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Please read this notice before using the TAIYO YUDEN products.

REMINDERS

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Please note that Taiyo Yuden Co., Ltd. shall not be responsible for any defects in products or equipment incorporating such products, which are caused under the conditions other than those specified in this catalog or individual specification.

- Please contact Taiyo Yuden Co., Ltd. for further details of product specifications as the individual specification is available.
- Please conduct validation and verification of products in actual condition of mounting and operating environment before commercial shipment of the equipment.
- All electronic components or functional modules listed in this catalog are developed, designed and intended for use in general electronics equipment.(for AV, office automation, household, office supply, information service, telecommunications, (such as mobile phone or PC) etc.). Before incorporating the components or devices into any equipment in the field such as transportation,(automotive control, train control, ship control), transportation signal, disaster prevention, medical, public information network (telephone exchange, base station) etc. which may have direct influence to harm or injure a human body, please contact Taiyo Yuden Co., Ltd. for more detail in advance. Do not incorporate the products into any equipment in fields such as aerospace, aviation, nuclear control, submarine system, military, etc. where higher safety and reliability are especially required.

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- The contents of this catalog are applicable to the products which are purchased from our sales offices or distributors (so called "TAIYO YUDEN' s official sales channel").
It is only applicable to the products purchased from any of TAIYO YUDEN' s official sales channel.
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Certain items in this catalog may require specific procedures for export according to "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law" of Japan, "U.S. Export Administration Regulations", and other applicable regulations. Should you have any question or inquiry on this matter, please contact our sales staff.

REPRESENTATIVE PART NUMBERS

[Temperature Characteristic F : Y5V]

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK107 F104ZA		F/Y5V	0.1	+80/-20	7	0.8±0.1	R/W	200%		
25V	TMK107 F474ZA		F/Y5V	0.47	+80/-20	7	0.8±0.1	R/W	200%		
16V	EMK107 F224ZA		F/Y5V	0.22	+80/-20	7	0.8±0.1	R/W	200%		
	EMK107 F474ZA		F/Y5V	0.47	+80/-20	7	0.8±0.1	R/W	200%		
	EMK107 F105ZA		F/Y5V	1	+80/-20	16	0.8±0.1	R	200%		
	EMK107 F225ZA		F/Y5V	2.2	+80/-20	16	0.8±0.1	R	200%		
10V	LMK107 F105ZA		F/Y5V	1	+80/-20	16	0.8±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK107 F225ZA		F/Y5V	2.2	+80/-20	16	0.8±0.1	R	200%		

212TYPE

[Temperature Characteristic BJ : B/X5R]

• 1.25mm thickness(G)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK212 BJ104□G		B/X5R ^{*1}	0.1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
	UMK212 BJ224□G		B/X5R ^{*1}	0.22	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
	UMK212 BJ474□G		B/X5R ^{*1}	0.47	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
	UMK212 BJ105□G		B/X5R	1	±10, ±20	5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
25V	TMK212 BJ225□G		B/X5R	2.2	±10, ±20	5	1.25±0.1	R	150%		
	TMK212 BJ475□G	TMK212ABJ475□G	X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%		
16V	EMK212 BJ225□G		B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	5	1.25±0.1	R	200%		
	EMK212 BJ475□G	EMK212ABJ475□G	B/X5R ^{*1}	4.7	±10, ±20	5	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%		
	EMK212 BJ106□G	EMK212ABJ106□G	X5R	10	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%		
10V	LMK212 BJ225□G		B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	5	1.25±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ475□G	LMK212ABJ475□G	B/X5R ^{*1}	4.7	±10, ±20	5	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ106□G	LMK212ABJ106□G	X5R	10	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ226MG	LMK212BBJ226MG	X5R	22	±20	10	1.25+0.2/-0	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK212 BJ475□G	JMK212ABJ475□G	B/X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	5	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	200%		
	JMK212 BJ106□G	JMK212ABJ106□G	X5R ^{*1}	10	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	200%		
	JMK212 BJ226MG	JMK212ABJ226MG	X5R	22	±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%		
	JMK212 BJ476MG	JMK212BBJ476MG	X5R	47	±20	10	1.25+0.2/-0	R	150%		

• 0.85mm thickness(D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK212 BJ105□D	UMK212ABJ105□D	X5R	1	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%	D	
25V	TMK212 BJ474□D		B/X5R	0.47	±10, ±20	3.5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	TMK212 BJ105□D		B/X5R	1	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	TMK212 BJ225□D	TMK212ABJ225□D	B/X5R	2.2	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
	TMK212 BJ475□D	TMK212BBJ475□D	X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%	D	
16V	EMK212 BJ105□D		B/X5R ^{*1}	1	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	EMK212 BJ225□D	EMK212ABJ225□D	B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	EMK212 BJ475□D		B/X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
	EMK212 BJ106□D	EMK212ABJ106□D	X5R	10	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%	D	
10V	LMK212 BJ105□D		B/X5R ^{*1}	1	±10, ±20	3.5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ225□D		B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ475□D		B/X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 BJ106□D	LMK212ABJ106□D	X5R	10	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK212 BJ475□D		X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	JMK212 BJ106□D	JMK212ABJ106□D	X5R	10	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	JMK212 BJ226MD	JMK212ABJ226MD	X5R	22	±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%		

• 0.45mm thickness(K)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
10V	LMK212 BJ475□K	LMK212ABJ475□K	X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.45±0.05	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK212 BJ475□K	JMK212ABJ475□K	X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.45±0.05	R	150%		
	JMK212 BJ106MK	JMK212ABJ106MK	X5R	10	±20	10	0.45±0.05	R	150%		

Capacitance tolerance code is applied to □ of part number.

*1 We may provide X7R for some items according to the individual specification.

REPRESENTATIVE PART NUMBERS

[Temperature Characteristic B7 : X7R]
 • 1.25mm thickness(G)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK212 B7104□G		X7R	0.1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
	UMK212 B7224□G		X7R	0.22	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
	UMK212 B7474□G		X7R	0.47	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
	UMK212 B7105□G		X7R	1	±10, ±20	10	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
35V	GMK212 B7105□G		X7R	1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
25V	TMK212 B7105□G		X7R	1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	150%		
	TMK212 B7225□G		X7R	2.2	±10, ±20	10	1.25±0.1	R	150%	R	
	TMK212 B7475□G	TMK212AB7475□G	X7R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%	D	
16V	EMK212 B7105□G		X7R	1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
	EMK212 B7225□G		X7R	2.2	±10, ±20	10	1.25±0.1	R	150%		
	EMK212 B7475□G		X7R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	1.25±0.1	R	150%		
10V	LMK212 B7105□G		X7R	1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
	LMK212 B7225□G		X7R	2.2	±10, ±20	5	1.25±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 B7475□G		X7R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	1.25±0.1	R	150%		
	LMK212 B7106MG	LMK212AB7106MG	X7R	10	±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%	D	
6.3V	JMK212 B7106□G	JMK212AB7106□G	X7R	10	±10, ±20	10	1.25+0.15/-0.05	R	150%		

• 0.85mm thickness(D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
16V	EMK212 B7474□D		X7R	0.47	±10, ±20	3.5	0.85±0.1	R/W	200%		
	EMK212 B7105□D		X7R	1	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	EMK212 B7225□D	EMK212AB7225□D	X7R	2.2	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
10V	LMK212 B7105□D		X7R	1	±10, ±20	3.5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 B7225□D	LMK212AB7225□D	X7R	2.2	±10, ±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 B7475□D	LMK212AB7475□D	X7R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%	R	

Capacitance tolerance code is applied to □ of part number.

