

Chip Coil (Chip Inductor) LQW18CN□□□□0H□ Murata Standard Reference Specification [AEC-Q200]

1. Scope

This reference specification applies to LQW18CN****0H* series for automotive electronics based on AEC-Q200.

2. Part Numbering

(Ex.)

LQ	W	18	CN	4N9	D	0H	D
Product ID	Type	Dimension (L × W)	Application and characteristic	Inductance	Tolerance	Category (H:for automotive electronics)	Packaging D: taping *B: bulk

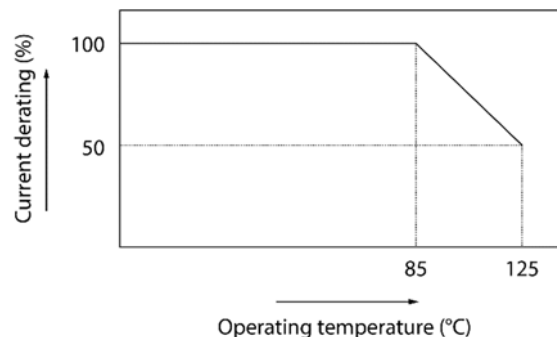
*B: Bulk packing is also available. (The product sealed on the carrier tape is stored in a plastic bag.)

3. Part Number and Rating

Operating temperature range	-40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature range	-40°C to +125°C

Customer Part number	Murata Part number	Inductance		DC resistance (Ω max.)	Self-resonant frequency (MHz min.)	Rated current (mA)*	ESD rank
		Nominal value (nH)	Nominal value				
	LQW18CN4N9D0HD	4.9	±0.5 nH	0.015	2300	2600	5A
	LQW18CN15NJ0HD	15	±5%	0.025	2000	2200	5A
	LQW18CN33NJ0HD	33	±5%	0.035	1800	1700	5A
	LQW18CN55NJ0HD	55	±5%	0.045	1600	1500	5A
	LQW18CN85NJ0HD	85	±5%	0.060	1380	1400	5A
	LQW18CNR10K0HD	100	±10%	0.10	1260	1000	5A
	LQW18CNR12J0HD	120	±5%	0.085	1200	1100	5A
	LQW18CNR16J0HD	160	±5%	0.10	900	1000	5A
	LQW18CNR21J0HD	210	±5%	0.15	720	800	5A
	LQW18CNR27J0HD	270	±5%	0.16	660	750	5A
	LQW18CNR33J0HD	330	±5%	0.25	600	630	5A
	LQW18CNR39J0HD	390	±5%	0.28	570	620	5A
	LQW18CNR47J0HD	470	±5%	0.45	555	500	5A
	LQW18CNR56J0HD	560	±5%	0.48	540	450	5A
	LQW18CNR65J0HD	650	±5%	0.52	510	430	5A

* As shown in the diagram below, derating is applied to the rated current based on the operating temperature

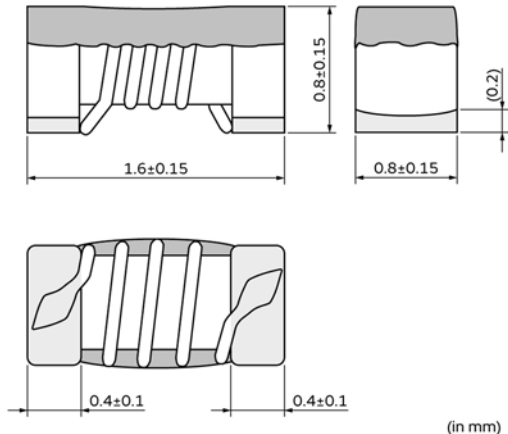


ESD Rank	Maximum Withstand Voltage
5A	8000 V (DC) to < 12,000 V (AD)

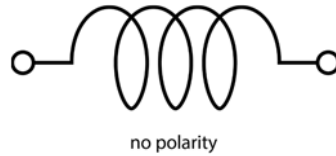
4. Testing Conditions

Unless otherwise specified	Temperature: ordinary temperature (15°C to 35°C) Humidity: ordinary humidity [25% to 85% (RH)]
In case of doubt	Temperature: 20°C±2°C Humidity: 60% to 70% (RH) Atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa

