Reference Specification

200℃ Operation Leaded MLCC for Automotive (Powertrain/Safety)
RHS Series

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Apr. 2025, and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice.
Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.Please read rating and Cautions first.

＜Reference＞Please kindly use our website.
Please refer to the product information page for more information on ceramic capacitors.→ Ceramic capacitor product information
Various data can be obtained directly from the product search.→ Product search (SMD) / Product search (Lead Type)

【CONTENTS】

1. Scope

This product specification is applied to Leaded MLCC RHS series.

1. Specific applications:

・Automotive powertrain/safety equipment: Products that can be used for automotive equipment related to running, turning, stopping, safety devices, etc., or equipment whose structure, equipment, and performance are legally required to meet technical standards for safety assurance or environmental protection.

・Automotive infotainment/comfort equipment: Products that can be used for automotive equipment such as car navigation systems and car audio systems that do not directly relate to human life and whose structure, equipment, and performance are not specifically required by law to meet technical standards for safety assurance or environmental protection.

・Medial Equipment [GHTF A/B/C] except for Implant Equipment: Products suitable for use in medical devices designated under the GHTF international classifications as Class A or Class B (the functions of which are not directly involved in protection of human life or property) or in medical devices other than implants designated under the GHTF international classifications as Class C (the malfunctioning of which is considered to pose a comparatively high risk to the human body).

2.Unsuitable Application: Applications listed in “Limitation of applications” in this product specification.
WE DISCLAIM ANY LOSS AND DAMAGES ARISING FROM OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE CASE SUCH LOSS AND DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNEXPECTED ACCIDENT,
IN EVENT THAT THE PRODUCT IS APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE WHICH IS SPECIFIED ABOVE AS THE UNSUITABLE APPLICATION FOR THE PRODUCT.

2. Rating

• Applied maximum temperature up to 200°C
Note : Maximum accumulative time to 200°C is within 2000 hours.

• Part Number Configuration

ex.)

RHS	7J	2D	103	J	2	K1	H01	B
Series	Temperature Characteristics	Rated Voltage	Capacitance	Capacitance Tolerance	Dimension (LxW)	Lead Style	Individual Specification	Package

• Series

Code	Content
RHS	Epoxy coated, 200°C max.

• Temperature Characteristics

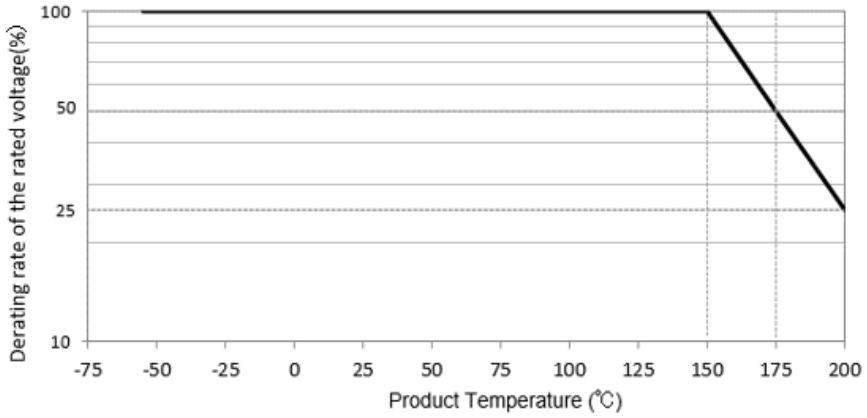
Code	Temp. Char.	Temp. Range	Temp.coef.	Standard Temp.	Operating Temp. Range
7J	UNJ (Murata code)	-55～25°C	-750+120/-347ppm/°C	25°C	-55～200°C
		25～125°C	-750+/-120ppm/°C		
		125～200°C	-750+347/-120ppm/°C		

• Rated Voltage

Code	Rated voltage
2D	DC200V
2H	DC500V

When the product temperature exceeds 150°C, please use this product

within the Voltage and temperature derated conditions in the figure below.



• Capacitance

The first two digits denote significant figures ; the last digit denotes the multiplier of 10 in pF.

ex.) In case of 103 .

$10 \times 10^3 = 10000$ pF

• Capacitance Tolerance

Code	Capacitance Tolerance
J	+/-5%

• Dimension (LxW)

Please refer to [Part number list].

• Lead Style

*Lead wire is "solder coated CP wire".

Code	Lead Style	Lead spacing (mm)
A2	Straight type	2.5+/-0.8
DG	Straight taping type	2.5+0.4/-0.2
K1	Inside crimp type	5.0+/-0.8
M2	Inside crimp taping type	5.0+0.6/-0.2

• Individual Specification

Murata's control code.

Please refer to [Part number list].

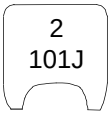
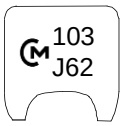
• Package

Code	Package
A	Taping type of Ammo
B	Bulk type

3. Marking

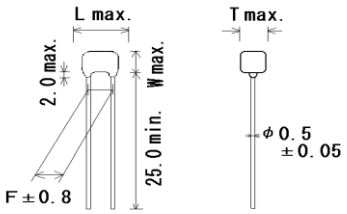
Temp. char.	:	Letter code : 2 (UNJ char.)
Capacitance	:	3 digit numbers
Capacitance tolerance	:	Code
Rated voltage	:	Letter code : 6 (DC200V. Except dimension code : 1) Letter code : 9 (DC500V)
Company name code	:	Abbreviation : ⓒM (Except dimension code : 1)

(Ex.)