[Temperature Characteristic F : Y5V]
 • 1.25mm thickness(G)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK212 F474ZG		F/Y5V	0.47	+80/-20	7	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
	UMK212 F105ZG		F/Y5V	1	+80/-20	7	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
16V	EMK212 F225ZG		F/Y5V	2.2	+80/-20	7	1.25±0.1	R/W	200%		
10V	LMK212 F475ZG		F/Y5V	4.7	+80/-20	9	1.25±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK212 F106ZG		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	16	1.25±0.1	R	200%		
6.3V	JMK212 F106ZG		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	16	1.25±0.1	R	200%		

• 0.85mm thickness(D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK212 F224ZD		F/Y5V	0.22	+80/-20	7	0.85±0.1	R/W	200%		
10V	LMK212 F225ZD		F/Y5V	2.2	+80/-20	9	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
6.3V	JMK212 F475ZD		F/Y5V	4.7	+80/-20	16	0.85±0.1	R	200%		

● 316Type

[Temperature Characteristic BJ : B/X5R]
 • 1.6mm thickness(L)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK316 BJ105□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	1	±10, ±20	3.5	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	UMK316 BJ475□L		X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
25V	TMK316 BJ225□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	3.5	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	TMK316 BJ475□L		B/X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
	TMK316 BJ106□L		X5R ^{*1}	10	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
16V	EMK316 BJ225□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	2.2	±10, ±20	3.5	1.6±0.2	R/W	200%		
	EMK316 BJ475□L		B/X5R	4.7	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	EMK316 BJ106□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	10	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
	EMK316 BJ226ML	EMK316ABJ226ML	B/X5R	22	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
10V	LMK316 BJ106□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	10	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	LMK316 BJ226ML	LMK316ABJ226ML	B/X5R	22	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
	LMK316 BJ476ML	LMK316ABJ476ML	X5R	47	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK316 BJ106□L		B/X5R ^{*1}	10	±10, ±20	5	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	JMK316 BJ226□L	JMK316ABJ226□L	B/X5R	22	±10, ±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	JMK316 BJ476ML	JMK316ABJ476ML	X5R	47	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	200%		
	JMK316 BJ107ML	JMK316ABJ107ML	X5R	100	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		
4V	AMK316 BJ107ML	AMK316ABJ107ML	X5R	100	±20	10	1.6±0.2	R	150%		

Capacitance tolerance code is applied to □ of part number.

*1 We may provide X7R for some items according to the individual specification.

* This catalog contains the typical specification only due to the limitation of space. When you consider the purchase of our products, please check our specification. For details of each product (characteristics graph, reliability information, precautions for use, and so on), see our Web site (<http://www.ty-top.com/>) or CD catalogs.

REPRESENTATIVE PART NUMBERS

·0.85mm thickness(D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK316 BJ105□D		B/X5R	1	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	UMK316 BJ225□D		B/X5R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	UMK316 BJ475□D	UMK316ABJ475□D	X5R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%	D	
25V	TMK316 BJ105□D		B/X5R	1	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	TMK316 BJ225□D		B/X5R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	TMK316 BJ475□D		X5R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	TMK316 BJ106□D	TMK316ABJ106□D	X5R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%	D	
16V	EMK316 BJ225□D		B/X5R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	EMK316 BJ475□D		B/X5R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	EMK316 BJ106□D		X5R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	EMK316 BJ226MD	EMK316ABJ226MD	X5R	22	± 20	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%	D	
10V	LMK316 BJ475□D		B/X5R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	5	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	LMK316 BJ106□D		B/X5R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	LMK316 BJ226MD	LMK316ABJ226MD	X5R	22	± 20	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK316 BJ106□D		B/X5R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
	JMK316 BJ226MD	JMK316ABJ226MD	X5R	22	± 20	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		
	JMK316 BJ476MD	JMK316ABJ476MD	X5R	47	± 20	10	0.85 ± 0.1	R	150%		

Capacitance tolerance code is applied to □ of part number.

[Temperature Characteristic B7 : X7R]

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK316 B7224□L		X7R	0.22	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	2.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R/W	200%		
	UMK316 B7474□L		X7R	0.47	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R/W	200%		
	UMK316 B7105□L		X7R	1	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
	UMK316 B7225□L		X7R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	150%		
25V	UMK316 B7475□L	UMK316AB7475□L	X7R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	150%	D	
	TMK316 B7105□L		X7R	1	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R/W	200%		
	TMK316 B7225□L		X7R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
	TMK316 B7475□L	TMK316AB7475□L	X7R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%	D	
16V	TMK316 B7106□L	TMK316AB7106□L	X7R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	150%	D	
	EMK316 B7225□L		X7R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R/W	200%		
	EMK316 B7106□L	EMK316AB7106□L	X7R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%	D	
10V	LMK316 B7225□L		X7R	2.2	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	3.5	1.6 ± 0.2	R/W	200%		
	LMK316 B7475□L		X7R	4.7	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	5	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
	LMK316 B7106□L	LMK316AB7106□L	X7R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%	D	
	LMK316 B7226ML	LMK316AB7226ML	X7R	22	± 20	10	1.6 ± 0.2	R	150%	R	
6.3V	JMK316 B7106□L		X7R	10	$\pm 10, \pm 20$	5	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		

Capacitance tolerance code is applied to □ of part number.

[Temperature Characteristic F : F/Y5V]

·1.6mm thickness(L)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
35V	GMK316 F106ZL		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	9	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
25V	TMK316 F106ZL		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	9	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
16V	EMK316 F106ZL		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	9	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		
10V	LMK316 F226ZL		F/Y5V	22	+80/-20	16	1.6 ± 0.2	R	200%		

·1.25mm thickness(G)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK316 F225ZG		F/Y5V	2.2	+80/-20	7	1.25 ± 0.1	R/W	200%		
35V	GMK316 F475ZG		F/Y5V	4.7	+80/-20	7	1.25 ± 0.1	R	200%		

·0.85mm thickness(D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance [μ F]	Capacitance tolerance [%]	$\tan \delta$ [%]	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
10V	LMK316 F475ZD		F/Y5V	4.7	+80/-20	9	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		
6.3V	JMK316 F106ZD		F/Y5V	10	+80/-20	16	0.85 ± 0.1	R	200%		

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REPRESENTATIVE PART NUMBERS

●325Type

[Temperature Characteristic BJ : B/X5R]
 ・2.5mm thickness (M)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK325 BJ475MM		X5R	4.7	±20	5	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
	UMK325 BJ106MM		X5R	10	±20	5	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
25V	TMK325 BJ106MM		B/X5R ^{*1}	10	±20	3.5	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
	EMK325 BJ226MM		B/X5R	22	±20	5	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
16V	EMK325 BJ476MM		X5R	47	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
	LMK325 BJ226MM		B/X5R	22	±20	5	2.5±0.2	R	200%		
10V	LMK325 BJ476MM		X5R	47	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
	LMK325 BJ107MM	LMK325ABJ107MM	X5R	100	±20	10	2.5±0.3	R	150%		
6.3V	JMK325 BJ476MM		X5R	47	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
	JMK325 BJ107MM	JMK325ABJ107MM	X5R	100	±20	10	2.5±0.3	R	150%		

