

Chip Monolithic Ceramic Capacitor for General
GRM1553C2A2R6CA01_ (0402, CJ:JIS, 2.6pF, DC100V)
 _: packaging code

Reference Sheet

1.Scope

This product specification is applied to Chip Monolithic Ceramic Capacitor used for General Electronic equipment.

2.MURATA Part NO. System

(Ex.)	GRM	15	5	3C	2A	2R6	C	A01	D
	(1)L/W Dimensions	(2)T Dimensions	(3)Temperature Characteristics	(4)Rated Voltage	(5)Nominal Capacitance	(6)Capacitance Tolerance	(7)Murata's Control Code	(8)Packaging Code	

3. Type & Dimensions



(Unit:mm)

(1)-1 L	(1)-2 W	(2) T	e	g
1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.15 to 0.35	0.3 min.

4.Rated value

(3) Temperature Characteristics (Public STD Code):CJ(JIS)		(4) Rated Voltage	(5) Nominal Capacitance	(6) Capacitance Tolerance	Specifications and Test Methods (Operating Temp. Range)
Temp. coeff or Cap. Change	Temp. Range (Ref.Temp.)				
0±120 ppm/°C	20 to 125 °C (20 °C)	DC 100 V	2.6 pF	±0.25 pF	-55 to 125 °C

5.Package

mark	(8) Packaging	Packaging Unit
D	φ180mm Reel PAPER W8P2	10000 pcs./Reel
W	φ180mm Reel PAPER W8P1	20000 pcs./Reel
J	φ330mm Reel PAPER W8P2	50000 pcs./Reel

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Feb.28,2016,and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice.
 Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.
 Please read rating and !Cautions first.