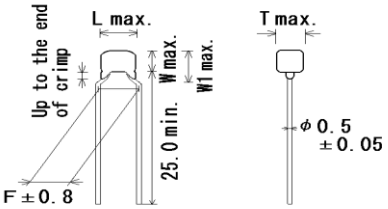
Rated voltage / Dimension code	DC200V	DC500V
1		—
2		

4. Part number list

・Straight Long
(Lead Style:A2)



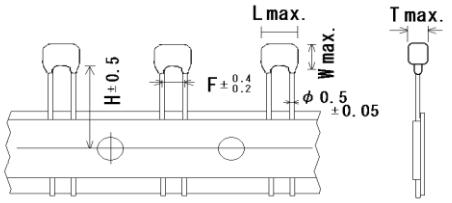
・Inside Crimp
(Lead Style:K*)



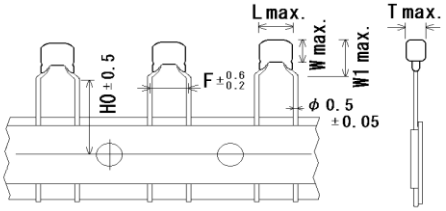
Unit : mm

Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	DC Rated Volt. (V)	Cap.	Cap. Tol.	Dimension (mm)					Dimension (LxW) Lead Style	Pack qty. (pcs)
						L	W	W1	F	T		
	RHS7J2D101J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	100pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D151J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	150pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D221J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	220pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D331J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	330pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D471J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	470pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D681J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	680pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D102J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	1000pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D152J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	1500pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D222J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	2200pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D332J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	3300pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D472J1A2H01B	UNJ	200	4700pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	1A2	500
	RHS7J2D682J2A2H01B	UNJ	200	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	-	2.5	3.3	2A2	500
	RHS7J2D103J2A2H01B	UNJ	200	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	-	2.5	3.3	2A2	500
	RHS7J2D101J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	100pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D151J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	150pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D221J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	220pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D331J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	330pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D471J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	470pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D681J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	680pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D102J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	1000pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D152J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	1500pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D222J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	2200pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D332J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	3300pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D472J1K1H01B	UNJ	200	4700pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	1K1	500
	RHS7J2D682J2K1H01B	UNJ	200	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2D103J2K1H01B	UNJ	200	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H101J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	100pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H151J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	150pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H221J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	220pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H331J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	330pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H471J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	470pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H681J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	680pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H102J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	1000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H152J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	1500pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H222J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	2200pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H332J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	3300pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500
	RHS7J2H472J2K1H01B	UNJ	500	4700pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	2K1	500

・Straight Taping
(Lead Style:DG)



・Inside Crimp Taping
(Lead Style:M2)



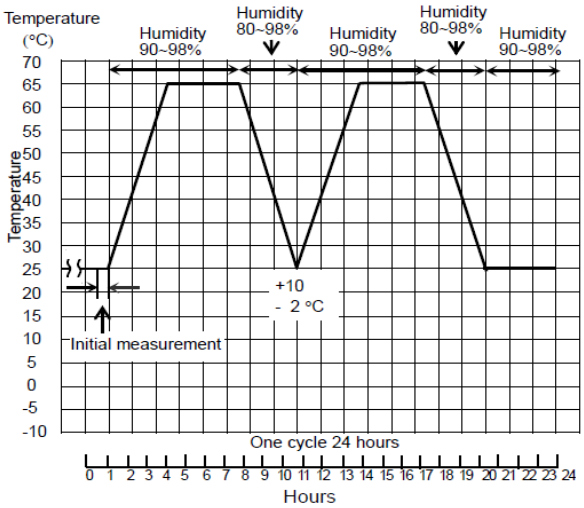
Unit : mm

Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	DC Rated Volt. (V)	Cap.	Cap. Tol.	Dimension (mm)						Dimension (LxW) Lead Style	Pack qty. (pcs)
						L	W	W1	F	T	H/H0		
	RHS7J2D101J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	100pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D151J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	150pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D221J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	220pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D331J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	330pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D471J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	470pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D681J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	680pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D102J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	1000pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D152J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	1500pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D222J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	2200pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D332J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	3300pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D472J1DGH01A	UNJ	200	4700pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	-	2.5	2.8	20.0	1DG	2000
	RHS7J2D682J2DGH01A	UNJ	200	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	-	2.5	3.3	20.0	2DG	1500
	RHS7J2D103J2DGH01A	UNJ	200	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	-	2.5	3.3	20.0	2DG	1500
	RHS7J2D101J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	100pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D151J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	150pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D221J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	220pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D331J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	330pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D471J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	470pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D681J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	680pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D102J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	1000pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D152J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	1500pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D222J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	2200pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D332J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	3300pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D472J1M2H01A	UNJ	200	4700pF	±5%	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.8	20.0	1M2	2000
	RHS7J2D682J2M2H01A	UNJ	200	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2D103J2M2H01A	UNJ	200	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H101J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	100pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H151J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	150pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H221J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	220pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H331J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	330pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H471J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	470pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H681J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	680pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H102J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	1000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H152J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	1500pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H222J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	2200pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H332J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	3300pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500
	RHS7J2H472J2M2H01A	UNJ	500	4700pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.3	20.0	2M2	1500

