muRata

Reference Specification

Leaded MLCC for General Purpose RDE Series

Product specifications in this catalog are as of Dec. 2017, and are subject to change or obsolescence without notice.

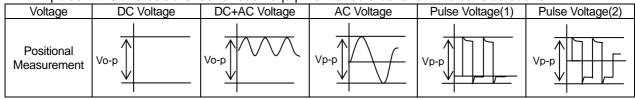
Please consult the approval sheet before ordering. Please read rating and Cautions first.

▲ CAUTION

1. OPERATING VOLTAGE

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in AC or ripple current circuits, be sure to maintain the Vp-p value of the applied voltage or the Vo-p which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range. When the voltage is started to apply to the circuit or it is stopped applying, the irregular voltage may be generated for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor within rated voltage containing these irregular voltage.

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in input circuits from commercial power source (AC filter), be sure to use Safety Recognized Capacitors because various regulations on withstand voltage or impulse withstand established for each equipment should be taken into considerations.



2. OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT

Keep the surface temperature of a capacitor below the upper limit of its rated operating temperature range. Be sure to take into account the heat generated by the capacitor itself.

When the capacitor is used in a high-frequency current, pulse current or the like, it may have the selfgenerated heat due to dielectric-loss. In case of Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L, etc.), applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on <u>the condition of</u> <u>atmosphere temperature 25 °C</u>. Please contact us if self-generated heat is occurred with Class 1 capacitors (Temp.Char. : C0G,U2J,X8G, etc.). When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of ϕ 0.1mm and be in the condition where capacitor is not affected by radiant heat of other components and wind of surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability.

3. 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.

4. OPERATING AND STORAGE ENVIRONMENT

The insulating coating of capacitors does not form a perfect seal; therefore, do not use or store capacitors in a corrosive atmosphere, especially where chloride gas, sulfide gas, acid, alkali, salt or the like are present. And avoid exposure to moisture. Before cleaning, bonding, or molding this product, verify that these processes do not affect product quality by testing the performance of a cleaned, bonded or molded product in the intended equipment. Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity do not exceed 5 to 40 °C and 20 to 70%. Use capacitors within 6 months.

5. VIBRATION AND IMPACT

Do not expose a capacitor or its leads to excessive shock or vibration during use.

6. SOLDERING

When soldering this product to a PCB/PWB, do not exceed the solder heat resistance specification of the capacitor. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could melt the internal junction solder and may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.

7. BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

In case of bonding, molding or coating this product, verify that these processes do not affect the quality of capacitor by testing the performance of a bonded or molded product in the intended equipment. In case of the amount of applications, dryness / hardening conditions of adhesives and molding resins containing organic solvents (ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, etc.) are unsuitable, the outer coating resin of a capacitor is damaged by the organic solvents and it may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

The variation in thickness of adhesive or molding resin may cause a outer coating resin cracking and/or ceramic element cracking of a capacitor in a temperature cycling.

8. TREATMENT AFTER BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 °C) after soldering, it becomes soft and fragile. So please be careful not to give it mechanical stress.

Failure to follow the above cautions may result, worst case, in a short circuit and cause fuming or partial dispersion when the product is used.

9. LIMITATION OF APPLICATIONS

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

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

NOTICE

1. CLEANING (ULTRASONIC CLEANING)

To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions. Rinse bath capacity : Output of 20 watts per liter or less.

Rinsing time : 5 min maximum.

Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.

Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to fatigue destruction of the lead wires.

2. Soldering and Mounting

Insertion of the Lead Wire

- When soldering, insert the lead wire into the PCB without mechanically stressing the lead wire.
- Insert the lead wire into the PCB with a distance appropriate to the lead space.

3. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

• Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : X7R,X7S,X8L, etc.)

Class 2 capacitors an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor leaves for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on a surrounding temperature or an applied voltage. So, it is not likely to be able to use for the time constant circuit.

Please contact us if you need a detail information.

- 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 specification.

1. Application

This product specification is applied to Leaded MLCC RDE series used for General Electronic equipment. Do not use these products in any automotive power train or safety equipment including battery chargers for electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.

