

Notice for TAIYO YUDEN products

Please read this notice before using the TAIYO YUDEN products.

⚠️ REMINDERS

■ Product Information in this Catalog

Product information in this catalog is as of October 2019. All of the contents specified herein and production status of the products listed in this catalog are subject to change without notice due to technical improvement of our products, etc. Therefore, please check for the latest information carefully before practical application or use of our products.

Please note that TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages and defects in products or equipment incorporating our products, which are caused under the conditions other than those specified in this catalog or individual product specification sheets.

■ Approval of Product Specifications

Please contact TAIYO YUDEN for further details of product specifications as the individual product specification sheets are available. When using our products, please be sure to approve our product specifications or make a written agreement on the product specification with TAIYO YUDEN in advance.

■ Pre-Evaluation in the Actual Equipment and Conditions

Please conduct validation and verification of our products in actual conditions of mounting and operating environment before using our products.

■ Limited Application

1. Equipment Intended for Use

The products listed in this catalog are intended for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment (e.g., AV equipment, OA equipment, home electric appliances, office equipment, information and communication equipment including, without limitation, mobile phone, and PC) and other equipment specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets.

TAIYO YUDEN has the line-up of the products intended for use in automotive electronic equipment, telecommunications infrastructure and industrial equipment, or medical devices classified as GHTF Classes A to C (Japan Classes I to III). Therefore, when using our products for these equipment, please check available applications specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets and use the corresponding products.

2. Equipment Requiring Inquiry

Please be sure to contact TAIYO YUDEN for further information before using the products listed in this catalog for the following equipment (excluding intended equipment as specified in this catalog or the individual product specification sheets) which may cause loss of human life, bodily injury, serious property damage and/or serious public impact due to a failure or defect of the products and/or malfunction attributed thereto.

- (1) Transportation equipment (automotive powertrain control system, train control system, and ship control system, etc.)
- (2) Traffic signal equipment
- (3) Disaster prevention equipment, crime prevention equipment
- (4) Medical devices classified as GHTF Class C (Japan Class III)
- (5) Highly public information network equipment, data-processing equipment (telephone exchange, and base station, etc.)
- (6) Any other equipment requiring high levels of quality and/or reliability equal to the equipment listed above

3. Equipment Prohibited for Use

Please do not incorporate our products into the following equipment requiring extremely high levels of safety and/or reliability.

- (1) Aerospace equipment (artificial satellite, rocket, etc.)
- (2) Aviation equipment *1
- (3) Medical devices classified as GHTF Class D (Japan Class IV), implantable medical devices *2

- (4) Power generation control equipment (nuclear power, hydroelectric power, thermal power plant control system, etc.)
- (5) Undersea equipment (submarine repeating equipment, underwater work equipment, etc.)
- (6) Military equipment
- (7) Any other equipment requiring extremely high levels of safety and/or reliability equal to the equipment listed above

*Notes:

1. There is a possibility that our products can be used only for aviation equipment that does not directly affect the safe operation of aircraft (e.g., in-flight entertainment, cabin light, electric seat, cooking equipment) if such use meets requirements specified separately by TAIYO YUDEN. Please be sure to contact TAIYO YUDEN for further information before using our products for such aviation equipment.
2. Implantable medical devices contain not only internal unit which is implanted in a body, but also external unit which is connected to the internal unit.

4. Limitation of Liability

Please note that unless you obtain prior written consent of TAIYO YUDEN, TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages incurred by you or third parties arising from use of the products listed in this catalog for any equipment that is not intended for use by TAIYO YUDEN, or any equipment requiring inquiry to TAIYO YUDEN or prohibited for use by TAIYO YUDEN as described above.

■ Safety Design

When using our products for high safety and/or reliability-required equipment or circuits, please fully perform safety and/or reliability evaluation. In addition, please install (i) systems equipped with a protection circuit and a protection device and/or (ii) systems equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault for a failsafe design to ensure safety.

■ Intellectual Property Rights

Information contained in this catalog is intended to convey examples of typical performances and/or applications of our products and is not intended to make any warranty with respect to the intellectual property rights or any other related rights of TAIYO YUDEN or any third parties nor grant any license under such rights.

■ Limited Warranty

Please note that the scope of warranty for our products is limited to the delivered our products themselves and TAIYO YUDEN shall not be in any way responsible for any damages resulting from a failure or defect in our products. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there is a written agreement (e.g., supply and purchase agreement, quality assurance agreement) signed by TAIYO YUDEN and your company, TAIYO YUDEN will warrant our products in accordance with such agreement.

■ TAIYO YUDEN's Official Sales Channel

The contents of this catalog are applicable to our products which are purchased from our sales offices or authorized distributors (hereinafter "TAIYO YUDEN's official sales channel"). Please note that the contents of this catalog are not applicable to our products purchased from any seller other than TAIYO YUDEN's official sales channel.

■ Caution for Export

Some of our products listed in this catalog may require specific procedures for export according to "U.S. Export Administration Regulations", "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law" of Japan, and other applicable regulations. Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact our sales staff.

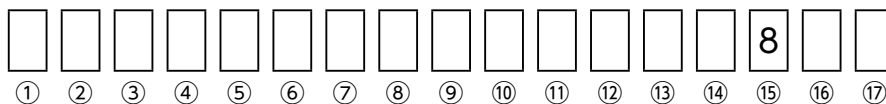
Industrial Application Guide

The products described as “For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment” in this catalog are intended for use in the equipment shown in the below table as its typical example. Therefore, when using our products for these equipment, please check it carefully by referring to the part number or the individual product specification sheets and use the corresponding products. Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact us.

Category	Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment (Typical Example)
Telecommunications Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base Station • Optical Transceiver • Router/Switch (Carrier-Grade) • UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply), etc.
Factory Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLC (Programmable Logic Controller) • Servomotor/Servo Driver • Industry Robot, etc.
Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Meter • Water Meter • Flow Meter • Pressure Gauge Meter • Magnetometer • Thermometer, etc.
Electric Power Apparatus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Conditioner (Solar Power System) • Smart Meter • GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) • Electric Vehicle Charging Station, etc.

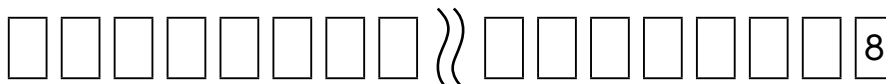
Part Numbering System

Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors:



If the 15th code from the left is “8”, it indicates “For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment” or “For Medical Devices”.

Inductors:



If the 1st code from the right is “8” regardless of the total digit number, it indicates “For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment” or “For Medical Devices”.

Because there are some exceptions, for details please refer to each page of this catalog where the part numbering system of each product is described.

Medical Application Guide

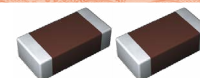
The products described as “For Medical Devices” in this catalog are intended for use in the medical devices classified as GHTF Classes A to C (Japan Classes I to III) except for all medical devices classified as GHTF Class D (Japan Class IV) and implantable medical devices (bone-anchored hearing aid, artificial retina system, and external unit which is connected to internal unit which is implanted in a body, etc.). Therefore, when using our products for these medical devices, please check it carefully by referring to the part number or the individual product specification sheets and use the corresponding products. Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact us.

