

**LOW ESL CHIP MONOLITHIC CERAMIC CAPACITOR FOR GENERAL  
LLL317R70J225MA01\_ (0612, X7R, 2.2uF, 6.3Vdc)**

\_: packaging code

**Reference Sheet**

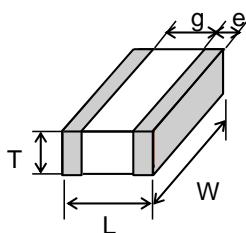
**1.Scope**

This product specification is applied to Low ESL Chip Monolithic Ceramic Capacitor used for General Electronic equipment.

**2.MURATA Part NO. System**

(Ex.)	LLL	31	7	R7	0J	225	M	A01	L
	(1)L/W Dimensions	(2)T Dimensions	(3)Temperature Characteristics	(4)DC Rated Voltage	(5)Nominal Capacitance	(6)Capacitance Tolerance	(7)Murata's Control Code	(8)Packaging Code	

**3. Type & Dimensions**



(Unit:mm)

(1)-1 L	(1)-2 W	(2) T	e	g
1.6±0.15	3.2±0.15	0.7±0.1	0.35±0.15	0.5 min.

**4.Rated value**

(3) Temperature Characteristics (Public STD Code):X7R(EIA)		(4) DC Rated Voltage	(5) Nominal Capacitance	(6) Capacitance Tolerance	Specifications and Test Methods (Operation Temp. Range)
Temp. coeff or Cap. Change	Temp. Range (Ref.Temp.)				
-15 to 15 %	-55 to 125 °C (25 °C)	6.3 Vdc	2.2 uF	±20 %	-55 to 125 °C

**5.Package**

mark	(8) Packaging	Packaging Unit
L	φ180mm Reel EMBOSED W8P4	4000 pcs./Reel
K	φ330mm Reel EMBOSED W8P4	10000 pcs./Reel

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Jan.30,2013,and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice.  
Please consult the approval sheet before ordering.  
Please read rating and !Cautions first.

## ■ SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST METHODS

No	Item	Specification	Test Method												
1	Operating Temperature Range	R7, C7: -55°C to +125°C	Reference temperature : 25°C												
2	Rated Voltage	See the previous pages.	The rated voltage is defined as the maximum voltage which may be applied continuously to the capacitor. When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, $V^{P-P}$ or $V^{O-P}$ , whichever is larger, should be maintained within the rated voltage range.												
3	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.	Visual inspection.												
4	Dimension	Within the specified dimensions.	Using calipers.												
5	Dielectric Strength	No defects or abnormalities.	No failure shall be observed when 250% of the rated voltage is applied between the terminations for 1 to 5 seconds, provided the charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.												
6	Insulation Resistance	$C \leq 0.047\mu F$ : More than 10000MΩ $C > 0.047\mu F$ : More than 500Ω •F C: Nominal Capacitance	The insulation resistance shall be measured with a DC voltage not exceeding the rated voltage at 25°C and 75%RH max. and within 2 minutes of charging, provided the charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.												
7	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.	The capacitance/D.F. shall be measured at 25°C with $1 \pm 0.1$ kHz in frequency and $1 \pm 0.2$ Vrms in voltage.												
8	Dissipation Factor (D.F.)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Char.</th> <th>25V min.</th> <th>16V/10V</th> <th>6.3V/4V</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.025 max.</td> <td>0.035 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.					
Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V												
R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.												
9	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics	No bias R7,C7: Within $\pm 15\%$ (-55 to +125°C)	<p>The capacitance change shall be measured after 5 min. at each specified temperature stage.</p> <p>The ranges of capacitance change compared with the 25°C value over the temperature ranges shown in the table shall be within the specified ranges.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature(°C)</th> <th>Applying Voltage(V)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Reference Temperature <math>\pm 2</math></td> <td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center;">No bias</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>-55<math>\pm 3</math>(for R7,C7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Reference Temperature <math>\pm 2</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>125<math>\pm 3</math>(for R7,C7)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>• Initial measurement Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for one hour and then let sit for 24<math>\pm 2</math> hours at room temperature. Perform the initial measurement.</p>	Step	Temperature(°C)	Applying Voltage(V)	1	Reference Temperature $\pm 2$	No bias	2	-55 $\pm 3$ (for R7,C7)	3	Reference Temperature $\pm 2$	4	125 $\pm 3$ (for R7,C7)
Step	Temperature(°C)	Applying Voltage(V)													
1	Reference Temperature $\pm 2$	No bias													
2	-55 $\pm 3$ (for R7,C7)														
3	Reference Temperature $\pm 2$														
4	125 $\pm 3$ (for R7,C7)														
10	Adhesive Strength of Termination	<p>No removal of the terminations or other defect should occur.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1</p>	<p>Solder the capacitor to the test jig (glass epoxy board) shown in Fig.1 using an eutectic solder. Then apply 10N force in parallel with the test jig for 10<math>\pm 1</math> sec. The soldering shall be done either with an iron or using the reflow method and shall be conducted with care so that the soldering is uniform and free of defects such as heat shock.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>a</th> <th>b</th> <th>c</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LLL21</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LLL31</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(in mm)</p>	Type	a	b	c	LLL21	0.6	1.6	2.4	LLL31	1.0	3.0	3.7
Type	a	b	c												
LLL21	0.6	1.6	2.4												
LLL31	1.0	3.0	3.7												
11	Vibration Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities.												
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance.												
		D.F.	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Char.</th> <th>25V min.</th> <th>16V/10V</th> <th>6.3V/4V</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.025 max.</td> <td>0.035 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.				
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R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.												
12	Solderability of Termination	75% of the terminations is to be soldered evenly and continuously.	<p>Immerse the capacitor in a solution of ethanol (JIS-K-8101) and rosin (JIS-K-5902) (25% rosin in weight proportion). Preheat at 80 to 120°C for 10 to 30 seconds.</p> <p>After preheating, immerse in eutectic solder solution for 2<math>\pm 0.5</math> seconds at 230<math>\pm 5</math>°C, or Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder solution for 2<math>\pm 0.5</math> seconds at 245<math>\pm 5</math>°C.</p>												