■ Specifications and Test Methods

No	Item	Specification		Test Method (Ref. Standard: JIS C 5101, IEC60384)																		
		Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type																			
1	Rated Voltage	Shown in Rated value.		The rated voltage is defined as the maximum voltage which may be applied continuously to the capacitor. When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, $\sqrt{P-P}$ or $\sqrt{O-P}$, whichever is larger, should be maintained within the rated voltage range.																		
2	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Visual inspection.																		
3	Dimension	Within the specified dimensions.		Using calipers. (GRM02 size is based on Microscope)																		
4	Voltage proof	No defects or abnormalities.		Measurement Point : Between the terminations Test Voltage : 300% of the rated voltage (Temperature compensating type) 250% of the rated voltage (High dielectric constant type) Applied Time : 1s to 5 s Charge/discharge current : 50mA max.																		
5	Insulation Resistance(I.R.)	C ≤ 0.047μF: More than 10000MΩ C > 0.047μF: More than 500Ω·F C: Nominal Capacitance		Measurement Point : Between the terminations Measurement Voltage : DC Rated Voltage Charging Time : 2 min Charge/discharge current : 50mA max. Measurement Temperature : Room Temperature																		
6	Capacitance	Shown in Rated value.		Measurement Temperature : Room Temperature																		
7	Q or Dissipation Factor (D.F.)	30pF and over: Q ≥ 1000 30pF and below: Q ≥ 400+20C C: Nominal Capacitance(pF)	W.V.: 100Vdc : 0.025max. (C < 0.068μF) : 0.05max. (C ≥ 0.068μF) W.V.: 50/35/25Vdc : 0.025max. W.V.: 16/10Vdc : 0.035max. W.V.: 6.3/4Vdc : 0.05max. (C < 3.3μF) : 0.1max. (C ≥ 3.3μF)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacitance</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Voltage</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C ≤ 1000pF</td><td>1.0+/-0.1MHz</td><td>0.5 to 5.0Vrms</td></tr> <tr> <td>C > 1000pF</td><td>1.0+/-0.1kHz</td><td>1.0+/-0.2Vrms</td></tr> </tbody> </table> (2) High Dielectric Constant Type <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacitance</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Voltage</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C ≤ 10μF</td><td>1.0+/-0.1kHz</td><td>1.0+/-0.2Vrms</td></tr> <tr> <td>C > 10μF</td><td>120+/-24Hz</td><td>0.5+/-0.1Vrms</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Capacitance	Frequency	Voltage	C ≤ 1000pF	1.0+/-0.1MHz	0.5 to 5.0Vrms	C > 1000pF	1.0+/-0.1kHz	1.0+/-0.2Vrms	Capacitance	Frequency	Voltage	C ≤ 10μF	1.0+/-0.1kHz	1.0+/-0.2Vrms	C > 10μF	120+/-24Hz	0.5+/-0.1Vrms
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C > 10μF	120+/-24Hz	0.5+/-0.1Vrms																				
8	Temperature Characteristics of Capacitance	No bias	Nominal values of the temperature coefficient is shown in Rated value. But, the Capacitance Change under 20°C is shown in Table A. Capacitance Drift * Within +/-0.2% or +/-0.05pF (Whichever is larger.) *Not apply to 1X/25V	B1, B3 : Within +/-10% (-25°C to +85°C) R1, R7 : Within +/-15% (-55°C to +125°C) R6 : Within +/-15% (-55°C to +85°C) C7 : Within +/-22% (-55°C to +125°C) C8 : Within +/-22% (-55°C to +105°C) L8 : Within +/-15% (-55°C to +125°C) : Within +15/-40% (+125°C to +150°C)	The capacitance change should be measured after 5 min at each specified temp. stage. In case of applying voltage, the capacitance change should be measured after 1 min with applying voltage in equilibration of each temp. stage. Capacitance value as a reference is the value in step 3. (1) Temperature Compensating Type The capacitance drift is calculated by dividing the differences between the maximum and minimum measured values in the step 1, 3 and 5 by the cap. value in step 3. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th><th>Temperature(°C)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Reference Temp. +/-2</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Min. Operating Temp. +/-3</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Reference Temp. +/-2</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Max. Operating Temp. +/-3</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Reference Temp. +/-2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Temperature(°C)	1	Reference Temp. +/-2	2	Min. Operating Temp. +/-3	3	Reference Temp. +/-2	4	Max. Operating Temp. +/-3	5	Reference Temp. +/-2					
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50% of the rated voltage	-	B1 : Within +10/-30% R1 : Within +15/-40%	(2) High Dielectric Constant Type <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th><th>Temperature(°C)</th><th>Applying Voltage(VDC)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> </tr></tbody></table>	Step	Temperature(°C)	Applying Voltage(VDC)																
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No	Item		Specification		Test Method (Ref. Standard: JIS C 5101, IEC60384)															
			Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type																
10	Vibration	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3. Kind of Vibration : A simple harmonic motion 10Hz to 55Hz to 10Hz (1min) Total amplitude : 1.5mm This motion should be applied for a period of 2h in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions(total of 6h).															
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.																	
		Q or D.F.	Within the specified initial value.																	
11	Substrate Bending test	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.1. Pressurization method : Shown in Fig.2 Flexure : 1mm Holding Time : 5+/-1s Soldering Method : Reflow soldering															
		Capacitance Change	Within +/-5% or +/-0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	Within +/-10%																
12	Solderability		95% of the terminations is to be soldered evenly and continuously.		Test Method : Solder bath method Flux : Solution of rojin ethanol 25(wt)% Preheat : 80°C to 120°C for 10s to 30s Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu Solder Temp. : 245+/-5°C Immersion time : 2+/-0.5s															
13	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		<GRM03 size min.> Test Method : Solder bath method Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu Solder Temp. : 270+/-5°C Immersion time : 10+/-0.5s Exposure Time : 24+/-2h Preheat : GRM31 size max.: 120°C to 150°C for 1 min GRM32 size : 100°C to 120°C for 1 min and 170°C to 200°C for 1 min · Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure. <GRM02 size only> Test Method : Reflow soldering (hot plate) Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu Solder Temp. : 270+/-5°C Reflow Time : 10+/-0.5s Test Substrate : Glass epoxy PCB Exposure Time : 24+/-2h Preheat : 120°C to 150°C for 1 min · Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.															
		Capacitance Change	Within +/-2.5% or +/- 0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	Within +/-7.5%																
		Q or D.F.	Within the specified initial value.																	
		I.R.	Within the specified initial value.																	
		Voltage proof	No defects.																	
14	Temperature Sudden Change	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3. Perform the five cycles according to the four heat treatments shown in the following table. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Step</th><th>Temp.(°C)</th><th>Time (min)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Min.Operating Temp.+0/-3</td><td>30+/-3</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Room Temp.</td><td>2 to 3</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Max.Operating Temp.+3/-0</td><td>30+/-3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Room Temp</td><td>2 to 3</td></tr></tbody></table> Exposure Time : 24+/-2h · Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.	Step	Temp.(°C)	Time (min)	1	Min.Operating Temp.+0/-3	30+/-3	2	Room Temp.	2 to 3	3	Max.Operating Temp.+3/-0	30+/-3	4	Room Temp	2 to 3
Step	Temp.(°C)	Time (min)																		
1	Min.Operating Temp.+0/-3	30+/-3																		
2	Room Temp.	2 to 3																		
3	Max.Operating Temp.+3/-0	30+/-3																		
4	Room Temp	2 to 3																		
Capacitance Change	Within +/-2.5% or +/- 0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	Within +/-7.5%																		
Q or D.F.	Within the specified initial value.																			
I.R.																				

No	Item		Specification		Test Method (Ref. Standard: JIS C 5101, IEC60384)
			Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type	
15	High Temperature High Humidity (Steady)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3. Test Temperature : 40+/-2°C Test Humidity : 90%RH to 95%RH Test Time : 500+/-12h Applied Voltage : DC Rated Voltage Charge/discharge current : 50mA max. Exposure Time : 24+/-2h
		Capacitance Change	Within +/-7.5% or +/-0.75pF (Whichever is larger)	Within +/-12.5%	
		Q or D.F.	30pF and over: $Q \geq 200$ 30pF and below : $Q \geq 100+10C/3$ C: Nominal Capacitance (pF)	W.V.: 100Vdc : 0.05max. (C<0.068μF) : 0.075max. (C≥0.068μF) W.V.: 50/35/25Vdc : 0.05max. W.V.: 16/10Vdc : 0.05max. W.V.: 6.3/4Vdc : 0.075max. (C<3.3μF) : 0.125max. (C≥3.3μF)	
		I.R.	More than 500MΩ or 25Ω·F (Whichever is smaller)		
16	Durability	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.		Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3. Test Temperature : Max. Operating Temp. +/-3°C Test Time : 1000+/-12h Applied Voltage : 200% of the rated voltage Charge/discharge current : 50mA max. Exposure Time : 24+/-2h ·Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type Apply 200% of the rated DC voltage at the max. operating temp. +/-3°C for 1h and then let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within +/-3% or +/-0.3pF (Whichever is larger)	Within +/-12.5%	
		Q or D.F.	30pF and over: $Q \geq 350$ 10pF and over 30pF and below : $Q \geq 275+5C/2$ 10pF and below : $Q \geq 200+10C$ C: Nominal Capacitance (pF)	W.V.: 100Vdc : 0.05max. (C<0.068μF) : 0.075max. (C≥0.068μF) W.V.: 50/35/25Vdc : 0.05max. W.V.: 16/10Vdc : 0.05max. W.V.: 6.3/4Vdc : 0.075max. (C<3.3μF) : 0.125max. (C≥3.3μF)	
		I.R.	More than 1,000MΩ or 50Ω·F (Whichever is smaller)		