Risk Level					
Japan	Classification according to the PMD Act of Japan (based on the GHTF Rules)	Class I General Medical Devices (GHTF Class A)	Class II Controlled Medical Devices (GHTF Class B)	Class III Specially-controlled Medical Devices (GHTF Class C)	Class IV Specially-controlled Medical Devices (GHTF Class D)
		Medical devices with extremely low risk to the human body in case of problems	Medical devices with relatively low risk to the human body in case of problems	Medical devices with relatively high risk to the human body in case of problems	Medical devices highly invasive to patients and with life-threatening risk in case of problems
		[Ex.] • In Vitro Diagnostic Devices • Nebulizer • Blood Gas Analyzer • Plethysmographs • Breathing Sensor • AC-powered Operating Table • Surgical Light • Cholesterol Analysis Device • Blood Type Analysis Device, etc.	[Ex.] • Electronic Thermometer • Electronic Blood Pressure Gauge • Electronic Endoscope • Hearing Aid • Electrocardiograph • MRI • Ultrasonic Diagnostic System • Diagnostic Imaging Equipment • X-ray Diagnostic Equipment • Central Monitor • Pulse Oximeter, etc.	[Ex.] • Dialysis Machine • Radiation Therapy Equipment • Infusion Pump • Respirator • Glucose Monitoring System • AED (Automated External Defibrillator) • Skin Laser Scanner • Electric Surgical Unit • Insulin Pump, etc.	[Ex.] • Cardiac Pacemaker • Video Flexible Angioscope • Implantable Infusion Pump • Cardiac Electrosurgical Unit • Inspection Device with Cardiac Catheter • Defibrillator, etc.
U.S.A.	FDA Classification	Class I General Controls	Class II General Controls and Special Controls	Class III General Controls and Premarket Approval	
		Medical devices without the possibility of causing serious injury or harm to the patient or user even if there is a defect or malfunction in such medical devices	Medical devices with the possibility of causing injury or harm to the patient or user if there is a defect or malfunction in such medical devices	Medical devices with the possibility of causing serious injury, disability or death to the patient or user if a defect or malfunction occurs in such medical devices	

Coverage of those Classes by TAIYO YUDEN Products	Product Series for Medical Devices *Note: It is prohibited that our products are used in some medical devices such as implantable medical devices even if such medical devices are classified as GHTF Class C (Japan Class III).	N/A
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MULTILAYER CERAMIC CAPACITORS



REFLOW

■ PART NUMBER

J	M	K	3	1	6	△	B	J	1	0	6	M	L	H	T	△
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫					

△=Blank space

① Rated voltage

Code	Rated voltage[VDC]
A	4
J	6.3
L	10
E	16
T	25
G	35
U	50
H	100
Q	250
S	630

③ End termination

Code	End termination
K	Plated
J	Soft Termination
S	Cu Internal Electrodes (For High Frequency)
F	High Reliability Application

② Series name

Code	Series name
M	Multilayer ceramic capacitor
V	Multilayer ceramic capacitor for high frequency
W	LW reverse type multilayer capacitor

④ Dimension (L × W)

Type	Dimensions (L × W) [mm]	EIA (inch)
063	0.6 × 0.3	0201
105	1.0 × 0.5	0402
	0.52 × 1.0 ※	0204
107	1.6 × 0.8	0603
	0.8 × 1.6 ※	0306
212	2.0 × 1.25	0805
	1.25 × 2.0 ※	0508
316	3.2 × 1.6	1206
325	3.2 × 2.5	1210
432	4.5 × 3.2	1812

Note : ※LW reverse type (□WK) only

⑤ Dimension tolerance

Code	Type	L[mm]	W[mm]	T[mm]
△	ALL	Standard	Standard	Standard
A	063	0.6±0.05	0.3±0.05	0.3±0.05
	105	1.0±0.10	0.5±0.10	0.5±0.10
	107	1.6+0.15/-0.05	0.8+0.15/-0.05	0.8+0.15/-0.05
	212	2.0+0.15/-0.05	1.25+0.15/-0.05	0.85±0.10
	316	3.2±0.20	1.6±0.20	1.25+0.15/-0.05
	325	3.2±0.30	2.5±0.30	1.6±0.20
B	105	1.0+0.15/-0.05	0.5+0.15/-0.05	2.5±0.30
	107	1.6+0.20/-0	0.8+0.20/-0	0.5+0.15/-0.05
	212	2.0+0.20/-0	1.25+0.20/-0	0.8+0.20/-0
C	316	3.2±0.30	1.6±0.30	0.85±0.10
	105	1.0+0.20/-0	0.5+0.20/-0	1.25+0.20/-0
	107	1.6+0.25/-0	0.8+0.25/-0	1.6±0.30
K	212	2.0+0.25/-0	1.25+0.25/-0	0.5+0.20/-0
	212	2.0±0.15	1.25±0.15	0.8+0.25/-0
	316	3.2±0.20	1.6±0.20	1.25+0.25/-0
K	316	3.2±0.20	1.6±0.20	0.85±0.15
	325	3.2±0.50	2.5±0.30	1.15±0.20
				1.6±0.20
				2.5±0.30

Note: cf. STANDARD EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

△= Blank space

⑥ Temperature characteristics code

■ High dielectric type

Code	Applicable standard	Temperature range [°C]	Ref. Temp. [°C]	Capacitance change	Capacitance tolerance	Tolerance code
BJ	EIA	X5R	-55~+85	25	±15%	±10%
						±20%
C6	EIA	X6S	-55~+105	25	±22%	±10%
						±20%
B7	EIA	X7R	-55~+125	25	±15%	±10%
						±20%
C7	EIA	X7S	-55~+125	25	±22%	±10%
						±20%
D7	EIA	X7T	-55~+125	25	+22%/-33%	±10%
						±20%

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CERAMIC CAPACITORS INDL

For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment / Medical Devices MULTILAYER CERAMIC CAPACITORS

■ Temperature compensating type

Code	Applicable standard		Temperature range [°C]	Ref. Temp. [°C]	Capacitance change	Capacitance tolerance	Tolerance code
CG	JIS	CG	-55 ~ +125	20	0 ± 30ppm/°C	± 0.1pF	B
						± 0.25pF	C
						± 0.5pF	D
	EIA	C0G		25		± 1pF	F
						± 2%	G
						± 5%	J

⑦ Nominal capacitance

Code (example)	Nominal capacitance
0R5	0.5pF
010	1pF
100	10pF
101	100pF
102	1,000pF
103	0.01 μF
104	0.1 μF
105	1.0 μF
106	10 μF
107	100 μF

Note : R=Decimal point

⑧ Capacitance tolerance

Code	Capacitance tolerance
A	±0.05pF
B	±0.1pF
C	±0.25pF
D	±0.5pF
G	±2%
J	±5%
K	±10%
M	±20%

⑨ Thickness

Code	Thickness [mm]
P	0.3
T	
V	0.5
C	0.7(107type or more)
A	0.8
D	0.85(212type or more)
F	1.15
G	1.25
L	1.6
N	1.9
M	2.5

⑩ Special code

Code	Special code
H	MLCC for Automotive
8	MLCC for Telecommunications infrastructure and Industrial equipment / Medical devices

⑪ Packaging

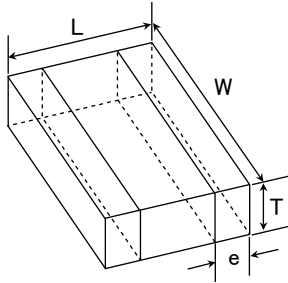
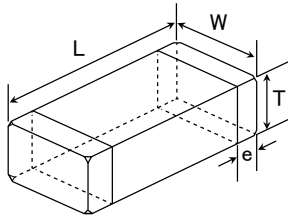
Code	Packaging
F	φ 178mm Taping (2mm pitch)
R	φ 178mm Embossed Taping (4mm pitch)
T	φ 178mm Taping (4mm pitch)
P	φ 178mm Taping (4mm pitch, 1000 pcs/reel) 325 type (Thickness code M)

⑫ Internal code

Code	Internal code
Δ	Standard

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STANDARD EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS



※ LW reverse type

Type(EIA)	Dimension [mm] (inch)				
	L	W	T	*1	e
□MK063(0201)	0.6±0.03 (0.024±0.001)	0.3±0.03 (0.012±0.001)	0.3±0.03 (0.012±0.001)	T	0.15±0.05 (0.006±0.002)
□MK105(0402)	1.0±0.05 (0.039±0.002)	0.5±0.05 (0.020±0.002)	0.5±0.05 (0.020±0.002)	V	0.25±0.10 (0.010±0.004)
□WK105(0204)※	0.52±0.05 (0.020±0.002)	1.0±0.05 (0.039±0.002)	0.3±0.05 (0.012±0.002)	P	0.18±0.08 (0.007±0.003)
□MK107(0603)	1.6±0.10 (0.063±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	A	0.35±0.25 (0.014±0.010)
□MF107(0603)	1.6±0.10 (0.063±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	A	0.35±0.3/-0.25 (0.014±0.012/-0.010)
□MJ107(0603)	1.6±0.10 (0.063±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	A	0.35±0.25 (0.014±0.010)
□VS107(0603)	1.6±0.10 (0.063±0.004)	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	0.7±0.10 (0.028±0.004)	C	0.35±0.25 (0.014±0.010)
□WK107(0306)※	0.8±0.10 (0.031±0.004)	1.6±0.10 (0.063±0.004)	0.5±0.05 (0.020±0.002)	V	0.25±0.15 (0.010±0.006)
□MK212(0805)	2.0±0.10 (0.079±0.004)	1.25±0.10 (0.049±0.004)	0.85±0.10 (0.033±0.004)	D	0.5±0.25 (0.020±0.010)
□MF212(0805)			1.25±0.10 (0.049±0.004)	G	
□MJ212(0805)	2.0±0.10 (0.079±0.004)	1.25±0.10 (0.049±0.004)	0.85±0.10 (0.033±0.004)	D	0.5+0.35/-0.25 (0.020+0.014/-0.010)
			1.25±0.10 (0.049±0.004)	G	
□VS212(0805)	2.0±0.10 (0.079±0.004)	1.25±0.10 (0.049±0.004)	0.85±0.10 (0.033±0.004)	D	0.5±0.25 (0.020±0.010)
□WK212(0508)※	1.25±0.15 (0.049±0.006)	2.0±0.15 (0.079±0.006)	0.85±0.10 (0.033±0.004)	D	0.3±0.2 (0.012±0.008)
□MK316(1206)	3.2±0.15 (0.126±0.006)	1.6±0.15 (0.063±0.006)	1.15±0.10 (0.045±0.004)	F	0.5+0.35/-0.25 (0.020+0.014/-0.010)
□MF316(1206)			1.6±0.20 (0.063±0.008)	L	
□MJ316(1206)	3.2±0.15 (0.126±0.006)	1.6±0.15 (0.063±0.006)	1.15±0.10 (0.045±0.004)	F	0.6+0.4/-0.3 (0.024+0.016/-0.012)
			1.6±0.20 (0.063±0.008)	L	
□MK325(1210)	3.2±0.30 (0.126±0.012)	2.5±0.20 (0.098±0.008)	1.15±0.10 (0.045±0.004)	F	0.6±0.3 (0.024±0.012)
□MF325(1210)			1.9±0.20 (0.075±0.008)	N	
			2.5±0.20 (0.098±0.008)	M	
□MJ325(1210)	3.2±0.30 (0.126±0.012)	2.5±0.20 (0.098±0.008)	1.9±0.20 (0.075±0.008)	N	0.6+0.4/-0.3 (0.024+0.016/-0.012)
			2.5±0.20 (0.098±0.008)	M	
□MK432(1812)	4.5±0.40 (0.177±0.016)	3.2±0.30 (0.126±0.012)	2.5±0.20 (0.098±0.008)	M	0.9±0.6 (0.035±0.024)

Note : ※. LW reverse type, *1.Thickness code

CERAMIC CAPACITORS

INDL

For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment / Medical Devices
MULTILAYER CERAMIC CAPACITORS

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■ STANDARD QUANTITY

Type	EIA (inch)	Dimension		Standard quantity [pcs]	
		[mm]	Code	Paper tape	Embossed tape
063	0201	0.3	T	15000	—
105	0402	0.5	V	10000	—
	0204 ※	0.30	P		
107	0603	0.7	C	4000	—
		0.8	A		
		0.8	A	3000 (Soft Termination)	—
		0.8	A	—	3000 (Soft Termination)
	0306 ※	0.50	V	—	4000
212	0805	0.85	D	4000	—
		1.25	G	—	3000
		1.25	G	—	2000 (Soft Termination)
	0508 ※	0.85	D	4000	—
316	1206	1.15	F	—	3000
		1.6	L	—	2000
325	1210	1.15	F	—	2000
		1.9	N		
		2.5	M	—	500(T), 1000(P)
432	1812	2.5	M	—	500

Note : ※.LW Reverse type(□WK)

Medium-High Voltage Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for High Frequency Applications

● 107TYPE (Dimension:1.6×0.8mm JIS:1608 EIA:0603)

【Temperature Characteristic CG : CG/C0G (-55~+125°C)】 0.7mm thickness (C)

Part number 1	Part number 2	Rated voltage [V]	Temperature characteristics		Capacitance [F]	Capacitance tolerance	Q [at 1MHz] (Min)	HTLT	Thickness *1 [mm]	Note
								Rated voltage x %		
QVS107 CG0R2[C8T		250	CG	C0G	0.2 p	±0.05pF, ±0.1pF	804	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R3[C8T			CG	C0G	0.3 p	±0.05pF, ±0.1pF	806	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R4[C8T			CG	C0G	0.4 p	±0.05pF, ±0.1pF	808	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R5[C8T			CG	C0G	0.5 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	810	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R6[C8T			CG	C0G	0.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	812	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R7[C8T			CG	C0G	0.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	814	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CGR75[C8T			CG	C0G	0.75 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	815	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R8[C8T			CG	C0G	0.8 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	816	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG0R9[C8T			CG	C0G	0.9 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	818	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG010[C8T			CG	C0G	1 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	820	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R1[C8T			CG	C0G	1.1 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	822	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R2[C8T			CG	C0G	1.2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	824	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R3[C8T			CG	C0G	1.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	826	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R5[C8T			CG	C0G	1.5 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	830	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R6[C8T			CG	C0G	1.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	832	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG1R8[C8T			CG	C0G	1.8 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	836	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG020[C8T			CG	C0G	2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	840	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG2R2[C8T			CG	C0G	2.2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	844	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG2R4[C8T			CG	C0G	2.4 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	848	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG2R7[C8T			CG	C0G	2.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	854	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG030[C8T			CG	C0G	3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	860	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG3R3[C8T			CG	C0G	3.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	866	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG3R6[C8T			CG	C0G	3.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	872	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG3R9[C8T			CG	C0G	3.9 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	878	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG4R3[C8T			CG	C0G	4.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	886	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG4R7[C8T			CG	C0G	4.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	894	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG5R1[C8T			CG	C0G	5.1 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	902	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG5R6[C8T			CG	C0G	5.6 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	912	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG6R2[C8T			CG	C0G	6.2 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	924	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG6R8[C8T			CG	C0G	6.8 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	936	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG7R5[C8T			CG	C0G	7.5 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	950	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG8R2[C8T			CG	C0G	8.2 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	964	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG9R1[C8T			CG	C0G	9.1 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	982	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG100[C8T			CG	C0G	10 p	±2%, ±5%	1000	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG110JC8T			CG	C0G	11 p	±5%	1020	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG120JC8T			CG	C0G	12 p	±5%	1040	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG130JC8T			CG	C0G	13 p	±5%	1060	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG150JC8T			CG	C0G	15 p	±5%	1100	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG160JC8T			CG	C0G	16 p	±5%	1120	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG180JC8T			CG	C0G	18 p	±5%	1160	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG200JC8T			CG	C0G	20 p	±5%	1200	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG220JC8T			CG	C0G	22 p	±5%	1240	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG240JC8T			CG	C0G	24 p	±5%	1280	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG270JC8T			CG	C0G	27 p	±5%	1340	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG300JC8T			CG	C0G	30 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG330JC8T			CG	C0G	33 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG360JC8T			CG	C0G	36 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG390JC8T			CG	C0G	39 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG430JC8T			CG	C0G	43 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG470JC8T			CG	C0G	47 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10	
QVS107 CG510JC8T		CG	C0G	51 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG560JC8T		CG	C0G	56 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG620JC8T		CG	C0G	62 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG680JC8T		CG	C0G	68 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG750JC8T		CG	C0G	75 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG820JC8T		CG	C0G	82 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG910JC8T		CG	C0G	91 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		
QVS107 CG101JC8T		CG	C0G	100 p	±5%	1400	200	0.7±0.10		

