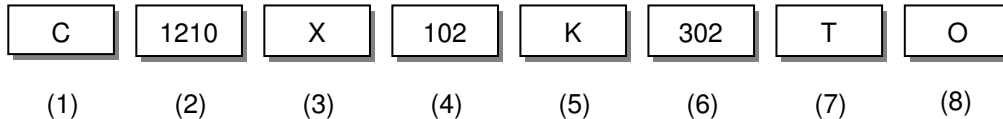


## 1. Scope

This specification is applied to Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor (MLCC) for use in electric equipment for the voltage is ranging from 2KV (Include) to 5KV.

The MLCC support for Lead-Free wave and reflow soldering, and electrical characteristic and reliability are same as before. **(This product is compliant with the RoHS & HF.)**

## 2. Parts Number Code



### (1)Product

Product Code	
C	Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor

### (2)Chip Size

Code	Length×Width	unit : mm(inch)
1210	3.20× 2.50	(.12× .10)

### (3)Temperature Characteristics

Code	Temperature Characteristic	Temperature Range	Temperature Coefficient
X	X7R	-55℃~+125℃	± 15%

### (4)Capacitance unit :pico farads(pF)

Code	Nominal Capacitance (pF)
102	1,000.0

※. If there is a decimal point, it shall be expressed by an English capital letter R

### (5)Capacitance Tolerance

Code	Tolerance	Nominal Capacitance
K	± 10.0 %	More Than 10 pF

### (6)Rated Voltage

Code	Rated Voltage (Vdc)
302	3,000

### (7)Tapping

Code	Type
T	Tape & Reel

### (8) Special Requirement Code

Code	Type
O	Arc Prevention

## 3. Nominal Capacitance and Tolerance

### 3.1 Standard Combination of Nominal Capacitance and Tolerance

Class	Characteristic	Tolerance	Nominal Capacitance
II	X7R	K (± 10.0 %)	E- 6 , E-12 series

### 3.2 E series(standard Number)

Standard No.	Application Capacitance											
E- 3	1.0				2.2				4.7			
E- 6	1.0		1.5		2.2		3.3		4.7		6.8	
E-12	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.2
E-24	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.2
	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.2	7.5	9.1

## 4. Operation Temperature Range

Class	Characteristic	Temperature Range	Reference Temp.
II	X7R	-55℃ ~ +125℃	25℃

## 5. Storage Condition

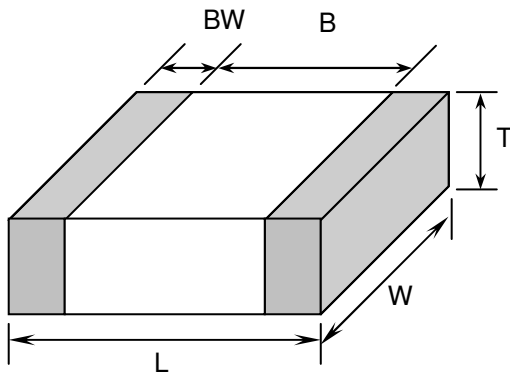
Storage Temperature : 5 to 40℃

Relative Humidity : 20 to 70 %

Storage Time : 12 months max.

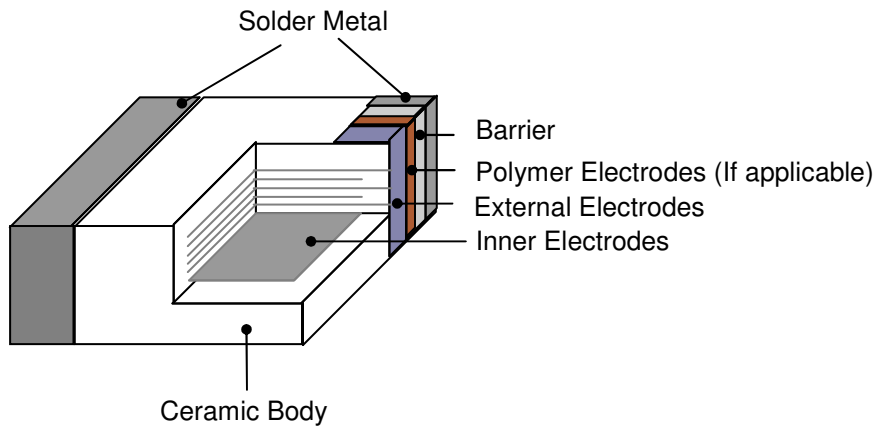
**6. Dimensions**

**6.1 Configuration and Dimension :**

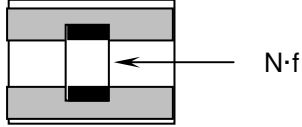
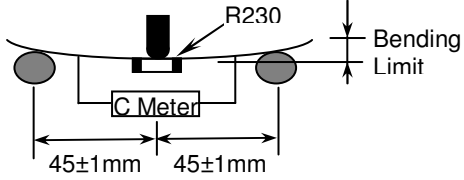


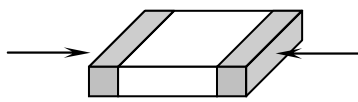
TYPE	L	W	T	Unit:mm	
				B (min)	BW (min)
1210	3.20± 0.30	2.50± 0.20	1.25± 0.20	1.60	0.30