## ■ SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST METHODS

No	Item	Specification	Test Method															
13	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	<p>Preheat the capacitor at 120 to 150 °C for 1 minute. Immerse the capacitor in a eutectic solder or Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder solution at 270 ± 5 °C for 10 ± 0.5 seconds. Let sit at room temperature for 24 ± 2 hours, then measure.</p> <p>• Initial measurement Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for one hour and then let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature. Perform the initial measurement.</p>															
		Capacitance Change		R7, C7 : Within ±7.5%														
		D.F.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>25V min.</td> <td>16V/10V</td> <td>6.3V/4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.025 max.</td> <td>0.035 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.						
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		R7,C7		0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.												
I.R.	More than 10,000MΩ or 500Ω·F (whichever is smaller)																	
Dielectric Strength	No failure																	
14	Temperature Cycle	Appearance	<p>Fix the capacitor to the supporting jig in the same manner and under the same conditions as (10). Perform the five cycles according to the four heat treatments listed in the following table. Let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature, then measure.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Temp.(°C)</td> <td>Min. Operating Temp.+0/-3</td> <td>Room Temp.</td> <td>Max. Operating Temp.+3/-0</td> <td>Room Temp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time(min.)</td> <td>30±3</td> <td>2 to 3</td> <td>30±3</td> <td>2 to 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>• Initial measurement Perform a heat treatment at 150+0/-10°C for one hour and then let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature. Perform the initial measurement.</p>	Step	1	2	3	4	Temp.(°C)	Min. Operating Temp.+0/-3	Room Temp.	Max. Operating Temp.+3/-0	Room Temp.	Time(min.)	30±3	2 to 3	30±3	2 to 3
		Step		1	2	3	4											
		Temp.(°C)		Min. Operating Temp.+0/-3	Room Temp.	Max. Operating Temp.+3/-0	Room Temp.											
		Time(min.)		30±3	2 to 3	30±3	2 to 3											
		Capacitance Change		R7, C7 : Within ±7.5%														
D.F.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>25V min.</td> <td>16V/10V</td> <td>6.3V/4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.025 max.</td> <td>0.035 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.									
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R7,C7	0.025 max.	0.035 max.	0.05 max.															
I.R.	More than 10,000MΩ or 500Ω·F (whichever is smaller)																	
Dielectric Strength	No failure																	
15	Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	<p>Sit the capacitor at 40±2°C and 90 to 95% humidity for 500±12 hours. Remove and let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature, then measure.</p>															
		Capacitance Change		R7, C7 : Within ±12.5%														
		D.F.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>25V min.</td> <td>16V/10V</td> <td>6.3V/4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.075 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.						
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R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.															
I.R.	More than 1,000MΩ or 50Ω·F (whichever is smaller)																	
16	Humidity Load	Appearance	<p>Apply the rated voltage at 40±2°C and 90 to 95% humidity for 500±12 hours. Remove and let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature, then measure. The charge/discharge current is less than 50mA.</p>															
		Capacitance Change		R7, C7 : Within ±12.5%														
		D.F.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>25V min.</td> <td>16V/10V</td> <td>6.3V/4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.075 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.						
		Char.		25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V												
R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.															
I.R.	More than 500MΩ or 25Ω·F (whichever is smaller)																	
17	High Temperature Load	Appearance	<p>Apply 200% of the rated voltage for 1000±12 hours at the maximum operating temperature ±3°C. Let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature, then measure. The charge/ discharge current is less than 50mA.</p> <p>• Initial measurement Apply 200% of the rated DC voltage for one hour at the maximum operating temperature ±3°C. Remove and let sit for 24±2 hours at room temperature. Perform initial measurement.</p>															
		Capacitance Change		R7, C7 : Within ±12.5%														
		D.F.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>25V min.</td> <td>16V/10V</td> <td>6.3V/4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R7,C7</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> <td>0.075 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V	R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.						
		Char.		25V min.	16V/10V	6.3V/4V												
R7,C7	0.05 max.	0.05 max.	0.075 max.															
I.R.	More than 1000MΩ or 50Ω·F (whichever is smaller)																	

1. Tape Carrier Packaging(Packaging Code:E/D/L/F/J/K)

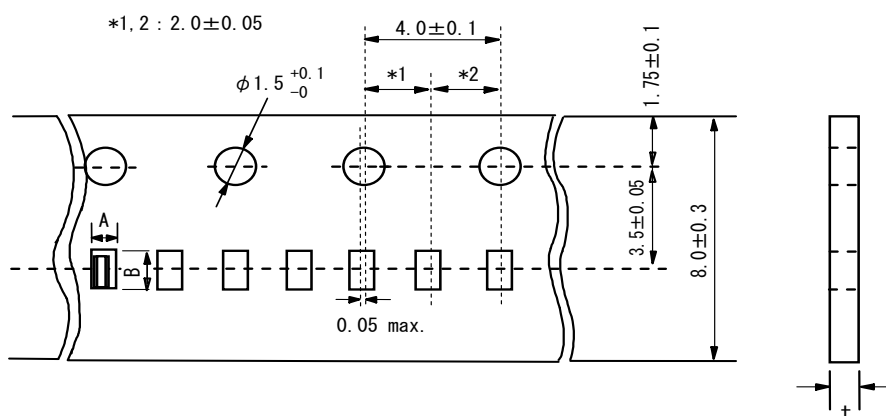
1.1 Minimum Quantity(pcs./reel)

Type	φ180mm reel		φ330mm reel	
	Paper Tape	Plastic Tape	Paper Tape	Plastic Tape
	Code:E/D	Code:L	Code:F/J	Code:K
LLL15	10000		50000	
LLL1U	10000		50000	
LLL18/LLR18		4000		10000
LLL21	5	4000		10000
	6	4000		10000
	9	3000		10000
LLL31	5	4000		10000
	7	4000		10000
	M	3000		10000

