

#### 1. Scope

This specification is applied to Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor (MLCC) for use in electric equipment for the voltage is ranging from 2KV (Include) to 5KV.

The MLCC support for Lead-Free wave and reflow soldering, and electrical characteristic and reliability are same as before. (This product is compliant with the RoHS & HF.)

#### 2. Parts Number Code

2. Faits Number Coue	
C 1210 X 102	K 202 T D F
(1) (2) (3) (4)	(5) (6) (7) (8) (9)
(1)Product	(5)Capacitance Tolerance
Product Code	Code Tolerance Nominal Capacitance
C Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor	K ± 10.0 % More Than 10 pF
(2)Chip Size	(6)Rated Voltage
Code Length×Width unit : mm(inch)	Code Rated Voltage (Vdc)
1210 3.20× 2.50 (.126× .098)	202 2,000
(3)Temperature Characteristics	(7)Tapping
Code Temperature Temperature Temperature	Code Type
Characteristic Range Coefficient	T Tape & Reel
<u>X X7R -55℃~+125℃ ±15%</u>	(8)Thickness
(4)Capacitance unit :pico farads(pF)	Code Thickness T (mm)
Code Nominal Capacitance (pF)	D 1.25±0.20
102 1,000.0	(D)Special Cade
X. If there is a decimal point, it shall be expressed by an	(9)Special Code
English capital letter R	Code Type
2 Nominal Canaditanaa and Talaranaa	F Special Code
3. Nominal Capacitance and Tolerance	

#### 3.1 Standard Combination of Nominal Capacitance and Tolerance

Class	Characteristic	Tolerance	Nominal Capacitance
Π	X7R	K (± 10.0 %)	E-3, E-6 series

#### 3.2 E series(standard Number)

Standard No.		Application Capacitance										
E- 3	1.0			1.0 2.2			4	.7				
E- 6	1	.0	1	.5	2	.2	3.	.3	4	.7	6	.8
E-12	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.2
E-24	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.2
	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.2	7.5	9.1

#### 4. Operation Temperature Range

Class	Characteristic	Temperature Range	Reference Temp.
Π	X7R	-55℃ ~ +125℃	25°C

#### 5. Storage Condition

Storage Temperature : 5 to 40°C

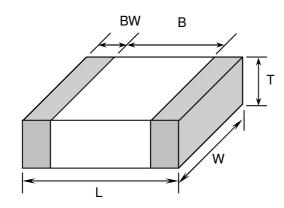
Relative Humidity : 20 to 70 %

Storage Time: 12 months max.



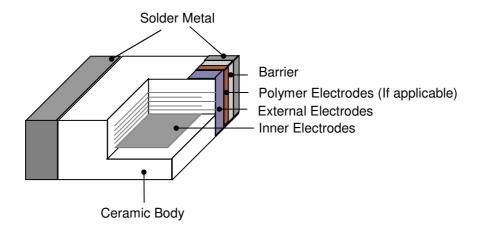
#### 6. Dimensions

6.1 Configuration and Dimension :



					Unit:mm
TYPE	L	W	Т	B (min)	BW (min)
1210	3.20± 0.30	2.50± 0.20	1.25± 0.20	1.60	0.30

#### 6.2 Termination Type :





## 7. Performance

No.	ltem		Specification		Test Condition
1	Visua	l	No abnormal	exterior appearance	Visual inspection
2	Dimens	ion	See Page 2		Visual inspection
3	Insulati Resistar		10,000MΩm	in.	V>500V, Applied 500Vdc Charge Time : 60sec. Is applied less than 50mA current.
4	Capacitance	Class II	Within The Specified Tolerance		Class II :         Frequency       Voltage         X7R       1KHz±10%       1.0±0.2Vrms         Perform a heat temperature at 150±5℃ for       30min. then place room temp. for 24±2hr.
5	Tan $\delta$	Class II	Char. X7R: 2.5% ma		_
6	Withstan Voltag	-	No dielectric breakdown or mechanical breakdown		<ul> <li>1000 ≤ V :120% Rated Voltage Voltage ramp up rate ≤ 500v/sec for 1~5 sec. charge/discharge Current is less than 50mA.</li> <li>※ Withstanding voltage testing requires immersion of the element in a isolation fluid prevent arcing on the chip surface, at voltage over 1000Vdc.</li> </ul>
7	Temperature Capacitance Coefficient	Class ∏	Char. Temp. F X7R -55℃~-		Class II : (C2-C1)/C1 × 100% C1:Capacitance at standard temperature(25℃) C2: Capacitance at test temperature (T2)
8				>060310N(=1.0 Kg·f)	
9		Appear- ance C-Meter	No mechanica Capacitance C Char. X7R	-	Bending shall be applied to the 1.0 mm with 1.0 mm/sec. The duration of the applied forces shall be 5 ± 1sec R230 Bending Limit 45±1mm 45±1mm