**6.2 Termination Type :**



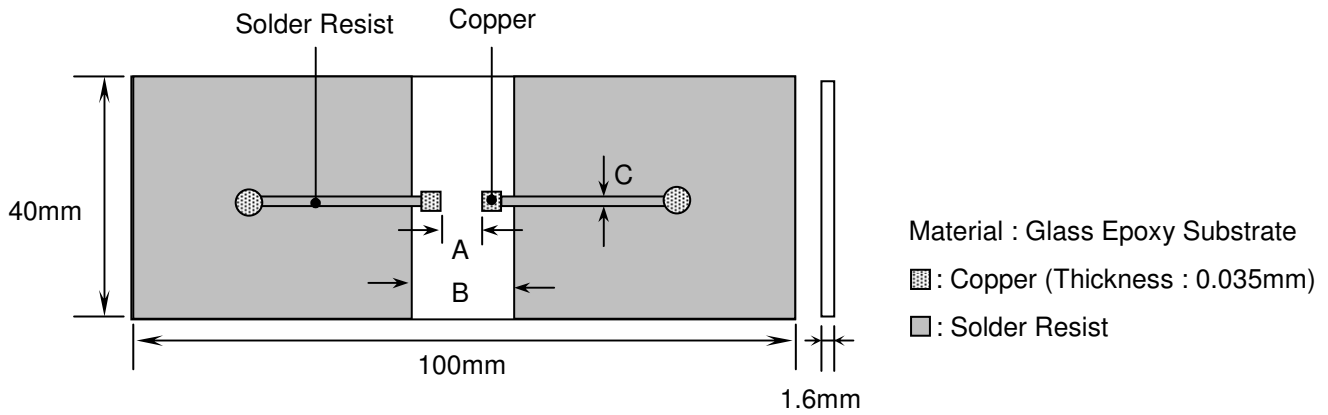
**7. Performance**

No.	Item		Specification			Test Condition	
1	Visual		No abnormal exterior appearance			Visual inspection	
2	Dimension		See Page 2			Visual inspection	
3	Insulation Resistance		10,000M $\Omega$ min.			Applied Voltage: 500V Charge time : 60sec.	
4	Capacitance	Class II	Within The Specified Tolerance			Frequency	
						X7R	1KHz $\pm$ 10%
5	Tan $\delta$	Class II	Char.	Maximum			
			X7R: 2.5% max.				
6	Withstanding Voltage		No dielectric breakdown or mechanical breakdown			1000 $\leq$ V :120% Rated Voltage Voltage ramp up rate $\leq$ 500v/sec for 1~5 sec. charge/discharge Current is less than 50mA.  ※ Withstanding voltage testing requires immersion of the element in a isolation fluid prevent arcing on the chip surface, at voltage over 1000Vdc.	
7	Temperature Capacitance Coefficient	Class II	Char.	Temp. Range	Cap. Change(%)	Class II : (C2-C1)/C1 $\times$ 100% C1:Capacitance at standard temperature(25 $^{\circ}$ C) C2: Capacitance at test temperature (T2)	
			X7R	-55 $^{\circ}$ C ~+125 $^{\circ}$ C	$\pm$ 15%		
8	Adhesive Strength of Termination		No indication of peeling shall occur on the terminal electrode.			Pull force shall be applied for 10 $\pm$ 1 second. $\leq$ 0603----5N( $\doteq$ 0.5 Kg·f) $>$ 0603----10N( $\doteq$ 1.0 Kg·f) 	
9	Resistance to Flexure of Substrate	Appearance	No mechanical damage shall occur.			Bending shall be applied to the 1.0 mm with 1.0 mm/sec.  The duration of the applied forces shall be 5 $\pm$ 1sec  	
		C-Meter	Capacitance Change				
			Char.	Cap. Change			
X7R	$\leq \pm 12.5\%$						

