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# GUANGDONG VIIYONG ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGYCO., LTD.

# Multi-layer Ceramic Chip Capacitor **Product Specification**

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Mark: The product specification is only for reference of design and type selection, not used as the basis for delivery.



#### 1. Scope:

The specifications are applicable to the multi-layer ceramic chip capacitor (MLCC) as follows:

1.1 Application characteristics: general purpose;

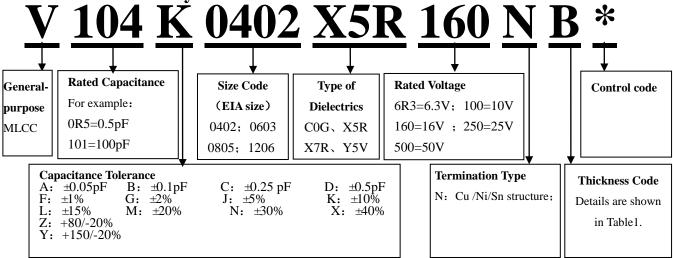
1.2 Structural design classification: general;

Chip Size: 0402, 0603, 0805, 1206;

Capacitance:  $1pF\sim1\mu F$ ; Voltage range:  $6.3V\sim50V$ ;

1.3 Type of Dielectrics: C0G/C0H(NP0)、X7R、X5R、Y5V;

#### 2. Part Number System:



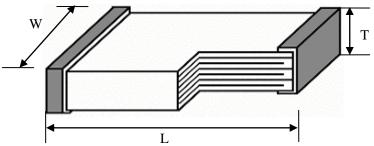


Fig.1 Configuration and Dimension of MLCC

Table 1 Dimension of MLCC (Unite: mm)

Size	Length (L)	Width (W)	Width of Termination (L1, L2)	Thickness (T)	Thickness code
0402	1.00±0.05	0.50±0.05	0.10~0.35	0.50±0.05	В
0402	$1.00^{+0.15}_{-0.05}$	$0.50^{+0.13}_{-0.05}$	0.10~0.35	$0.50^{+0.13}_{-0.05}$	N
0603	1.60±0.10	0.80±0.10	0.15~0.60	0.80±0.10	D
0005	2.00±0.20	1.25 ±0.20	0.20~0.75	$0.85^{+0.15}_{-0.35}$	Y
0805	$2.00^{+0.20}_{-0.30}$	$1.25^{+0.20}_{-0.30}$	0.20~0.75	1.25 <sup>+0.20</sup> -0.30	Н
	3.20±0.20	1.60±0.20	0.25~0.75	$0.85^{+0.15}_{-0.35}$	Y
1206	3.20±0.20	1.60±0.20	0.25~0.75	1.15 ±0.20	0
	3.20±0.20	1.60±0.20	0.25~0.75	1.60±0.20	L



<b>Table</b>	2	<b>Type</b>	of	dielectrics
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Type of Dielectrics	<b>Operating Temperature Range</b>	Temperature Coefficient or Characteristic	
NP0	-55°C∼+125°C	C0G: 0±30ppm/℃	
NFO	-53 C = 123 C	C0H: 0±60ppm/°C	
X7R	-55°C∼+125°C	±15%	
X5R	-55°C∼+85°C	±15%	
Y5V	-30°C∼+85°C	+22/-82%	

**Table 3 Rated Voltage and Rated Capacitance** 

Sizo	Rate voltage					
Size	/U <sub>R</sub>	C0G	X7R	X5R	Y5V	Thickness code
	50V	1pF∼1.0nF	100pF∼56nF	100pF∼22nF	100pF∼22nF	В
	30 V	360pF∼1.0nF	22nF~100nF	27nF∼47nF	33nF∼47nF	N
	25V	1pF∼1.0nF	22nF~100nF	10nF∼100nF	10nF∼68nF	В
	23 V	470pF~1.0nF	100nF	82nF∼100nF	100nF	N
0402	16V	_	56nF∼100nF	47nF∼100nF	47nF∼150nF	В
	10 V	_	_	120nF~220nF	150nF~220nF	N
	10V	_	_	100nF	100nF	В
	100	_	_	120nF∼220nF	150nF∼220nF	N
	6.3V			220nF	220nF	N
	50V	1pF∼2.2nF	220pF~100nF	220pF~100nF	220pF~220nF	D
0603	25V	2.7nF~3.9nF	100nF∼390nF	100nF∼220nF	100nF∼220nF	D
	16V	_	100nF∼390nF	220nF~470nF	220nF~470nF	D
	50V	10pF∼4.7nF	220pF~100nF	220pF~100nF	220pF~100nF	Y
	30 V	1.0nF∼5.6nF	100nF∼820nF	100nF∼820nF	100nF∼680nF	Н
0805	25V	1.0nF∼10nF	_	_	_	Y
	23 V	_	220nF~820nF	220nF~820nF	220nF~680nF	Н
	16V		1.0μF	1.0µF	1.0μF	Н
	50V		100nF		100nF	Y
1206	JU V		100nF~1.0μF		100nF~1.0μF	L
	16V		1.0µF		1.0µF	О

