## **Only Reflow Soldering**

muRata

High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors for Automotive

### GCQ1555C1H4R4BB01\_ (0402, C0G:EIA, 4.4pF, DC50V)

\_: packaging code

**Reference Sheet** 

### 1.Scope

This product specification is applied to High Q Chip Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors used for Automotive Electronic equipment. This product is applied for Only Reflow Soldering.

### 2.MURATA Part NO. System

(=iii) GCQ	15	5	5C	1H	4R4	В	B01	D	
(Ex.)	15	5	5C	1H	4P4	R	B01	D	

## 3. Type & Dimensions



(Unit:mm)

1

(1)-1 L	(1)-2 W	(2) T	е	g
1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.15 to 0.35	0.3 min.

### 4.Rated value

Tillatea Value						
( / 1	(3) Temperature Characteristics (Public STD Code):C0G(EIA)			(6) Capacitance	Specifications and Test Methods	
Temp. coeff or Cap. Change	Temp. Range (Ref.Temp.)	Rated Voltage	Capacitance	Tolerance	(Operating Temp. Range)	
0±30 ppm/°C	25 to 125 °C (25 °C)	DC 50 V	4.4 pF	±0.1 pF	-55 to 125 °C	

5.Package

mark	(8) Packaging	Packaging Unit		
D	φ180mm Reel PAPER W8P2	10000 pcs./Reel		
W	φ180mm Reel PAPER W8P1	20000 pcs./Reel		
J	φ330mm Reel PAPER W8P2	50000 pcs./Reel		

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Jul.12,2017,and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice. Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.

Please read rating and !Cautions first.

No		0 Test Item	Specification.	AEC-Q200 Test Method
1	Electrical Test			-
2	High Tempe	erature	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).
	Exposure (S		specifications in the following table.	Set the capacitor for 1000+/-12h at 150+/-3°C.
	Appearance		No marking defects	Set for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	
3	Temperatur	e Cycling	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).
			specifications in the following table.	Perform 1000 cycle test according to the four heat treatments listed
		Appearance	No marking defects	in the following table.  Set for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Capacitance	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)	
		Change		Step Time(min) Temp.(°C)
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	1 15±3 -55°C+0/-3 2 1 Room
				2 1 Room 3 15±3 125°C+3/-0
		I.R.	More than $10,000M\Omega$ or $500\Omega \cdot F(Whichever is smaller)$	4 1 Room
L_	25°C			
4	Destructive	olumin.	No defects or abnormalities	Per EIA-469.
-	Physical An Moisture Re		The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the	
3	MOISTURE NE	Sistance	specifications in the following table.	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).  Apply the 24h heat (25 to 65°C) and humidity (80 to 98%)
		Annogrance		treatment shown below, 10 consecutive times.
		Appearance	No marking defects	
		Capacitance	Within ±3.0% or ±0.30pF (Whichever is larger)	Set for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Change	(Whithin ±3.0 % or ±0.30pr (Whithever is larger)	Temperature Humidity Humidity
		Q	30pFmin. : Q≧350	Humidity 80~98% Humidity 80~98% Humidity
		Q	10pF and over, 30pF and below : Q≧275+5C/2	70
			10pFmax. : Q ≧200+10C	65 60
			C: Nominal Capacitance(pF)	55 50
			or roman supusitarios(pr.)	45 40
		I.R.	More than 10,000MΩ or $500Ω \cdot F(Whichever is smaller)$	35 35
		25°C	TWINGLE HAIT TO, COOLINE OF SOURCE TO WITHOUT OF IS SITUATION	30 25 3
				20 +10 -2 °C
				10
				0 1110111111111111111111111111111111111
				-5 -10
				One cycle 24hours  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
				— ► Hours
6	Biased Hum	nidity	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the	Solder the capacitor on the test substrate(glass epoxy board).
			specifications in the following table.	Apply the rated voltage and 1.3+0.2/-0vdc (add $6.8k\Omega$ resister)
		Appearance	No marking defects	at 85+/-3°C and 80%RH to 85%RH humidity for 1000+/-12h. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.
		Capacitance	Within ±3.0% or ±0.30pF (Whichever is larger)	Remove and set for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Change		
		Q	30pF and over : Q≧200	
			30pF and below : Q≧100+10C/3	
			C: Nominal Capacitance(pF)	
		I.R.	More than 1,000MΩ or $50Ω \cdot F$ (Whichever is smaller)	
		25°C	TWO GRANT T, COOMS OF COSE -1 (VYTIICHEVEL IS STITALIET)	
		·		,

