

Caution/Notice

Caution

■ Storage and Operation Conditions

■ Rating

1. Operating Voltage
2. Operating Temperature and Self-generated Heat
3. Fail-safe

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Vibration and Impact
2. Soldering
3. Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating
4. Treatment after Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

Notice

■ Rating

1. Capacitance change of capacitor

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Cleaning (ultrasonic cleaning)
2. Soldering and Mounting
 - (1) Allowable Conditions for Soldering Temperature and Time
 - (2) Insertion of the Lead Wire

⚠ Caution

■ Storage and Operation Conditions

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. Also 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 degrees centigrade and 20 to 70%. Use capacitors within 6 months after delivery.

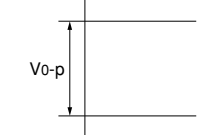
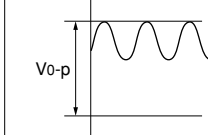
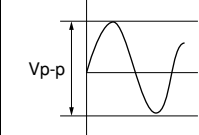
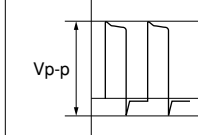
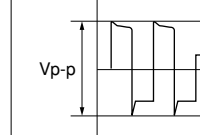
■ Rating

1. Operating Voltage

When DC-rated capacitors are to be used in AC or ripple current circuits, be sure to maintain the V_{p-p} value of the applied voltage or the V_{0-p} which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range.

When the voltage is applied to the circuit, starting or stopping may generate irregular voltage for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor with a rated voltage range that includes these irregular voltages.

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 all equipment should be taken into consideration.

Voltage	DC Voltage	DC+AC Voltage	AC Voltage	Pulse Voltage (1)	Pulse Voltage (2)
Positional Measurement					

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 similar current, it may have self-generated heat due to dielectric loss. In the case of "High Dielectric Constant Type Capacitors," applied voltage load should be such that self-generated heat is within 20 °C under the condition where the capacitor is subjected at an atmosphere temperature of 25 °C. Please contact us if self-generated heat occurs with "Temperature Compensating Type Capacitors".


When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity -K of $\phi 0.1\text{mm}$ under conditions where the capacitor is not affected by radiant heat from other components or wind from surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability. Never attempt to perform measurement with the cooling fan running. Otherwise, accurate measurement cannot be ensured.

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.

Continued on the following page. 

Caution

 Continued from the preceding page.

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Vibration and Impact

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

2. 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.

3. Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

In case of bonding, molding or coating this product, verify that these processes do not affect the quality of the capacitor by testing the performance of the bonded, molded or coated product in the intended equipment.

In case the amount of application, 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 may be damaged by the organic solvents and may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

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

4. Treatment after Bonding, Resin Molding and Coating

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 degrees centigrade) 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.

Notice

■ Rating

1. Capacitance change of capacitor

In case of F/X7R/X7S/X7T/X8L/Y5V/Z5U char.

Capacitors have an aging characteristic, whereby the capacitor continually decreases its capacitance slightly if the capacitor is left on for a long time. Moreover, capacitance might change greatly depending on the surrounding temperature or an applied voltage.

■ Soldering and Mounting

1. Cleaning (ultrasonic cleaning)

To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions.

Rinse bath capacity: Output of 20 watts per liter or less.

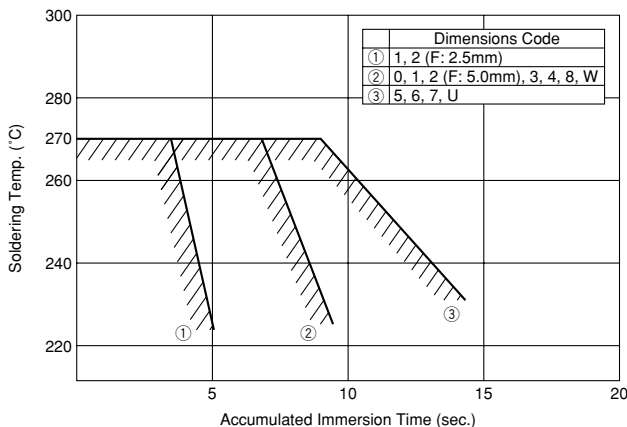
Rinsing time: 5 min. maximum.

Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.

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

2. Soldering and Mounting





(1) Allowable Conditions for Soldering Temperature and Time



Perform soldering within tolerance range (shaded portion).

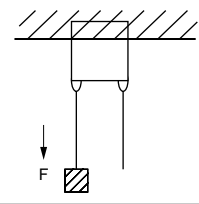
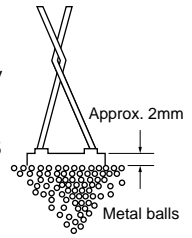
(2) Insertion of the Lead Wire

- 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.