2. Rating

Part number configuration

Code Temp. Char. Temp. Range Temp.coeff. (ppm/°C) Standard Temp. Operating Temp.Range	ex.) <u>RDE</u> Serie • Tempe	s Temp Chara	7U perature acteristic aracteristi	<u>3A</u> Rated voltage	102 Capacitanc	e J Capacitance tolerance	2 Dimension code	K1 Lead code	H03 Individual specification code	B Packing style code
	-	Code		Temp.	Range	•	Standar	d Temp.		•
7U U2J 25∼125°C -750±120 25°C -55~125°C		7U	U2J	$25\sim$	125°C	-750±120	25	б°С	-55~12	5°C

• Rated voltage

Rated voltage
DC250V
DC630V
DC1000V

• Capacitance

The first two digits denote significant figures ; the last digit denotes the multiplier of 10 in pF. ex.) In case of 102

 $10 \times 10^2 = 1000 \text{pF}$

Capacitance tolerance

Code	Capacitance Tolerance
J	+/-5%
K	+/-10%

• Dimension code

Code	Dimensions (LxW) mm max.				
1	4.5 x 3.5				
2	5.5 x 4.0				
3	5.5 x 5.0				
4	7.5 x 5.5				
5	7.5 x 8.0				
U	7.7 x13.0				

• Lead code

Code	Lead style	Lead spacing (mm)
B1	Straight type	5.0+/-0.8
E1	Straight taping type	5.0+0.6/-0.2
K1	Inside crimp type	5.0+/-0.8
M1	Inside crimp taping type	5.0+0.6/-0.2

Lead wire is "solder coated CP wire".

 Individual specification code Murata's Control Code Please refer to [Part number list].

• Packing style code

Code	Packing style
А	Taping type of Ammo
В	Bulk type

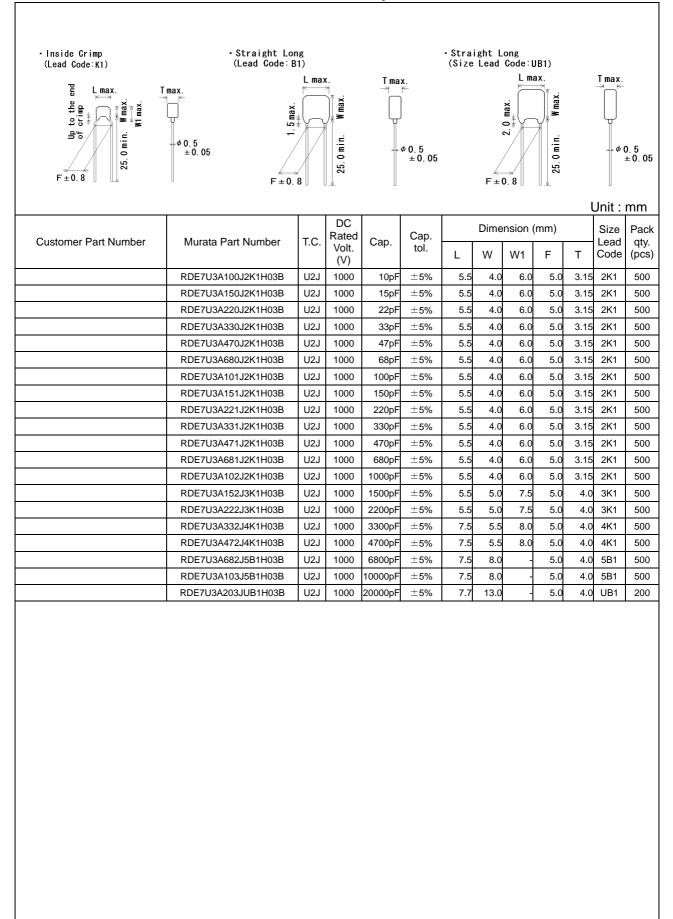
3. Marking

Temp. Char.	: Letter code : U (U2J char.)
Capacitance	: Actual numbers (Less than 100pF)
	3 digit numbers (100pF and over)
Capacitance Tolerance	e : Code
Rated voltage	: Letter code : 4 (DC250V only. Except dimension code : 1)
	Letter code : 7 (DC630V only.)
	Letter code : A (DC1000V only.)
Company name code	: Abbreviation : 🚺 (Except dimension code : 1)

(Ex.)

(EX.)			
Rated voltage Dimensions	DC250V	DC630V	DC1000V
1	U 102J	-	-
2	C ²²³ J4U	Gr 472 J7U	Gr 102 JAU
3, 4	(4 73 J4U	(m 103 J7U	G 472 JAU
5, U	-	そ 333 J7U	(103 JAU