Note: 1) E12 series for X7R and X5R groups, E6 series for Y5V group, E24 series for C0G group, integer nominal values such as 1.0, 2.0, 3.0pF, etc. are allowed for the specifications below 10pF.

2) For products of the same size, material and capacity, the rated voltage can be covered from high to low.

#### Type of Packing:

Reel Packaging (standard carrier tape disc packaging), every disc smallest package are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Packing type

Chip Size	0402		0603	08	0805		1206	
Thickness code	B/N	B/N	D	Н	Y	L/O	Y	
Disc size	7"	13"	7"	7"	7"	7"	7"	
Carrier Tape type	Paper	Paper	Paper	Plastic	Paper	Plastic	Paper	
QTY (Kpcs)	10	50	4	2	4	2	4	

First packaging: Each multi-disc material is packed into a box.

The second packaging: the first packaged packaging box is loaded into the paper packaging box, and the remaining space in the box is filled with light auxiliary materials. The above packaging forms can also be packaged according to user needs.



## 3. Technical specifications and test methods:

## 3.1 Visual Inspection:

**3.1.1 Requirement:** no obvious defects on ceramic body and termination.

**3.1.2 Test Method:** Microscope 10×

### **3.2 Size:**

**3.2.1 Requirement:** Configuration and dimension of MLCC are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

**3.2.2 Test Method:** Measuring by gages which precision is not less than 0.01 mm.

## **3.3 Operating Environment:**

C0G/C0H(NP0), X7R	Temperature:	-55 °C $\sim$ +125 °C; Relative humidity:	≤95% (25°C)	Atmosphere:	86kPa ∼106KPa
X5R	Temperature:	-55°C∼+85°C; Relative humidity:	≤95% (25°C)	Atmosphere:	86kPa ∼106KPa
Y5V	Temperature:	-30°C∼+85°C; Relative humidity:	≤95% (25°C)	Atmosphere:	86kPa ∼106KPa



#### 3.4 Electrical Parameters and Test Methods:

**Table 5 Specifications and Test Methods of MLCC Electrical Parameter** 

No.	Item	Specia	fication	Test Method	
1	Capacita nce (C)	Within the spe	Temperature: 18~28°C; Humidity: ≤RH 80%;		
			$tg\delta \le 10 \times 10^{-4};$ $tg\delta \le 1.0 \times (90/C+7) \times 10^{-4}$	Test frequency:	
2	Tangent of Loss Angle/ (tgδ)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$00 \times 10^{-4}$	C>1000pF, f=1KHz±10%  X7R、 X5R、 Y5V:  C≤100pF, f=1MHz±10%;  C>100pF, f=1KHz±10%  Test Voltage:  C≤100pF 1.0±0.2Vrms;  100pF <c≤1μf: 1.0±0.2vrms<="" th=""></c≤1μf:>	
	Insulatio n	` , , —	Ri≥10000MΩ Ri×C≥500s	Temperature: 18~28°C; Humidity: ≤RH 80%;	
3	Resistan ces/ (Ri)	<b>X7R、X5R:</b> C≤25nF, Ri≥4000MΩ C>25nF, Ri×C≥100s	<b>Y5V:</b> C≤25nF, Ri≥4000MΩ C>25nF, Ri×C≥100s	Apply rated voltage within 60 ±5S	
4	Withstan ding voltage (WV)	No breakdown or t			

Note: Capacitance test instructions of Class 2 ceramic capacitors

When the capacitor initial capacitance is lower than its tolerance value, the test sample need to be heated for  $60 \pm 5$  minutes at  $150 \,^{\circ}\text{C} \, \pm 10 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Recover it, let sit at room temperature for  $24 \pm 2$  hrs, and then test the capacitance.

