Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for Automotive GCM31A7U2J561JX01_ (1206, U2J:EIA, 560pF, DC630V)

_: packaging code

Reference Sheet

1.Scope

This product specification is applied to Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors used for Automotive Electronic equipment.

2.MURATA Part NO. System

(Ex.) GCM	31	Α	7U	2J	561	J	X01	D
	(1)L/W Dimensions	(2)T Dimensions	(3)Temperature	(4)Rated	(5)Nominal	(6)Capacitance	(7)Murata's Control	(8)Packaging Code

3. Type & Dimensions



(Unit:mm)

1

(1)-1 L	(1)-2 W	(2) T	е	g
3.2±0.2	1.6±0.2	1.0+0/-0.3	0.3 min.	1.5 min.

4.Rated value

(3) Temperature (Public STD C	(4) Rated	(5) Nominal	(6) Capacitance	Specifications and Test Methods	
Temp. coeff or Cap. Change	Temp. Range (Ref.Temp.)	Voltage	Capacitance	Tolerance	(Operating Temp. Range)
-750±120 ppm/°C	25 to 125 °C (25 °C)	DC 630 V	560 pF	±5 %	-55 to 125 °C

Soldering Method Flow / Reflow

5.Package

mark	(8) Packaging	Packaging Unit
D	φ180mm Reel PAPER W8P4	4000 pcs./Reel
J	φ330mm Reel PAPER W8P4	10000 pcs./Reel

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Dec.3,2019,and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice. Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.

Please read rating and !Cautions first.

■AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No.	AEC- Test		Specification	AEC-Q200 Test Method			
1	Pre-and Post-St Test	tress Electrical		-			
2		•	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table. No marking defects Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	Sit the capacitor for 1,000±12h at 150±3°C. Let sit for 24±2h at room temperature, then measure.			
	Q I.R.		$Q \ge 1,000$ More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF (Whichever is smaller)				
3	Temperature Cy Appearan Capacitar		The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table. No marking defects Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF	Fix the capacitor to the supporting jig in the same manner and under the same conditions as (19). Perform the 1,000 cycles according to the four heat treatments listed in the following table Let sit for 24±2h at room temperature, then measure.			
	Q I.R.		$\label{eq:continuous} \begin{tabular}{ll} $(Whichever is larger)$\\ $Q \geq 1,000$\\ More than $10,000M\Omega$ or $500 $M\Omega$ μF\\ $(Whichever is smaller)$\\ \end{tabular}$	Step 1 2 3 4 Temp.(°C) -55+0/-3 Room Temp. 125+3/-0 Room Temp. Time(min.) 15±3 1 15±3 1			
4	Destructive Phis	sical Analysis	No defects or abnormalities	Per EIA-469			
5	Moisture Resista Appearan Capacitar		The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table. No marking defects Within ±3.0% or ±0.3pF	Apply the 24h heat (25 to 65°C) and humidity (80 to 98%) treatment shown below, 10 consecutive times. Let sit for 24±2h at room temperature, then measure.			
	Q I.R.		(Whichever is larger) Q ≥ 350 More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF (Whichever is smaller)	Temperature Humidity 80~98% Humidity 90~98% 90			
6	Appearance Capacitance Change Q I.R.		The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table. No marking defects	Apply the rated voltage and DC1.3+0.2/-0 V (add 6.8kΩ resistor at 85±3°C and 80 to 85% humidity for 1,000±12h. Remove and let sit for 24±2h at room temperature, then then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.			
7	Operational Life Appearance Capacitance Change Q I.R.		(Whichever is smaller) The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table. No marking defects Within $\pm 3.0\%$ or ± 0.3 pF (Whichever is larger) Q ≥ 350 More than $1,000M\Omega$ or $50~M\Omega\cdot\mu$ F (Whichever is smaller)	Apply 120% of the rated voltage for 1,000±12h at 125±3°C. Let sit for 24±2h at room temperature, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.			
8	External Visual		No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection			
9 10	Phisical Dimension Resistance to Solvents Capacitance Change Q I.R.		Within the specified dimensions No marking defects Within the specified tolerance $Q \geq 1,000 $ More than $10,000 M\Omega$ or $500 M\Omega \cdot \mu F$ (Whichever is smaller)	Using Measuring instrument of dimension. Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215 Solvent 1 : 1 part (by volume) of isopropyl alcohol			

■ AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No.	AEC-Q200 Test Item		Test Item Specification		AEC-Q200 Test Method			
11	Mechanical	Appearance	No marking defects	Three shocks in each direction should be applied along 3				
	Shock	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance		ally perpendicu	lar axes of the	test specimer	(18 shocks).
		Change		The	The specified test pulse should be Half-sine and should ha	should have a		
		Q	Q ≥ 1,000	durat	ion :0.5ms, pea	ak value:1,500	g and velocity	change: 4.7m/s.
		I.R.	More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF					
			(Whichever is smaller)					
12	Vibration	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	Sold	er the capacitor	to the test jig	(glass epoxy b	oard) in the
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance	same	e manner and ι	inder the same	e conditions as	(19). The
		Change		capa	capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion			
		Q	Q ≥ 1,000	havir	ng a total ampli	tude of 1.5mm	, the frequency	being varied
		I.R.	More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF	unifo	rmly between t	he approximat	e limits of 10 a	nd 2,000Hz.
			(Whichever is smaller)	The	requency range	e, from 10 to 2	,000Hz and re	turn to 10Hz,
				shou	ld be traversed	in approximat	ely 20 min. Th	s motion
				shou	ld be applied fo	or 12 items in e	each 3 mutually	perpendicular
				direc	tions (total of 3	6 times).		
13	Resistance t)	The measured and observed characteristics should	Imme	erse the capaci	tor in a solder	solution at 260	±5°C
	Soldering He	at	satisfy the specifications in the following table.	for 1	D±1s Let sit at	room tempera	ature for 24±2h	, then measure.
	Appea	rance	No marking defects			•		
	Capac	itance	Within the specified tolerance					
	Chang	е	·					
	Q		Q ≥ 1,000					
	I.R.		More than $10,000\text{M}\Omega$ or $500\text{M}\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F}$					
			(Whichever is smaller)					
14	Thermal Shock		The measured and observed characteristics should	Fix th	ne capacitor to	the supporting	jig in the same	e manner and
	Thomas disease		satisfy the specifications in the following table.		r the same con			
	Appearance Capacitance		No marking defects	_	according to the two heat treatments listed in the following			
			Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF	table	table(Maximum transfer time is 20s.). Let sit for 24±2h at ro			24±2h at room
	Chang	е	(Whichever is larger)		temperature, then measure.			
	Q		Q ≥ 1,000			1		
	I.R.		More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF		Step	1	2	
		(Whichever is smaller)			Temp.(°C)	-55+0/-3	125+3/-0]
			, ,			45.12	1512	ł
					Time(min.)	15±3	15±3	J
15	ESD Appea	rance	No marking defects	Per A	AEC-Q200-002			
		itance Change	Within the specified tolerance					
	Q		Q ≥ 1,000					
	I.R.		More than 10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ·μF					
			(Whichever is smaller)					
16	Solderability		95% of the terminations is to be soldered evenly and	(a) P	reheat at 155°C	C for 4h. After	preheating, imi	merse
	1		continuously.	٠, ,	ne capacitor in			
			,		JIS K 5902) (25		•	,
					utectic solder s			
				(b) Should be placed into steam aging for 8h±15 min. After preheating, immerse the capacitor in a solution of				
	1			Ethanol (JIS K 8101) and rosin (JIS K 5902) (25% rosin in				
	1				eight propotion	-		
	1				+0/-0.5s at 235	•	- 3.000 00.00	
	1				hould be place		aina for 8h+15	min
	1			` '	fter preheating,			
					thanol (JIS K 8		•	
					eight propotion			
	1						entectic solder	SOIULIOIT IUI
				12	20±5s at 260±5	⁻し.		

■AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No.		AEC-Q200 Test Item Specification			AEC-Q200 Test Method										
17	Electrical	Apperance	No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection.											
.,	Characte- rization	Capacitance Change	Within the specified tolerance	Th	ne capaci	itance/Q s	should be mentable.	easured	at 25°C at the	frequency					
		Q	Q ≥ 1,000		Item	Cap.	less than 1,	000pF	1,000pF or mo	re					
					Frequ	uency	1±0.1M	Hz	1±0.1kHz						
					Vol	ltage	0.5 to 5V(r.	m.s.)	1±0.2V(r.m.s.)					
		I.R. 25 °C	More than 100,000M Ω or 1,000 M Ω · μ F (Whichever is smaller)						asured with a hin 2 min. of ch						
		I.R. 125°C	More than 10,000MΩ or 100 MΩ·μF (Whichever is smaller)							. 2 min. or charging.					
		Dielectric Strength	No failure	be	etween th	ne termina charge cu	observed w tions for 1 to rrent is less Test Voltage of the rated	55., pro than 50	mA.	applied					
18	Board	Appearance	No marking defects	Sc	older the	canacitor	on the test i	in (nlass	s epoxy board)	shown					
10	Flex	Capacitance	Within ±5.0% or ±0.5pF	_		-	-		oly a force in th						
		Change	(Whichever is larger)						oldering should						
									ducted with car cts such as hea						
						Туре	а	b	С						
						GCM21	0.8	3.0	1.3						
						GCM31	2.0	4.4	1.7						
						GCM32	2.0	4.4	2.6						
						GCM43	3.0	6.0	3.3						
						GCM55	4.2	7.2	5.1						
			100 Fig.1 t : 1. 6mm		* \forall \frac{\fir}}}}}}}{\firac{\frac{\frac{\fir}{\fir}}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\f{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fi	Capacitar 45	Pressu	1.0mm/s rize Flexure:							
19	Terminal	Appearance	No marking defects	Is.	older the	capacitor	to the test ii	a (alacc	epoxy board)	chown					
19	Strength	Capacitance	Within specified tolerance				•	0 10	ply 18N force in						
		Change				st jig for 60									
		Q I.R.	Q ≥ 1,000 More than 10,000M Ω or 500 M Ω ·μF			-	-		low method and ering is uniform						
			(Whichever is smaller)				eat shock.								
					Г	Туре	а	b	С						
						GCM21	1.2	4.0	1.65						
						GCM31	2.2	5.0	2.0						
					-	GCM32	2.2	5.0	2.9						
						GCM43	3.5	7.0	3.7						
						GCM55	4.5	8.0	5.6						
					<u> </u>			ı	c (in mm)						
					ہے					.6mm)					
							Fig.3	\ _B	Solder resist aked electrode opper foil	or					

■AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No.		-Q200 t Item	Specification		AEC-Q	200 Test Method	
20			Place the capacitor in the beam load fixture as Fig 4. Apply a force. < Chip L dimension : 2.5mm max. > Iron Board < Chip L dimension : 3.2mm min. > Fig.4 Speed supplied the Stress Load : 2.5mm / s				
21	Capacitance Temperature Characteris- tics	Capacitance Change Capacitance Drift	-750±120 ppm/°C (Temp.Range:+25 to +125°C) -750+120,-347 ppm/°C (Temp.Range:-55 to +25°C) Within ±0.5% or ±0.05 pF (Whichever is larger.)	each specif The temper measured ir When cyclir 5 the capaci temperature The capacit betweeen th	ied temperature ature coefficient in step 3 as a refeng the temperature itance should be a coefficient. It cance drift is caluine maximum and	is determind using the	capacitance ep1 through erance for the differences

(1) Appearance of taping

(a) Paper Tape

Bottom Tape (Thickness: Around $50\mu m$) is attached below Base Tape with sprocket and put Top Tape (Thickness: Around $50\mu m$) on capacitor.

(b) Plastic Tape

Cover Tape (Thickness: Around 60µm) is put on capacitor on Base Tape (Blister carrier Tape).

(c) The sprocket holes are to the right as the Tape is pulled toward the user.

(2) Packed chips



(3) Dimensions of Tape

(a) Type A (Dimensions of chip : Apply to 1.6x0.8 , 2.0x1.25 , 3.2x1.6 , 3.2x2.5)



(Unit: mm)

Dimensions of chip [LxW]	A*	В*
1.6×0.8	1.05	1.85
2.0×1.25	1.45	2.25
3.2×1.6	2.0	3.6
3.2×2.5	2.9	3.6

*Dimensions of A,B: Nominal value

(b) Type B (Dimensions of chip: Apply to 4.5x2.0)





Dimensions of chip [LxW]	A*	B*
4.5×2.0	2.5	5.1

*Dimensions of A,B: Nominal value

(Unit: mm)

(c) Type C (Dimensions of chip: Apply to 4.5x3.2 to 5.7x5.0)



Dimensions of chip [LxW]	A*	В*
4.5×3.2	3.6	4.9
5.7×2.8	3.2	6.1
5.7×5.0	5.4	6.1

*Dimensions of A,B: Nominal value

(4) Dimensions of Reel



(5) Part of the leader and part of the empty tape shall be attached to the end of the tape as follows.



- (6) The top tape or cover tape and base tape are not attached at the end of the tape for a minimum of 5 pitches.
- (7) Missing capacitors number within 0.1% of the number per reel or 1pc, whichever is greater, and not continuous.
- (8) The top tape or cover tape and bottom tape shall not protrude beyond the edges of the tape and shall not cover sprocket holes.
- (9) Cumulative tolerance of sprocket holes, 10 pitches: ±0.3mm.
- (10) Peeling off force: 0.1 to 0.6N in the direction shown on the follows.



■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
- ®Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment

 9Data-processing equipment
- (1) Application of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above.

■Storage and Operation condition

- 1. The performance of chip multilayer ceramic capacitors (henceforth just "capacitors") may be affected by the storage conditions. Please use them promptly after delivery.
- 1-1. Maintain appropriate storage for the capacitors using the following conditions: Room Temperature of +5°C to +40°C and a Relative Humidity of 20% to 70%.

High temperature and humidity conditions and/or prolonged storage may cause deterioration of the packaging materials. If more than six months have elapsed since delivery, check packaging, mounting, etc. before use. In addition, this may cause oxidation of the electrodes. If more than one year has elapsed since delivery, also check the solderability before use.

