

獨石電容器承認書

APPROVAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR MONOLITHIC CAPACITORS (AEC-0200 REV.)

客戶 CUSTOMER	立創商城		
客戶料號 CUSTOMER P/N	C3293122		
規格描述 DESCRIPTION	100V/474K/F5.	08/L24/X7R/120	6/AEC-Q200
產品品號 PART NUMBER	CD2A474KC9IER	1FZAE	
日期 DATE	2022-07-08	文件編號 DOC. NO.	DEC-SA-WI010

AF PF	德爾創承認問 (OVED) BY_DERS	客戶承認欄 APPROVED BY CUSTOMER			
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APPLICATION 1.

This specification is applied to ZAE series monolithic capacitor in accordance with AEC-Q200 requirements used for automotive electronic equipment.

ZAE series monolithic capacitor has the following characteristics:

- Complies AEC-Q200 requirements
- Miniature size, large capacitance, tape and reel packaging suitable for auto-placement.
- Epoxy coating creates excellent performance in humidity resistance, mechanical strength and heat resistance.
- Standard size, various lead configurations.
- Comply with RoHS 2.0, reach, halogen-free available.

2. PART NUMBER (RATING)

<u>CD</u>	<u>2A</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>R1</u>	<u>E</u>	ZAE
Туре	Rated voltage	Nominal capacitance	Capacitance tolerance	Lead spacing	Lead style	Lead length or taping	Coating	Temp. Char.	Chip	Series
	Туре		CD: Mond	lithic capacit	tors					
•	Rated voltage		1H: DC50 2J: DC630			2A: DC100V 3A: DC1KV		2E: D0	C250V	
	Nominal capa	citance		In case of 4	74	cant figures; the oF=0.47µF	e last digit de	enotes the m	ultiplier of	10 in pF.
	Capacitance to	olerance	J: ±5%			K: ±10%		M: ±	=20%	
	Land annaise	(F)	A: 2.54m	m		C: 5.08mm				
	Lead spacing	(1 /	71. 2.0 1111			01 0100111111				

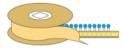
Lead length (Bulk)

4: 3.5mm 6: 4mm 9: 6mm

8: 5mm A: 8mm

B: 10mm I: 24mm M: 32mm Taping

T: Reel packing





Lead length or taping

Coating E: Epoxy coating (Blue)

Code	Temperature	Temperature	Temperature	Standard	Operating temp.	
Code	characteristic	range	coefficient	temperature	range	
СН	COG	-55~25℃	0+30/-72ppm/°C	25℃	-55~125℃	
СΠ	CUG	25~125℃	0±30ppm/℃	25 C		
	Temperature	Temperature	Capacitance	Standard	Operating temp.	
Code	characteristic	range	change	temperature	range	
R1	X7R	-55~125°C	±15%	25℃	-55~125℃	

Temperature characteristic

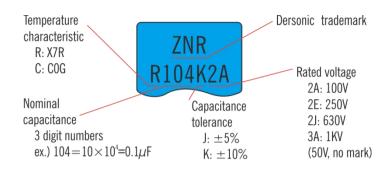
E: 0805 F: 1206 G: 1210 Chip

ZAE: complies AEC-Q200 requirements Series

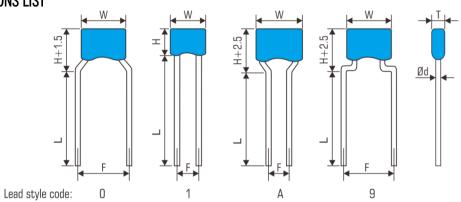


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3. MARKING



4. SPECIFICATIONS LIST



	Temperature	Capacitance		Dimensions (mm)					Lead
Chip	characteristic	range	Tolerance	W max	H max	T max	F ±0.8	Ød ±0.1	style
0805	COG	50V: 100-103 100V: 100-682 250V: 100-222 630V: 100-391	±5% ±10%		3.8	3.5	2.54	0.47	1 9 0
0805	X7R	50V: 101-224 100V: 101-104 250V: 101-223 630V: 101-103	±10%	4.5	3.8	3.5	5.08		
1206	COG	50V: 100-103 100V: 100-103 250V: 100-472 630V: 100-222 1KV: 100-102	±5% ±10% ±10%	5.5	4.5	4.0	5.08	0.47	9
	X7R	50V: 151-475 100V: 151-105 250V: 101-104 630V: 101-103							0
1210	50V: 100-473 100V: 100-473 250V: 100-153 630V: 100-103 1KV: 100-102	±5% ±10%		6.5	4.5	5.08	0.47	9	
1210	X7R	50V: 102-105 100V: 102-105 250V: 101-474 630V: 101-223 1KV: 101-103	±10%	5.5	0.0	4.5	5.08	U.47	0



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5. AEC-Q200 MURATA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST METHODS

Test and measurement shall be made at the room condition (temperature 15 to $35\,^{\circ}$ C, relative humidity 45 to 75%, atmosphere pressure 86 to 106kPa).