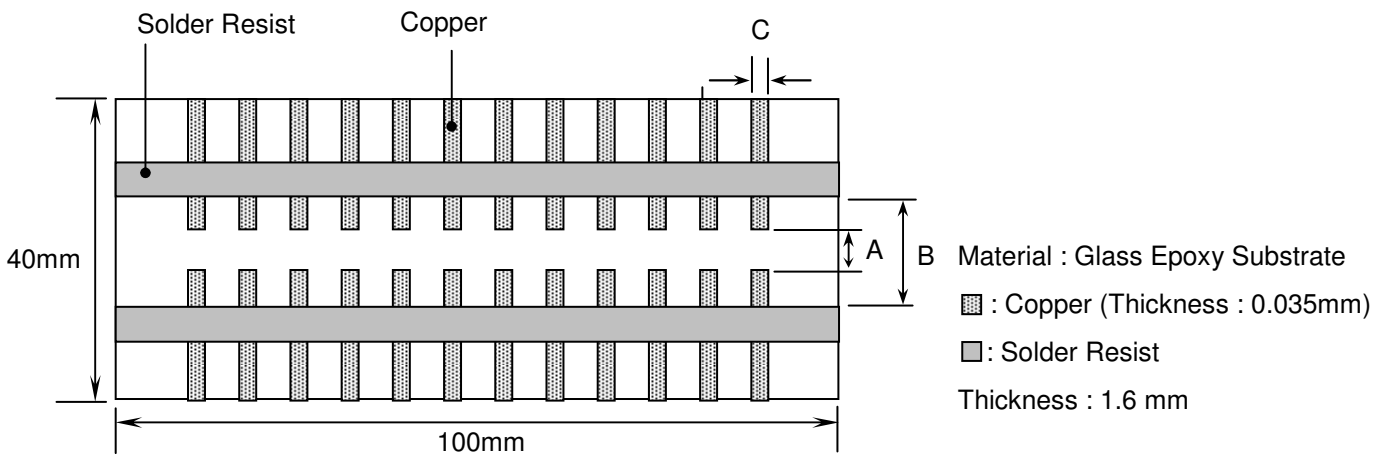
No.	Item	Specification	Test Condition																																		
10	Solderability	More than 90% of the terminal surface is to be soldered newly, so metal part does not come out or dissolve. <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	Solder Temperature : $245 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ Dip Time : $5 \pm 0.5$ sec. Immersing Speed : $25 \pm 10\%$ mm/s Solder : Lead Free Solder Flux : Rosin Preheat : At $80 \sim 120^\circ\text{C}$ for 10~30sec.																																		
11	Resistance To Soldering Heat	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Appearance</td> <td colspan="3">No mechanical damage shall be occur.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Capacitance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Characteristic</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Cap. Change</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Class II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X7R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Within <math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tan <math>\delta</math> Class II</td> <td colspan="3">To satisfy the specified initial value</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Insulation Resistance</td> <td colspan="3">To satisfy the specified initial value</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Withstand Voltage</td> <td colspan="3">To satisfy the specified initial value</td> </tr> </table>	Appearance	No mechanical damage shall be occur.			Capacitance	Characteristic	Cap. Change		Class II	X7R	Within $\pm 7.5\%$	Tan $\delta$ Class II	To satisfy the specified initial value			Insulation Resistance	To satisfy the specified initial value			Withstand Voltage	To satisfy the specified initial value			Class II capacitor shall be set for $48 \pm 4$ hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at $150 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ before initial measure. Preheat : At $150 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ For 60~120sec. Dip : Solder Temperature of $260 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ Dip Time : $10 \pm 1$ sec. Immersing Speed : $25 \pm 10\%$ mm/s Flux : Rosin Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : $48 \pm 4$ Hours											
Appearance	No mechanical damage shall be occur.																																				
Capacitance	Characteristic	Cap. Change																																			
	Class II	X7R	Within $\pm 7.5\%$																																		
Tan $\delta$ Class II	To satisfy the specified initial value																																				
Insulation Resistance	To satisfy the specified initial value																																				
Withstand Voltage	To satisfy the specified initial value																																				
12	Temperature Cycle	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Appearance</td> <td colspan="3">No mechanical damage shall be occur</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Capacitance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Characteristic</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Cap. Change</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Class II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X7R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Within <math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tan <math>\delta</math> Class II</td> <td colspan="3">To satisfy the specified initial value</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Insulation Resistance</td> <td colspan="3">To satisfy the specified initial value</td> </tr> </table>	Appearance	No mechanical damage shall be occur			Capacitance	Characteristic	Cap. Change		Class II	X7R	Within $\pm 7.5\%$	Tan $\delta$ Class II	To satisfy the specified initial value			Insulation Resistance	To satisfy the specified initial value			Class II capacitor shall be set for $48 \pm 4$ hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at $150 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ before initial measure. Capacitor shall be subjected to five cycles of the temperature cycle as following: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">Step</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Temp.(<math>^\circ\text{C}</math>)</th> <th style="width: 55%;">Time(min)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Min Rated Temp. <math>+0/-3</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Max Rated Temp. <math>+3/-0</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : $48 \pm 4$ Hrs Solder the capacitor on P.C. Board shown in Fig 2. before testing.	Step	Temp.( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Time(min)	1	Min Rated Temp. $+0/-3$	30	2	25	3	3	Max Rated Temp. $+3/-0$	30	4	25	3
Appearance	No mechanical damage shall be occur																																				
Capacitance	Characteristic	Cap. Change																																			
	Class II	X7R	Within $\pm 7.5\%$																																		
Tan $\delta$ Class II	To satisfy the specified initial value																																				
Insulation Resistance	To satisfy the specified initial value																																				
Step	Temp.( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Time(min)																																			
1	Min Rated Temp. $+0/-3$	30																																			
2	25	3																																			
3	Max Rated Temp. $+3/-0$	30																																			
4	25	3																																			

No.	Item	Specification	Test Condition		
13	Humidity	Appearance	Class II capacitor shall be set for 48± 4 hours at room temperature after one hour heat treatment at 150+0/-10 °C before initial measure. Temperature : 40± 2°C Relative Humidity : 90 ~ 95%RH Test Time : 500 +12/-0Hr Current Applied : 50 mA Max.  Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : 48 ± 4Hrs  Solder the capacitor on P.C. Board shown in Fig 2. before testing.		
		Capacitance		Characteristic	Cap. Change
				Class II	X7R
		Tan δ Class II		Char.	Maximum
Insulation Resistance	1,000MΩ min.				
14	High Temperature Load	Appearance	Class II capacitors applied DC voltage (following table) is applied for one hour at maximum operation temperature ±3°C then shall be set for 48±4 hours at room temperature and the initial measurement shall be conducted. Voltage Conditioning : 100% Rated Voltage meet MIL-PRF-49467(Group A/B)  Current Applied : 50 mA Max. Measure at room temperature after cooling for Class II : 48 ± 4 Hours		
		Capacitance		Characteristic	Cap. Change
				Class II	X7R
		Tan δ Class II		Char.	maximum
Insulation Resistance	1,000MΩ min.				
15	Vibration	Appearance	Solder the capacitor on P.C. Board shown in Fig 2. before testing.  Vibrate the capacitor with amplitude of 1.5mm P-P changing the frequencies from 10Hz to 55Hz and back to 10Hz in about 1 min.  Repeat this for 2 hours each in 3perpendicular directions.		
		Capacitance		Characteristic	Cap. Change
				Class II	X7R
		Tan δ Class II		To satisfy the specified initial value	
Insulation Resistance	To satisfy the specified initial value				

