

Reference Specification

**MLCC radial lead type with epoxy coat
(RPE Series)**

DATE: Feb.04,2013

Product specifications in this drawing are subject to change or our products described in this drawing may be discontinued without advance notice.

The parts numbers and specifications listed in this drawing are for information only. You are requested to transact the "Product Specification", before your ordering.

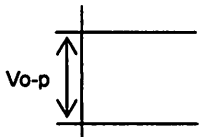
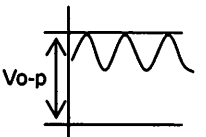
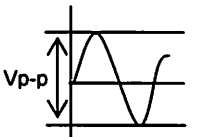
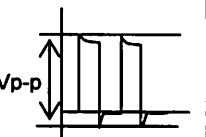
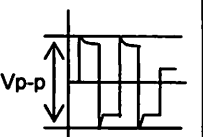
**Product Engineering Section 3
Capacitor Division 2
Izumo Murata Manufacturing Co.,Ltd.**

⚠ CAUTION

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_{o-p} which contains DC bias within the rated voltage range. When the voltage is started to apply to the circuit or it is stopped applying, the irregular voltage may be generated for a transit period because of resonance or switching. Be sure to use a capacitor within rated voltage containing these irregular voltage.

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

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 the like, it may have the self-generated heat due to dielectric-loss. In case of Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : R,E,F,X7R,Z5U,Y5V), applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on the condition of atmosphere temperature 25 °C. Please contact us if self-generated heat is occurred with Class 1 capacitors (Temp.Char. : CΔ,C0G). When measuring, use a thermocouple of small thermal capacity-K of $\phi 0.1\text{mm}$ and be in the condition where capacitor is not affected by radiant heat of other components and wind of surroundings. Excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics and reliability.

3. Fail-safe

Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function on your product to prevent a second damage that may be caused by the abnormal function or the failure of our product.

4. OPERATING AND STORAGE ENVIRONMENT

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

5. VIBRATION AND IMPACT

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

6. SOLDERING

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

7. BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

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

In case of the amount of applications, dryness / hardening conditions of adhesives and molding resins containing organic solvents (ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, etc.) are unsuitable, the outer coating resin of a capacitor is damaged by the organic solvents and it may result, worst case, in a short circuit.

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

8. TREATMENT AFTER BONDING AND RESIN MOLDING, RESIN COAT

When the outer coating is hot (over 100 °C) after soldering, it becomes soft and fragile.

So please be careful not to give it mechanical stress.

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

9. LIMITATION OF APPLICATIONS

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aircraft equipment | 2. Aerospace equipment |
| 3. Undersea equipment | 4. Power plant control equipment |
| 5. Medical equipment | 6. Transportation equipment (vehicles, trains, ships, etc.) |
| 7. Traffic signal equipment | 8. Disaster prevention / crime prevention equipment |
| 9. Data-processing equipment exerting influence on public | |
| 10. Application of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above. | |

NOTICE

1. CLEANING (ULTRASONIC CLEANING)

To perform ultrasonic cleaning, observe the following conditions.

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

Rinsing time : 5 min maximum.

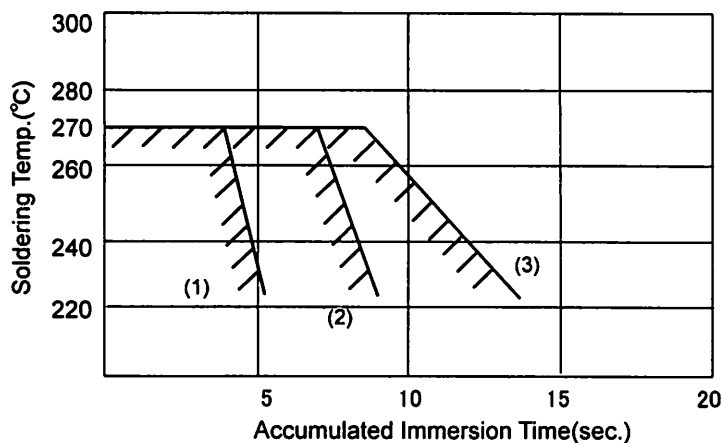
Do not vibrate the PCB/PWB directly.