	N	CICIN	ence	oniy								
4. Part number list												
• Inside Crimp	·Straight Lon					• Strai						
(Lead Code:K1)	(Lead Code: B	l) Lmax		Tmax		(Size	Lead	Code:U Lma			Tmax.	
L = 0.8 P = 0.6 C = crimp of crimp of crimp of crimp P = 0.6 C = 0.6	T max.		25.0 min. Wmax.		¢0.5 ±0.05				25.0 min. W max.		⇒ K-	0.5 ±0.05
	$F \pm 0.3$	B [] []	<u> </u>				F±0	0.8				
			DC								Jnit :	mm
Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	Rated Volt.	Cap.	Cap. tol.	L	Dime W	nsion W1	(mm) F	т	Size Lead Code	Pack qty. (pcs)
		1121	(V)	100-5	+ 50/							· · /
	RDE7U2E101J1K1H03B RDE7U2E151J1K1H03B	U2J U2J	250 250	100pF 150pF	±5% ±5%	4.5 4.5	3.5 3.5	5.0 5.0	5.0 5.0	3.15 3.15		500 500
	RDE7U2E221J1K1H03B	U2J	250	220pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE702E221J1K1H03B	U2J	250	220pF 330pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2E471J1K1H03B	U2J	250	470pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2E681J1K1H03B	U2J	250	680pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2E102J1K1H03B	U2J	250	1000pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	1K1	500
	RDE7U2E152J1K1H03B	U2J	250	1500pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	1K1	500
	RDE7U2E222J1K1H03B	U2J	250	2200pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	1K1	500
	RDE7U2E332J1K1H03B	U2J	250	3300pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	1K1	500
	RDE7U2E472J1K1H03B	U2J	250	4700pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	1K1	500
	RDE7U2E682J2K1H03B	U2J	250	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2E103J2K1H03B	U2J	250	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2E153J2K1H03B	U2J	250	15000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2E223J2K1H03B	U2J	250	22000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2E333J3K1H03B	U2J	250	33000pF	±5%	5.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.0		500
	RDE7U2E473J3K1H03B	U2J U2J	250	47000pF	±5%	5.5	5.0 4.0	7.5 6.0	5.0	4.0	3K1 2K1	500 500
	RDE7U2J100J2K1H03B RDE7U2J150J2K1H03B	U2J	630 630	10pF 15pF	±5% ±5%	5.5 5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0 5.0	3.15 3.15		500
	RDE7U2J220J2K1H03B	U2J	630	22pF		5.5		6.0	5.0		2K1	500
	RDE7U2J330J2K1H03B	U2J	630	33pF		5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J470J2K1H03B	U2J	630	47pF		5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J680J2K1H03B	U2J	630	68pF		5.5		6.0	5.0		2K1	500
	RDE7U2J101J2K1H03B	U2J	630	100pF		5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J151J2K1H03B	U2J	630	150pF		5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J221J2K1H03B	U2J	630	220pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2J331J2K1H03B	U2J	630	330pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2J471J2K1H03B	U2J	630	470pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2J681J2K1H03B	U2J	630	680pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2J102J2K1H03B	U2J	630	1000pF	\pm 5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	2K1	500
	RDE7U2J152J2K1H03B	U2J	630	1500pF		5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J222J2K1H03B	U2J	630	2200pF		5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15		500
-	RDE7U2J332J2K1H03B	U2J	630	3300pF		5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J472J2K1H03B	U2J	630	4700pF		5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15		500
	RDE7U2J682J3K1H03B	U2J	630	6800pF		5.5		7.5	5.0	4.0		500
	RDE7U2J103J3K1H03B	U2J	630 630	10000pF		5.5		7.5	5.0	4.0		500
	RDE7U2J153J4K1H03B RDE7U2J223J4K1H03B	U2J U2J	630 630	15000pF 22000pF		7.5 7.5		8.0 8.0	5.0 5.0	4.0 4.0		500 500
	RDE702J223J4K1H03B RDE702J333J5B1H03B	U2J	630	22000pF 33000pF		7.5		0.0	5.0 5.0	4.0		500
	RDE702J355J5B1H03B	U2J	630	47000pF		7.5			5.0	4.0		500
	RDE7U2J943JUB1H03B	U2J	630	94000pF		7.7		-	5.0		UB1	200
					/ 0				5.5			



