

## 1. Electrical Specification

### 1-1 Test condition

Varistor voltage	$I_n = 1 \text{ mA DC}$
Leakage current	$V_{dc} = 9 \text{ V DC}$
Maximum clamping voltage	$I_c = 1 \text{ A}$
Rated peak single pulse transient current	8 / 20 $\mu\text{s}$ waveform, +/- each 1 time induce
Capacitance	10/1000 $\mu\text{s}$ waveform
Insulation resistance after reflow soldering	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ , $V_{rms} = 0.5 \text{ V}$

### Reflow soldering condition

Soldering paste : Tamura (Japan) RMA-20-21L  
 Stencil : SUS, 120  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness  
 Pad size : 0.8 (Width) x 0.9 (Length)  
 0.8 (Distance between pads)  
 Soldering profile :  $260 \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 5 sec.

### 1-2 Electrical specification

Maximum allowable continuous DC voltage	9	V	
trigger voltage / Varistor voltage / breakdown voltage	25	V	
Maximum clamping voltage	50	V	Maximum
Rated peak single pulse transient current	1	A	Maximum
Nonlinearity coefficient	> 12		
Leakage current at continuous DC voltage	< 0.1	$\mu\text{A}$	
Response time	< 0.5	ns	
Varistor voltage temperature coefficient	< 0.05	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
Capacitance measured at 1MHz	3	pF	Typical
Capacitance tolerance	-50 to +80	%	
Insulation resistance after reflow soldering on PCB	> 10	$\text{M}\Omega$	
Operating ambient temperature	-55 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage temperature	-55 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$	

### 1-3 Reliability testing procedures

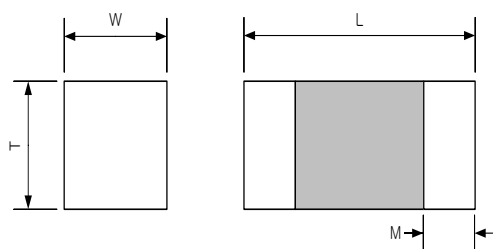
Reliability parameter	Test	Test methods and remarks	Test requirement
Pulse current capability	I <sub>max</sub> 8/20 μs	<u>IEC 1051-1, Test 4.5.</u> 10 pulses in the same direction at 2 pulses per minute at maximum peak current	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
Electrostatic discharge capability	ESD C=150 pF, R=330Ω	<u>IEC 1000-4-2</u> Each 10 times in positive/negative direction in 10 sec at 8KV contact discharge (Level 4)	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
Environmental reliability	Thermal shock	<u>IEC 68-2-14</u> Condition for 1 cycle Step 1 : Min. -40°C, 30 ± 3 min. Step 2 : Max. +125°C, 30 ± 3 min. Number of cycles: 30 times	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	Low temperature	<u>IEC 68-2-1</u> Place the chip at -40 ± 5°C for 1000 ± 12hrs. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	High temperature	<u>IEC 68-2-2</u> Place the chip at 125 ± 5°C for 1000 ± 24hrs. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	Heat resistance	<u>IEC 68-2-3</u> Apply the rated voltage for 1000 ± 48hrs at 85 ± 3°C. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	Humidity resistance	<u>IEC 68-2-30</u> Place the chip at 40 ± 2°C and 90 to 95% humidity for 1000 ± 24hrs. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
	Pressure cooker test	Place the chip at 2 atm, 120°C, 85%RH for 60 hrs. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
	Operating life	Apply the rated voltage for 1000 ± 48hrs at 125 ± 3°C. Remove and place for 24 ± 2hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage

<b>Mechanical Reliability</b>	Solderability	<u>IEC 68-2-58</u> Solder bath method, $230 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , 2s	At least 95% of terminal electrode is covered by new solder
	Resistance to soldering heat	<u>IEC 68-2-58</u> Solder bath method, $260 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , $10 \pm 0.5\text{s}$ , $270 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , $3 \pm 0.5\text{s}$	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	Bending strength	<u>IEC 68-2-21</u> Warp:2mm, Speed:0.5mm/sec, Duration: 10sec. The measurement shall be made with board in the bent position	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 5\%$ no visible damage
	Adhesive strength	<u>IEC 68-2-22</u> Applied force on SMD chip by fracture from PCB	Strength > 10 N no visible damage