- 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, the solderability and electrical performance may deteriorate. Do not store capacitors under direct sunlight or in high huimidity conditions.

■ Rating

1.Temperature Dependent Characteristics

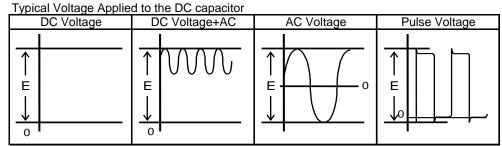
- 1. The electrical characteristics of the capacitor can change with temperature.
- 1-1. For capacitors having larger temperature dependency, the capacitance may change with temperature changes. The following actions are recommended in order to ensure suitable capacitance values.
 - (1) Select a suitable 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 a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance (e.g., a time-constant circuit), please carefully consider the temperature characteristics, and carefully confirm the various characteristics in actual use conditions and the actual system.

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.



(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.

2. 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.

4.Type of Applied Voltage and Self-heating Temperature

1.Confirm the operating conditions to make sure that no large current is flowing into the capacitor due to the continuous application of an AC voltage or pulse voltage.
When a DC rated voltage product is used in an AC voltage circuit or a pulse voltage circuit, the AC current

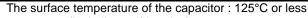
or pulse current will flow into the capacitor; therefore check the self-heating condition.

Please confirm the surface temperature of the capacitor so that the temperature remains within the upper limits of the operating temperature, including the rise in temperature due to self-heating. When the capacitor is used with a high-frequency voltage or pulse voltage, heat may be generated by dielectric loss.

<Applicable to Temperature Characteristic U2J(7U), C0G(5C)>

1-1. Since the self-heating is low in the low loss series, the allowable power becomes extremely high compared to the common X7R(X7R) characteristics.

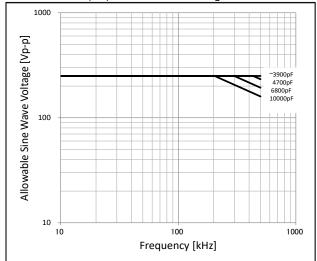
However, when a load with self-heating of 20 C is applied at the rated voltage, the allowable power may be exceeded. When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency voltage circuit of 1kHz or more, the frequency of the applied voltage should be less than 500kHz sine wave (less than 100kHz for a product with rated voltage of DC3.15kV), to limit the voltage load so that the load remains within the derating shown in the following figure. In the case of non-sine wave, high-frequency components exceeding the fundamental frequency may be included. In such a case, please contact Murata. The excessive generation of heat may cause deterioration of the characteristics and reliability of the capacitor. (Absolutely do not perform measurements while the cooling fan is operating, as an accurate measurement may not be performed.)



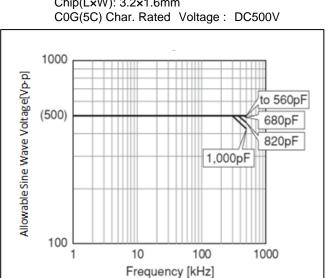
(including self-heating)

Chip(L×W): 2.0×1.25mm

C0G(5C) Char. Rated Voltage: DC250V

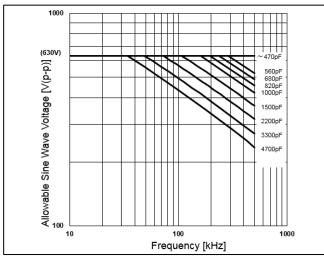


Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm



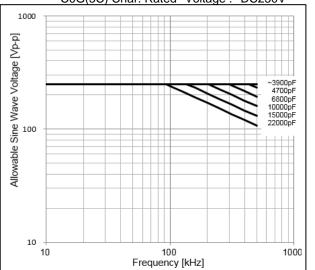
Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm

C0G(5C) Char. Rated Voltage: DC630V



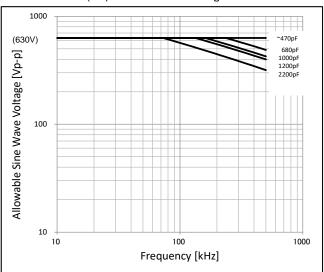
Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm

C0G(5C) Char. Rated Voltage: DC250V



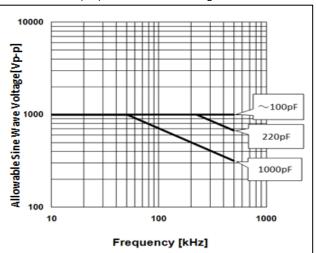
Chip(L×W): 2.0×1.25mm

C0G(5C) Char. Rated Voltage: DC630V



Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm

C0G(5C) Char. Rated Voltage: DC1KV



Frequency VS Allowable Sine Wave Voltage

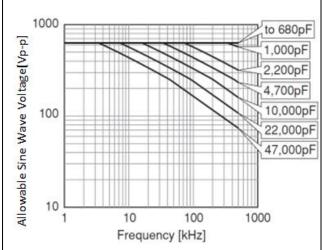
The surface temperature of the capacitor : 125°C or less