		NEI	CICII	ce onl	у								
- Inside Cr (Lead Code					taight _ead Co		-						
	$F^{\pm 0.6}_{0.2}$	W1 max.	T max.			H ± 0.5		LF ± 0.6 .F ± 0.2		φ 0.55 ± ± 0.	→ (05		
		1	50								Ľ	Jnit : ı	mm
Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	DC Rated volt. (V)	Cap.	Cap. tol.	L	Di W	mensio W1	on (mr F	n) T	H/H0	Size Lead Code	qty.
	RDE7U2E101J1M1H03A	U2J	250	100pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E151J1M1H03A	U2J	250	150pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E221J1M1H03A	U2J	250	220pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E331J1M1H03A	U2J	250	330pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E471J1M1H03A	U2J	250	470pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E681J1M1H03A	U2J	250	680pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E102J1M1H03A	U2J	250	1000pF	$\pm 5\%$	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E152J1M1H03A	U2J	250	1500pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E222J1M1H03A	U2J	250	2200pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E332J1M1H03A	U2J	250	3300pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E472J1M1H03A	U2J	250	4700pF	±5%	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	1M1	2000
	RDE7U2E682J2M1H03A	U2J	250	6800pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U2E103J2M1H03A	U2J	250	10000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U2E153J2M1H03A	U2J	250	15000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U2E223J2M1H03A	U2J	250	22000pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U2E333J3M1H03A	U2J	250	33000pF	±5%	5.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	2000
	RDE7U2E473J3M1H03A	U2J	250	47000pF	±5%	5.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	2000
	RDE7U2J100J2M1H03A	U2J	630	10pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	2000
	RDE7U2J150J2M1H03A	U2J	630	15pF	±5%	5.5	4.0	6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J220J2M1H03A	U2J	630	22pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J330J2M1H03A	U2J	630	33pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE7U2J470J2M1H03A	U2J	630	47pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE7U2J680J2M1H03A	U2J	630	68pF		5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J101J2M1H03A	U2J	630	100pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE7U2J151J2M1H03A	U2J	630	150pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J221J2M1H03A	U2J	630	220pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J331J2M1H03A	U2J	630	330pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J471J2M1H03A	U2J	630	470pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE702347132M1103A	U2J	630	680pF		5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE7U2J102J2M1H03A	U2J	630	1000pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE702310232M11103A	U2J	630	1500pF		5.5			5.0				2000
	RDE702313232M11103A	U2J	630	2200pF		5.5		6.0	5.0				2000
	RDE702322232M11103A	U2J	630	3300pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE702J332J2M1H03A	U2J	630	4700pF	±5%	5.5		6.0	5.0	3.15			2000
	RDE702347232M11103A	U2J	630	6800pF	±5%	5.5		7.5	5.0	4.0			2000
	RDE702300233M11103A	U2J	630	10000pF		5.5		7.5	5.0	4.0			2000
	RDE702310333M1103A	U2J	630	15000pF		7.5			5.0				1500
	RDE702313334M11103A	U2J	630	22000pF	±5%	7.5		8.0	5.0	4.0			1500
	RDE702322334M1H03A	U2J	630	22000pF 33000pF		7.5			5.0				1500
	RDE702J33555E1H03A	U2J		47000pF	±5%	7.5	8.0		5.0	4.0			1500
	RDE702J473J3E1H03A	U2J	630	47000pF 94000pF	±5%	7.5	13.0	-	5.0	4.0			1500
		020	000	2-200hL	_ 0 /0	1.1	13.0	-	5.0	+.0	17.5		1000

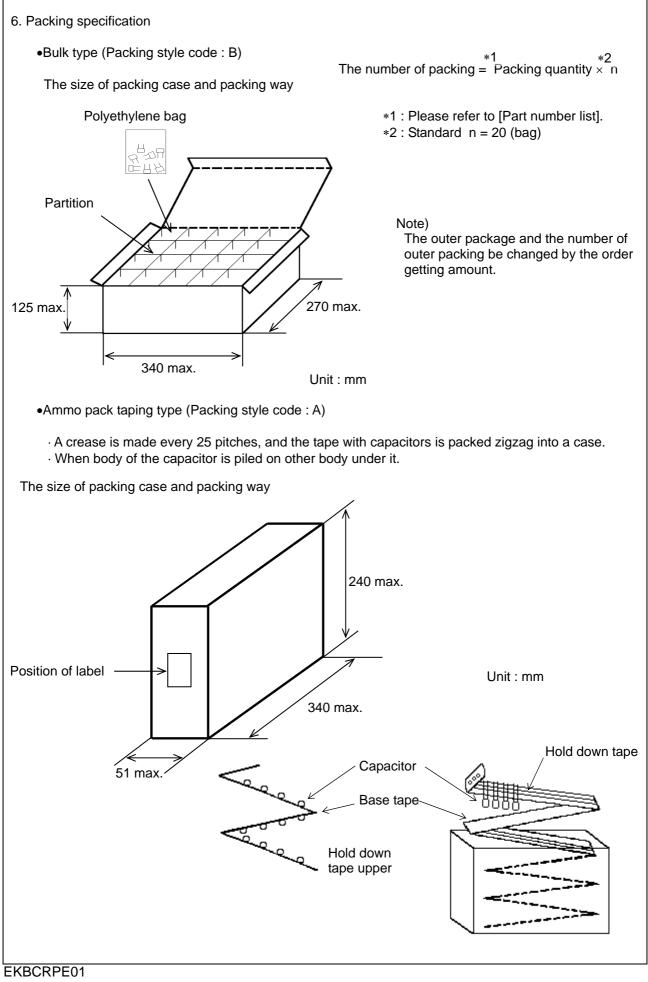
(Lead Code: M*) (1 $ \begin{array}{c} $	Staight Tap (Lead Code:E	()	L ma	x. α μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	_	Tmax. ≯≮		
$\begin{array}{c} Lmax. \\ F \neq 0.6 \\ F \neq 0.2 \\ F \neq 0.5 \\ F = 0.05 \\ \mathsf$				M max.	_	T max.		
$F \pm 0.05$		F =		M max.	_	Tmax. ∛K		
$F \pm 0.05$		F -		∕!⊻≊				
					0.05		nit : r	~~~
						0	i iit . i	
Bated		D	imensio	on (mn	n)		Size	Pad
volt. (V)	ap. Cap. tol	L W	W1	F	Т		Lead Code	qty (pc:
	10pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	15pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	22pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	33pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	47pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	68pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	00pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	50pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	20pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	30pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	70pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	80pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	00pF ±5%	5.5 4.0		5.0	3.15	16.0	2M1	200
	00pF ±5%	5.5 5.0		5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	200
	00pF ±5%	5.5 5.0		5.0	4.0	16.0	3M1	200
	00pF ±5%	7.5 5.5		5.0	4.0	16.0	4M1	150
	00pF ±5%	7.5 5.5	8.0	5.0	4.0	16.0	4M1	150
	00pF ±5%	7.5 8.0		5.0	4.0	17.5	5E1	150
RDE7U3A103J5E1H03A U2J 1000 1000		7.5 8.0		5.0	4.0	17.5		150
RDE7U3A203JUE1H03A U2J 1000 2000	00pF ±5%	7.7 13.0) -	5.0	4.0	17.5	UE1	150