5. Appearance and Dimensions



■ Equivalent Circuit

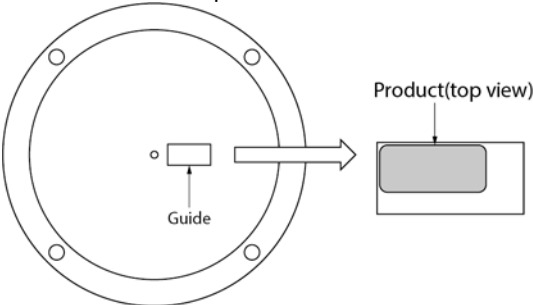


Unit mass (typical value): 0.004 g

6. Marking

No marking.

7. Electrical Performance

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
7.1	Inductance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: Keysight 4991A or the equivalent Measuring frequency: 10 MHz Test signal level: about 0 dBm Measurement terminal distance: 1.0 mm Electrical length: 10 mm Measuring Fixture: Keysight 16197A Position the chip coil under test as shown in the measuring example below and connect it to the electrode by applying weight. Measurement example:  Measuring method: see "Electrical performance: Measuring method for inductance/Q" in the chapter "Appendix".
7.2	DC resistance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: digital multimeter
7.3	Self-resonant frequency	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: Keysight 4991A or the equivalent
7.4	Rated current	Temperature rise caused by self-generated heat shall be limited to 40°C max.	Apply the rated current specified in chapter 3 at ordinary temperature.

8. Q200 Requirement

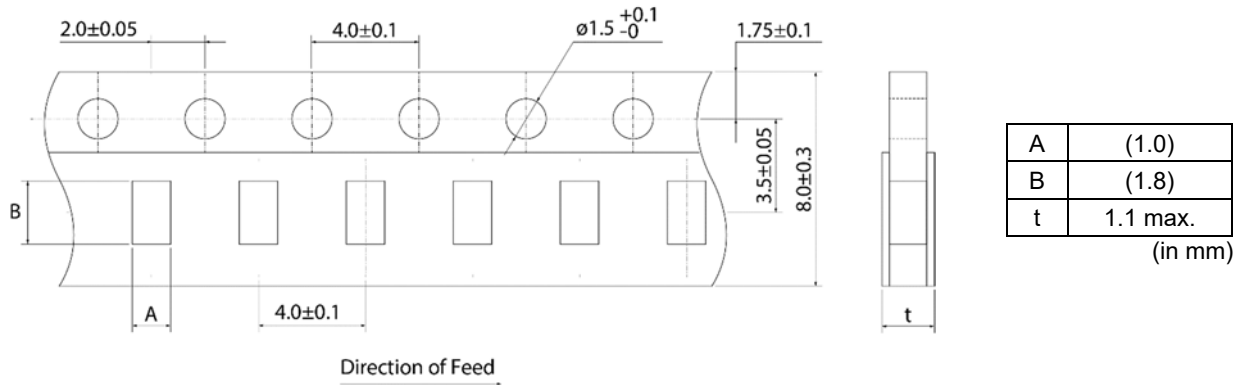
Performance(based on Table 5 for Magnetics Inductors/Transformer)