1.2 Dimensions of Tape

(1) LLL15/LLL1U

(in mm)

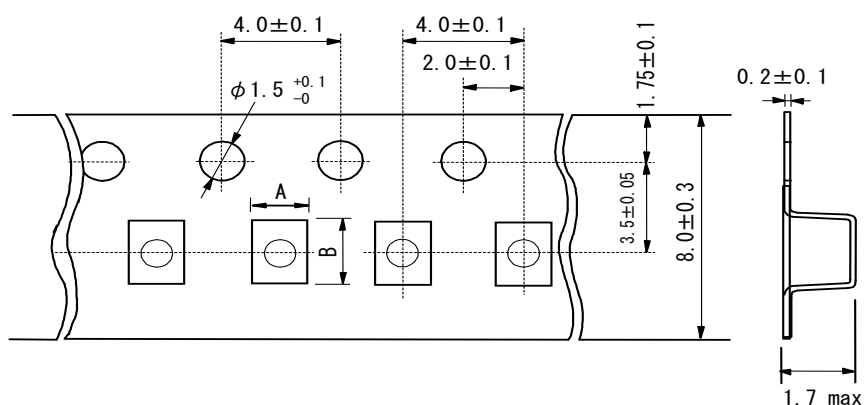


Code	LLL15	LLL1U
A *3	0.65	0.75
B *3	1.15	1.15
t	0.8 max.	0.9 max.

\*3 Nominal value

(2) LLL18/LLR18/LLL21/LLL31

(in mm)



Code	LLL18/LLR18	LLL21	LLL31
A	$1.05 \pm 0.1$	$1.45 \pm 0.2$	$1.9 \pm 0.2$
B	$1.85 \pm 0.1$	$2.25 \pm 0.2$	$3.5 \pm 0.2$

Fig.1 Package Chips

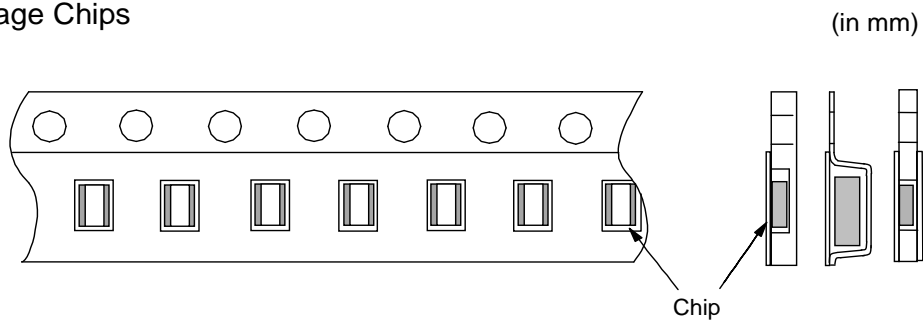


Fig.2 Dimensions of Reel

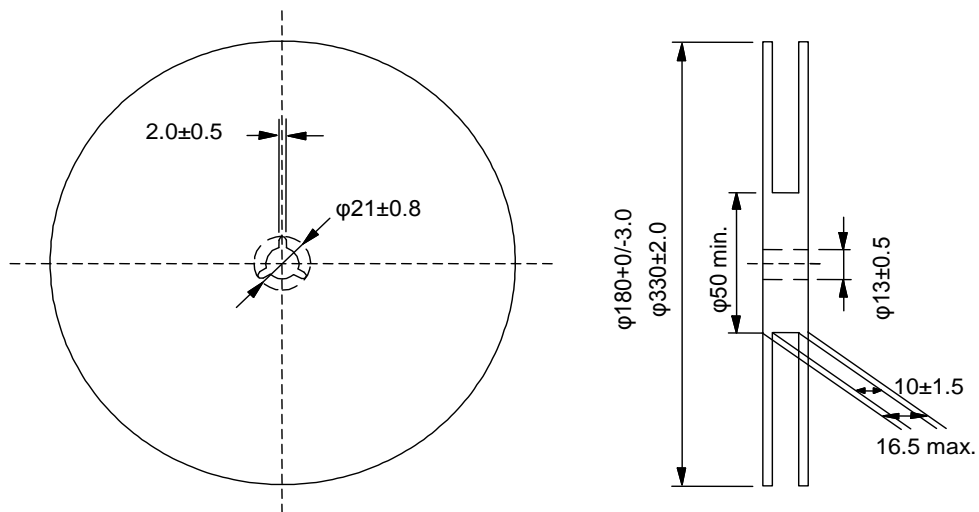
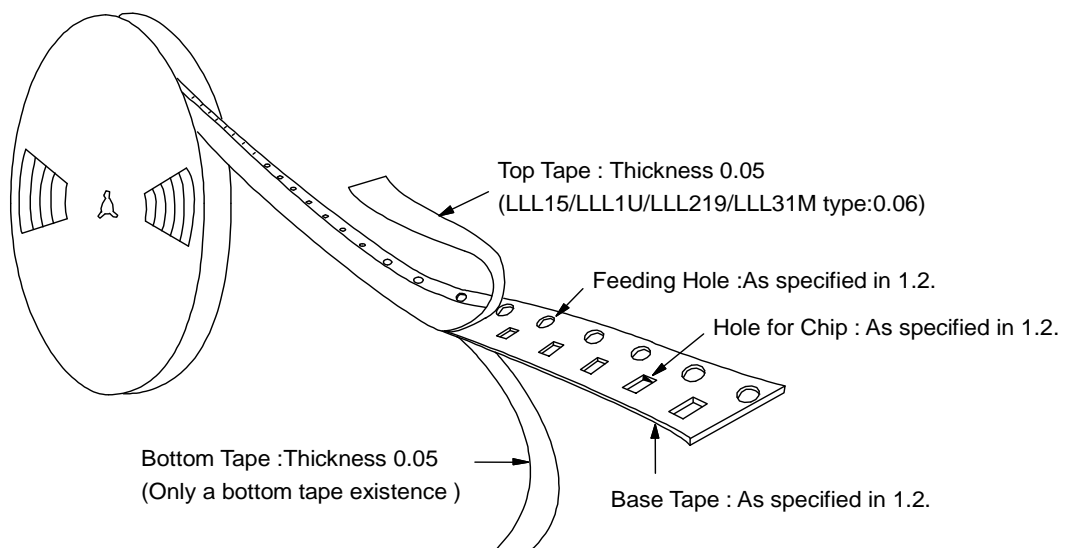


