

# SPECIFICATION

SPEC. No. D2015-FG  
DATE: 2015 Apr.

To

## Non-Controlled Copy

CUSTOMER'S PRODUCT NAME

TDK'S PRODUCT NAME

Multilayer ceramic capacitors  
Dipped radial lead type  
FG-Series  
General (Up to 50V)  
Mid voltage (100 to 630V)  
【Halogen-free】

### RECEIPT CONFIRMATION

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR \_\_\_\_\_ MONTH \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_

TDK Corporation  
Sales

Electronic Components Sales &  
Marketing Group

Engineering

TDK CORPORATION  
Ceramic Capacitors Business Group  
TDK-MCC CORPORATION  
DIELECTRIC PRODUCTS ENGINEERING DEPT.

APPROVED	Person in charge

APPROVED	CHECKED	Person in charge

## 1. SCOPE

This specification is applicable to multilayer ceramic capacitors dipped radial lead type with a priority over the other relevant specifications.

Production places defined in this specification shall be TDK Xiamen Co., Ltd. (China).

### EXPLANATORY NOTE:

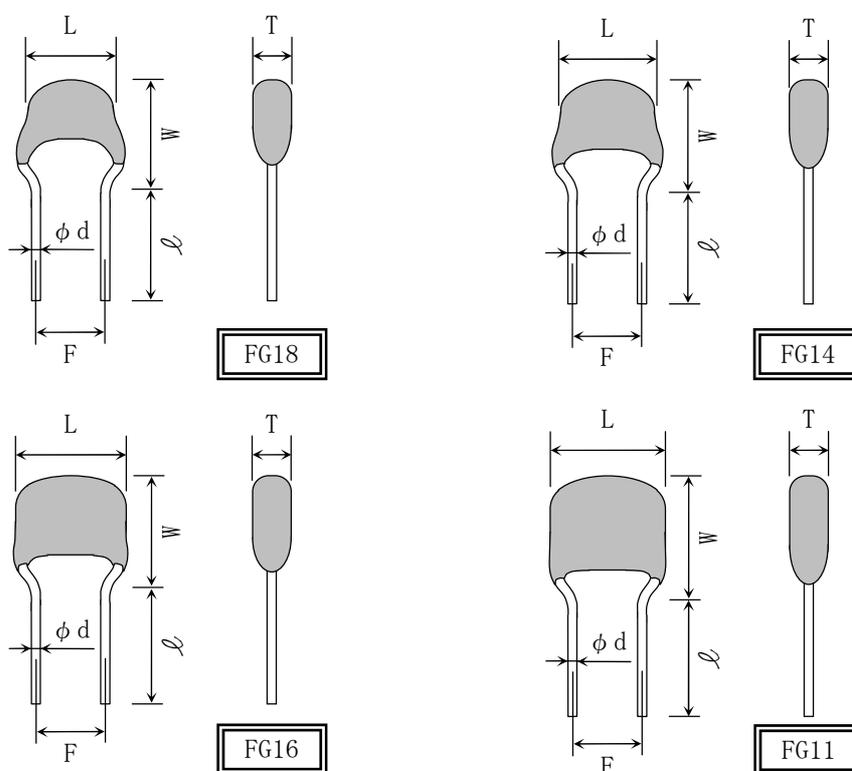
This specification warrants the quality of the lead type ceramic capacitor. The parts should be evaluated or confirmed a state of used on your product.

If the use of the parts go beyond the bounds of the specification, we can not afford to guarantee.

## 2. CODE CONSTRUCTION

(Example)                       $\frac{\text{FG28}}{(1)}$                        $\frac{\text{X7R}}{(2)}$                        $\frac{\text{1H}}{(3)}$                        $\frac{\text{104}}{(4)}$                        $\frac{\text{K}}{(5)}$                        $\frac{\text{NT06}}{(6)}$

(1)Type



Type	Dimensions (Unit : mm)					
	L(max.)	W(max.)	T(max.)	F	l	φ d
FG18	4.0	5.5	2.5	2.5±0.8	7.0±2.0	0.5 +0.10 -0.03
FG14	4.5	5.5	3.0			
FG16	5.5	6.0	3.5			
FG11	5.5	7.0	4.0			

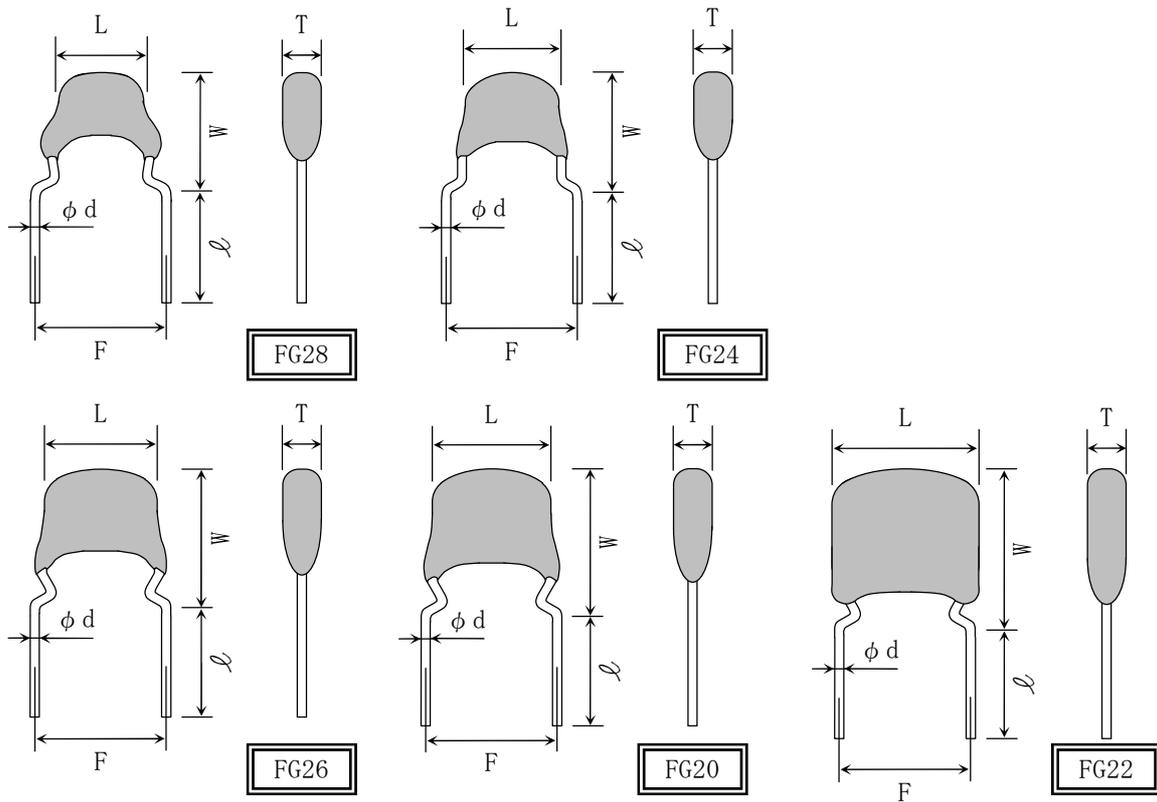
\*FG denotes forming lead.

The first digit refers to a distance between leads ( 1—2.5mm ),  
the second digit is for TDK internal code.

\*Dimension  $l$  is applied to bulk packaging.

Refer to Appendix 2 for dimension of taping packaging.

(1) Type



Type	Dimensions (Unit : mm)					
	L(max.)	W(max.)	T(max.)	F	l	ϕ d
FG28	4.0	5.5	2.5	5.0±1.0	7.0±2.0	0.5 +0.10 -0.03
FG24	4.5	5.5	3.0			
FG26	5.5	6.0	3.5			
FG20	5.5	7.0	4.0			
FG22	7.5	8.5	4.5			

\*FG denotes forming lead.

The first digit refers to a distance between leads ( 2—5.0mm ),  
the second digit is for TDK internal code.

\*Dimension l is applied to bulk packaging.

Refer to Appendix 3 for dimension of taping packaging.

(2) Temperature Characteristics (Details are shown in para 7 No.7,8)

(3) Rated Voltage

Symbol	Rated Voltage
2 J	DC 630 V
2 W	DC 450 V
2 E	DC 250 V
2 A	DC 100 V
1 H	DC 50 V
1 E	DC 25 V
1 C	DC 16 V
1 A	DC 10 V
0 J	DC 6.3 V

(4) Rated Capacitance

Stated in three digits and in units of pico farads (pF). The first and second digits identify the first and second significant figures of the capacitance, the third digit identifies the multiplier.