Unless otherwise specified herein, If doubt occurred on the value of measurement, and measurement was requested by customer capacitors shall be measured at the reference condition (temperature $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C, relative humidity 60 to 70%, atmosphere pressure 86 to 106kPa).

No	Test Item		Specification	Test Method			
1	Pre-and Post-Stress Electrical Test						
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.				
2	High Temperature	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 3\%$ or ± 0.3 pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 12.5\%$	Sit the capacitor for $1000\pm12h$ at $150\pm3^{\circ}\text{C}$. Let sit for 24 ± 2 at, room condition then measure.			
۷	Exposure (Storage)	DF or Q	COG: \geq 30pF, Q $>$ 350 <30pF, Q $>$ 275+5C/2 X7R: 0.04 max.	Pretreatment Perform the heat treatment at $150+0/-10^{\circ}$ for 60 ± 5 min and then let sit for $24\pm 2h$ at room condition.			
		IR	More than 10% initial specified value.				
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Perform the 1000 cycles according to the four heat treatments listed in the following table. Let sit for 24±2h at room condition,			
3	ΔC/C	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5 pF$ (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 12.5\%$	then measure. Step			
J	Cycling	DF	COG: \geq 30pF, Q $>$ 350 <30pF, Q $>$ 275+5C/2 X7R: 0.05 max.	Time (min.) 15±3 1 15±3 1 ■ Pretreatment			
	IR		More than 10% initial specified value.	Perform the heat treatment at $150+0/-10^{\circ}$ C for 60 ± 5 min and then let sit for 24 ± 2 h at room condition.			
	Appearance		No defects or abnormalities.	Apply the 24h heat (25 to 65 $^{\circ}$ C) and humidity (80 to 98%) treatment shown below, 10 consecutive times. Let sit for 24 \pm 2h at room condition, then measure.			
4	Moisture	∆C/C	COG: Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within ±12.5%	© 70 ampeadual 50 40			
4	Resistance	DF	C0G: ≥30pF, Q>200 <30pF, Q>100+10C/3 X7R: 0.05 max.	10 Initial measurement One cycle 24 hours			
		IR	More than 10% initial specified value.	■ Pretreatment Perform the heat treatment at $150+0/-10^{\circ}$ C for 60 ± 5 min and then let sit for 24 ± 2 h at room condition.			
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.				
5	Biased	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5 pF$ (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 12.5\%$	Apply the rated voltage and DC1.3+0.2/-0V (add $100 \text{k}\Omega$ resistor) at $85\pm3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 80 to 85% humidity for $1000\pm12\text{h}$. Remove and let sit for $24\pm2\text{h}$ at *room condition, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.			
J	Humidity	DF	COG: \geq 30pF, Q $>$ 200 <30pF, Q $>$ 100+10C/3 X7R: 0.05 max.	Pretreatment Perform the heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 60±5 min and then let sit for 24±2 h at *room condition.			
		IR	More than 10% initial specified value.				