5. Specification

No.	Test Item		Specification	Test Method (Compliant Standard:AEC-Q200)
1	Pre-and Post-Stress Electrical Test			-
2	High Temperature Exposure (Storage)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities except color change of outer coating.	Sit the capacitor for 1000±12h at 200±5°C. Let sit for 24±2h at *room condition, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±3% or ±0.3pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 350	
		I.R.	1,000MΩ min.	
3	Temperature Cycling	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities except color change of outer coating.	Perform the 1000 cycles according to the four heat treatments listed in the following table. Let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 350	
		I.R.	1,000MΩ min.	
4	Moisture Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Apply the 24h heat (25 to 65°C) and humidity (80 to 98%) treatment shown below, 10 consecutive times. Let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ± 0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 200	
		I.R.	500MΩ min.	
5	Biased Humidity	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Apply the rated voltage and DC1.3+0.2/-0V (add 100kΩ resistor) at 85±3°C and 80 to 85% humidity for 1000±12h. Remove and let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ± 0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 200	
		I.R.	500MΩ min.	
6	Operational Life	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities except color change of outer coating.	Apply 25% of the rated voltage for 1000±12h at 200±5°C. Let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±3% or ±0.3pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 350	
		I.R.	1,000MΩ min.	
7	External Visual		No defects or abnormalities.	Visual inspection.
8	Physical Dimension		Within the specified dimensions.	Using calipers and micrometers.
9	Marking		To be easily legible.	Visual inspection.
10	Resistance to Solvents	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215 Solvent 1 : 1 part (by volume) of isopropyl alcohol 3 parts (by volume) of mineral spirits Solvent 2 : Terpene defluxer Solvent 3 : 42 parts (by volume) of water 1 part (by volume) of propylene glycol monomethyl ether 1 part (by volume) of monoethanolamine
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	
		Q	Q ≧ 1,000	
		I.R.	10,000MΩ min.	

Step	1	2	3	4
Temp. (°C)	-55+0/-3	Room Temp.	200+5/-0	Room Temp.
Time (min.)	15±3	1	15±3	1

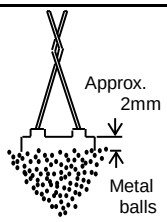


* "room condition" Temperature : 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity : 45 to 75%, Atmosphere pressure : 86 to 106kPa

No.	Test Item		Specification	Test Method (Compliant Standard:AEC-Q200)
11	Mechanical Shock	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Three shocks in each direction should be applied along 3 mutually perpendicular axes of the test specimen (18 shocks). The specified test pulse should be Half-sine and should have a duration : 0.5ms, peak value : 1500G and velocity change : 4.7m/s.
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	
		Q	Q ≧ 1,000	
12	Vibration	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	The capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion having a total amplitude of 1.5mm, the frequency being varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10 and 2000Hz. The frequency range, from 10 to 2000Hz and return to 10Hz, should be traversed in approximately 20 min. This motion should be applied for 12 items in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (total of 36 times).
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	
		Q	Q ≧ 1,000	
13-1	Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	The lead wires should be immersed in the melted solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal at 260±5°C for 10±1 seconds. • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *room condition.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects	
13-2	Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	First the capacitor should be stored at 120+0/-5°C for 60+0/-5 seconds. Then, the lead wires should be immersed in the melted solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal at 260±5°C for 7.5+0/-1 seconds. • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *room condition.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects	
13-3	Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering iron method)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Test condition Temperature of iron-tip : 350±10°C Soldering time : 3.5±0.5 seconds Soldering position Straight Lead : 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal. Crimp Lead : 1.5 to 2.0mm from the end of lead bend. • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *room condition.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects	
14	Thermal Shock	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Perform the 300 cycles according to the two heat treatments listed in the following table(Maximum transfer time is 20 seconds.). Let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Q ≧ 350	
		I.R.	1,000MΩ min.	
15	ESD	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Per AEC-Q200-002
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	
		Q	Q ≧ 1,000	
		I.R.	10,000MΩ min.	
16	Solderability		Lead wire should be soldered with uniform coating on the axial direction over 95% of the circumferential direction.	The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a solution of rosin ethanol (25% rosin in weight proportion). Immerse in solder solution for 2±0.5 seconds. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from the terminal body. Temp. of solder : 245±5°C(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu)

Step	1	2
Temp. (°C)	-55+0/-3	200+5/-0
Time (min.)	15±3	15±3

* “room condition” Temperature : 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity : 45 to 75%, Atmosphere pressure : 86 to 106kPa