**Fig.1**  
**P.C. Board for Bending Strength Test**



**Fig.2**  
**Test Substrate**



Unit:mm

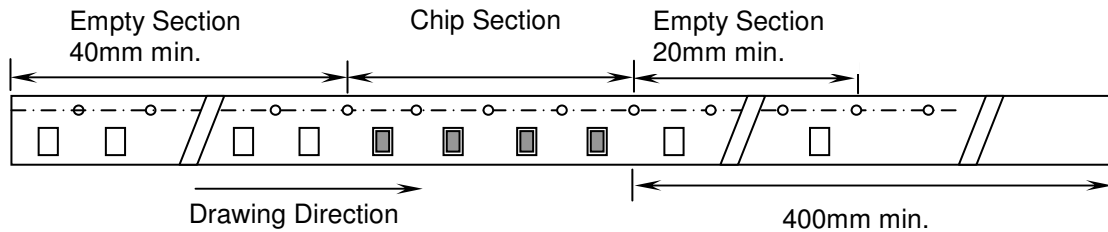
Type	A	B	C
1206	2.2	5.0	2.0
1210	2.2	5.0	2.9
1808	3.5	7.0	2.5
1812	3.5	7.0	3.7
2211	4.5	8.0	3.0

## 8. Packing

### 8.1 Bulk Packing

According to customer request.

### 8.2 Chip Capacitors Tape Packing



### 8.3 Material And Quantity

Tape	0603/0805	
Material	$T \leq 1.00\text{mm}$	$T > 1.00\text{mm}$
Paper	4,000 pcs/Reel	NA
Plastic	NA	3,000 pcs/Reel

Tape	1206		
Material	$T \leq 1.00\text{mm}$	$1.00\text{mm} < T \leq 1.25\text{mm}$	$T > 1.25\text{mm}$
Paper	4,000 pcs/Reel	NA	NA
Plastic	NA	3,000 pcs/Reel	2,000 pcs/Reel

Tape	1808/1210		
Material	$T \leq 1.25\text{mm}$	$1.25\text{mm} < T \leq 2.40\text{mm}$	$T > 2.40\text{mm}$
Paper	NA	NA	NA
Plastic	3,000 pcs/Reel	1,000/2,000 pcs/Reel	500/1,000 pcs/Reel

Tape	1812/2211/2220		1825/2225		2208
Material	$T \leq 2.20\text{mm}$	$T > 2.20\text{mm}$	$T \leq 2.20\text{mm}$	$T > 2.20\text{mm}$	$T \leq 2.20\text{mm}$
Paper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plastic	1,000 pcs/Reel	700 pcs/Reel	700 pcs/Reel	400 pcs/Reel	1,000 pcs/Reel

NA : Not Available

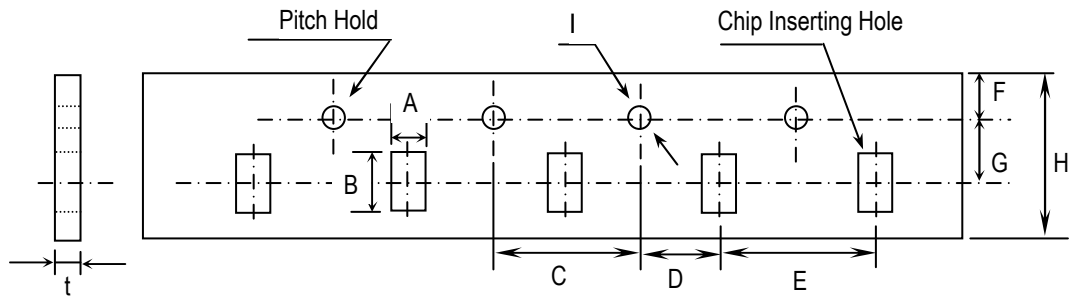
### 8.4 Cover Tape Reel Off Force

#### 8.4.1 Peel-Off Force

$$5 \text{ g}\cdot\text{f} \leq \text{Peel-Off Force} \leq 70 \text{ g}\cdot\text{f}$$