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

2. Soldering and Mounting

1) Allowable Conditions for Soldering Temperature and Time

Perform soldering within tolerance range (shaded portion).



Dimension code

- (1) 2(F 2.5mm)
- (2) 2(F 5.0mm), 3, 4, 8, W
- (3) 5, 6, 7, T, U

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.

3. CAPACITANCE CHANGE OF CAPACITORS

- Class 2 capacitors (Temp.Char. : R,E,F,X7R,Z5U,Y5V)

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

Please contact us if you need a detail information.

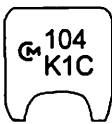
⚠ NOTE

1. Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
2. You are requested not to use our product deviating from this specification.

3. Marking

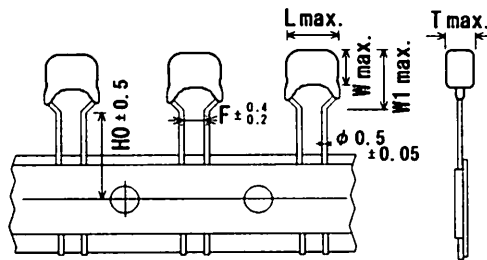
Temp. char. : Letter code : C
 Capacitance : 3 digit numbers
 Capacitance tolerance : Code
 Rated voltage : Letter code : 1 (DC100V only)
 Company name code : Abbreviation : **M**

(Ex.)

Rated voltage	100V
Dimension code	
2	

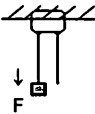
4. Part number list

• Outside Crimp Taping
 (Lead Code:S*)



Unit : mm

Customer Part Number	Murata Part Number	T.C.	DC Rated volt. (V)	Cap.	Cap. tol.	Dimension (mm)						Size Lead Code	Pack qty. (pcs)
						L	W	W1	F	T	H0		
	RPER72A104K2S1D53A	X7R	100	0.1μF	±10%	5.0	3.5	5.0	2.5	3.15	16.0	2S1	2000

5.SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST METHODS																
No.	Item		Specification	Test Method												
1	Appearance		No defects or abnormalities	Visual inspection.												
2	Dimension and Marking		Within the specified dimensions and Marking	Visual inspection, Using Caliper.												
3	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 seconds. (Charge/Discharge current \leq 50mA.)												
		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, and 250% of the rated DC voltage is impressed for 1 to 5 seconds between capacitor terminals and metal balls. (Charge/Discharge current \leq 50mA.)												
4	Insulation Resistance (I.R.)	Between Terminals	10,000M Ω or 500M Ω - μ F min. (Whichever is smaller)	The insulation resistance should be measured with a DC voltage not exceeding the rated voltage at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 minutes of charging. (Charge/Discharge current \leq 50mA)												
5	Capacitance		Within the specified tolerance	The capacitance, D.F. should be measured at 25°C at the frequency and voltage shown in the table.												
6	Dissipation Factor (D.F.)		X7R : 0.025 max.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Char.</td> <td>X7R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Item</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>1\pm0.1kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Voltage</td> <td>AC1\pm0.2V(rms)</td> </tr> </table>	Char.	X7R	Item		Frequency	1 \pm 0.1kHz	Voltage	AC1 \pm 0.2V(rms)				
Char.	X7R															
Item																
Frequency	1 \pm 0.1kHz															
Voltage	AC1 \pm 0.2V(rms)															
7	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics		X7R : within \pm 15%	<p>The capacitance change should be measured after 5 min. at each specified temperature stage.</p> <p>The ranges of capacitance change compared with the 25°C value over the temperature ranges shown in the table should be within the specified ranges.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature(°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>25\pm2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>-55\pm3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>25\pm2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>125\pm3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>25\pm2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>• Pretreatment Perform a heat treatment at 150\pm0/-10°C for one hour and then let sit at room temperature for 24\pm2 hours.</p>	Step	Temperature(°C)	1	25 \pm 2	2	-55 \pm 3	3	25 \pm 2	4	125 \pm 3	5	25 \pm 2
Step	Temperature(°C)															
1	25 \pm 2															
2	-55 \pm 3															
3	25 \pm 2															
4	125 \pm 3															
5	25 \pm 2															
8	Terminal Strength	Tensile Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened	<p>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\pm1 seconds.</p> 												
		Bending Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened	Each lead wire should be subjected to a force of 2.5N and then be bent 90° at the point of egress in one direction. Each wire is then returned to the original position and bent 90° in the opposite direction at the rate of one bend per 2 to 3 seconds.												
9	Vibration Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities	<p>The capacitor should be subjected to a simple harmonic motion having a total amplitude of 1.5mm, the frequency being varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10Hz and 55Hz. The frequency range, from 10Hz to 55Hz and return to 10Hz, shall be traversed in approximately 1 minute. This motion shall be applied for a period of 2 hours in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions (total of 6 hours).</p>												
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance													
		D.F.	X7R : 0.025 max.													