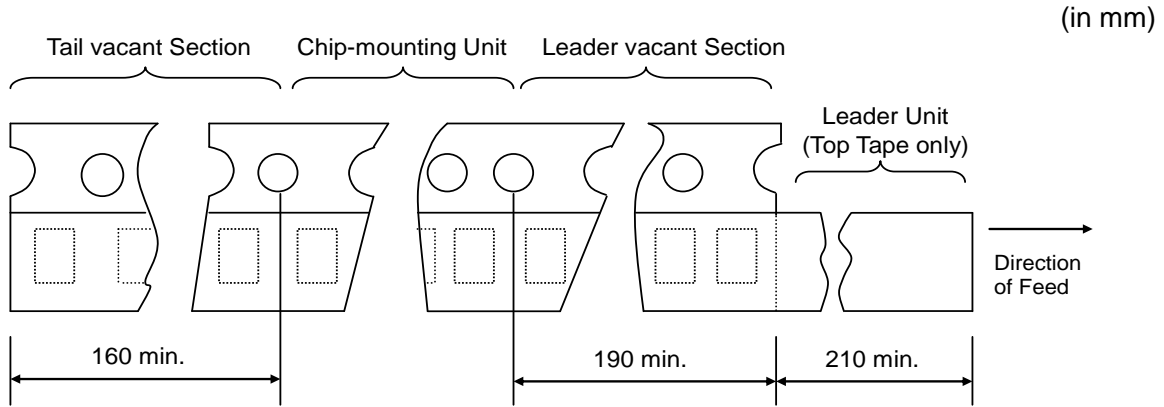
Fig.3 Taping Diagram



Package  
LLL/LLR Type

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 pitch : 10 of sprocket holes pitch =  $40 \pm 0.3$ mm

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.

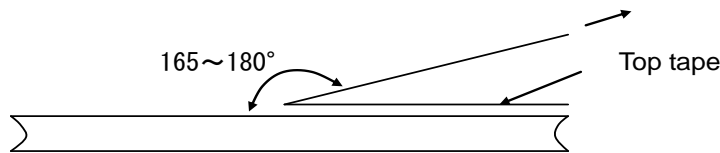
1.10 Break down force of top tape : 5N min.

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 1.

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 use

Please contact our sales representatives or product engineers before using our products for the applications listed below which require of our products for other applications than specified in this product.

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

## ■ Storage and Operation condition

1. The performance of chip monolithic ceramic capacitors may be affected by the storage conditions.

1-1. Store capacitors in the following conditions: Temperature of +5°C to +40°C and a Relative Humidity of 20% to 70%.

(1) Sunlight, dust, rapid temperature changes, corrosive gas atmosphere or high temperature and humidity conditions during storage may affect the solderability and the packaging performance  
Please use product within six months of receipt.

(2) Please confirm solderability before using after six months.  
Store the capacitors without opening the original bag.  
Even if the storage period is short, do not exceed the specified atmospheric conditions.

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 humidity 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 insure suitable capacitance values.

(1) Select a suitable capacitance for the operating temperature range.

(2) The capacitance may change within the rated temperature.

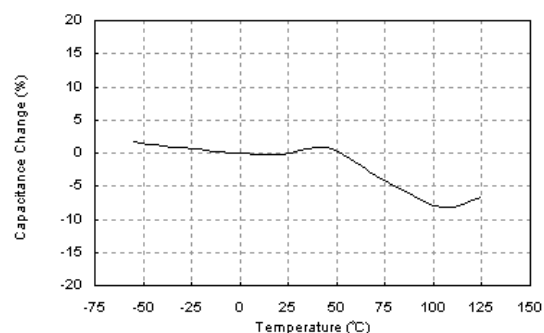
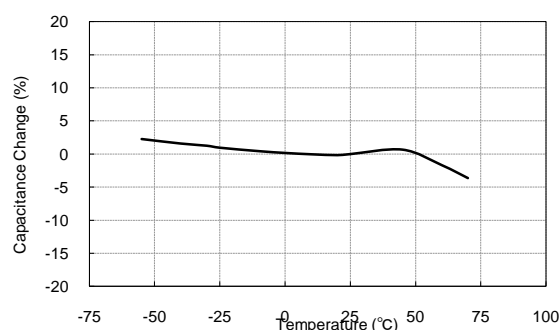
When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitors in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance.

Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics.

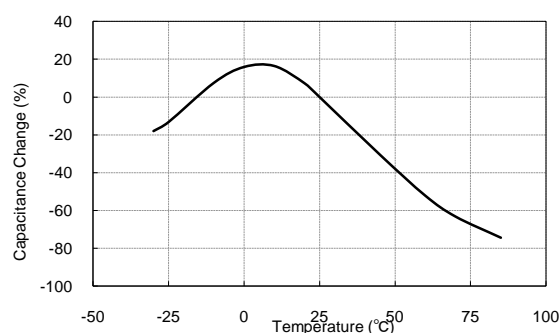
And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.

Typical temperature characteristics Char.R6 (X5R)

Typical temperature characteristics Char.R7 (X7R)



Typical temperature characteristics Char.F5 (Y5V)



**2. Measurement of Capacitance**

1. Measure capacitance with the voltage and the frequency specified in the product specifications.

1-1. The output voltage of the measuring equipment may decrease when capacitance is high occasionally. 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.