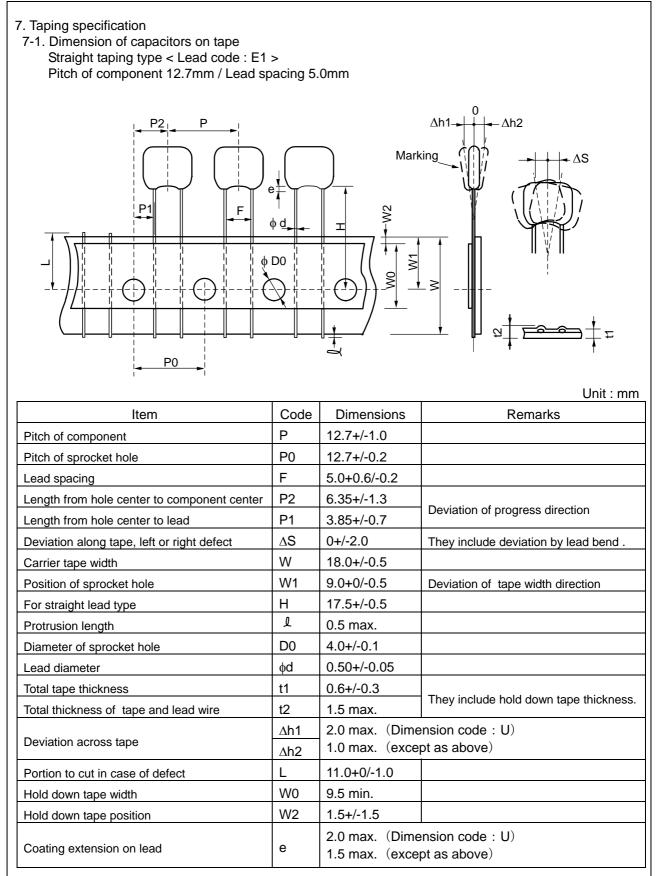
No.	li	tem	Specification	Test Method				
1	Appearance		No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection.				
2	Dimension a Marking	nd	Within the specified dimensions and Marking	Visual inspection, Using Caliper.				
3	Dielectric Strength	Between Terminals	No defects or abnormalities	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$				
		Body Insulation	No defects or abnormalities	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$				
4	Insulation Resistance (I.R.)	Between Terminals	10,000MΩ or 500MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)	The insulation resistance should be measured with DC500±50V (DC250±25V in case of rated voltage DC250V) at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 minutes of charging. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA)				
5	Capacitance		Within the specified tolerance	The capacitance, Q should be measured at 25°C at the frequency and voltage shown in the table.				
6	Q		$30pF \le C : Q \ge 1,000$ $30pF > C : Q \ge 400+20C$ C : Nominal Capacitance (pF)	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c } \hline Nominal Cap. Frequency Voltage \\ \hline C \le 1000 pF & 1\pm 0.2 MHz & AC0.5 to 5V(rms) \\ \hline C > 1000 pF & 1\pm 0.2 kHz & AC1\pm 0.2 V(rms) \\ \hline \end{tabular}$				
7	Capacitance Temperature Characterist	•	Within the specified Tolerance. 25°C~125°C : -750±120 ppm/°C -55°C~25°C : -750+120/-347 ppm/°C	The capacitance change should be measured after a minutes at each specified temperature stage.The temperature coefficient is determind using the capacitance measured in step 3 as a reference.When cycling the temperature sequentially from step 1 through 5 (-55°C to +125°C) the capacitance should be within the specified tolerance for the temperature coefficient.StepTemperature(°C)125±22-55±3325±2				
8	Terminal Strength	Tensile Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened	4 125±3 5 25±2 As in the figure, fix the capacitor body, apply the force gradually to each lead in the radial direction of the capacitor until reaching 10N and then the provided to the force of t				
		Bending Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened	keep applied the force for 10 ± 1 seconds. F^{\Box} Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then be bent 90° at the point of egress in one direction. Each wire is then returned to the original position and bent 90° in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 seconds				
9	Vibration Resistance	Appearance Capacitance	No defects or abnormalities Within the specified tolerance	direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 seconds. The capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion having a total amplitude of 1.5mm				
		Q	$\begin{array}{l} 30 \text{pF} \leq \text{C}: \text{Q} \geq 1,000\\ 30 \text{pF} > \text{C}: \text{Q} \geq 400 \text{+}20\text{C} \end{array}$	the frequency being varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10Hz and 55Hz. The frequency range, from 10Hz to 55Hz and return to 10Hz, shall b traversed in approximately 1 minute. This motion shall be applied for a period of 2 hours in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (total of 6 hours).				
			C : Nominal Capacitance(pF)					