## 3.5 Environment Test Specifications and Methods:

Without specific note, the "test method" in Table 6 is based on GB/T 21041/21042 IDT IEC60384-21/22.

**Table 6 Environment Test Specifications and Methods** 

No.	Item	Specification	Test Method		
	Temperature Coefficient of	NP0(C0G/C0H): $\alpha_c \le \pm 30 \text{ppm/}^{\circ}\text{C (125}^{\circ}\text{C)};$ $-72 \le \alpha_c \le \pm 30 \text{ppm/}^{\circ}\text{C (-55}^{\circ}\text{C)};$	Preliminary Drying for 16~24hrs C0G/C0H(NP0),Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150°C followed by 24hrs (X7R, X5R, Y5V), The ranges of capacitance		
		<b>X7R,X5R:</b> $\Delta C/C \le \pm 15\%$	change compared with the		
1	Capacitance	or emperature	temperature ranges $(\theta 1, 25^{\circ}\mathbb{C}, \theta 2)$		
	(α <sub>c</sub> ) or Temperature Characteristics		shall be within the specified ranges.		
			<b>X5R</b> : $\theta$ 1=-55°C, $\theta$ 2=85°C		
			<b>X7R</b> : $\theta$ 1=-55°C, $\theta$ 2=125°C		
			<b>Y5V</b> : θ 1=-30°C, θ 2=85°C		
			Test voltage: $0402 \text{ X7R } 27\text{nF} \leqslant \text{C} \leqslant 100\text{nF}$ : $0.5 \pm 0.1 \text{Vrms}$ others: $1.0 \pm 0.2 \text{Vrms}$		



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2	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Visual: No visible damage and terminations uncovered shall be less than 25%.  Capacitance Change: NP0(C0G/C0H): ΔC/C ≤ ±2.5% or ±0.25pF, whichever is larger; X7R, X5R: ΔC/C≤±7.5%; Y5V: ΔC/C ≤ ±20%  tgδ and Ri: meet the initial specification in Table 5.	Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150°C followed by 24±1hrs;Preheat the capacitor at 110 to 150°C for 30-60s. Immerse the capacitor in an eutectic solder solution at 260±5°C for 10±1 seconds. The depth of immersion is 10mm.  Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs[C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24 ± 2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V), then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics.
3	Solderability	75% min. coverage of both terminal electrodes is soldered evenly and continuously.	Immerse the test capacitor into a methanol solution containing rosin for 3 to 5 seconds, preheat it at 80 to 180°C for 30s to 60s and immerse it into molten solder of 235±5°C for 2±0.2 seconds. The depth of immersion is 10mm.
4	Bond Strength of Termination	Visual: No visible damage. Capacitance Change: NP0(C0G/C0H): $\Delta C/C \le \pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5$ pF, whichever is larger; X7R, X5R: $\Delta C/C \le \pm 12.5\%$ ; Y5V: $\Delta C/C \le \pm 30\%$	Solder the capacitor to the test jig (glass epoxy boards) shown in Fig. a. Apply a force in the direction shown in Fig. b. Bending 2mm at a speed of 1mm/sec and hold for 5±1secs, then measure the capacitance.  Compaction of the test jig (glass epoxy boards) shown in Fig. a. Apply a force in the direction shown in Fig. b.  Bending 2mm at a speed of 1mm/sec and hold for 5±1secs, then measure the capacitance.  Fig. a  Capacitance meter Fig. b (Unit: mm)
5	Adhesion	Visual: No visible damage.	When Soldering the capacitor on a P. C. board, apply a pushing force of 5N for 10±1 secs.  Capacitor P.C. Board