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No	Test	Item	Specification	Test Method		
c Operational		Appearance ΔC/C	No defects or abnormalities. COG: Within ±3% or ±0.3pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within ±12.5%	Apply voltage in Table for 1000±12h at 125±3°C. Let sit for 24±2h at room condition, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA. ■ Pretreatment Apply test voltage for 60±5 min at test temperature. Remove		
6	Life	DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>350 <30pF, Q>275+5C/2 X7R: 0.04 max.	and let sit for 24±2h at room condition. Rated voltage Test voltage DC50V/DC100V 200% of the rated voltage DC250V 150% of the rated voltage		
		IR	More than 10% initial specified value.	DC630V 120% of the rated voltage DC1000V 110% of the rated voltage		
7	Externa	l Visual	No defects or abnormalities.	Visual inspection.		
8	Physical D	Dimension	Within the specified dimensions.	Using calipers and micrometers.		
9	Mari	king	To be easily legible.	Visual inspection.		
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.			
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215 Solvent 1 : 1 part (by volume) of isopropyl alcohol		
10	Resistance to Solvents	DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>1000 <30pF, Q>400+20C X7R: 0.025 max.	3 parts (by volume) of mineral spirits Solvent 2 : Terpene defluxer Solvent 3 : 42 parts (by volume) of water 1 part (by volume) of propylene glycol monomethyl ether		
		IR	More than $10,000 \text{M}\Omega$ or $500 \text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ (Whichever is smaller)	1 part (by volume) of monoethanolamine		
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.			
	Mechanical	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	Three shocks in each direction should be applied along 3 mutuall perpendicular axes of the test specimen (18 shocks).		
11	Shock	DF	COG: \geq 30pF, Q $>$ 1000 <30pF, Q $>$ 400+20C X7R: 0.025 max.	The specified test pulse should be Half-sine and should have duration 0.5ms, peak value 1500G and velocity change 4.7m/s.		
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	The capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion		
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	having total amplitude of 1.5mm, the frequency being varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10 and 2,000Hz. The		
12 Vibration		DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>1000 <30pF, Q>400+20C X7R: 0.025 max.	frequency range, from 10 to 2000Hz and return to 10Hz, sho traversed in approximately 20 min. This motion should be applied for 12 items in each 3 mutual perpendicular directions (total of 36 times).		
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	The lead wires should be immersed in the melted solder 1.5 to		
13-1	Resistance to Soldering Heat	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 2.5\%$ or ± 0.25 pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 7.5\%$	2.0mm from the root of terminal at 260 ± 5 °C for 10 ± 1 seconds. Pre-treatment Capacitor should be stored at $150+0/-10$ °C for 1h, then place at room condition for 24 ± 2 h before initial measurement.		
	(Non-Preheat)	TV (Lead to lead)	No defects	■ Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2h at room condition.		
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	First the capacitor should be stored at $120+0/-5^{\circ}$ C for $60+0/-5$ seconds. Then, the lead wires should be immersed in the melted		
13-2	Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)	∆C/C	COG: Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within ±7.5%	solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal at 260±5°C for 7.5+0/-1 seconds. ■ Pre-treatment Capacitor should be stored at 150+0/-10°C for 1h, then place		
	(UII-Preneat)	TV (Lead to lead)	No defects	at room condition for 24±2h before initial measurement. ■ Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2h at room condition.		



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No	Test	Item	Specification	Test Method			
13-3	Desistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Temperature of iron-tip: 350±10°C Soldering time: 3.5±0.5 seconds Soldering position Straight Lead: 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal Crimp Lead: 1.5 to 2.0mm from the end of lead bend ■ Pre-treatment Capacitor should be stored at 150+0/-10°C for 1h, then place at room condition for 24±2h before initial measurement.			
	Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering iron method)	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 2.5\%$ or ± 0.25 pF (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 7.5\%$				
		TV (Lead to lead)	No defects or abnormalities	Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2h at room condition.			
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Perform the 300 cycles according to the two heat treatments liste			
	Thermal Shock	∆C/C	COG: Within $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5 pF$ (Whichever is larger) X7R: within $\pm 12.5\%$	in the following table (Maximum transfer time is 20s.). Let sit for $24\pm2h$ at room condition, then measure. Step 1 2 Toma ((x)) 55 + 3 ((x)) 125 + 3 ((x))			
14		DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>350 <30pF, Q>275+5C/2 X7R: 0.05 max.	Temp. (°C) $-55+3/-0$ $125+3/-0$ Time (min.) 15 ± 3 15 ± 3 Pretreatment Perform the heat treatment at $150+0/-10$ °C for 60 ± 5 min			
		IR	More than 10% initial specified value.	and then let sit for 24±2h at room condition.			
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.				
	ESD	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance				
15		DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>1000 <30pF, Q>400+20C X7R: 0.025 max.	Per AEC-Q200-002			
		IR	More than $10,000 \text{M}\Omega$ or $100 \text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ (Whichever is smaller)				
16	Solderability		Lead wire should be soldered with uniform coating on the axial direction over 95% of the circumferential direction.	Should be placed into steam aging for $8h\pm15$ min. The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a solution of ethanol and rosin (25% rosin in weight proportion). Immerse in solder solution for 2 ± 0.5 seconds. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from the terminal body. Temp. of solder: 245 ± 5 °C Lead Free Solder (Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) 235 ± 5 °C H60A or H63A Eutectic Solder			
		Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Visual inspection.			
	Electrical Characteriza tion	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance	The capacitance/DF should be measured at 25 °C at the frequence and voltage shown in the table.			
17		DF	COG: ≥30pF, Q>1000 <30pF, Q>400+20C X7R: 0.025 max.	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & Frequency & Voltage \\ \hline COG & \leqslant 1000 \text{pF}, 1 \pm 0.1 \text{MHz} \\ > 1000 \text{pF}, 1 \pm 0.1 \text{kHz} \\ \hline X7R & 1 \pm 0.1 \text{kHz} & 1 \pm 0.2 \text{Vrms} \\ \hline \end{array} $			
		IR	More than $10,000 \text{M}\Omega$ or $100 \text{M}\Omega \mu\text{F}$ (Whichever is smaller)	The insulation resistance should be measured with rated voltage o DC500V (Whichever is smaller) at 25°C within 2 min. of charging			
		TV (Lead to lead)	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor should not be damaged when voltage in Table is applied between the terminations for 1 to 5 seconds. (Charge/Discharge current ≤50mA.) Rated voltage Test voltage DC50V/ DC100V 250% of the rated voltage DC250V 200% of the rated voltage DC630V 150% of the rated voltage DC1000V 120% of the rated voltage			
		TV (Body Insulation)	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor is placed in a container with metal balls of 1m diameter so that each terminal, short-circuit is kept approximate 2mm from the balls, and 200% of the rated DC voltage (DC1300V case of rated voltage: DC630V, DC1000V) is impressed for 1 to seconds between capacitor terminals and metal balls.			