R is designated for a decimal point.

Example      2R2 → 2.2pF  
                  104 → 100,000pF

(5) Capacitance tolerance

Symbol	Tolerance	Capacitance (C)
C	±0.25 pF	$C \leq 5\text{pF}$
D	±0.5 pF	$5\text{pF} < C \leq 10\text{pF}$
J	± 5 %	Over 10pF
K	±10 %	
M	±20 %	

(6) Internal code

Symbol	Applied voltage of Life	Packaging
NT00	Rated voltage ×2 (*1)	Bulk
NT06		Ammo Pack
RT00	Rated voltage ×1	Bulk
RT06		Ammo Pack

\*1 2E : Rated voltage×1.5  
2W : Rated voltage×1.2  
2J : Rated voltage×1.2

### 3.1 Standard combination of rated capacitances and tolerances

Class	Temperature Characteristics	Capacitance tolerance (*1)		Rated capacitance
1	COG	$1 \leq C \leq 5$	C ( $\pm 0.25$ pF)	1, 1.5, 2, 2.2, 3, 3.3, 4, 4.7, 5
		$5 < C \leq 10$	D ( $\pm 0.5$ pF)	6, 6.8, 7, 8, 9, 10
		$10 < C \leq 10,000$	J ( $\pm 5$ %)	E-12 series
		$10,000 < C$	J ( $\pm 5$ %)	E-6 series
2	X5R X7R X7S X7T	$C \leq 0.1$	K ( $\pm 10$ %)	E-6 series
		$0.1 < C \leq 10$	K ( $\pm 10$ %)	E-6 series
		$10 < C$	M ( $\pm 20$ %)	E-6 series

\*1 C denotes Capacitance.

Unit : pF for Class1 and  $\mu$ F for Class2.

### 3.2 Capacitance Step in E series

E series	Capacitance Step											
E-6	1		1.5		2.2		3.3		4.7		6.8	
E-12	1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.2

## 4. OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE

T. C.	Min. operating Temperature	Max. operating Temperature	Reference Temperature
X5R	-55°C	85°C	25°C
COG X7R X7S X7T	-55°C	125°C	25°C

## 5. STORING CONDITION AND TERM

5 to 40°C at 20 to 70%RH

6 months Max.

## 6. INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose this product as industrial waste in accordance with the industrial Waste Law.

## 7. PERFORMANCE

table 1

No.	Item		Performance	Test or inspection method													
1	External Appearance		No defects which may affect performance.	By visual checking.													
2	Indication	Appearance	Meet a requirement per para 8.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>solvent</th> <th>Solvent temp.</th> <th>Dipping time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Isopropyl alcohol</td> <td>20~25 °C</td> <td>30±5s.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	solvent	Solvent temp.	Dipping time	Isopropyl alcohol	20~25 °C	30±5s.							
		solvent	Solvent temp.		Dipping time												
Isopropyl alcohol	20~25 °C	30±5s.															
	Resistance to solvent	Shall be visible.															
3	Voltage Proof	Between termination	No insulation breakdown or other damage.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Rated voltage</th> <th>Apply voltage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Class1</td> <td>100V and under</td> <td>Rated voltage ×3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 100V</td> <td>Rated voltage ×1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Class2</td> <td>100V and under</td> <td>Rated voltage ×2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 100V</td> <td>Rated voltage ×1.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Above DC voltage shall be applied for 1~5s.</p> <p>Charge / discharge current shall not exceed 50mA.</p>	Class	Rated voltage	Apply voltage	Class1	100V and under	Rated voltage ×3	Over 100V	Rated voltage ×1.5	Class2	100V and under	Rated voltage ×2.5	Over 100V	Rated voltage ×1.5
		Class	Rated voltage		Apply voltage												
Class1	100V and under	Rated voltage ×3															
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Class2	100V and under	Rated voltage ×2.5															
	Over 100V	Rated voltage ×1.5															
	Between termination coating	No insulation breakdown or other damage.	Apply ×2.5 rated voltage. (By metallic small ball method.)														
4	Insulation Resistance		10,000MΩ or 500 MΩ · μF min. (As for the capacitor of rated voltage 16, 10 and 6.3V DC, 10,000 MΩ or 100 MΩ · μF min.,) whichever smaller.	<p>«450V DC and under» Apply rated voltage.</p> <p>«630V DC» Apply DC500V. Applying time : 60sec.</p>													
5	Capacitance		Within the specified tolerance.	Class 1													
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rated capacitance</th> <th>Measuring frequency</th> <th>Measuring voltage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,000pF and under</td> <td>1MHz ±10%</td> <td rowspan="2">0.5~5 Vrms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 1,000pF</td> <td>1kHz ±10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rated capacitance	Measuring frequency	Measuring voltage	1,000pF and under	1MHz ±10%	0.5~5 Vrms.	Over 1,000pF	1kHz ±10%					
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Over 1,000pF	1kHz ±10%																
				Class 2													
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rated capacitance</th> <th>Measuring frequency</th> <th>Measuring voltage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10 μF and under</td> <td>1kHz ±10%</td> <td>1.0±0.2 Vrms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 10 μF</td> <td>120Hz ±10%</td> <td>0.5±0.2 Vrms.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For information which product has which measuring voltage, please contact with our sales representative.</p>	Rated capacitance	Measuring frequency	Measuring voltage	10 μF and under	1kHz ±10%	1.0±0.2 Vrms.	Over 10 μF	120Hz ±10%	0.5±0.2 Vrms.				
Rated capacitance	Measuring frequency	Measuring voltage															
10 μF and under	1kHz ±10%	1.0±0.2 Vrms.															
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(continued)

No.	Item	Performance	Test or inspection method																
6	Q (Class 1)	As per Table 2.	See No.5 in this table for measuring condition.																
	Dissipation Factor (Class 2)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>T. C.</th> <th>D. F.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X5R</td> <td>0.03 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R</td> <td>0.05 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S</td> <td>0.075 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T</td> <td>0.10 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0.15 max.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	T. C.	D. F.	X5R	0.03 max.	X7R	0.05 max.	X7S	0.075 max.	X7T	0.10 max.		0.15 max.	For information which product has which Dissipation Factor, please contact with our sales representative.				
T. C.	D. F.																		
X5R	0.03 max.																		
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X7T	0.10 max.																		
	0.15 max.																		
7	Temperature Characteristics of Capacitance (Class 1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Temperature Coefficient (ppm/°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C0G : 0 ± 30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Capacitance drift Within ±0.2% or ±0.05pF, whichever larger.	Temperature Coefficient (ppm/°C)	C0G : 0 ± 30	Temperature Coefficient shall be calculated based on values at 25°C and 85°C temperature.  Measuring temperature below 20°C shall be -10°C and -25°C														
Temperature Coefficient (ppm/°C)																			
C0G : 0 ± 30																			
8	Temperature Characteristics of Capacitance (Class 2)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capacitance Change (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No voltage applied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X5R : ±15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R : ±15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S : ±22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T : +22, -33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Capacitance Change (%)	No voltage applied	X5R : ±15	X7R : ±15	X7S : ±22	X7T : +22, -33	Capacitance shall be measured by the steps shown in the following table, after thermal equilibrium is obtained for each step. ΔC be calculated ref. STEP3 reading. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Reference temp. ±2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Min. operating temp. ±2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Reference temp. ±2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Max. operating temp. ±2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Measuring voltage: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0Vrms. For information which product has which applied voltage, please contact with our sales representative.	Step	Temperature (°C)	1	Reference temp. ±2	2	Min. operating temp. ±2	3	Reference temp. ±2	4	Max. operating temp. ±2
Capacitance Change (%)																			
No voltage applied																			
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Step	Temperature (°C)																		
1	Reference temp. ±2																		
2	Min. operating temp. ±2																		
3	Reference temp. ±2																		
4	Max. operating temp. ±2																		
9	Lead Strength	Tensile Strength	No mechanical damage such as lead breakage and loosening.																
		Bending Strength	No mechanical damage such as lead breakage and loosening.																
			With holding the parts, apply pulling force to lead drawing direction gradually. Pulling strength : 5N Holding time : 10±1s.  With holding the capacitors to keep the axis vertical, bend it 90 degrees with weighting and put it back to the original position. This operation shall be done for 2~3s. and repeat the following times. Bending forth : 5N (weight : 0.51kg) Testing time : 2 times																