Table A

Char.	Capacitance Change from 20°C (%)					
	-55°C		-25°C		-10°C	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
2C/0C	0.82	-0.45	0.49	-0.27	0.33	-0.18
3C	1.37	-0.90	0.82	-0.54	0.55	-0.36
4C	2.56	-1.88	1.54	-1.13	1.02	-0.75
2P	-	-	1.32	0.41	0.88	0.27
3P	-	-	1.65	0.14	1.10	0.09
4P	-	-	2.36	-0.45	1.57	-0.30
2R	-	-	1.			

Substrate Bending test

• Test substrate

Material : Copper-clad laminated sheets for PCBs
(Glass fabric base, epoxy resin)
Thickness : 1.6mm (GRM02/GRM03/GRM15: t:0.8mm)
Copper foil thickness : 0.035mm
Solder resist
(Coat with heat resistant resin for solder)



Fig.1 (in mm)

Type	Dimension (mm)		
	a	b	c
GRM02	0.2	0.56	0.23
GRM03	0.3	0.9	0.3
GRM15	0.4	1.5	0.5
GRM18	1.0	3.0	1.2
GRM21	1.2	4.0	1.65
GRM31	2.2	5.0	2.0
GRM32	2.2	5.0	2.9

• Kind of Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

• Pressurization method



Fig.2 (in mm)

Adhesive Strength of Termination, Vibration, Temperature Sudden Change, Resistance to Soldering Heat (Reflow method)

High Temperature High Humidity(Steady) , Durability

• Test substrate

Material : Copper-clad laminated sheets for PCBs
(Glass fabric base, epoxy resin)
Thickness : 1.6mm or 0.8mm
Copper foil thickness : 0.035mm

• Kind of Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

• Land Dimensions



Fig.3

Type	Dimension (mm)		
	a	b	c
GRM02	0.2	0.56	0.23
GRM03	0.3	0.9	0.3
GRM15	0.4	1.5	0.5
GRM18	1.0	3.0	1.2

1. Tape Carrier Packaging(Packaging Code:D/E/W/L/J/F/K)

1.1 Minimum Quantity(pcs./reel)

Type		φ180mm reel			φ330mm reel	
		Paper Tape		Plastic Tape	Paper Tape	Plastic Tape
		Code:D/E	Code:W	Code:L	Code:J/ F	Code:K
GRM01				50000(W4P1)		
GRM02				40000(W4P1)		
GRM03	2	15000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	3	15000(W8P2)	30000(W8P1)		50000(W8P2)	
	5	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
GRM15	2	20000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	3/X	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	5(LWT Dimensions Tolerance:±0.05)	10000(W8P2)	20000(W8P1)		50000(W8P2)	
	5(LWT Dimensions Tolerance:±0.1min.)	10000(W8P2)			40000(W8P2)	
	5 (LW Dimensions Tolerance:±0.1min. and T Dimensions Tolerance:±0.05)	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	5(LW Dimensions Tolerance:±0.2 and T Dimensions:0.5 +0/-0.1)	10000(W8P2)				
GRM18		4000			10000	
GRM21	6	4000			10000	
	9	4000		3000	10000	10000
	A/B			3000		10000
GRM31	6/9	4000			10000	
	M/X			3000		10000
	C			2000		6000
GRM32	9	4000			10000	
	A/M			3000		10000
	N			2000		8000
	C			2000		6000
	R/D/E			1000		4000
GRM43	M			1000		5000
	N/R/D			1000		4000
	E			500		2000
	S			500</		

(2)GRM03/15(W8P2 CODE:D/E/J/F)

(in:mm)



Type		Dimensions(Chip)			A *3	B *3	t
		L	W	T			
GRM03	2	0.6 ± 0.03	0.3 ± 0.03	$0.2 + 0.02/-0.04$	0.37	0.67	0.5 max.
	3	0.6 ± 0.05	0.3 ± 0.05	0.3 ± 0.05	0.39	0.69	
	5	0.6 ± 0.09	0.3 ± 0.09	0.3 ± 0.09	0.44	0.74	0.6 max.
GRM15	2	1.0 ± 0.05	0.5 ± 0.05	$0.2 + 0.02/-0.04$	0.65	1.15	0.8 max.
	X			0.25 ± 0.05			
	3	1.0 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.03	0.78	1.29	
	5	1.0 ± 0.05	0.5 ± 0.05	0.5 ± 0.05	0.65	1.15	
		1.0 ± 0.07	0.5 ± 0.07	0.5 ± 0.07	0.70	1.20	
		1.0 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.1	0.72	1.25	
		1.0 ± 0.15	0.5 ± 0.15	0.5 ± 0.15	0.78	1.29	
		1.0 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.2	$0.5 + 0/-0.1$	0.78	1.29	