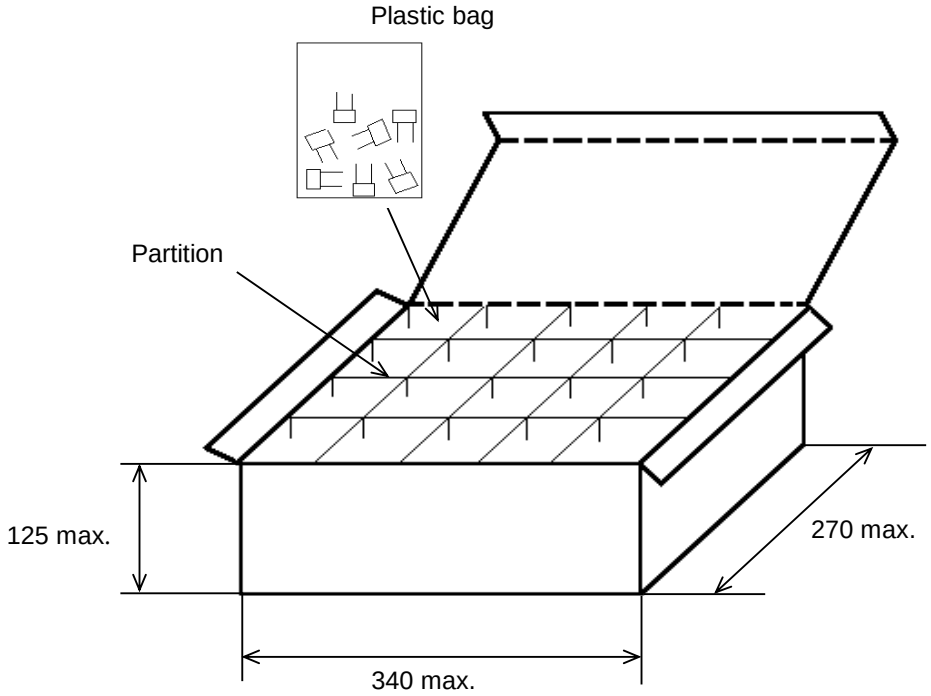
<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th colspan="2">Test Item</th><th colspan="2">Specification</th><th>Test Method (Compliant Standard:AEC-Q200)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">17</td><td rowspan="6">Electrical Characte-rization</td><td>Appearance</td><td colspan="2">No defects or abnormalities.</td><td>Visual inspection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacitance</td><td colspan="2">Within the specified tolerance.</td><td rowspan="2">The capacitance, Q should be measured at 25°C at the frequency and voltage shown in the table.
<table><tr><th>Nominal Cap.</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>C ≦ 1000pF</td><td>1±0.1MHz</td><td>AC0.5 to 5V(r.m.s.)</td></tr><tr><td>C > 1000pF</td><td>1±0.1kHz</td><td>AC1±0.2V(r.m.s.)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q</td><td colspan="2">Q ≧ 1,000</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Insulation Resistance (I.R.)</td><td>Room Temperature</td><td>10,000MΩ min.</td><td>The insulation resistance should be measured at 25±3 °C with a DC voltage not exceeding the rated voltage at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 min. of charging.
(Charge/Discharge current ≦ 50mA.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>High Temperature</td><td>20MΩ min.</td><td>The insulation resistance should be measured at 200±5 °C with a DC voltage not exceeding 25% of the rated voltage at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 min. of charging.
(Charge/Discharge current ≦ 50mA.)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Dielectric Strength</td><td>Between Terminals</td><td>No defects or abnormalities.</td><td>The capacitor should not be damaged when voltage in Table is applied between the terminations for 1 to 5 seconds.
(Charge/Discharge current ≦ 50mA.)
<table><tr><th>Rated Voltage</th><th>Test Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>DC200V</td><td>250% of the rated voltage</td></tr><tr><td>DC500V</td><td>150% of the rated voltage</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Terminal To External Resin</td><td>No defects or abnormalities.</td><td>The capacitor is placed in a container with metal balls of 1mm diameter so that each terminal, short-circuit, is kept approximately 2mm from the balls as shown in the figure, and voltage in table is impressed for 1 to 5 seconds between capacitor terminals and metal balls.
(Charge/Discharge current ≦ 50mA.)
 

<table><tr><th>Rated Voltage</th><th>Test Voltage</th></tr><tr><td>DC200V</td><td>250% of the rated voltage</td></tr><tr><td>DC500V</td><td>150% of the rated voltage</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">18</td><td rowspan="2">Terminal Strength</td><td>Tensile Strength</td><td colspan="2">Termination not to be broken or loosened.</td><td>As in the figure, fix the capacitor body, apply the force gradually to each lead in the radial direction of the capacitor until reaching 10N and then keep the force applied for 10±1 seconds.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bending Strength</td><td colspan="2">Termination not to be broken or loosened.</td><td>Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then be bent 90° at the point of egress in one direction. Each wire is then returned to the original position and bent 90° in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 seconds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td colspan="2">Capacitance Temperature Characteristics</td><td colspan="2">Within the specified Tolerance.
-750+120/-347ppm/°C (-55 to 25°C)
-750±120ppm/°C (25 to 125°C)
-750+347/-120ppm/°C (125 to 200°C)</td><td>The capacitance change should be measured after 5min. at each specified temperature step.
<table><tr><th>Step</th><th>Temperature(°C)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>25±2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>-55±3</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>25±2</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>200±5</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>25±2</td></tr></table>The temperature coefficient is determined using the capacitance measured in step 3 as a reference. When cycling the temperature sequentially from step 1 through 5 (-55°C to 150°C) the capacitance should be within the specified tolerance for the temperature coefficient and capacitance change as Table A. 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 capacitance value in step 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">* “room condition” Temperature : 15 to 35°C, Relative humidity : 45 to 75%, Atmosphere pressure : 86 to 106kPa</td></tr>
</table>

6. Packing specification

・Bulk type (Package : B)

The size of packing case and packing way



Unit : mm

The number of packing = *1 Packing quantity × *2 n

*1 : Please refer to [Part number list].