AEC-Q200 Rev.D issued June 1, 2010

AEC-Q200			Murata Specification / Deviation
No.	Stress	Test Method	
3	High temperature exposure	1000 h at 125°C Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
4	Temperature cycling	1000 cycles -40°C to +125°C Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
7	Biased humidity	1000 h at 85°C, 85% (RH). Unpowered. Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
8	Operational life	Apply 125°C 1000 h Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Applying current: Rated current at test temperature Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
9	External visual	Visual inspection	No abnormalities
10	Physical dimension	Meet chapter 5, "Appearance and Dimensions".	No defects
12	Resistance to solvents	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215	Not applicable
13	Mechanical shock	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 213 Condition C: 100 g's/6 ms/half sine	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
14	Vibration	5 g's for 20 min, 12 cycles each of 3 orientations Test from 10 Hz to 2000 Hz	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
15	Resistance to Soldering Heat	No-heating Solder temperature 260°C±5°C Immersion time 10 s	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10% <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Pre-heating: 150°C/60s
17	ESD	Per AEC-Q200-002	ESD Rank: Refer to chapter 3, "Part Number and Rating". Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
18	Solderability	Per J-STD-002	95% or more of the outer electrode shall be covered with new solder seamlessly. (except exposed wire) <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Method b: Not applicable Pre-heating: 150°C/60s
19	Electrical Characterization	Measured: inductance	No defects
20	Flammability	Per UL-94	Not applicable
21	Board Flex	Epoxy-PCB (1.6 mm) Deflection 2 mm (min.) 60 s minimum holding time	Appearance: No damage Inductance change rate: within ±10%
22	Terminal Strength	Per AEC-Q200-006 A force of 17.7 N for 60 s	Appearance: No damage <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Applying force: 8N Holding time: 5 s

9. Specification of Packaging

9.1 Appearance and dimensions of tape (8 mm width/paper tape)



9.2 Taping specifications

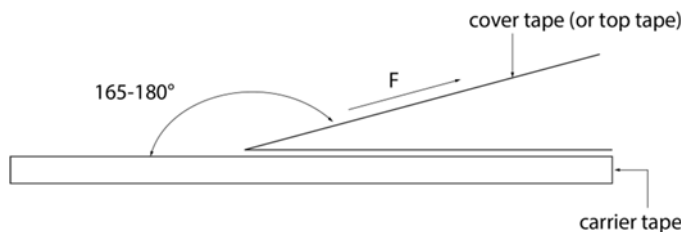
Packing quantity (Standard quantity)	4000 pcs/reel
Packing method	The products are placed in cavities of a carrier tape and sealed by a cover tape (top tape and bottom tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type).
Feed hole position	The feed holes on the carrier tape are on the right side when the cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) is pulled toward the user.
Joint	The carrier tape and cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) are seamless.
Number of missing products	Number of missing products within 0.025% of the number per reel or 1 pc., whichever is greater, and are not continuous. The specified quantity per reel is kept.

9.3 Break down force of tape

Cover tape (or top tape)	5 N min.
Bottom tape (only when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type)	5 N min.

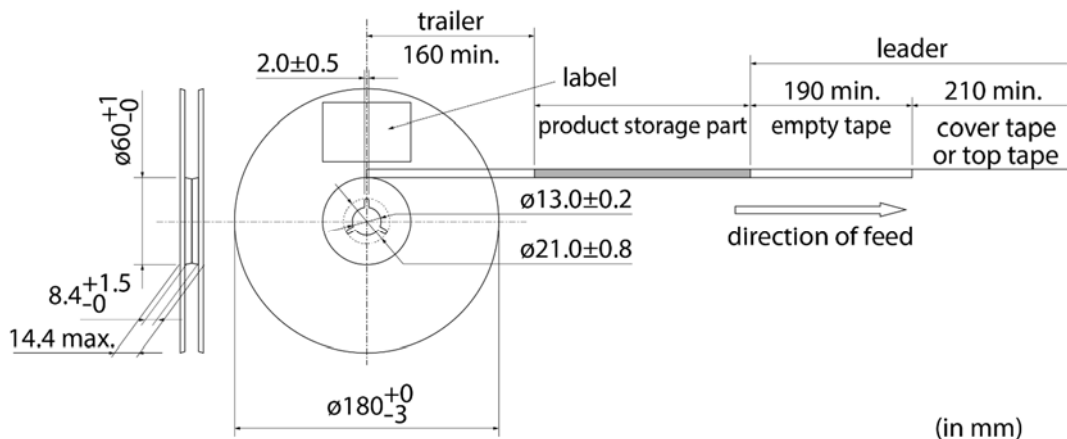
9.4 Peeling off force of tape

Speed of peeling off	300 mm/min
Peeling off force	0.1 N to 0.7 N (The lower limit is for typical value.)



