# Chip Monolithic Ceramic Capacitor for General GRM31MR61C685KA12\_ (1206, X5R:EIA, 6.8uF, DC16V)

\_: packaging code

**Reference Sheet** 

# 1.Scope

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

# 2.MURATA Part NO. System

(Ex.)	GRM	31	М	R6	1C	685	K	A12	L
		(1)L/W Dimensions	(2)T Dimensions	(3)Temperature Characteristics	(4)Rated Voltage	(5)Nominal Capacitance	(6)Capacitance Tolerance	(7)Murata's Control Code	(8)Packaging Code

# 3. Type & Dimensions



(Unit:mm)

1

(1)-1 L	(1)-2 W	(2) T	е	g
3.2±0.15	1.6±0.15	1.15±0.1	0.3 to 0.8	1.5 min.

# 4.Rated value

Tillated 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	
-15 to 15 %	-55 to 85 °C (25 °C)	DC 16 V	6.8 uF	±10 %	-55 to 85 °C

5.Package

<u> </u>	on donage									
mark	(8) Packaging	Packaging Unit								
L	φ180mm Reel EMBOSSED W8P4	3000 pcs./Reel								
K	φ330mm Reel EMBOSSED W8P4	10000 pcs./Reel								

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Mar.7,2016,and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice. Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.

Please read rating and !Cautions first.



# **■** Specifications and Test Methods

No	Item		Specifi	cation	Test Method				
	Rated Voltage		Shown in Rated value.		(Ref. Standard:JIS C 5101, IEC60384)  The rated voltage is defined as the maximum voltage which may be				
'	Maled Vollage		Shown in Nated value.		applied continuously to the capacitor.				
					When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, V <sup>P-P</sup> or V <sup>O-P</sup> ,				
					whichever is larger, should be maintained within the rated voltage				
					range.				
2	Appearance		No defects or abnormalities.		Visual inspection.				
3	Dimension		Within the specified dimensions.		Using calipers. (GRM02 size is based on Microscope)				
4	Voltage proof		No defects or abnormalities.		Measurement Point Between the terminations				
					Test Voltage : 250% of the rated voltage				
					Applied Time : 1 to 5 s				
					Charge/discharge current: 50mA max.				
5	Insulation Resistance(I.R.)		More than 50Ω · F		Measurement Point : Between the terminations				
					Measurement Voltage : DC Rated Voltage				
					Charge discharge current 50m A may				
					Charge/discharge current: 50mA max.  Measurement Temperature Room Temperature				
6	Capacitance		Shown in Rated value.		Measurement Temperature Room Temperature  Measurement Temperature Room Temperature				
0	Capacitarice		Onown in reacca value.		Wicasarcinent Temperature Noom Temperature				
7	Dissipation Factor	(D.F.)	B1,R1,B3,R6,R7,C6,C7,C8,E7,D	7 : 0.1 max.	Capacitance Frequency Voltage				
	,	. /	D8,GRM31CR60J107 : 0.15 max	( STable 4	*1 C≦10μF (10V min.)   1.0+/-0.1kHz   1.0+/-0.2Vrms				
			GRM31CR71E106 : 0.125	*Table 1 GRM033 B3/R6 1A 123 to 823	*2 C≦10µF 1.0±/-0.1kHz 0.5±/-0.1\/rms				
				GRM033 B3/R6 1A 104	(6.3V max.)				
				GRM155 B3/R6 1A 124 to 105 GRM185 B3/R6 1C/1A 105	C>10μF 120+/-24Hz 0.5+/-0.1Vrms				
				GRM185 C8/D7 1A 105					
				GRM188 B3/R6 1C/1A 225 GRM188 R7/C8/D7 1A 225	*1 For items listed in Table 1 on the left, the capacitance should				
				GRM188 B3/R6 1A 335	be measured using a voltage of 0.5+/-0.1Vrms instead of				
				GRM219 B3/R6 1C/1A 475 GRM219 C8 1A 475	1.0+/-0.2Vrms.				
				GRM219 C8 1A 475 GRM219 B3/R6 1A 106	*2 For item GRM188R70J105, the capacitance should be measured				
				GRM21B B3/R6 1C/1A 106	using a voltage of 1.0+/-0.2Vrms instead of 0.5+/-0.1Vrms.				
				GRM21B R7/C8 1A 106 GRM319 B3/R6 1C/1A 106					
8	Temperature N	lo bias	B1,B3 : Within +/-10% (-2	5°C to +85°C)	The capacitance change should be measured after 5 min.				
	Characteristics	io bido	`	55°C to +125°C)	at each specified temp. stage.				
	of Capacitance		,	5°C to +85°C)	In case of applying voltage, the capacitance change should be				
	,		,	5°C to +85°C)	measured after 1 min. with applying voltage in equilibration of				
			C7 : Within+/-22% (-5	5°C to +125°C)	each temp. stage.				
			C8 : Within +/-22% (-5	5°C to +105°C)	Capacitance value as a reference is the value in step 3.				
			E7 : Within +22/-56% (-55°	°C to +125°C)					
			· ·	°C to +125°C)	Measurement Voltage				
			D8 : Within +22/-33% (-55°	°C to +105°C)	GRM152 B3 0J 104/224, GRM155 B1 0J 124 to 334,				
					GRM155 B3 0J 394 to 824, GRM155 B3 1A 124 to 105,				
	_		D. 1484		GRM188B10G106, GRM21BB10J106 only: 0.20+/-0.05Vrms				
		0% of	B1: Within +10/-30%		GRM21B R7 1A/1C 475 K/M E51, GRM219 R7 1A/1C 225				
		ne rated	R1: Within +15/-40%		only: 0.5+/-0.1Vrms				
	V	oltage			GRM188R61H474 only: 1.5+/-0.3Vrms				
					Step Temperature(°C) Applying Voltage(VDC)				
					1 Reference Temp.+/-2				
					2 Min.Operating Temp. +/-3 3 Reference Temp. +/-2 No bias				
					4 Max.Operating Temp. +/-3				
					5 Reference Temp. +/-2				
					6 Min.Operating Temp. +/-3 50% of				
					7 Reference Temp. +/-2 the rated voltage (For B1,R1)				
					8 Max.Operating Temp.+/-3				
					Initial measurement				
					Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then				
					let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature,then measure.				
9	Adhesive Strength		No removal of the terminations of	r other defect	Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3.				
9	of Termination		should occur.	I OUTOI UCICOL					
	or rommation		onoula occur.		Type Applied Force(N)				
					GRM02 1 1 2 2				
					GRM15/GRM18 5				
		GRM15/GRM18 GRM21/GRM31/GRM32		, , - ·					
					GRM21/GRM31/GRM32 10				
					Holding Time : 10+/-1s				