*2 : Standard n = 20 (bag)

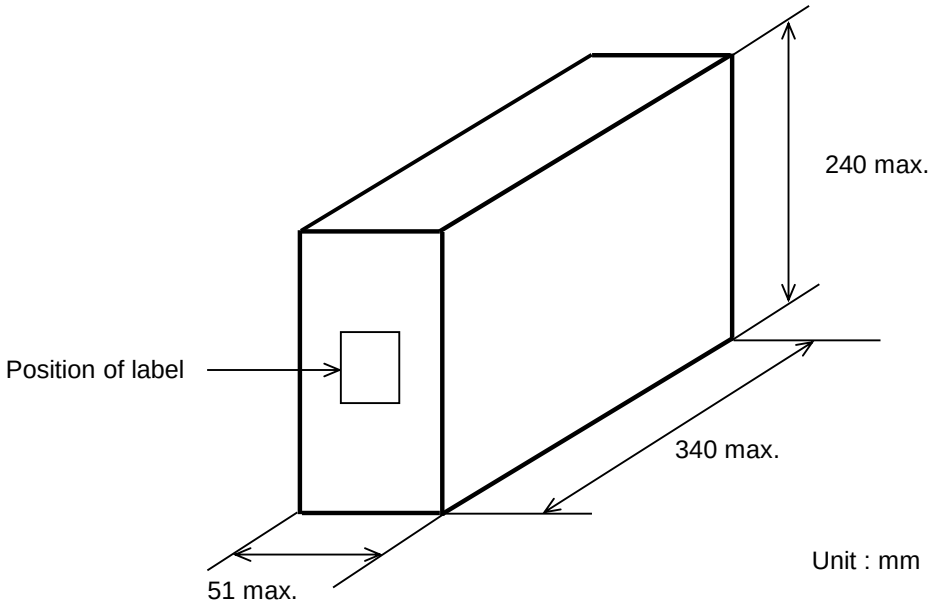
Note)

The outer package and the number of outer packing be changed by the order getting amount.

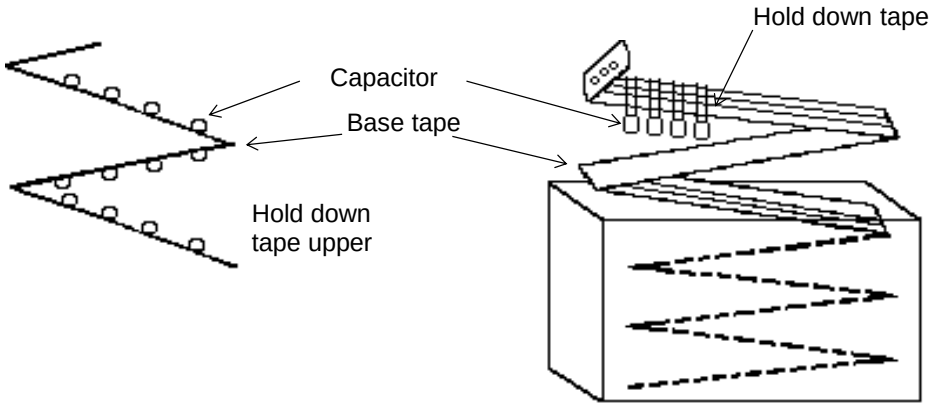
・Ammo pack taping type (Package : A)

・The tape with capacitors is packed zigzag into a case.
・There should be 3 pitches and over without capacitors in leader and trailer.