*3 Nominal value

(3)GRM033/155(W8P1 CODE:W)

(4)GRM18/21/31/32

(in:mm)



Type		Dimensions(Chip)			A	B	t	Dimensions of Tape			
		L	W	T							
GRM18	5	1.6±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.5 +0/-0.1	1.05±0.10	1.85±0.10	0.8 max.	Paper Tape			
		1.6±0.2	0.8±0.2	0.5±0.05	1.10±0.10	2.00±0.10					
				0.6 +0/-0.1							
	6	1.6±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.7±0.1	1.05±0.10	1.85±0.10	1.15 max.				
	7			0.8±0.1							
				0.8±0.15							
GRM21	8	1.6±0.15	0.8±0.15	0.8±0.15	1.10±0.10	2.00±0.10	1.7 max.	Plastic Tape			
		1.6±0.2	0.8±0.2	0.8±0.2	1.55±0.15	2.30±0.15					
	6	2.0±0.1	1.25±0.1	0.6±0.1							
				0.6 +0/-0.15							
				0.85±0.05							
				0.85±0.1							
				0.85 +0.15/-0.1							

(5)GRM43/55

(in:mm)



Type		Dimensions(Chip)			A *1	B *1	t
		L	W	T			
GRM43	M	4.5 ± 0.4	3.2 ± 0.3	1.15 ± 0.1	3.6	4.9	2.5 max.
	N			1.35 ± 0.15			
	R			1.8 ± 0.2			
	D			2.0 ± 0.2			3.7 max.
	E			2.5 ± 0.2			
	S			2.8 ± 0.2			
GRM55	M	5.7 ± 0.4	5.0 ± 0.4	1.15 ± 0.1	5.2	6.1	2.5 max.
	N			1.35 ± 0.15			
	C			1.6 ± 0.2			
	R			1.8 ± 0.2			3.7 max.
	D			2.0 ± 0.2			
	E			2.5 ± 0.2			
	F			3.2 ± 0.2			4.7 max.

Fig.1 Package Chips



Fig.2 Dimensions of Reel



Fig.3 Taping Diagram

	W	w ₁
GRM01/02	8.0 max.	5±1.5
GRM03/15/18/21/31/32	16.5 max.	10±1.5
GRM43/55	20.5 max.	14±1.5



1.3 Tapes for capacitors are wound clockwise shown in Fig.3.
(The sprocket holes are to the right as the tape is pulled toward the user.)

1.4 Part of the leader and part of the vacant section are attached as follows.



1.5 Accumulate pitch : 10 of sprocket holes pitch = $20 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}$ (GRM01/02)
 $40 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}$ (GRM03 min.)

1.6 Chip in the tape is enclosed by top tape and bottom tape as shown in Fig.1.

1.7 The top tape and base tape are not attached at the end of the tape for a minimum of 5 pitches.

1.8 There are no jointing for top tape and bottom tape.

1.9 There are no fuzz in the cavity.

1.10 Break down force of top tape : 5N min.

Break down force of bottom tape : 5N min. (Only a bottom tape existence)

1.11 Reel is made by resin and appeaser and dimension is shown in Fig 2.

There are possibly to change the material and dimension due to some impairment.

1.12 Peeling off force : 0.1 N to 0.6 N^* in the direction as shown below.

* GRM01/02/03: $0.05 \text{ N} \sim 0.5 \text{ N}$



1.13 Label that show the customer parts number, our parts number, our company name, inspection number and quantity, will be put in outside of reel.

■ Limitation of Applications

Please contact us before using our products for the applications listed below which require especially high reliability for the prevention of defects which might directly cause damage to the third party's life, body or property.

- ①Aircraft equipment ②Aerospace equipment ③Undersea equipment ④Power plant control equipment
- ⑤Medical equipment ⑥Transportation equipment(vehicles, trains, ships, etc.) ⑦Traffic signal equipment
- ⑧Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment ⑨Data-processing equipment
- ⑩Application of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above.

■ Storage and Operation condition

1. The performance of chip monolithic ceramic capacitors may be affected by the storage conditions.

1-1. Store the capacitors in the following conditions:

Room Temperature of +5°C to +40°C and a Relative Humidity of 20% to 70%.

(1) Sunlight, dust, rapid temperature changes, corrosive gas atmosphere, or high temperature and humidity conditions during storage may affect solderability and packaging performance.

Therefore, please maintain the storage temperature and humidity. Use the product within six months, as prolonged storage may cause oxidation of the terminations (outer electrodes).

(2) Please confirm solderability before using after six months.

Store the capacitors without opening the original bag.

Even if the storage period is short, do not exceed the specified atmospheric conditions.

1-2. Corrosive gas can react with the termination (external) electrodes or lead wires of capacitors, and result in poor solderability. Do not store the capacitors in an atmosphere consisting of corrosive gas (e.g., hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia gas etc.).

1-3. Due to moisture condensation caused by rapid humidity changes, or the photochemical change caused by direct sunlight on the terminal electrodes and/or the resin/epoxy coatings, the solderability and electrical performance may deteriorate. Do not store capacitors under direct sunlight or in high humidity conditions

■ Rating

1. Temperature Dependent Characteristics

1. The electrical characteristics of the capacitor can change with temperature.

1-1. For capacitors having larger temperature dependency, the capacitance may change with temperature changes. The following actions are recommended in order to ensure suitable capacitance values.

(1) Select a suitable capacitance for the operating temperature range.