# ■AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No	AEC-Q200	Test Item	Specification.	AEC-Q200 Test Method
7	Operational Lif	re e	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table.	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).  Apply 200% of the rated voltage for 1000+/-12h at 125+/-3°C.
		Appearance	No marking defects	The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.  Set for 24+/-2h at room temperature, then measure.
		Capacitance Change	Within ±3.0% or ±0.30pF (Whichever is larger)	oct to 241/ 211 at 10011 temperature, their incadure.
		Q	30pFmin. : Q≥350 10pF and over, 30pF and below : Q≥275+5C/2 10pFmax. : Q ≥200+10C C: Nominal Capacitance(pF)	
		I.R. 25°C	More than 1,000MΩ or 50Ω+F (Whichever is smaller)	
8	External Visua	I	No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection
9	Physical Dime	nsion	Within the specified dimensions	Using Measuring instrument of dimension.
10	Resistance to Solvents	Appearance Capacitance	No marking defects  Within the specified initial value.	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215  Solvent 1 : 1 part (by volume) of isopropyl alcohol  3 parts (by volume) of mineral spirits
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	Solvent 2 : Terpene defluxer Solvent 3 : 42 parts (by volume) of water
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000MΩ or 500Ω ⋅F(Whichever is smaller)	1 part (by volume) of propylene glycol monomethyl ether     1 part (by volume) of monoethanolamine
11	Mechanical Shock	Appearance	No marking defects	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).  Three shocks in each direction should be applied along 3 mutually
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.	perpendicular axes of the test specimen (18 shocks).  The specified test pulse should be Half-sine and should have a
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	duration :0.5ms, peak value:1500g and velocity change: 4.7m/s.
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	
12	Vibration	Appearance	No marking defects	Solder the capacitor on the test board (glass epoxy board).  The capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.	having a total amplitude of 1.5mm, the frequency being varied uniformly betweenthe approximate limits of 10 and 2000Hz.
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	The frequency range, from10 to 2000Hz and return to 10Hz, should be traversed in approximately 20min.
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	This motion should be applied for 12 items in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (total of 36 times).
13	Resistance to		The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the	Immerse the capacitor in Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder solution at 260+/-5°C
	Soldering Hea	t Appearance	specifications in the following table.  No marking defects	for 10+/-1s. Set at room temperature for 24+/-2h, then measure.
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.	
		Q	Within the specified initial value.	
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	

No	AEC-Q2	00 Test Item	Specification.			AEC-Q200	Test Method		
14	Thermal Sh	ock Appearance	The measured and observed characteristics should satisfy the specifications in the following table.  No marking defects	Pe in t	rform the 300 the following ta			-	
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)		Step 1 2				
		Q	Within the specified initial value.		Temp. (°C)	-55+0/-3	125+3/-0		
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)		Time (min.)	15+/-3	15+/-3		
15	ESD	Appearance	No marking defects	Pe	r AEC-Q200-0	02			
		Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.						
		Q	Within the specified initial value.						
		I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)						
16	16 Solderability		95% of the terminations is to be soldered evenly and continuously.		in a solution of (Solution of re	f ethanol(JIS-K-810 osin ethanol 25(ma	eheating, immerse 01) and rosin (JIS-h ss)%). er solution for 5+0/	(-5902)	
					After preheatinethanol(JIS-K-	ng, immerse the ca -8101) and rosin (J ass)%). Immerse in	ng for 8 hours±15m ppacitor in a solution IS-K-5902) (Solution ISn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu s	n of on of rosin	
					After preheatinethanol(JIS-K-	-8101) and rosin (Jass)%). Immerse in	ng for 8h±15min. npacitor in a solution IS-K-5902) (Solution n Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu	n of rosin	
17	Electrical Chatacteri-	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	Vis	sual inspection				
	zation	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance		•	Q should be meas	ured at 25°C at the table.		
		Q	30pFmin. : Q ≧ 1000 30pFmax.: Q ≧ 400+20C C: Nominal Capacitance(pF)		Char.  Item Frequency Voltage	ΔC (1000 pF and b 1.0+/-0.1Mi 0.5 to 5Vm	pelow) (more that	0.C in 1000pF) 0.1kHz 0.2Vrms	
		I.R. 25°C	More than 100,000M $\Omega$ or 1000 $\Omega$ ·F (Whichever is smaller)		The insulation resistance should be measured with a DC voltage no exceeding the rated voltage at 25°C and 125°C within 1min of charge			-	
		I.R. 125°C	More than 10,000MΩ or 100Ω • F (Whichever is smaller)						
		Dielectric Strength	No failure	ар	plied between		250% of the rated r 1 to 5s, provided an 50mA.	•	