No.	Item	Specification	Test Method
10	Solderability of Lead	Solder is deposited on unintermittently immersed portion in axial direction covering 3/4 or more in circumferential direction of lead wires.	The terminal of capacitor is dipped into a solution of ethanol (JIS K 8101) and rosin (JIS K 5902) (25% rosin in weight proportion). Immerse in solder solution for 2±0.5 seconds. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5 to 2mm from the terminal body. Temp. of solder : 245±5°C Lead Free Solder(Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eutectic Solder
11	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	X7R : Within ±7.5%
		Dielectric Strength (Between terminals)	No defects
12	Temperature Cycle	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	X7R : Within±12.5%
		D.F.	X7R : 0.05 max.
		I.R.	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects or abnormalities
13	Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	X7R : Within ±12.5%
		D.F.	X7R : 0.05 max.
		I.R.	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)
14	Humidity Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	X7R : Within±12.5%
		D.F.	X7R : 0.05 max.
		I.R.	500MΩ or 25MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)
15	High Temperature Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Capacitance Change	X7R : Within±12.5%
		D.F.	X7R : 0.04 max.
		I.R.	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ·μF min. (Whichever is smaller)
16	Solvent Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities
		Marking	Legible

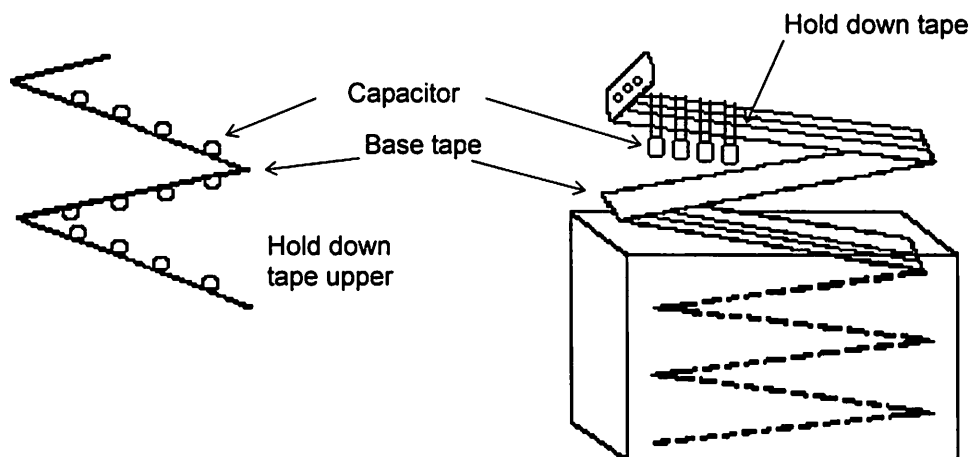
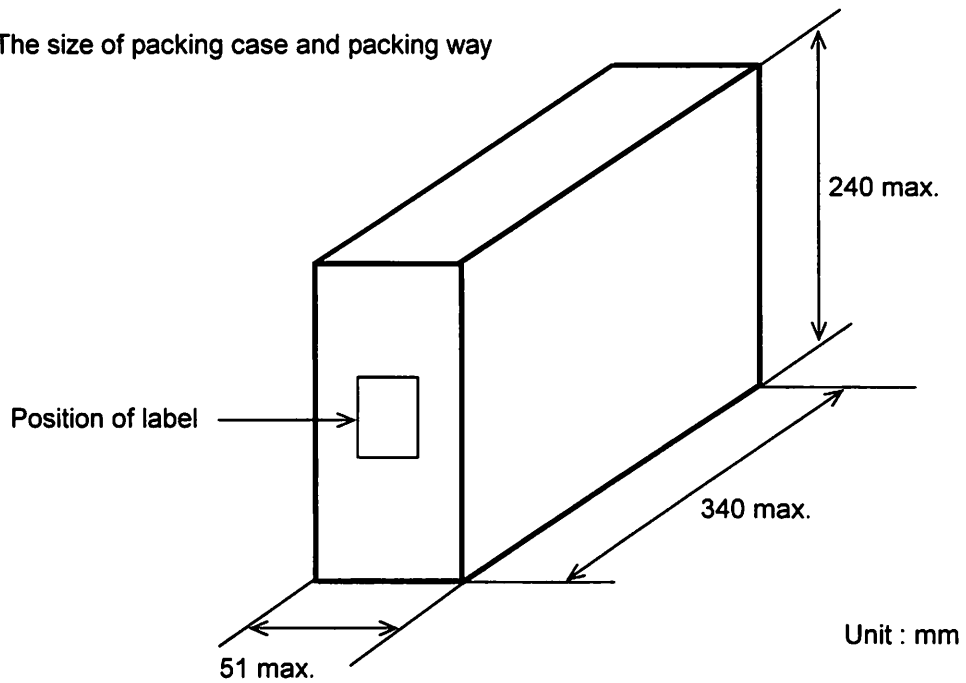
Step	1	2	3	4
Temp. (°C)	Min. Operating Temp. ±3	Room Temp.	Max. Operating Temp. ±3	Room Temp.
Time (min.)	30±3	3 max.	30±3	3 max.