(2) The capacitance may change within the rated temperature.

When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitor in

2.Measurement of Capacitance

1. Measure capacitance with the voltage and frequency specified in the product specifications.

1-1. The output voltage of the measuring equipment may decrease occasionally when capacitance is high.

Please confirm whether a prescribed measured voltage is impressed to the capacitor.

1-2. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant type capacitors change depending on the AC voltage applied.

Please consider the AC voltage characteristics when selecting a capacitor to be used in a AC circuit.

3.Applied Voltage

1. Do not apply a voltage to the capacitor that exceeds the rated voltage as called out in the specifications.

1-1. Applied voltage between the terminals of a capacitor shall be less than or equal to the rated voltage.

(1) When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, the zero-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.

When AC voltage or pulse voltage is applied, the peak-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.

(2) Abnormal voltages (surge voltage, static electricity, pulse voltage, etc.) shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.

Typical Voltage Applied to the DC capacitor



(E : Maximum possible applied voltage.)

1-2. Influence of over voltage

Over voltage that is applied to the capacitor may result in an electrical short circuit caused by the breakdown of the internal dielectric layers .

The time duration until breakdown depends on the applied voltage and the ambient temperature.

4.Type of Applied Voltage and Self-heating Temperature

1.Con

5. DC Voltage and AC Voltage Characteristic

- The capacitance value of a high dielectric constant type capacitor changes depending on the DC voltage applied. Please consider the DC voltage characteristics when a capacitor is selected for use in a DC circuit.
- 1-1. The capacitance of ceramic capacitors may change sharply depending on the applied voltage. (See figure) Please confirm the following in order to secure the capacitance.
 - (1) Determine whether the capacitance change caused by the applied voltage is within the allowed range.
 - (2) In the DC voltage characteristics, the rate of capacitance change becomes larger as voltage increases, even if the applied voltage is below the rated voltage. When a high dielectric constant type capacitor is used in a circuit that requires a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance (e.g., a time constant circuit), please carefully consider the voltage characteristics, and confirm the various characteristics in the actual operating conditions of the system.
- The capacitance values of high dielectric constant type capacitors changes depending on the AC voltage applied. Please consider the AC voltage characteristics when selecting a capacitor to be used in a AC circuit.

[Example of DC Voltage Characteristics]

Sample: X7R(R7) Characteristics 0.1 μ F, Rated Voltage 50VDC



[Example of AC Voltage Characteristics]

Sample: X7R(R7) Characteristics 10 μ F, Rated Voltage 6.3VDC



6. Capacitance Aging

- The high dielectric constant type capacitors have an Aging characteristic in which the capacitance value decreases with the passage of time. When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitors in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance (e.g., a time-constant circuit), please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics. In addition, check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.

[Example of Change Over

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Mounting Position

1. Confirm the best mounting position and direction that minimizes the stress imposed on the capacitor during flexing or bending the printed circuit board.

- 1-1. Choose a mounting position that minimizes the stress imposed on the chip during flexing or bending of the board.
[Component Direction]



Locate chip horizontal to the direction in which stress acts.

[Chip Mounting Close to Board Separation Point]

It is effective to implement the following measures, to reduce stress in separating the board.

It is best to implement all of the following three measures; however, implement as many measures as possible to reduce stress.

Contents of Measures	Stress Level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	$A > D^{*1}$
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	$A > B$
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	$A > C$



*1 $A > D$ is valid when stress is added vertically to the perforation as with Hand Separation.

If a Cutting Disc is used, stress will be diagonal to the PCB, therefore $A > D$ is invalid.

[Mounting Capacitors Near Screw Holes]

When a capacitor is mounted near a screw hole, it may be affected by the board deflection that occurs during the tightening of the screw. Mount the capacitor in a position as far away from the screw holes as possible.



2. Information before Mounting

3.Maintenance of the Mounting (pick and place) Machine

1. Make sure that the following excessive forces are not applied to the capacitors.

1-1. In mounting the capacitors on the printed circuit board, any bending force against them shall be kept to a minimum to prevent them from any damage or cracking. Please take into account the following precautions and recommendations for use in your process.

(1) Adjust the lowest position of the pickup nozzle so as not to bend the printed circuit board.

(2) Adjust the nozzle pressure within a static load of 1N to 3N during mounting.



2.Dirt particles and dust accumulated between the suction nozzle and the cylinder inner wall prevent the nozzle from moving smoothly. This imposes greater force upon the chip during mounting, causing cracked chips. Also, the locating claw, when worn out, imposes uneven forces on the chip when positioning, causing cracked chips. The suction nozzle and the locating claw must be maintained, checked and replaced periodically.

4-1.Reflow Soldering

1. When sudden heat is applied to the components, the mechanical strength of the components will decrease because a sudden temperature change causes deformation inside the components. In order to prevent mechanical damage to the components, preheating is required for both the components and the PCB. Preheating conditions are shown in table 1. It is required to keep the temperature differential between the solder and the components surface (ΔT) as small as possible.
2. Solderability of tin plating termination chips might be deteriorated when a low temperature soldering profile where the peak solder temperature is below the melting point of tin is used. Please confirm the solderability of tin plated termination chips before use.
3. When components are immersed in solvent after mounting, be sure to maintain the temperature difference (ΔT) between the component and the solvent within the range shown in the table 1.

