage is 2.5 times RCWV or Max. Overload voltage whichever is less.

In no case shall the rated DC or RMS AC continuous working voltage be greater than the applicable maximum value.

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7.0 Performance Specification:

Characteristic	Limits	Test Method (JIS-C-5201&5202)					
Temperature Coefficient	Reference 3.3	$\begin{array}{l} \text{4.8 natural resistance changes per temp. Degree} \\ \text{centigrade} \\ \hline \\ $					
*Short-time overload	±(2%+0.1 Ω) MAX 2F01: 1%:±1%+0.05 Ω 5%:±2%+0.05 Ω	4.13 Permanent resistance change after the application of 2.5 times RCWV for 5 seconds.					
	* $\Delta R < 50 m\Omega$	Apply max overload current for 0 Ω					
* Insulation resistance	≥ 1,000 M Ω	4.6 the measuring voltage shall be ,measured with a direct voltage of $(100\pm15)v$ or a voltage equal to the dielectric withstanding voltage., and apply for 1min					
Terminal bending	±(1%+0.05Ω) Max	4.33 Twist of test board: Y/x = 3/90 mm for 60Seconds					
* Dielectric withstanding voltage	No evidence of flashover mechanical damage, arcing or insulation breaks down.						
Soldering heat	Resistance change rate is: $\pm(1\%+0.05\Omega)$ Max	4.18 Dip the resistor into a solder bath having a temperature of $260^{\circ}C \pm 5^{\circ}C$ and hold it for 10 ± 1 seconds.					
	95% coverage Min.	Wave solder: Test temperature of solder: 245°C±3°C dipping time in solder: 2-3 seconds.					
*Solderability	Go up tin rate bigger than half of end pole	Reflow: 250 200 150 150 90±30s 100 50 HOT UP TIME SOLDER TIME					

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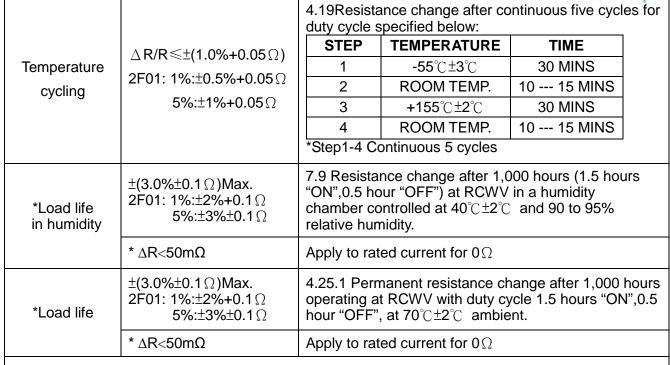












The resistors of 0Ω only can do the characteristic noted of *

8.0 Explanation of Part No. System:

The standard Part No. includes 14 digits with the following explanation:

- 8.1 This is to indicate the Chip Array Resistor size.
- Example: 2D02,4D02,2D03,4D03,4DP3,16P8,2C02, 4C02, 4C03,2F01,4F01
- 8.2 $5^{\text{th}} \sim 6^{\text{th}}$ digits:
 - 8.2.1 This is to indicate the wattage or power rating. To dieting the size and the numbers, The following codes are used; and please refer to the following chart for detail:

W=Normal Size; "1" ~ "G" to denotes "1" ~ "16" as Hexadecimal:

1/16W~1W:

Wattage	1/2	1/8	1/10	1/16
Normal Size	W2	W8	WA	WG

8.2.2 For power rating less than 1 watt, the 5th digit will be the letters W to represent the size required & the 6th digit will be a number or a letter code.

Example: WG=1/16W

8.3 The 7th digit is to denote the Resistance Tolerance. The following letter code is to be used for indicating the standard Resistance Tolerance.

> F=±1% G=±2% J=±5% K= ±10%

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- 8.4 The 8th to 11th digits is to denote the Resistance Value.
 - 8.4.1 For the standard resistance values of E-24 series, the 8th digit is "0", the 9th & 10th digits are to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11th digit is the number of zeros following;

For the standard resistance values of E-96 series, the 8th digit to the 10th digits is to denote the significant figures of the resistance and the 11th digit is the zeros following.

