

**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.

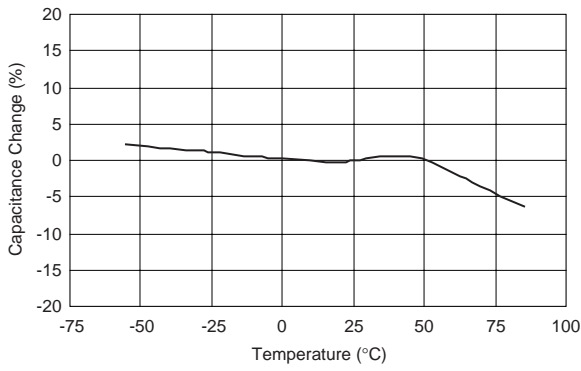
The following actions are recommended in order to insure suitable capacitance values.

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

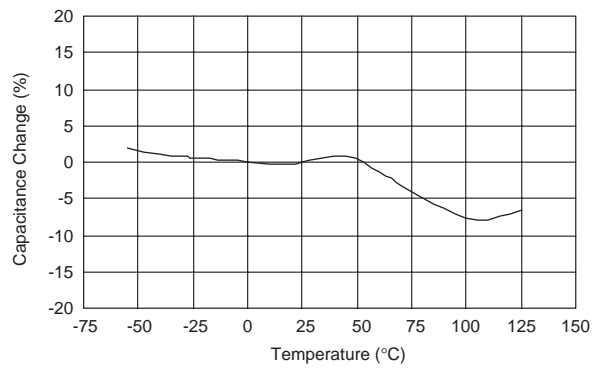
(2) The capacitance may change within the rated temperature.

When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitors in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance. Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics. And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.

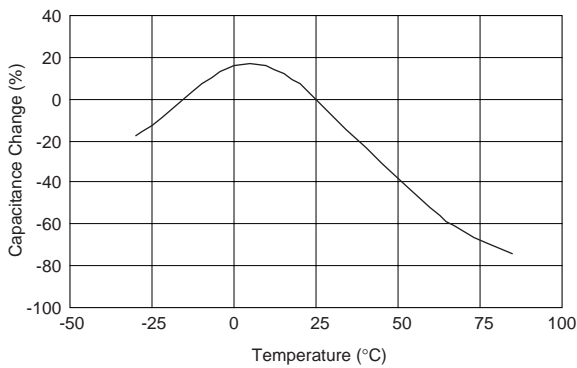
Typical Temperature Characteristics Char. R6(X5R)



Typical Temperature Characteristics Char. R7(X7R)



Typical Temperature Characteristics Char. F5(Y5V)



**2. Measurement of Capacitance**

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

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

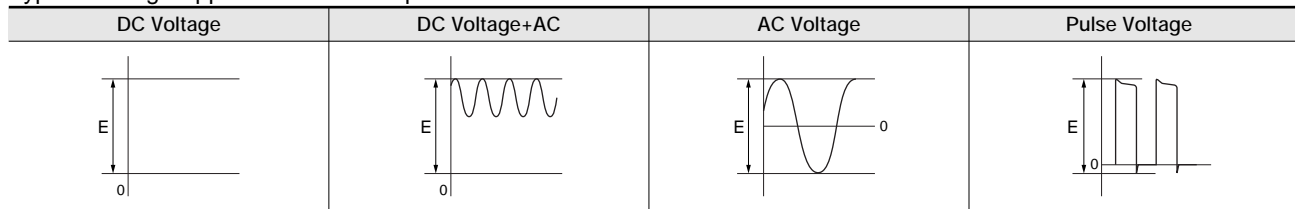
## ⚠ Caution

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### 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 overvoltage

Overvoltage 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. Applied Voltage and Self-heating Temperature

1. When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency voltage, pulse voltage, application, be sure to take into account self-heating may be caused by resistant factors of the capacitor.
  - 1-1. The load should be contained to the level such that when measuring at atmospheric temperature of 25°C, the product's self-heating remains below 20°C and surface temperature of the capacitor in the actual circuit remains within the maximum operating temperature.

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## ⚠ Caution

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### 5. DC Voltage and AC Voltage Characteristic

1. 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.

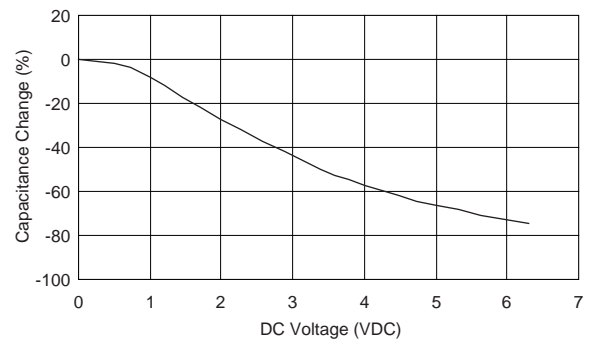
(1) Whether the capacitance change caused by the applied voltage is within the range allowed or not.

(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 in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance. Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics. And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.

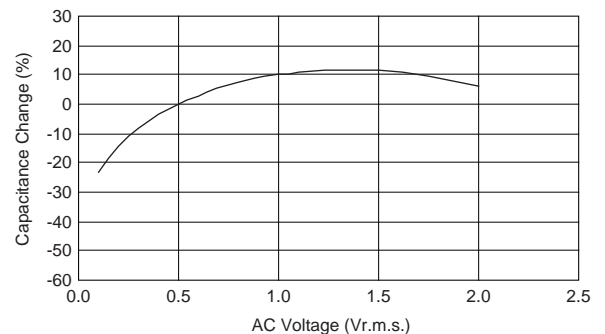
2. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant type capacitors change depending on the AC voltage applied.

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

[DC Voltage Characteristics]



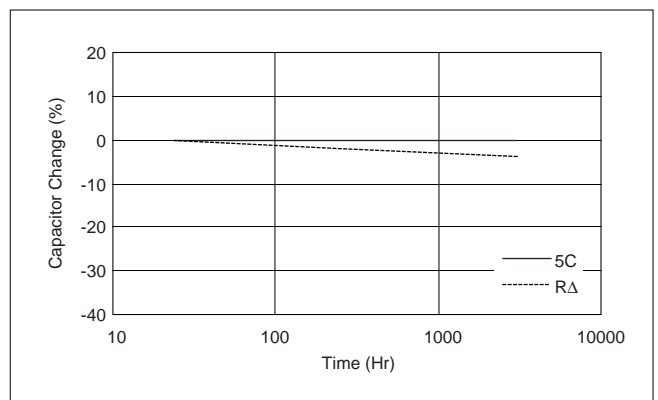
[AC Voltage Characteristics]



### 6. Capacitance Aging

1. The high dielectric constant type capacitors have the characteristic in which the capacitance value decreases with passage of time.

When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitors in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance. Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics. And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.



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## ⚠ Caution

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### 7. Vibration and Shock

1. The capacitor's mechanical stress (vibration and shock) shall be specified for the use environment.  
Please confirm the kind of vibration and/or shock, its condition, and any generation of resonance.  
Please mount the capacitor so as not to generate resonance, and do not allow any impact on the terminals.
2. Mechanical shock due to falling may cause damage or a crack in the dielectric material of the capacitor.  
Do not use a fallen capacitor because the quality and reliability may be deteriorated.
3. When printed circuit boards are piled up or handled, the corners of another printed circuit board should not be allowed to hit the capacitor in order to avoid a crack or other damage to the capacitor.