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■ PART NUMBER

● 212TYPE (Dimension:2.0×1.25mm JIS:2012 EIA:0805)

【Temperature Characteristic CG : CG/C0G(−55~+125°C)】 0.85mm thickness(D)

Part number 1	Part number 2	Rated voltage [V]	Temperature characteristics		Capacitance [F]	Capacitance tolerance	Q [at 1MHz] (Min)	HTLT	Thickness*1 [mm]	Note
								Rated voltage x %		
QVS212 CG0R5□D8T		250	CG	C0G	0.5 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	810	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG0R6□D8T			CG	C0G	0.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	812	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG0R7□D8T			CG	C0G	0.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	814	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CGR75□D8T			CG	C0G	0.75 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	815	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG0R8□D8T			CG	C0G	0.8 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	816	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG0R9□D8T			CG	C0G	0.9 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	818	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG010□D8T			CG	C0G	1 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	820	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R1□D8T			CG	C0G	1.1 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	822	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R2□D8T			CG	C0G	1.2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	824	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R3□D8T			CG	C0G	1.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	826	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R5□D8T			CG	C0G	1.5 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	830	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R6□D8T			CG	C0G	1.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	832	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG1R8□D8T			CG	C0G	1.8 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	836	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG020□D8T			CG	C0G	2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	840	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG2R2□D8T			CG	C0G	2.2 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	844	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG2R4□D8T			CG	C0G	2.4 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	848	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG2R7□D8T			CG	C0G	2.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	854	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG030□D8T			CG	C0G	3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	860	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG3R3□D8T			CG	C0G	3.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	866	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG3R6□D8T			CG	C0G	3.6 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	872	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG3R9□D8T			CG	C0G	3.9 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	878	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG4R3□D8T			CG	C0G	4.3 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	886	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG4R7□D8T			CG	C0G	4.7 p	±0.1pF, ±0.25pF	894	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG5R1□D8T			CG	C0G	5.1 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	902	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG5R6□D8T			CG	C0G	5.6 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	912	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG6R2□D8T			CG	C0G	6.2 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	924	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG6R8□D8T			CG	C0G	6.8 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	936	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG7R5□D8T			CG	C0G	7.5 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	950	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG8R2□D8T			CG	C0G	8.2 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	964	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG9R1□D8T			CG	C0G	9.1 p	±0.25pF, ±0.5pF	982	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG100JD8T			CG	C0G	10 p	±5%	1000	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG110JD8T			CG	C0G	11 p	±5%	1020	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG120JD8T			CG	C0G	12 p	±5%	1040	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG130JD8T			CG	C0G	13 p	±5%	1060	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG150JD8T			CG	C0G	15 p	±5%	1100	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG160JD8T			CG	C0G	16 p	±5%	1120	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG180JD8T			CG	C0G	18 p	±5%	1160	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG200JD8T			CG	C0G	20 p	±5%	1200	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG220JD8T			CG	C0G	22 p	±5%	1240	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG240JD8T			CG	C0G	24 p	±5%	1280	200	0.85±0.10	
QVS212 CG270JD8T		CG	C0G	27 p	±5%	1340	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG300JD8T		CG	C0G	30 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG330JD8T		CG	C0G	33 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG360JD8T		CG	C0G	36 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG390JD8T		CG	C0G	39 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG430JD8T		CG	C0G	43 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG470JD8T		CG	C0G	47 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG510JD8T		CG	C0G	51 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG560JD8T		CG	C0G	56 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG620JD8T		CG	C0G	62 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG680JD8T		CG	C0G	68 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG750JD8T		CG	C0G	75 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG820JD8T		CG	C0G	82 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG910JD8T		CG	C0G	91 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		
QVS212 CG101JD8T		CG	C0G	100 p	±5%	1400	200	0.85±0.10		

CERAMIC CAPACITORS
INDL

For Telecommunications Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment / Medical Devices
MEDIUM-HIGH VOLTAGE MULTILAYER CERAMIC CAPACITORS FOR HIGH FREQUENCY APPLICATIONS

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Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

PACKAGING

① Minimum Quantity

● Taped package

Type(EIA)	Thickness		Standard quantity [pcs]	
	mm	code	Paper tape	Embossed tape
<input type="checkbox"/> MK021(008004)	0.125	K	—	50000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS021(008004)				
<input type="checkbox"/> MK042(01005)	0.2	C, D	—	40000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS042(01005)				
<input type="checkbox"/> MK063(0201)	0.3	P, T	15000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK105(0204) ※	0.3	P	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK105(0402) <input type="checkbox"/> MF105(0402)	0.13	H	—	20000
	0.18	E	—	15000
	0.2	C	20000	—
	0.3	P	15000	—
	0.5	V	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> VK105(0402)	0.5	W	10000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK107(0603)	0.45	K	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK107(0306) ※				
<input type="checkbox"/> MF107(0603)	0.5	V	—	4000
<input type="checkbox"/> VS107(0603)	0.8	A	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ107(0603)	0.7	C	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK212(0805)	0.85	D	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> WK212(0508) ※				
<input type="checkbox"/> MF212(0805)				
<input type="checkbox"/> VS212(0805)	1.25	G	—	3000
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ212(0805)	0.85	D	4000	—
	1.25	G	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK316(1206) <input type="checkbox"/> MF316(1206)	0.85	D	4000	—
	1.15	F	—	3000
	1.6	L	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ316(1206)	1.15	F	—	3000
	1.6	L	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK325(1210) <input type="checkbox"/> MF325(1210)	0.85	D	—	2000
	1.15	F		
	1.9	N		
	2.0max.	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> MJ325(1210)	2.5	M	—	1000
	1.9	N	—	2000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK432(1812)	2.5	M	—	500(T), 1000(P)
	2.5	M	—	500

Note : ※ LW Reverse type.

② Taping material

※No bottom tape for pressed carrier tape

● Card board carrier tape



● Embossed tape



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③ Representative taping dimensions

● Paper Tape (8mm wide)

● Pressed carrier tape (2mm pitch)



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		T	T1
□MK063(0201)	0.37	0.67	2.0±0.05	0.45max.	0.42max.
□WK105(0204) ※	0.65	1.15		0.4max.	0.3max.
□MK105(0402) (*1 C)				0.45max.	0.42max.
□MK105(0402) (*1 P)					

Note *1 Thickness, C: 0.2mm ,P: 0.3mm. ※ LW Reverse type.

