

1 Scope:

- 1.1 This specification is applicable to lead free and halogen free for LRT Series metal alloy low-resistance resistor.
- 1.2 The product is for general purpose.

2 Explanation Of Part Numbers:

<u>LRT</u>	<u>0805</u>	-	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>R010</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>5</u>
Type	Size (inch)	Number of Terminals	Rated Power	Resistance (4~6 Digits)	Tolerance	Packaging	
Metal Alloy Low Resistance Resistor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0805 • 1206 	2: 2 terminals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C=0.5W • E=0.75W • 1=1.0W 	EX: R001 = 1mΩ R010 = 10mΩ R0005 = 0.5mΩ	D=± 0.5% F=± 1.0% G=± 2.0% J=± 5.0%	5=5,000pcs	

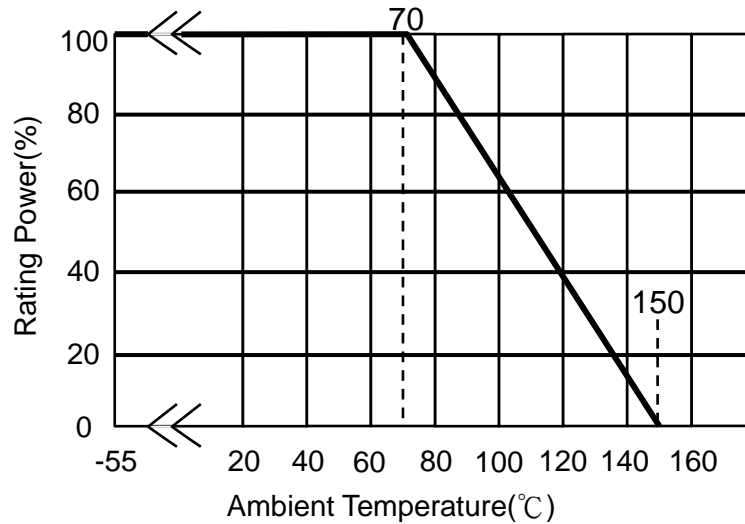
3 Product Specifications:

Type	# of Terminals	Max. Rating Power	Max. Rating Current	Max. Overload Current	T.C.R. (ppm/°C)	Resistance Range (mΩ)		Operating Temperature Range
						D(±0.5%)	F (±1%); G (±2%); J (±5%)	
LRT0805	2	0.5W	15.8A	31.6A	≤ ±100	--	2 ≤ R < 3	-55~+150°C
					≤ ±75	--	3 ≤ R < 5	
					≤ ±50	5 ≤ R ≤ 70	5 ≤ R ≤ 70	
		0.75W	19.3A	38.6A	≤ ±100	--	2 ≤ R < 3	
					≤ ±75	--	3 ≤ R < 5	
					≤ ±50	5 ≤ R ≤ 10	5 ≤ R ≤ 10	
		1.0W	22.3A	44.6A	≤ ±100	--	2 ≤ R < 3	
					≤ ±75	--	3 ≤ R < 5	
					≤ ±50	R=5	R=5	
LRT1206	2	0.5W	22.3A	44.6A	≤ ±400	--	1 ≤ R < 2	
					≤ ±75	--	2 ≤ R < 4	
					≤ ±50	--	4 ≤ R ≤ 56	
		1W	31.6A	63.2A	≤ ±400	--	1 ≤ R < 2	
					≤ ±75	--	2 ≤ R < 4	
					≤ ±50	--	4 ≤ R ≤ 56	

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3.1 Power Derating Curve: Operating Temperature Range : - 55 ~+150 °C

For resistors operated in ambient temperatures 70°C, power rating shall be derated in accordance with the curve below:



3.2 Rating Current:

The following equation may be used to determine the DC (Direct Current) or AC (Alternating Current) currents (RMS, root mean square value) of normal rated power. However, if the result value exceeds the highest current of regulated standards, the highest normal rated power is to be used.