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No	Test Item		Specification	Test Method				
18	Tensile Strength		Termination not to be broken or loosened.	As in the figure, fix the capacitor body, apply the force gradually to each lead in the radial direction of the capacitor until reaching 10N and then keep the force applied for 10 ± 1 seconds.				
	Terminal – Strength	Bending Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened.	Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then be bent 90° at the point of egress in one direction. Each wire is then returned to the original position and bent 90° in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 seconds.				
19	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics		C0G: 25~125°C: 0±30ppm/°C -55~25°C: 0+30/-72ppm/°C X7R: Within ±15%	The Δ C/C should be measured after 5min. at each specified temperature step. Step 1 2 3 4 5 Temp. ($\pm 2^{\circ}$ C) 25 -55 25 125 25 COG The temperature coefficient is determined using the capacitanc measured in step 3 as a reference. When cycling the temperature sequentially from step 1 through 5 (-55°C to 125°C) the capacitance should be within the specified tolerance for the temperature coefficient and capacitance change as table. The capacitance drift is calculated by dividing the differences between the maximum and minimum measured values in the step 1, 3 and 5 by the capacitance value in step 3. X7R The ranges of Δ C/C compared with the above 25°C value ove the temperature ranges shown in the table should be within the specified ranges.				
				■ Pretreatment Perform the heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for 60±5 mi and then let sit for 24±2h at room condition. Perform the initial measurement.				

6. PACKING AND STORAGE

6.1. STORAGE ENVIRONMENT

The insulating coating of capacitors does not form a perfect seal; therefore, do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or the like are present. And avoid exposure to moisture. Before cleaning, bonding, or molding this product, verify that these processes do not affect product quality by testing the performance of a cleaned, bonded or molded product in the intended equipment.

Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity do not exceed $5\sim40^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $20\sim70\%$. Use capacitors within 6 months. For more than 6 months, confirm the solderability and capacitance before use.

6.2. MINIMUM PACKAGE QUANTITY

Bulk type



Minimum package quantity: 1000pcs/bag

Taping

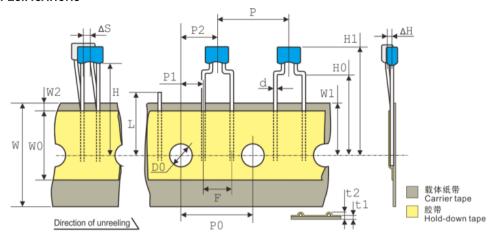


Minimum package quantity: 1000pcs/box



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6.3. TAPING SPECIFICATIONS



ltem		Symbol	Specification (mm)	Remarks
Lead-wire diameter		d	0.47 ± 0.05	
	Pitch of component	Р	12.7±1.0	
Feed hole pitch		P0	12.7±0.3	Cumulative pitch error: 1.0mm/20 pitch
Feed hole center to lead		P1	5.10±0.7 3.85±0.7	
Hole cent	er to component center	P2	6.35 ± 1.3	
	Lead-to-lead distance		2.54±0.8 5.08±0.8	
	Component alignment	Δh	≤2.0	
Deviation	along tape, Left or right	ΔS	≤1.3	
	Tape width		18.0+1.0/-0.5	
	Hold-down tape width		≥7.0	
	Hole position		9.0+0.75/-0.5	
Н	ole-down tape position	W2	≤3.0	
Height of component from tape	Straight lead	Н	18.0+2/-0	
center	Kinked lead	Н0	16.0±0.5	
Component height		H1	≤32.25	
	D0	4.0±0.3		
Total tape thickness		t1	≤0.9	Ground paper: 0.5±0.1mm
Total thickness, tape and lead wire		t2	≤1.5	
	Length of snipped		≤11.0	