The size of packing case and packing way



Unit : mm

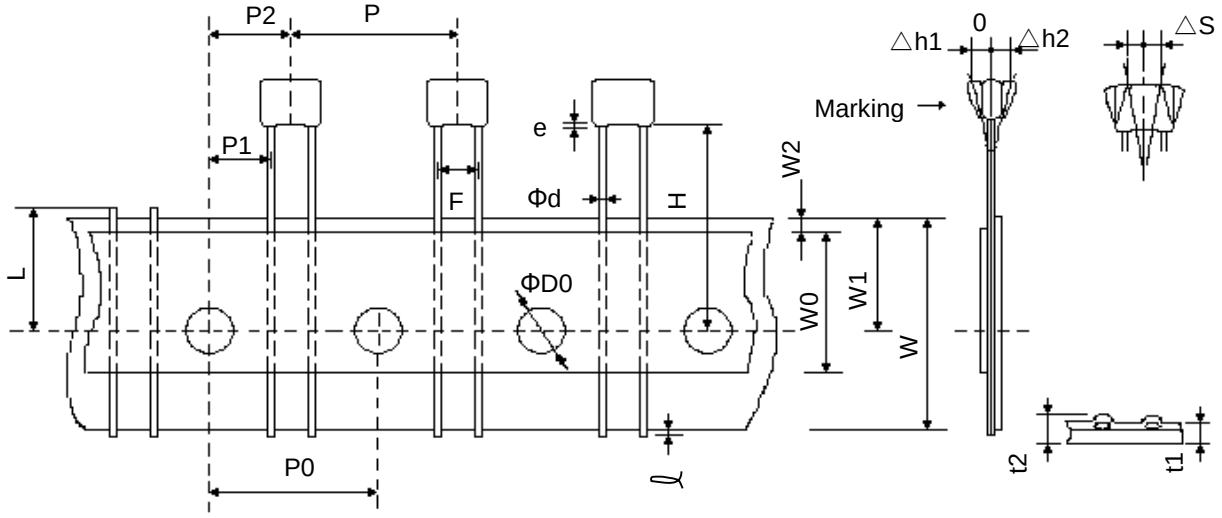


7. Taping specification

7-1. Dimension of capacitors on tape

Straight taping type < Lead Style : DG >

Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 2.5mm

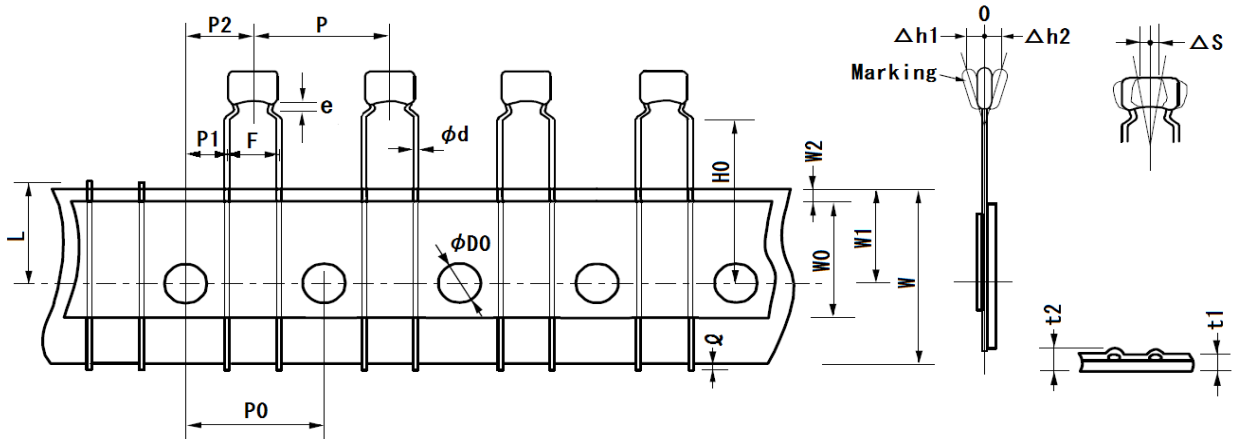


Unit : mm

Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	P	12.7+/-1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7+/-0.2	
Lead spacing	F	2.5+0.4/-0.2	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35+/-1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	5.1+/-0.7	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	ΔS	0+/-2.0	They include deviation by lead bend
Carrier tape width	W	18.0+/-0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0+0/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom plane	H	20.0+/-0.5	
Protrusion length	ℓ	0.5 max.	
Diameter of sprocket hole	ΦD0	4.0+/-0.1	
Lead diameter	Φd	0.5+/-0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3	They include hold down tape thickness
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape	Δh1	1.0 max.	
	Δh2		
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0	
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.	
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5	
Coating extension on lead	e	2.0 max.	

Inside crimp taping type < Lead Style : M2 >

Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 5.0mm

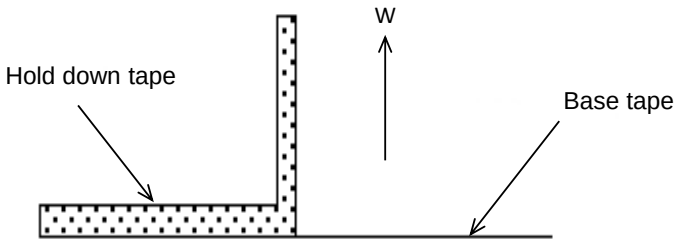


Unit : mm

Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	P	12.7+/-1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7+/-0.2	
Lead spacing	F	5.0+0.6/-0.2	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35+/-1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85+/-0.7	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	ΔS	0+/-2.0	They include deviation by lead bend
Carrier tape width	W	18.0+/-0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0+0/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom plane	H0	20.0+/-0.5	
Protrusion length	ℓ	0.5 max.	
Diameter of sprocket hole	ΦD0	4.0+/-0.1	
Lead diameter	Φd	0.5+/-0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3	They include hold down tape thickness
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape	Δh1	2.0 max. (Dimension code : W)	
	Δh2	1.0 max. (except as above)	
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0	
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.	
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5	
Coating extension on lead	e	Up to the end of crimp	

7-2. Splicing way of tape

1) Adhesive force of tape is over 3N at test condition as below.

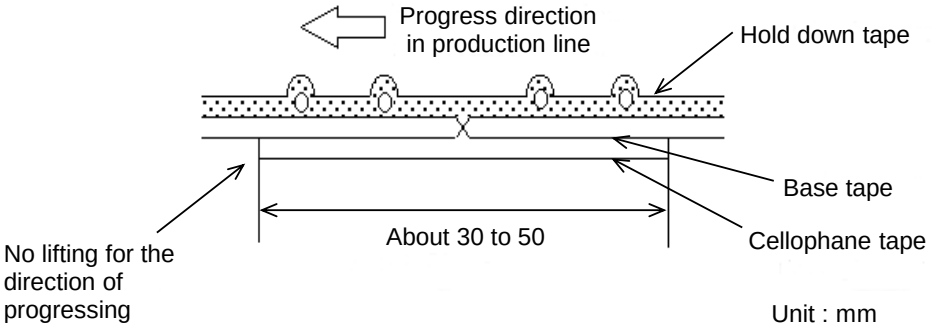


2) Splicing of tape

(a) When base tape is spliced

•Base tape shall be spliced by cellophane tape.

(Total tape thickness shall be less than 1.05mm.)