Remark:

$$I = \sqrt{P/R}$$

I=Rating Current(A)
P= Rating Power(W)
R=Resistance(Ω)

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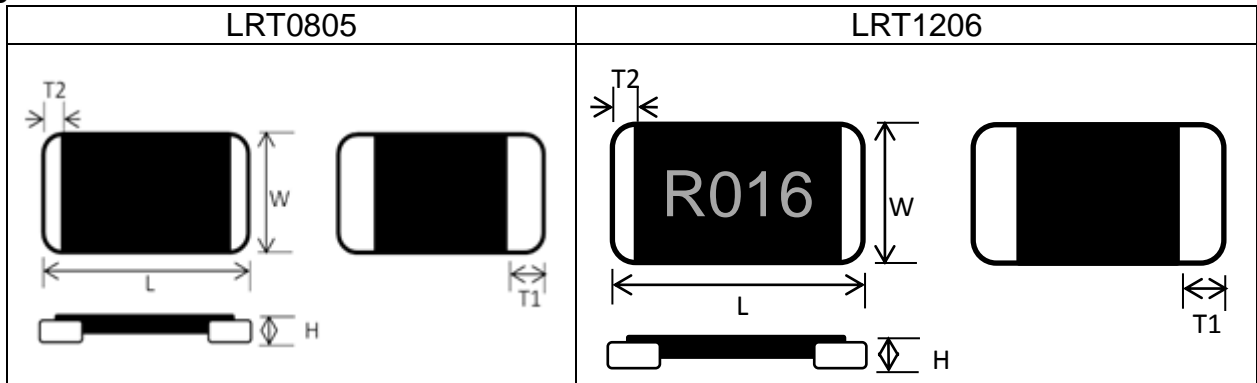
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4 Physical Dimensions:



Type	Maximum Power Rating (Watts)	Resistance Range (mΩ)	Dimensions - in inches (millimeters)				
			L	W	H	T1	T2
LRT0805	0.5 0.75 1	2	0.08±0.008 (2.032±0.20)	0.05±0.008 (1.270±0.20)	0.014+0.002/-0.004 (0.35+0.05/-0.10)	0.02±0.006 (0.50±0.15)	0.008±0.006 (0.20±0.15)
		3 ~ 70	0.08±0.008 (2.032±0.20)	0.05±0.008 (1.270±0.20)	0.012+0.002/-0.004 (0.30+0.05/-0.10)	0.014±0.008 (0.35±0.20)	0.008±0.006 (0.20±0.15)
LRT1206	0.5 1	1 ≤ R < 3	0.126±0.008 (3.20±0.20)	0.063±0.008 (1.60±0.20)	0.012+0.002/-0.004 (0.30+0.05/-0.1)	0.035±0.008 (0.90±0.20)	0.008±0.006 (0.20±0.15)
		3 ≤ R < 4				0.024±0.008 (0.60±0.20)	
		4 ≤ R ≤ 56				0.014±0.008 (0.35±0.20)	

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5 Reliability Performance:

5.1 Electrical Performance:

Test Item	Conditions of Test	Test Limits									
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance (TCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCR (ppm/°C) = $\frac{(R2-R1)}{R1 (T2-T1)} \times 10^6$ R1: resistance of room temperature R2: resistance of 150 °C T1: Room temperature T2: Temperature at 150 °C Refer to JIS C 5201-1 4.8 	Refer to Paragraph 3. general specifications									
Short Time Overload	Applied Overload for 5 seconds and release the load for about 30 minutes, then measure its resistance variance rate. (Overload condition refer to below): <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Power (W)</th> <th># of rated power</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LRT0805</td> <td>0.5 / 0.75 / 1</td> <td>4 times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LRT1206</td> <td>0.5 / 1</td> <td>5 times</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Refer to JIS C 5201-1 4.13	Type	Power (W)	# of rated power	LRT0805	0.5 / 0.75 / 1	4 times	LRT1206	0.5 / 1	5 times	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage
Type	Power (W)	# of rated power									
LRT0805	0.5 / 0.75 / 1	4 times									
LRT1206	0.5 / 1	5 times									
Insulation Resistance	Put the resistor in the fixture, add 100 VDC in +, - terminal for 60secs then measured the insulation resistance between electrodes and insulating enclosure or between electrodes and base material. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.6	$\geq 10^9\Omega$									
Dielectric Withstanding Voltage	Applied 500VAC for 1 minute, and Limit surge current 50 mA (max.) Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.7	No short or burned on the appearance.									