(continued)

No.	Item		Performance	Test or inspection method															
10	Vibration	External appearance	No mechanical damage.	Solder the capacitors on a P.C.Board shown in Appendix1 before testing. Vibrate the capacitor with amplitude of 1.5mm P-P changing the frequencies from 10Hz to 55Hz and back to 10Hz in about 1min. Repeat this for 2h each in 3 perpendicular directions.															
		Capacitance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Characteristics</th> <th>Change from the value before test</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class1</td> <td>C0G</td> <td><math>\pm 2.5\%</math> or <math>\pm 0.25\text{pF}</math>, whichever larger.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Class2</td> <td>X5R</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Characteristics		Change from the value before test	Class1	C0G	$\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ , whichever larger.	Class2	X5R	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7R	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7S	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7T	$\pm 7.5\%$
			Characteristics		Change from the value before test														
			Class1		C0G	$\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ , whichever larger.													
Class2	X5R	$\pm 7.5\%$																	
	X7R	$\pm 7.5\%$																	
	X7S	$\pm 7.5\%$																	
	X7T	$\pm 7.5\%$																	
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.																		
D.F. Class2	Meet the initial spec.																		
11	Solderability		Leads shall be covered by new solder more than 75% of its surface.	Completely soak both terminations in solder at $245\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $2\pm 0.5\text{s}$ .  Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu(Pb-free) Flux : Isopropyl alcohol (JIS K 8839) Rosin (JIS K 5902) 25% solid solution. Dipping : By 1.5~2.0mm from the root of lead.															
12	Resistance to solder heat	External appearance	No defects which may affect performance.	Completely soak both terminations in solder at $260\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $10\pm 1\text{s}$ .  Solder : Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu(Pb-free) Flux : Isopropyl alcohol (JIS K 8839) Rosin (JIS K 5902) 25% solid solution. Dipping : By 1.5~2.0mm from the root of lead.															
		Capacitance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Characteristics</th> <th>Change from the value before test</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class1</td> <td>C0G</td> <td><math>\pm 2.5\%</math> or <math>\pm 0.25\text{pF}</math> whichever larger.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Class2</td> <td>X5R</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Characteristics		Change from the value before test	Class1	C0G	$\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ whichever larger.	Class2	X5R	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7R	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7S	$\pm 7.5\%$	X7T	$\pm 7.5\%$
			Characteristics		Change from the value before test														
			Class1		C0G	$\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ whichever larger.													
			Class2		X5R	$\pm 7.5\%$													
		X7R			$\pm 7.5\%$														
X7S	$\pm 7.5\%$																		
X7T	$\pm 7.5\%$																		
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.																		
D.F. Class2	Meet the initial spec.																		
Insulation Resistance	Meet the initial spec.																		
Voltage proof	No insulation breakdown or other damage.																		

(continued)

No.	Item	Performance	Test or inspection method																											
13	Temperature Cycle and Dipping Cycle	External appearance	No mechanical damage.																											
		Capacitance	Characteristics	Change from the value before test																										
			Class1	COG	$\pm 2.5\%$ or $\pm 0.25\text{pF}$ whichever larger.																									
			*Class2	X5R X7R X7S X7T	$\pm 7.5\%$ $\pm 10\%$																									
			*Applied for some parts																											
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.																													
D.F Class2	Meet the initial spec.																													
Insulation Resistance	Meet the initial spec.																													
Voltage proof	No insulation breakdown or other damage.																													
14	Moisture Resistance (Steady State)	External appearance	No mechanical damage.																											
		Capacitance	Characteristics	Change from the value before test																										
			Class1	COG	$\pm 5\%$ or $0.5\text{pF}$ whichever larger.																									
			*Class2	X5R X7R X7S X7T	$\pm 12.5\%$ $\pm 25\%$																									
			*Applied for some parts																											
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.																													
D.F. Class2	Characteristics 200% of initial spec max.																													
Insulation Resistance	1,000M $\Omega$ or 50 M $\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F}$ min. (As for the capacitor of rated voltage 16, 10 and 6.3V DC, 1,000 M $\Omega$ or 10 M $\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F}$ min.,) whichever smaller.																													
			<p>Temperature Cycle</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temp. (°C)</th> <th>Time (min.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Min. operating Temp. <math>\pm 3</math></td> <td><math>30 \pm 3</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Reference temp.</td> <td>Less than 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Max. operating Temp. <math>\pm 3</math></td> <td><math>30 \pm 3</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Reference temp.</td> <td>Less than 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Dipping Cycle</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temp. (°C)</th> <th>Time (min.)</th> <th>Solidy liquid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>65 <math>\begin{smallmatrix} +5 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}</math></td> <td>15<math>\pm</math>2</td> <td>Pure water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0<math>\pm</math>3</td> <td>15<math>\pm</math>2</td> <td>Saturation salt water</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Solder the capacitors on a P.C.Board shown in Appendix1 before testing.</p> <p>Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for the following time before measurement.</p> <p>Class1 : 24<math>\pm</math>2h Class2 : 48<math>\pm</math>4h</p> <p>Perform Temperature cycle(5 cycle) and dipping cycle(2 cycle) consecutively.</p>	Step	Temp. (°C)	Time (min.)	1	Min. operating Temp. $\pm 3$	$30 \pm 3$	2	Reference temp.	Less than 3	3	Max. operating Temp. $\pm 3$	$30 \pm 3$	4	Reference temp.	Less than 3	Step	Temp. (°C)	Time (min.)	Solidy liquid	1	65 $\begin{smallmatrix} +5 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	15 $\pm$ 2	Pure water	2	0 $\pm$ 3	15 $\pm$ 2	Saturation salt water
Step	Temp. (°C)	Time (min.)																												
1	Min. operating Temp. $\pm 3$	$30 \pm 3$																												
2	Reference temp.	Less than 3																												
3	Max. operating Temp. $\pm 3$	$30 \pm 3$																												
4	Reference temp.	Less than 3																												
Step	Temp. (°C)	Time (min.)	Solidy liquid																											
1	65 $\begin{smallmatrix} +5 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	15 $\pm$ 2	Pure water																											
2	0 $\pm$ 3	15 $\pm$ 2	Saturation salt water																											
			<p>Solder the capacitors on a P.C.Board shown in Appendix1 before testing.</p> <p>Leave at temperature 40<math>\pm</math>2°C, 90 to 95%RH for 500 +24, 0h.</p> <p>Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for the following time before measurement.</p> <p>Class1 : 24<math>\pm</math>2h Class2 : 48<math>\pm</math>4h</p>																											

(continued)

No.	Item	Performance	Test or inspection method	No.												
15	Moisture Resistance	External appearance	No mechanical damage.	Solder the capacitors on a P.C. Board shown in Appendix1 before testing. Apply the rated voltage at temperature $40\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 90 to 95%RH for 500 +24, 0h. Charge/discharge current shall not exceed 50mA. Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for the following time before measurement. Class1 : $24\pm 2\text{h}$ Class2 : $48\pm 4\text{h}$ Voltage conditioning : (Only Class2) Voltage treat the capacitor under testing temperature and voltage for 1hour. Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for $48\pm 4\text{h}$ before measurement. Use this measurement for initial value.												
		Capacitance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Characteristics</th> <th>Change from the value before test</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class1</td> <td>COG</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math> or <math>\pm 0.75\text{pF}</math> whichever larger.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">*Class2</td> <td>X5R</td> <td rowspan="4"><math>\pm 12.5\%</math> <math>\pm 25\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Characteristics		Change from the value before test	Class1	COG	$\pm 7.5\%$ or $\pm 0.75\text{pF}$ whichever larger.	*Class2	X5R	$\pm 12.5\%$ $\pm 25\%$	X7R	X7S	X7T
			Characteristics		Change from the value before test											
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	X7S															
	X7T															
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.															
D. F. Class2	Characteristics 200% of initial spec max.															
	Insulation Resistance	500M $\Omega$ or 25M $\Omega$ $\cdot$ $\mu\text{F}$ min. (As for the capacitor of rated voltage 16, 10 and 6.3V DC, 500 M $\Omega$ or 5M $\Omega$ $\cdot$ $\mu\text{F}$ min.,) whichever smaller.														
16	Life	External appearance	No mechanical damage.	Solder the capacitors on a P.C. Board shown in Appendix1 before testing. Below the voltage shall be applied at maximum operating temperature $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1,000 +48, 0h.  <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applied voltage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rated voltage x2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rated voltage x1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rated voltage x1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rated voltage x1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> For information which products has which applied voltage, please contact with our sales representative.  Charge/discharge current shall not exceed 50mA. Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for the following time before measurement. Class1 : $24\pm 2\text{h}$ Class2 : $48\pm 4\text{h}$ Voltage conditioning : (Only Class2) Voltage treat the capacitor under testing temperature and voltage for 1hour. Leave the capacitors in ambient condition for $48\pm 4\text{h}$ before measurement. Use this measurement for initial value.	Applied voltage	Rated voltage x2	Rated voltage x1.5	Rated voltage x1.2	Rated voltage x1							
		Applied voltage														
		Rated voltage x2														
		Rated voltage x1.5														
Rated voltage x1.2																
Rated voltage x1																
Capacitance	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Characteristics</th> <th>Change from the value before test</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class1</td> <td>COG</td> <td><math>\pm 7.5\%</math> or <math>\pm 0.75\text{pF}</math> whichever larger.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">*Class2</td> <td>X5R</td> <td rowspan="4"><math>\pm 12.5\%</math> <math>\pm 25\%</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X7T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Characteristics		Change from the value before test	Class1	COG	$\pm 7.5\%$ or $\pm 0.75\text{pF}$ whichever larger.	*Class2	X5R	$\pm 12.5\%$ $\pm 25\%$	X7R	X7S	X7T			
	Characteristics		Change from the value before test													
	Class1	COG	$\pm 7.5\%$ or $\pm 0.75\text{pF}$ whichever larger.													
*Class2	X5R	$\pm 12.5\%$ $\pm 25\%$														
	X7R															
	X7S															
	X7T															
Q Class1	Shown in Table2.															
D. F. Class2	characteristics 200% of initial spec max.															