(including self-heating)

Chip(L×W): 2.0×1.25mm/3.2×1.6mm U2J(7U) Char. Rated Voltage: DC250V Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm/3.2x2.5mm/4.5x3.2mm/ 5.7x5.0mm

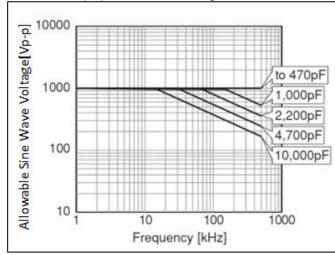
U2J(7U) Char. Rated Voltage: DC630V





Chip(LxW): 3.2×1.6mm/3.2×2.5mm/4.5×3.2mm/ 5.7×5.0mm

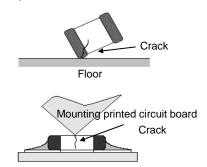
U2J(7U) Char. Rated Voltage: DC1kV



Frequency VS Allowable Sine Wave Voltage

5.Vibration and Shock

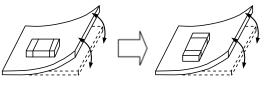
- 1. Please confirm the kind of vibration and/or shock, its condition, and any generation of resonance. Please mount the capacitor so as not to generate resonance, and do not allow any impact on the terminals.
- Mechanical shock due to being dropped may cause damage or a crack in the dielectric material of the capacitor.Do not use a dropped capacitor because the quality and reliability may be deteriorated.
- When printed circuit boards are piled up or handled, the corner
 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.



■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.

(Bad Example)

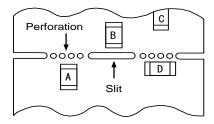
(Good Example)

[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.

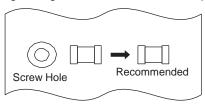
Contents of Measures	Stress Level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	A > D*1
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	A > B
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	A > C



*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

- 1. Do not re-use capacitors that were removed from the equipment.
- 2. Confirm capacitance characteristics under actual applied voltage.
- 3. Confirm the mechanical stress under actual process and equipment use.
- 4. Confirm the rated capacitance, rated voltage and other electrical characteristics before assembly.
- 5. Prior to use, confirm the solderability of capacitors that were in long-term storage.
- 6. Prior to measuring capacitance, carry out a heat treatment for capacitors that were in long-term storage.
- 7.The use of Sn-Zn based solder will deteriorate the reliability of the MLCC.

 Please contact our sales representative or product engineers on the use of Sn-Zn based solder in advance.

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

- Make sure that the following excessive forces are not applied to the capacitors.
 Check the mounting in the actual device under actual use conditions ahead of time.
- 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.Dirt particles and dust accumulated in the suction nozzle and suction mechanism prevent the nozzle from moving smoothly. This creates excessive force on the capacitor during mounting, causing cracked chips. 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.

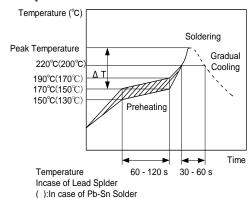
4-1.Reflow Soldering

- 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.
- 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.

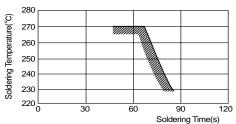
Table 1

Table I		
Series	Chip Dimension(L/W) Code	Temperature Differential
GC□	GC□ 18/21/31	
GC□	32/42/43/52/55	ΔT≦130°C

[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.

Recommended Conditions

	Pb-Sn Solder	Lead Free Solder
Peak Temperature	230 to 250°C	240 to 260°C
Atmosphere	Air	Air or N ₂

Pb-Sn Solder: Sn-37Pb

Lead Free Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

- 3. When a capacitor is mounted at a temperature lower than the peak reflow temperature recommended by the solder manufacturer, the following quality problems can occur. Consider factors such as the placement of peripheral components and the reflow temperature setting to prevent the capacitor's reflow temperature from dropping below the peak temperature specified. Be sure to evaluate the mounting situation beforehand and verify that none of the following problems occur.
- ·Drop in solder wettability
- ·Solder voids
- ·Possible occurrence of whiskering
- ·Drop in bonding strength
- ·Drop in self-alignment properties
- ·Possible occurrence of tombstones and/or shifting on the land patterns of the circuit board
- 4. Optimum Solder Amount for Reflow Soldering
- 4-1. Overly thick application of solder paste results in a excessive solder fillet height.