5.2 Mechanical /Constructional Performance:

Test Item	Conditions of Test	Test Limits
Resistance to Solder Heat	The tested resistor be immersed 25 mm/sec into molten solder of 260±5°C for 10±1secs. Then the resistor is left in the room for 1 hour, and measured its resistance variance rate. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.18	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage
Solderability	Add flux into tested resistors, immersion into solder bath in temperature 245±5°C for 3±0.5secs. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.17	Solder coverage over 95%
Resistance to solvent	The tested resistor be immersed into isopropyl alcohol of 20~25°C for 60secs, then the resistor is left in the room for 48 hrs. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.29	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage
Vibration	The resistor shall be mounted by its terminal leads to the supporting terminals on the solid table. The entire frequency range :from 10 Hz to 55 Hz and return to 10 Hz, shall be transferred in 1 min. Amplitude : 1.5mm This motion shall be applied for a period of 4 hours in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (a total of 12hrs) Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.22	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage

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5.3 Environmental Performance:

Test Item	Conditions of Test	Test Limits						
Low Temperature Exposure (Storage)	Put the tested resistor in chamber under temperature $-55\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1,000 hours. Then leaving the tested resistor in room temperature for 60 minutes, and measure its resistance variance rate. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.23.4	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage						
High Temperature Exposure (Storage)	Put tested resistor in chamber under temperature $150\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1,000 hours. Then leaving the tested resistor in room temperature for 60 minutes, and measure its resistance variance rate. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.23.2	$\leq \pm 1.0\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage						
Temperature Cycling (Rapid Temperature Change)	Put the tested resistor in the chamber under the temperature cycling which shown in the following table shall be repeated 1,000 times consecutively. Then leaving the tested resistor in the room temperature for 60 minutes, and measure its resistance variance rate. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Testing Condition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lowest Temperature</td> <td>$-55 +0/-10^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest Temperature</td> <td>$150 +10/-0^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.19		Testing Condition	Lowest Temperature	$-55 +0/-10^{\circ}\text{C}$	Highest Temperature	$150 +10/-0^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage
	Testing Condition							
Lowest Temperature	$-55 +0/-10^{\circ}\text{C}$							
Highest Temperature	$150 +10/-0^{\circ}\text{C}$							
Moisture Resistance (Climatic Sequence)	Put the tested resistor in chamber and subject to 10 cycles of damp heat and without power. Each one of which consists of the steps 1 to 7 (Figure 1). Then leaving the tested resistor in room temperature for 24 hr, and measure its resistance variance rate. Refer to MIL-STD 202 Method 106	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage						
Bias Humidity	Put the tested resistor in chamber under $85\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $85\pm 5\% \text{RH}$ with 10% bias and load the rated current for 90 minutes on, 30 minutes off, total 1,000 hours. Then leaving the tested resistor in room temperature for 60 minutes, and measure its resistance variance rate. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.24	$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage						

5.4 Operational Life Endurance:

Test Item	Conditions of Test	Test Limits
Load Life	Put the tested resistor in chamber under temperature $70\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and load the rated current for 90 minutes on 30 minutes off, total 1000 hours. Then leaving the tested resistor in room temperature for 60 minutes, and measure its resistance variance rate. Refer to JIS-C5201-1 4.25	$\leq \pm 1.0\%$ No evidence of mechanical damage