Unit: mm

● Punched carrier tape (2mm pitch)



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness
	A	B		T
□MK105 (0402)	0.65	1.15	2.0±0.05	0.8max.
□MF105 (0402)				
□VK105 (0402)				

Unit: mm

● Punched carrier tape (4mm pitch)



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Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		F	T
□MK107(0603) □WK107(0306) ※ □MF107(0603)	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.1max.	
□MK212(0805) □WK212(0508) ※	1.65	2.4		1.1max.	
□MK316(1206)	2.0	3.6			

Note: Taping size might be different depending on the size of the product. ※ LW Reverse type.

Unit: mm



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		K	T
□MK021(008004) □VS021(008004)	0.135	0.27	1.0±0.02	0.5max.	0.25max.
□MK042(01005) □VS042(01005)					

Unit: mm



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		K	T
□MK105(0402)	0.6	1.1	2.0±0.1	0.6max.	0.2±0.1
□WK107(0306) ※ □MK212(0805) □MF212(0805)	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.3max.	0.25±0.1
□MK316(1206) □MF316(1206)	2.0	3.6		3.4max.	0.6max.
□MK325(1210) □MF325(1210)	2.8	3.6			

Note: ※ LW Reverse type.

Unit: mm



Type(EIA)	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch	Tape Thickness	
	A	B	F	K	T
□MK325(1210)	3.1	4.0	8.0±0.1	4.0max.	0.6max.
□MK432(1812)	3.7	4.9	8.0±0.1	4.0max.	0.6max.

Unit: mm

④Trailer and Leader



⑤Reel size



A	B	C	D	E	R
$\phi 178 \pm 2.0$	$\phi 50 \text{ min.}$	$\phi 13.0 \pm 0.2$	$\phi 21.0 \pm 0.8$	2.0 ± 0.5	1.0
	T	W			
4mm wide tape	1.5max.	5 ± 1.0			
8mm wide tape	2.5max.	10 ± 1.5			
12mm wide tape	2.5max.	14 ± 1.5			

Unit: mm

⑥Top Tape Strength

The top tape requires a peel-off force of 0.1 to 0.7N in the direction of the arrow as illustrated below.



Medium-High Voltage Multilayer Ceramic Capacitor

RELIABILITY DATA

1. Operating Temperature Range	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) CG(C0G) : -55 to +125°C
	High permittivity X7R, X7S : -55 to +125°C X5 : -55 to +85°C B : -25 to +85°C
2. Storage Temperature Range	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) CG(C0G) : -55 to +125°C
	High permittivity X7R, X7S : -55 to +125°C X5R : -55 to +85°C B : -25 to +85°C
3. Rated Voltage	
Specified Value	100VDC(HMK,HMJ), 250VDC(QMK,QMJ,QVS), 630VDC(SMK,SMJ)
4. Withstanding Voltage (Between terminals)	
Specified Value	No breakdown or damage
Test Methods and Remarks	Applied voltage : Rated voltage × 2.5 (HMK,HMJ), Rated voltage × 2 (QMK,QMJ,QVS), Rated voltage × 1.2 (SMK,SMJ) Duration : 1 to 5sec. Charge/discharge current : 50mA max.
5. Insulation Resistance	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) 10000MΩ min
	High permittivity 100MΩ μF or 10GΩ, whichever is smaller.
Test Methods and Remarks	Applied voltage : Rated voltage (HMK,HMJ, QMK,QMJ,QVS), 500V (SMK,SMJ) Duration : 60±5sec. Charge/discharge current : 50mA max.
6. Capacitance (Tolerance)	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) ±0.1pF (C<5pF) ±0.25pF (C<10pF) ±0.5pF (5pF≤C<10pF) ±2%(C=10pF) ±5%(C≥10pF)
	High permittivity ±10%, ±20%
Test Methods and Remarks	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Measuring frequency : 1MHz±10% Measuring voltage : 0.5 to 5Vrms Bias application : None
	High permittivity Measuring frequency : 1kHz±10% Measuring voltage : 1±0.2Vrms Bias application : None

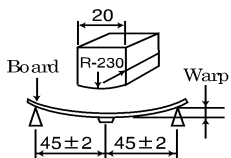
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7. Q or Dissipation Factor	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) $C < 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 800 + 20C$ $C \geq 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 1400$ C:Normal Capacitance(/pF) High permittivity 3.5%max (HMK,HMJ) 2.5%max (QMK,QMJ, SMK,SMJ)
Test Methods and Remarks	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Measuring frequency : 1MHz±10% Measuring voltage : 0.5 to 5Vrms Bas application : None High permittivity Measuring frequency : 1kHz±10% Measuring voltage : 1±0.2Vrms Bas application : None

8. Temperature Characteristic of Capacitance

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) C0G : ±30ppm(25 to +125°C) High permittivity B : ±10% (-25 to +85°C) X5R : ±15% (-55 to +85°C) X7R : ±15% (-55 to +125°C) X7S : ±22% (-55 to +125°C)												
Test Methods and Remarks	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Capacitance at 25°C and 85°C shall be measured in thermal equilibrium, and the temperature characteristic shall be calculated from the following equation. $\frac{(C_{85} - C_{25})}{C_{25} \times \Delta T} \times 10^6 \times [\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}]$ High permittivity Capacitance value at each step shall be measured in thermal equilibrium, and the temperature characteristic shall be calculated from the following equation. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>B</th> <th>X5R, X7R, X7S</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td colspan="2">Minimum operating temperature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>20°C</td> <td>25°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td colspan="2">Maximum operating temperature</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $\frac{(C - C_2)}{C_2} \times 100 (\%)$ C : Capacitance value in Step 1 or Step 3 C2 : Capacitance value in Step 2	Step	B	X5R, X7R, X7S	1	Minimum operating temperature		2	20°C	25°C	3	Maximum operating temperature	
Step	B	X5R, X7R, X7S											
1	Minimum operating temperature												
2	20°C	25°C											
3	Maximum operating temperature												

9. Deflection

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : ±5% or ±0.5pF, whichever is larger. High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within ±10%
Test Methods and Remarks	Warp : 1mm (Soft Termination type:3mm) Duration : 10sec. Test board : Glass epoxy-resin substrate Thicknss : 1.6mm <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(Unit: mm)</p> </div> Capacitance measurement shall be conducted with the board bent.

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10. Adhesive Strength of Terminal Electrodes

Specified Value	No terminal separation or its indication.
Test Methods and Remarks	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Applied force : 2N Duration : 10±5sec. High permittivity Applied force : 5N Duration : 30±5sec.

11. Solderability

Specified Value	At least 95% of terminal electrode is covered by new solder		
Test Methods and Remarks		Eutectic solder	Lead-free solder
	Solder type	H60A or H63A	Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu
	Solder temperature	230±5°C	245±3°C
	Duration	4±1 sec.	