AEC-Q200	0 Test Item	Specification.	AEC-Q200 Test Method			
Board Flex	Appearance	No marking defects	Solder the capacitor on the test jig (glass epoxy board) shown in Fig1.  Then apply a force in the direction shown in Fig 2 for 60s.			
	Capacitance Change	Within ±5.0% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	The soldering should be done by the reflow method and should be conducted with care so that the soldering is uniform and free of defects			
		Within the specified initial value.	such as heat shock.			
	I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	Type a b c GCQ15 0.5 1.5 0.6 (in mm)			
		b	Pressurizing speed: 1. 0mm/s Pressurize  R4  Capacitance meter  45  Fig. 2			
	Appearance	No marking defects	Solder the capacitor to the test jig (glass epoxy board) shown in Fig.3.			
Strength	Capacitance	Within the specified initial value.	Then apply 2N force in parallel with the test jig for 60s.  The soldering should be done either with an iron or using the reflow method and should be conducted with care so that the soldering is			
	Q	Within the specified initial value.	uniform and free of defects such as heat shock			
	I.R. 25°C	More than 10,000M $\Omega$ or 500 $\Omega$ •F(Whichever is smaller)	Type a b c GCQ15 0.4 1.5 0.5			
			(in mm)  t: 0.8mm  Solder resist  Baked electrode or Copper foil			
20 Beam Load Test		Destruction value should be exceed following one.  < Chip L dimension : 2.5mm max. >  Chip thickness = 0.5mm rank : 8N	Place the capacitor in the beam load fixture as Fig 4.  Apply a force.  < Chip Length: 2.5mm max. >  Iron Board  Fig.4  Speed supplied the Stress Load: 0.5mm/s			
	Board Flex  Terminal Strength	Capacitance Change Q I.R. 25°C  Terminal Appearance Capacitance Q I.R. 25°C	Board Flex			

# ■AEC-Q200 Murata Standard Specification and Test Methods

No	AEC-Q200 Test Item	Specification.	AEC-Q200 Test Method
211	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics	Nominal values of the temperature coefficient is shown in Rated value.  Capacitance Change under 25°Cis shown in Table A.  Capacitance Drift  Within +/-0.2% or +/-0.05pF  (Whichever is larger.)	The capacitance change should be measured after 5 minutes at each specified temp. stage.  Capacitance value as a reference is the value in step 3.  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 cap. value in step 3.  Step Temperature(°C)  1 Reference Temp.+/-2  2 Min. Operating Temp.+/-3  3 Reference Temp.+/-2  4 Max. Operating Temp.+/-3  5 Reference Temp.+/-2

### Table A

	Tubic / t						
Ī	Char.	-55°C		-30		-10°C	
	Gliai.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	5C	0.58	-0.24	0.40	-0.17	0.25	-0.11

## 1.Tape Carrier Packaging(Packaging Code:D/E/W/J/F)

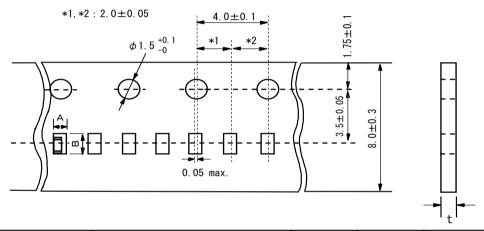
### 1.1 Minimum Quantity(pcs./reel)

		Paper Tape		
Type	φ180m	φ330mm reel		
	Code:D/E	Code:W	Code:J/F	
GCQ15	10000(W8P2) 20000(W8P1)		50000(W8P2)	

### 1.2 Dimensions of Tape

# (1)GCQ15(W8P2 CODE:D/E/J/F)

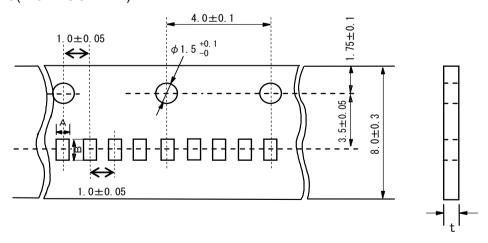
(in mm)



Туре			Dir	imensions(Chip)		Δ *3	B *3	+
	Туре		L	W	Т	A*3	B 3	·
	GCQ15	5	1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.65	1.15	0.8 max.