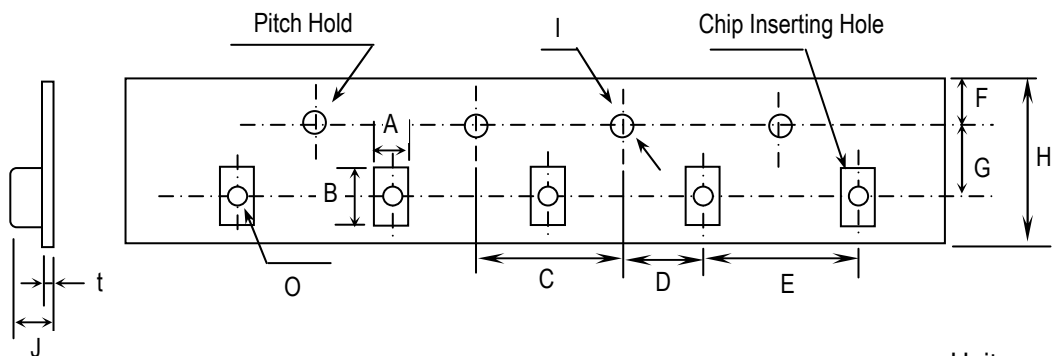
#### 8.4.2 Measure Method



**8.5 Paper Tape**


Unit:mm

TYPE	A	B	C	D	E
0603	1.10± 0.20	1.9± 0.2	4.0± 0.1	2.0± 0.05	4.0± 0.1
0805	1.50± 0.20	2.3± 0.2			
1206	1.90± 0.20	3.5± 0.2			
1210	2.90± 0.20	3.6± 0.2			
TYPE	F	G	H	I	t
0603	1.75± 0.1	3.5± 0.05	8.0± 0.3	φ 1.5 +0.1/-0	1.1 max.
0805					
1206					
1210					

**8.6 Plastic Tape**


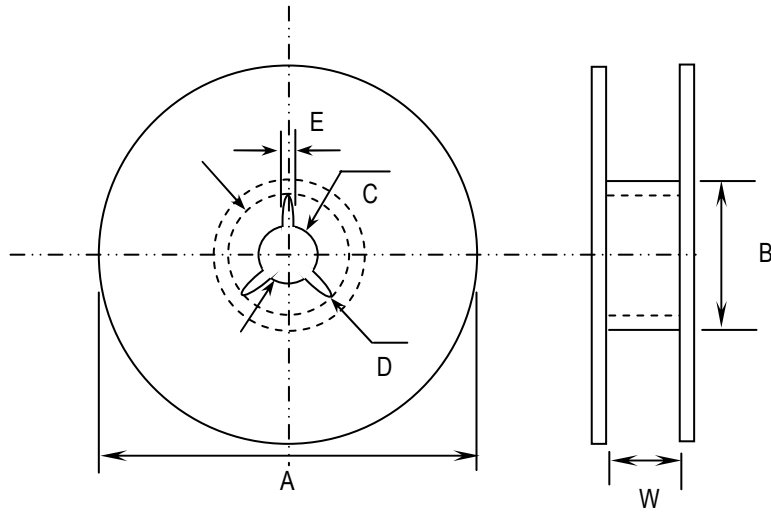
Unit:mm

Type	A	B	C	D	E	F
0805	1.5±0.2	2.3±0.2	4.0± 0.1	2.0± 0.05	4.0± 0.1	1.75± 0.1
1206	1.9±0.2	3.5±0.2				
1210	2.9±0.2	3.6±0.2				
1808	2.5±0.2	4.9±0.2				
1812	3.6±0.2	4.9±0.2			8.0± 0.1	
2208	2.5±0.2	6.1±0.2				
2211	3.2±0.2	6.1±0.2				
2220	5.4±0.2	6.1±0.2				
Type	G	H	I	J	t	O
0805	3.5± 0.05	8.0± 0.3	φ 1.5+0.1/-0	3.2 max.	0.3 max.	1.0± 0.1
1206						
1210						
1808	5.5± 0.05	12.0 ± 0.3		3.7 max.		1.5± 0.1
1812						
2208						
2211						
2220						



**8.7 Reel Dimensions**

Reel Material : Polystyrene



Unit:mm

Type	A	B	C	D	E	W
0603	178± 2.0	φ 50 min	φ 13± 0.5	φ 21± 0.8	2.0±0.5	10± 0.15
0805						
1206						
1210						
1808						
1812						
2208						
2211	14± 0.15					
2220						

## Precautionary Notes:

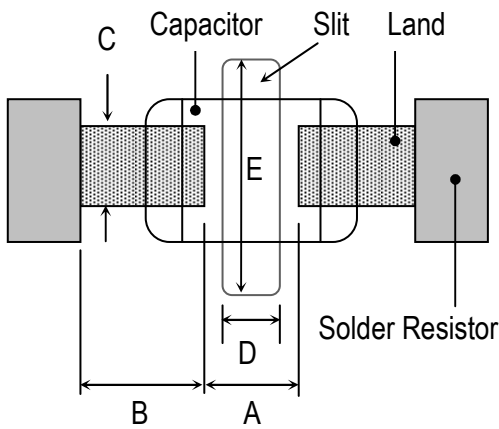
### 1. Storage

Store the capacitors where the temperature and relative humidity don't exceed 40°C and 70%RH. We recommend that the capacitors be used within 12 months from the date of manufacturing. Store the products in the original package and do not open the outer wrapped, polyethylene bag, till just before usage. If it is open, seal it as soon as possible or keep it in a desiccant with a desiccation agent.