9.5 Dimensions of leader section, trailer section and reel

A vacant section is provided in the leader (start) section and trailer (end) section of the tape for the product. The leader section is further provided with an area consisting only of the cover tape (or top tape). (See the diagram below.)



(in mm)

9.6 Marking for reel

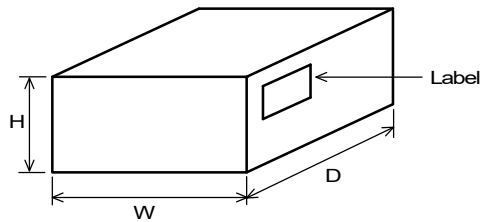
Customer part number, Murata part number, inspection number (*1), RoHS marking (*2), quantity, etc.

<p>*1 Expression of inspection No.:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">□□</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">○○○○</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">◇◇◇◇</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(3)</td> </tr> </table>	□□	○○○○	◇◇◇◇	(1)	(2)	(3)	<p>(1) Factory code (2) Date First digit: year/last digit of year Second digit: month/Jan. to Sep.→1 to 9, Oct. to Dec.→O, N, D Third, Fourth digit: day (3) Serial No.</p>
□□	○○○○	◇◇◇◇					
(1)	(2)	(3)					
<p>*2 Expression of RoHS marking:</p> <p>ROHS- $\frac{Y}{(1)}$ $\frac{(\Delta)}{(2)}$</p>	<p>(1) RoHS regulation conformity (2) Murata classification number</p>						

9.7 Marking on outer box (corrugated box)

Customer name, purchasing order number, customer part number, Murata part number, RoHS marking (*2), quantity, etc.

9.8 Specification of outer box



Dimensions of outer box (mm)			Standard reel quantity in outer box (reel)
W	D	H	
186	186	93	5
* Above outer box size is typical. It depends on a quantity of an order.			

10. Caution

10.1 Restricted 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.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Aircraft equipment | (6) Transportation equipment (trains, ships, etc.) |
| (2) Aerospace equipment | (7) Traffic signal equipment |
| (3) Undersea equipment | (8) Disaster/crime prevention equipment |
| (4) Power plant control equipment | (9) Data-processing equipment |
| (5) Medical equipment | (10) Applications of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above |

10.2 Precautions on rating

Avoid using in exceeded the rated temperature range, rated voltage, or rated current.

Usage when the ratings are exceeded could lead to wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

10.3 Inrush current

If an inrush current (or pulse current or rush current) that significantly exceeds the rated current is applied to the product, overheating could occur, resulting in wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

10.4 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.

10.5 Corrosive gas

Please refrain from use since contact with environments with corrosive gases (sulfur gas [hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, etc.], chlorine, ammonia, etc.) or oils (cutting oil, silicone oil, etc.) that have come into contact with the previously stated corrosive gas environment will result in deterioration of product quality or an open from deterioration due to corrosion of product electrode, etc. We will not bear any responsibility for use under these environments.

11. Precautions for Use

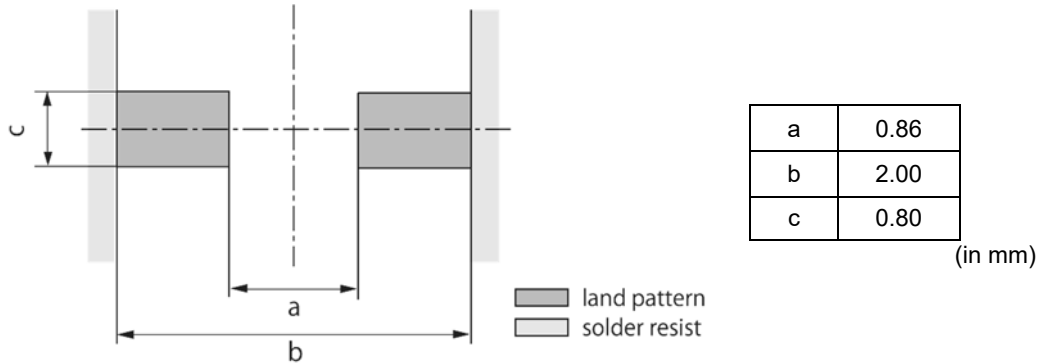
This product is for use only with reflow soldering. It is designed to be mounted by soldering. If you want to use other mounting method, for example, using a conductive adhesive, please consult us beforehand.