 This makes the chip more susceptible to mechanical and thermal stress on the board and may cause the chips to crack.
- 4-2. Too little solder paste results in a lack of adhesive strength on the termination, which may result in chips breaking loose from the PCB.
- 4-3. Please confirm that solder has been applied smoothly to the termination.

Inverting the PCB

Make sure not to impose any abnormal mechanical shocks to the PCB.

4-2.Flow Soldering

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

Table 2

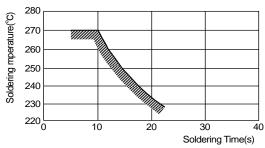
Series	Chip Dimension(L/W) Code	Temperature Differential
GC□	18/21/31	ΔΤ≦150°C

- 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.

[Standard Conditions for Flow Soldering]



[Allowable Flow Soldering Temperature and Time]



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

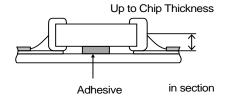
Recommended Conditions

	Pb-Sn Solder	Lead Free Solder
Preheating Peak Temperature	90 to 110°C	100 to 120°C
Soldering Peak Temperature	240 to 250°C	250 to 260°C
Atmosphere	Air	Air or N2

Pb-Sn Solder: Sn-37Pb

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.



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
GC□	18/21/31	350°C max.	150°C min.	ΔT≦190°C	Air
GC□	32/42/43/52/55	280°C max.	150°C min.	ΔT≦130°C	Air

^{*}Applicable for both Pb-Sn and Lead Free Solder.

Pb-Sn Solder: Sn-37Pb

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

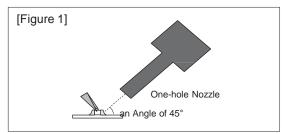
2. Correction with Spot Heater

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, it is recommended that hot air be applied at the angle shown in Figure 1.

Table 4

Distance	5mm or more
Hot Air Application angle	45° *Figure 1
Hot Air Temperature Nozzle Outlet	400°C max.
	Less than 10s
Application Time	(Chip(LxW): 3.2x1.6mm or smaller)
	Less than 30s
	(Chip(L×W): 3.2×2.5mm or larger)



- 3. Optimum solder amount when re-working with a soldering iron
- 3-1. If the solder amount is excessive, the risk of cracking is higher during board bending or any other stressful condition. Too little solder amount results in a lack of adhesive strength on the termination, which may result in chips breaking loose from the PCB.
 - Please confirm that solder has been applied smoothly is and rising to the end surface of the chip.
- 3-2. A soldering iron with a tip of ø3mm or smaller should be used. It is also necessary to keep the soldering iron from touching the components during the re-work.
- 3-3. Solder wire with Ø0.5mm or smaller is required for soldering.



in section

^{*}Please manage Δ T in the temperature of soldering iron and the preheating temperature.

5.Washing

Excessive ultrasonic oscillation during cleaning can cause the PCBs to resonate, resulting in cracked chips or broken solder joints. Before starting your production process, test your cleaning equipment / process to insure it does not degrade the capacitors.

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.



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.



- 2. Check the cropping method for the printed circuit board in advance.
 - 2-1. Printed circuit board cropping shall be carried out by using a jig or an apparatus (Disc separator, router type separator, etc.) to prevent the mechanical stress that can occur to the board.

Board Separation Method	Hand Separation	(1) Board Separation Jig	Board Separation Apparatus		
Board Separation Method	Nipper Separation	(1) Board Separation sig	Disc Separator	3) Router Type Separator	
Level of stress on board	High	Medium	Medium	Low	
Recommended	×	Δ*	Δ^*	\bigcirc	
Notes	Hand and nipper separation apply a high level of stress. Use another method.	Board handling Board bending direction Layout of capacitors	Board handling Layout of slits Design of V groove Arrangement of blades Controlling blade life	Board handling	

^{*} When a board separation jig or disc separator is used, if the following precautions are not observed, a large board deflection stress will occur and the capacitors may crack.
Use router type separator if at all possible.

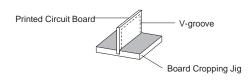
(1) Example of a suitable iig

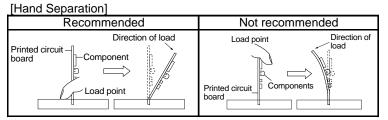
[In the case of Single-side Mounting]

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]





[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)

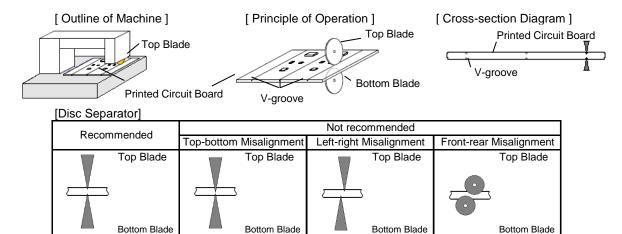
- (1) Consider introducing a router type separator.
 - If it is difficult to introduce a router type separator, implement the following measures. (Refer to item 1. Mounting Position)
- (2) Mount the components parallel to the board separation surface.
- (3) When mounting components near the board separation point, add slits in the separation position near the component.
- (4) Keep the mounting position of the components away from the board separation point.