・1.9mm thickness (Y, N)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
35V	GMK325 BJ225MN		B/X5R	2.2	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	GMK325 BJ475MN		X5R	4.7	±20	10	1.9±0.2	R	150%		
	GMK325 BJ106MN		B/X5R	10	±20	5	1.9±0.2	R	150%		
25V	TMK325 BJ335MN		B/X5R ^{*1}	3.3	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	TMK325 BJ475MN		B/X5R ^{*1}	4.7	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	TMK325 BJ106MN		B/X5R	10	±20	5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
16V	EMK325 BJ475MN		B/X5R ^{*1}	4.7	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	EMK325 BJ106MN		B/X5R	10	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
10V	LMK325 BJ226MY		B/X5R	22	±20	5	1.9+0.1/-0.2	R	150%		
	LMK325 BJ106MN		B/X5R ^{*1}	10	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
6.3V	JMK325 BJ226MY		B/X5R	22	±20	5	1.9+0.1/-0.2	R	200%		
	JMK325 BJ107MY		X5R	100	±20	10	1.9+0.1/-0.2	R	150%		
	JMK325 BJ476MN		X5R	47	±20	10	1.9±0.2	R	150%		

・0.85mm thickness (D)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
25V	TMK325 BJ106MD		B/X5R	10	±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
16V	EMK325 BJ106MD		B/X5R	10	±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
	EMK325 BJ226MD		B/X5R	22	±20	10	0.85±0.1	R	150%		
10V	LMK325 BJ335MD		B/X5R	3.3	±20	3.5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK325 BJ475MD		B/X5R	4.7	±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	200%		
	LMK325 BJ106MD		B/X5R	10	±20	5	0.85±0.1	R	150%		

*1 We may provide X7R for some items according to the individual specification.

[Temperature Characteristic B7 : X7R]
 ・2.5mm thickness (M)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
50V	UMK325 B7475MM		X7R	4.7	±20	5	2.5±0.2	R	150%		
25V	TMK325 B7226MM		X7R	22	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%	R	
16V	EMK325 B7226MM		X7R	22	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%	R	
10V	LMK325 B7476MM		X7R	47	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	150%	R	
6.3V	JMK325 B7476MM		X7R	47	±20	10	2.5±0.2	R	200%	R	

・1.9mm thickness (Y, N)

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
25V	TMK325 B7335MN		X7R	3.3	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	TMK325 B7475MN		X7R	4.7	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	150%		
16V	EMK325 B7475MN		X7R	4.7	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
	EMK325 B7106MN		X7R	10	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	150%		
10V	LMK325 B7106MN		X7R	10	±20	3.5	1.9±0.2	R	200%		

[Temperature Characteristic F : F/Y5V]

Rated voltage	Part number 1	Part number 2	Temp. char.	Capacitance (μF)	Capacitance tolerance (%)	tan δ (%)	Thickness (mm)	Soldering R:Reflow W:Wave	HALT	Internal code (P/N 1)	Note
									% Rated voltage		
16V	EMK325 F226ZN		F/Y5V	22	+80/-20	16	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
10V	LMK325 F226ZN		F/Y5V	22	+80/-20	16	1.9±0.2	R	200%		
6.3V	JMK325 F476ZN		F/Y5V	47	+80/-20	16	1.9±0.2	R	200%		

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

● Example of Impedance ESR vs. Frequency characteristics

■ Taiyo Yuden multilayer ceramic capacitor



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PACKAGING

① Minimum Quantity

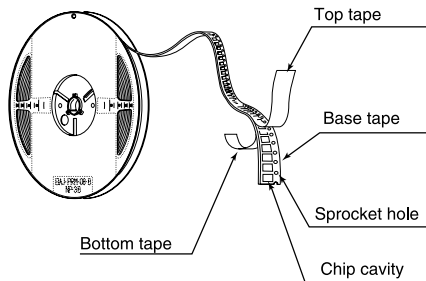
● Taped package

Type	Thickness		Standard quantity [pcs]	
	mm	code	Paper tape	Embossed tape
<input type="checkbox"/> MK042	0.2	C	—	40000
<input type="checkbox"/> MK063	0.3	P,T	15000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> 2K096	0.3	P	10000	
	0.45	K		
<input type="checkbox"/> WK105	0.3	P	—	
	0.5	V		
<input type="checkbox"/> MK105	0.2	C	20000	
	0.3	P	15000	
<input type="checkbox"/> VK105	0.5	V, W	10000	
	0.5	W	—	
<input type="checkbox"/> MK107 <input type="checkbox"/> WK107	0.45	K	4000	
	0.5	V	—	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2K110	0.5	V	4000	—
	0.6	B		
	0.8	A		
<input type="checkbox"/> MK212 <input type="checkbox"/> WK212	0.45	K	—	—
	0.85	D		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4K212 <input type="checkbox"/> 2K212	1.25	G	—	3000
	0.85	D	4000	—
<input type="checkbox"/> MK316	0.85	D	—	3000
	1.15	F		
	1.25	G		
<input type="checkbox"/> MK325	1.6	L	—	2000
	0.85	D		
	1.15	F		
	1.9	N		
<input type="checkbox"/> MK432	2.0max	Y	—	500(T), 1000(P)
	2.5	M	—	500

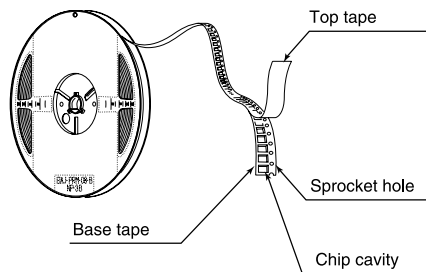
② Taping material

※ No bottom tape for pressed carrier tape

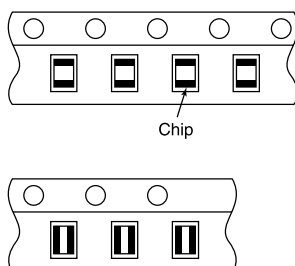
● Paper tape



● Embossed tape



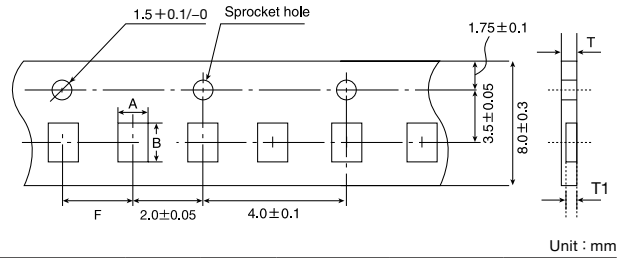
● Chip filled



③ Representative taping dimensions

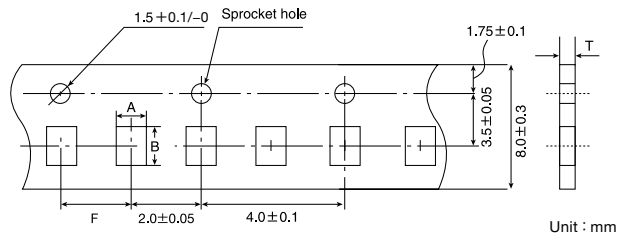
● Paper Tape (8mm wide)

● Pressed carrier tape (2mm pitch)



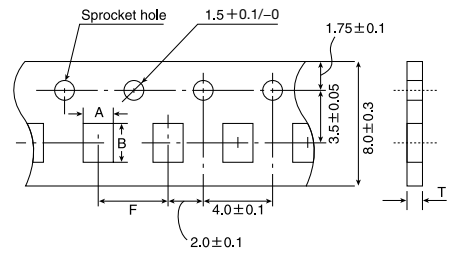
Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		T	T1
<input type="checkbox"/> MK063	0.37	0.67	2.0±0.05	0.45max.	0.42max.
<input type="checkbox"/> WK105	0.65	1.15		0.45max.	0.42max.