									murala
No	Iter	m	Specification			(Ref. Star	Test Methondard:JIS C 51		4)
10	Vibration	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	S	older th	e capacitor on the			
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.						
	D.F.		Within the specified initial value.		Kind of Vibration : A simple harmonic motion 10Hz to 55Hz to 10Hz (1min)				
				To	otal am	plitude	1.5mm		
				TI	his mot	ion should be appl	ied for a period	d of 2h in ead	ch 3 mutually
				ре	erpendi	cular directions(to	al of 6h).		
11	Substrate	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	S	older th	e capacitor on the	test substrate	shown in Fig	j.1.
	Bending test	Capacitance	Within +/-10%	Pı	ressuri	zation method	: Shown in Fig	.2	
		Change		FI	exure		: 1mm		
				H	olding <sup>-</sup>	Γime	5+/-1s		
				S	oldering	g Method	: Reflow solde	ring	
12	Solderability		95% of the terminations is to be soldered evenly and		est Met	hod	: Solder bath r		
			continuously.		ux		Solution of re		
					reheat		: 80°C to 120°C		30s
					older		: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5	5Cu	
					older T	•	: 245+/-5°C		
	_	Т.				on time	2+/-0.5s		
13	Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.			size min.>			
	to				est Met		: Solder bath r		
	Soldering				older		Sn-3.0Ag-0.5	5Cu	
	Heat				older T	•	270+/-5°C		
		_				on time	10+/-0.5s		
		Capacitance	B1,R1,B3,R6,R7,C6,C7,C8,E7,D7,D8 : Within +/-7.5%		xposur		24+/-2h	4000-	=00=
		Change	GRM188B30J106M : Within +/-12.5%	Pi	reheat	:			to 150°C for 1 min
							GRM32 size		to 120°C for 1 min
								and 170°C	to 200°C for 1 min
			Name of the second seco			neasurement			
		D.F.	Within the specified initial value.			a heat treatment a			nen
				ie	t sit for	24+/-2h at room t	emperature,tne	en measure.	
					001400				
						? size only>	D. (1)	2 (1	. \
		1.0	Wishing the consense of initial control		est Met		: Reflow solde		e)
		I.R.	Within the specified initial value.		older		Sn-3.0Ag-0.5	oCu	
					older T	•	270+/-5°C		
					eflow T		10+/-0.5s	DCD	
		Voltage proof	No defects.		est Sub xposur		Glass epoxy : 24+/-2h	РСБ	
		voltage proof	INO delects.		reheat		. 24+/-211 : 120°C to 150	°C for 1 min	
						neasurement	120 € 10 150	C IOI I IIIIII	
						a heat treatment a	+ 150 + 0/ 10°C	for 1h and th	oon
						24+/-2h at room t			icii
14	Temperature	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.			e capacitor on the	• •		13
	Sudden Change	rppourance	The defects of abhormatics.			the five cycles acc			
	Oddden Onange					the following table	•	ou. Hour trou	
		Capacitance	B1,R1,B3,R6,R7,C6,C7,C8,D7,D8 : Within +/-7.5%			1		Time	
		Change	E7 : Within +/-30%		Step	Temp.	(°C)	(min)	
		3.			1	Min.Operating	Temp.+0/-3	30+/-3	
					2	Room 1	emp	2 to 3	
		D.F.	Within the specified initial value.		3	Max.Operating	Tomp 12/0	30+/-3	
					4	Room 1	етпр	2 to 3	
		I.R.	Within the specified initial value.	E	xposur	e Time	: 24+/-2h		
				- 1	Initial m	easurement			
		Voltage proof	No defects.	P	erform	a heat treatment a	t 150+0/-10°C	for 1h and th	nen
				le	t sit for	24+/-2h at room t	emperature,the	en measure.	
				. (	GRM18	8B30J106M Meas	urement after	test:	
				P	erform	a heat treatment a	t 150+0/-10°C	for 1h and th	nen
				le	t sit for	24+/-2h at room t	emperature,the	en measure.	
15	High	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	S	older th	e capacitor on the	test substrate	shown in Fig	j.3.
	Temperature			Te	est Ter	nperature	: 40+/-2°C		
	High			Test Humidity : 90%RH to 95%RH Test Time : 500+/-12h					
	Humidity	Capacitance	Within +/-12.5%						
	(Steady)	Change		A	pplied \	/oltage	DC Rated Vo	oltage	
				С	harge/d	discharge current :	50mA max.		
		D.F.	0.2 max.	E	xposur	e Time	: 24+/-2h		
				_ [-1	Initial m	easurement			
		I.R.	More than 12.5Ω · F	P	erform	a heat treatment a	t 150+0/-10°C	for 1h and th	nen
				le	t sit for	24+/-2h at room t	emperature,the	en measure.	
				-	Measur	ement after test			
				P	erform	a heat treatment a	t 150+0/-10°C	for 1h and th	nen
				le	t sit for	24+/-2h at room t	emperature,the	en measure.	