(2) Example of a Disc Separator

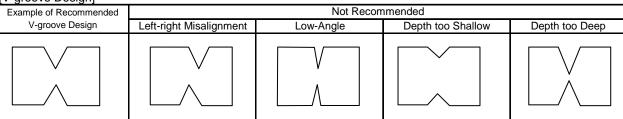
An outline of a disc separator is shown as follows. As shown in the Principle of Operation, the top blade and bottom blade are aligned with the V-grooves on the printed circuit board to separate the board. In the following case, board deflection stress will be applied and cause cracks in the capacitors.

- (1) When the adjustment of the top and bottom blades are misaligned, such as deviating in the top-bottom, left-right or front-rear directions
- (2) The angle of the V groove is too low, depth of the V groove is too shallow, or the V groove is misaligned top-bottom

IF V groove is too deep, it is possible to brake when you handle and carry it. Carefully design depth of the V groove with consideration about strength of material of the printed circuit board.



[V-groove Design]



△Caution

(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.



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.

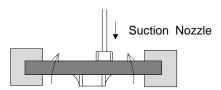
2. Attachment of Other Components

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.

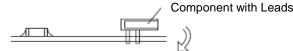
- After the board is straightened, set the bottom dead point of the nozzle on the upper surface of the board.
- · Periodically check and adjust the bottom dead point.



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 the leads, to reduce the stress on the board during insertion.
- \cdot Fix the board with support pins or a dedicated jig before insertion.
- Support below the board so that the board does not bend. When using support pins on the board, periodically confirm that there is no difference in the height of each support pin.



2-3. Attaching/Removing Sockets and/or Connectors

Insertion and removal of sockets and connectors, etc., might cause the board to bend.

Please insure that the board does not warp during insertion and removal of sockets and connectors, etc., or the bending may damage mounted components on the board.



2-4. Tightening Screws

The board may be bent, when tightening screws, etc. during the attachment of the board to a shield or chassis. Pay attention to the following items before performing the work.

- · Plan the work to prevent the board from bending.
- · Use a torque screwdriver, to prevent over-tightening of the screws.
- The board may bend after mounting by reflow soldering, etc. Please note, as stress may be applied to the chips by forcibly flattening the board when tightening the screws.



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 spattered 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) Capacitors used to prevent electromagnetic interference in the primary AC side circuit, or as a connection/insulation, must be a safety standard certified product, or satisfy the contents stipulated in the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law. Install a fuse for each line in case of a short.
- (3) This series is 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. The data herein are given in typical values, not guaranteed ratings.

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. The capacitor will short-circuit by water or brine. It may shorten the lifetime and may have the failure by the corrosion of terminals and the permeation of moisture into 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.

■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.
- 1-3. If you are replacing by smaller capacitors, you should not only consider the Land size change but also consider changing the Wiring Width, Wiring direction, and copper foil thickness because the risk of chip cracking is increased with just a Land size change.

Pattern Forms Prohibited Correct **C**hassis Solder Resist Solder (ground) Placing Close to Chassis Electrode Pattern in section in section Lead Wire Solder Resist Placing of Chip Components and Leaded Components in section in section Soldering Iron Lead Wire Placing of Leaded Solder Resist Components after Chip Component in section in section Solder Resist **Lateral Mounting**

2. Land Dimensions

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

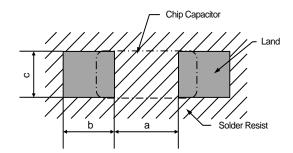


Table 1 Flow Soldering Method

Table 11 low Soldering Method					
Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(LxW)	а	b	С
GC□	18	1.6×0.8	0.6 to 1.0	0.8 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.8
GC□	21	2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.9 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.1
GC□	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) Resistance to PCB bending stress may be improved by designing the "a" dimension with solder resist.

Table 2 Reflow Soldering Method

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(L×W)	а	b	С
GC□	18	1.6×0.8	0.6 to 0.8	0.6 to 0.7	0.6 to 0.8
GC□	21	2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.6 to 0.7	0.8 to 1.1
GC□	31	3.2×1.6	2.2 to 2.4	0.8 to 0.9	1.0 to 1.4
GC□	32	3.2×2.5	2.0 to 2.4	1.0 to 1.2	1.8 to 2.3
GC□	42	4.5×2.0	2.8 to 3.4	1.2 to 1.4	1.4 to 1.8
GC□	43	4.5×3.2	3.0 to 3.5	1.2 to 1.4	2.3 to 3.0
GC□	52	5.7×2.8	4.0 to 4.6	1.4 to 1.6	2.1 to 2.6
GC□	55	5.7×5.0	4.0 to 4.6	1.4 to 1.6	3.5 to 4.8

(in mm)

<Applicable to beyond Rated Voltage of 200VDC>

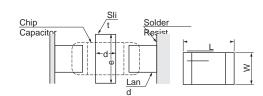
2-2. Dimensions of Slit (Example)

Preparing the slit helps flux cleaning and resin coating on the back of the capacitor.