● Punched carrier tape (2mm pitch)



Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness
	A	B		T
<input type="checkbox"/> 2K096	0.72	1.02	2.0±0.05	0.45max. 0.6max.
<input type="checkbox"/> MK105 <input type="checkbox"/> VK105	0.65	1.15		0.8max.

● Punched carrier tape (4mm pitch)

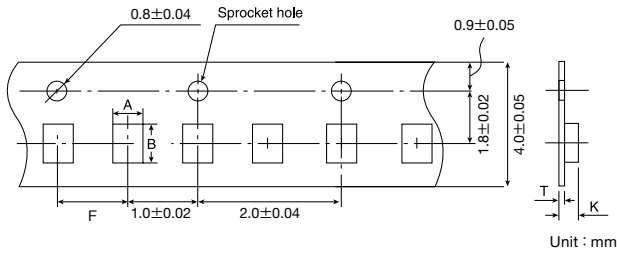


Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness
	A	B		T
<input type="checkbox"/> MK107 <input type="checkbox"/> WK107	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.1max.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2K110	1.15	1.55		1.0max.
<input type="checkbox"/> MK212 <input type="checkbox"/> WK212	1.65	2.4		1.1max.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4K212 <input type="checkbox"/> 2K212				
<input type="checkbox"/> MK316	2.0	3.6	—	—

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PACKAGING

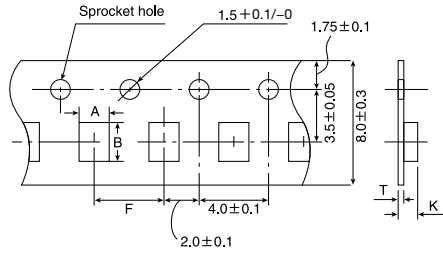
● Embossed tape (4mm wide)



Unit : mm

Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		K	T
□MK042	0.23	0.43	1.0±0.02	0.5max.	0.25max.

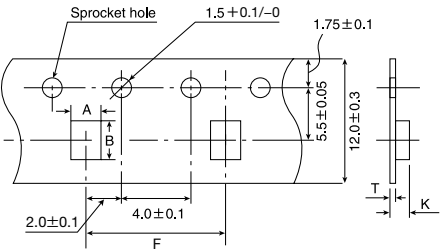
● Embossed tape (8mm wide)



Unit : mm

Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		K	T
□WK107	1.0	1.8	4.0±0.1	1.3max	0.25±0.1
□MK212	1.65	2.4		3.4max.	0.6max.
□MK316	2.0	3.6			
□MK325	2.8	3.6			

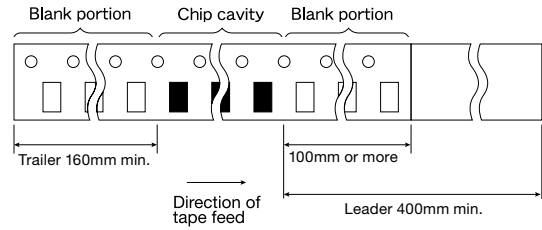
● Embossed tape (12mm wide)



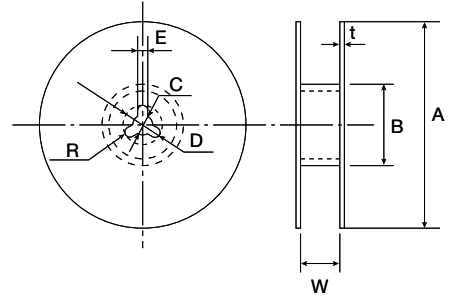
Unit : mm

Type	Chip Cavity		Insertion Pitch F	Tape Thickness	
	A	B		K	T
□MK432	3.7	4.9	8.0±0.1	4.0max.	0.6max.

④ Trailer and Leader



⑤ Reel size

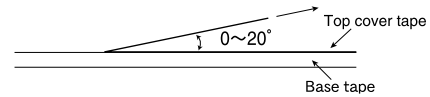


Unit : mm

A	B	C
φ178±2.0	φ50min.	φ13.0±0.2
D	E	R
φ21.0±0.8	2.0±0.5	1.0
	t	W
4mm wide tape	1.5max.	5±1.0
8mm wide tape	2.5max.	10±1.5
12mm wide tape	2.5max.	14±1.5

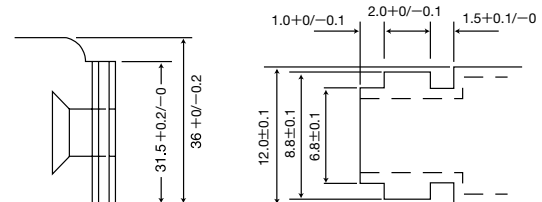
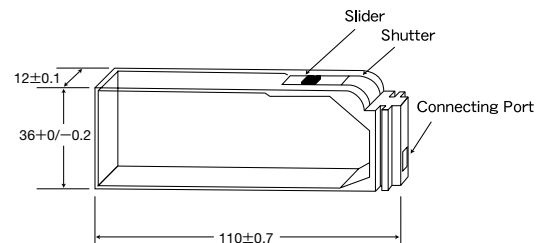
⑥ Top Tape Strength

The top tape requires a peel-off force of 0.1 to 0.7N in the direction of the arrow as illustrated below.



⑦ Bulk Cassette

The exchange of individual specification is necessary. Please contact Taiyo Yuden sales channels.



Unit : mm

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Super Low Distortion Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors and Medium-High Voltage Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors are noted separately.

Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

1. Operating Temperature Range				
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	-55 to +125°C	
		High Frequency Type		
Specified Value	High Permittivity (Class 2)		Specification	Temperature Range
		BJ	B	-25 to +85°C
			X5R	-55 to +85°C
		B7	X7R	-55 to +125°C
		C6	X6S	-55 to +105°C
		C7	X7S	-55 to +125°C
		F	F	-25 to +85°C
Y5V	-30 to +85°C			

2. Storage Conditions				
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	-55 to +125°C	
		High Frequency Type		
Specified Value	High Permittivity (Class 2)		Specification	Temperature Range
		BJ	B	-25 to +85°C
			X5R	-55 to +85°C
		B7	X7R	-55 to +125°C
		C6	X6S	-55 to +105°C
		C7	X7S	-55 to +125°C
		F	F	-25 to +85°C
Y5V	-30 to +85°C			

3. Rated Voltage			
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	50VDC, 25VDC, 16VDC
		High Frequency Type	50VDC, 16VDC
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		50VDC, 35VDC, 25VDC, 16VDC, 10VDC, 6.3VDC, 4VDC

4. Withstanding Voltage (Between terminals)			
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	No breakdown or damage
		High Frequency Type	
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		

[Test Methods and Remarks]

	Class 1	Class 2
Applied voltage	Rated voltage×3	Rated voltage×2.5
Duration	1 to 5 sec.	
Charge/discharge current	50mA max.	

5. Insulation Resistance			
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	10000 MΩ min.
		High Frequency Type	
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1		C≤0.047μF : 10000 MΩ min. C>0.047μF : 500MΩ·μF

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Applied voltage: Rated voltage
Duration: 60±5 sec.
Charge/discharge current: 50mA max.