\* As for the initial measurement of capacitors (Class2) on number 8, 10, 12, 13, and 14, leave capacitors at 150 -10, 0°C for 1h and measure the value after leaving capacitors for 48±4h in ambient condition.

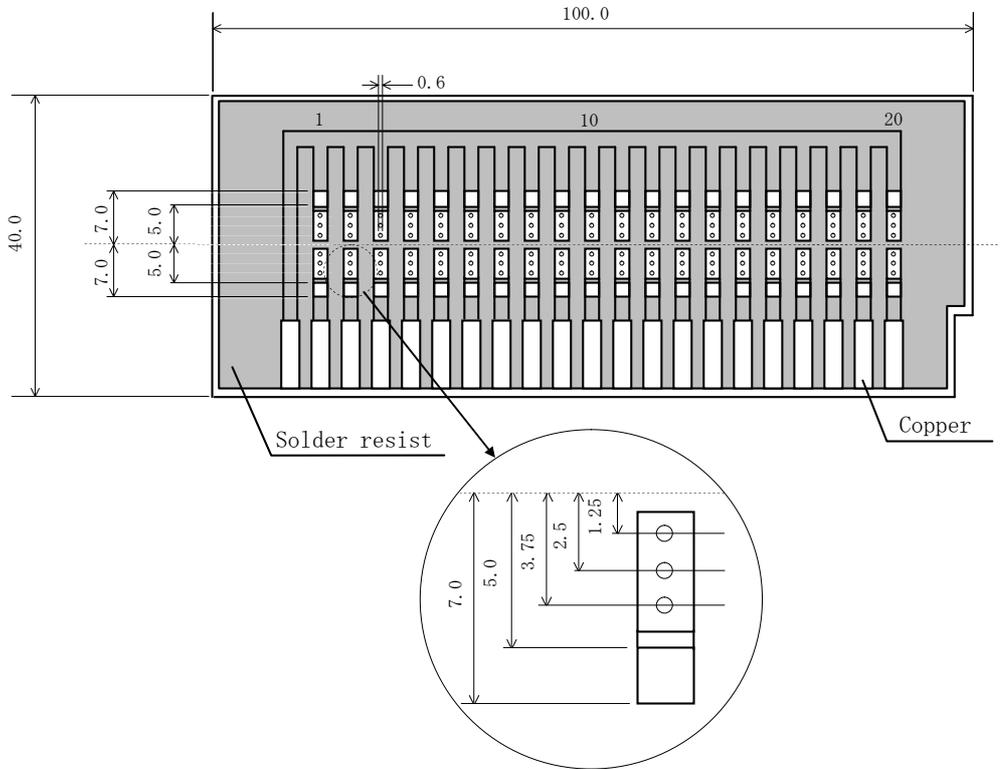
table2

Specification		Applicable numbers of Table1
30pF and over	$Q \geq 1,000$	6, 10, 12, 13
Less than 30pF	$Q \geq 400+20 \cdot C$	
30pF and over	$Q \geq 350$	14, 16
Less than 30pF	$Q \geq 275+5/2 \cdot C$	
30pF and over	$Q \geq 200$	15
Less than 30pF	$Q \geq 100+10/3 \cdot C$	

(Note) : C denotes Rated Capacitance (pF)

# Appendix 1

## P. C. board



(Unit : mm)

1. Material : Glass Epoxy (As per JIS C6484 GE4)

2. Thickness : 1.6mm

 Copper (Thickness: 0.035mm)

 Solder resist

## 8. INDICATION

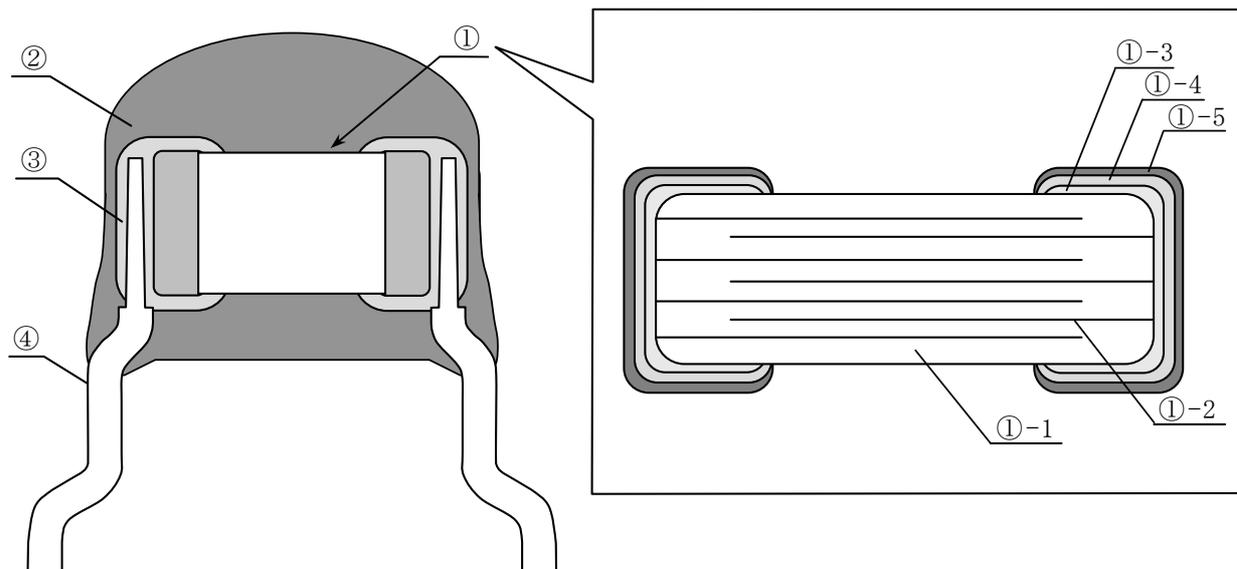
### 8.1 Indication (Example)

Type T. C.	FG 1 8	FG 1 4	FG 1 6	FG 1 1	FG 2 2
	FG 2 8	FG 2 4	FG 2 6	FG 2 0	
C 0 G	(1) — 		(1) —  — (2) (3) —		(1) —  — (2) (3) — — (4)
X 5 R X 7 R X 7 S X 7 T	(1) — 		(1) —  — (2) (3) —		(1) —  — (2) (3) — — (4)

### 8.2 Meaning of indication

Item	Detail	Type		
		FG18, FG14 FG28, FG24	FG16, FG11, FG26, FG20	FG22
(1) Rated Capacitance	Indicate in three digits.	○	○	○
(2) Capacitance tolerance	Indicates the symbol.	—	○	○
(3) Rated voltage	For DC50V, indicate a bar under the rated capacitance.	—	○	○
(4) Manufacturer	Indicates " TDK ".	—	—	○

## 9. INSIDE STRUCTURE AND MATERIAL



No.	NAME	No.	NAME	MATERIAL	
				Class 1	Class 2
①	Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitors	①-1	Dielectric	CaZrO <sub>3</sub>	BaTiO <sub>3</sub>
		①-2	Electrode	Ni	
		①-3	Termination	Cu	
		①-4		Ni	
		①-5		Sn	
②	Coating			Epoxy 【Halogen-free】	
③	Solder for joint			High temp. solder	
④	Lead wire			Tin plated copper covers steel wire	

## 10. PACKAGING

Packaging shall be done to protect the components from the damage during Transportation and storing, and a label which has the following information shall be attached.