6	Vibration	Visual: No visible damage.  Capacitance Change: NP0(C0G/C0H): ΔC/C ≤ ±2.5% or ±0.25pF, whichever is larger; X7R, X5R: ΔC/C≤±7.5%; Y5V: ΔC/C ≤ ±20%  tgδ and Ri: meet the initial specification in Table 5.	Sample shall be mounted on a suitable substrate.  Amplitude: 1.5mm  Frequencies: 10 Hz~55 Hz and Harmonic vibration of uniform changes, 1 minutes sweep cycle.  Repeat this for 2hrs each in 3 perpendicular directions X, Y, Z, total 6hrs.  (Related STD: IEC 68-2-6 test Fc)
		Visual: No visible damage.  Capacitance Change: NP0(C0G/C0H): $\Delta C/C \le \pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25$ pF, whichever is larger; X7R, X5R: $\Delta C/C \le \pm 15\%$ ; Y5V: $\Delta C/C \le \pm 20\%$	Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150°C followed by 24hrs.  Fix the capacitor to the supporting jig.  Expose the capacitors in the condition step 1 through 4 and perform 5 cycles.  Step temperature (°C) time
7	Rapid change of temperature	tgδ and Ri: meet the initial specification in Table 5.	1 $\theta_A$ 30 min 2 25 2~5 min 3 $\theta_B$ 30 min 4 25 2~5 min NP0(COG/COH), X7R: $\theta_A = -55 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \theta_B = 125 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C};$ X5R: $\theta_A = -55 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \theta_B = 85 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ Y5V: $\theta_A = -30 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \theta_B = 85 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ Recover it, let sit at room temperature for $\theta_A = -30 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}, \theta_A = -30 ^{\circ}$
8	Damp Heat (Steady State)	Visual: No visible damage.  Capacitance Change: NP0(C0G/C0H): $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5 pF$ , whichever is larger; X7R, X5R: $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 12.5\%$ ; Y5V: $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%$ tgδ: NP0(C0G/C0H):  tg $\delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4}$ (C $\geq 30 pF$ ) or  tg $\delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4}$ (C $\leq 30 pF$ ); X7R: tg $\delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}$ ; X5R: tg $\delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}$ Y5V:U <sub>R</sub> $\geq 25V$ tg $\delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4}$ U <sub>R</sub> =16V tg $\delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4}$ U <sub>R</sub> <16V tg $\delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}$ .  Ri: NP0(C0G/C0H): Ri $\geq 2500 M\Omega$ or Ri $\times C \geq 50 s$ , which is smaller; X7R. X5R. Y5V: Ri $\geq 1000 M\Omega$ or Ri $\times C \geq 50 s$ (U <sub>R</sub> $\geq 25V$ ), which is smaller; Ri $\geq 1000 M\Omega$ or Ri $\times C \geq 10 s$ (U <sub>R</sub> $\leq 16V$ ), which is smaller.	Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150°C followed by 24hr <b>Test Temperature:</b> 60°C ±2°C <b>Humidity:</b> RH 90~95% <b>Duration:</b> 500hrs  Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [COG/COH(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V), then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics.