6. Capacitance (Tolerance)															
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C△</td> <td>0.5pF≤C≤5pF : ±0.25pF</td> <td>RH</td> <td>0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U△</td> <td>0.5pF<C≤10pF : ±0.5pF</td> <td>S△</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>C>10pF : ±5%</td> <td>T△</td> <td>C>2pF : ±5%</td> </tr> </table>	C△	0.5pF≤C≤5pF : ±0.25pF	RH	0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF	U△	0.5pF<C≤10pF : ±0.5pF	S△			C>10pF : ±5%	T△	C>2pF : ±5%
		C△	0.5pF≤C≤5pF : ±0.25pF	RH	0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF										
	U△	0.5pF<C≤10pF : ±0.5pF	S△												
	C>10pF : ±5%	T△	C>2pF : ±5%												
High Frequency Type	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CH</td> <td>0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RH</td> <td>C>2pF : ±5%</td> </tr> </table>	CH	0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF	RH	C>2pF : ±5%										
CH	0.5pF≤C≤2pF : ±0.1pF														
RH	C>2pF : ±5%														
High Permittivity (Class 2)		BJ, B7, C6,C7 : ±10% or ±20%, F : -20%/+80%													

[Test Methods and Remarks]

	Class 1		Class 2	
	Standard	High Frequency Type	C≤10μF	C>10μF
Preconditioning	None		Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1hr) Note 2	
Measuring frequency	1MHz±10%		1kHz±10%	120±10Hz
Measuring voltage Note 1	0.5 to 5Vrms		1±0.2Vrms	0.5±0.1Vrms
Bias application	None			

7. Q or Dissipation Factor			
Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	C<30 pF : Q≥400+20C, C≥30 pF : Q≥1000 (C : Nominal capacitance)
		High Frequency Type	Refer to detailed specification
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1		BJ, B7, C6,C7 : 2.5% max., F : 7% max.

[Test Methods and Remarks]

	Class 1		Class 2	
	Standard	High Frequency Type	C≤10μF	C>10μF
Preconditioning	None		Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1hr) Note 2	
Measuring frequency	1MHz±10%	1GHz	1kHz±10%	120±10Hz
Measuring voltage Note 1	0.5 to 5Vrms		1±0.2Vrms	0.5±0.1Vrms
Bias application	None			

High Frequency Type
Measuring equipment: HP4291A
Measuring jig: HP16192A

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RELIABILITY DATA

8. Temperature Characteristic (Without voltage application)

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Temperature Characteristic [ppm/°C]		Tolerance H±60 J±120 K±250
		High Frequency Type	C□ : 0	CH, CJ, CK	
High Permittivity (Class 2)			R□ : -220	RH	
			S□ : -330	SH, SJ, SK	
			T□ : -470	TJ, TK	
			U□ : -750	UJ, UK	
			SL : +350 to -1000		

Specification	Capacitance change	Reference temperature	Temperature Range	
BJ	B	±10%	20°C	-25 to +85°C
	X5R	±15%	25°C	-55 to +85°C
B7	X7R	±15%	25°C	-55 to +125°C
C6	X6S	±22%	25°C	-55 to +105°C
C7	X7S	±22%	25°C	-55 to +125°C
F	F	+30/-80%	20°C	-25 to +85°C
	Y5V	+22/-82%	25°C	-30 to +85°C

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Class 1

Capacitance at 20°C and 85°C shall be measured in thermal equilibrium, and the temperature characteristic shall be calculated from the following equation.

$$\frac{(C_{85}-C_{20})}{C_{20} \times \Delta T} \times 10^6 \text{ (ppm/°C)} \quad \Delta T=65$$

Class 2

Capacitance at each step shall be measured in thermal equilibrium, and the temperature characteristic shall be calculated from the following equation.

Step	B, F	X5R, X7R, X6S, X7S, Y5V	$\frac{(C-C_2)}{C_2} \times 100(\%)$
1	Minimum operating temperature		
2	20°C	25°C	
3	Maximum operating temperature		

C : Capacitance in Step 1 or Step 3
C₂ : Capacitance in Step 2

9. Deflection

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within ±5% or ±0.5 pF, whichever is larger.
		High Frequency Type	Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within ±0.5 pF
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		Appearance : No abnormality Capacitance change : Within ±12.5% (BJ, B7, C6, C7), Within ±30% (F)

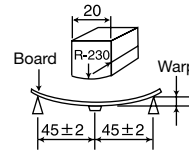
[Test Methods and Remarks]

Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

	Board	Thickness	Warp	Duration
042, 063 Type	glass epoxy-resin substrate	0.8mm	1mm	10 sec.
The other types		1.6mm		

Array Type

	Board	Thickness	Warp	Duration
096, 110, 212 Type	glass epoxy-resin substrate	1.6mm	1mm	10 sec.



Capacitance measurement shall be conducted with the board bent (Unit: mm)

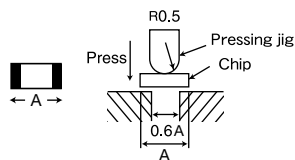
10. Body Strength

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	—
		High Frequency Type	No mechanical damage.
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		—

[Test Methods and Remarks]

High Frequency Type

Applied force: 5N
Duration: 10 sec.



11. Adhesive Strength of Terminal Electrodes

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	No terminal separation or its indication.
		High Frequency Type	
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		

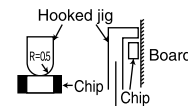
[Test Methods and Remarks]

Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

	Applied force	Duration
042, 063 Type	2N	30±5 sec.
105 Type or more	5N	

Array Type

	Applied force	Duration
096 Type	2N	30±5 sec.
110, 212 Type	5N	



12. Solderability

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	At least 95% of terminal electrode is covered by new solder.
		High Frequency Type	
	High Permittivity (Class 2)		

[Test Methods and Remarks]

	Solder type	Solder temperature	Duration
Eutectic solder	H60A or H63A	230±5°C	4±1 sec.
Lead-free solder	Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu	245±3°C	

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RELIABILITY DATA

13. Resistance to Soldering

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Q: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality
		High Frequency Type	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 2.5\%$ Q: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 7.5\%$ (BJ, B7, C6, C7) Within $\pm 20\%$ (F) Dissipation factor: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality	

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Class 1

	042, 063 Type	105 Type Array (096, 110 Type)
Preconditioning	None	
Preheating	150°C, 1 to 2 min.	80 to 100°C, 2 to 5 min. 150 to 200°C, 2 to 5 min.
Solder temp.	270 \pm 5°C	
Duration	3 \pm 0.5 sec.	
Recovery	6 to 24 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5	

Class 2

	042, 063 Type	105, 107, 212 Type Array (096, 110, 212 Type)	316, 325 Type
Preconditioning	Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1 hr) Note 2		
Preheating	150°C, 1 to 2 min.	80 to 100°C, 2 to 5 min. 150 to 200°C, 2 to 5 min.	80 to 100°C, 5 to 10 min. 150 to 200°C, 5 to 10 min.
Solder temp.	270 \pm 5°C		
Duration	3 \pm 0.5 sec.		
Recovery	24 \pm 2 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5		

14. Temperature Cycle (Thermal Shock)

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Q: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality
		High Frequency Type	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ Q: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 7.5\%$ (BJ, B7, C6, C7) Within $\pm 20\%$ (F) Dissipation factor: Initial value Insulation resistance: Initial value Withstanding voltage (between terminals): No abnormality	

[Test Methods and Remarks]

	Class 1		Class 2	
Preconditioning	None		Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1 hr) Note 2	
1 cycle	Step	Temperature (°C)	Time (min.)	
	1	Lowest operating temperature +0/-3	30 \pm 3	
	2	Normal temperature	2 to 3	
	3	Highest operating temperature +0/-3	30 \pm 3	
	4	Normal temperature	2 to 3	
Number of cycles	5 times			
Recovery	6 to 24 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5		24 \pm 2 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5	

15. Humidity (Steady State)

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Q: C < 10pF: Q \geq 200+10C 10 \leq C < 30pF: Q \geq 275+2.5C C \geq 30pF: Q \geq 350 (C: Nominal capacitance) Insulation resistance: 1000 M Ω min.
		High Frequency Type	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 0.5\text{pF}$ Insulation resistance: 1000 M Ω min.
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 12.5\%$ (BJ, B7, C6, C7) Within $\pm 30\%$ (F) Dissipation factor: 5.0% max. (BJ, B7, C6, C7) 11.0% max. (F) Insulation resistance: 50 M $\Omega\mu\text{F}$ or 1000 M Ω whichever is smaller.	