- 1) Total number of components in a plastic bag: 500pcs.max.
- 2) Tape packaging is as per TDK tape packaging specification.

- 1) Inspection No. \*
- 2) TDK P/N
- 3) Quantity

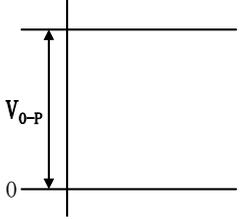
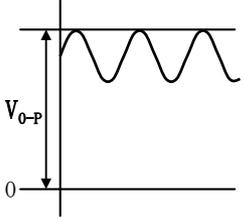
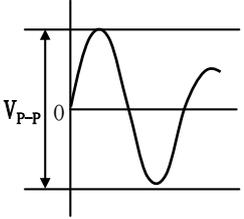
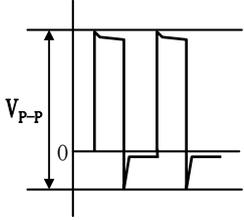
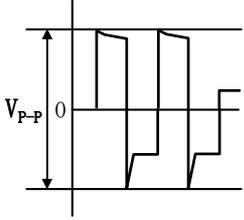
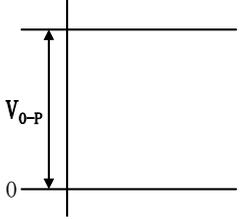
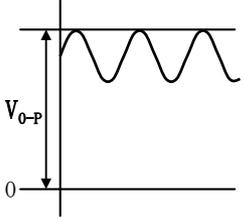
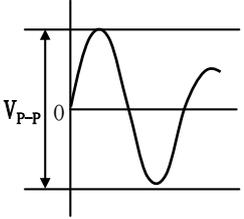
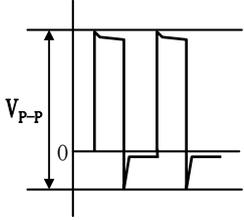
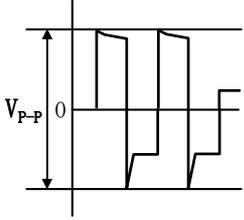
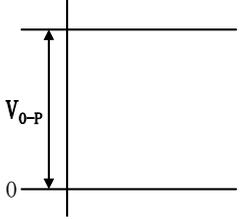
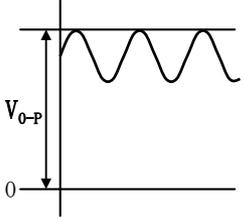
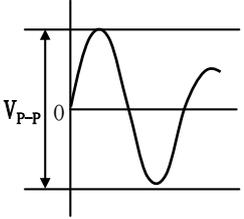
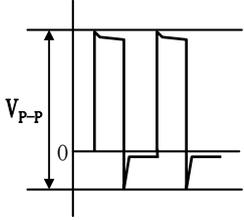
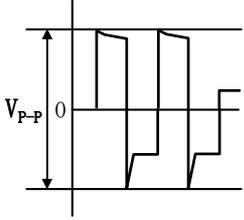
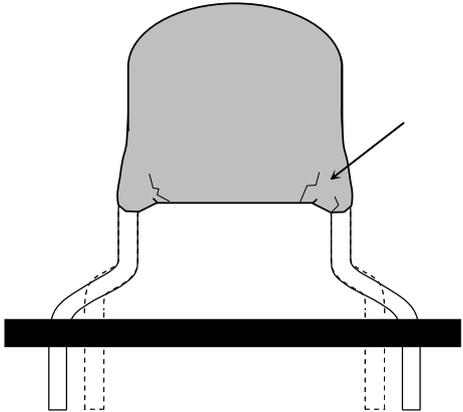
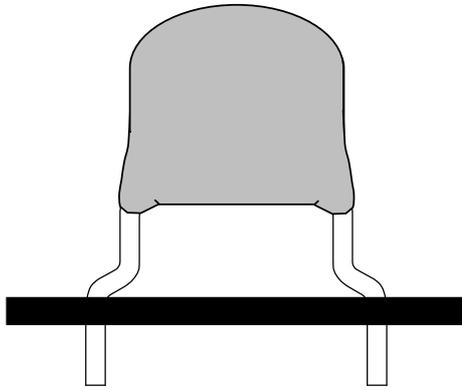
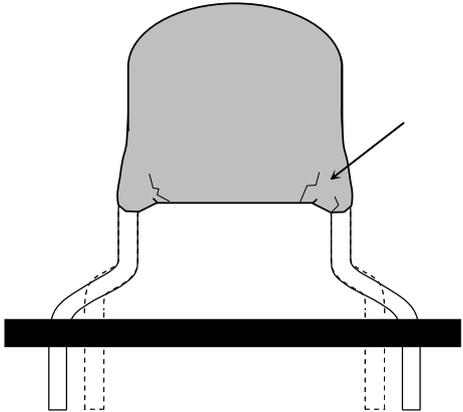
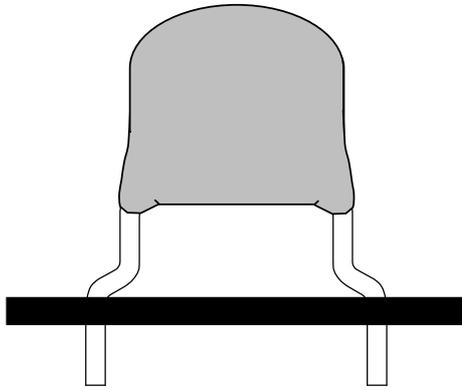
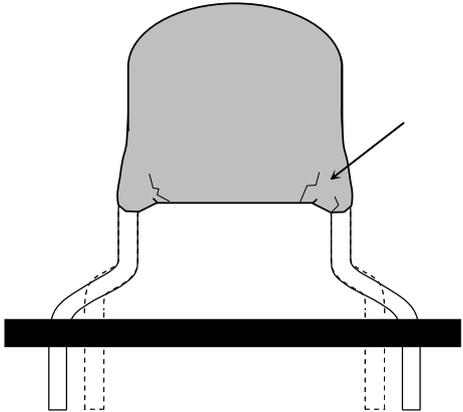
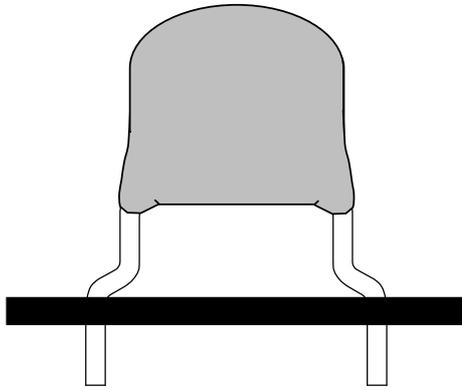
\* Composition of Inspection No.

