

Notice

■ 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. It is possible for the chip to crack by the expansion and shrinkage of a metal board. Please contact us if you want to use our ceramic capacitors on a metal board such as Aluminum.

Pattern Forms

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

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2. Land Dimensions

2-1. Chip capacitor 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, table 3 for GNM & LLA, and table 4 for LLM. Please confirm the suitable land dimension by evaluating of the actual SET / PCB.

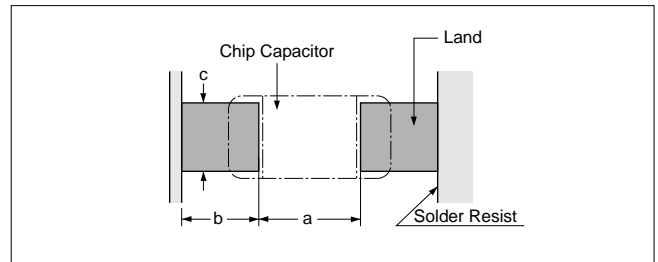


Table 1 Flow Soldering Method

Part Number	Dimensions	Chip (L×W)	a	b	c
GRM18 GQM18		1.6×0.8	0.6 to 1.0	0.8 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.8
GRM21 GQM21		2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.9 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.1
GRM31		3.2×1.6	2.2 to 2.6	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.4
LLL21		1.25×2.0	0.4 to 0.7	0.5 to 0.7	1.4 to 1.8
LLL31		1.6×3.2	0.6 to 1.0	0.8 to 0.9	2.6 to 2.8
ERB11		1.25×1.0	0.4 to 0.6	0.6 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.0
ERB21		2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.9 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.0
ERF1D		1.4×1.4	0.5 to 0.8	0.8 to 0.9	1.0 to 1.2

(in mm)

Table 2 Reflow Soldering Method

Part Number	Dimensions	Chip (L×W)	a	b	c
GRM02		0.4×0.2	0.16 to 0.2	0.12 to 0.18	0.2 to 0.23
GRM03 GJM03		0.6×0.3	0.2 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.35	0.2 to 0.4
GRM15 GJM15		1.0×0.5	0.3 to 0.5	0.35 to 0.45	0.4 to 0.6
GRM18 GQM18		1.6×0.8	0.6 to 0.8	0.6 to 0.7	0.6 to 0.8
GRM21 GQM21		2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.6 to 0.7	0.8 to 1.1
GRM31		3.2×1.6	2.2 to 2.4	0.8 to 0.9	1.0 to 1.4
GRM32		3.2×2.5	2.0 to 2.4	1.0 to 1.2	1.8 to 2.3
GRM43		4.5×3.2	3.0 to 3.5	1.2 to 1.4	2.3 to 3.0
GRM55		5.7×5.0	4.0 to 4.6	1.4 to 1.6	3.5 to 4.8
LLL15		0.5×1.0	0.15 to 0.2	0.2 to 0.25	0.7 to 1.0
LLL18		0.8×1.6	0.2 to 0.3	0.3 to 0.4	1.4 to 1.6
LLL21		1.25×2.0	0.4 to 0.6	0.4 to 0.5	1.4 to 1.8
LLL31		1.6×3.2	0.6 to 0.8	0.6 to 0.7	2.6 to 2.8
ERB11		1.25×1.0	0.4 to 0.6	0.6 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.0
ERB21		2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.6 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.0
ERB32		3.2×2.5	2.2 to 2.5	0.8 to 1.0	1.9 to 2.3
ERF1D		1.4×1.4	0.4 to 0.8	0.6 to 0.8	1.0 to 1.2
ERF22		2.8×2.8	1.8 to 2.1	0.7 to 0.9	2.2 to 2.6

(in mm)

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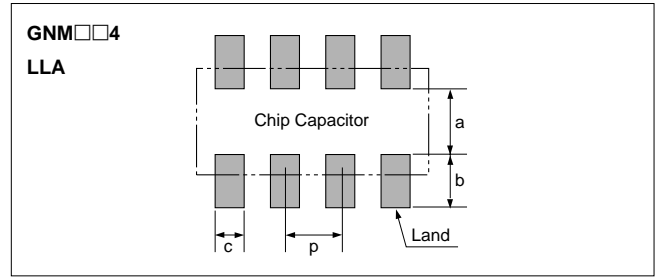
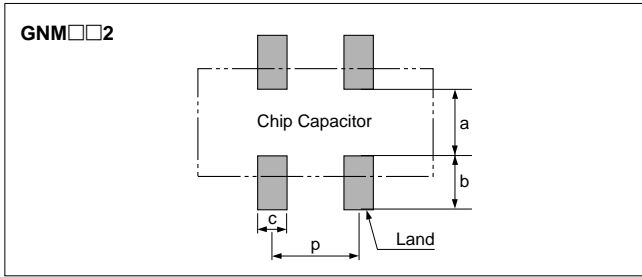


Table 3 GNM, LLA Series for Reflow Soldering Land Dimensions

Part Number	Dimensions (mm)					
	L	W	a	b	c	p
GNM0M2	0.9	0.6	0.12 to 0.20*	0.35 to 0.40*	0.3	0.45
GNM1M2	1.37	1.0	0.4 to 0.5	0.35 to 0.45	0.3 to 0.35	0.64
GNM212	2.0	1.25	0.6 to 0.7	0.5 to 0.7	0.4 to 0.5	1.0
GNM214	2.0	1.25	0.6 to 0.7	0.5 to 0.7	0.25 to 0.35	0.5
GNM314	3.2	1.6	0.8 to 1.0	0.7 to 0.9	0.3 to 0.4	0.8
LLA18	1.6	0.8	0.3 to 0.4	0.25 to 0.35	0.15 to 0.25	0.4
LLA21	2.0	1.25	0.5 to 0.7	0.35 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.3	0.5
LLA31	3.2	1.6	0.7 to 0.9	0.4 to 0.7	0.3 to 0.4	0.8