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Class 1

	Standard	High Frequency Type
Preconditioning	None	
Temperature	40 \pm 2°C	60 \pm 2°C
Humidity	90 to 95%RH	
Duration	500+24/-0 hrs	
Recovery	6 to 24 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5	

Class 2

	All items
Preconditioning	Thermal treatment (at 150°C for 1 hr) Note 2
Temperature	40 \pm 2°C
Humidity	90 to 95%RH
Duration	500+24/-0 hrs
Recovery	24 \pm 2 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5

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RELIABILITY DATA

16. Humidity Loading

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 7.5\%$ or $\pm 0.75\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Q : $C < 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 100 + 10C/3$ $C \geq 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 200$ (C : Nominal capacitance) Insulation resistance: 500 M Ω min.
		High Frequency Type	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: $C \leq 2\text{pF} : \text{Within } \pm 0.4 \text{ pF}$ $C > 2\text{pF} : \text{Within } \pm 0.75 \text{ pF}$ (C : Nominal capacitance) Insulation resistance: 500 M Ω min.
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 12.5\%$ (BJ, B7, C6, C7) Within $\pm 30\%$ (F) Dissipation factor : 5.0% max. (BJ, B7, C6, C7) 11.0% max. (F) Insulation resistance: 25 M $\Omega\mu\text{F}$ or 500 M Ω , whichever is smaller.	

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Class 1

	Standard	High Frequency Type
Preconditioning	None	
Temperature	40 \pm 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	60 \pm 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Humidity	90 to 95%RH	
Duration	500+24/-0 hrs	
Applied voltage	Rated voltage	
Charge/discharge current	50mA max.	
Recovery	6 to 24 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5	

Class 2

	All items
Preconditioning	Voltage treatment (Rated voltage are applied for 1 hour at 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) Note 3
Temperature	40 \pm 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Humidity	90 to 95%RH
Duration	500+24/-0 hrs
Applied voltage	Rated voltage
Charge/discharge current	50mA max.
Recovery	24 \pm 2 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5

17. High Temperature Loading

Specified Value	Temperature Compensating (Class 1)	Standard	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 3\%$ or $\pm 0.3\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Q : $C < 10\text{pF} : Q \geq 200 + 10C$ $10 \leq C < 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 275 + 2.5C$ $C \geq 30\text{pF} : Q \geq 350$ (C : Nominal capacitance) Insulation resistance: 1000 M Ω min.
		High Frequency Type	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 3\%$ or $\pm 0.3\text{pF}$, whichever is larger. Insulation resistance: 1000 M Ω min.
	High Permittivity (Class 2) Note 1	Appearance: No abnormality Capacitance change: Within $\pm 12.5\%$ (BJ, B7, C6, C7) Within $\pm 30\%$ (F) Dissipation factor : 5.0% max. (BJ, B7, C6, C7) 11.0% max. (F) Insulation resistance: 50 M $\Omega\mu\text{F}$ or 1000 M Ω , whichever is smaller.	

[Test Methods and Remarks]

Class 1

	Standard	High Frequency Type
Preconditioning	None	
Temperature	125 \pm 3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Duration	1000+48/-0 hrs	
Applied voltage	Rated voltage \times 2	
Charge/discharge current	50mA max.	
Recovery	6 to 24hr (Standard condition) Note 5	

Class 2

	BJ, F	C6	B7, C7
Preconditioning	Voltage treatment (Twice the rated voltage shall be applied for 1 hour at 85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 105 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) Note 3, 4		
Temperature	85 \pm 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	105 \pm 3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	125 \pm 3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Duration	1000+48/-0 hrs		
Applied voltage	Rated voltage \times 2 Note 4		
Charge/discharge current	50mA max.		
Recovery	24 \pm 2 hrs (Standard condition) Note 5		

Note 1 The figures indicate typical specifications. Please refer to individual specifications in detail.

Note 2 Thermal treatment : Initial value shall be measured after test sample is heat-treated at 150+0/-10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for an hour and kept at room temperature for 24 \pm 2hours.

Note 3 Voltage treatment : Initial value shall be measured after test sample is voltage-treated for an hour at both the temperature and voltage specified in the test conditions, and kept at room temperature for 24 \pm 2hours.

Note 4 Standard condition: Temperature: 5 to 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, Relative humidity: 45 to 85 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa
When there are questions concerning measurement results, in order to provide correlation data, the test shall be conducted under the following condition.

Temperature: 20 \pm 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, Relative humidity: 60 to 70 % RH, Air pressure: 86 to 106kPa
Unless otherwise specified, all the tests are conducted under the "standard condition".

PRECAUTIONS

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

1. Circuit Design

- ◆Verification of operating environment, electrical rating and performance
 1. A malfunction of equipment in fields such as medical, aerospace, nuclear control, etc. may cause serious harm to human life or have severe social ramifications. Therefore, any capacitors to be used in such equipment may require higher safety and reliability, and shall be clearly differentiated from them used in general purpose applications.
- ◆Operating Voltage (Verification of Rated voltage)
 1. The operating voltage for capacitors must always be their rated voltage or less.
 If an AC voltage is loaded on a DC voltage, the sum of the two peak voltages shall be the rated voltage or less.
 For a circuit where an AC or a pulse voltage may be used, the sum of their peak voltages shall also be the rated voltage or less.
2. Even if an applied voltage is the rated voltage or less reliability of capacitors may be deteriorated in case that either a high frequency AC voltage or a pulse voltage having rapid rise time is used in a circuit.

2. PCB Design

- ◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
 1. When capacitors are mounted on PCBs, the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect the capacitor performance. Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of land patterns:
 (1) Excessive solder applied can cause mechanical stresses which lead to chip breaking or cracking. Therefore, please consider appropriate land-patterns for proper amount of solder.
 (2) When more than one component are jointly soldered onto the same land, each component's soldering point shall be separated by solder-resist.
- ◆Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)
 After capacitors are mounted on boards, they can be subjected to mechanical stresses in subsequent manufacturing processes (PCB cutting, board inspection, mounting of additional parts, assembly into the chassis, wave soldering of the boards, etc.). For this reason, land pattern configurations and positions of capacitors shall be carefully considered to minimize stresses.

- ◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)
 The following diagrams and tables show some examples of recommended land patterns to prevent excessive solder amounts.