Also, if repeatedly subjected to temperature cycles or other thermal stress, due to the difference in the coefficient of thermal expansion with the mounting substrate, the solder (solder fillet part) in the mounting part may crack.

The occurrence of cracks due to thermal stress is affected by the size of the land where mounted, the solder volume, and the heat dissipation of the mounting substrate. Carefully design it when a large change in ambient temperature is assumed.

11.1 Land dimensions

The following diagram shows the recommended land dimensions for reflow soldering.



*1 Do not use gilded pattern. A copper wire may cause open by dissolution of metallization.

*2 Please be careful that using the different land pattern may give the excessive stress to the product and cause the degradation of board flex or other reliabilities.

11.2 Flux and solder used

Flux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a rosin-based flux. Do not use a highly acidic flux with a halide content exceeding 0.2(wt)% (chlorine conversion value). Do not use a water-soluble flux.
Solder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder. Standard thickness of solder paste: 100 μm to 150 μm

If you want to use a flux other than the above, please consult our technical department.

11.3 Soldering conditions (reflow)

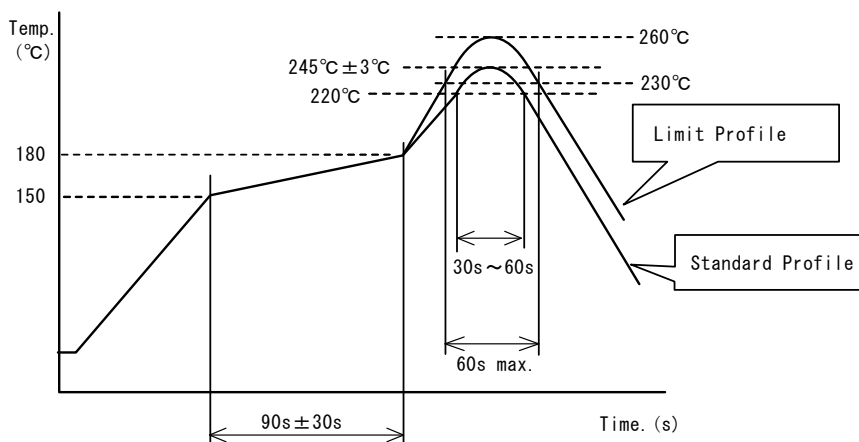
• Pre-heating should be in such a way that the temperature difference between solder and product surface is limited to 100°C max.

Cooling into solvent after soldering also should be in such a way that the temperature difference is limited to 100°C max.

Insufficient pre-heating may cause cracks on the product, resulting in the deterioration of product quality.

• Standard soldering profile and the limit soldering profile is as follows.

The excessive limit soldering conditions may cause leaching of the electrode and/or resulting in the deterioration of product quality.



	Standard profile	Limit profile
Pre-heating	150°C to 180°C/90 s±30 s	150°C to 180°C/90 s±30 s
Heating	Above 220°C/30 s to 60 s	Above 230°C/60 s max.
Peak temperature	245°C±3°C	260°C/10 s
Number of reflow cycles	2 times	2 times

11.4 Reworking with soldering iron

The following requirements must be met to rework a soldered product using a soldering iron.

Item	Requirement
Pre-heating	150°C/approx. 1 min
Tip temperature of soldering iron	350°C max.
Power consumption of soldering iron	80 W max.
Tip diameter of soldering iron	ø3 mm max.
Soldering time	3 s (+1 s, -0 s)
Number of reworking operations	2 times max.
* Avoid a direct contact of the tip of the soldering iron with the product. Such a direction contact may cause cracks in the ceramic body due to thermal shock.	