6.Packing specification

• Ammo pack taping type (Packing style code : A)

- A crease is made every 25 pitches, and the tape with capacitors is packed zigzag into a case.
- When body of the capacitor is piled on other body under it.

The size of packing case and packing way

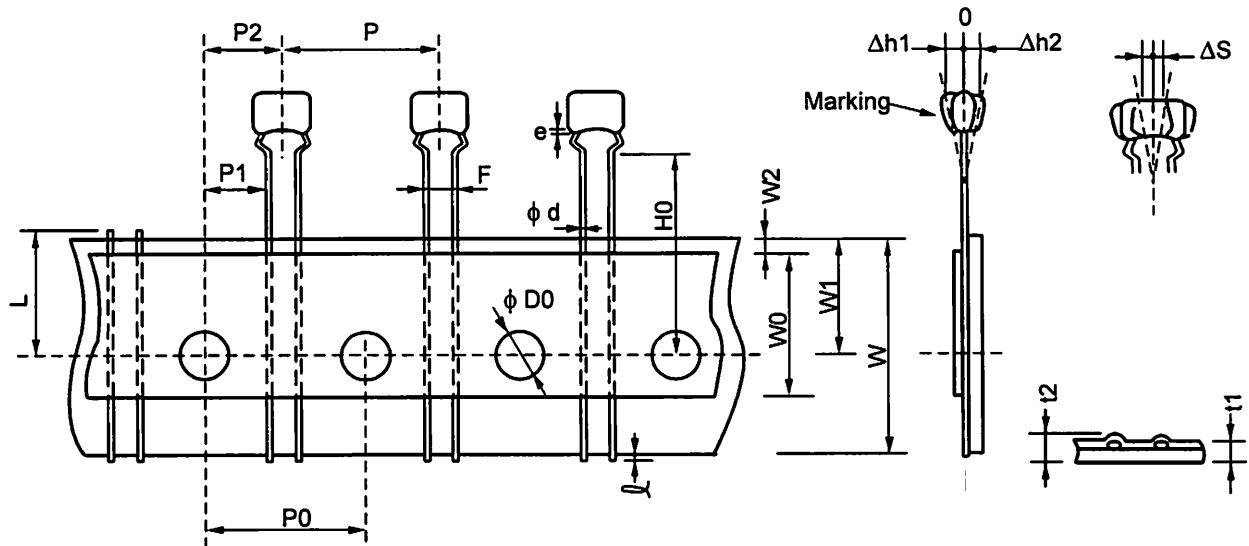


7. Taping specification

7-1. Dimension of capacitors on tape

Outside crimp taping type < Lead code : S1 >

Pitch of component 12.7mm / Lead spacing 2.5mm

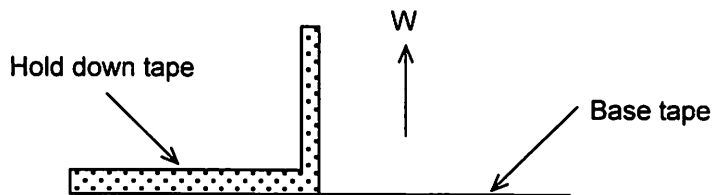


Unit : mm

Item	Code	Dimensions	Remarks
Pitch of component	P	12.7+/-1.0	
Pitch of sprocket hole	P0	12.7+/-0.2	
Lead spacing	F	2.5+0.4/-0.2	
Length from hole center to component center	P2	6.35+/-1.3	Deviation of progress direction
Length from hole center to lead	P1	3.85+/-0.7	
Deviation along tape, left or right defect	ΔS	0+/-2.0	They include deviation by lead bend .
Carrier tape width	W	18.0+/-0.5	
Position of sprocket hole	W1	9.0+0/-0.5	Deviation of tape width direction
Lead distance between reference and bottom plane	H0	16.0+/-0.5	