No	Item		Specification	Test Method (Ref. Standard:JIS C 5101, IEC60384)				
16	Durability Appearance		No defects or abnormalities.	Solder the capacitor on the test substrate shown in Fig.3.				
				Test Temperature	: Max. Operating Temp. +/-3°C			
		Capacitance Within +/-12.5%		Test Time	: 1000+/-12h			
		Change		Applied Voltage	: 150% of the rated voltage			
				Charge/discharge current	: 50mA max.			
				Exposure Time	: 24+/-2h			
		D.F.	0.2 max.					
				· Initial measurement				
				Perform a heat treatment	at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then			
				let sit for 24+/-2h at room	temperature,then measure.			
	I.R. More than 25Ω · F		More than 25Ω · F	· Measurement after test				
				Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 1h and then				
				let sit for 24+/-2h at room temperature,then measure.				

Test method : Substrate Bending test

Test substrate

Material : Copper-clad laminated sheets for PCBs (Glass fabric base, epoxy resin)
Thickness: 1.6mm (GRM02/GRM03/GRM15: t:0.8mm)

Copper foil thickness : 0.035mm : Solder resist

(Coat with heat resistant resin for solder)

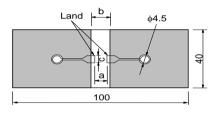
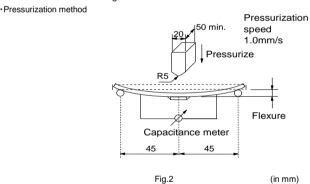


Fig.1 (in mm)

Dimension (mm) Туре GRM02 GRM03 0.2 0.56 0.23 0.9 0.3 0.5 GRM15 0.4 1.5 3.0 GRM18 1.0 1.2 GRM21 1.65 GRM31 2.2 5.0 2.0 GRM32

Kind of Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu



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

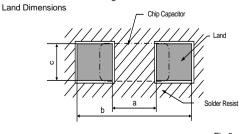
• Test substrate

: Copper-clad laminated sheets for PCBs Material

(Glass fabric base, epoxy resin)

