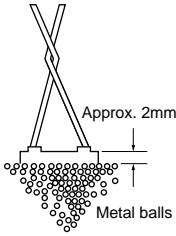



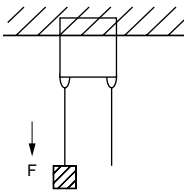
# RPE Series Specifications and Test Methods


No.	Item	Specifications		Test Method												
		Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type													
1	Operating Temperature Range	-55 to +125°C	Char. X7R: -55 to +125°C Char. Z5U: +10 to +85°C Char. Y5V: -30 to +85°C	-												
2	Rated Voltage	See previous pages		The rated voltage is defined as the maximum voltage which may be applied continuously to the capacitor. When AC voltage is superimposed on DC voltage, $V^{P-P}$ or $V^{0-P}$ , whichever is larger, should be maintained within the rated voltage range.												
3	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		Visual inspection												
4	Dimension and Marking	See previous pages		Visual inspection, Vernier Caliper												
5	Dielectric Strength	Between Terminals	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitors should not be damaged when DC voltages of 300%* of the rated voltage are applied between the terminals for 1 to 5 sec. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$ ) *250% for char. X7R, Z5U, Y5V												
		Body Insulation	No defects or abnormalities	The capacitor is placed in a container with metal balls of 1mm diameter so that each terminal, short-circuited, is kept approximately 2mm from the balls as shown in the figure, and 250% of the rated DC voltage is impressed for 1 to 5 sec. between capacitor terminals and metal balls. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$ ) 												
6	Insulation Resistance	Between Terminals	$C \leq 0.047\mu\text{F}$ : 10,000M $\Omega$ min. $C > 0.047\mu\text{F}$ : 500M $\Omega \cdot \mu\text{F}$ min. C: Nominal capacitance	The insulation resistance should be measured with a DC voltage not exceeding the rated voltage at normal temperature and humidity and within 2 min. of charging. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$ )												
7	Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance		The capacitance, Q/D.F. should be measured at 25°C at the frequency and voltage shown in the table.												
8	Q/Dissipation Factor (D.F.)	30pF min.: $Q \geq 1,000$ 30pF max.: $Q \geq 400+20C$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R : 0.025 max. Char. Z5U } : 0.05 max. Char. Y5V }	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item \ Capacitance</th> <th>1000pF and below</th> <th>more than 1000pF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>1<math>\pm</math>0.1MHz</td> <td>1<math>\pm</math>0.1kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Voltage</td> <td>AC0.5 to 5V (r.m.s.)</td> <td>AC1<math>\pm</math>0.2V (r.m.s.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item \ Capacitance	1000pF and below	more than 1000pF	Frequency	1 $\pm$ 0.1MHz	1 $\pm$ 0.1kHz	Voltage	AC0.5 to 5V (r.m.s.)	AC1 $\pm$ 0.2V (r.m.s.)			
Item \ Capacitance	1000pF and below	more than 1000pF														
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Voltage	AC0.5 to 5V (r.m.s.)	AC1 $\pm$ 0.2V (r.m.s.)														
9	Capacitance Temperature Characteristics	Capacitance Change	Within the specified tolerance (Table A on last column)	Within the specified tolerance (Table B on last column)												
		Temperature Coefficient	Within the specified tolerance (Table A on last column)													
		Capacitance Drift	Within $\pm 0.2\%$ or $\pm 0.05\text{pF}$ (whichever is larger)													
				<p>The capacitance change should be measured after 5 min. at each specified temperature stage.</p> <p>(1) Temperature Compensating Type The temperature coefficient is determined using the capacitance measured in step 3 as a reference. When cycling the temperature sequentially from step 1 through 5 (-55 to +125°C) the capacitance should be within the specified tolerance for the temperature coefficient and capacitance change as shown in Table A. The capacitance drift is calculated by dividing the differences between the maximum and minimum measured values in step 1, 3 and 5 by the cap. value in step 3.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>25<math>\pm</math>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>-55<math>\pm</math>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>25<math>\pm</math>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>125<math>\pm</math>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>25<math>\pm</math>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(2) High Dielectric Constant Type The ranges of capacitance change compared with the 25°C value over the temperature ranges as shown in Table B should be within the specified ranges.</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															