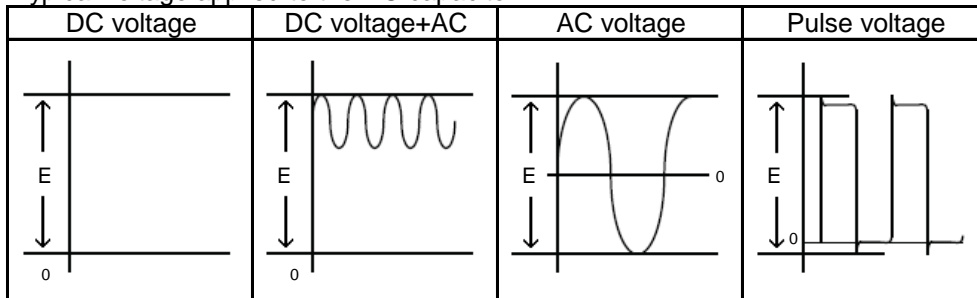
1-1. Applied voltage between the terminals of a capacitor shall be less than or equal to the rated voltage.

(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.

Typical voltage applied to the DC capacitor



(E : Maximum possible applied voltage.)

1-2. Influence of overvoltage

Overvoltage 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. Applied Voltage and Self-heating Temperature

1. When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency voltage, pulse voltage, application, be sure to take into account self-heating may be caused by resistant factors of the capacitor.

1-1. The load should be contained to the level such that when measuring at atmospheric temperature of 25°C, the product's self-heating remains below 20°C and surface temperature of the capacitor in the actual circuit remains within the maximum operating temperature.

## 5. DC Voltage and AC Voltage Characteristic

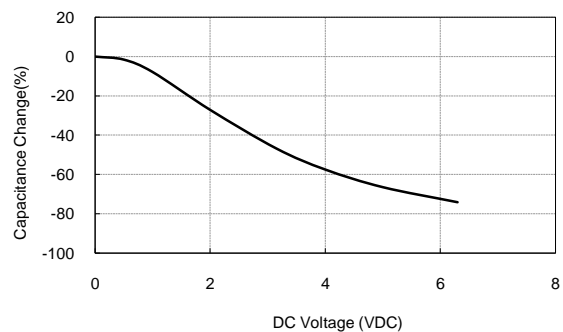
1. The capacitance value of a high dielectric constant type capacitor changes depending on the DC voltage applied. Please consider the DC voltage characteristics when a capacitor is selected for use in a DC circuit.

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) Whether the capacitance change caused by the applied voltage is within the range allowed or not.

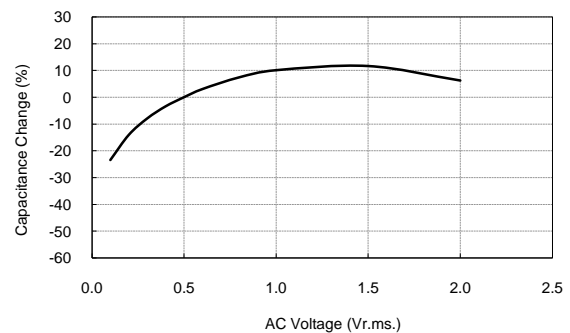
DC voltage characteristics

(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 in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance. Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics. And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.



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.

AC voltage characteristics

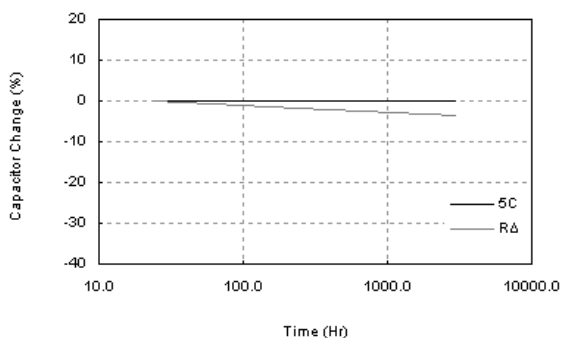


## 6. Capacitance Aging

1. The high dielectric constant type capacitors have the characteristic in which the capacitance value decreases with passage of time.

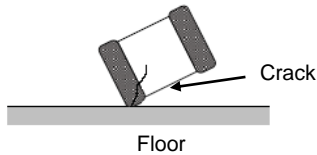
When you use a high dielectric constant type capacitors in a circuit that needs a tight (narrow) capacitance tolerance. Example: a time constant circuit., please carefully consider the characteristics of these capacitors, such as their aging, voltage, and temperature characteristics.

And check capacitors using your actual appliances at the intended environment and operating conditions.

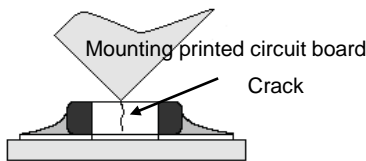


**7.Vibration and Shock**

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.
2. Mechanical shock due to falling may cause damage or a crack in the dielectric material of the capacitor.  
Do not use a fallen capacitor because the quality and reliability may be deteriorated.



3. When printed circuit boards are piled up or handled, the corners 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.

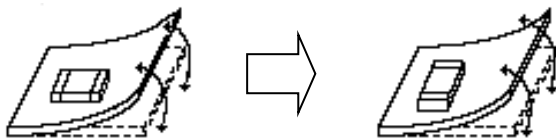


■ Soldering and Mounting

**1.Mounting Position**

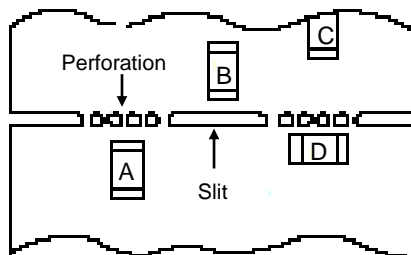
1. Confirm the best mounting position and direction that minimizes the stress imposed on the capacitor during flexing or bending the printed circuit board.
- 1-1.Choose a mounting position that minimizes the stress imposed on the chip during flexing or bending of the board.