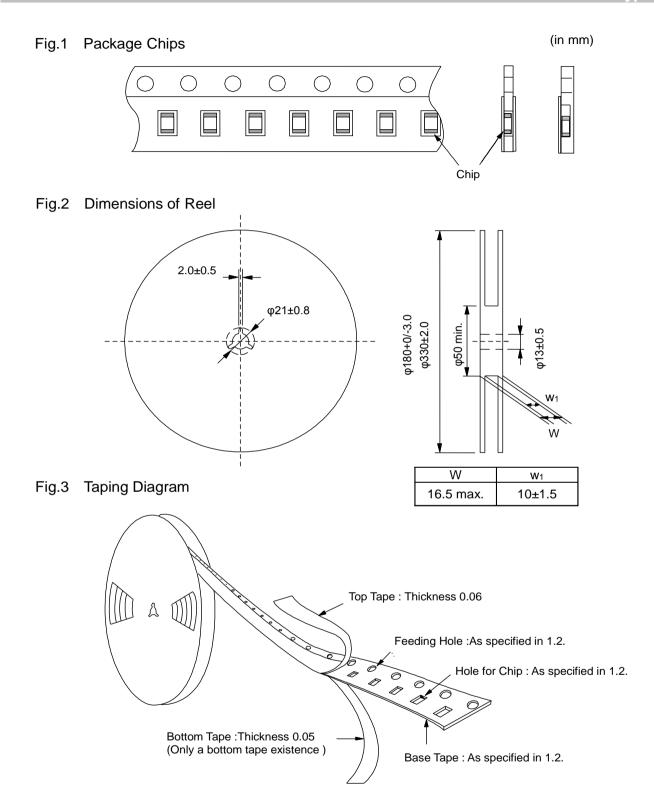
\*3 Nominal value

## (2)GCQ15(W8P1 CODE:W)

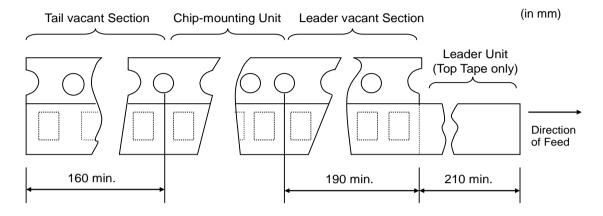


	Туре		Dir	mensions(Ch	ip)	A*3	B *3 t	
			L	W	Т	AS BS		·
	GCQ15	5	1.0±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.5±0.05	0.65	1.15	0.8 max.

\*3 Nominal value



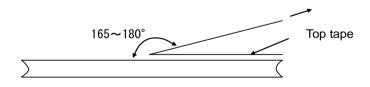
- 1.3 Tapes for capacitors are wound clockwise shown in Fig.3. (The sprocket holes are to the right as the tape is pulled toward the user.)
- 1.4 Part of the leader and part of the vacant section are attached as follows.



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

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

  There are possibly to change the material and dimension due to some impairment.
- 1.12 Peeling off force: 0.1N to 0.6N in the direction as shown below.



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

### ■Limitation of Applications

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

- ①Aircraft equipment ②Aerospace equipment ③Undersea equipment ④Power plant control equipment
- ⑤Medical equipment ⑥Transportation equipment(vehicles,trains,ships,etc.) ⑦Traffic signal equipment
- ®Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment
  9Data-processing equipment
- Mapplication of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above.

### ■Storage and Operation condition

- 1. The performance of chip multilayer ceramic capacitors may be affected by the storage conditions.
- 1-1. Store the capacitors in the following conditions: Room Temperature of +5°C to +40°C and a Relative Humidity of 20% to 70%.
  - (1) High temperature and humidity conditions may accelerate the deterioration of solderability due to oxidation of the terminal electrodes and deterioration of taping/packaging performance. Therefore, maintain the appropriate storage temperature and humidity.
  - (2) Prolonged storage may cause oxidation of the electrodes and deterioration of the packaging materials. If more than six months have elapsed since delivery, check the mounting before use. If more than one year has elapsed since delivery, also check the solderability before use. Even if the storage period is short, do not exceed the specified atmospheric conditions.
  - (3) Store the capacitors in the original packaging without opening the smallest packing unit. Do not exceed the above atmospheric conditions for any length of time.
- 1-2. Corrosive gas can react with the termination (external) electrodes or lead wires of capacitors, and result in poor solderability. Do not store the capacitors in an atmosphere consisting of corrosive gas (e.g.,hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia gas etc.).
- 1-3. Due to moisture condensation caused by rapid humidity changes, or the photochemical change caused by direct sunlight on the terminal electrodes and/or the resin/epoxy coatings, the solderability and electrical performance may deteriorate. Do not store capacitors under direct sunlight or in high huimidity conditions

### ■Rating

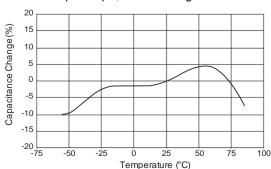
### 1.Temperature Dependent Characteristics

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

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



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



### 2.Measurement of Capacitance

- 1. Measure capacitance with the voltage and frequency specified in the product specifications.
- 1-1. The output voltage of the measuring equipment may decrease occasionally when capacitance is high. Please confirm whether a prescribed measured voltage is impressed to the capacitor.
- 1-2. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant type capacitors change depending on the AC voltage applied. Please consider the AC voltage characteristics when selecting a capacitor to be used in a AC circuit.

### 3.Applied Voltage

- 1. Do not apply a voltage to the capacitor that exceeds the rated voltage as called out in the specifications.
- 1-1. Applied voltage between the terminals of a capacitor shall be less than or equal to the rated voltage.
  - (1) When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, the zero-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage. When AC voltage or pulse voltage is applied, the peak-to-peak voltage shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.
  - (2) Abnormal voltages (surge voltage, static electricity, pulse voltage, etc.) shall not exceed the rated DC voltage.



(E: Maximum possible applied voltage.)

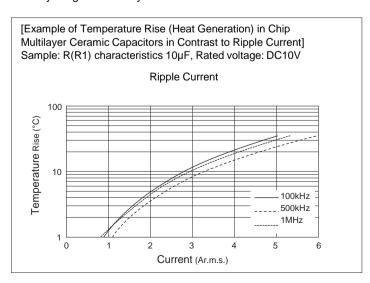
1-2. Influence of over voltage

Over voltage that is applied to the capacitor may result in an electrical short circuit caused by the breakdown of the internal dielectric layers.