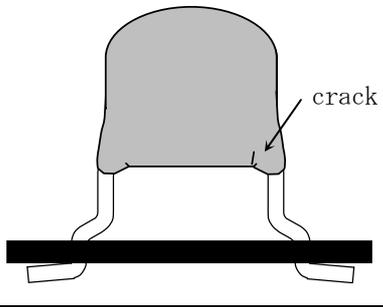
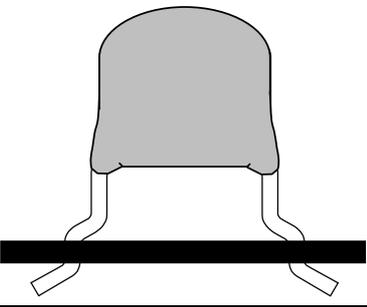
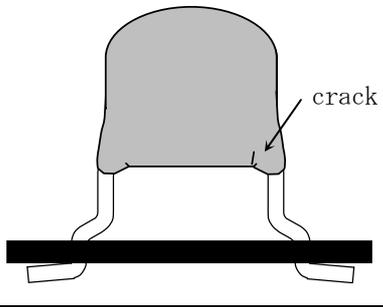
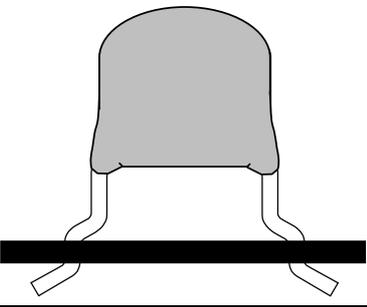
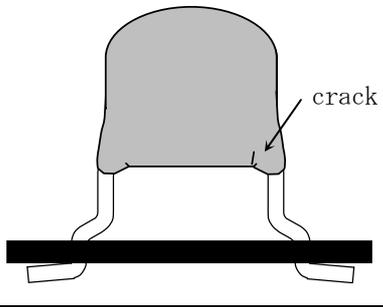
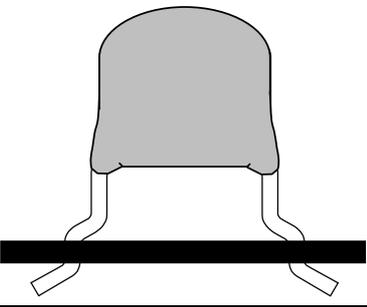
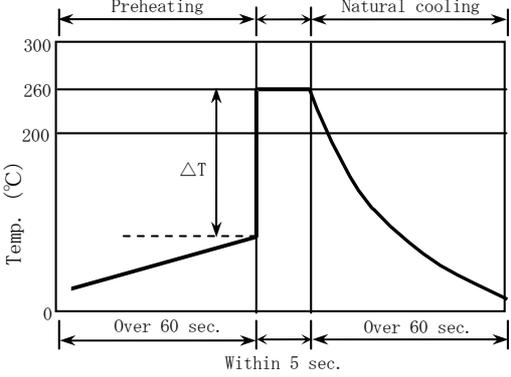
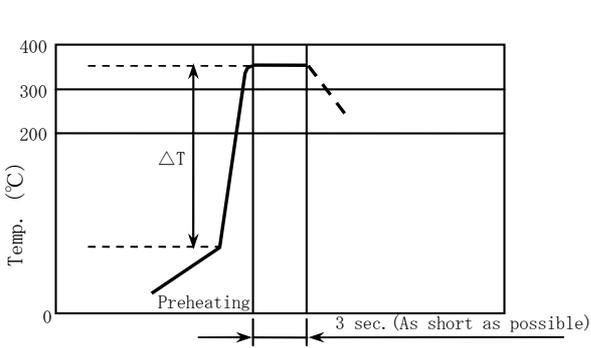
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                   (a) (b) (c)            (d)            (e)

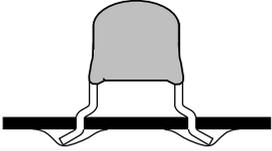
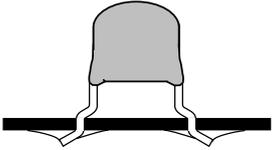
- a) Line code
- b) Last digit of year
- c) Month and A for January and B for February and so on. (Skip I)
- d) Inspection Date of the month.
- e) Serial No. of the day

## 11. Caution

No.	Process	Condition
1	Operating Condition (Storage, Transportation)	<p>1-1. Storage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The capacitor must be stored in an ambient temperature of 5~40°C with a relative humidity of 20~70%. The products should be used within 6 months upon receipt.</li> <li>2) The capacitors must be operated and stored in an environment free of dew condensation and these gases such as Hydrogen Sulphide, Hydrogen Sulphate, Chlorine, Ammonia and sulfur.</li> <li>3) Avoid storing in sun light and wet with dew.</li> <li>4) Do not use capacitors under high humidity and high and low atmospheric pressure which may affect capacitors reliability.</li> <li>5) Capacitors should be tested for the solderability when they are stored for long time.</li> </ol> <p>1-2. Handling in transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In case of the transportation of the capacitors, the performance of the capacitors may be deteriorated depending on the transportation condition. (Refer to JEITA RCR-2335B 9.2 Handling in transportation)</li> </ol>
2	Circuit design  Caution	<p>2-1. Operating temperature</p> <p>Operating temperature should be followed strictly within this specification, especially be careful with the maximum temperature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Do not use capacitor above the maximum allowable operating temperature.</li> <li>2) Surface temperature including self heating should be below maximum operating temperature.              (Due to dielectric loss, capacitor will heat itself when AC is applied. Especially at high frequencies around its SRF, the heat might be so extreme that it may damage itself or the product mounted on. Please design the circuit so that the maximum temperature of the capacitor including the self heating to be below the maximum allowable operating temperature. Temperature rise shall be below 20°C.)</li> <li>3) The electrical characteristics of the capacitors will vary depending on the temperature. The capacitors should be selected and designed in taking the temperature into consideration.</li> </ol> <p>2-2. Operating voltage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Operating voltage across the terminals should be below the rated voltage. When AC and DC are super imposed, <math>V_0-P</math> must be below the rated voltage.              _____ (1) and (2)              AC or pulse with overshooting, <math>V_{p-p}</math> must be below the rated voltage.              _____ (3), (4) and (5)              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.</li> </ol>

No.	Process	Condition																
2	Circuit design  Caution	<table border="1" data-bbox="448 219 1441 808"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 219 639 253">Voltage</th> <th data-bbox="639 219 906 253">(1) DC voltage</th> <th data-bbox="906 219 1173 253">(2) DC+AC voltage</th> <th data-bbox="1173 219 1441 253">(3) AC voltage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 253 639 495">Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)</td> <td data-bbox="639 253 906 495">  </td> <td data-bbox="906 253 1173 495">  </td> <td data-bbox="1173 253 1441 495">  </td> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 533 639 566">Voltage</th> <th data-bbox="639 533 906 566">(4) Pulse voltage (A)</th> <th data-bbox="906 533 1173 566">(5) Pulse voltage (B)</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="448 566 639 808">Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)</td> <td data-bbox="639 566 906 808">  </td> <td data-bbox="906 566 1173 808">  </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="443 846 1465 913">2) Even below the rated voltage, if repetitive high frequency AC or pulse is applied, the reliability of the capacitor may be reduced.</p> <p data-bbox="443 949 1465 1048">3) The effective capacitance will vary depending on applied DC and AC voltages. The capacitors should be selected and designed in taking the voltages into consideration.</p> <p data-bbox="411 1088 603 1122">2-3. Frequency</p> <p data-bbox="443 1122 1422 1189">1) When the capacitors (Class 2) are used in AC and/or pulse voltages, the capacitors may vibrate themselves and generate audible sound.</p>	Voltage	(1) DC voltage	(2) DC+AC voltage	(3) AC voltage	Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)				Voltage	(4) Pulse voltage (A)	(5) Pulse voltage (B)		Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)			
Voltage	(1) DC voltage	(2) DC+AC voltage	(3) AC voltage															
Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)																		
Voltage	(4) Pulse voltage (A)	(5) Pulse voltage (B)																
Positional Measurement (Rated voltage)																		
3	Designing P.C. board	<p data-bbox="411 1227 1474 1326">If capacitor leads are inserted into different pitch holes, it may induce excessive stress in the capacitor or outer resin to result in cracking, and it may degrade the quality.</p> <p data-bbox="411 1332 979 1361">Recommend capacitor layout is as following.</p> <div data-bbox="485 1397 1441 1854" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p data-bbox="612 1402 820 1431">Not recommended</p>  </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p data-bbox="1139 1402 1267 1431">Recommend</p>  </td> </tr> </table> </div>	<p data-bbox="612 1402 820 1431">Not recommended</p> 	<p data-bbox="1139 1402 1267 1431">Recommend</p> 														
<p data-bbox="612 1402 820 1431">Not recommended</p> 	<p data-bbox="1139 1402 1267 1431">Recommend</p> 																	