8.4.2 The following number s and the letter codes are to be used to indicate the number of zeros in the 11th digit:

$$0=10^{0}$$
 $1=10^{1}$ $2=10^{2}$ $3=10^{3}$ $4=10^{4}$ $5=10^{5}$ $6=10^{6}$ $J=10^{-1}$ $K=10^{-2}$ $L=10^{-3}$ $M=10^{-4}$

8.4.3 The 12th, 13th & 14th digits.

The 12th digit is to denote the Packaging Type with the following codes:

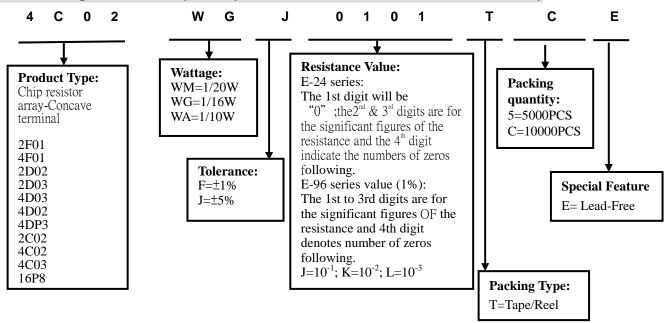
- C=Bulk in (Chip Product) T=Tape/Reel
- 8.4.4 The 13th digit is normally to indicate the Packing Quantity of Tape/Box & Tape/Reel packaging types. The following letter code is to be used for some packing quantities:

1=1000pcs	2=2000pcs	3=3000pcs	4=4000pcs
5=5000pcs	C=10000pcs	D=20000pcs	E=15000pcs

8.4.5 For some items, the 14th digit alone can use to denote special features of additional information with the following codes:

E=For "Environmental Protection, Lead Free type" of Chip.

9.0 Ordering Procedure: (Example: 4C02 1/16W \pm **5% 100** Ω **T/R-10000**)



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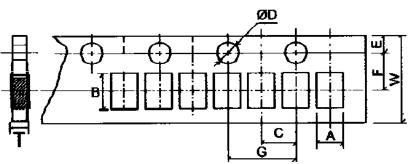






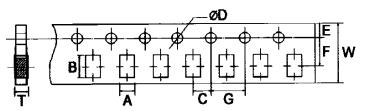
10.0 Packaging:

10.1 Tapping Dimension:



Unit: mm

ТҮРЕ	A ±0.2	B ±0.2	C±0.05	+0.1 ⊕D -0	E±0.1	F±0.05	G±0.1	W±0.2	T±0.1
2D02,2C02	1.20	1.20	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.45
4D02,4C02	1.20	2.20	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.70
2F01	0.79	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.50
4F01	0.90	1.70	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.50



Unit: mm

TYPE	A ±0.2	B ±0.2	C±0.05	+0.1 ΦD -0	E±0.1	F±0.05	G±0.1	W±0.2	T±0.1
4D03,4C03	2.00	3.60	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.83
2D03	1.90	1.90	2.00	1.50	1.75	3.50	4.00	8.00	0.83
16P8	1.80	4.30	2.00	1.50	1.75	5.50	4.00	12.00	0.75

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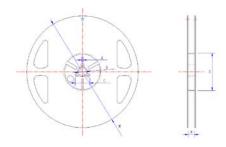








10.2 Dimension:



Unit: mm

TYPE	Quantity per Reel	A ± 0.5	B ± 0.5	C ± 0.5	D ± 1.0	M ± 2.0	W ± 1.0
2D02	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4D02	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
2D03	5,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4D03	5,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4DP3	5,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
16P8	4,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	13.8
2C02	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4C02	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4C03	5,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
2F01	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0
4F01	10,000PCS	2.0	13.0	21.0	60.0	178.0	10.0

11.0 Precaution for storage/Transportation:

11.1 UNIOHM recommend the storage condition temperature: 15°C ~35°C, humidity :25%~75%. (Put condition for individual product)

Even under UNIOHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products over 1 year old. (Put condition for each product) may be degraded.

- 11.2 Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton as a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 11.3 Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the products are stored in the following places:
 - a. Storage in high Electrostatic
 - b. Storage in direct sunshine . rain and snow or condensation
 - c. Where the products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S₃ NH₃, SO₂, NO₂.

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