Table 1

Series	Chip Dimension(L/W) Code	Temperature Differential
GRM	01/02/03/15/18/21/31	$\Delta T \leq 190^{\circ}\text{C}$
GRM	32/43/55	$\Delta T \leq 130^{\circ}\text{C}$

Recommended Conditions

	Lead Free Solder
Peak Temperature	240 to 260°C
Atmosphere	Air or N ₂

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

[Standard Conditions for Reflow Soldering]



[Allowable Reflow Soldering Temperature and Time]



In the case of repeated soldering, the accumulated soldering time must be within the range shown above.

4. Optimum Solder Amount for Reflow Soldering

- 4-1. Overly thick application of solder paste results in a excessive solder fillet height.<

4-2.Flow Soldering

1. Do not apply flow soldering to chips not listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Series	Chip Dimension(L/W) Code	Temperature Differential
GRM	18/21/31	$\Delta T \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

2. When sudden heat is applied to the components, the mechanical strength of the components will decrease because a sudden temperature change causes deformation inside the components. In order to prevent mechanical damage to the components, preheating is required for both of the components and the PCB. Preheating conditions are shown in table 2. It is required to keep the temperature differential between the solder and the components surface (ΔT) as low as possible.
3. Excessively long soldering time or high soldering temperature can result in leaching of the terminations, causing poor adhesion or a reduction in capacitance value due to loss of contact between the inner electrodes and terminations.
4. When components are immersed in solvent after mounting, be sure to maintain the temperature differential (ΔT) between the component and solvent within the range shown in the table 2.

Recommended Conditions

	Lead Free Solder
Preheating Peak Temperature	100 to 120°C
Soldering Peak Temperature	250 to 260°C
Atmosphere	Air or N2

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

5. Optimum Solder Amount for Flow Soldering

- 5-1. The top of the solder fillet should be lower than the thickness of the components. If the solder amount is excessive, the risk of cracking is higher during board bending or any other stressful condition.

[Standard Conditions for Flow Soldering]



4-3. Correction of Soldered Portion

When sudden heat is applied to the capacitor, distortion caused by the large temperature difference occurs internally, and can be the cause of cracks. Capacitors also tend to be affected by mechanical and thermal stress depending on the board preheating temperature or the soldering fillet shape, and can be the cause of cracks.

Please refer to "1. PCB Design" or "3. Optimum solder amount" for the solder amount and the fillet shapes.

1. Correction with a Soldering Iron

- 1-1. In order to reduce damage to the capacitor, be sure to preheat the capacitor and the mounting board.
Preheat to the temperature range shown in Table 3. A hot plate, hot air type preheater, etc. can be used for preheating.
- 1-2. After soldering, do not allow the component/PCB to cool down rapidly.
- 1-3. Perform the corrections with a soldering iron as quickly as possible. If the soldering iron is applied too long, there is a possibility of causing solder leaching on the terminal electrodes, which will cause deterioration of the adhesive strength and other problems.

Table 3

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Temperature of Soldering Iron Tip	Preheating Temperature	Temperature Differential(ΔT)	Atmosphere
GRM	03/15/18/21/31	350°C max.	150°C min.	$\Delta T \leq 190^\circ\text{C}$	Air
GRM	32/43/55	280°C max.	150°C min.	$\Delta T \leq 130^\circ\text{C}$	Air

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

* Please manage ΔT in the temperature of soldering iron and the preheating temperature.

2. Correction with Spot Heater

Compared to local heating with a soldering iron, hot air heating by a spot heater heats the overall component and board, therefore, it tends to lessen the thermal shock. In the case of a high density mounted board, a spot heater can also prevent concerns of the soldering iron making direct contact with the component.

- 2-1. If the distance from the hot air outlet of the spot heater to the component is too close, cracks may occur due to thermal shock. To prevent this problem, follow the conditions shown in Table 4.
- 2-2. In order to create an appropriate solder fillet shape

5. Washing

Excessive ultrasonic oscillation during cleaning can cause the PCBs to resonate, resulting in cracked chips or broken solder joints. Take note not to vibrate PCBs.

6. Electrical Test on Printed Circuit Board

1. Confirm position of the support pin or specific jig, when inspecting the electrical performance of a capacitor after mounting on the printed circuit board.
 - 1-1. Avoid bending the printed circuit board by the pressure of a test-probe, etc.
The thrusting force of the test probe can flex the PCB, resulting in cracked chips or open solder joints. Provide support pins on the back side of the PCB to prevent warping or flexing. Install support pins as close to the test-probe as possible.
 - 1-2. Avoid vibration of the board by shock when a test -probe contacts a printed circuit board.

[Not Recommended]



[Recommended]



7. Printed Circuit Board Cropping

1. After mounting a capacitor on a printed circuit board, do not apply any stress to the capacitor that caused bending or twisting the board.
 - 1-1. In cropping the board, the stress as shown may cause the capacitor to crack.
Cracked capacitors may cause deterioration of the insulation resistance, and result in a short. Avoid this type of stress to a capacitor.

[Bending]



(1) Example of a suitable jig

[In the case of Single-side Mounting]

An outline of the board separation jig is shown as follows.

Recommended example: Stress on the component mounting position can be minimized by holding the portion close to the jig, and bend in the direction towards the side where the capacitors are mounted.

Not recommended example: The risk of cracks occurring in the capacitors increases due to large stress being applied to the component mounting position, if the portion away from the jig is held and bent in the direction opposite the side where the capacitors are mounted.