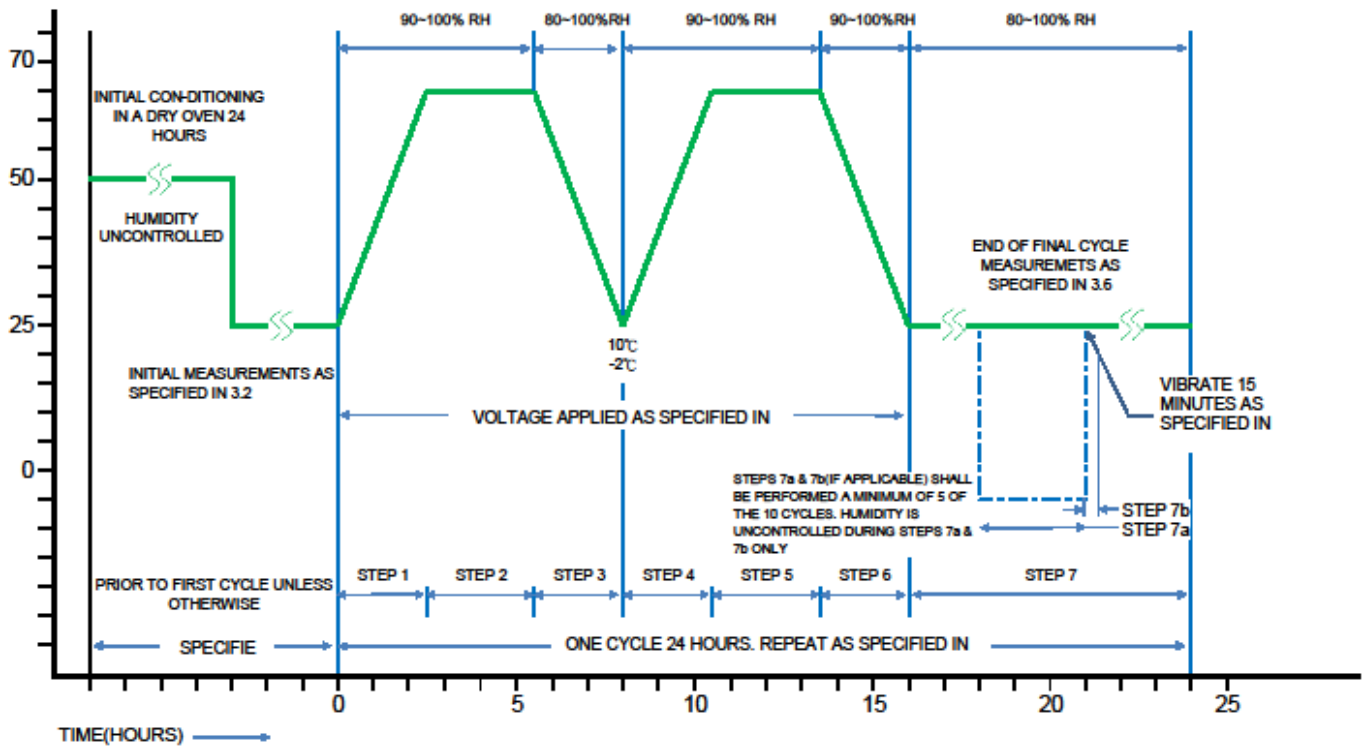
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6 Marking Format: (All the products marking are 4 digits)