12. Resistance to Soldering

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : C※≤10pF :±0.25pF C※>10pF :±2.5% ※Normal capacitance Insulation resistance : Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals) : No abnormality
	High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within±15%(HMK,HMJ), ±10%(QMK,QMJ, SMK,SMJ) Dissipation factor : Initial value Insulation resistance : Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals) : No abnormality
Test Methods and Remarks	Preconditioning : Thermal treatment(at 150°C for 1hr) Note1 (Only High permittivity) Solder temperature : 270±5°C Duration : 3±0.5sec. Preheating conditions : 80 to 100°C, 2 to 5 min. 150 to 200°C, 2 to 5min. Recovery : 24±2hrs under the stadard condition Note3

13. Temperature Cycle (Thermal Shock)

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : C※≤10pF :±0.25% C※>10pF :±2.5% Insulation resistance : Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals) : No abnormality														
	High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within±15%(HMK,HMJ), ±7.5%(QMK,QMJ, SMK,SMJ) Dissipation factor : Initial value Insulation resistance : Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals) : No abnormality														
Test Methods and Remarks	Preconditioning : Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1hr) Note1 Conditions for 1 cycle														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>temperature(°C)</th> <th>Time(min.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Minimum operating temperature</td> <td>30±3min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Normal temperature</td> <td>2 to 3min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Maximum operating temperature</td> <td>30±3min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Normal temperature</td> <td>2 to 3min.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Number of cycles : 5 times Recovery : 24±2hrs under the standard condition Note3	Step	temperature(°C)	Time(min.)	1	Minimum operating temperature	30±3min.	2	Normal temperature	2 to 3min.	3	Maximum operating temperature	30±3min.	4	Normal temperature
Step	temperature(°C)	Time(min.)													
1	Minimum operating temperature	30±3min.													
2	Normal temperature	2 to 3min.													
3	Maximum operating temperature	30±3min.													
4	Normal temperature	2 to 3min.													

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14. Humidity (Steady state)	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : $C \times \leq 10\text{pF} : \pm 0.5\text{pF}$ $C \times > 10\text{pF} : \pm 5\%$ \times Normal capacitance Insulation resistance : $1000\text{M}\Omega$ min
	High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within $\pm 15\%$ Dissipation factor : $7\%_{\text{max}}$ (HMK, HMJ), $5\%_{\text{max}}$ (QMK, QMJ, SMK, SMJ). Insulation resistance : $25\text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ or $1000\text{M}\Omega$, whichever is smaller.
Test Methods and Remarks	Preconditioning : Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1hr) Note1 (Only High permittivity) Temperature : $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ Humidity : 90 to 95%RH Duration : 500 +24/−0 hrs Recovery : 24 ± 2 hrs under the standard condition Note3

15. Humidity Loading	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : $C \times \leq 2.0\text{pF} : \pm 0.4\text{pF}$ $2.0\text{pF} < C \leq 10\text{pF} : \pm 0.75\text{pF}$ $C \times > 10\text{pF} : \pm 7.5\%$: \times Normal capacitance Insulation resistance : $500\text{M}\Omega$ min
	High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within $\pm 15\%$ Dissipation factor : $7\%_{\text{max}}$ (HMK, HMJ), $5\%_{\text{max}}$ (QMK, QMJ, SMK, SMJ). Insulation resistance : $10\text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ or $500\text{M}\Omega$, whichever is smaller.
Test Methods and Remarks	According to JIS 5102 clause 9.9. Preconditioning : Voltage treatment Note2 (Only High permittivity) Temperature : $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ Humidity : 90 to 95%RH Applied voltage : Rated voltage Charge/discharge current : 50mA max. Duration : 500 +24/−0 hrs Recovery : 24 ± 2 hrs under the standard condition Note3

16. High Temperature Loading	
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating(High Frequency type) Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : $C \times \leq 10\text{pF} : \pm 0.3\text{pF}$ $C \times > 10\text{pF} : \pm 3\%$ Insulation resistance : $1000\text{M}\Omega$ min
	High permittivity Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within $\pm 15\%$ Dissipation factor : $7\%_{\text{max}}$ (HMK, HMJ), $5\%_{\text{max}}$ (QMK, QMJ, SMK, SMJ). Insulation resistance : $50\text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ or $1000\text{M}\Omega$, whichever is smaller.
Test Methods and Remarks	According to JIS 5102 clause 9.10. Preconditioning : Voltage treatment Note2 (Only High permittivity) Temperature : Maximum operating temperature Applied voltage : Rated voltage $\times 2$ (HMK, HMJ, QVS) Rated voltage $\times 1.5$ (QMK, QMJ) Rated voltage $\times 1.2$ (SMK, SMJ) Charge/discharge current : 50mA max. Duration : 1000 +24/−0 hrs Recovery : 24 ± 2 hrs under the standard condition Note3

Note1 Thermal treatment : Initial value shall be measured after test sample is heat-treated at $150 \pm 0/ - 10^\circ\text{C}$ for an hour and kept at room temperature for 24 ± 2 hours.

Note2 Voltage treatment : Initial value shall be measured after test sample is voltage-treated for an hour at both the temperature and voltage specified in the test conditions, and kept at room temperature for 24 ± 2 hours.

Note3 Standard condition : Temperature: 5 to 35°C , Relative humidity: 45 to 85 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa
When there are questions concerning measurement results, in order to provide correlation data, the test shall be conducted under the following condition.
Temperature: $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, Relative humidity: 60 to 70 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa
Unless otherwise specified, all the tests are conducted under the "standard condition".

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

PRECAUTIONS

1. Circuit Design

Precautions

- ◆ Verification of operating environment, electrical rating and performance
 1. A malfunction of equipment in fields such as medical, aerospace, nuclear control, etc. may cause serious harm to human life or have severe social ramifications.
Therefore, any capacitors to be used in such equipment may require higher safety and reliability, and shall be clearly differentiated from them used in general purpose applications.
- ◆ Operating Voltage (Verification of Rated voltage)
 1. The operating voltage for capacitors must always be their rated voltage or less.
If an AC voltage is loaded on a DC voltage, the sum of the two peak voltages shall be the rated voltage or less.
For a circuit where an AC or a pulse voltage may be used, the sum of their peak voltages shall also be the rated voltage or less.
 2. Even if an applied voltage is the rated voltage or less reliability of capacitors may be deteriorated in case that either a high frequency AC voltage or a pulse voltage having rapid rise time is used in a circuit.

2. PCB Design

Precautions

- ◆ Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
 1. When capacitors are mounted on PCBs, the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect the capacitor performance.
Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of land patterns:
 - (1) Excessive solder applied can cause mechanical stresses which lead to chip breaking or cracking. Therefore, please consider appropriate land-patterns for proper amount of solder.
 - (2) When more than one component are jointly soldered onto the same land, each component's soldering point shall be separated by solder-resist.
- ◆ Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)
 After capacitors are mounted on boards, they can be subjected to mechanical stresses in subsequent manufacturing processes (PCB cutting, board inspection, mounting of additional parts, assembly into the chassis, wave soldering of the boards, etc.). For this reason, land pattern configurations and positions of capacitors shall be carefully considered to minimize stresses.

Technical considerations

- ◆ Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
The following diagrams and tables show some examples of recommended land patterns to prevent excessive solder amounts.

(1) Recommended land dimensions for typical chip capacitors

● Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors : Recommended land dimensions (unit: mm)

Wave-soldering

Type	107	212	316	325	
Size	L	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.2
	W	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5
A	0.8 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.4	1.8 to 2.5	1.8 to 2.5	
B	0.5 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.5	0.8 to 1.7	0.8 to 1.7	
C	0.6 to 0.8	0.9 to 1.2	1.2 to 1.6	1.8 to 2.5	

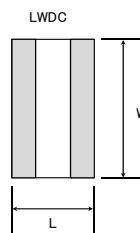
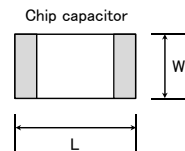
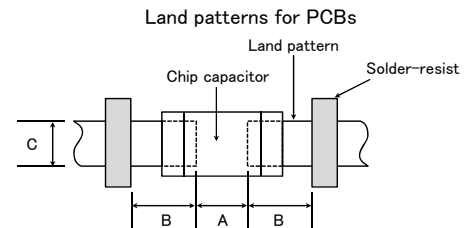
Reflow-soldering