Thickness : 1.6mm or 0.8mm Copper foil thickness : 0.035mm

Kind of Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu



Time		Dimension (mm)	ı
Туре	а	b	С
GRM02	0.2	0.56	0.23
GRM03	0.3	0.9	0.3
GRM15	0.4	1.5	0.5
GRM18	1.0	3.0	1.2
GRM21	1.2	4.0	1.65
GRM31	2.2	5.0	2.0
GRM32	2.2	5.0	2.9

Fig.3

# 1.Tape Carrier Packaging(Packaging Code:D/E/W/L/J/F/K) 1.1 Minimum Quantity(pcs./reel)

1.1 IVIIN	imum Quantity(pcs./reel)	I	φ180mm reel		w330n	am rool
	_	D	•	Disatis Tana	φ330mm reel	
	Туре	· .	r Tape	Plastic Tape	Paper Tape	Plastic Tape
		Code:D/E	Code:W	Code:L	Code:J/ F	Code:K
GRM01				50000(W4P1)		
GRM02				40000(W4P1)		
	2	15000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
GRM03	3	15000(W8P2)	30000(W8P1)		50000(W8P2)	
	5	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	2	20000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	3/X	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	5(LWT Dimensions Tolerance:±0.05)	10000(W8P2)	20000(W8P1)		50000(W8P2)	
GRM15	5(LWT Dimensions Tolerance:±0.1min.)	10000(W8P2)			40000(W8P2)	
	5 (LW Dimensions Tolerance:±0.1min. and T Dimensions Tolerance:±0.05)	10000(W8P2)			50000(W8P2)	
	5(LW Dimensions Tolerance:±0.2 and T Dimensions:0.5 +0/-0.1)	10000(W8P2)				
GRM18	•	4000			10000	$\bigg  \bigg $
	6	4000			10000	
GRM21	9	4000		3000	10000	10000
	A/B			3000		10000
	6/9	4000			10000	
GRM31	M/X			3000		10000
	С			2000		6000
	9	4000			10000	
	A/M			3000		10000
GRM32	N			2000		8000
	С			2000		6000
	R/D/E			1000		4000
	M			1000		5000
GRM43	N/R/D			1000		4000
CIVIVITO	E			500		2000
	S			500		1500
	M			1000		5000
GRM55	N/C/R/D			1000		4000
CIVINOS	E			500		
	F			300		1500



Type		D	imensions(Chi	p)	A *3	B *3	t	
Туре		L	W	Т	A 3   B 3		ι	
GRM01	1	0.25±0.013	0.125±0.013	0.125±0.013	0.145	0.27	0.4 max.	
GRM02	2	0.4±0.02	0.2±0.02	0.2±0.02	0.23	0.43	0.5 max.	
GRIVIOZ		0.4±0.05	0.2±0.05	0.2±0.05	0.26	0.46	0.5 max.	



Type		[	Dimensions(Ch	ip)	A *3	B *3	4
Туре		L	W	Т	A 3	БЗ	l
	2	0.6±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.2 +0.02/-0.04	0.37	0.67	
		0.0±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.37	0.07	0.5 max.
GRM03	3	0.6±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.39	0.69	
		0.6±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.44	0.74	0.6 max.
	5	0.0±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.5±0.05	0.44	0.74	
	2			0.2 +0.02/-0.04			
	Χ	X 1.0±0.05 0.5±0.05 0.25±0.05		0.65	1.15		
	3			0.3±0.03			
	3	1.0±0.2	0.5±0.2	0.3±0.03	0.78	1.29	
		1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.65	1.15	0.8 max.
GRM15		1.0±0.07	0.5±0.07	0.5±0.07	0.03	1.15	0.0 max.
		1.0±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.70	1.20	
	5	1.0±0.15	0.5±0.15	0.5±0.15	0.72	1.25	
			1.0±0.2 0.5±0.2	0.5 +0/-0.1			
		1.0±0.2		0.5±0.2	0.78	1.29	
				0.5±0.05			

<sup>\*3</sup> Nominal value

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

(in:mm)



Туре			Dimensions(Chi	p)	A *3	B *3	t	
Туре		L	W	Т	Α 3	Б		
		0.6±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.3±0.03	0.37	0.37 0.67		
GRM03	3	0.6±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.39	0.69	0.5 max.	
		0.6±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.3±0.09	0.44	0.74	0.6 max.	
GRM15	5	1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.65	1.15	0.8 max.	