[Outline of jig]



[Hand Separation]



[In the case of Double-sided Mounting]

Since components are mounted on both sides of the board, the risk of cracks occurring can not be avoided with the above method. Therefore, implement the following measures to prevent stress from being applied to the components.

(Measures)

(1) Consider introducing a router type separator.

If it is difficult to introduce a router type separator, implement the following measures.

(Refer to item 1. Mounting Position)

(2) Mount the components parallel to the board separation surface.

(3) When mounting components near the board separation point, add slits in the separation position near the component.

(3) Example of Router Type Separator

The router type separator performs cutting by a router rotating at a high speed. Since the board does not bend in the cutting process, stress on the board can be suppressed during board separation.

When attaching or removing boards to/from the router type separator, carefully handle the boards to prevent bending.

[Outline Drawing]



8. Assembly

1. Handling

If a board mounted with capacitors is held with one hand, the board may bend.

Firmly hold the edges of the board with both hands when handling.

If a board mounted with capacitors is dropped, cracks may occur in the capacitors.

Do not use dropped boards, as there is a possibility that the quality of the capacitors may be impaired.

2. Attachment of Other Components

2-1. Mounting of Other Components

Pay attention to the following items, when mounting other components on the back side of the board after capacitors have been mounted on the opposite side.

When the bottom dead point of the suction nozzle is set too low, board deflection stress may be applied to the capacitors on the back side (bottom side), and cracks may occur in the capacitors.

- After the board is straightened, set the bottom dead point of the nozzle on the upper surface of the board.
- Periodically check and adjust the bottom dead point.



2-2. Inserting Components with Leads into Boards

When inserting components (transformers, IC, etc.) into boards, bending the board may cause cracks in the capacitors or cracks in the solder. Pay attention to the following.

- Increase the size of the holes to insert

■ Others

1. Under Operation of Equipment

- 1-1. Do not touch a capacitor directly with bare hands during operation in order to avoid the danger of an electric shock.
- 1-2. Do not allow the terminals of a capacitor to come in contact with any conductive objects (short-circuit).
Do not expose a capacitor to a conductive liquid, inducing any acid or alkali solutions.
- 1-3. Confirm the environment in which the equipment will operate is under the specified conditions.
Do not use the equipment under the following environments.
 - (1) Being splattered with water or oil.
 - (2) Being exposed to direct sunlight.
 - (3) Being exposed to ozone, ultraviolet rays, or radiation.
 - (4) Being exposed to toxic gas (e.g., hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia gas etc.)
 - (5) Any vibrations or mechanical shocks exceeding the specified limits.
 - (6) Moisture condensing environments.
- 1-4. Use damp proof countermeasures if using under any conditions that can cause condensation.

2. Others

- 2-1. In an Emergency
 - (1) If the equipment should generate smoke, fire, or smell, immediately turn off or unplug the equipment.
If the equipment is not turned off or unplugged, the hazards may be worsened by supplying continuous power.
 - (2) In this type of situation, do not allow face and hands to come in contact with the capacitor or burns may be caused by the capacitor's high temperature.
- 2-2. Disposal of waste
When capacitors are disposed of, they must be burned or buried by an industrial waste vendor with the appropriate licenses.
- 2-3. Circuit Design
 - (1) Addition of Fail Safe Function
Capacitors that are cracked by dropping or bending of the board may cause deterioration of the insulation resistance, and result in a short. If the circuit being used may cause an electrical shock, smoke or fire when a capacitor is shorted, be sure to install fail-safe functions, such as a fuse, to prevent secondary accidents.
 - (2) This series are not safety standard certified products.
- 2-4. Remarks
Failure to follow the cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and smoking when the product is used.
The above notices are for standard applications and conditions. Contact us when the products are used in special mounting conditions.
Select optimum conditions for operation as they determine the reliability of the product after assembly

■ Rating

1. Operating Temperature

1. The operating temperature limit depends on the capacitor.
 - 1-1. Do not apply temperatures exceeding the maximum operating temperature.
It is necessary to select a capacitor with a suitable rated temperature that will cover the operating temperature range.
It is also necessary to consider the temperature distribution in equipment and the seasonal temperature variable factor.
 - 1-2. Consider the self-heating factor of the capacitor
The surface temperature of the capacitor shall not exceed the maximum operating temperature including self-heating.

2. Atmosphere Surroundings (gaseous and liquid)

1. Restriction on the operating environment of capacitors.
 - 1-1. Capacitors, when used in the above, unsuitable, operating environments may deteriorate due to the corrosion of the terminations and the penetration of moisture into the capacitor.
 - 1-2. The same phenomenon as the above may occur when the electrodes or terminals of the capacitor are subject to moisture condensation.
 - 1-3. The deterioration of characteristics and insulation resistance due to the oxidization or corrosion of terminal electrodes may result in breakdown when the capacitor is exposed to corrosive or volatile gases or solvents for long periods of time.

3. Piezo-electric Phenomenon

1. When using high dielectric constant type capacitors in AC or pulse circuits, the capacitor itself vibrates at specific frequencies and noise may be generated.
Moreover, when the mechanical vibration or shock is added to capacitor, noise may occur.

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. PCB Design

1. Notice for Pattern Forms

1-1. Unlike leaded components, chip components are susceptible to flexing stresses since they are mounted directly on the substrate.
They are also more sensitive to mechanical and thermal stresses than leaded components.
Excess solder fillet height can multiply these stresses and cause chip cracking.
When designing substrates, take land patterns and dimensions into consideration to eliminate the possibility of excess solder fillet height.