Type	042	063	105	107	212	316	325	432
Size	L	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	4.5
	W	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.25	1.6	3.2
A	0.15 to 0.25	0.20 to 0.30	0.45 to 0.55	0.8 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.2	1.8 to 2.5	1.8 to 2.5	2.5 to 3.5
B	0.15 to 0.20	0.20 to 0.30	0.40 to 0.50	0.6 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	1.5 to 1.8
C	0.15 to 0.30	0.25 to 0.40	0.45 to 0.55	0.6 to 0.8	0.9 to 1.6	1.2 to 2.0	1.8 to 3.2	2.3 to 3.5

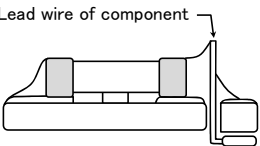
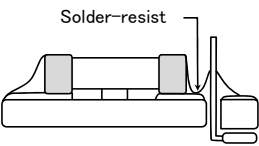
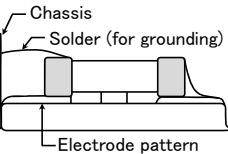
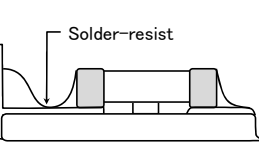
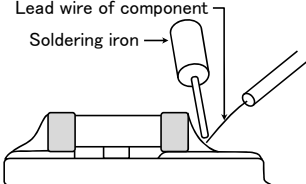
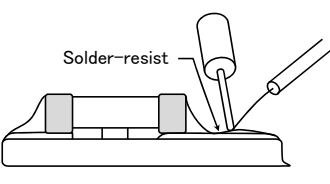
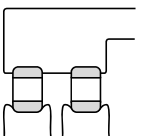
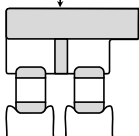
Note: Recommended land size might be different according to the allowance of the size of the product.

● LWDC: Recommended land dimensions for reflow-soldering (unit: mm)

Type	105	107	212	
Size	L	0.52	0.8	1.25
	W	1.0	1.6	2.0
A	0.18 to 0.22	0.25 to 0.3	0.5 to 0.7	
B	0.2 to 0.25	0.3 to 0.4	0.4 to 0.5	
C	0.9 to 1.1	1.5 to 1.7	1.9 to 2.1	

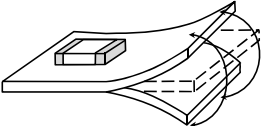
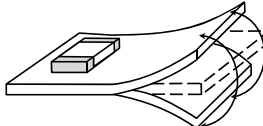


(2) Examples of good and bad solder application

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Mixed mounting of SMD and leaded components		
Component placement close to the chassis		
Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components		
Horizontal component placement		

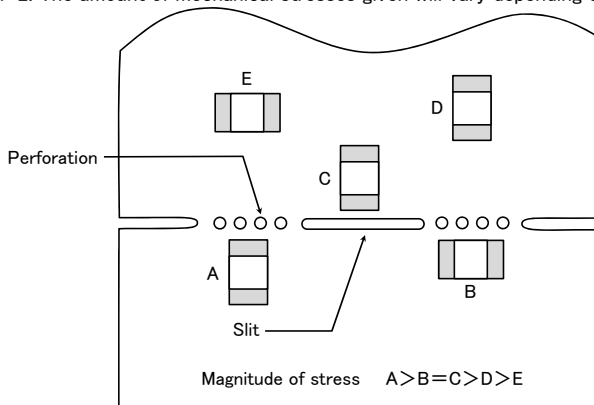
◆ Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)

1-1. The following is examples of good and bad capacitor layouts ; capacitors shall be located to minimize any possible mechanical stresses from board warp or deflection.

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Deflection of board		

Place the product at a right angle to the direction of the anticipated mechanical stress.

1-2. The amount of mechanical stresses given will vary depending on capacitor layout. Please refer to diagram below.



1-3. When PCB is split, the amount of mechanical stress on the capacitors can vary according to the method used. The following methods are listed in order from least stressful to most stressful: push-back, slit, V-grooving, and perforation. Thus, please consider the PCB, split methods as well as chip location.

3. Mounting

Precautions

◆ Adjustment of mounting machine

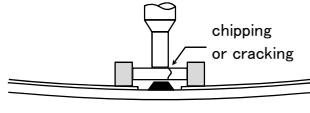
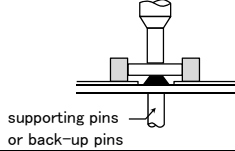
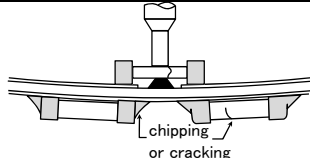
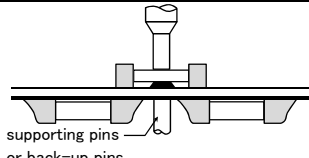
- When capacitors are mounted on PCB, excessive impact load shall not be imposed on them.
- Maintenance and inspection of mounting machines shall be conducted periodically.

◆ Selection of Adhesives

- When chips are attached on PCBs with adhesives prior to soldering, it may cause capacitor characteristics degradation unless the following factors are appropriately checked : size of land patterns, type of adhesive, amount applied, hardening temperature and hardening period. Therefore, please contact us for further information.

◆ Adjustment of mounting machine

1. When the bottom dead center of a pick-up nozzle is too low, excessive force is imposed on capacitors and causes damages. To avoid this, the following points shall be considerable.
 - (1) The bottom dead center of the pick-up nozzle shall be adjusted to the surface level of PCB without the board deflection.
 - (2) The pressure of nozzle shall be adjusted between 1 and 3 N static loads.
 - (3) To reduce the amount of deflection of the board caused by impact of the pick-up nozzle, supporting pins or back-up pins shall be used on the other side of the PCB. The following diagrams show some typical examples of good and bad pick-up nozzle placement:

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Single-sided mounting		
Double-sided mounting		

Technical considerations

2. As the alignment pin is worn out, adjustment of the nozzle height can cause chipping or cracking of capacitors because of mechanical impact on the capacitors. To avoid this, the monitoring of the width between the alignment pins in the stopped position, maintenance, check and replacement of the pin shall be conducted periodically.

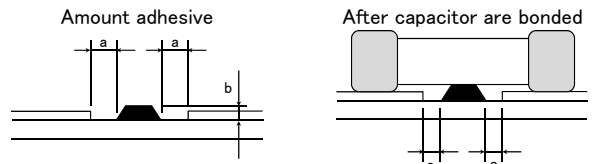
◆ Selection of Adhesives

Some adhesives may cause IR deterioration. The different shrinkage percentage of between the adhesive and the capacitors may result in stresses on the capacitors and lead to cracking. Moreover, too little or too much adhesive applied to the board may adversely affect components. Therefore, the following precautions shall be noted in the application of adhesives.

- (1) Required adhesive characteristics
 - a. The adhesive shall be strong enough to hold parts on the board during the mounting & solder process.
 - b. The adhesive shall have sufficient strength at high temperatures.
 - c. The adhesive shall have good coating and thickness consistency.
 - d. The adhesive shall be used during its prescribed shelf life.
 - e. The adhesive shall harden rapidly.
 - f. The adhesive shall have corrosion resistance.
 - g. The adhesive shall have excellent insulation characteristics.
 - h. The adhesive shall have no emission of toxic gasses and no effect on the human body.
- (2) The recommended amount of adhesives is as follows;

[Recommended condition]

Figure	212/316 case sizes as examples
a	0.3mm min
b	100 to 120 μm
c	Adhesives shall not contact land



4. Soldering

◆ Selection of Flux

- Since flux may have a significant effect on the performance of capacitors, it is necessary to verify the following conditions prior to use;
- (1) Flux used shall be less than or equal to 0.1 wt% (in Cl equivalent) of halogenated content. Flux having a strong acidity content shall not be applied.
 - (2) When shall capacitors are soldered on boards, the amount of flux applied shall be controlled at the optimum level.
 - (3) When water-soluble flux is used, special care shall be taken to properly clean the boards.