<sup>\*3</sup> Nominal value

# muRata

Package GRM Type

(4)GRM18/21/31/32 (in:mm)



			Dimensions(	Chip)				Dimensions
Туре	)	L	W	Т	А	В	t	of Tape
		1.6±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.5 +0/-0.1	1.05±0.10	1.85±0.10		
	5	1.6±0.2	0.8±0.2	0.5±0.05	1.10±0.10	2.00±0.10	0.8 max.	
GRM18	6			0.6 +0/-0.1				
	7	1001	0.0.04	0.7±0.1				
		1.6±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.8±0.1	1.05±0.10	1.85±0.10		
	8	1.6±0.15 1.6±0.2	0.8±0.15	0.8±0.15 0.8±0.2	1.10.0.10	2.00±0.10		
		1.0±0.2	0.8±0.2		1.10±0.10	2.00±0.10		Paper Tape
	6			0.6±0.1 0.6 +0/-0.15				
							1.15 max.	
		2.0±0.1	1.25±0.1	0.85±0.05 0.85±0.1				
					1.55±0.15	2.30±0.15		
GRM21	9			0.85 +0.15/-0.1 0.85 +0/-0.2				
	3	2.0±0.15	1.25±0.15	0.65 +0/-0.2				
		2.0±0.13	1.25±0.15	0.85±0.1				
			1.25±0.2	0.85 +0.15/-0.05	1.50±0.20	2.30±0.20		Plastic Tana
	۸	2.0±0.1	1.25±0.1	1.0 +0/-0.2	1.45±0.20	2.25±0.20	1.7 max.	
	Α	2.0±0.2	1.25±0.2	1.0±0.2	1.50±0.20	2.30±0.20		
	В	2.0±0.1	1.25±0.1	1.25±0.1	1.45±0.20	2.25±0.20		Plastic Tape
		2.0±0.15 1.25±0.15 1.25±0.15	4.50.000	0.00.000	2.0 max.			
		2.0±0.2	1.25±0.2	1.25±0.2	1.50±0.20	2.30±0.20		
	6	3.2±0.15	1.6±0.15	0.6±0.1				
	9	3.2±0.13	1.0±0.13	0.85±0.1	2.00±0.20	3.60±0.20	1.15 max.	Paper Tape
		3.2±0.2	1.6±0.2	0.0010.1				
	В	3.2±0.15	1.6±0.15	1.25±0.1				
GRM31	М			1.15±0.1			1.7 max.	
				1.15±0.15	1.90±0.20	3.50±0.20		Plastic Tape
	Χ	3.2±0.2	1.6±0.2	1.2±0.1				
	С			1.6±0.2			2.5 max.	
		3.2±0.3	1.6±0.3	1.6±0.3	2.10±0.20	3.60±0.20		
	9			0.85 +0.15/-0.05	2.80±0.20	3.60±0.20	1.15 max.	Paper Tape
	Α			1.0 +0/-0.2			1.7 max.	
	М			1.15±0.1				
GRM32	N	3.2±0.3	2.5±0.2	1.35±0.15			2.5 max.	
GINIOZ	С			1.6±0.2	2.80±0.20	3.50±0.20		Plastic Tape
	R			1.8±0.2			3.0 max.	
	D			2.0±0.2				
	Е			2.5±0.2			3.7 max.	



Tuna		D	imensions(Ch	ip)	A *1	B *1	4
Туре		L	W	Т	AI	БΙ	ι
	М			1.15±0.1			
	Ν			1.35±0.15			2.5 max.
GRM43	R	4.5±0.4	3.2±0.3	1.8±0.2	3.6	4.9	
GINIVIAS	D	4.5±0.4	3.2±0.3	2.0±0.2	3.0		3.7 max.
	Е			2.5±0.2			J.7 Illax.
	S			2.8±0.2			4.7 max.
	М			1.15±0.1			
	Ν			1.35±0.15			2.5 max.
	С			1.6±0.2			Z.5 IIIax.
GRM55	R	5.7±0.4	5.0±0.4	1.8±0.2	5.2	6.1	
	D			2.0±0.2			3.7 max.
	Е			2.5±0.2			J. I IIIax.
	F			3.2±0.2			4.7 max.

<sup>\*1</sup> Nominal value



- 1.3 Tapes for capacitors are wound clockwise shown in Fig.3.

  (The sprocket holes are to the right as the tape is pulled toward the user.)
- 1.4 Part of the leader and part of the vacant section are attached as follows.



- 1.5 Accumulate pitch : 10 of sprocket holes pitch = 20±0.3mm(GRM01/02) 40±0.3mm(GRM03 min.)
- 1.6 Chip in the tape is enclosed by top tape and bottom tape as shown in Fig.1.
- 1.7 The top tape and base tape are not attached at the end of the tape for a minimum of 5 pitches.
- 1.8 There are no jointing for top tape and bottom tape.
- 1.9 There are no fuzz in the cavity.
- 1.10 Break down force of top tape : 5N min.