7. CAUTION

7.1. OPERATING VOLTAGE

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in AC or ripple current circuits, be sure to maintain the Vp-p value of the applied voltage or the Vo-p which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range. When the voltage is started to apply to the circuit or it is stopped applying, the irregular voltage may be generated for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor within rated voltage containing this irregular voltage.



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When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in input circuits from commercial power source (AC filter), be sure to use Safety Recognized Capacitors because various regulations on withstand voltage or impulse withstand established for each equipment should be taken into considerations.

VOLTAGE	DC VOLTAGE DC + AC VOLTAGE		AC VOLTAGE	PULSE VOLTAGE
POSITIONAL MEASUREMENT	V _{P-P}	V _{P-P}	V _{P-P}	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

7.2. OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT

Keep the surface temperature of a capacitor below the upper limit of its rated operating temperature range. Be sure to take into account the heat generated by the capacitor itself.

When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency current, pulse current or the like, it may have the self-generated heat due to dielectric-loss. In case of Class 2 capacitors (Temp. Char. : X7R), applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20° C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25° C. Please contact us if self-generated heat is occurred with Class 1 capacitors (Temp. Char. : COG). When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of \emptyset 0.1mm and be in the condition where capacitor is not affected by radiant heat of other components and wind of surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability.

7.3. FAIL-SAFE

Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function on your product to prevent a second damage that may be caused by the abnormal function or the failure of our product.

7.4. VIBRATION AND IMPACT

Do not expose a capacitor or its leads to excessive shock or vibration during use.

7.5. SOLDERING

When soldering this product to a PCB/PWB, do not exceed the solder heat resistance specification of the capacitor. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could melt the internal junction solder and may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.

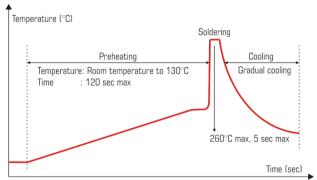


Fig.: Wave-soldering temperature-time profile to recommend

When soldering capacitor with a soldering iron, it should be performed in the following conditions.

Temperature of iron-tip: 350°C Max. Soldering iron wattage: 40W max.

Soldering time: 3.0s Max.

7.6. BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

In case of bonding, molding or coating this product, verify that these processes do not affect the quality of capacitor by testing the performance of a bonded or molded product in the intended equipment.

In case of the amount of applications, dryness / hardening conditions of adhesives and molding resins containing



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organic solvents (ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, etc.) are unsuitable, the outer coating resin of a capacitor is damaged by the organic solvents and it may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

The variation in thickness of adhesive or molding resin may cause a outer coating resin cracking and/or ceramic element cracking of a capacitor in a temperature cycling.

7.7. TREATMENT AFTER BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

When the outer coating is hot (over 100° C) after soldering, it becomes soft and fragile.

So please be careful not to give it mechanical stress.

Failure to follow the above cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and cause fuming or partial dispersion when the product is used.

7.8. 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.

- Aircraft equipment
- Aerospace equipment
- Undersea equipment
- Power plant control equipment
- Medical equipment
- Transportation equipment (vehicles, trains, ships, etc.)
- Traffic signal equipment
- Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
- Data-processing equipment exerting influence on public
- Application of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above.

8. NOTICE

8.1. CLEANING (ULTRASONIC CLEANING)

To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions.

Rinse bath capacity: Output of 20 watts per liter or less.

Rinsing time: 5 min maximum.

Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.

Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to fatigue destruction of the lead wires.

8.2. SOLDERING AND MOUNTING

Insertion of the Lead Wire

- When soldering, insert the lead wire into the PCB without mechanically stressing the lead wire.
- Insert the lead wire into the PCB with a distance appropriate to the lead space.

8.3. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

Class 2 capacitors (Temp. Char. : X7R)

Class 2 capacitors an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor leaves for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on a surrounding temperature or an applied voltage. So, it is not likely to be able to use for the time constant circuit. Please contact us if you need a detail information.

9. NOTE

- Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
- 2) You are requested not to use our product deviating from this specification.

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