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No.	Item	Specifications		Test Method	
		Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type		
10	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±1 sec.</p> 
		Bending Strength	Termination not to be broken or loosened		
11	Vibration Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		<p>The capacitor is soldered securely to a supporting terminal and a 10 to 55Hz vibration of 1.5mm peak-peak amplitude is applied for 6 hrs. total, 2 hrs. in each mutually perpendicular direction. Allow 1 min. to cycle the frequency from 10Hz to 55Hz and the converse.</p>
		Capacitance	Within the specified tolerance		
		Q/D.F.	30pF min.: $Q \geq 1,000$ 30pF max.: $Q \geq 400+20C$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R : 0.025 max. Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } 0.05 max.	
12	Solderability of Leads	Lead wire should be soldered with uniform coating on the axial direction over 3/4 of the circumferential direction.		<p>The terminal of a capacitor is dipped into a 25% ethanol (JIS-K-8101) solution of rosin (JIS-K-5902) and then into molten solder for 2±0.5 sec. In both cases the depth of dipping is up to about 1.5mm to 2mm from the terminal body.</p> <p>Temp. of solder: 245±5°C Lead Free Solder (Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu) 235±5°C H60A or H63A Eutectic Solder</p>	
13	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		<p>The lead wire is immersed in the melted solder 1.5mm to 2mm from the main body at 270±5°C for 3±0.5 sec. (L3.5 x W3.0 (mm) type) or 350±10°C for 3.5±0.5 sec. (all other types). The specified items are measured after 24±2 hrs. (temperature compensating type) or 48±4 hrs. (high dielectric type).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type</li> </ul> <p>The capacitors are heat treated for 1 hr. at 150±10°C, allowed to set at room temperature for 48±4 hrs., and given an initial measurement.</p>
		Capacitance Change	Within ±2.5% or ±0.25pF (whichever is larger)	Char. X7R : Within ±7.5% Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } Within ±20%	
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects		
14	Temperature and Immersion Cycle	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		<p>First, repeat the following temperature/time cycle 5 times :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lowest operating temperature ±3°C/30±3 min.</li> <li>ordinary temperature/3 min. max.</li> <li>highest operating temperature ±3°C/30±3 min.</li> <li>ordinary temperature/3 min. max.</li> </ul> <p>Next, repeat twice the successive cycles of immersion, each cycle consisting of immersion in a fresh water at 65±5°C for 15 min. and immersion in a saturated aqueous solution of salt at 0±3°C for 15 min. The capacitor is then promptly washed in running water, dried with a drying cloth, and allowed to sit at room temperature for 24±2 hrs. (temperature compensating type) or 48±4 hrs. (high dielectric type).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type</li> </ul> <p>The capacitors are heat treated for 1 hr. at 150±10°C, allowed to sit at room temperature for 48±4 hrs., and given an initial measurement.</p>
		Capacitance Change	Within ±5% or ±0.5pF (whichever is larger)	Char. X7R: Within ±12.5% Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } Within ±30%	
		Q/D.F.	30pF min.: $Q \geq 350$ 10pF to 30pF: $Q \geq 275+5C/2$ 10pF max.: $Q \geq 200+10C$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R: 0.05 max. Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } 0.075 max.	
		Insulation Resistance	1,000MΩ or 50MΩ • μF min. (whichever is smaller)		
		Dielectric Strength (Between Terminals)	No defects or abnormalities		