Protrusion length	l	0.5 max.	
Diameter of sprocket hole	D0	4.0+/-0.1	
Lead diameter	d	0.50+/-0.05	
Total tape thickness	t1	0.6+/-0.3	They include hold down tape thickness.
Total thickness of tape and lead wire	t2	1.5 max.	
Deviation across tape	Δh1	1.0 max.	
	Δh2		
Portion to cut in case of defect	L	11.0+0/-1.0	
Hold down tape width	W0	9.5 min.	
Hold down tape position	W2	1.5+/-1.5	
Coating extension on lead	e	Up to the end of crimp	

7-2. Splicing way of tape

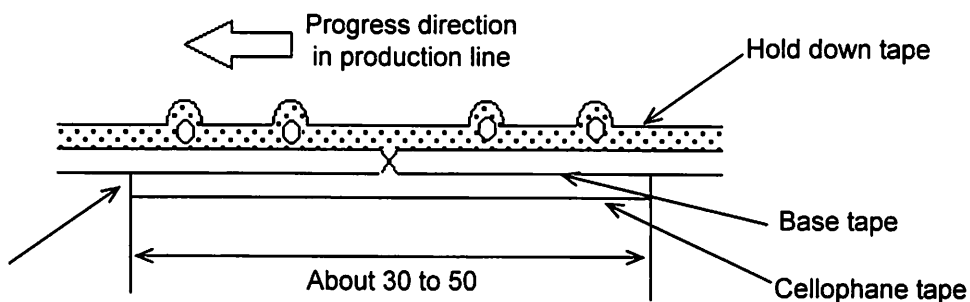
1) Adhesive force of tape is over 3N at test condition as below.



2) Splicing of tape

a) When base tape is spliced

- Base tape shall be spliced by cellophane tape.
(Total tape thickness shall be less than 1.05mm.)

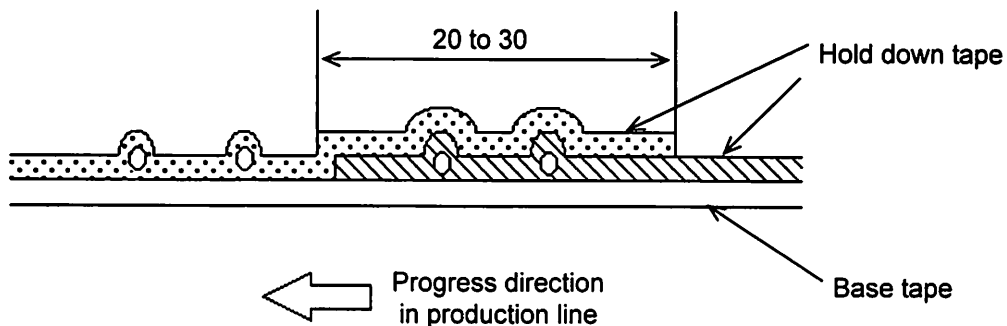


No lifting for the direction of progressing

Unit : mm

b) When hold down tape is spliced

- Hold down tape shall be spliced with overlapping.
(Total tape thickness shall be less than 1.05mm.)



Unit : mm

c) When both tape are spliced

- Base tape and hold down tape shall be spliced with splicing tape.