Item		Specification Test Method				bd	
Solderability of Lead		Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.	The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a solution of ethanol (JIS K 8101) and rosin (JIS K 5902) (25% rosin in weight propotion).Immerse in solder solution for 2±0.5 seconds. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from the terminal body. Temp. of solder : 245±5°C Lead Free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eutectic Solder				
Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	The lead wires should be immersed in the melted solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal at 260±5°C for 10±1 seconds. • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *roor condition.				
	Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)					
	Strength (Between terminals)						
Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	First the capacitor should be stored at $120+0/-5^{\circ}$ C for $60+0/-5$ seconds. Then, the lead wires should be immersed in the melted solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of terminal at $260+6^{\circ}$ for 7.5 to 2.0 to concode				
	Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)					
	Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects	 Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored for 24±2 hours at *roo condition. 			at *room	
Soldering Heat			Termperature of iron-tip : 350±10°C Soldering time : 3.5±0.5 seconds				
method)							
	Dielectric Strength (Between	No defects	Straight Lead:1.5 to 2.0mm from the root of termin Crimp Lead:1.5 to 2.0mm from the end of lead be				
	terminais)		Capac conditi	tor should be on.			
	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities				e 4 heat tre	atments
Cycle	Change	(Whichever is larger)	Set at *room condition for 24±2 hours, then measu				measure
	Q		Step	1	2	3	4
		10pF > C : Q ≥ 200+10C	Temp. (°C)	Operating	Room Temp.	Operating	Room Temp.
	I P	C : Nominal Capacitance (pF)	Time				-
	1.17.	(Whichever is smaller)	(min.)	30±3	3 max.	30±3	3 max.
	Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects or abnormalities					
Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		Set the capacitor at $40\pm2^{\circ}$ C and relative humidty 90			
	Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger)	Remove and set for 24 ± 2 hours at *room condition then measure.				
	Q	$\begin{array}{l} 30pF \leq C: Q \geq 350 \\ 10pF \leq C < 30pF: Q \geq 275 + 5C/2 \\ 10pF > C: Q \geq 200 + 10C \end{array}$					
	1	C : Nominal Canaditanaa (nE)					
	I.R.	C : Nominal Capacitance (pF) 1,000M Ω or 50M Ω ·µF min.					
	Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat) Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat) Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering iron method) Temperature Cycle	Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat)Appearance Capacitance Change Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)AppearanceCorpacitance ChangeChangeDielectric Strength (Between terminals)Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering Heat (soldering iron method)AppearanceCapacitance ChangeDielectric Strength (Between terminals)Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering iron method)AppearanceCapacitance ChangeCapacitance ChangeDielectric Strength (Between terminals)AppearanceCapacitance ChangeCapacitance ChangeDielectric Strength (Between terminals)InTemperature CycleAppearanceQInInDielectric Strength (Between terminals)Humidity (Steady State)Appearance Capacitance Change	Solderability of Lead Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires. Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat) Appearance No defects or abnormalities Capacitance (Non-Preheat) Appearance No defects or abnormalities Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat) Appearance No defects or abnormalities Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat) Appearance Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger) Dielectric Strength (Between terminals) No defects or abnormalities Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering iron method) Appearance No defects Capacitance Change Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger) Dielectric Strength (Between terminals) No defects or abnormalities Capacitance Cycle Appearance No defects or abnormalities Q 30pF ≤ C : Q ≥ 350 30pF (Whichever is larger) Temperature Cycle Appearance No defects or abnormalities Q 30pF ≤ C : Q ≥ 350 10pF ≤ C : Q ≥ 350 Q 30pF ≤ C : Q ≥ 200+10C C : Nominal Capacitance (pF) I.R. 1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·µF min. (Whichever is larger)	Solderability of LeadSolder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.The term ethanol rosin in to rosin in to <b< td=""><td>Solderability of LeadSolder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.The terminal of capaci tertanol (JS K 8101) rosin in weight propolic is up to about 1.5 to 2 Termp. of solder: 245:5°C Lead Free 235:5°C H60A of the 245:5°C Lead Free 235:5°C H60A of the 260:5°C for 10±1 set 260:5°C for 10±1 set 260:5°C for 7.5 to 2 method)Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)No defects or abnormalities Capacitance (Whichever is larger)First the capacitor should be condition.Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat)Capacitance ChangeWithin ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (Whichever is larger)First the capacitor should be condition.Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering inon method)Appearance Capacitance ChangeNo defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger)Test condition.Resistance to Soldering Heat (soldering inon (soldering inon)Appearance ChangeNo defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger)Test condition.Temperature CycleAppearance ChangeNo defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger)Stet Toom condition.Temperature CycleAppearance ChangeNo defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger)Step 1 Teom, abit abit in the following Set at 'room condition.Temperature CycleAppearance Change<t< td=""><td>Solderability of Lead Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires. The terminal of capacitor is dip ethanol (JIS K 8101) and rosin rosin in weight propotion). Imme for 2:0.5 seconds. In both case is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from term. of solder is 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eute 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eute 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eute 235±5°C for 10±1 seconds. Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat) Appearance Capacitance Change No defects or abnormalities Strength (Between terminals) The lead wires should be imme solder 1.5 to 2.0mm from ther 260±5°C for 10±1 seconds. Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat) Appearance Capacitance (Minchever is larger) No defects about 1.5 to 2.0mm from terminals) • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored fo condition. Resistance to Soldering Heat (On-Preheat) Appearance Appearance No defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger) First the capacitor should be stored fo condition. Resistance to Soldering Ime (Soldering Ime method) Appearance Appearance No defects or abnormalities (Whichever is larger) • Post-treatment Capacitor should be stored fo condition. Temperature Cycle Appearance Capacitance (Whichever is larger) No defects or abnormalities (Change (Whichever is larger) Step 1 2 Temp. ±1.5 to 2.0mm from Crimp Lead: 1.5 to 2.0mm from Cr</br></br></br></br></br></br></br></td><td>Solderability of Lead Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires. The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a sol ethanol (JIS K 1502) Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat) Appearance No defects or abnormalities The lead wires should be immersed in the rn solder in Solder in Sold</td></t<></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></td></b<>	Solderability of LeadSolder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.The terminal of capaci tertanol (JS K 8101) rosin in weight propolic is up to about 1.5 to 2 Termp. of solder: 245:5°C Lead Free 235:5°C H60A of the 245:5°C Lead Free 235:5°C H60A of the 260:5°C for 10±1 set 260:5°C for 10±1 set 	Solderability of Lead Solder is deposited on 	Solderability of Lead Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires. The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a sol ethanol (JIS K 1502) Resistance to Soldering Heat (Non-Preheat) Appearance No defects or abnormalities The lead wires should be immersed in the rn solder in Solder in Sold