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No.	Item	Specifications		Test Method		
		Temperature Compensating Type	High Dielectric Constant Type			
15	Humidity (Steady State)	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		Set the capacitor for $500^{+24}_0$ hrs. at $40\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ in 90 to 95% humidity. Remove and set for $24\pm 2$ hrs. (temperature compensating type) and $48\pm 4$ hrs. (high dielectric constant type) at room temperature, then measure. • Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type The capacitors are heat treated for 1 hr. at $150^{+10}_0$ °C, allowed to sit at room temperature for $48\pm 4$ hrs. and given an initial measurement.	
		Capacitance Change	Within $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 0.5\text{pF}$ (whichever is larger)	Char. X7R : Within $\pm 12.5\%$ Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : Within $\pm 30\%$		
		Q/D.F.	30pF min.: $Q\geq 350$ 10pF to 30pF: $Q\geq 275+5C/2$ 10pF max.: $Q\geq 200+10C$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R : 0.05 max. Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : 0.075 max.		
		Insulation Resistance	1,000M $\Omega$ or 50M $\Omega$ • $\mu\text{F}$ min. (whichever is smaller)			
16	Humidity Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		Apply the rated voltage for $500^{+24}_0$ hrs. at $40\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and in 90 to 95% humidity. Remove and set for $24\pm 2$ hrs. (temperature compensating type) and $48\pm 4$ hrs. (high dielectric constant type) at room temperature, then measure. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$ )	
		Capacitance Change	Within $\pm 7.5\%$ or $\pm 0.75\text{pF}$ (whichever is larger)	Char. X7R : Within $\pm 12.5\%$ Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : Within $\pm 30\%$		
		Q/D.F.	30pF min.: $Q\geq 200$ 30pF max.: $Q\geq 100+10C/3$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R : 0.05 max. Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : 0.075 max.		
		Insulation Resistance	500M $\Omega$ or 25M $\Omega$ • $\mu\text{F}$ min. (whichever is smaller)			
17	High Temperature Load	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		Apply 200% of the rated voltage for $1000^{+48}_0$ hrs. at the maximum operating temperature. Remove and set for $24\pm 2$ hrs. (temperature compensating type) and $48\pm 4$ hrs. (high dielectric constant type) at room temperature, then measure. (Charge/Discharge current $\leq 50\text{mA}$ ) • Initial measurement for high dielectric constant type A voltage treatment should be given to the capacitor in which a DC voltage of 200% of the rated voltage is applied for 1 hr. at the maximum operating temperature $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ . Then set for $48\pm 4$ hrs. at room temperature and conduct initial measurement.	
		Capacitance Change	Within $\pm 3\%$ or $\pm 0.3\text{pF}$ (whichever is larger)	Char. X7R : Within $\pm 12.5\%$ Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : Within $\pm 30\%$		
		Q/D.F.	30pF min.: $Q\geq 350$ 10pF to 30pF: $Q\geq 275+5C/2$ 10pF max.: $Q\geq 200+10C$ C: Nominal capacitance (pF)	Char. X7R : 0.04 max. Char. Z5U } Char. Y5V } : 0.075 max.		
		Insulation Resistance	1,000M $\Omega$ or 50M $\Omega$ • $\mu\text{F}$ min. (whichever is smaller)			
18	Solvent Resistance	Appearance	No defects or abnormalities		The capacitor should be fully immersed, unagitated, in reagent at 20 to $25^\circ\text{C}$ for $30\pm 5$ sec. and then remove gently. Marking on the surface of the capacitor should immediately be visually examined. Reagent: • Isopropyl alcohol	
		Marking	Legible			

Table A

Char.	Nominal Values (ppm/°C) *1	Capacitance Change from 25°C (%)					
		-55°C		-30°C		-10°C	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
<b>C0G</b>	0 $\pm$ 30	0.58	-0.24	0.40	-0.17	0.25	-0.11

\*1: Nominal values denote the temperature coefficient within a range of 25 to  $125^\circ\text{C}$

Table B

Char.	Temp. Range	Reference Temp.	Cap. Change Rate
<b>X7R</b>	-55 to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	25°C	Within $\pm 15\%$
<b>Z5U</b>	+10 to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		Within $\pm 20\%$
<b>Y5V</b>	-30 to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		Within $\pm 22\%$