11.5 Solder volume

Solder shall be used not to increase the volume too much.

An increased solder volume increases mechanical stress on the product. Exceeding solder volume may cause the failure of mechanical or electrical performance.

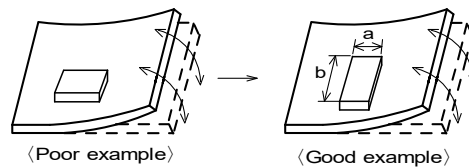
11.6 Product's location

The following shall be considered when designing and laying out PCBs.

(1) PCB shall be designed so that products are not subject to mechanical stress due to warping the board.

[Products direction]

Products shall be located in the sideways direction (length: $a < b$) to the mechanical stress.

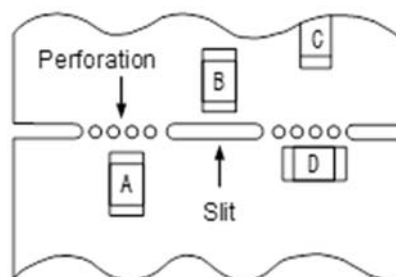


(2) Components location on PCB separation

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.

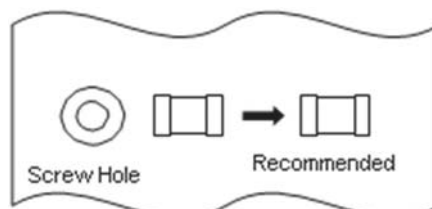
Contents of measures	Stress level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	$A > D^{*1}$
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	$A > B$
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	$A > C$
*1 $A > D$ is valid 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.	



(3) Mounting components near screw holes

When a component is mounted near a screw hole, it may be affected by the board deflection that occurs during the tightening of the screw.

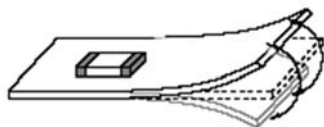
Mount the component in a position as far away from the screw holes as possible.



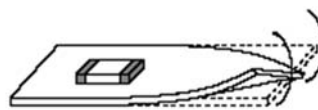
11.7 Handling of substrate

After mounting products on a substrate, do not apply any stress to the product caused by bending or twisting to the substrate when cropping the substrate, inserting and removing a connector from the substrate or tightening screw to the substrate.

Excessive mechanical stress may cause cracking in the product.



Bending



Twisting

11.8 Cleaning

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 this product.

11.9 Storage and transportation

Storage period	Use the product within 12 months after delivery. If you do not use the product for more than 12 months, check solderability before using it.
Storage conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The products shall be stored in a room not subject to rapid changes in temperature and humidity. The recommended temperature range is -10°C to +40°C. The recommended relative humidity range is 15% to 85%. • Keeping the product in corrosive gases, such as sulfur, chlorine gas or acid may cause the poor solderability. • Do not place the products directly on the floor; they should be placed on a palette so that they are not affected by humidity or dust. • Avoid keeping the products in a place exposed to direct sunlight, heat or vibration. • Do not keep products in bulk packaging. Bulk storage could result in collisions between the products or between the products and other parts, resulting in chipping or wire breakage. • Avoid storing the product by itself bare (i.e. exposed directly to air).
Transportation	Excessive vibration and impact reduces the reliability of the products. Exercise caution when handling the products.

11.10 Resin coating (including moisture-proof coating)

When the product is coated/molded with resin, its electrical characteristics may change.

A wire breakage issue may occur by mechanical stress caused by the resin, amount/cured shape of resin, or operating condition etc.

Some resins contain impurities or hydrolyzable chlorine, which could result in corrosion of the conducting materials, leading to wire breakage.

So, please pay your careful attention when you select resin in case of coating/molding the products with the resin.

Prior to use the coating resin, please make sure no reliability issue is observed by evaluating products mounted on your board.

11.11 Mounting conditions

Check the mounting condition before using.