* $0.82 \leq a+2b \leq 1.00$

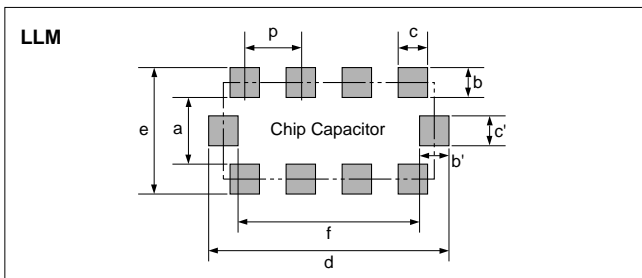


Table 4 LLM Series for Reflow Soldering Land Dimensions

Part Number	Dimensions (mm)						
	a	b, b'	c, c'	d	e	f	p
LLM21	0.6 to 0.8	(0.3 to 0.5)	0.3	2.0 to 2.6	1.3 to 1.8	1.4 to 1.6	0.5
LLM31	1.0	(0.3 to 0.5)	0.4	3.2 to 3.6	1.6 to 2.0	2.6	0.8

$b=(c-e)/2, b'=(d-f)/2$

2. Adhesive Application

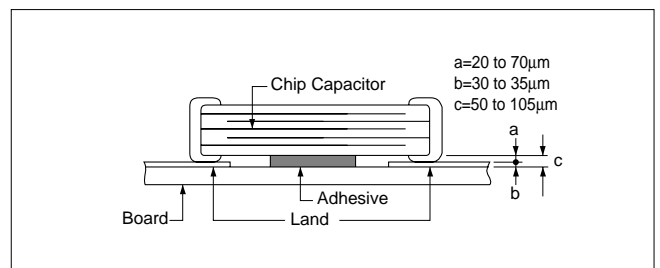
- Thin or insufficient adhesive can cause the chips to loosen or become disconnected during flow soldering. The amount of adhesive must be more than dimension c, shown in the drawing at right, to obtain the correct bonding strength. The chip's electrode thickness and land thickness must also be taken into consideration.

- Low viscosity adhesive can cause chips to slip after mounting. The adhesive must have a viscosity of 5000Pa · s (500ps) min. (at 25°C).

3. Adhesive Coverage

Part Number	Adhesive Coverage*
GRM18, GQM18	0.05mg min.
GRM21, LLL21, GQM21	0.1mg min.
GRM31, LLL31	0.15mg min.

*Nominal Value



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3. Adhesive Curing

1. Insufficient curing of the adhesive can cause chips to disconnect during flow soldering and causes deterioration in the insulation resistance between the outer electrodes due to moisture absorption.

Control curing temperature and time in order to prevent insufficient hardening.

4. Flux Application

1. An excessive amount of flux generates a large quantity of flux gas, which can cause a deterioration of Solderability. So apply flux thinly and evenly throughout. (A foaming system is generally used for flow soldering).
2. Flux containing too a high percentage of halide may cause corrosion of the outer electrodes unless there is sufficient cleaning. Use flux with a halide content of 0.2% max.

3. Do not use strong acidic flux.

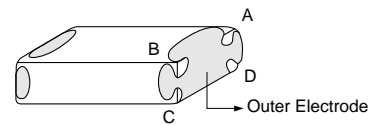
4. Do not use water-soluble flux.

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

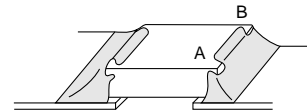
5. Flow Soldering

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

[As a Single Chip]



[As Mounted on Substrate]



6. Washing


1. Please evaluate a capacitor by actual cleaning equipment and condition surely for confirming the quality and select the applicable solvent.
2. Unsuitable cleaning solvent may leave residual flux, 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.

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7. 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 small curing contraction.

The difference in the thermal expansion coefficient between a coating resin or a molding resin and capacitor may cause the destruction and deterioration of the capacitor such as a crack or peeling, and lead to the deterioration of insulation resistance or dielectric breakdown.

Select a resin for which the thermal expansion coefficient is as close to that of capacitor as possible.

A silicone resin can be used as an under-coating to buffer against the stress.

2. Select a resin that is less hygroscopic.

Using hygroscopic resins under high humidity conditions may cause the deterioration of the insulation resistance of a capacitor.

An epoxy resin can be used as a less hygroscopic resin.

8. Die Bonding/Wire Bonding (GMA or GMD Series)

1. Die Bonding of Capacitors

- Use the following materials for the Brazing alloys:
Au-Sn (80/20) 300 to 320 degree C in N₂ atmosphere
- Mounting
 - (1) Control the temperature of the substrate so it matches the temperature of the brazing alloy.
 - (2) Place the brazing alloy on the substrate and place the capacitor on the alloy. Hold the capacitor and gently apply the load. Be sure to complete the operation within 1 minute.

2. Wire Bonding

- Wire
Gold wire: 25 micro m (0.001 inch) diameter
- Bonding
 - (1) Thermo compression, ultrasonic ball bonding.
 - (2) Required stage temperature: 150 to 200 degree C
 - (3) Required wedge or capillary weight: 0.2N to 0.5N
 - (4) Bond the capacitor and base substrate or other devices with gold wire.