(1) Recommended land dimensions for typical chip capacitors

- Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors : Recommended land dimensions (unit: mm)
 Wave-soldering

Type	107	212	316	325	
Size	L	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.2
	W	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5
A	0.8 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.4	1.8 to 2.5	1.8 to 2.5	
B	0.5 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.5	0.8 to 1.7	0.8 to 1.7	
C	0.6 to 0.8	0.9 to 1.2	1.2 to 1.6	1.8 to 2.5	

Reflow-soldering

Type	042	063	105	107	212	316	325	432
Size	L	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	4.5
	W	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.25	1.6	2.5
A	0.15 to 0.25	0.20 to 0.30	0.45 to 0.55	0.8 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.2	1.8 to 2.5	1.8 to 2.5	2.5 to 3.5
B	0.15 to 0.20	0.20 to 0.30	0.40 to 0.50	0.6 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.2	1.0 to 1.5	1.0 to 1.5	1.5 to 1.8
C	0.15 to 0.30	0.25 to 0.40	0.45 to 0.55	0.6 to 0.8	0.9 to 1.6	1.2 to 2.0	1.8 to 3.2	2.3 to 3.5

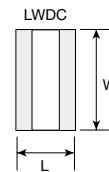
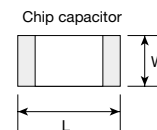
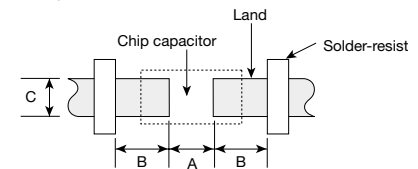
- LWDC: Recommended land dimensions for reflow-soldering (unit: mm)

Type	105	107	212	
Size	L	0.52	0.8	1.25
	W	1.0	1.6	2.0
A	0.18 to 0.22	0.25 to 0.3	0.5 to 0.7	
B	0.2 to 0.25	0.3 to 0.4	0.4 to 0.5	
C	0.9 to 1.1	1.5 to 1.7	1.9 to 2.1	

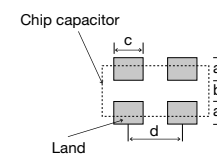
- Array type: Recommended land dimensions for reflow-soldering (unit: mm)

Type	096 (2 circuits)	110 (2 circuits)	212 (2 circuits)	212 (4 circuits)	
Size	L	0.9	1.37	2.0	2.0
	W	0.6	1.0	1.25	1.25
a	0.25 to 0.35	0.35 to 0.45	0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6	
b	0.15 to 0.25	0.55 to 0.65	0.5 to 0.6	0.5 to 0.6	
c	0.15 to 0.25	0.3 to 0.4	0.5 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.3	
d	0.45	0.64	1.0	0.5	

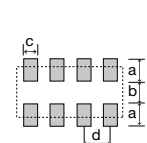
Land patterns for PCBs



2 circuits



4 circuits



Technical considerations

(2) Examples of good and bad solder application

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Mixed mounting of SMD and leaded components	Lead wire of component	Solder-resist
Component placement close to the chassis	Chassis Solder (for grounding) Land	Solder-resist
Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components	Lead wire of component Soldering iron	Solder-resist
Horizontal component placement		Solder-resist

To next page

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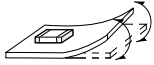
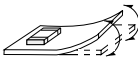
PRECAUTIONS

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

2. PCB Design

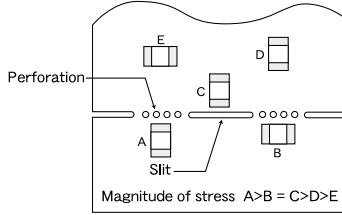
◆Pattern configurations (Capacitor layout on PCBs)

1-1. The following is examples of good and bad capacitor layouts ; capacitors shall be located to minimize any possible mechanical stresses from board warp or deflection.

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Deflection of board		 Position the component at a right angle to the direction of the mechanical stresses that are anticipated.

Technical considerations

1-2. The amount of mechanical stresses given will vary depending on capacitor layout. Please refer to diagram below.



1-3. When PCB is split, the amount of mechanical stress on the capacitors can vary according to the method used. The following methods are listed in order from least stressful to most stressful: push-back, slit, V-grooving, and perforation. Thus, please consider the PCB, split methods as well as chip location.

3. Mounting

◆Adjustment of mounting machine

- When capacitors are mounted on PCB, excessive impact load shall not be imposed on them.
- Maintenance and inspection of mounting machines shall be conducted periodically.

Precautions

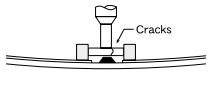
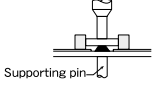
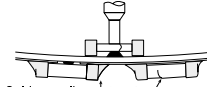
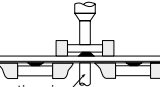
◆Selection of Adhesives

- When chips are attached on PCBs with adhesives prior to soldering, it may cause capacitor characteristics degradation unless the following factors are appropriately checked : size of land patterns, type of adhesive, amount applied, hardening temperature and hardening period. Therefore, please contact us for further information.

◆Adjustment of mounting machine

- When the bottom dead center of a pick-up nozzle is too low, excessive force is imposed on capacitors and causes damages. To avoid this, the following points shall be considerable.

- The bottom dead center of the pick-up nozzle shall be adjusted to the surface level of PCB without the board deflection.
- The pressure of nozzle shall be adjusted between 1 and 3 N static loads.
- To reduce the amount of deflection of the board caused by impact of the pick-up nozzle, supporting pins or back-up pins shall be used on the other side of the PCB. The following diagrams show some typical examples of good and bad pick-up nozzle placement:

Items	Not recommended	Recommended
Single-sided mounting	 Cracks	 Supporting pin
Double-sided mounting	 Solder peeling Cracks	 Supporting pin

Technical considerations

- As the alignment pin is worn out, adjustment of the nozzle height can cause chipping or cracking of capacitors because of mechanical impact on the capacitors. To avoid this, the monitoring of the width between the alignment pins in the stopped position, maintenance, check and replacement of the pin shall be conducted periodically.

◆Selection of Adhesives

Some adhesives may cause IR deterioration. The different shrinkage percentage of between the adhesive and the capacitors may result in stresses on the capacitors and lead to cracking. Moreover, too little or too much adhesive applied to the board may adversely affect components. Therefore, the following precautions shall be noted in the application of adhesives.

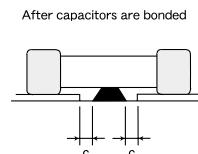
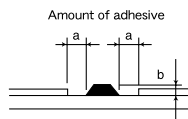
(1) Required adhesive characteristics

- The adhesive shall be strong enough to hold parts on the board during the mounting & solder process.
- The adhesive shall have sufficient strength at high temperatures.
- The adhesive shall have good coating and thickness consistency.
- The adhesive shall be used during its prescribed shelf life.
- The adhesive shall harden rapidly.
- The adhesive shall have corrosion resistance.
- The adhesive shall have excellent insulation characteristics.
- The adhesive shall have no emission of toxic gasses and no effect on the human body.

(2) The recommended amount of adhesives is as follows;

[Recommended condition]

Figure	212/316 case sizes as examples
a	0.3mm min
b	100 to 120 μ m
c	Adhesives shall not contact land



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PRECAUTIONS

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

4. Soldering

Precautions

◆ Selection of Flux

Since flux may have a significant effect on the performance of capacitors, it is necessary to verify the following conditions prior to use:
 (1) Flux used shall be less than or equal to 0.1 wt% (in Cl equivalent) of halogenated content. Flux having a strong acidity content shall not be applied.
 (2) When shall capacitors are soldered on boards, the amount of flux applied shall be controlled at the optimum level.
 (3) When water-soluble flux is used, special care shall be taken to properly clean the boards.