If installation conditions (nozzle, device requirements, etc.) are not suitable for the product, a pick-up error or shifting of the pick-up position could occur, resulting in damage to the product.

In some cases, the laser recognition function of the mounting equipment may not recognize this product correctly.

Please contact us when using laser recognition. (There is no problem with the permeation and reflection type.)

11.12 Operating environment

Do not use this product under the following environmental conditions as it may cause deterioration of product quality.

- (1) In the corrodible atmosphere such as acidic gases, alkaline gases, chlorine, sulfur gases, organic gases and etc.
(the sea breeze, Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, NO₂, etc)
- (2) In the atmosphere where liquid such as organic solvent, may splash on the products.
- (3) In the atmosphere where the temperature/humidity changes rapidly and it is easy to dew.

11.13 Mounting density

If this product is placed near heat-generating products, be sure to implement sufficient heat-dissipating measures.

If this product is subjected to a significant amount of heat from other products, this could adversely affect product quality, resulting in a circuit malfunction or failure of the mounted section. Also, be sure that the product is used in a manner so that the heat that the product is subjected to from other products does not exceed the upper limit of the rated operating temperature for the product.

11.14 Handling of product

- Sharp material such as a pair of tweezers or other material such as bristles of cleaning brush , shall not be touched to the winding portion and electrode to prevent the breaking of wire.
- Mechanical shock should not be applied to the products mounted on the board to prevent the breaking of the core.

12. ⚠Note

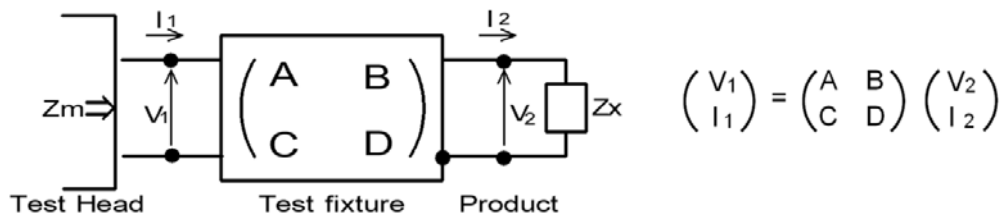
- (1) Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
- (2) You are requested not to use our product deviating from the reference specifications.
- (3) The contents of this reference specification are subject to change without advance notice. Please approve our product specifications or transact the approval sheet for product specifications before ordering.

Appendix

Electrical performance: Measuring method for inductance/Q (Q measurement is applicable only when the Q value is included in the rating table.)

Perform measurement using the method described below. (Perform correction for the error deriving from the measuring terminal.)

- (1) Residual elements and stray elements of the measuring terminal can be expressed by the F parameter for the 2-pole terminal as shown in the figure below.



- (2) The product's impedance value (Zx) and measured impedance value (Zm) can be expressed as shown below, by using the respective current and voltage for input/output.

$$Z_m = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \quad Z_x = \frac{V_2}{I_2}$$

- (3) Thus, the relationship between the product's impedance value (Zx) and measured impedance value (Zm) is as follows.

$Z_x = \alpha \frac{Z_m - \beta}{1 - Z_m \Gamma}$	<p>Here,</p> <p>$\alpha = D/A = 1$</p> <p>$\beta = B/D = Z_{sm} - (1 - Y_{om} Z_{sm}) Z_{ss}$</p> <p>$\Gamma = C/A = Y_{om}$</p> <p>$Z_{sm}$: measured impedance of short chip</p> <p>Z_{ss}: residual impedance of short chip (0.771 nH)</p> <p>Y_{om}: measured admittance when measuring terminal is open</p>
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- (4) Calculate inductance Lx and Qx using the equations shown below.

$L_x = \frac{\text{Im}(Z_x)}{2\pi f}$	<p>L_x: inductance of chip coil</p>
$Q_x = \frac{\text{Im}(Z_x)}{\text{Re}(Z_x)}$	<p>Q_x: Q of chip coil</p> <p>f: measuring frequency</p>

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