[Component Direction]



Locate chip horizontal to the direction in which stress acts

[Chip Mounting Close to Board Separation Point]



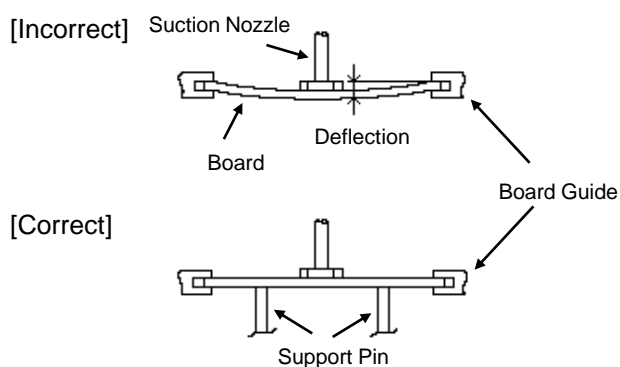
Chip arrangement  
Worst A-C-(B~D) Best

## **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 for the 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.
  - 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 bending 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) Adjust the nozzle pressure within a static load of 1N to 3N during mounting.



- 2.Dirt particles and dust accumulated between the suction nozzle and the cylinder inner wall prevent the nozzle from moving smoothly. This imposes greater force upon the chip 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

1. 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 board. Preheating conditions are shown in table 1. It is required to keep the temperature differential between the solder and the components surface ( $\Delta T$ ) as small as possible.
2. Solderability of Tin plating termination chips might be deteriorated when a low temperature soldering profile where the peak solder temperature is below the melting point of Tin is used. Please confirm the Solderability of Tin plated termination chips before use.
3. When components are immersed in solvent after mounting, be sure to maintain the temperature difference ( $\Delta T$ ) between the component and the solvent within the range shown in the table 1.

Table 1

Part Number	Temperature Differential
LLL15/LLL1U/LLL18/ LLL21/LLL31/LLR18	$\Delta T \leq 190^{\circ}\text{C}$

#### Recommended Conditions

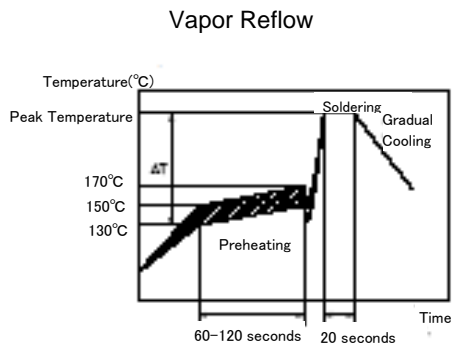
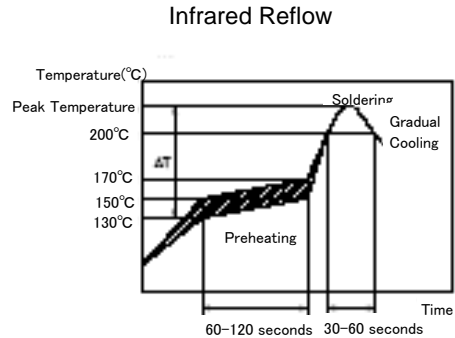
	Pb-Sn Solder		Lead Free Solder
	Infrared Reflow	Vapor Reflow	
Peak Temperature	230~250°C	230~240°C	240~260°C
Atmosphere	Air	Air	Air or N2

Pb-Sn Solder: Sn-37Pb      Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

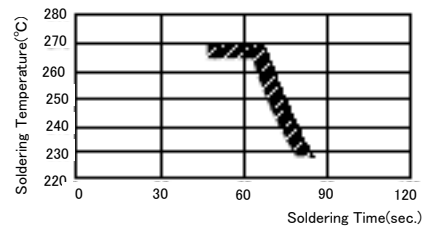
### 4. Optimum Solder Amount for Reflow Soldering

- 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 outer electrode, which may result in chips breaking loose from the PCB.
- 4-3. Make sure the solder has been applied smoothly to the end surface to a height of 0.2mm\* min.

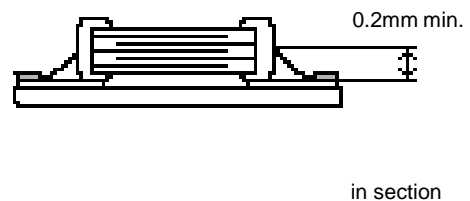
#### [Standard Conditions for Reflow Soldering]



#### [Allowable Soldering Temperature and Time]



In case of repeated soldering, the accumulated soldering time must be within the range shown above.



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

## 4-2. Flow Soldering

1. 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 in the components, preheating should be required for both of the components and the PCB board. Preheating conditions are shown in table 2. It is required to keep temperature differential between the solder and the components surface ( $\Delta T$ ) as small as possible.
2. Excessively long soldering time or high soldering temperature can result in leaching of the outer electrodes, causing poor adhesion or a reduction in capacitance value due to loss of contact between electrodes and end termination.
3. When components are immersed in solvent after mounting, be sure to maintain the temperature difference ( $\Delta T$ ) between the component and solvent within the range shown in the table 2.
4. Do not apply flow soldering to chips not listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Part Number	Temperature Differential
LLL21/31	$\Delta T \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Recommended Conditions

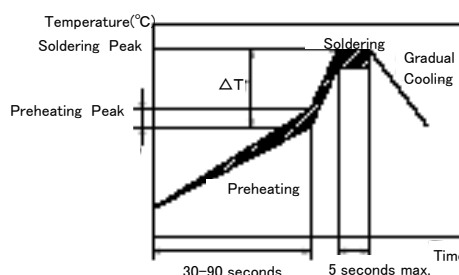
	Pb-Sn Solder	Lead Free Solder
Preheating Peak Temperature	90~110°C	100~120°C
Soldering Peak Temperature	240~250°C	250~260°C
Atmosphere	Air	N2

Pb-Sn Solder: Sn-37Pb      Lead Free Solder: Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu

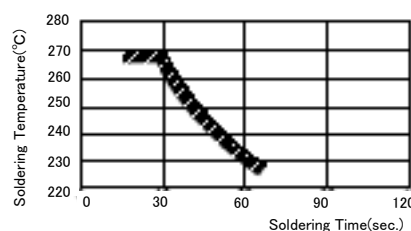
### 5. Optimum Solder Amount for Flow Soldering

- 5-1. The top of the solder fillet should be lower than the thickness of components. If the solder amount is excessive, the risk of cracking is higher during board bending or any other stressful condition.