## 2. Material Specification

Body	ZnO based ceramics
Internal electrode	Silver – Palladium
External electrode	Silver – Nickel – Tin
Thickness of Ni/Sn plating layer	Nickel > $1 \mu\text{m}$ , Tin > $2 \mu\text{m}$

## 3. Dimension Specification

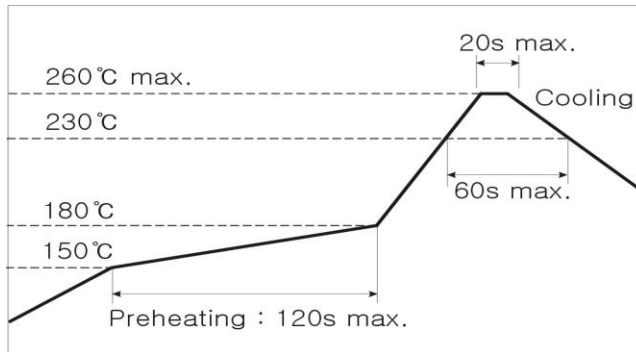


Size	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	M (mm)
0402	$1.0 \pm 0.10$	$0.5 \pm 0.10$	$\leq 0.6$	$0.20 \pm 0.10$
0603	$1.6 \pm 0.15$	$0.8 \pm 0.15$	$\leq 0.9$	$0.35 \pm 0.10$

## 4. Soldering Recommendations

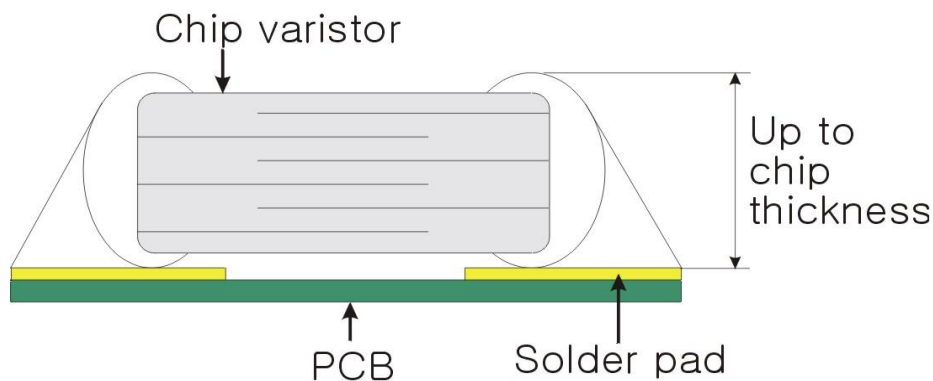
### 4-1 Soldering profile

#### 4-1-1 Pb free solder paste



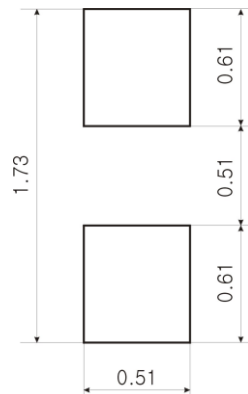
#### 4-1-2 Repair soldering

- Allowable time and temperature for making correction with a soldering iron :  $350 \pm 10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 3 sec.
- Optimum solder amount when corrections are made using a soldering iron



#### 4-2 Soldering guidelines

- Our chip varistors are designed for reflow soldering only. Do not use flow soldering
- Use non-activated flux (Cl content 0.2% max.)
- Follow the recommended soldering conditions to avoid varistor damage.



## 5. Storage condition

- Storage environment must be at an ambient temperature of 25~35 °C and an ambient humidity of 40~60 % RH
- Chip varistors can experience degradation of termination solderability when subjected to high temperature of humidity, or if exposed to sulfur or chlorine gases.
- Avoid mechanical shock (ex. Falling) to the chip varistor to prevent mechanical cracking inside of the ceramic dielectric due to its own weight.
- Use chips within 6 months.  
If 6 months of more have elapsed, check solderability before use.-

## 6. Description about package label

### **Quantity : 4,000 pcs**

- Quantity of shipping chip varistor