### 2. Construction of Board Pattern

Improper circuit layout and pad/land size may cause excessive or not enough solder amount on the PC board. Not enough solder may create weak joint, and excessive solder may increase the potential of mechanical or thermal cracks on the ceramic capacitor. Therefore we recommend the land size to be as shown in the following table:

2.1 Size and recommend land dimensions for reflow soldering .



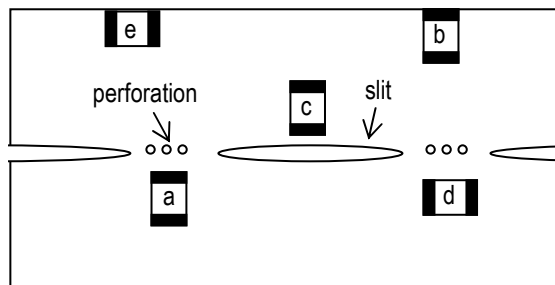
EIA Code	Chip (mm)		Land (mm)				
	L	W	A	B	C	D	E
0201	0.60	0.30	0.2~0.3	0.2~0.4	0.2~0.4	--	--
0402	1.00	0.50	0.3~0.5	0.3~0.5	0.4~0.6	--	--
0603	1.60	0.80	0.4~0.6	0.6~0.7	0.6~0.8	--	--
0805	2.00	1.25	0.7~0.9	0.6~0.8	0.8~1.1	--	--
1206	3.20	1.60	2.2~2.4	0.8~0.9	1.0~1.4	1.0~2.0	3.2~3.7
1210	3.20	2.50	2.2~2.4	1.0~1.2	1.8~2.3	1.0~2.0	4.1~4.6
1808	4.60	2.00	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	1.5~1.8	1.0~2.8	3.6~4.1
1812	4.60	3.20	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	2.3~3.0	1.0~2.8	4.8~5.3
1825	4.60	6.35	2.8~3.4	1.8~2.0	5.1~5.8	1.0~4.0	7.1~8.3
2208	5.70	2.00	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	1.5~1.8	1.0~4.0	3.6~4.1
2211	5.70	2.80	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	2.0~2.6	1.0~4.0	4.4~4.9
2220	5.70	5.00	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	3.5~4.8	1.0~4.0	6.6~7.1
2225	5.70	6.35	4.0~4.6	2.0~2.2	5.1~5.8	1.0~4.0	7.1~8.3

2.2 Mechanical strength varies according to location of chip capacitors on the P.C. board.

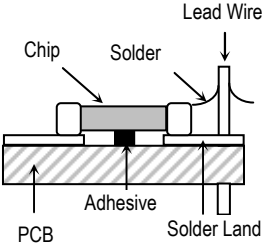
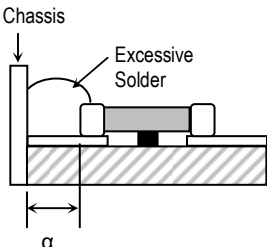
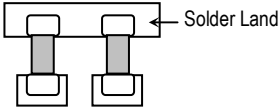
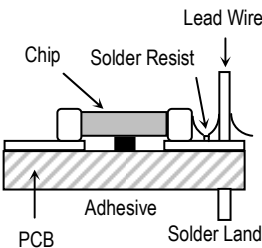
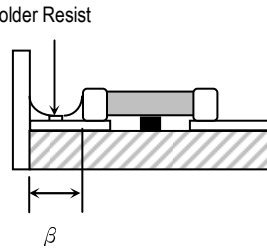
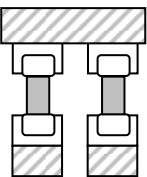
Design layout of components on the PC board such a way to minimize the stress imposed on the components, upon flexure of the boards in depanelization or other processes.

Component layout close to the edge of the board or the "depanelization line" is not recommended.

Susceptibility to stress is in the order of: a>b>c and d>e



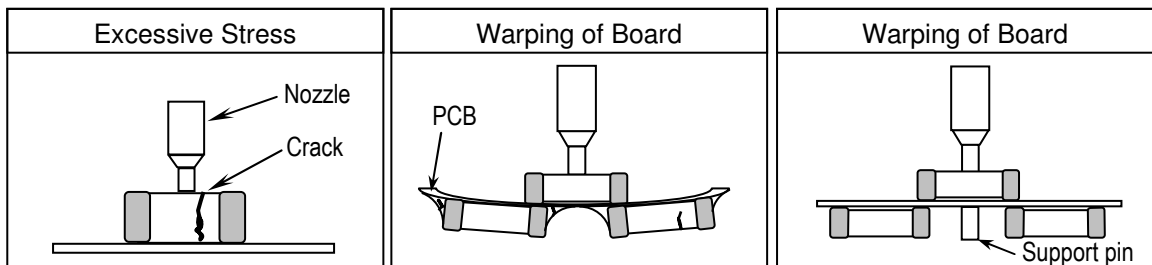
### 2.3 Layout Recommendation

Example	Use of Common Solder Land	Solder With Chassis	Use of Common Solder Land With Other SMD
Need to Avoid			
Recommendation		 $\alpha > \beta$	

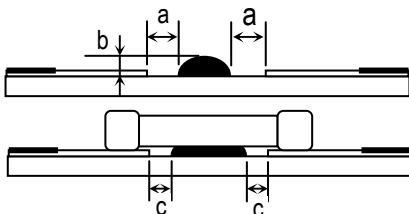
### 3. Mounting

3.1 Sometimes crack is caused by the impact load due to suction nozzle in pick and place operation.

In pick and place operation, if the low dead point is too low, excessive stress is applied to component. This may cause cracks in the ceramic capacitor, therefore it is required to move low dead point of a suction nozzle to the higher level to minimize the board warp age and stress on the components. Nozzle pressure is typically adjusted to 1N to 3N (static load) during the pick and place operation.