Dimensions Code	Rated Voltage	DC50V
	Temp. Char.	X7R
2		
3		
W		
Temperature Characteristics	Marked with code (X7R char.: C)	
Nominal Capacitance	Marked with 3 figures	
Capacitance Tolerance	Marked with code	
Rated Voltage	Marked with code (DC50V: 5)	
Manufacturer's Identification	Marked with 	

RPE Series Small Size, Large Capacitance Specifications and Test Methods

No.	Item	Specifications	Test Method									
1	Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +125°C	-									
2	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection									
3	Dimension and Marking	See previous pages	Visual inspection, Vernier Caliper									
4	Dielectric Strength	Between Terminals	No defects or abnormalities The capacitor should not be damaged when DC voltage of 250% of the rated voltage is applied between the terminations for 1 to 5 sec. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$)									
		Body Insulation	No defects or abnormalities The capacitor is placed in a container with metal balls of 1mm diameter so that each terminal, short-circuit, is kept approximately 2mm from the balls as shown in the figure, and 250% of the rated DC voltage is impressed for 1 to 5 sec. between capacitor terminals and metal balls. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$)									
5	Insulation Resistance	Between Terminals $500\text{M}\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F min.}$	The insulation resistance should be measured with a DC voltage not exceeding the rated voltage at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 min. of charging. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$)									
6	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance	The capacitance/D.F. should be measured at the frequency of $1\pm 0.1\text{kHz}$ and a voltage of $\text{AC}1\pm 0.2\text{V(r.m.s.)}$									
7	Dissipation Factor (D.F.)	0.025 max.										
8	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics	Within $\pm 15\%$	The capacitance change should be measured after 5 min. at each specified temperature stage.									
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>25 ± 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>-55 ± 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>25 ± 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>125 ± 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>25 ± 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Temperature (°C)	1	25 ± 2	2	-55 ± 3	3	25 ± 2	4
Step	Temperature (°C)											
1	25 ± 2											
2	-55 ± 3											
3	25 ± 2											
4	125 ± 3											
5	25 ± 2											
9	Terminal Strength	Tensile Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened 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 keep the force applied for 10 ± 1 sec.									
		Bending Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then 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 sec.									
10	Vibration Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities									
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance									
		D.F.	0.025 max.									



Continued on the following page.

RPE Series Small Size, Large Capacitance Specifications and Test Methods

Continued from the preceding page.

No.	Item	Specifications	Test Method
11	Solderability of Leads	Lead wire should be soldered with uniform coating on the axial direction over 3/4 of the circumferential direction.	The terminal of a capacitor is dipped into a solution of ethanol (JIS-K-8101) and rosin (JIS-K-5902) (25% rosin in weight proportion) and then into molten solder (JIS-Z-3282) for 2±0.5 sec. 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
12	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	Within ±7.5%
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects
13	Temperature Cycle	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	Within ±12.5%
		D.F.	0.05 max.
		Insulation Resistance	50MΩ · μF min.
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects or abnormalities
14	Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	Within ±12.5%
		D.F.	0.05 max.
		Insulation Resistance	50MΩ · μF min.
15	Humidity Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	Within ±12.5%
		D.F.	0.05 max.
		Insulation Resistance	50MΩ · μF min.
16	High Temperature Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	Within ±12.5%
		D.F.	0.04 max.
		Insulation Resistance	50MΩ · μF min.
17	Solvent Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Marking	Legible

Step	Temperature (°C)	Time (min)
1	-55±3	30±3
2	Room Temp.	3 max.
3	125±3	30±3
4	Room Temp.	3 max.

■ Packaging

Two types of packaging for monolithic ceramic capacitors are available.

1. Bulk Packaging

Minimum Quantity

Dimensions Code	Dimensions (L×W)	Minimum Quantity (pcs./Bag)*
0	3.6×3.5mm or 4.0×3.5mm or 5.0×3.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	500
1	4.0×3.5mm or 4.5×3.5mm or 5.0×3.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
2	5.0×3.5mm or 5.5×4.0mm or 5.7×4.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
3	5.0×4.5mm or 5.5×5.0mm or 6.0×5.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
4	7.5×5.5mm	
5	7.5×7.5mm or 7.5×8.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	
6	10.0×10.0mm	
8	7.5×5.5mm	
7	12.5×12.5mm	100
U	7.7×12.5mm or 7.7×13.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	200
W	5.5×7.5mm or 6.0×8.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	500

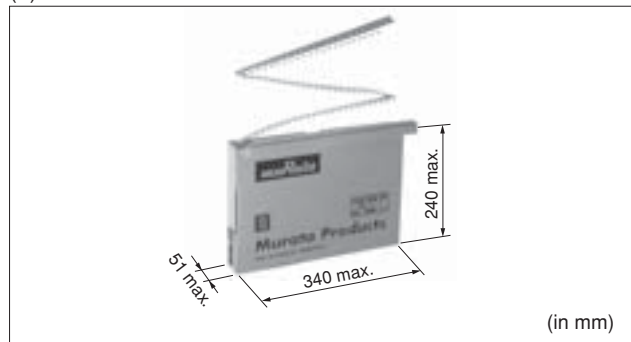
Please order with an integral multiple of the minimum quantity above.