No.	lte	em	Specif	ication	Test Condition	
10	Solderability		More than 90% of the terminal surface is to be soldered newly, so metal part does not come out or dissolve .		Solder Temperature : $245\pm5^{\circ}$ C Dip Time : $5\pm0.5$ sec. Immersing Speed : $25\pm10^{\circ}$ mm/s Solder : Lead Free Solder Flux :Rosin Preheat : At 80~120 °C for 10~30sec.	
11	Heat	Appear- ance Capacit- ance Tan δ Class II Insulation Resistance Withstand Voltage	No mechanical damage shall occur.         Characteristic       Cap. Change         Class       X7R       Within ± 10%         II       To satisfy the specified initial value         To satisfy the specified initial value         To satisfy the specified initial value         To satisfy the specified initial value		Class II capacitor shall be set for $48\pm4$ hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at $150 \pm 0/-10^{\circ}$ C before initial measure. Preheat : At $150\pm10^{\circ}$ C For $60\sim120$ sec. Dip : Solder Temperature of $260\pm5^{\circ}$ C Dip Time : $10\pm1$ sec. Immersing Speed : $25\pm10\%$ mm/s Flux :Rosin Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : $48\pm4$ Hours	
12	Tempera ture Cycle	Appear- ance Capacit- ance Tan ∂ Class II Insulation Resistance	No mechanical dam Characteristic Class X7R II To satisfy the specif To satisfy the specif	Cap. Change Within ± 7.5% ied initial value	Class II capacitor shall be set for $48\pm 4$ hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at 150 +0/-10 °C before initial measure. Capacitor shall be subjected to five cycles of the temperature cycle as following: Step Temp.(°C) Time(min) 1 Min Rated Temp. +0/-3 30 2 25 3 3 Max Rated Temp. +3/-0 30 4 25 3 Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II :48 ± 4 Hrs Solder the capacitor on P.C. board shown in Fig 2. before testing.	
13	Humidity	Appear- ance Capacit- ance Tan δ Class ΙΙ Insulation Resistance	No mechanical damage shall occur         Characteristic       Cap. Change         Class       X7R       Within ± 15%         II       Char.       Maximum         Char.       Maximum         (7R: 5.0% max.       000M Ω min.		Class II capacitor shall be set for 48± 4 hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at 150+0/-10 °C before initial measure. Temperature : 40± 2°C Relative Humidity : 90 ~ 95%RH Test Time : 500 +12/-0Hr Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : 48 ± 4Hrs Solder the capacitor on P.C. board shown in Fig 2. before testing.	

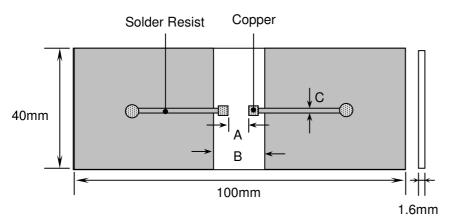


No.	lte	tem Specifica		fication	Test Condition			
14	High Temperature	Appear- ance	No mechanical damage shall occur		No mechanical damage shall occur		mage shall occur	Class II capacitors applied DC voltage (following table) is applied for one hour at
	Load	Capacit-	Characte	eristic	Cap. Change	maximum operation temperature $\pm 3^{\circ}$ then		
		ance	Class	X7R	Within ± 15%	shall be set for 48±4 hours at room temperature		
			П			and the initial measurement shall be		
		Tan $\delta$	Char.		maximum	conducted.		
		Class II	X7R: 5.0%	max.		Voltage Conditioning :		
		Insulation	<b>1,000M</b> Ωm	nin.		100% Rated Voltage meet MIL-PRF-49467(Group		
		Resistance				A/B)		
						Current Applied : 50 mA Max. Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : 48 $\pm$ 4 Hours		
15	Vibration	Appear- ance	No mechar	No mechanical damage shall occur		Solder the capacitor on P.C. Board shown in Fig 2. before testing.		
		Capacit-	Characte	eristic	Cap. Change			
		ance	Class 2	X7R	Within ± 7.5%	Vibrate the capacitor with amplitude of 1.5mm P-P changing the frequencies from 10Hz to		
		Tan $\delta$	To satisfy the specified initial value		ified initial value	55Hz and back to 10Hz in about 1 min.		
		Class II						
		Insulation Resistance	To satisfy th	ne spec	ified initial value	Repeat this for 2 hours each in 3perpendicular directions.		