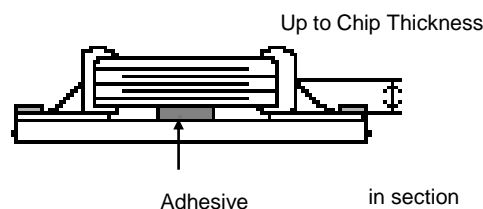
### [Standard Conditions for Flow Soldering]



### [Allowable Soldering Temperature and Time]



In case of repeated soldering, the accumulated soldering time must be within the range shown above.



**5.Washing**

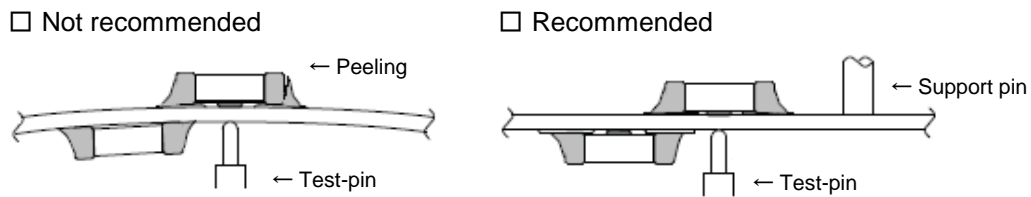
Excessive ultrasonic oscillation during cleaning can cause the PCBs to resonate, resulting in cracked chips or broken solder joints. Take note not to vibrate PCBs.

**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 printed circuit board by the pressure of a test pin, 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.

1-2. Avoid vibration of the board by shock when a test pin 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 is caused by bending or twisting the board.

1-1. In cropping the board, the stress as shown right may cause the capacitor to crack.  
Try not to apply this type of stress to a capacitor.

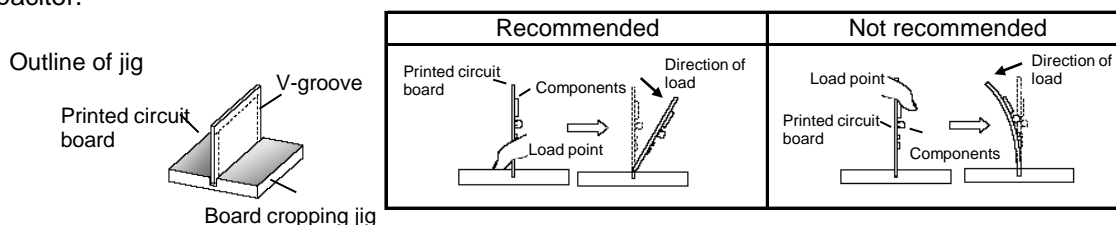


2. Check of the cropping method for the printed circuit board in advance.

2-1. Printed circuit board cropping shall be carried out by using a jig or an apparatus to prevent the mechanical stress which can occur to the board.

(1) Example of a suitable jig

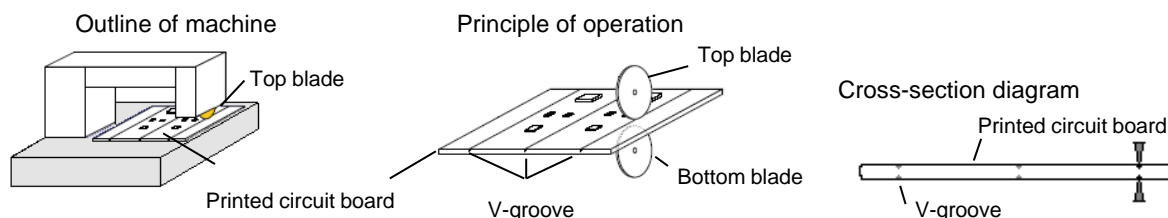
Recommended example: the board should be pushed as close to the near the cropping jig as possible and from the back side of board in order to minimize the compressive stress applied to capacitor.  
Not recommended example\* when the board is pushed at a point far from the cropping jig and from the front side of board as below, the capacitor may form a crack caused by the tensile stress applied to capacitor.



(2) Example of a suitable machine

An outline of a printed circuit board cropping machine is shown as follows. Along the lines with the V-grooves on printed circuit board, the top and bottom blades are aligned to one another when cropping the board.

The misalignment of the position between top and bottom blades may cause the capacitor to crack.



Recommended	Not recommended		
	Top-bottom misalignment	Left-right misalignment	Front-rear misalignment
Top blade Bottom blade	Top blade Bottom blade	Top blade Bottom blade	Top blade Bottom blade



## ■ 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 a 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 operation is under the specified conditions. Do not use the equipment under the following environment.
  - (1) Being splattered 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 capacitors high temperature.

#### 2-2. Disposal of waste

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

#### 2-3. Circuit Design

LLL/LLR Series capacitors in this catalog are not safety recognized 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 upper operating temperature.

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

Also it is necessary to consider the temperature distribution in equipment and the seasonal temperature variable factor.

1-2. Consider the self-heating of the capacitor

The surface temperature of the capacitor shall be the upper operating temperature or less when including the self-heating factors.