### 3.2 Amount of Adhesive



Example : 0805 & 1206

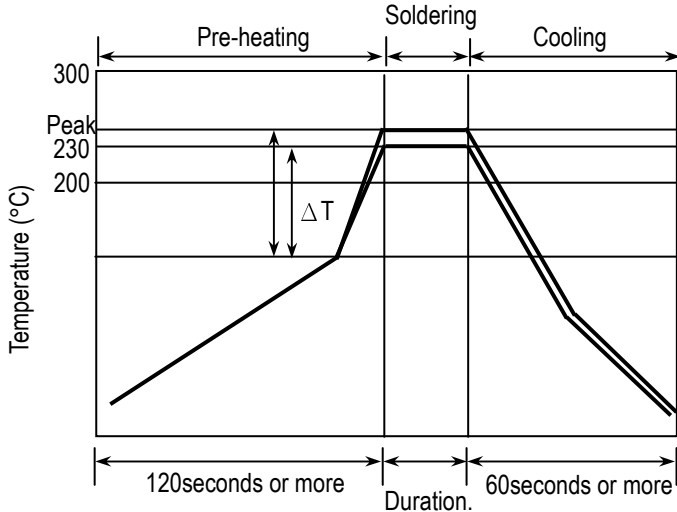
a	0.2mm min.
b	70 ~ 100 $\mu$ m
c	Do not touch the solder land

**4. Soldering**

**4.1. Wave Soldering**

Most of components are wave soldered with solder at Peak Temperature.. Adequate care must be taken to prevent the potential of thermal cracks on the ceramic capacitors. Refer to the soldering methods below for optimum soldering benefits.

**Recommend flow soldering temperature Profile**



Soldering Method	Peak Temp.( °C) / Duration (sec)
1206 and Under	ΔT ≤ 100~130 max.
Pb-Sn Solder	250°C (max.) / 3sec(max.)
Lead Free Solder	260°C (max.) / 5sec(max.)

Recommended solder compositions

Sn-37Pb (Pb - Sn Solder)

Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu (Lead Free Solder)

To optimize the result of soldering, proper preheating is essential:

- 1) Preheat temperature is too low
  - a. Flux flows to easily
  - b. Possibility of thermal cracks
- 2) Preheat temperature is too high
  - a. Flux deteriorates even when oxide film is removed
  - b. Causes warping of circuit board
  - c. Loss of reliability in chip and other components

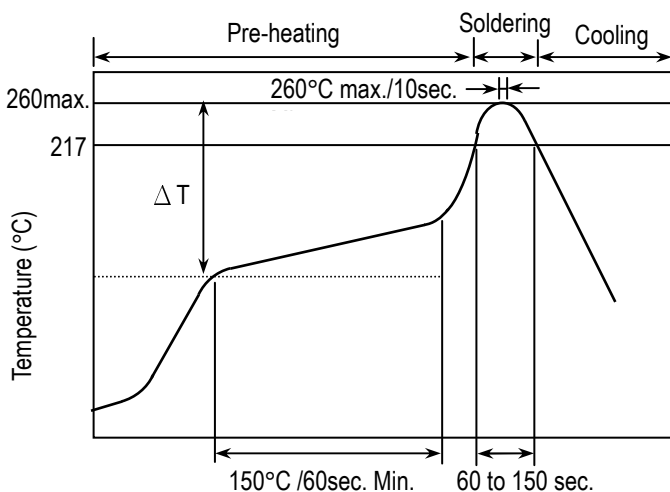
Cooling Condition:

Natural cooling using air is recommended. If the chips are dipped into a solvent for cleaning, the temperature difference (Δ T) between the solvent and the chips must be less than 100 °C.

**4.2 Reflow Soldering**

Preheat and gradual increase in temperature to the reflow temperature is recommended to decrease the potential of thermal crack on the components. The recommended heating rate depends on the size of component, however it should not exceed 3 °C/Sec.

**Recommend reflow profile for Lead-Free soldering temperature Profile (J-STD-020D)**

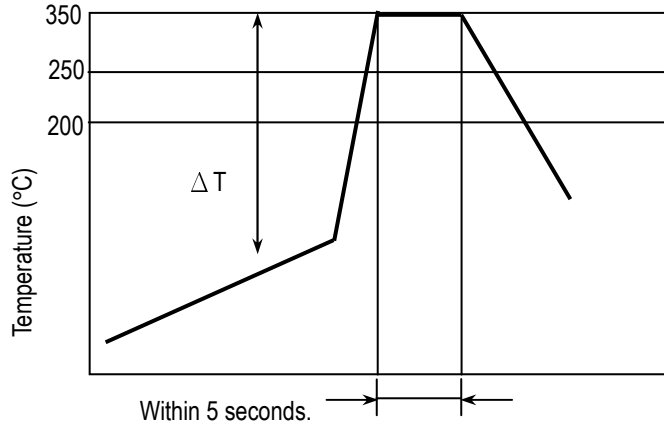


※ The cycles of soldering : Twice (max.)

Soldering Method	Change in Temp.( °C)
1206 and Under	Δ T ≤ 190 °C
1210 and Over	Δ T ≤ 130 °C

### 4.3 Hand Soldering

Sudden temperature change in components, results in a temperature gradient recommended in the following table, and therefore may cause internal thermal cracks in the components. In general a hand soldering method is not recommended unless proper preheating and handling practices have been taken. Care must also be taken not to touch the ceramic body of the capacitor with the tip of solder Iron.