## Fig.1

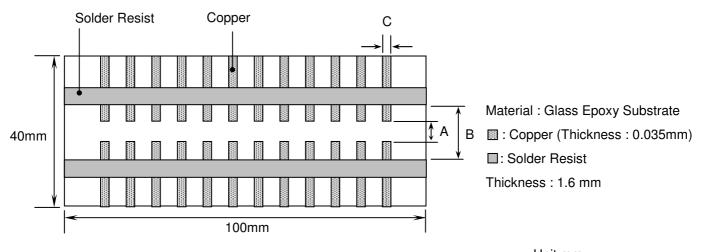
## P.C. Board for Bending Strength Test



Material : Glass Epoxy Substrate : Copper (Thickness : 0.035mm) : Solder Resist

## Fig.2

## **Test Substrate**



			Unit:mm
Туре	A	В	С
0201	0.2	0.9	0.4
0402	0.5	1.5	0.6
0603	1.0	3.0	1.0
0805	1.2	4.0	1.6
1206	2.2	5.0	2.0
1210	2.2	5.0	2.9
1808	3.5	7.0	2.5
1812	3.5	7.0	3.7
1825	3.5	7.0	6.9
2208	4.5	8.0	2.5
2211	4.5	8.0	3.0
2220	4.5	8.0	5.6
2225	4.5	8.0	7.0

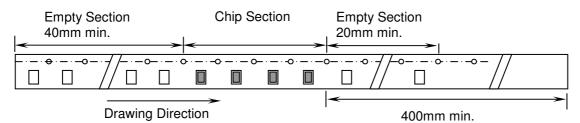


#### 8. Packing

#### 8.1 Bulk Packing

According to customer request.

#### 8.2 Chip Capacitors Tape Packing



#### 8.3 Material And Quantity

Tape	0201	0402	0603/0805	
Material	T≦0.33mm	T≦0.55mm	$T \leq 1.00 mm$	T>1.00mm
Paper	15,000 pcs/Reel	10,000 pcs/Reel	4,000 pcs/Reel	NA
Plastic	NA	NA	NA	3,000 pcs/Reel

Tape	1206				
Material	$T \leq 1.00 mm$	$1.00$ mm $<$ T $\leq$ $1.25$ mm	T>1.25mm		
Paper	4,000 pcs/Reel	NA	NA		
Plastic	NA	3,000 pcs/Reel	2,000 pcs/Reel		

Tape	1808/1210					
Material	T≦1.25mm	$1.25$ mm $<$ T $\leq$ 2.40mm	T>2.40mm			
Paper	NA	NA	NA			
Plastic	3,000 pcs/Reel	1,000/2,000 pcs/Reel	500/1,000 pcs/Reel			

Tape	1812/2211/2220		1825/2	2208	
Material	T≦2.20mm	T>2.20mm	T≦2.20mm	T>2.20mm	T≦2.20mm
Paper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plastic	1,000 pcs/Reel	700 pcs/Reel	700 pcs/Reel	400 pcs/Reel	1,000 pcs/Reel

NA : Not Available

#### 8.4 Cover Tape Reel Off Force

8.4.1 Peel-Off Force

5 g·f  $\leq$  Peel-Off Force  $\leq$  70 g·f

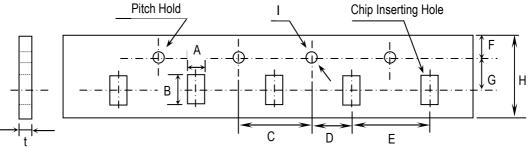
8.4.2 Measure Method





## MULTILAYER CERAMIC CHIP CAPACITORS

#### 8.5 Paper Tape

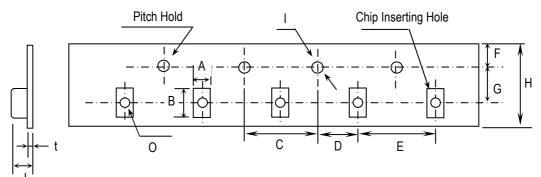


Unit:mm

TYPE	A	В	С	D	E
0201	0.37± 0.1	0.67± 0.1	4.00± 0.1	2.00± 0.05	2.00± 0.1
0402	0.61± 0.1	1.20± 0.1			
0603	1.10± 0.2	1.90± 0.2			4.00± 0.1
0805	1.50± 0.2	2.30± 0.2			
1206	1.90± 0.2	3.50± 0.2			
1210	2.90± 0.2	3.60± 0.2			