		Visual: No visible damage.	Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150°C.
		Capacitance Change:	Remove and set for 24hours at room
		<b>NP0(C0G/C0H):</b> $\Delta$ C/C $\leq$ ±7.5% or ±0.75pF, which is larger;	temperature. Perform initial
		Which is larger, <b>X7R:</b> ΔC/C≤±12.5%;	measurement.
		<b>X5R:</b> ∆C/C≤±15%;	
		<b>Y5V:</b> ΔC/C≤±30%.	Test Temperature: 60±2°C;
		Tgδ:	<b>Humidity:</b> RH 90~95%;
		NP0(C0G/C0H):	Test Voltage: 1.0×U <sub>R</sub> ;
	Damp heat	$tg\delta \le 50 \times 10^{-4} (C \ge 30 pF) \text{ or}$	<b>Duration:</b> 500hrs;
9	with load	$tg\delta \le 5 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF);$	Charge/discharge current not exceeds
		<b>X7R:</b> $tg\delta \le 700 \times 10^{-4}$ ; <b>X5R:</b> $tg\delta \le 1200 \times 10^{-4}$ ;	50mA.
		<b>Y5V:</b> $U_R \ge 25V$ $tg \le 950 \times 10^{-4}$ ;	Recover it, let sit at room temperature for
		$U_R = 16V$ $tg\delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-5}$ ;	6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs
		$U_R < 16V$ $tg\delta \le 1600 \times 10^{-4}$ .	(X7R \ X5R \ Y5V), then observe
			appearance and measure electrical
			characteristics. (X5R≥100nF Special
		<b>Ri:</b> Ri≥500MΩ or Ri×C≥25s, which is smaller	•
			preconditioning for 1hr at 150 °C
		Visual: No visible damage.	followed by 24±4hrs).
		Capacitance Change:	
		<b>NP0(C0G/C0H):</b> $\Delta$ C/C $\leq$ ±3% or ±0.3pF,	Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150℃
		which is larger; <b>X7R, X5R:</b> ΔC/C≤±15%;	followed by 24hrs
		1 <b>A/R. A5R:</b> /\U/U/S±15%	
			•
		Y5V: ΔC/C≤±30%. Tgδ:	Test Temperature:
		Y5V: ΔC/C≤±30%. Tgδ: NP0(C0G/C0H):	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C;
		Y5V: $\Delta$ C/C≤±30%. Tgδ: NP0(C0G/C0H): tgδ≤20×10 <sup>-4</sup> (C≥30pF) or	<b>Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R:</b> 125°C; <b>X5R/Y5V:</b> 85°C;
		<b>Y5V:</b> $\Delta C/C \le \pm 30\%$ . <b>Tgδ:</b> <b>NP0(C0G/C0H)</b> : $tg\delta \le 20 \times 10^{-4} (C \ge 30 pF) \text{ or}$ $tg\delta \le 2 \times (90/C+7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF);$	<b>Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R:</b> 125°C; <b>X5R/Y5V:</b> 85°C; <b>Duration:</b> 1000hrs;
10	Endurance	<b>Y5V:</b> $\Delta C/C \le \pm 30\%$ . <b>Tgδ: NP0(C0G/C0H)</b> :  tgδ≤20×10 <sup>-4</sup> (C≥30pF) or  tgδ≤2×(90/C+7)×10 <sup>-4</sup> (C<30pF); <b>X7R</b> :tgδ≤700×10 <sup>-4</sup> ; <b>X5R</b> : tgδ≤1200×10 <sup>-4</sup> ;	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: $125^{\circ}$ C; X5R/ Y5V: $85^{\circ}$ C; Duration: $1000$ hrs; Test Voltage: $1.5 \times U_R$
10	Endurance	<b>Y5V:</b> $\Delta C/C \le \pm 30\%$ . <b>Tgδ: NP0(C0G/C0H):</b> $tg\delta \le 20 \times 10^{-4} (C \ge 30 pF) \text{ or}$ $tg\delta \le 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF);$ <b>X7R:</b> $tg\delta \le 700 \times 10^{-4};$ <b>X5R:</b> $tg\delta \le 1200 \times 10^{-4};$ <b>Y5V:</b> $U_R \ge 25V$ $tg\delta \le 950 \times 10^{-4}$	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: $125^{\circ}$ C; X5R/Y5V: $85^{\circ}$ C; Duration: $1000hrs$ ; Test Voltage: $1.5\times U_R$ Recover it, let sit at room temperature for
10	Endurance	$\begin{tabular}{lll} \textbf{Y5V:} $\Delta C/C \le \pm 30\%. \\ \hline \textbf{Tg\delta:} & \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ & tg\delta \le 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \ge 30 pF) \ or \\ & tg\delta \le 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF); \\ \textbf{X7R:} tg\delta \le 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} tg\delta \le 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} U_R \ge 25V & tg\delta \le 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R = 16V & tg\delta \le 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	Test Temperature:  NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C;  X5R/ Y5V: 85°C;  Duration: 1000hrs;  Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Y5V:} & \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \textbf{Tg\delta:} & \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ & tg\delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 pF) \ or \\ & tg\delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF); \\ \textbf{X7R:} & tg\delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} & tg\delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} & U_R \geq 25V \qquad tg\delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ & U_R = 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ & U_R \leq 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \end{array} $	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C; X5R/Y5V: 85°C; Duration: 1000hrs; Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V), then observe
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Y5V:} \ \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \textbf{Tg\delta:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ tg\delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 pF) \ or \\ tg\delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 pF); \\ \textbf{X7R:} tg\delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} \ tg\delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} U_R \geq 25V \qquad tg\delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R = 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R < 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \\ \hline \textbf{Ri:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \qquad Ri \geq 1000 M\Omega \qquad or \\ \end{array} $	Test Temperature:  NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C;  X5R/ Y5V: 85°C;  Duration: 1000hrs;  Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V), then observe appearance and measure electrical