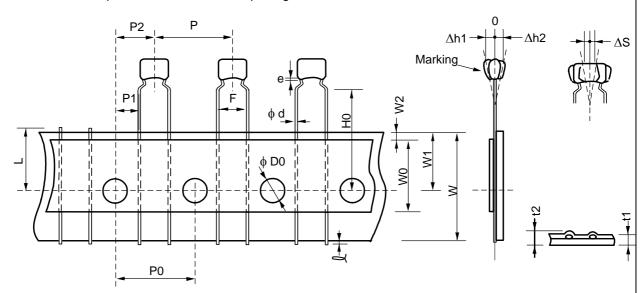
No.	Item		Specification	Test Method		
14	Humidity Load	Appearance Capacitance Change Q I.R.	No defects or abnormalitiesWithin ±5% or ±0.5pF (Whichever is larger) $30pF \le C : Q \ge 200$ $30pF > C : Q \ge 100+10C/3$ C : Nominal Capacitance(pF)500MΩ or 25MΩ·µF min. (Whichever is smaller)	Apply the rated voltage at 40±2°C and relative humidity of 90 to 95% for 500+24/-0 hours. Remove and set for 24±2 hours at *room condition, then measure. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA)		
15	High Temperature Load	Appearance Capacitance Change Q	No defects or abnormalities Within $\pm 3\%$ or $\pm 0.3pF$ (Whichever is larger) $30pF \le C : Q \ge 350$ $10pF \le C < 30pF : Q \ge 275+5C/2$ $10pF > C : Q \ge 200+10C$ C : Nominal Capacitance (pF) $1,000M\Omega$ or $50M\Omega \cdot \mu F$ min. (Whichever is smaller)	Apply voltage in Table at the maximum operating temperature ±3°C for 1000+48/-0 hours. Remove and set for 24±2 hours at *room condition then measure. (Charge/Discharge current ≤ 50mA) Rated voltage Test Voltage DC250V 150% of the rated voltage DC630V, DC1kV 120% of the rated voltage		
16	Solvent Resistance	Appearance Marking	No defects or abnormalities Legible	The capacitor should be fully immersed, unagitated, in reagent at 20 to 25°C for 30±5 seconds and then remove gently. Marking on the surface of the capacitor shall immendiately be visually examined. Regent : Isopropyl alcohol		