  Break down force of bottom tape : 5N min. (Only a bottom tape existence)
- 1.11 Reel is made by resin and appeaser and dimension is shown in Fig 2.

  There are possibly to change the material and dimension due to some impairment.
- 1.12 Peeling off force: 0.1N to 0.6N\* in the direction as shown below.
  - \* GRM01/02/03:0.05N~0.5N



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

# ■Limitation of Applications

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

- ①Aircraft equipment ②Aerospace equipment ③Undersea equipment ④Power plant control equipment
- ⑤Medical equipment ⑥Transportation equipment(vehicles,trains,ships,etc.) ⑦Traffic signal equipment
- ®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

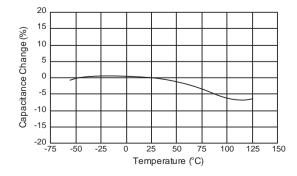
- 1. The performance of chip monolithic ceramic capacitors may be affected by the storage conditions.
- 1-1. Store the capacitors in the following conditions:
- Room Temperature of +5°C to +40°C and a Relative Humidity of 20% to 70%.
- (1) Sunlight, dust, rapid temperature changes, corrosive gas atmosphere, or high temperature and humidity conditions during storage may affect solderability and packaging performance. Therefore, please maintain the storage temperature and humidity. Use the product within six months, as prolonged storage may cause oxidation of the terminations (outer electrodes).
- (2) Please confirm solderability before using after six months.
  - Store the capacitors without opening the original bag.
  - Even if the storage period is short, do not exceed the specified atmospheric conditions.
- 1-2. Corrosive gas can react with the termination (external) electrodes or lead wires of capacitors, and result in poor solderability. Do not store the capacitors in an atmosphere consisting of corrosive gas (e.g.,hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia gas etc.).
- 1-3. Due to moisture condensation caused by rapid humidity changes, or the photochemical change caused by direct sunlight on the terminal electrodes and/or the resin/epoxy coatings, the solderability and electrical performance may deteriorate. Do not store capacitors under direct sunlight or in high 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.

[Example of Temperature Caracteristics X7R(R7)] Sample: 0.1µF, Rated Voltage 50VDC



[Example of Temperature Characteristics X5R(R6)] Sample: 22µF, Rated Voltage 4VDC



# 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.

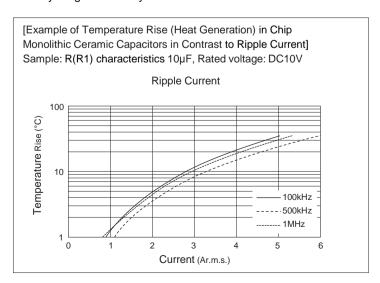
The time duration until breakdown depends on the applied voltage and the ambient temperature.

#### 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.

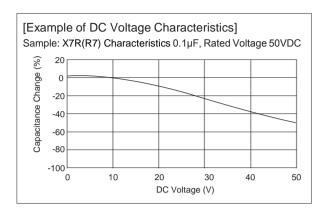
<Applicable to Rated Voltage of less than 100VDC>

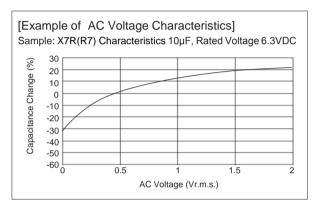
1-1. The load should be contained to the level such that when measuring at atmospheric temperature of 25°C, the product's self-heating remains below 20°C and the surface temperature of the capacitor in the actual circuit remains within the maximum operating temperature.



#### 5. DC Voltage and AC Voltage Characteristic

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





## 6. Capacitance Aging

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

# [ Example of Change Over Time (Aging characteristics) ]



# 7.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.
- 3. 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

- 1. Make sure that the following excessive forces are not applied to the capacitors.
- 1-1. In mounting the capacitors on the printed circuit board, any bending force against them shall be kept to a minimum to prevent them from any damage or cracking. Please take into account the following precautions and recommendations for use in your process.
  - (1) Adjust the lowest position of the pickup nozzle so as not to bend the printed circuit board.
  - (2) Adjust the nozzle pressure within a static load of 1N to 3N during mounting.

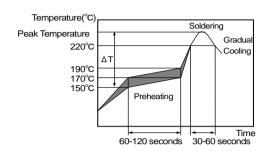


2. Dirt particles and dust accumulated between the suction nozzle and the cylinder inner wall prevent the nozzle from moving smoothly. This imposes greater force upon the chip during mounting, causing cracked chips. Also, the locating claw, when worn out, imposes uneven forces on the chip when positioning,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

#### 4-1.Reflow Soldering

- 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.
- Solderability of tin plating termination chips might be deteriorated when a low temperature soldering profile where the peak solder temperature is below the melting point of tin is used. Please confirm the solderability of tin plated termination chips before use.
- 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.