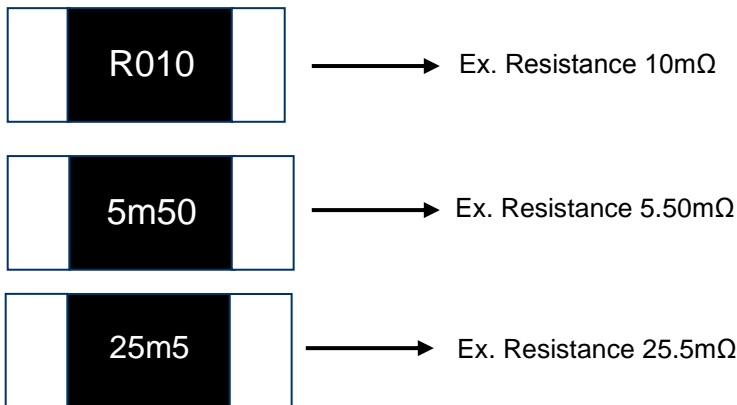
6.1 Product resistance is indicated by using two marking notation styles:

- a. "R" designates the decimal location in ohms, e.g.
 - For 1mΩ the product marking is R001;
 - For 25mΩ the product marking is R025;
- b. "m" designates the decimal location in milliohms, e.g.
 - For 0.25mΩ the product marking is 0m25;
 - For 0.5mΩ the product marking is 0m50;
 - For 5.5mΩ the product marking is 5m50;
 - For 25.5mΩ the product marking is 25m5.

6.2 LRT0805 Series:

No Marking.

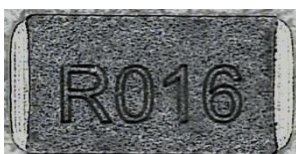
6.3 LRT1206 Series:



6.4 Marking Style by Laser:

Type	Marking												
	R	m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
LRT1206	R	m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	

《EX》 Marking → R016 = 16 mΩ



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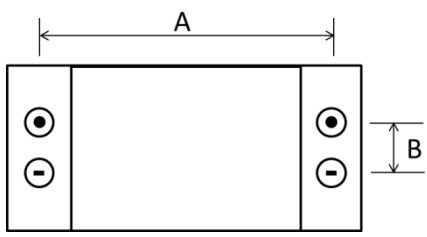
7 Plating Thickness:



7.1 Ni : $\geq 2 \mu\text{m}$

7.2 Sn(Tin) : $\geq 3 \mu\text{m}$

7.3 Sn(Tin) : Matte Sn

8 Measurement Point:

Bottom electrode		Unit : mm		
		DIM		
		Type	A	B
		LRT0805	1.65 ±0.05	0.70±0.05
		LRT1206	2.70±0.05	0.40±0.05

 Current Terminal
 Voltage Terminal

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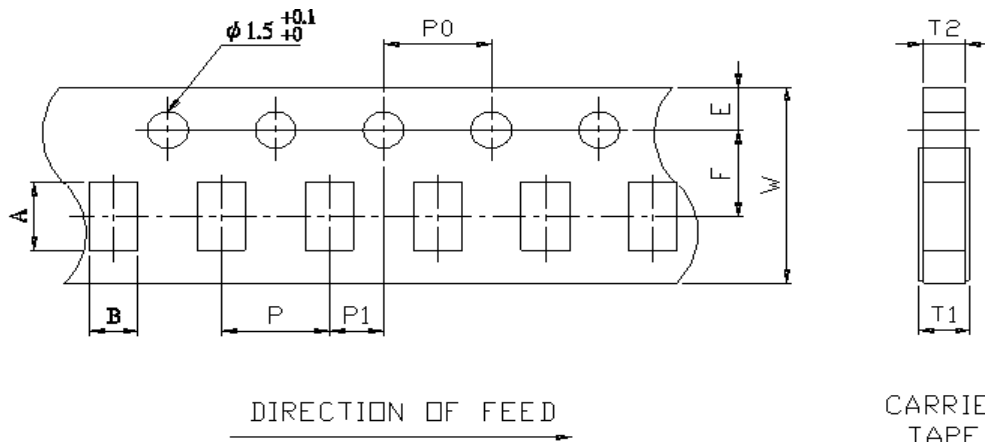
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9 Taping specifications:

9.1 Tape Dimensions:



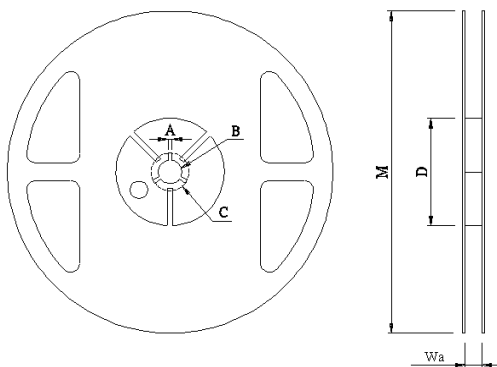
Unit: mm

DIM	A	B	W	E	F	T1	T2	P	P0	10*P0	P1
LRT0805	2.30±0.10	1.55±0.10	8.0±0.20	1.75±0.10	3.5±0.05	0.40+0.2/-0	0.40±0.05	4.0±0.10	4.0±0.10	40.0±0.20	2.0±0.05
LRT1206	3.50±0.20	1.90±0.20	8.0±0.20	1.75±0.10	3.5±0.05	0.60+0.2/-0	0.60±0.05	4.0±0.10	4.0±0.10	40.0±0.20	2.0±0.05

9.2 Packaging model:

Type	Tape width	Max. Packaging Quantity (pcs/reel)
		4mm pitch
LRT0805	8mm	5,000pcs
LRT1206		

9.3 Reel Dimensions:



Unit: mm

Reel Type / Tape	Wa	M	A	B	C	D
7" reel for 8 mm tape	12.00± 0.5	178 ± 1.0	2.0 ± 0.5	13.2 ± 0.5	17.7 ± 0.5	60.0 ± 1.0

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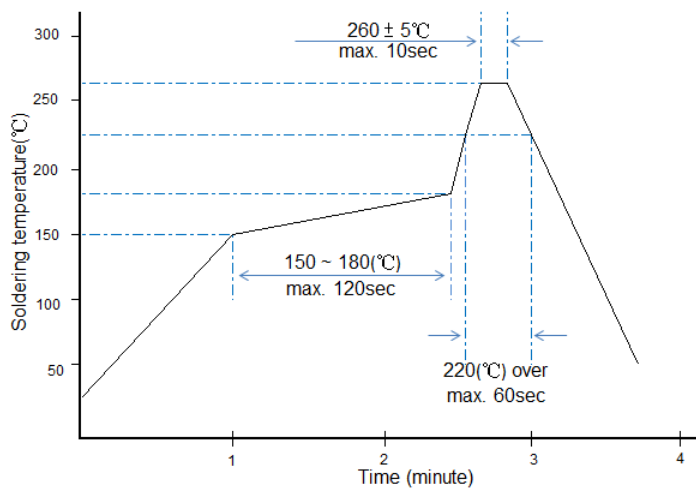
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10 Technical note (This is for recommendation, please customer perform adjustment according to actual application)

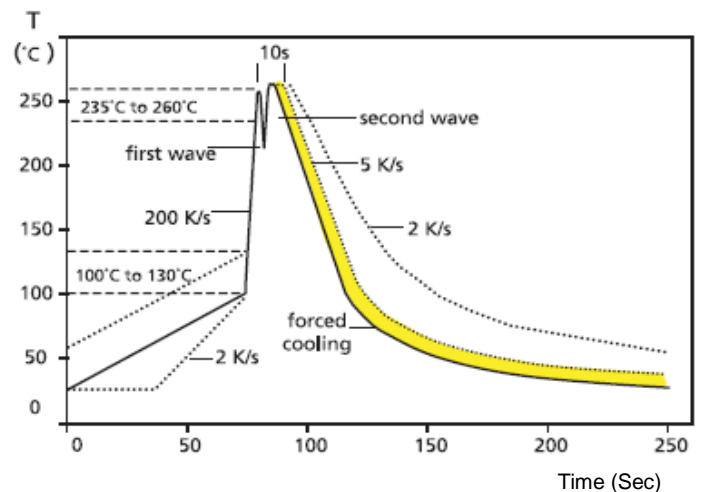
10.1 Recommend soldering method:

10.1.1 Surface-mount components are tested for solderability at a temperature of 245 °C for 3 seconds.

10.1.2 Typical examples of soldering processes that provide reliable joints without any damage are given in below:



Recommended IR Reflow Soldering Profile



Recommended double-wave Soldering Profile
Typical values (solid line)
Process limits (dotted line)

10.1.3 Soldering Iron: temperature 350°C ± 10°C , dwell time shall be less than 3 sec.

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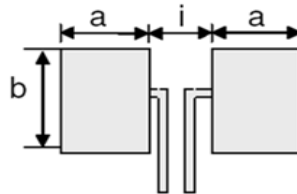
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10.2 Recommend Land Pattern:

When a component is soldered, the resistance after soldering changes slightly depending on the size of the soldering area and the amount of soldering. When designing a circuit, it is necessary to consider the effect of a decrease or increase in its resistance.



Type	Maximum Power Rating (Watts)	Resistance Range (mΩ)	Dimensions - in millimeters		
			a	b	i
LRT0805	0.5	2 ~ 70	1.45	1.78	0.66
	0.75	2~10			
	1.0	2~5			
LRT1206	0.5 / 1	1 ≤ R < 3	1.65	2.18	0.60
		3 ≤ R < 4			0.90
		4 ≤ R ≤ 56			1.00

10.3 The characteristic of Fe/Cr/Al alloy material:

Because of including magnetism, inductor will be generated under high frequency circuit then to cause value shift and influence customer application. If there is related application shall be noted especially or discuss with original factory.

10.4 Environment Precautions:

This specification product is for general electronic use, RALEC will not be responsible for any damage, cost or loss caused by using this specification product in any special environment. If other applications need to confirm with RALEC.

If consumer intends to use our Company product in special environment or condition (including but not limited to those mentioned below), then will need to make individual recognition of product features and reliability accordingly.

- (a) Used in high temperature and humidity environment
- (b) Exposed to sea breeze or other corrosive gas, such as Cl₂ · H₂S · NH₃ · SO₂ and NO₂.
- (c) Used in non-verified liquids including water, oil, chemical and organic solvents.
- (d) Using non-verified resin or other coating material to seal or coat our Company product.
- (e) After soldering, it is necessary to use water-soluble detergents to clean residual solder fluxes, even though no-clean fluxes are recommended.

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10.5 Momentary Overload Precautions:

The product might be out of function when momentary overloaded. Please make sure to avoid momentary overloading while using and preserving.

10.6 Operation and Processing Precautions:

- (a) Avoid damage to the edge of resistor and protective layer caused by mechanical stress.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Make sure the power rating is under the limit when using the resistor. When power rating is over the limit, the resistor will be overloaded. There might be machinery damage due to the climbing temperature.
- (d) If the resistor will be exposed under massive impact load (shock wave) in a short period of time, the working environment must be set up well before use.
- (e) Please make evaluation and confirmation when the product is well used in your company and have a through consideration of it's fail-safe design to ensure the system safety.

11 Storage and transportation requirement:

11.1 The temperature condition must be controlled at $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, the R.H. must be controlled at $60\pm 15\%$. The stock can maintain quality level in two years .

11.2 Please avoid the mentioned harsh environment below when storing to ensure product performance and its' weldability. Places exposed to sea breeze or other corrosive gas, such as Cl_2 、 H_2S 、 NH_3 、 SO_2 and NO_2 .

11.3 When the product is moved and stored, please ensure the correct orientation of the box. Do not drop or squeeze the box. Otherwise, the electrode or the body of the product may be damaged.

12 Attachments

12.1 Document Revise Record (QA-QR-027)

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