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

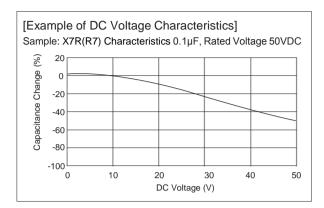
#### 4. Type of Applied Voltage and Self-heating Temperature

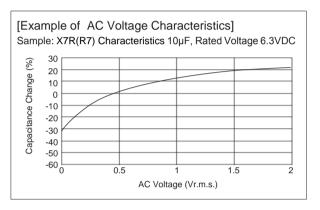
- 1. Confirm the operating conditions to make sure that no large current is flowing into the capacitor due to the continuous application of an AC voltage or pulse voltage.
  - When a DC rated voltage product is used in an AC voltage circuit or a pulse voltage circuit, the AC current or pulse current will flow into the capacitor; therefore check the self-heating condition.
  - Please confirm the surface temperature of the capacitor so that the temperature remains within the upper limits of the operating temperature, including the rise in temperature due to self-heating. When the capacitor is used with a high-frequency voltage or pulse voltage, heat may be generated by dielectric loss.
- <Applicable to Rated Voltage of less than 100VDC>
  The load should be contained so that the self-heating of the capacitor body remains below 20°C, when measuring at an ambient temperature of 25°C.



### 5. DC Voltage and AC Voltage Characteristic

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





### 6. Capacitance Aging

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

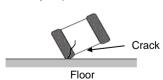
### [ Example of Change Over Time (Aging characteristics) ]

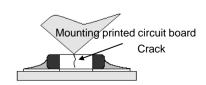


### 7.Vibration and Shock

- 1. Please confirm the kind of vibration and/or shock, its condition, and any generation of resonance.

  Please mount the capacitor so as not to generate resonance, and do not allow any impact on the terminals.
- Mechanical shock due to being dropped may cause damage or a crack in the dielectric material of the capacitor.
   Do not use a dropped capacitor because the quality and reliability may be deteriorated.
- 3. When printed circuit boards are piled up or handled, the corner of another printed circuit board should not be allowed to hit the capacitor in order to avoid a crack or other damage to the capacitor.

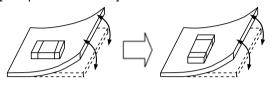




### ■ Soldering and Mounting

#### 1.Mounting Position

- 1. Confirm the best mounting position and direction that minimizes the stress imposed on the capacitor during flexing or bending the printed circuit board.
- 1-1. Choose a mounting position that minimizes the stress imposed on the chip during flexing or bending of the board. [Component Direction]



Locate chip horizontal to the direction in which stress acts.

(Bad Example)

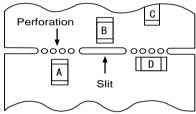
(Good Example)

### [Chip Mounting Close to Board Separation Point]

It is effective to implement the following measures, to reduce stress in separating the board.

It is best to implement all of the following three measures; however, implement as many measures as possible to reduce stress.

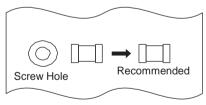
Contents of Measures	Stress Level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	A > D*1
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	A > B
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	A > C



\*1 A > D is valid when stress is added vertically to the perforation as with Hand Separation. If a Cutting Disc is used, stress will be diagonal to the PCB, therefore A > D is invalid.

### [Mounting Capacitors Near Screw Holes]

When a capacitor is mounted near a screw hole, it may be affected by the board deflection that occurs during the tightening of the screw. Mount the capacitor in a position as far away from the screw holes as possible.



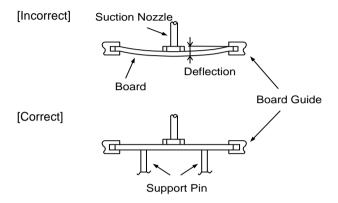
### 2.Information before Mounting

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

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

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

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

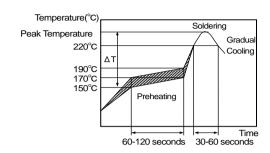


2.Dirt particles and dust accumulated in the suction nozzle and suction mechanism prevent the nozzle from moving smoothly. This creates excessive force on the capacitor during mounting, causing cracked chips. Also, the locating claw, when worn out, imposes uneven forces on the chip when positioning, causing cracked chips. The suction nozzle and the locating claw must be maintained, checked and replaced periodically.

### 4-1.Reflow Soldering

- When sudden heat is applied to the components, the mechanical strength of the components will decrease because a sudden temperature change causes deformation inside the components. In order to prevent mechanical damage to the components, preheating is required for both the components and the PCB.
   Preheating conditions are shown in table 1. It is required to keep the temperature differential between the solder and the components surface (ΔT) as small as possible.
- When components are immersed in solvent after mounting, be sure to maintain the temperature difference (ΔT) between the component and the solvent within the range shown in the table 1.