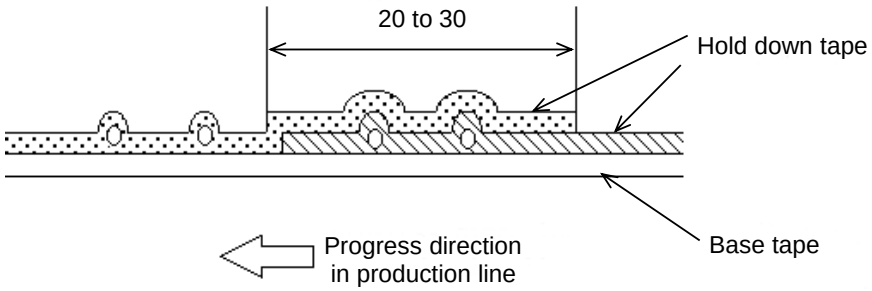


Unit : mm

(b) When hold down tape is spliced

•Hold down tape shall be spliced with overlapping.

(Total tape thickness shall be less than 1.05mm.)



Unit : mm

(c) When both tape are spliced

•Base tape and hold down tape shall be spliced with splicing tape.

3) Missing components

•There should be no consecutive missing of more than three components.

•The number of missing components should be not more than 0.5 % of total components that should be present in a Ammo pack.

⚠ CAUTION

1. OPERATING VOLTAGE

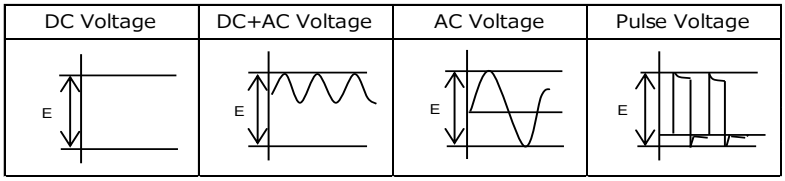
Do not apply a voltage to the capacitor that exceeds the rated voltage as called out in the specifications.

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.

Use a safety standard certified capacitor in a power supply input circuit (AC filter), as it is also necessary to consider the withstand voltage and impulse withstand voltage defined for each device.

2. OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT

Keep the surface temperature of a capacitor below the upper limit of its rated operating temperature range. Be sure to take into account the heat generated by the capacitor itself.

When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency current, pulse current or the like, it may have the self-generated heat due to dielectric-loss.

In case of Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L, etc.), applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25 °C.

Since the self-heating is low in the Class 1 capacitors (Temp.Char.: C0G,U2J,X8G, etc.), the allowable power becomes extremely high compared to the Class 2 capacitors.

However, when a load with self-heating of 20°C is applied at the rated voltage, the allowable power may be exceeded. Please confirm that there is no rising trend of the capacitor's surface temperature and that the surface temperature of the capacitor does not exceed the maximum operating temperature.

Excessive generation of heat may cause deterioration of the characteristics and reliability of the capacitor.

When measuring the self-heating temperature, be aware that accurate measurement may not be possible due to the following effects.

- The heat generated by other parts
- Air flow such as convection and cooling fans
- Temperature sensor used for measuring surface temperature of capacitor
  In the case using a thermocouple, it is recommended that use a K thermocouple of Φ0.1mm with less heat capacity.

3. FAIL-SAFE

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.

4. OPERATING AND STORAGE ENVIRONMENT

The insulating coating of capacitors does not form a perfect seal; therefore, do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or the like are present. And avoid exposure to moisture. Before cleaning, bonding, or molding this product, verify that these processes do not affect product quality by testing the performance of a cleaned, bonded or molded product in the intended equipment. Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity do not exceed 5 to 40 °C and 20 to 70%. Use capacitors within 6 months.
Use capacitors within 6 months after delivered. Check the solderability after 6 months or more.
Due to moisture condensation caused by rapid humidity changes, or the photochemical change caused by direct sunlight on the terminal electrodes, the solderability and electrical performance may deteriorate. Do not store capacitors under direct sunlight or in high humidity conditions.

5. VIBRATION AND IMPACT

Do not expose a capacitor or its leads to excessive shock or vibration during use.

5-1. Mechanical shock due to being dropped may cause damage or a crack in the dielectric material of the capacitor.
Do not use a dropped capacitor because the quality and reliability may be deteriorated.

5-2. Excessive shock or vibration may cause to fatigue destruction of lead wires mounted on the circuit board. If necessary, take measures to hold a capacitor on the circuit boards by adhesive, molding resin or coating and other.
Please confirm there is no influence of holding measures on the product with an intended equipment.

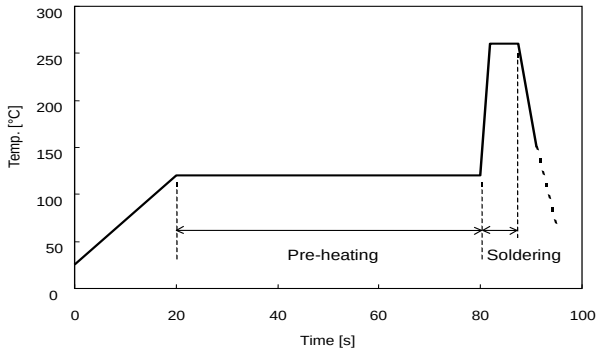
6. SOLDERING

When soldering this product to a PCB/PWB, do not exceed the solder heat resistance specification of the capacitor. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could melt the internal junction solder and may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.
Please verify that the soldering process does not affect the quality of capacitors.