However, the length of the slit design should be as short as possible to prevent mechanical damage in the capacitor.

A longer slit design might receive more severe mechanical stress from the PCB.

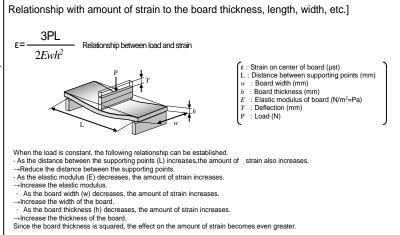
Recommended slit design is shown in the Table.



L×W	d	е
1.6×0.8	-	-
2.0×1.25	-	-
3.2×1.6	1.0~2.0	3.2~3.7
3.2×2.5	1.0~2.0	4.1~4.6
4.5×2.0	1.0~2.8	3.6~4.1
4.5×3.2	1.0~2.8	4.8~5.3
5.7×2.8	1.0~4.0	4.4~4.9
5.7×5.0	1.0~4.0	6.6~7.1

3. Board Design

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



2.Item to be confirmed for Flow sordering

If you want to temporarily attach the capacitor to the board using an adhesive agent before soldering the capacitor, first be sure that the conditions are appropriate for affixing the

capacitor. If the dimensions of the land, the type of adhesive, the amount of coating, the contact surface area, the curing temperature, or other conditions are inappropriate, the characteristics of the capacitor may deteriorate.

1. Selection of Adhesive

- 1-1. Depending on the type of adhesive, there may be a decrease in insulation resistance. In addition, there is a chance that the capacitor might crack from contractile stress due to the difference in the contraction rate of the capacitor and the adhesive.
- 1-2. If there is not enough adhesive, the contact surface area is too small, or the curing temperature or curing time are inadequate, the adhesive strength will be insufficient and the capacitor may loosen or become disconnected during transportation or soldering. If there is too much adhesive, for example if it overflows onto the land, the result could be soldering defects, loss of electrical connection, insufficient curing, or slippage after the capacitor is mounted. Furthermore, if the curing temperature is too high or the curing time is too long, not only will the adhesive strength be reduced, but solderability may also suffer due to the effects of oxidation on the terminations (outer electrodes) of the capacitor and the land surface on the board.

(1) Selection of Adhesive

Epoxy resins are a typical class of adhesive. To select the proper adhesive, consider the following points.

- 1) There must be enough adhesive strength to prevent the component from loosening or slipping during the mounting process.
- 2) The adhesive strength must not decrease when exposed to moisture during soldering.
- 3) The adhesive must have good coatability and shape retention properties.
- 4) The adhesive must have a long pot life.
- 5) The curing time must be short.
- 6) The adhesive must not be corrosive to the exterior of the capacitor or the board.
- 7) The adhesive must have good insulation properties.
- 8) The adhesive must not emit toxic gases or otherwise be harmful to health.
- 9) The adhesive must be free of halogenated compounds.
- (2) Use the following illustration as a guide to the amount of adhesive to apply. Chip(LxW): 1.6x0.8mm/2.0x1.25mm/3.2x1.6mm



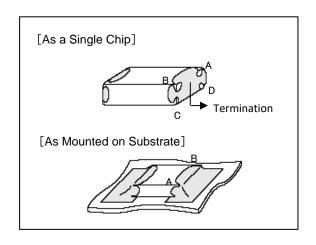


2.Flux

- 2-1. 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 solderring.)
- 2-2. Flux containing too high a percentage of halide may cause corrosion of the terminations unless there is sufficient cleaning. Use flux with a halide content of 0.1% max.
- 2-3. Strong acidic flux can corrode the capacitor and degrade its performance. Please check the quality of capacitor after mounting.

3.Leaching of the terminations

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.



3.Reflow soldering

The flux in the solder paste contains halogen-based substances and organic acids as activators. Strong acidic flux can corrode the capacitor and degrade its performance. Please check the quality of capacitor after mounting.

4.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 may leave residual flux or other foreign substances, causing deterioration of electrical characteristics and the reliability of the capacitors.

5.Coating

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 expansion coefficient between a coating resin or a molding resin and the 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 the 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.
- 3. The halogen system substance and organic acid are included in coating material, and a chip corrodes by the kind of Coating material. Do not use strong acid type.

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 dependency and temperature dependency exists in the capacitance of high dielectric type 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.
- 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.



⚠ 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. Your 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.