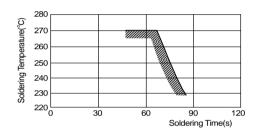
[Standard Conditions for Reflow Soldering]



[Allowable Reflow Soldering Temperature and Time]

Table 1

	Series	Chip Dimension(L/W) Code	Temperature Differential
٠	GCQ	15	ΔT≦190°C



Recommended Conditions

Lead Free Solder

Peak Temperature 240 to 260°C

Atmosphere Air or N<sub>2</sub>

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

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

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

Inverting the PCB

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

### 4-2.Flow Soldering

1. This product is not apply flow soldering.

### 4-3. Correction of Soldered Portion

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

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

### 1. Correction with a Soldering Iron

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

Table 3

Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Temperature of Soldering Iron Tip	Preheating Temperature	Temperature Differential(ΔT)	Atmosphere
GCQ	15	350°C max.	150°C min.	ΔT≦190°C	Air

Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

#### 2. Correction with Spot Heater

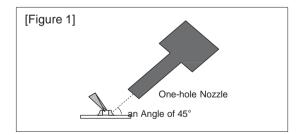
Compared to local heating with a soldering iron, hot air heating by a spot heater heats the overall component and board, therefore, it tends to lessen the thermal shock. In the case of a high density mounted board, a spot heater can also prevent concerns of the soldering iron making direct contact with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

- 2-1. If the distance from the hot air outlet of the spot heater to the component is too close, cracks may occur due to thermal shock. To prevent this problem, follow the conditions shown in Table 4.
- 2-2. In order to create an appropriate solder fillet shape, it is recommended that hot air be applied at the angle shown in Figure 1.

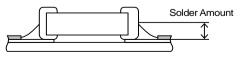
Table 4

Distance	5mm or more		
Hot Air Application angle	45° *Figure 1		
Hot Air Temperature Nozzle Outlet	400°C max.		
	Less than 10 seconds		
Application Time	(1005M / 0402 size or smaller)		

(1005M: Metric size code)



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



in section

<sup>\*</sup> Please manage Δ T in the temperature of soldering iron and the preheating temperature.

### 5.Washing

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

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

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



### 7. Printed Circuit Board Cropping

- 1. After mounting a capacitor on a printed circuit board, do not apply any stress to the capacitor that caused bending or twisting the board.
  - 1-1. In cropping the board, the stress as shown may cause the capacitor to crack. Cracked capacitors may cause deterioration of the insulation resistance, and result in a short. Avoid this type of stress to a capacitor.



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

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

<sup>\*</sup> When a board separation jig or disc separator is used, if the following precautions are not observed, a large board deflection stress will occur and the capacitors may crack.

Use router type separator if at all possible.

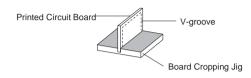
### (1) Example of a suitable jig

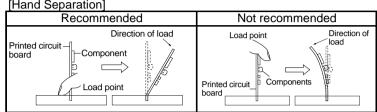
[In the case of Single-side Mounting]

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

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

[Outline of jig]





[In the case of Double-sided Mounting]

Since components are mounted on both sides of the board, the risk of cracks occurring can not be avoided with the above method. Therefore, implement the following measures to prevent stress from being applied to the components. (Measures)

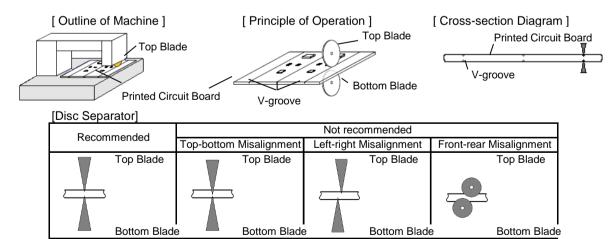
- (1) Consider introducing a router type separator.
  - If it is difficult to introduce a router type separator, implement the following measures. (Refer to item 1. Mounting Position)
- (2) Mount the components parallel to the board separation surface.
- (3) When mounting components near the board separation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

### (2) Example of a Disc Separator

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

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

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



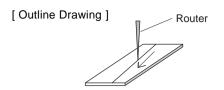
[V-groove Design]						
Recommended	Not Recommended					
V-groove Design	Left-right Misalignment	Low-Angle	Depth too Shallow	Depth too Deep		

### **↑**Caution

### (3) Example of Router Type Separator

The router type separator performs cutting by a router rotating at a high speed. Since the board does not bend in the cutting process, stress on the board can be suppressed during board separation.

When attaching or removing boards to/from the router type separator, carefully handle the boards to prevent bending.



### 8. Assembly

#### 1. Handling

If a board mounted with capacitors is held with one hand, the board may bend.

Firmly hold the edges of the board with both hands when handling.

If a board mounted with capacitors is dropped, cracks may occur in the capacitors.

Do not use dropped boards, as there is a possibility that the quality of the capacitors may be impaired.

#### 2. Attachment of Other Components

### 2-1. Mounting of Other Components

Pay attention to the following items, when mounting other components on the back side of the board after capacitors have been mounted on the opposite side.

When the bottom dead point of the suction nozzle is set too low, board deflection stress may be applied to the capacitors on the back side (bottom side), and cracks may occur in the capacitors.

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



#### 2-2. Inserting Components with Leads into Boards

When inserting components (transformers, IC, etc.) into boards, bending the board may cause cracks in the capacitors or cracks in the solder. Pay attention to the following.

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



### 2-3. Attaching/Removing Sockets and/or connectors

The board may bend when a socket and/or connector are attached or removed.