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Y5V:} \ \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \hline \textbf{Tg\delta:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ tg\delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 \text{pF}) \ \text{or} \\ tg\delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} (C < 30 \text{pF}); \\ \textbf{X7R:} tg\delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} \ tg\delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} U_R \geq 25V \qquad tg\delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R = 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R \leq 16V \qquad tg\delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \\ \hline \textbf{Ri:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \qquad \textbf{Ri} \geq 1000 \text{M} \Omega \qquad \text{or} \\ \textbf{Ri} \times C \geq 50 \text{s, which is smaller;} \\ \hline                                  $	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C; X5R/Y5V: 85°C; Duration: 1000hrs; Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V ) , then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics. (X5R≥100nF Special
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Y5V:} \ \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \hline \textbf{Tg\delta:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 \text{pF}) \ \text{or} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} \ (C < 30 \text{pF}); \\ \textbf{X7R:} \text{tg} \delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} \ U_R \geq 25V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R = 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R < 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \\ \hline \textbf{Ri:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \ \text{Ri} \geq 1000 \text{M} \Omega  \text{or} \\ \text{Ri} \times C \geq 50 \text{s,which is smaller;} \\ \textbf{X7R.} \ \textbf{X5R.} \ \textbf{Y5V:} \\ \hline \end{array} $	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C; X5R/Y5V: 85°C; Duration: 1000hrs; Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V ), then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics. (X5R≥100nF Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150 °C
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Y5V:} \ \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \hline \textbf{Tg\delta:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 \text{pF}) \ \text{or} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} \ (C < 30 \text{pF}); \\ \textbf{X7R:} \text{tg} \delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} \ U_R \geq 25V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ \ U_R = 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ \ U_R \leq 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \\ \hline \textbf{Ri:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \ \ \text{Ri} \geq 1000 \text{M} \Omega \ \ \text{or} \\ \text{Ri} \times C \geq 50 \text{s, which is smaller;} \\ \textbf{X7R.} \ \ \textbf{X5R.} \ \ \textbf{Y5V:} \\ \text{Ri} \geq 1000 \text{M} \Omega \ \ \text{or} \ \ \text{Ri} \times C \geq 50 \text{s} \ (U_R \geq 25V), \ \text{which is} \\ \hline \end{array} $	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C; X5R/Y5V: 85°C; Duration: 1000hrs; Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V ) , then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics. (X5R≥100nF Special
10	Endurance	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Y5V:} \ \Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%. \\ \hline \textbf{Tg\delta:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 20 \times 10^{-4} \ (C \geq 30 \text{pF}) \ \text{or} \\ \text{tg} \delta \leq 2 \times (90/C + 7) \times 10^{-4} \ (C < 30 \text{pF}); \\ \textbf{X7R:} \text{tg} \delta \leq 700 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{X5R:} \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1200 \times 10^{-4}; \\ \textbf{Y5V:} \ U_R \geq 25V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 950 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R = 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1300 \times 10^{-4} \\ U_R < 16V \ \text{tg} \delta \leq 1600 \times 10^{-4}. \\ \hline \textbf{Ri:} \\ \textbf{NP0(C0G/C0H):} \ \text{Ri} \geq 1000 \text{M} \Omega  \text{or} \\ \text{Ri} \times C \geq 50 \text{s,which is smaller;} \\ \textbf{X7R.} \ \textbf{X5R.} \ \textbf{Y5V:} \\ \hline \end{array} $	Test Temperature: NP0(C0G/C0H)/X7R: 125°C; X5R/Y5V: 85°C; Duration: 1000hrs; Test Voltage: 1.5×U <sub>R</sub> Recover it, let sit at room temperature for 6~24hrs [C0G/C0H(NP0)] or 24±2hrs (X7R \ X5R \ Y5V ), then observe appearance and measure electrical characteristics. (X5R≥100nF Special preconditioning for 1hr at 150 °C