[Standard Conditions for Reflow Soldering]



[Allowable Reflow Soldering Temperature and Time]

Table 1SeriesChip Dimension(L/W)CodeTemperature DifferentialGRM01/02/03/15/18/21/31 $\Delta$ T ≤ 190°CGRM32/43/55 $\Delta$ T ≤ 130°C



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

Recommended Conditions

	Lead Free Solder		
Peak Temperature	240 to 260°C		
Atmosphere	Air or N <sub>2</sub>		

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

- 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
GRM	18/21/31	ΔT≦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 ( $\Delta T$ ) 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 ( $\Delta T$ ) between the component and solvent within the range shown in the table 2.

#### **Recommended Conditions**

	Lead Free Solder
Preheating Peak Temperature	100 to 120℃
Soldering Peak Temperature	250 to 260°C
Atmosphere	Air or N <sub>2</sub>

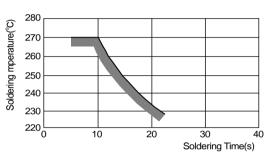
Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

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

#### [Standard Conditions for Flow Soldering]



#### [Allowable Flow Soldering Temperature and Time]



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



# 4-3. Correction of Soldered Portion

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

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

- 1. Correction with a Soldering Iron
  - 1-1. In order to reduce damage to the capacitor, be sure to preheat the capacitor and the mounting board.

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

Table 3

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Temperature of Soldering Iron Tip	Preheating Temperature	Temperature Differential(ΔT)	Atmosphere
GRM	03/15/18/21/31	350°C max.	150°C min.	ΔT≦190°C	Air
GRM	32/43/55	280°C max.	150°C min.	ΔT≦130°C	Air

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

#### 2. Correction with Spot Heater

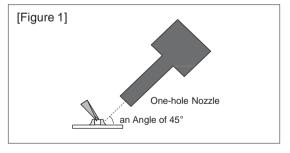
Compared to local heating with a soldering iron, hot air heating by a spot heater heats the overall component and board, therefore, it tends to lessen the thermal shock. In the case of a high density mounted board, a spot heater can also prevent concerns of the soldering iron making direct contact with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

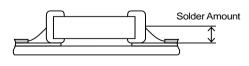
Table 4

Distance	5mm or more
Hot Air Application angle	45° *Figure 1
Hot Air Temperature Nozzle Outlet	400°C max.
	Less than 10 seconds
Application Time	(3216M / 1206 size or smaller)
	Less than 30 seconds
	(3225M / 1210 size or larger)

(3216M, 3225M: Metric size code)



- 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

<sup>\*</sup> Please manage  $\Delta$  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. Take note not to vibrate PCBs.

#### **6.Electrical Test on Printed Circuit Board**

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



#### 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	<ol><li>Disc Separator</li></ol>	3) Router Type Separator	
Level of stress on board	High	Medium	Medium	Low	
Recommended	×	Δ*	Δ*	$\circ$	
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	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

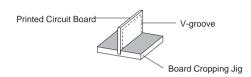
# (1) Example of a suitable jig

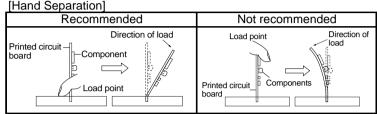
[In the case of Single-side Mounting]

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

Recommended example: Stress on the component mounting position can be minimized by holding the portion close to the jig, and bend in the direction towards the side where the capacitors are mounted. Not recommended example: The risk of cracks occurring in the capacitors increases due to large stress being applied to the component mounting position, if the portion away from the jig is held and bent in the direction opposite the side where the capacitors are mounted.

[Outline of jig]





[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)

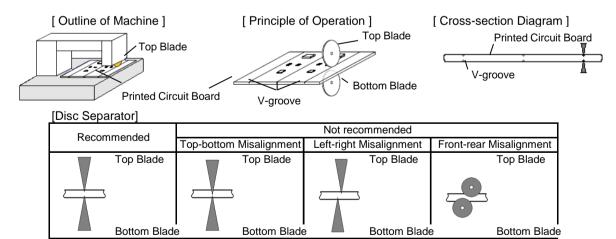
- (1) Consider introducing a router type separator.
  - If it is difficult to introduce a router type separator, implement the following measures. (Refer to item 1. Mounting Position)
- (2) Mount the components parallel to the board separation surface.
- (3) When mounting components near the board separation 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]				
Example of		Not Recon	nmended	
Recommended	Left-right Misalignment Low-Angle		Depth too Shallow	Depth too Deep

# **↑**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.
- · 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 multiple support pins on the board, periodically confirm that there is no difference in the height of each support pin.