Plan the work so that the board does not bend when a socket and/or connector are attached or removed.



### 2-4. Tightening Screws

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

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



#### Others

#### 1. Under Operation of Equipment

- 1-1. Do not touch a capacitor directly with bare hands during operation in order to avoid the danger of an electric shock.
- 1-2. Do not allow the terminals of a capacitor to come in contact with any conductive objects (short-circuit). Do not expose a capacitor to a conductive liquid, inducing any acid or alkali solutions.
- 1-3. Confirm the environment in which the equipment will operate is under the specified conditions.
  - Do not use the equipment under the following environments.
  - (1) Being spattered with water or oil.
  - (2) Being exposed to direct sunlight.
  - (3) Being exposed to ozone, ultraviolet rays, or radiation.
  - (4) Being exposed to toxic gas (e.g., hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ammonia gas etc.)
  - (5) Any vibrations or mechanical shocks exceeding the specified limits.
  - (6) Moisture condensing environments.
- 1-4. Use damp proof countermeasures if using under any conditions that can cause condensation.

#### 2. Others

#### 2-1. In an Emergency

- (1) If the equipment should generate smoke, fire, or smell, immediately turn off or unplug the equipment.

  If the equipment is not turned off or unplugged, the hazards may be worsened by supplying continuous power.
- (2) In this type of situation, do not allow face and hands to come in contact with the capacitor or burns may be caused by the capacitor's high temperature.

#### 2-2. Disposal of waste

When capacitors are disposed of, they must be burned or buried by an industrial waste vendor with the appropriate licenses.

#### 2-3. Circuit Design

(1) Addition of Fail Safe Function

Capacitors that are cracked by dropping or bending of the board may cause deterioration of the insulation resistance, and result in a short. If the circuit being used may cause an electrical shock, smoke or fire when a capacitor is shorted, be sure to install fail-safe functions, such as a fuse, to prevent secondary accidents.

(2) This series are not safety standard certified products.

### 2-4. Remarks

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

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

The data herein are given in typical values, not guaranteed ratings.

### Rating

### **1.Operating Temperature**

- 1. The operating temperature limit depends on the capacitor.
- 1-1. Do not apply temperatures exceeding the maximum operating temperature.

  It is necessary to select a capacitor with a suitable rated temperature that will cover the operating temperature range.

  It is also necessary to consider the temperature distribution in equipment and the seasonal temperature variable factor.
- 1-2. Consider the self-heating factor of the capacitor

  The surface temperature of the capacitor shall not exceed the maximum operating temperature including self-heating.

### 2.Atmosphere Surroundings (gaseous and liquid)

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

### 3.Piezo-electric Phenomenon

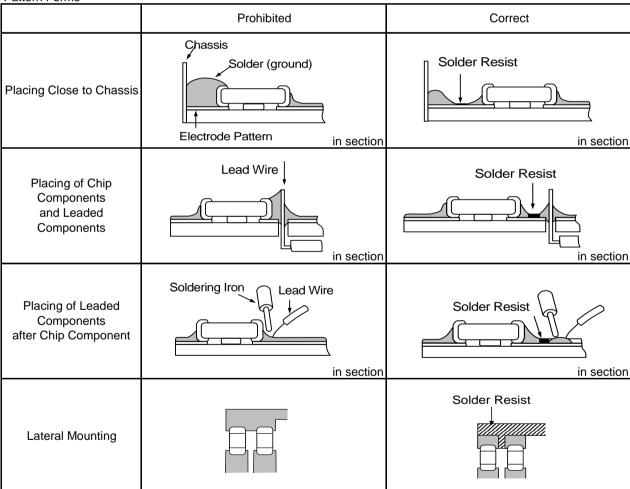
 When using high dielectric constant type capacitors in AC or pulse circuits, the capacitor itself vibrates at specific frequencies and noise may be generated.
 Moreover, when the mechanical vibration or shock is added to capacitor, noise may occur.

### ■ Soldering and Mounting

#### 1.PCB Design

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

Pattern Forms



### 2. Land Dimensions

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

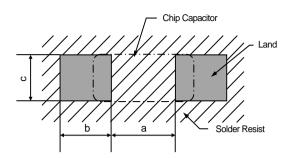


Table 1 Reflow Soldering Method

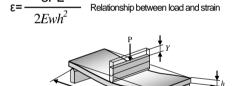
Series	Chip Dimension (L/W) Code	Chip(L×W) (Dimensions Tolerance)	а	b	С
GCQ	15	1.0×0.5 (±0.05)	0.3 to 0.5	0.35 to 0.45	0.4 to 0.6

(in mm)

### 3. Board Design

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

Relationship with amount of strain to the board thickness, length, width, etc.]



- ε: Strain on center of board (μst)
- L: Distance between supporting points (mm)

  w: Board width (mm)

- : Board width (mm) : Board thickness (mm) : Elastic modulus of board (N/m²=Pa)
- : Deflection (mm) : Load (N)

- When the load is constant, the following relationship can be established.