TYPE	F	G	Н		t
0201	1.75± 0.10	$3.50 \pm 0.05$	8.0± 0.30	<i>φ</i> 1.50 +0.10/-0	1.10 max.
0402					
0603					
0805					
1206					
1210					

#### 8.6 Plastic Tape



Unit:mm

Туре	А	В	С	D	E	F
0805	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0± 0.1	$2.0\pm 0.05$	4.0± 0.1	1.75± 0.1
1206	1.9±0.2	3.5±0.2				
1210	2.9±0.2	3.6±0.2				
1808	2.5±0.2	4.9±0.2				
1812	3.6±0.2	4.9±0.2			8.0± 0.1	
1825	6.9±0.2	4.9±0.2				
2208	2.5±0.2	6.1±0.2				
2211	3.2±0.2	6.1±0.2				
2220	5.4±0.2	6.1±0.2				
2225	6.9±0.2	6.1±0.2				

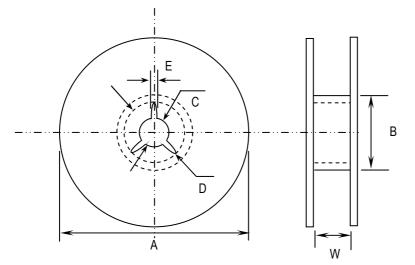


## MULTILAYER CERAMIC CHIP CAPACITORS

Туре	G	Н		J	t	0
0805	3.5± 0.05	8.0± 0.3	<i>φ</i> 1.5+0.1/-0	3.0 max.	0.3 max.	1.0± 0.1
1206						
1210						
1808	5.5± 0.05	12.0 ± 0.3		4.0 max.		1.5± 0.1
1812						
1825						
2208						
2211						
2220						
2225						

#### 8.7 Reel Dimensions

Reel Material : Polystyrene



Unit:mm

Туре	А	В	С	D	E	W
0201	$\varphi$ 382 max	arphi 50 min	$\varphi$ 13± 0.5	$\phi$ 21± 0.8	2.0±0.5	10± 0.15
0402						
0603						
0805						
1206						
1210						
1808	φ <b>178±2.0</b>	arphi 60±2.0				13±0.3
1812						
1825						
2208						
2211						
2220						
2225						



#### **Precautionary Notes:**

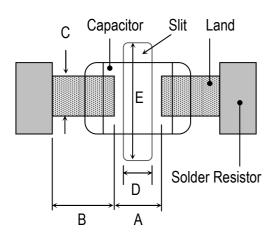
#### 1. Storage

Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity don't exceed 40 °C and 70%RH. We recommend that the capacitors be used within 12 months from the date of manufacturing. Store the products in the original package and do not open the outer wrapped, polyethylene bag, till just before usage. If it is open, seal it as soon as possible or keep it in a desiccant with a desiccation agent.

#### 2. Construction of Board Pattern

Improper circuit layout and pad/land size may cause excessive or not enough solder amount on the PC board. Not enough solder may create weak joint, and excessive solder may increase the potential of mechanical or thermal cracks on the ceramic capacitor. Therefore we recommend the land size to be as shown in the following table:

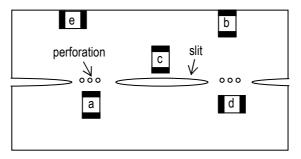
2.1 Size and recommend land dimensions for reflow soldering .



