

# **Reflow Condition**

# Recommended pad pattern and size



						Uni	it: mm	
Case size	Land size				Land size			
	а	b	с	Case size	а	b	с	
3φ	0.8	2.2	1.6	$8\phi$	3.0	3.5	2.5	
4Φ	1.0	2.6	1.6	10 <b>φ</b>	4.0	4.0	2.5	
5φ	1.4	3.0	1.6	12.5 Ø	4.0	6.0	3.2	
6.3 Ø	1.9	3.5	1.6	16 Ø	6.0	7.0	3.2	
8×6.5	2.1	4.0	1.6	18 <b>ø</b>	6.0	8.0	3.2	

### Recommended soldering methods

Method	Reflow soldering	Soldering iron	Flow soldering			
Advisability	O	O	×			
	Recommended	Recommended	Not Recommended			

# • Pb-free type



### Test conditions

Туре		Non-solid capacitor					OP-CAP			
W. V.		4 ~ 50	$4 \sim 50 \mathrm{V}$		63V up	4V up				
Case size $(\phi)$		4~6.3φ ×4.5L	3 ~ 6.3 3 ~ 6.3 8 ~		8~16					
Preheat Temp.(T1 ~ T2, $^{\circ}$ C)		150 ~ 180								
Time(t1) (Max, secs)		120	100			90				
Duration	Temp.(T3, ℃)	230	217	230	217	217	200	21	7	230
	Time(t2) (Max, secs)	30	90	60	60	40	60	50	)	40
Peak	Temp.(T4, ℃)	250	260		250	240	250		260	
	Time(t3, secs)	s) 5								
Reflow cycles		1			2 or less		2			1

\* Please contact our representative if your condition is higher.

\* Please ensure that the capacitor became cold enough to the room temperature  $(5 \sim 35^{\circ}C)$  before the second reflow.

# • Attention for OP-CAP

Reflow soldering may reduce the capacitance of products before or after soldering even if soldering conditions stipulated in Recommendable Reflow Condition are met.

Though the actual reflow conditions are subject to change depending on the kind of reflow soldering method, please be aware that the peak temperature at the top of Al-case and electrode terminals should not exceed peak temperature.

Particular notice should be given to the time that OP-CAP is heated at 200°C or higher during reflow.

If your reflow conditions (temperature and/or duration) exceed the above, OP-CAP may be damaged exhibiting; 50% decrease in capacitance, an increase of leakage current, (up to several mA) as well as damage to the exterior of the capacitor.

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## (1) Method is as follows.

Reflow soldering condition.

The following temperature profile condition should be observed for soldering. (For higher temperature, pleases contact us after measuring the capacitor's product temperature profile at your side.

Product temperature will rise slower as the product size gets bigger. It is not necessary to adjust the reflow furnace temperature setting according to the product size, for example,  $\phi 4$  and  $\phi 10$  products can be mixed on one PCB for reflowing.

#### (2) Soldering precautions

- 1. Elements related to the reflow soldering temperature
  - \* Product size: The temperature rises slower as the size gets bigger.
  - \* Product location: The center part of the PCB tends to have a lower temperature than the PCB edges.
  - \* PCB size: The PCB temperature rises slower as the area and/or thickness of the PCB gets greater.

2. Repeated reflowing

- \* Avoid reflowing twice if possible.
- \* If repeated reflowing is unavoidable, contact us after measuring the first and the second reflow profiles and reflow interval at your side.
- \* Do not attempt to reflow three times.

3. Soldering with soldering iron
Observe the following conditions.
\* The iron tip temperature: 350±5°C

\* Soldering time: 3+1/-0 seconds.