* "room condition" Temperature:15 to 35°C, Relative humidity:45 to 75%, Atmosphere pressure:86 to 106kPa



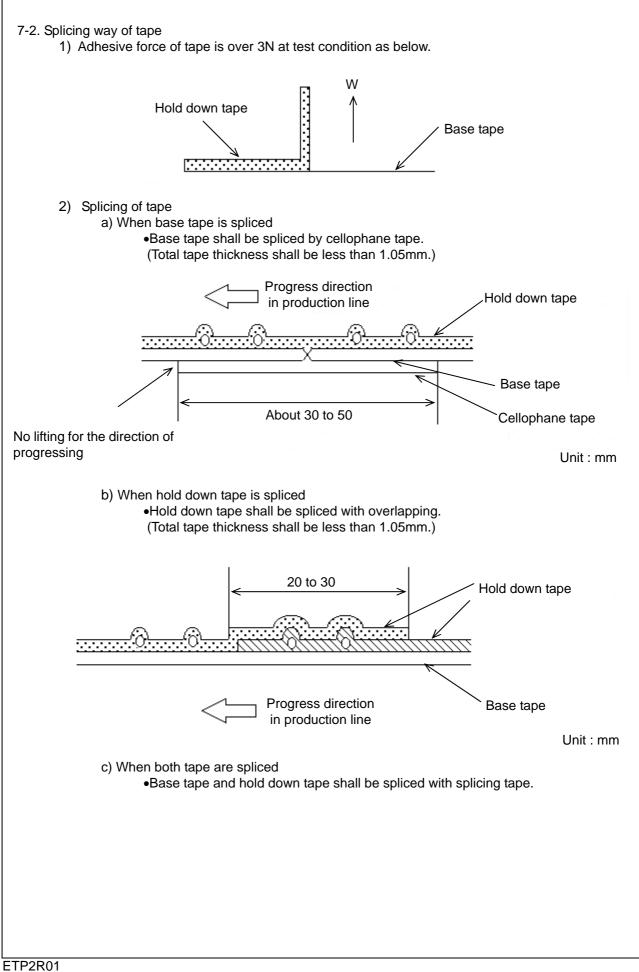


Inside crimp taping type < Lead code : M1 > Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 5.0mm



Unit : mm

Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks	
Pitch of component	Р	12.7+/-1.0		
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7+/-0.2		
Lead spacing	F	5.0+0.6/-0.2		
Length from hole center to component center		6.35+/-1.3	Deviation of programs direction	
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85+/-0.7	Deviation of progress direction	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	ation along tape, left or right defect $\Delta S = 0+/-2.0$		They include deviation by lead bend .	
Carrier tape width	W	18.0+/-0.5		
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0+0/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction	
Lead distance between reference and bottom plane	distance between reference and bottom H0 16.0+/-0.5			
Protrusion length	l	0.5 max.		
Diameter of sprocket hole	D0	4.0+/-0.1		
Lead diameter	φd	0.50+/-0.05		
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3	They include hold down tape thickness	
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.		
Deviation company tang	∆h1	2.0 max. (Dimension code : W)		
Deviation across tape	∆h2	1.0 max. (except as above)		
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0		
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.		
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5		
Coating extension on lead	е	Up to the end of c	rimp	



EU RoHS and Halogen Free

This products of the following crresponds to EU RoHS and Halogen Free

(1) RoHS

EU RoHs 2011/65/EC compliance

maximum concentration values tolerated by weight in homogeneous materials •1000 ppm maximum Lead

- •1000 ppm maximum Mercury
- •100 ppm maximum Cadmium
- 1000 ppm maximum Hexavalent chromium
- •1000 ppm maximum Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)
- •1000 ppm maximum Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)

(2) Halogen-Free

The International Electrochemical Commission's (IEC) Definition of Halogen-Free (IEC 61249-2-21) compliance

- •900 ppm maximum chlorine
- •900 ppm maximum bromine
- •1500 ppm maximum total chlorine and bromine

单击下面可查看定价,库存,交付和生命周期等信息

>>Murata(村田)