## 4. Packaging, Shipment and storage:

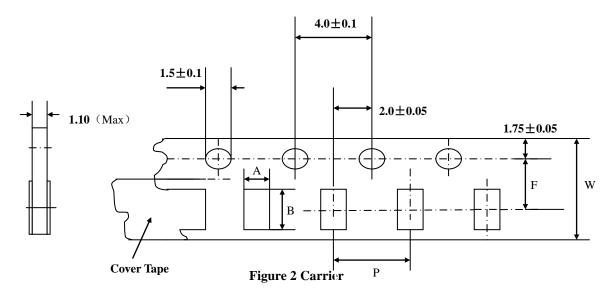
## 4.1 Packing:

### **4.1.1Type of packing:**

Reel Packaging (standard carrier tape disc packaging), single disc smallest package are shown in Table 4.



### 4.1.2 Carrier Tape size:



**Table 7 Carrier size** 

	Size of product				
Mark	0402	0603	0805	1206	
	Size (Unit: mm)				
A ( Width of the square hole )	$0.70\pm0.10$	1.00±0.20	1.60±0.20	2.00±0.20	
B ( Length of the square hole )	1.20±0.10	1.80±0.20	2.40±0.20	3.60±0.20	
F (Center distance between positioning	3.50±0.05	3.50±0.05	3.50±0.05	3.50±0.05	
hole and square hole )	3.30 ±0.03	3.30 ±0.03	3.30 ±0.03	3.30 ±0.03	
P ( Square hole spacing )	2.00±0.10	4.00±0.10	4.00±0.10	4.00±0.10	
W (Width of carrier)	8.00±0.20	8.00±0.20	8.00±0.20	8.00±0.20	

#### **4.1.3 Disc Size:**

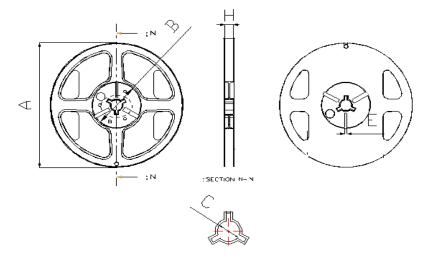


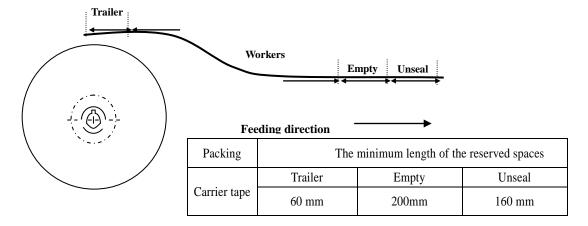
Figure 3 disc

Table 8 Disc Size

Disc Size	A/mm	B/mm	C/mm	E/mm	H/mm
7"	Φ178±2.0	Ф60±2.0	Φ13±1.0	4±1.0	9.5±1.0
13"	Ф330±2.0	Φ100±2.0	Ф13±1.0	3±1.0	10±1.0



#### **4.1.4 Carrier Tape Specifications:**



#### 4.1.5 Performance of Carrier Taping:

#### **4.1.5.1** Strength of Carrier Tape and Top Cover Tape:

#### a. Carrier Tape

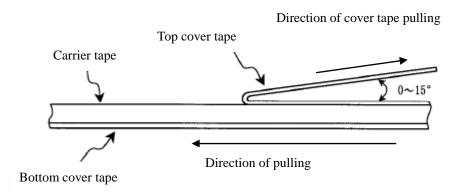
When a tensile force 1.02kgf is applied in the direction to unreel the tape, the tape shall withstand this force.

#### b. Top cover Tape

When a tensile force 1.02kgf is applied to the tape, the tape shall withstand this force.

#### **4.1.5.2** Peeling Strength of Top Cover Tape:

Unless otherwise specified, the peeling strength of top cover tape shall be within 10.2 to 71.4 gf when the top cover tape is pulled at a speed of 300mm/min with the angle of 0 to  $15^{\circ}$  (see the following figure).



## 4.2 Shipment:

It must not be got rain, snow, and must avoid erosion of acid and alkali during the course of shipment.

## 4.3 Storage:

#### **Period of Store:**

12 months, otherwise, its solderability must be inspected again.

#### **Condition of Store:**

Temperature: Below 35°C Humidity: Below RH70%.