### **2. Atmosphere surroundings (gaseous and liquid)**

1. Restriction on the operating environment of capacitors.

1-1. The capacitor, 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**

1. 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 crack caused by PCB expansion/contraction with heat.

Because stress for chip is different depend on PCB material and structure. Especially metal PCB such as alumina has a greater risk of chip crack because of large difference of thermal expansion coefficient.

In case of chip below 0402 size, there is also the same possibility of crack with a single-layered glass epoxy board.

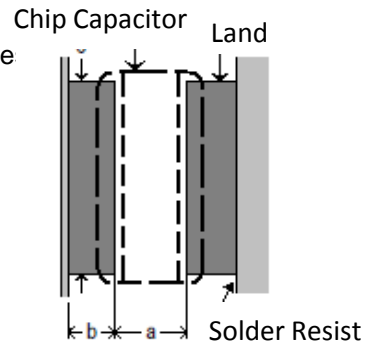
Pattern Forms

	Prohibited	Correct
Placing Close to Chassis		
Placing of Chip Components and Leaded Components		
Placing of Leaded Components after Chip Component		
Lateral Mounting		

2. Land Dimensions

2-1. Chip capacitor can be cracked due to the stress of PCB bending / etc if the land area is larger than needed and has an excessive amount of solder.

Please refer to the land dimensions in table 1 for flow soldering, table 2 for reflow soldering.



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

Table 1 Flow Soldering Method

Dimensions Part Number	Chip (LxW)	a	b	c
LLL21	1.25x2.0	0.4~0.7	0.5~0.7	1.4~1.8
LLL31	1.6x3.2	0.6~1.0	0.8~0.9	2.6~2.8

(in mm)

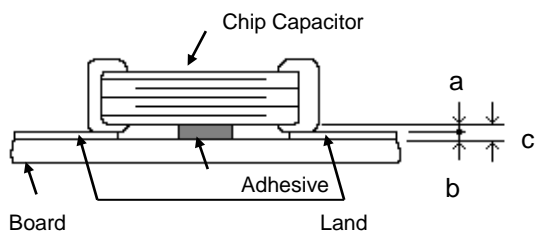
Table 2 Reflow Soldering Method

Dimensions Part Number	Chip (LxW)	a	b	c
LLL15	0.5x1.0	0.15~0.20	0.20~0.25	0.7~1.0
LLL1U	0.6x1.0	0.20~0.25	0.25~0.35	0.7~1.0
LLL18/LLR18	0.8x1.6	0.2~0.3	0.3~0.4	1.4~1.6
LLL21	1.25x2.0	0.4~0.5	0.4~0.5	1.4~1.8
LLL31	1.6x3.2	0.6~0.8	0.6~0.7	2.6~2.8

(in mm)

## 2. Adhesive Application

- Thin or insufficient adhesive can cause the chips to loosen or become disconnected during flow soldering. The amount of adhesive must be more than dimension c, shown in the drawing at right, to obtain the correct bonding strength. The chip's electrode thickness and land thickness must also be taken into consideration.



a=20~70 $\mu$ m  
b=30~35 $\mu$ m  
c=50~105 $\mu$ m

- Low viscosity adhesive can cause chips to slip after mounting. The adhesive must have a viscosity of 5000Pa · s (500ps) min. (at 25°C)

### 3. Adhesive Coverage

Part Number	Adhesive Coverage*
LLL21	0.1mg min.
LLL31	0.15mg min.

\*Nominal Value

## 3. Adhesive Curing

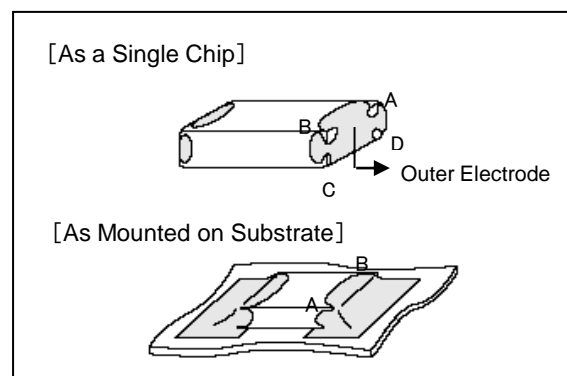
- Insufficient curing of the adhesive can cause chips to disconnect during flow soldering and causes deterioration in the insulation resistance between the outer electrodes due to moisture absorption. Control curing temperature and time in order to prevent insufficient hardening.

## 4. Flux Application

- An excessive amount of flux generates a large quantity of flux gas, which can cause a deterioration of Solderability. So apply flux thinly and evenly throughout. (A foaming system is generally used for flow soldering).
- Flux containing too a high percentage of halide may cause corrosion of the outer electrodes unless there is sufficient cleaning. Use flux with a halide content of 0.2% max.
- Do not use strong acidic 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.)

## 5. Flow Soldering

Set temperature and time to ensure that leaching of the outer electrode does not exceed 25% of the chip end area as a single chip (full length of the edge A-B-C-D shown right) and 25% of the length A-B shown below as mounted on substrate.



## **6.Washing**

1. Please evaluate a capacitor by actual cleaning equipment and condition surely for confirming the quality and select the applicable solvent.
2. Unsuitable cleaning solvent may leave residual flux, 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.

## **7.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 small curing contraction.  
The difference in the thermal expansion coefficient between a coating resin or a molding resin and 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 capacitor as possible.  
A silicone resin can be used as an under-coating to buffer against the stress.
2. 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.

## **■ 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 :  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$
      - change of temperature air/air :  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}/+25^{\circ}\text{C}$
      - 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, and 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 a sharp edge of an air driver, a soldering iron, tweezers, a chassis, etc. impacts strongly on the surface of capacitor, the capacitor may crack and short-circuit.
  - 1-3. Do not use a capacitor to which excessive shock was applied by dropping etc.

The capacitor dropped accidentally during processing may be damaged.

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 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.