No.	Process	Condition						
4	Lead wire insertion	<p>1) If the leads clinching is too tight, the lead wire tend to be pulled excessively to cause lead wire breakage or cracking of the coating and quality degradation. Please adjust the clinching and provide sufficient preventive maintenance. Recommended capacitor layout is as following.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="392 322 1417 678"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="392 322 555 356"></th> <th data-bbox="555 322 986 356">Not recommended</th> <th data-bbox="986 322 1417 356">Recommended</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 506 555 533">Clinching</td> <td data-bbox="555 371 986 678">  </td> <td data-bbox="986 371 1417 678">  </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2) If capacitor leads are inserted into different pitch holes, it may induce excessive stress in the capacitor or outer resin to result in cracking, and it may degrade the quality. When the lead pitch does not fit with the through hole on the pc board, please adjust the lead pitch so that the capacitor body would not receive excessive force.</p>		Not recommended	Recommended	Clinching		
	Not recommended	Recommended						
Clinching								
5	Soldering	<p>5-1. Flux selection Although highly-activated flux gives better solderability, substances which increase activity may also degrade the insulation of the capacitors. To avoid such degradation, it is recommended following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It is recommended to use a mildly activated rosin flux (less than 0.1wt% chlorine). Do not use acidic flux is not recommended.</li> <li>2) Excessive flux must be avoided. Please provide proper amount of flux.</li> <li>3) When water-soluble flux is used, enough washing is necessary.</li> </ol> <p>5-2. Recommended soldering profile by various methods</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="363 1350 874 1794"> <p style="text-align: center;">Flow soldering</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="890 1350 1481 1765"> <p style="text-align: center;">Manual soldering (Solder iron)</p>  </div> </div> <p>5-3. Avoiding thermal shock</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Preheating condition</li> </ol> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 1888 1137 2011"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="555 1888 847 1928">Soldering</th> <th data-bbox="847 1888 1137 1928">Temp. (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 1928 847 1968">Wave soldering</td> <td data-bbox="847 1928 1137 1968"><math>\Delta T \leq 150</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 1968 847 2011">Manual soldering</td> <td data-bbox="847 1968 1137 2011"><math>\Delta T \leq 190</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Soldering	Temp. (°C)	Wave soldering	$\Delta T \leq 150$	Manual soldering	$\Delta T \leq 190$
Soldering	Temp. (°C)							
Wave soldering	$\Delta T \leq 150$							
Manual soldering	$\Delta T \leq 190$							

No.	Process	Condition								
5	Soldering	<p>2) Cooling condition Natural cooling using air is recommended. If the chips are dipped into a solvent for cleaning, the temperature difference(<math>\Delta T</math>) must be less than 100°C.</p> <p>5-4. Amount of solder In sufficient solder may detach the capacitor from the P.C. board. See below for example of solder amount.</p> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Adequate</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Insufficient solder</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Low robustness may cause contact failure or capacitor comes off the P.C. board.</p> </div> </div> <hr/> <p>5-5. Solder repair by solder iron Tip temperature of solder iron varies by its type, P.C. board material and solder land size. Higher the tip temperature, quick the operation is, but the heat shock may crack the capacitor. Following condition is recommended.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">( Recommended solder iron condition )</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="474 983 697 1016">Temp. (°C)</th> <th data-bbox="697 983 920 1016">Wattage (W)</th> <th data-bbox="920 983 1144 1016">Shape (mm)</th> <th data-bbox="1144 983 1367 1016">Time (sec.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="474 1016 697 1081" style="text-align: center;">350 MAX.</td> <td data-bbox="697 1016 920 1081" style="text-align: center;">20 MAX.</td> <td data-bbox="920 1016 1144 1081" style="text-align: center;"><math>\phi</math> 3.0 MAX.</td> <td data-bbox="1144 1016 1367 1081" style="text-align: center;">3 MAX.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Temp. (°C)	Wattage (W)	Shape (mm)	Time (sec.)	350 MAX.	20 MAX.	$\phi$ 3.0 MAX.	3 MAX.
Temp. (°C)	Wattage (W)	Shape (mm)	Time (sec.)							
350 MAX.	20 MAX.	$\phi$ 3.0 MAX.	3 MAX.							
6	Cleaning	<p>1) If an unsuitable cleaning fluid is used, flux residue or some foreign articles may stick to capacitor surface to deteriorate especially the insulation resistance.</p> <p>2) If cleaning condition is not suitable, it may damage the capacitor.</p> <p>2)-1. Insufficient washing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Terminal electrodes may corrode by Halogen in the flux.</li> <li>(2) Halogen in the flux may adhere on the surface of capacitor, and lower the insulation resistance.</li> <li>(3) Water soluble flux has higher tendency to have above mentioned problems (1) and (2).</li> </ol> <p>2)-2. Excessive washing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Excessive washing may damage the coating material of coated capacitor and deteriorate it.</li> <li>(2) When ultrasonic cleaning is used, excessively high ultrasonic energy output can affect the adhesion between the ceramic dielectric and the terminal electrodes. To avoid this, following is the recommended condition. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Power : 20W/<math>\ell</math> max. Frequency : 40kHz max. Washing time : 5 minutes max.</p> </li> </ol> <p>2)-3. If the cleaning fluid is contaminated, density of Halogen increases, and it may bring the same result as insufficient cleaning.</p>								

No.	Process	Condition
7	Coating and molding of the P.C. board	<p>1) When the P.C. board is coated, please verify the quality influence on the product.</p> <p>2) Please verify carefully that there is no harmful decomposing or reaction gas emission during curing which may damage the capacitor.</p> <p>3) Please verify the curing temperature.</p>
8	Lead wire bending	<p>During lead wire bending process, mechanical stress often concentrates in one part of capacitor body and it may damage the ceramic and the coating. Refer to following for bending the lead wire.</p> <div data-bbox="746 607 1155 1032" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>When bending the lead wire, hold the wire closer to the capacitor with a fixture so that the lead bending would not affect the capacitor body.</p>
9	Handling of loose capacitor	<p>If dropped the capacitor may crack. Once dropped do not use it. Especially, the large case sized capacitor is tendency to have cracks easily, so please handle with care.</p> <div data-bbox="703 1290 1225 1776" data-label="Image"> </div>
10	Capacitance aging	<p>The capacitors (Class 2) have aging in the capacitance. They may not be used in precision time constant circuit. In case of the time constant circuit, the evaluation should be done well.</p>

No.	Process	Condition
11	Estimated life and estimated failure rate of capacitors	<p>The estimated life and the estimated failure rate depend on the temperature and the voltage. This can be calculated by the equation described in JEITA RCR-2335B Annex F(Informative) Calculation of the estimated lifetime and the estimated failure rate (Temperature acceleration : 3rd powered low, Voltage acceleration : 10degC law)</p> <p>The failure rate can be decreased by reducing the temperature and the voltage but they will not be guaranteed.</p>
12	<p>Others</p> <p> Caution</p>	<p>The products listed on this specification sheet are intended for use in general electronic equipment (AV equipment, telecommunications equipment, home appliances, amusement equipment, computer equipment, personal equipment, office equipment, measurement equipment, industrial robots) under a normal operation and use condition.</p> <p>The products are not designed or warranted to meet the requirements of the applications listed below, whose performance and/or quality require a more stringent level of safety or reliability, or whose failure, malfunction or trouble could cause serious damage to society, person or property. Please understand that we are not responsible for any damage or liability caused by use of the products in any of the applications below or for any other use exceeding the range or conditions set forth in this specification sheet.</p> <p>Aerospace/Aviation equipment. Transportation equipment (cars, electric trains, ships, etc.) Medical equipment. Power-generation control equipment. Atomic energy-related equipment. Seabed equipment. Transportation control equipment. Public information-processing equipment. Military equipment. Electric heating apparatus, burning equipment. Disaster prevention/crime prevention equipment. Safety equipment. Other applications that are not considered general-purpose applications.</p> <p>When using this product in general-purpose applications, you are kindly requested to take into consideration securing protection circuit/equipment or providing backup circuits, etc., to ensure higher safety.</p>

# TAPE PACKAGING SPECIFICATION

## 1. CONSTRUCTION AND DIMENSION OF TAPING

Dimensions of FK1\* type shall be according to Appendix 2.

Dimensions of FK2\* type shall be according to Appendix 3.

## 2. QUANTITY

Type	Parts quantity/box (pcs.)
FG18, FG28 FG14, FG24 FG16, FG26	2,000
FG11, FG20	1,500
FG22	1,000

## 3. PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

3-1. The missing of components shall be within consecutive 3pcs.

3-2. Empty part for min 3pcs shall be provided at the beginning and the end of taping.

3-3. Shipping label must be attached at the side of carton.