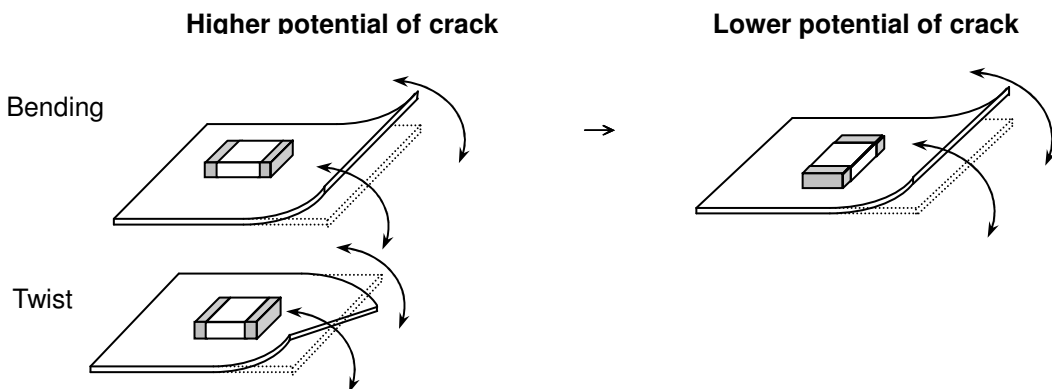
Soldering Method	Change in Temp.( °C)
1206 and Under	$\Delta T \leq 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
1210 and Over	$\Delta T \leq 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

#### How to Solder Repair by Solder Iron

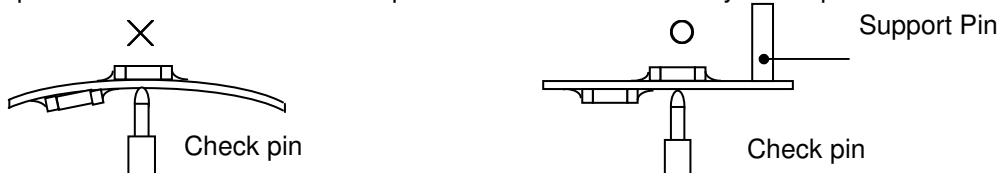
- 1) Selection of the soldering iron tip
  - The required temperature of solder iron for any type of repair depends on the type of the tip, the substrate material, and the solder land size.
- 2) recommended solder iron condition
  - a.) Preheating Condition : Board and components should be preheated sufficiently at 150°C or over, and soldering should be conducted with soldering iron as boards and components are maintained at sufficient temperatures.
  - b.) Soldering iron power shall not exceed 30 W.
  - c.) Soldering iron tip diameter shall not exceed 3mm.
  - d.) Temperature of iron tip shall not exceed 350°C of value, and the process should be finished within 5 seconds. ( refer to MIL-STD-202G)
  - e.) Do not touch the ceramic body with the tip of solder iron. Direct contact of the soldering iron tip to ceramic body may cause thermal cracks.
  - f.) After soldering operation, let the products cool down gradually in the room temperature.

### 5. Handling after chip mounted

5.1 Proper handling is recommended, since excessive bending and twist of the board, depends on the orientation of the chip on the board, may induce mechanical stress and cause internal crack in the capacitor.



5.2 There is a potential of crack if board is warped due to excessive load by check pin

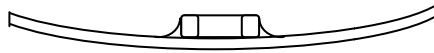
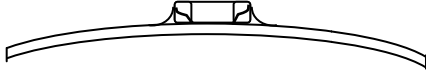


5.3 Mechanical stress due to warping and torsion.

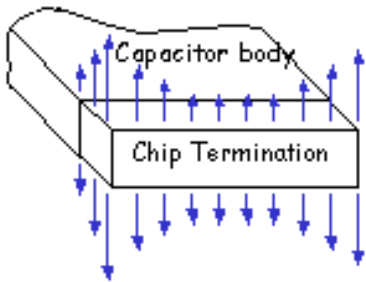
- (a) Crack occurrence ratio will be increased by manual separation.
- (b) Crack occurrence ratio will be increased by tensile force, rather than compressive force.

× :Tensile Stress

○ :Compressive Stress

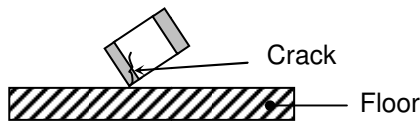


Capacitor Stress Analysis

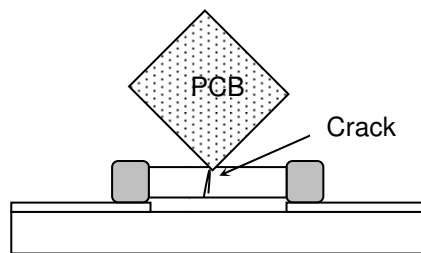


6. Handling of Loose Chip Capacitor

6.1 If dropped the chip capacitor may crack.



6.2 In piling and stacking of the P.C. boards after mounting for storage or handling, the corner of the P.C. board may hit the chip capacitor mounted on another board to cause crack.



7. Safekeeping condition and period

For safekeeping of the products, we recommend to keep the storage temperature between +5 to +40 °C and under humidity of 20 to 70% RH. The shelf life of capacitors is 12 months.

单击下面可查看定价，库存，交付和生命周期等信息

[>>Holy Stone\(禾伸堂\)](#)