EIA Code	Chip	(mm)		L	and (mm)		
EIA COUE	L	W	Α	В	С	D	E
0201	0.60	0.30	0.2~0.3	0.2~0.4	0.2~0.4		
0402	1.00	0.50	0.3~0.5	0.3~0.5	0.4~0.6		
0603	1.60	0.80	0.4~0.6	0.6~0.7	0.6~0.8		
0805	2.00	1.25	0.7~0.9	0.6~0.8	0.8~1.1		
1206	3.20	1.60	2.2~2.4	0.8~0.9	1.0~1.4	1.0~2.0	3.2~3.7
1210	3.20	2.50	2.2~2.4	1.0~1.2	1.8~2.3	1.0~2.0	4.1~4.6
1808	4.60	2.00	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	1.5~1.8	1.0~2.8	3.6~4.1
1812	4.60	3.20	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	2.3~3.0	1.0~2.8	4.8~5.3
1825	4.60	6.35	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	5.1~5.8	1.0~4.0	7.1~8.3
2208	5.70	2.00	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	1.5~1.8	1.0~4.0	3.6~4.1
2211	5.70	2.80	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	2.0~2.6	1.0~4.0	4.4~4.9
2220	5.70	5.00	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	3.5~4.8	1.0~4.0	6.6~7.1
2225	5.70	6.35	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	5.1~5.8	1.0~4.0	7.1~8.3

2.2 Mechanical strength varies according to location of chip capacitors on the P.C. board. Design layout of components on the PC board such a way to minimize the stress imposed on the components, upon flexure of the boards in depanelization or other processes.

Component layout close to the edge of the board or the "depanelization line" is not recommended. Susceptibility to stress is in the order of: a>b>c and d>e



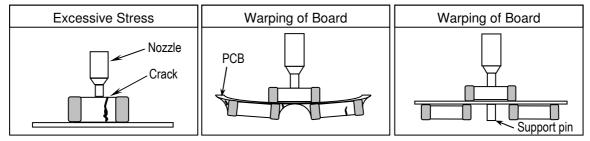


#### 2.3 Layout Recommendation

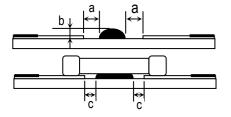
Example	Use of Common Solder Land	Solder With Chassis	Use of Common Solder Land With Other SMD
Need to Avoid	Lead Wire Chip Solder	Chassis $\downarrow$ Excessive Solder $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$	Solder Land
Recommendation	Lead Wire Chip Solder Resist	Solder Resist	

#### 3. Mounting

3.1 Sometimes crack is caused by the impact load due to suction nozzle in pick and place operation. In pick and place operation, if the low dead point is too low, excessive stress is applied to component. This may cause cracks in the ceramic capacitor, therefore it is required to move low dead point of a suction nozzle to the higher level to minimize the board warp age and stress on the components. Nozzle pressure is typically adjusted to 1N to 3N (static load) during the pick and place operation.



3.2 Amount of Adhesive



Example : 0805 & 1206

а	0.2mm min.
b	70 ~ 100 µm
С	Do not touch the solder land

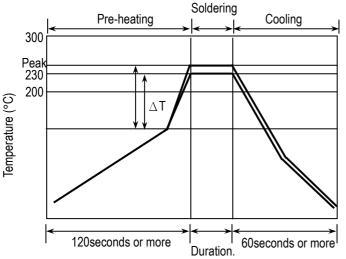


#### 4. Soldering

#### 4.1. Wave Soldering

Most of components are wave soldered with solder at Peak Temperature.. Adequate care must be taken to prevent the potential of thermal cracks on the ceramic capacitors. Refer to the soldering methods below for optimum soldering benefits.

#### **Recommend flow soldering temperature Profile**



Soldering Method	Peak Temp.( $^{\circ}$ C) / Duration (sec)
1206 and Under	ΔT ≤ 100~130 max.
Pb-Sn Solder	250°C (max.) / 3sec(max.)
Lead Free Solder	260°C (max.) / 5sec(max.)

Recommended solder compositions

Sn-37Pb (Pb - Sn Solder)

Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu (Lead Free Solder)

To optimize the result of soldering, proper preheating is essential:

- 1) Preheat temperature is too low
  - a. Flux flows to easily
  - b. Possibility of thermal cracks
- 2) Preheat temperature is too high
  - a. Flux deteriorates even when oxide film is removed
  - b. Causes warping of circuit board
  - c. Loss of reliability in chip and other components

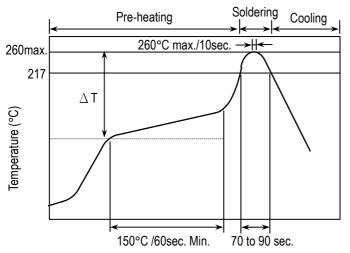
#### Cooling Condition:

Natural cooling using air is recommended. If the chips are dipped into a solvent for cleaning, the temperature difference ( $\Delta$ T) between the solvent and the chips must be less than 100 °C.