Precautions

◆ Soldering

Temperature, time, amount of solder, etc. shall be set in accordance with their recommended conditions.
 Sn-Zn solder paste can adversely affect MLCC reliability.
 Please contact us prior to usage of Sn-Zn solder.

Technical considerations

◆ Selection of Flux

- 1-1. When too much halogenated substance (Chlorine, etc.) content is used to activate flux, or highly acidic flux is used, it may lead to corrosion of terminal electrodes or degradation of insulation resistance on the surfaces of the capacitors.
- 1-2. Flux is used to increase solderability in wave soldering. However if too much flux is applied, a large amount of flux gas may be emitted and may adversely affect the solderability. To minimize the amount of flux applied, it is recommended to use a flux-bubbling system.
- 1-3. Since the residue of water-soluble flux is easily dissolved in moisture in the air, the residues on the surfaces of capacitors in high humidity conditions may cause a degradation of insulation resistance and reliability of the capacitors. Therefore, the cleaning methods and the capability of the machines used shall also be considered carefully when water-soluble flux is used.

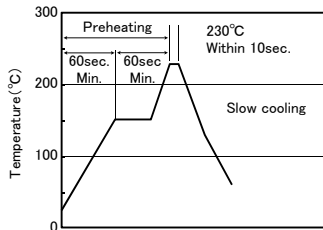
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◆Soldering

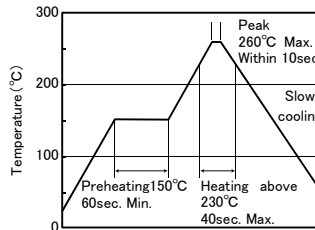
- Ceramic chip capacitors are susceptible to thermal shock when exposed to rapid or concentrated heating or rapid cooling.
- Therefore, the soldering must be conducted with great care so as to prevent malfunction of the components due to excessive thermal shock.
- Preheating : Capacitors shall be preheated sufficiently, and the temperature difference between the capacitors and solder shall be within 100 to 130°C.
- Cooling : The temperature difference between the capacitors and cleaning process shall not be greater than 100°C.

[Reflow soldering]

【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】

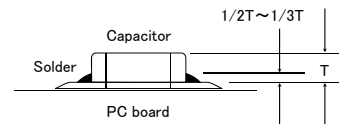


【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】



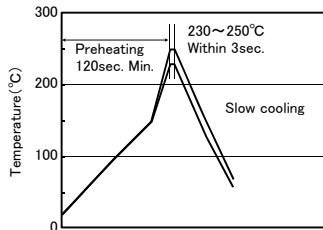
Caution

- ①The ideal condition is to have solder mass (fillet) controlled to 1/2 to 1/3 of the thickness of a capacitor.
- ②Because excessive dwell times can adversely affect solderability, soldering duration shall be kept as close to recommended times as possible.
- ③Allowable number of reflow soldering : 2 times max.

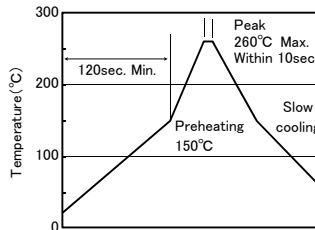


[Wave soldering]

【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】



【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】

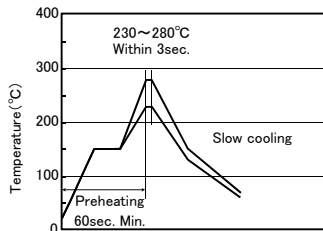


Caution

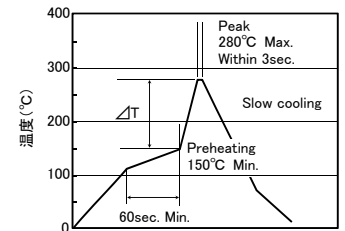
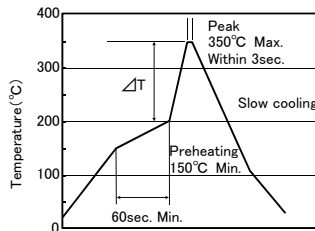
- ①Wave soldering must not be applied to capacitors designated as for reflow soldering only.
- ②Allowable number of wave soldering : 1 times max.

[Hand soldering]

【Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering】



【Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering】



	ΔT
316type or less	$\Delta T \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$

	ΔT
325type or more	$\Delta T \leq 130^\circ\text{C}$

Caution

- ①Use a 50W soldering iron with a maximum tip diameter of 1.0 mm.
- ②The soldering iron shall not directly touch capacitors.
- ③Allowable number of hand soldering : 1 times max.

5. Cleaning	
Precautions	<p>◆Cleaning conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When PCBs are cleaned after capacitors mounting, please select the appropriate cleaning solution in accordance with the intended use of the cleaning. (e.g. to remove soldering flux or other materials from the production process.) Cleaning condition shall be determined after it is verified by using actual cleaning machine that the cleaning process does not affect capacitor's characteristics.
Technical considerations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of inappropriate cleaning solutions can cause foreign substances such as flux residue to adhere to capacitors or deteriorate their outer coating, resulting in a degradation of the capacitor's electrical properties (especially insulation resistance). Inappropriate cleaning conditions (insufficient or excessive cleaning) may adversely affect the performance of the capacitors. In the case of ultrasonic cleaning, too much power output can cause excessive vibration of PCBs which may lead to the cracking of capacitors or the soldered portion, or decrease the terminal electrodes' strength. Therefore, the following conditions shall be carefully checked: Ultrasonic output : 20 W/l or less Ultrasonic frequency : 40 kHz or less Ultrasonic washing period : 5 min. or less

6. Resin coating and mold	
Precautions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With some type of resins, decomposition gas or chemical reaction vapor may remain inside the resin during the hardening period or while left under normal storage conditions resulting in the deterioration of the capacitor's performance. When a resin's hardening temperature is higher than capacitor's operating temperature, the stresses generated by the excessive heat may lead to damage or destruction of capacitors. The use of such resins, molding materials etc. is not recommended.

7. Handling	
Precautions	<p>◆Splitting of PCB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When PCBs are split after components mounting, care shall be taken so as not to give any stresses of deflection or twisting to the board. Board separation shall not be done manually, but by using the appropriate devices. <p>◆Mechanical considerations</p> <p>Be careful not to subject capacitors to excessive mechanical shocks.</p> <p>(1) If ceramic capacitors are dropped onto a floor or a hard surface, they shall not be used.</p> <p>(2) Please be careful that the mounted components do not come in contact with or bump against other boards or components.</p>

8. Storage conditions	
Precautions	<p>◆Storage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes and to keep packaging materials in good condition, care must be taken to control temperature and humidity in the storage area. Humidity should especially be kept as low as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambient temperature : Below 30°C Humidity : Below 70% RH The ambient temperature must be kept below 40°C. Even under ideal storage conditions, solderability of capacitor is deteriorated as time passes, so capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ceramic chip capacitors shall be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant capacitors will gradually decrease with the passage of time, so care shall be taken to design circuits. Even if capacitance value decreases as time passes, it will get back to the initial value by a heat treatment at 150°C for 1hour.
Technical considerations	<p>If capacitors are stored in a high temperature and humidity environment, it might rapidly cause poor solderability due to terminal oxidation and quality loss of taping/packaging materials. For this reason, capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. If exceeding the above period, please check solderability before using the capacitors.</p>

※RCR-2335B (Safety Application Guide for fixed ceramic capacitors for use in electronic equipment) is published by JEITA.
Please check the guide regarding precautions for deflection test, soldering by spot heat, and so on.