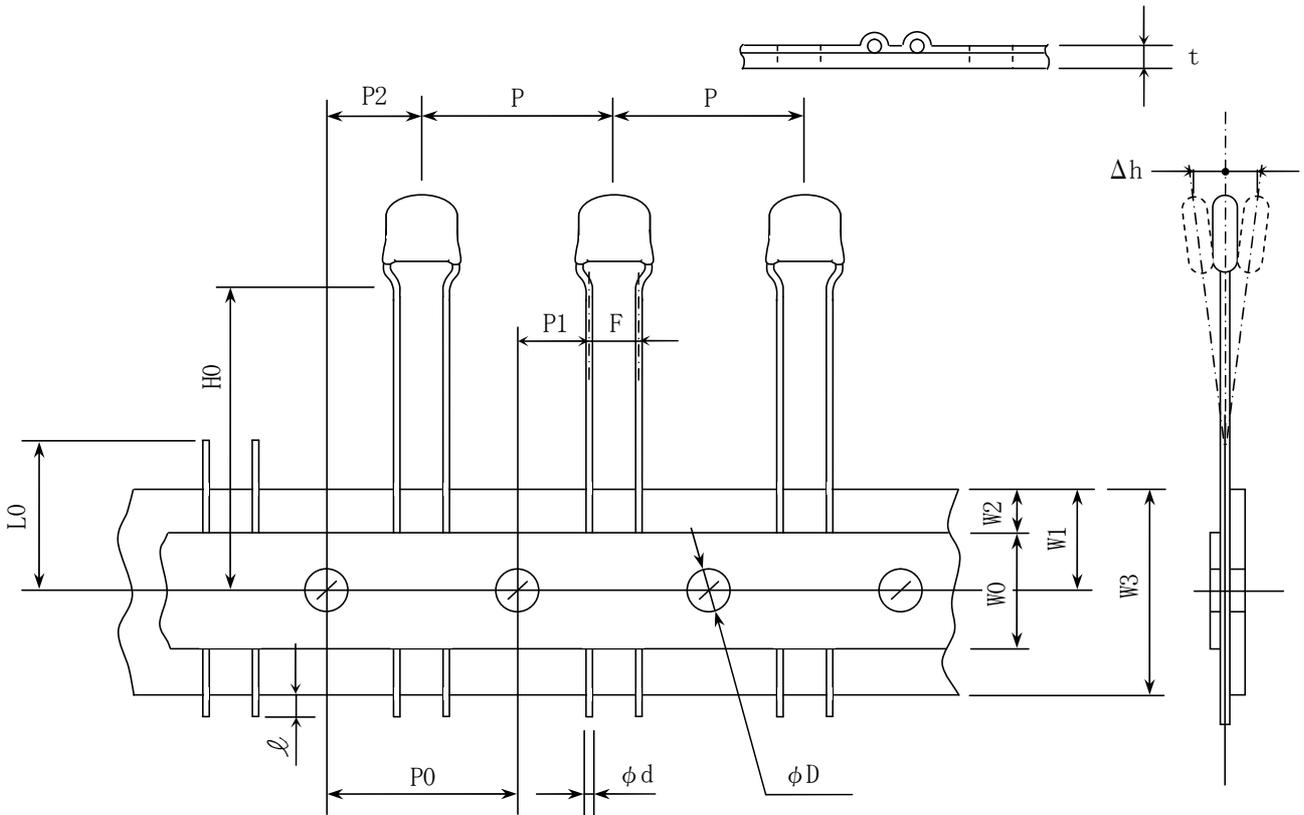
3-4. When pull the carrier tape for left side with keeping the head of capacitors to the direction of the above figure, adhesive tape shall be upper side.

3-5. Folded tape shall contain 25pcs. of components.

# Appendix 2

# Taping dimensions

(FG18, FG14, FG16, FG11)



(Unit : mm)

Symbol	Dimensions	Tolerance
P	12.7	±1.0
P0 ※1	12.7	±0.3
P1	5.1	±0.7
P2	6.35	±1.3
W0	12.0	±1.0
W1	9.0	±0.5
W2 ※2	3.0	3.0 and under
W3	18.0	+1.0, -0.5
H0	16.0	±0.5
l	1.0	1.0 and under
t	0.6	±0.2
L0	11.0	11.0 and under
F	2.5	+0.5, -0.2
φ d	φ 0.5	+0.1, -0.03
φ D	φ 4.0	±0.2
Δh	—	±2

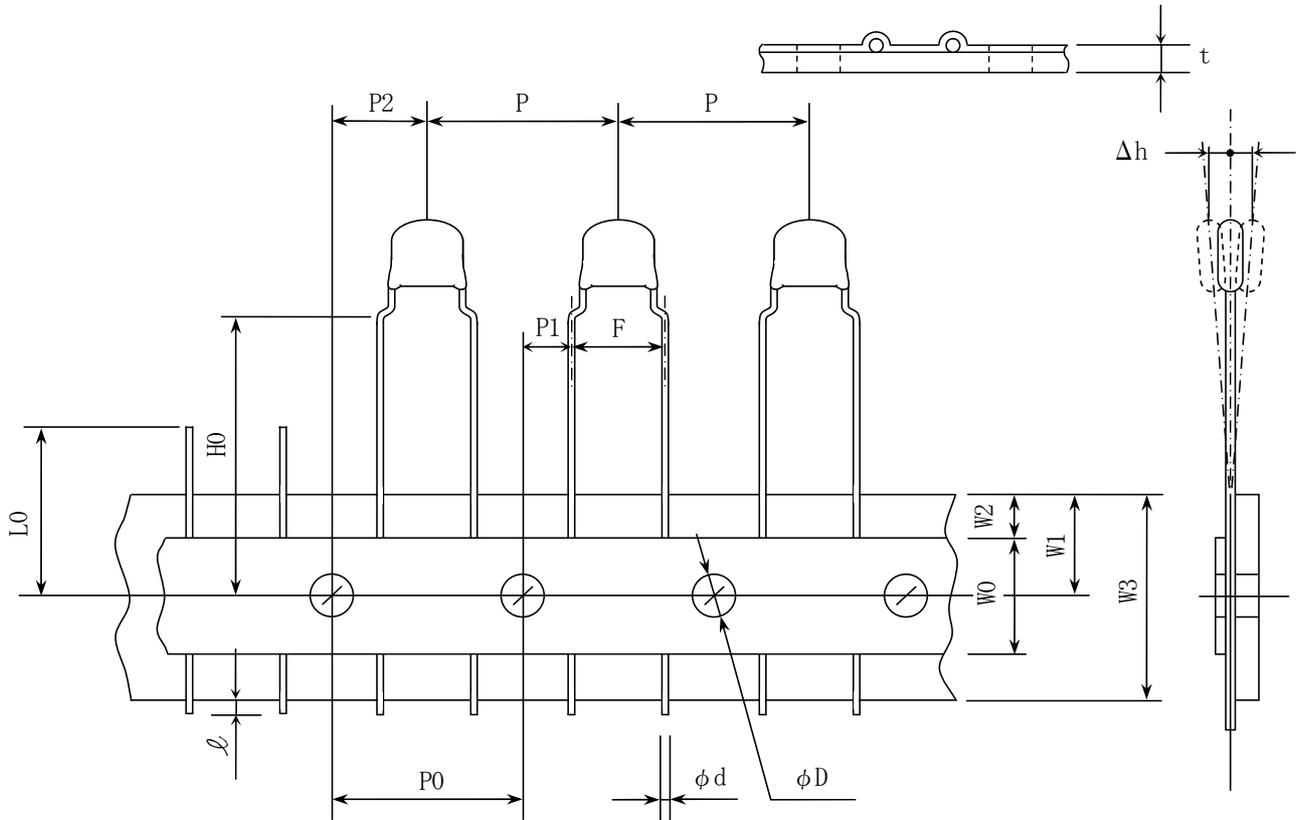
※1 Accumulated pitch tolerance shall be ±2mm for 20 pitches.

※2 Adhesive tape shall not stick out from carrier tape.

# Appendix 3

# Taping dimensions

(FG28, FG24, FG26, FG20, FG22)



(Unit : mm)

Symbol	Dimensions	Tolerance
P	12.7	±1.0
P0 ※1	12.7	±0.3
P1	3.85	±0.7
P2	6.35	±1.3
W0	12.0	±1.0
W1	9.0	±0.5
W2 ※2	3.0	3.0 and under
W3	18.0	+1.0, -0.5
H0	16.0	±0.5
l	1.0	1.0 and under
t	0.6	±0.2
L0	11.0	11.0 and under
F	5.0	+0.8, -0.2
phi d	phi 0.5	+0.1, -0.03
phi D	phi 4.0	±0.2
Delta h	—	±2

※1 Accumulated pitch tolerance shall be ±2mm for 20 pitches.

※2 Adhesive tape shall not stick out from carrier tape.