#### 4.2 Reflow Soldering

Preheat and gradual increase in temperature to the reflow temperature is recommended to decrease the potential of thermal crack on the components. The recommended heating rate depends on the size of component, however it should not exceed  $3^{\circ}C/Sec$ .

#### Recommend reflow profile for Lead-Free soldering temperature Profile (MIL-STD-202G #210F)



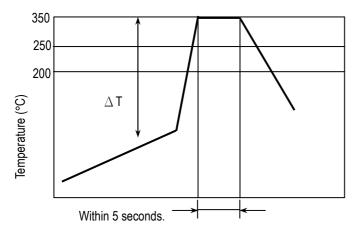
#### **※** The cycles of soldering : Twice (max.)

Soldering Method	Change in Temp.( °C)
1206 and Under	$\Delta T \leq 190 \ {}^\circ { m C}$
1210 and Over	∆T ≦ 130 °C



#### 4.3 Hand Soldering

Sudden temperature change in components, results in a temperature gradient recommended in the following table, and therefore may cause internal thermal cracks in the components. In general a hand soldering method is not recommended unless proper preheating and handling practices have been taken. Care must also be taken not to touch the ceramic body of the capacitor with the tip of solder Iron.



Soldering Method	Change in Temp.( °C)
1206 and Under	$\Delta T \leq 150 \ ^{\circ}C$
1210 and Over	$\Delta T \leq 130 \ { m C}$

#### How to Solder Repair by Solder Iron

1) Selection of the soldering iron tip

The required temperature of solder iron for any type of repair depends on the type of the tip, the substrate material, and the solder land size.

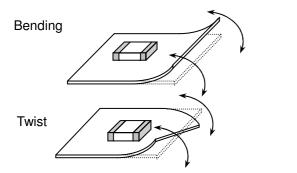
- 2) recommended solder iron condition
  - a.) Preheating Condition : Board and components should be preheated sufficiently at 150 °C or over, and soldering should be conducted with soldering iron as boards and components are maintained at sufficient temperatures.
  - b.) Soldering iron power shall not exceed 30 W.
  - c.) Soldering iron tip diameter shall not exceed 3mm.
  - d.) Temperature of iron tip shall not exceed 350 °C., and the process should be finished within 5 seconds. (refer to MIL-STD-202G)
  - f.) Do not touch the ceramic body with the tip of solder iron. Direct contact of the soldering iron tip to ceramic body may cause thermal cracks.
  - g.) After soldering operation, let the products cool down gradually in the room temperature.

#### 5. Handling after chip mounted

5.1 Proper handling is recommended, since excessive bending and twist of the board, depends on the orientation of the chip on the board, may induce mechanical stress and cause internal crack in the capacitor.

## Higher potential of crack

Lower potential of crack



5.2 There is a potential of crack if board is warped due to excessive load by check pin



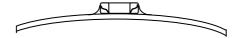


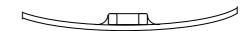
5.3 Mechanical stress due to warping and torsion.

- (a) Crack occurrence ratio will be increased by manual separation.
- (b) Crack occurrence ratio will be increased by tensile force , rather than compressive force.

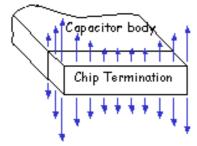


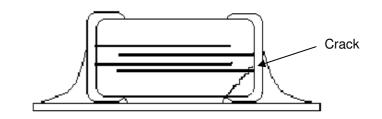
O :Compressive Stress





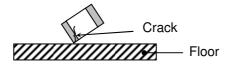
### Capacitor Stress Analysis



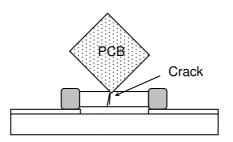


#### 6. Handling of Loose Chip Capacitor

6.1 If dropped the chip capacitor may crack.



6.2 In piling and stacking of the P.C. boards after mounting for storage or handling, the corner of the P.C. board may hit the chip capacitor mounted on another board to cause crack.



#### 7. Safekeeping condition and period

For safekeeping of the products, we recommend to keep the storage temperature between +5 to +40  $^{\circ}$ C and under humidity of 20 to 70% RH. The shelf life of capacitors is 12 months.

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