6-1. Flow Soldering

Soldering temperature	: 260 ℃ max.
Soldering time	: 7.5 s max.
Preheating temperature	: 120 ℃ max.
Preheating time	: 60 s max.

［Standard Condition for Flow Soldering］



6-2. Reflow Soldering
Do not apply reflow soldering.

6-3. Soldering Iron

Temperature of iron-tip	: 350 °C max.
Soldering iron wattage	: 60 W max.
Soldering time	: 3.5 s max.

7. BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

In case of bonding, molding or coating this product, verify that these processes do not affect the quality of capacitor by testing the performance of a bonded or molded product in the intended equipment.
In case of the amount of applications, dryness / hardening conditions of adhesives and molding resins containing organic solvents (ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, etc.) are unsuitable, the outer coating resin of a capacitor is damaged by the organic solvents and it may result, worst case, in a short circuit.
The variation in thickness of adhesive or molding resin may cause a outer coating resin cracking and/or ceramic element cracking of a capacitor in a temperature cycling.

8. TREATMENT AFTER BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 °C) after soldering, it becomes soft and fragile.
So please be careful not to give it mechanical stress.
Failure to follow the above cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and cause fuming or partial dispersion when the product is used.

9. LIMITATION OF APPLICATIONS

The products listed in the specification(hereinafter the product(s) is called as the “Product(s)”) are designed and manufactured for applications specified in the specification. (hereinafter called as the “Specific Application”)
We shall not warrant anything in connection with the Products including fitness, performance, adequateness, safety, or quality, in the case of applications listed in from (1) to (11) written at the end of this precautions, which may generally require high performance, function, quality, management of production or safety.
Therefore, the Product shall be applied in compliance with the specific application.
WE DISCLAIM ANY LOSS AND DAMAGES ARISING FROM OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE CASE SUCH LOSS AND DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNEXPECTED ACCIDENT, IN EVENT THAT (i) THE PRODUCT IS APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE WHICH IS NOT SPECIFIED AS THE SPECIFIC APPLICATION FOR THE PRODUCT, AND/OR (ii) THE PRODUCT IS APPLIED FOR ANY FOLLOWING APPLICATION PURPOSES FROM (1) TO (11) (EXCEPT THAT SUCH APPLICATION PURPOSE IS UNAMBIGUOUSLY SPECIFIED AS SPECIFIC APPLICATION FOR THE PRODUCT IN THE SPECIFICATION.*)

1. Aircraft equipment
2. Aerospace equipment
3. Undersea equipment
4. Power plant control equipment
5. Medical equipment
6. Transportation equipment
7. Traffic control equipment
8. Disaster prevention/security equipment
9. Industrial data-processing equipment
10. Combustion/explosion control equipment
11. Equipment with complexity and/or required reliability equivalent to the applications listed in the above.

For exploring information of the Products which will be compatible with the particular purpose other than those specified in the specification, please contact our sales offices, distribution agents, or trading companies with which you make a deal, or via our web contact form.
Contact form: https://www.murata.com/contactform
*We may design and manufacture particular Products for applications listed in (1) to (11). Provided that, in such case we shall unambiguously specify such Specific Application in the specification without any exception.
Therefore, any other documents and/or performances, whether exist or non-exist, shall not be deemed as the evidence to imply that we accept the applications listed in (1) to (11).

NOTICE

1. CLEANING

1-1. Please evaluate the capacitor using actual cleaning equipment and conditions to confirm the quality, and select the solvent for cleaning.

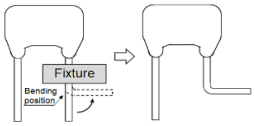
1-2. Unsuitable cleaning may leave residual flux or other foreign substances, causing deterioration of electrical characteristics and the reliability of the capacitors.

1-3. To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions.
Rinse bath capacity : Output of 20 watts per liter or less.
Rinsing time : 5 min maximum.
Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.
Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to fatigue destruction of the lead wires.

2. SOLDERING AND MOUNTING

2-1. Insert the lead wire into the PCB with a distance appropriate to the lead space.
If the lead wires are inserted into different spacing holes, cracks may occur in the outer resin or the internal element.

2-2. When bending the lead wire, excessive force applied to the capacitor body may cause cracks in the outer resin or the internal element. Hold the lead wire closer to the capacitor body than the lead wire bending position with the fixture, then bend it.
(See the right figure)



2-3. When cutting and clinching the lead wire, do not apply excessive force to the capacitor body.

2-4. When soldering, insert the lead wire into the PCB without mechanically stressing the lead wire.

3. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

- Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L etc.)
Class 2 capacitors an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor leaves for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on a surrounding temperature or an applied voltage. So, it is not likely to be able to use for the time constant circuit.
Please contact us if you need a detail information.

4. CHARACTERISTICS EVALUATION IN THE ACTUAL SYSTEM

4-1. 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.

4-2. Since a voltage dependency and temperature dependency exists in the capacitance of Class 2 ceramic capacitors, the capacitance may change depending on the operating conditions in the actual system. Therefore, be sure to evaluate the various characteristics, such as the leakage current and noise absorptivity, which will affect the capacitance value of the capacitor.

4-3. In addition, voltages exceeding the predetermined surge may be applied to the capacitor by the inductance in the actual system.
Evaluate the surge resistance in the actual system as required.

4-4. When using Class 2 ceramic 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.

⚠ NOTE

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.