1-2. There is a possibility of chip cracking caused by PCB expansion/contraction with heat, because stress on a chip is different depending on PCB material and structure. When the thermal expansion coefficient greatly differs between the board used for mounting and the chip, it will cause cracking of the chip due to the thermal expansion and contraction. When capacitors are mounted on a fluorine resin printed circuit board or on a single-layered glass epoxy board, it may also cause cracking of the chip for the same reason.

Pattern Forms

	Prohibited	Correct
Placing Close to Chassis		
Placing of Chip Components and Leaded Components		
Placing of Leaded Components after Chip Component		

2. Land Dimensions

2-1. Chip capacitors can be cracked due to the stress of PCB bending , etc. if the land area is larger than needed and has an excess amount of solder. Please refer to the land dimensions in table 1 for flow soldering, table 2 for reflow soldering.

Please confirm the suitable land dimension by evaluating of the actual SET / PCB.



Table 1 Flow Soldering Method

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(L×W)	a	b	c
GRM	18	1.6×0.8	0.6 to 1.0	0.8 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.8
GRM	21	2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.9 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.1
GRM	31	3.2×1.6	2.2 to 2.6	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.4

Flow soldering can only be used for products with a chip size of 1.6x0.8mm to 3.2x1.6mm. (in mm)

Table 2 Reflow Soldering Method

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(L×W) (Dimensions T
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3. Board Design

When designing the board, keep in mind that the amount of strain which occurs will increase depending on the size and material of the board.

Relationship with amount of strain to the board thickness, length, width, etc.]

$$\epsilon = \frac{3PL}{2Ewh^2}$$

Relationship between load and strain



ϵ : Strain on center of board (μst)
 L : Distance between supporting points (mm)
 w : Board width (mm)
 h : Board thickness (mm)
 E : Elastic modulus of board ($\text{N/m}^2=\text{Pa}$)
 Y : Deflection (mm)
 P : Load (N)

When the load is constant, the following relationship can be established.

- As the distance between the supporting points (L) increases, the amount of strain also increases.
→ Reduce the distance between the supporting points.
- As the elastic modulus (E) decreases, the amount of strain increases.
→ Increase the elastic modulus.
- As the board width (w) decreases, the amount of strain increases.
→ Increase the width of the board.
- As the board thickness (h) decreases, the amount of strain increases.
→ Increase the thickness of the board.

Since the board thickness is squared, the effect on the amount of strain becomes even greater.

2. Adhesive Application

- Thin or insufficient adhesive can cause the chips to loosen or become disconnected during flow soldering.

The amount of adhesive must be more than dimension c , shown in the drawing at right, to obtain the correct bonding strength. The chip's electrode thickness and land thickness must also be taken into consideration.



5.Flow Soldering

Set temperature and time to ensure that leaching of the terminations does not exceed 25% of the chip end area as a single chip (full length of the edge A-B-C-D shown at right) and 25% of the length A-B shown as mounted on substrate.



6.Reflow soldering

The halogen system substance and organic acid are included in solder paste, and a chip corrodes by this kind of solder paste.

Do not use strong acid flux.

Do not use water-soluble flux.*

(*Water-soluble flux can be defined as non-rosin type flux including wash-type flux and non-wash-type flux.)

7.Washing

1. Please evaluate the capacitor using actual cleaning equipment and conditions to confirm the quality, and select the solvent for cleaning.
2. Unsuitable cleaning solvent may leave residual flux or other foreign substances, causing deterioration of electrical characteristics and the reliability of the capacitors.
3. Select the proper cleaning conditions.
- 3-1. Improper cleaning conditions (excessive or insufficient) may result in the deterioration of the performance of the capacitors.

8.Coating

1. A crack may be caused in the capacitor due to the stress of the thermal contraction of the resin during curing process. The stress is affected by the amount of resin and curing contraction. Select a resin with low curing contraction. The difference in the thermal

■ Others

1.Transportation

1. The performance of a capacitor may be affected by the conditions during transportation.

1-1. The capacitors shall be protected against excessive temperature, humidity and mechanical force during transportation.

(1) Climatic condition

- low air temperature : -40°C
- change of temperature air/air : -25°C/+25°C
- low air pressure : 30 kPa
- change of air pressure : 6 kPa/min.

(2) Mechanical condition

Transportation shall be done in such a way that the boxes are not deformed and forces are not directly passed on to the inner packaging.

1-2. Do not apply excessive vibration, shock, or pressure to the capacitor.

(1) When excessive mechanical shock or pressure is applied to a capacitor, chipping or cracking may occur in the ceramic body of the capacitor.

(2) When the sharp edge of an air driver, a soldering iron, tweezers, a chassis, etc. impacts strongly on the surface of the capacitor, the capacitor may crack and short-circuit.

1-3. Do not use a capacitor to which excessive shock was applied by dropping etc.

A capacitor dropped accidentally during processing may be damaged.

2.Characteristics Evaluation in the Actual System

1. Evaluate the capacitor in the actual system, to confirm that there is no problem with the performance and specification values in a finished product before using.

2. Since a voltage

1. Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
2. You are requested not to use our product deviating from this product specification.
3. We consider it not appropriate to include any terms and conditions with regard to the business transaction in the product specifications, drawings or other technical documents. Therefore, if your technical documents as above include such terms and conditions such as warranty clause, product liability clause, or intellectual property infringement liability clause, they will be deemed to be invalid.