  As the distance between the supporting points (L) increases, the amount of strain also increases.
- Reduce the distance between the supporting points.

  As the elastic modulus (E) decreases, the amount of strain increases.
- →Increase the elastic modulus.

  · As the board width (w) decreases, the amount of strain increases.
- →Increase the width of the board.

  · As the board thickness (h) decreases, the amount of strain increases.

Increase the thickness of the board.

Since the board thickness is squared, the effect on the amount of strain becomes even greater.

### 2.Reflow soldering

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

Do not use strong acid flux.

Do not use water-soluble flux.\*

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

### 3.Washing

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

### 4.Coating

- 1. A crack may be caused in the capacitor due to the stress of the thermal contraction of the resin during curing process. The stress is affected by the amount of resin and curing contraction. Select a resin with low curing contraction. The difference in the thermal expansion coefficient between a coating resin or a molding resin and the capacitor may cause the destruction and deterioration of the capacitor such as a crack or peeling, and lead to the deterioration of insulation resistance or dielectric breakdown.
  - Select a resin for which the thermal expansion coefficient is as close to that of the capacitor as possible. A silicone resin can be used as an under-coating to buffer against the stress.
- Select a resin that is less hygroscopic.
   Using hygroscopic resins under high humidity conditions may cause the deterioration of the insulation resistance of a capacitor. An epoxy resin can be used as a less hygroscopic resin.
- 3. The halogen system substance and organic acid are included in coating material, and a chip corrodes by the kind of Coating material. Do not use strong acid type.

### Others

### 1.Transportation

- 1. The performance of a capacitor may be affected by the conditions during transportation.
- 1-1. The capacitors shall be protected against excessive temperature, humidity and mechanical force during transportation.
  - (1) Climatic condition
    - · low air temperature : -40°C
    - · change of temperature air/air : -25°C/+25°C
    - · low air pressure: 30 kPa
    - · change of air pressure : 6 kPa/min.
  - (2) Mechanical condition

Transportation shall be done in such a way that the boxes are not deformed and forces are not directly passed on to the inner packaging.

- 1-2. Do not apply excessive vibration, shock, or pressure to the capacitor.
  - (1) When excessive mechanical shock or pressure is applied to a capacitor, chipping or cracking may occur in the ceramic body of the capacitor.
  - (2) When the sharp edge of an air driver, a soldering iron, tweezers, a chassis, etc. impacts strongly on the surface of the capacitor, the capacitor may crack and short-circuit.
- 1-3. Do not use a capacitor to which excessive shock was applied by dropping etc.

  A capacitor dropped accidentally during processing may be damaged.

### 2.Characteristics Evaluation in the Actual System

- 1. Evaluate the capacitor in the actual system,to confirm that there is no problem with the performance and specification values in a finished product before using.
- 2. Since a voltage dependency and temperature dependency exists in the capacitance of high dielectric type ceramic capacitors, the capacitance may change depending on the operating conditions in the actual system. Therefore, be sure to evaluate the various characteristics, such as the leakage current and noise absorptivity, which will affect the capacitance value of the capacitor.
- 3. In addition, voltages exceeding the predetermined surge may be applied to the capacitor by the inductance in the actual system. Evaluate the surge resistance in the actual system as required.



**⚠** NOTE

- 1.Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
- 2. Your are requested not to use our product deviating from this product specification.
- 3.We consider it not appropriate to include any terms and conditions with regard to the business transaction in the product specifications, drawings or other technical documents. Therefore, if your technical documents as above include such terms and conditions such as warranty clause, product liability clause, or intellectual property infringement liability clause, they will be deemed to be invalid.

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NMC0402X7R392K50TRPF NMC0603NPO1R8C50TRPF NMC0603NPO201J50TRPF NMC0603NPO330G50TRPF

NMC0603X5R475M6.3TRPF NMC0805NPO220J100TRPF NMC0805NPO270J50TRPF NMC0805NPO681F50TRPF

NMC0805NPO820J50TRPF NMC1206X7R102K50TRPF NMC1210Y5V105Z50TRPLPF NMC-L0402NPO7R0C50TRPF NMC-L0603NPO2R2B50TRPF NMC-P0805NPO221J500TRPLPF NMC-P1206X7R103K1KVTRPLPF NMC-Q0402NPO8R2D200TRPF

C1206C101J1GAC C1608C0G2A221J C1608X7R1E334K C2012C0G2A472J 2220J2K00562KXT KHC201E225M76N0T00

1812J2K00332KXT CCR06CG153FSV CDR14BP471CJUR CDR31BX103AKWR CDR33BX683AKUS CGA2B2C0G1H010C

CGA2B2C0G1H040C CGA2B2C0G1H050C CGA2B2C0G1H060D CGA2B2C0G1H070D CGA2B2C0G1H120J CGA2B2C0G1H151J

CGA2B2C0G1H1R5C CGA2B2C0G1H2R2C CGA2B2C0G1H390J CGA2B2C0G1H391J CGA2B2C0G1H3R3C CGA2B2C0G1H680J

CGA2B2C0G1H6R8D