◆ Soldering

Temperature, time, amount of solder, etc. shall be set in accordance with their recommended conditions.

Sn-Zn solder paste can adversely affect MLCC reliability.
 Please contact us prior to usage of Sn-Zn solder.

◆ Selection of Flux

1-1. When too much halogenated substance (**Chlorine, etc.**) content is used to activate flux, or highly acidic flux is used, it may lead to corrosion of terminal electrodes or degradation of insulation resistance on the surfaces of the capacitors.

1-2. Flux is used to increase solderability in wave soldering. However if too much flux is applied, a large amount of flux gas may be emitted and may adversely affect the solderability. To minimize the amount of flux applied, it is recommended to use a flux-bubbling system.

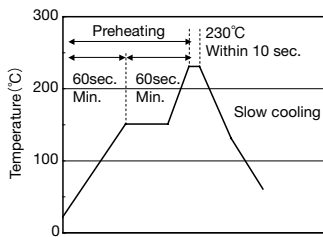
1-3. Since the residue of water-soluble flux is easily dissolved in moisture in the air, the residues on the surfaces of capacitors in high humidity conditions may cause a degradation of insulation resistance and reliability of the capacitors. Therefore, the cleaning methods and the capability of the machines used shall also be considered carefully when water-soluble flux is used.

◆ Soldering

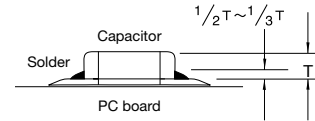
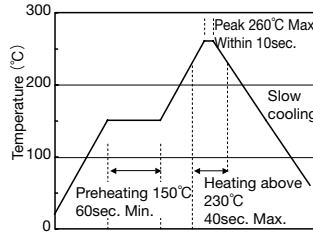
- Ceramic chip capacitors are susceptible to thermal shock when exposed to rapid or concentrated heating or rapid cooling.
- Therefore, the soldering must be conducted with great care so as to prevent malfunction of the components due to excessive thermal shock.
- Preheating : Capacitors shall be preheated sufficiently, and the temperature difference between the capacitors and solder shall be within 100 to 130°C.
- Cooling : The temperature difference between the capacitors and cleaning process shall not be greater than 100°C.

[Reflow soldering]

[Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering]



[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]



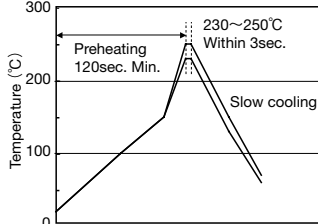
Caution

- ① The ideal condition is to have solder mass (fillet) controlled to 1/2 to 1/3 of the thickness of a capacitor.
- ② Because excessive dwell times can adversely affect solderability, soldering duration shall be kept as close to recommended times as possible.

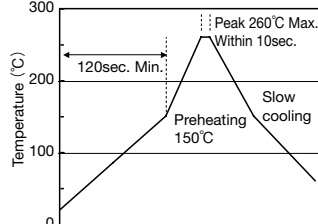
Technical considerations

[Wave soldering]

[Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering]



[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]

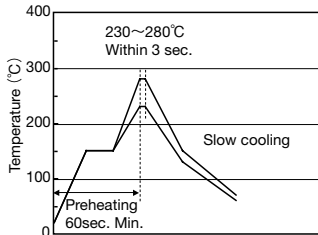


Caution

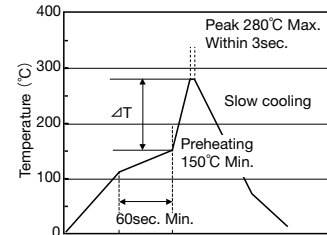
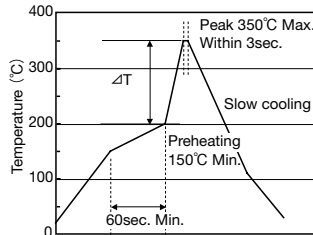
- ① Wave soldering must not be applied to capacitors designated as for reflow soldering only.

[Hand soldering]

[Recommended conditions for eutectic soldering]



[Recommended condition for Pb-free soldering]



Caution

- ① Use a 50W soldering iron with a maximum tip diameter of 1.0 mm.
- ② The soldering iron shall not directly touch capacitors.

* This catalog contains the typical specification only due to the limitation of space. When you consider the purchase of our products, please check our specification. For details of each product (characteristics graph, reliability information, precautions for use, and so on), see our Web site (<http://www.ty-top.com/>) or CD catalogs.

PRECAUTIONS

Precautions on the use of Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors

5. Cleaning	
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆Cleaning conditions1. When PCBs are cleaned after capacitors mounting, please select the appropriate cleaning solution in accordance with the intended use of the cleaning. (e.g. to remove soldering flux or other materials from the production process.)2. Cleaning condition shall be determined after it is verified by using actual cleaning machine that the cleaning process does not affect capacitor's characteristics.
Technical considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The use of inappropriate cleaning solutions can cause foreign substances such as flux residue to adhere to capacitors or deteriorate their outer coating, resulting in a degradation of the capacitor's electrical properties (especially insulation resistance).2. Inappropriate cleaning conditions (insufficient or excessive cleaning) may adversely affect the performance of the capacitors. In the case of ultrasonic cleaning, too much power output can cause excessive vibration of PCBs which may lead to the cracking of capacitors or the soldered portion, or decrease the terminal electrodes' strength. Therefore, the following conditions shall be carefully checked; Ultrasonic output : 20 W/l or less Ultrasonic frequency : 40 kHz or less Ultrasonic washing period : 5 min. or less
6. Resin coating and mold	
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. With some type of resins, decomposition gas or chemical reaction vapor may remain inside the resin during the hardening period or while left under normal storage conditions resulting in the deterioration of the capacitor's performance.2. When a resin's hardening temperature is higher than capacitor's operating temperature, the stresses generated by the excessive heat may lead to damage or destruction of capacitors. The use of such resins, molding materials etc. is not recommended.
7. Handling	
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆Splitting of PCB1. When PCBs are split after components mounting, care shall be taken so as not to give any stresses of deflection or twisting to the board.2. Board separation shall not be done manually, but by using the appropriate devices.◆Mechanical considerationsBe careful not to subject capacitors to excessive mechanical shocks. (1) If ceramic capacitors are dropped onto a floor or a hard surface, they shall not be used. (2) Please be careful that the mounted components do not come in contact with or bump against other boards or components.
8. Storage conditions	
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆Storage1. To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes and to keep packaging materials in good condition, care must be taken to control temperature and humidity in the storage area. Humidity should especially be kept as low as possible.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommended conditionsAmbient temperature : Below 30°CHumidity : Below 70% RHThe ambient temperature must be kept below 40°C. Even under ideal storage conditions, solderability of capacitor is deteriorated as time passes, so capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ceramic chip capacitors shall be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air.2. The capacitance values of high dielectric constant capacitors will gradually decrease with the passage of time, so care shall be taken to design circuits. Even if capacitance value decreases as time passes, it will get back to the initial value by a heat treatment at 150°C for 1hour.
Technical considerations	If capacitors are stored in a high temperature and humidity environment, it might rapidly cause poor solderability due to terminal oxidation and quality loss of taping/packaging materials. For this reason, capacitors shall be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. If exceeding the above period, please check solderability before using the capacitors.

※RCR-2335B (Safety Application Guide for fixed ceramic capacitors for use in electronic equipment) is published by JEITA.
Please check the guide regarding precautions for deflection test, soldering by spot heat, and so on.