# 2-3. Attaching/Removing Sockets

When the board itself is a connector, the board may bend when a socket is attached or removed. Plan the work so that the board does not bend when a socket is attached or removed.



# 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) This series are not safety standard certified products.

#### 2-4. Remarks

Failure to follow the cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and smoking when the product is used. The above notices are for standard applications and conditions. Contact us when the products are used in special mounting conditions.

Select optimum conditions for operation as they determine the reliability of the product after assembly.

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

# 3.Piezo-electric Phenomenon

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

# ■Soldering and Mounting

#### 1.PCB Design

- 1. Notice for Pattern Forms
- 1-1. Unlike leaded components, chip components are susceptible to flexing stresses since they are mounted directly on the substrate.
  - They are also more sensitive to mechanical and thermal stresses than leaded components.
  - Excess solder fillet height can multiply these stresses and cause chip cracking.
  - When designing substrates, take land patterns and dimensions into consideration to eliminate the possibility of excess solder fillet height.
- 1-2. There is a possibility of chip cracking caused by PCB expansion/contraction with heat, because stress on a chip is different depending on PCB material and structure. When the thermal expansion coefficient greatly differs between the board used for mounting and the chip, it will cause cracking of the chip due to the thermal expansion and contraction. When capacitors are mounted on a fluorine resin printed circuit board or on a single-layered glass epoxy board, it may also cause cracking of the chip for the same reason.

Pattern Forms



#### 2. Land Dimensions

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

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



Table 1 Flow Soldering Method

Table 1 Flow Coldering Method							
Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(L×W)	а	b	С		
GRM	18	1.6×0.8	0.6 to 1.0	0.8 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.8		
GRM	21	2.0×1.25	1.0 to 1.2	0.9 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.1		
GRM	31	3.2×1.6	2.2 to 2.6	1.0 to 1.1	1.0 to 1.4		

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

Table 2 Reflow Soldering Method

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(LxW) (Dimensions Tolerance)	а	b	С
GRM	01	0.25×0.125	0.10 to 0.11	0.07 to 0.12	0.125 to 0.145
GRM	02	0.4×0.2	0.16 to 0.2	0.12 to 0.18	0.2 to 0.23
GRM	03	0.6×0.3	0.2 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.35	0.2 to 0.4
GRM	15	1.0×0.5 (within ±0.10)	0.3 to 0.5	0.35 to 0.45	0.4 to 0.6
GRIVI	15	1.0×0.5 (±0.15/±0.20)	0.4 to 0.6	0.4 to 0.5	0.5 to 0.7
GRM	18	1.6×0.8 (within ±0.10)	0.6 to 0.8	0.6 to 0.7	0.6 to 0.8
GITTIVI		1.6×0.8 (±0.15/±0.20)	0.7 to 0.9	0.7 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.0
	21	2.0×1.25 (within ±0.10)	1.2	0.6	1.25
GRM		2.0×1.25 (±0.15)	1.2	0.6 to 0.8	1.2 to 1.4
		2.0×1.25 (±0.20)	1.0 to 1.4	0.6 to 0.8	1.2 to 1.4
GRM	31	3.2×1.6 (within±0.20)	1.8 to 2.0	0.9 to 1.2	1.5 to 1.7
GIXW	31	3.2×1.6 (±0.30)	1.9 to 2.1	1.0 to 1.3	1.7 to 1.9
GRM	32	3.2×2.5	2.0 to 2.4	1.0 to 1.2	1.8 to 2.3
GRM	43	4.5×3.2	3.0 to 3.5	1.2 to 1.4	2.3 to 3.0
GRM	55	5.7×5.0	4.0 to 4.6	1.4 to 1.6	3.5 to 4.8

(in mm)

(in mm)

#### 3. Board Design

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



# 2.Adhesive Application

1. 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.



- 2. 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

Size (LxW) (in mm)	Adhesive Coverage*
1.6 × 0.8	0.05mg min.
2.0 × 1.25	0.1mg min.
3.2 × 1.6	0.15mg min.
451 1 137.1	

\*Nominal Value

# 3.Adhesive Curing

 Insufficient curing of the adhesive can cause chips to disconnect during flow soldering and causes deterioration in the insulation resistance between the terminations due to moisture absorption. Control curing temperature and time in order to prevent insufficient hardening.

# 4.Flux (for Flow soldering)

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



#### 6.Reflow soldering

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

Do not use strong acid flux.

Do not use water-soluble flux.\*

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

#### 7.Washing

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

# 8.Coating

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.