

### 1. Electrical Specification

#### 1-1 Test condition

Varistor voltage	$I_n = 1 \text{ mA DC}$
Leakage current	$V_{dc} = 32 \text{ V DC}$
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	$f = 1\text{MHz}, V_{rms} = 0.5 \text{ V}$

Soldering paste : Tamura (Japan) RMA-20-21L

Stencil : SUS, 120  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness

Reflow soldering condition

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	27	V	
trigger voltage / Varistor voltage / breakdown voltage	30-42	V	
Maximum clamping voltage	50	V	Maximum
Rated peak single pulse transient current	2	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	15	pF	Typical
Capacitance tolerance	$\pm 30$	%	
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

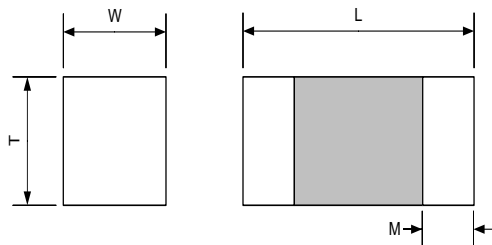
Reliability parameter	Test	Test methods and remarks	Test requirement
Pulse current capability	I <sub>max</sub> 8/20 $\mu$ s	<u>IEC 1051-1, Test 4.5.</u> 10 pulses in the same direction at 2 pulses per minute at maximum peak current	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
Electrostatic discharge capability	ESD C=150 pF, R=330 $\Omega$	<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. $-40^\circ\text{C}$ , $30 \pm 3$ min. Step 2 : Max. $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , $30 \pm 3$ 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 $-40 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for $1000 \pm 12$ hrs. Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs 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 $125 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for $1000 \pm 24$ hrs. Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs 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 $1000 \pm 48$ hrs at $85 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ . Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs 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 $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and 90 to 95% humidity for $1000 \pm 24$ hrs. Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs 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, $120^\circ\text{C}$ , 85%RH for 60 hrs. Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs at room temp. condition, then measure	$d   V_n   / V_n \leq 10\%$ no visible damage
	Operating life	Apply the rated voltage for $1000 \pm 48$ hrs at $125 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ . Remove and place for $24 \pm 2$ hrs 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±5°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±5°C, 10±0.5s, 270±5°C, 3±0.5s	$d V_n /V_n \leq 5\%$ 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 μm, Tin > 2 μm

## 3. Dimension Specification

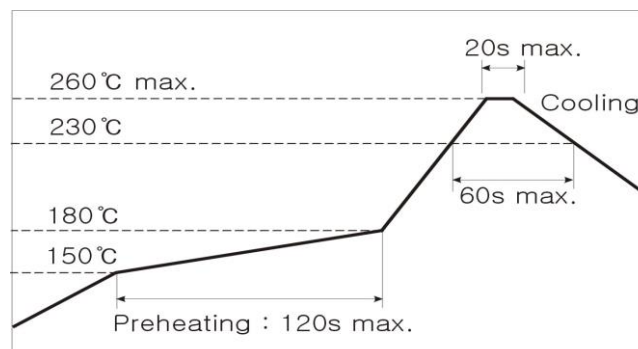


Size	L(mm)	W(mm)	T(mm)	M(mm)
0402	1.0±0.10	0.5±0.10	≤ 0.6	0.20±0.10
0603	1.6±0.15	0.8±0.15	≤ 0.9	0.35±0.10

## 4. Soldering Recommendations

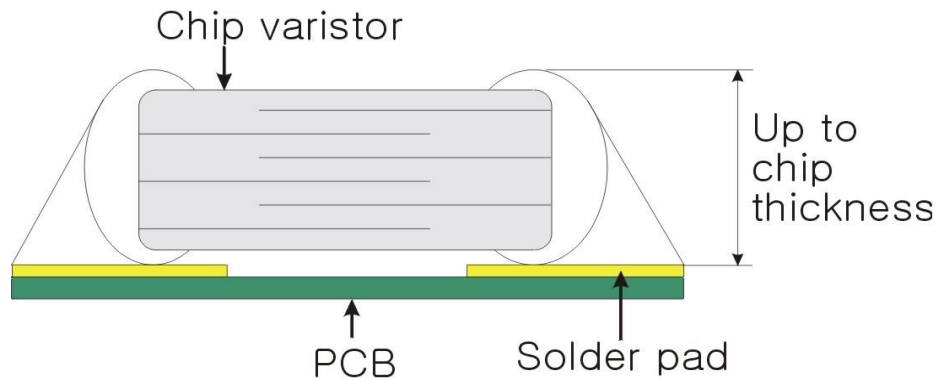
### 4-1 Soldering profile

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



#### 4-1-2 Repair soldering

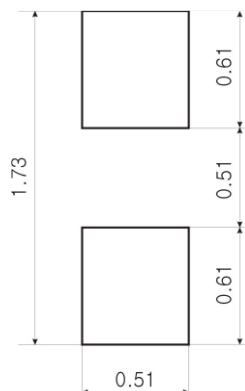
- Allowable time and temperature for making correction with a soldering iron  
:  $350 \pm 10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 3 sec.
- Optimum solder amount when corrections are made using a soldering iron



#### 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.

#### 4-3 Solder pad layout



## 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

### **Type : MVR0603-270E150**

MVR: Series name

0603 : Chip size –0603 (1.6 x 0.8 mm) size

270 : Maximum continuous working voltage – 27Vdc

E : Product function – E for ESD

150 : Capacitance value – means 15pF

### **Qunatity : 4,000 pcs**

- Quantity of shipping chip varistor