* Minimum Quantity may change depends on part number.

Please check our website 'Product details'.

2. Tape Carrier Packaging

(1) Dimensions of Ammo Pack



(2) Minimum Quantity

Dimensions Code	Dimensions (L×W)	Minimum Quantity (pcs./Ammo Pack)*
0	3.6×3.5mm or 4.0×3.5mm or 5.0×3.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	2000
1	4.0×3.5mm or 4.5×3.5mm or 5.0×3.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
2	5.0×3.5mm or 5.5×4.0mm or 5.7×4.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
3	5.0×4.5mm or 5.5×5.0mm or 6.0×5.5mm (Depends on Part Number)	
4	7.5×5.5mm	2000
5	7.5×7.5mm or 7.5×8.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	
6	10.0×10.0mm	1500
8	7.5×5.5mm	
U	7.7×12.5mm or 7.7×13.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	1000
W	5.5×7.5mm or 6.0×8.0mm (Depends on Part Number)	1500

Please order with an integral multiple of the minimum quantity above.

* Minimum Quantity may change depends on part number.

Please check our website 'Product details'.

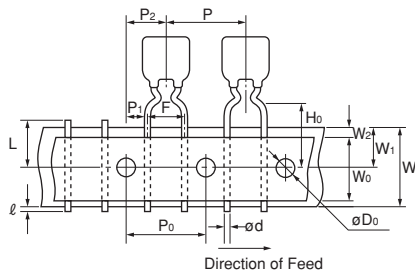
"Minimum Quantity" means the numbers of units of each delivery or order. The quantity should be an integral multiple of the "minimum quantity".
(Please note that the actual delivery quantity in a package may change sometimes.)

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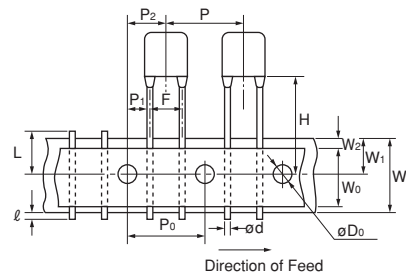
Taping Dimensions

Inside Crimp Taping



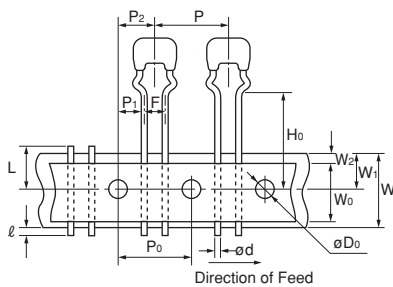
Dimensions and Lead Style Code
0M1
1M1
2M1
2M2
3M1
3M2
4M1
4M2
8M1
8M2
WM1

Straight Taping



Dimensions and Lead Style Code
1DB
2DB
3DB
5E1
5E2
6E1
6E2
UE1

Outside Crimp Taping



Dimensions and Lead Style Code
0S1
1S1
2S1
2S2
3S1
3S2

Item	Code	Dimensions (mm)
Pitch of Component	P	12.7±1.0
Pitch of Sprocket Hole	P ₀	12.7±0.2
Lead Spacing	F	2.5 ^{+0.4} _{-0.2} (DB) (S1) (S2)
		5.0 ^{+0.6} _{-0.2}
Length from Hole Center to Component Center	P ₂	6.35±1.3
Length from Hole Center to Lead	P ₁	3.85±0.7
		5.1±0.7 (DB) (S1) (S2)
		254±1.5 Total length of components pitch X 20
Body Dimension	Depends on Part Number	
Deviation Along Tape, Left or Right Defect	ΔS	±2.0
Carrier Tape Width	W	18.0±0.5
Position of Sprocket Hole	W ₁	9.0 ⁺⁰ _{-0.5}
Lead Distance between Reference and Bottom Plane	H ₀	16.0±0.5 (M1) (S1)
		20.0±0.5 (M2) (S2)
For Straight Lead Type	H	20±0.5 (E2), 17.5±0.5 (E1), 16±0.5 (DB)
Diameter of Sprocket Hole	D ₀	4.0±0.1
Lead Diameter	d	0.5±0.05
Total Tape Thickness	t ₁	0.6±0.3
Total Thickness of Tape and Lead Wire	t ₂	1.5 max.
Body Thickness	T	Depends on Part Number
Deviation Across Tape	Δh ₁ Δh ₂	2.0 max. Dimensions Code: W, U
		1.5 max. RHD Series
		1.0 max. except as above
Portion to Cut in Case of Defect	L	11.0 ⁺⁰ _{-1.0}
Protrusion Length	ℓ	0.5 max.
Hold Down Tape Width	W ₀	9.5 min.
Hold Down Tape Position	W ₂	1.5±1.5
Coating Extension	Depends on Dimensions	

