



# CeraLink

## Capacitor for fast-switching semiconductors

<b>Series/Type:</b>	<b>Low profile (LP) series</b>
<b>Ordering code:</b>	<b>B58031*</b>
Date:	2023-03-30
Version:	6.2

## Applications

- Power converters and inverters
- DC link/snubber capacitor for power converters and inverters



## Features

- High ripple current capability
- High temperature robustness
- Low equivalent serial inductance (ESL)
- Low equivalent serial resistance (ESR)
- Low power loss
- Low dielectric absorption
- Optimized for high frequencies up to several MHz
- Increasing capacitance with DC bias up to operating voltage
- High capacitance density
- Minimized dielectric loss at high temperatures
- Qualification based on AEC-Q200 rev. D
- Suitable for reflow soldering only



## Construction

- RoHS-compatible PLZT ceramic (lead lanthanum zirconium titanate)
- Copper inner electrodes
- Silver outer electrodes
- Silver coated copper-invar leadframe
- Epoxy resin adhesive

## General technical data

Dissipation factor	$\tan \delta$	< 0.02	
Insulation resistance	$R_{\text{ins, typ}}^*)$	> 1	GΩ
Operating device temperature	$T_{\text{device}}$	-40 ... +150	°C
Weight of device		approx. 1.3	g

<sup>\*)</sup> Typical insulation resistance, measured at operating voltage  $V_{\text{op}}$  and measurement time > 240 s, +25 °C

## Electrical specifications and ordering codes

Lead type	$V_{pk, max}$ V	$V_{R, Tmax}$ *) V	$V_{op}$ V	$C_{nom, typ}$ $\mu F$	$C_{eff, typ}$ $\mu F$	$C_0$ $\mu F$	Ordering code
L-style	650	500	400	1	0.6	0.35 $\pm$ 20%	<a href="#">B58031I5105M062</a>
J-style							<a href="#">B58031U5105M062</a>
L-style	1000	700	600	0.5	0.25	0.14 $\pm$ 20%	<a href="#">B58031I7504M062</a>
J-style							<a href="#">B58031U7504M062</a>
L-style	1300	900	800	0.25	0.13	0.07 $\pm$ 20%	<a href="#">B58031I9254M062</a>
J-style							<a href="#">B58031U9254M062</a>

\*)  $V_{R, Tmax}$  denotes the permissible rated voltage for the maximum device temperature  $T_{max} = +150$  °C. Operation at higher rated voltage  $V_R > V_{R, Tmax}$  is possible. The permissible rated voltage  $V_R$  can be taken from the temperature derating curves on the next page.

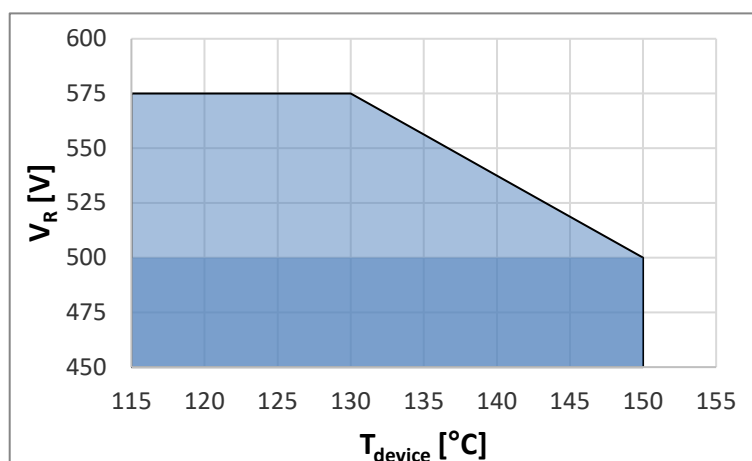
### Aging

The capacitance has an aging behavior which shows a decrease of capacitance with time. The typical aging rate is about 2.5% per logarithmic decade in hours.

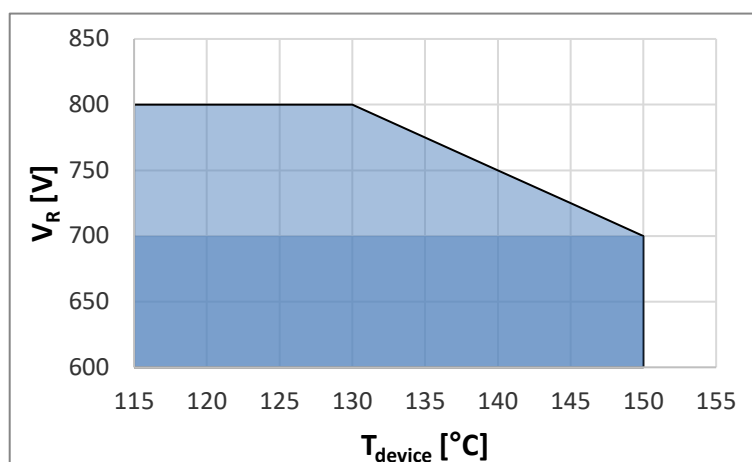
## Rated voltage $V_R$ and temperature derating

The CeraLink LP series can be operated at elevated rated voltage, i.e.  $V_R \geq V_{R, T_{max}}$ . However, the device temperature of the component should be kept within the temperature-derated conditions detailed in the following figures. Higher device temperatures are permissible at reduced lifetime.

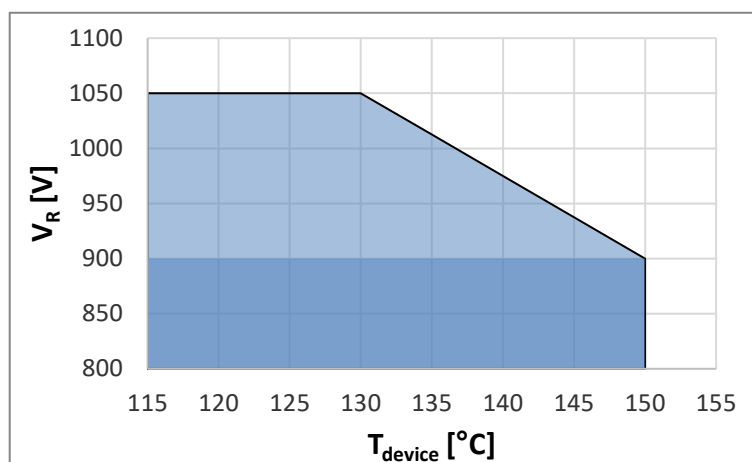
$V_{R, T_{max}} = 500 \text{ V}$   
(B58031\*5\*)



$V_{R, T_{max}} = 700 \text{ V}$   
(B58031\*7\*)

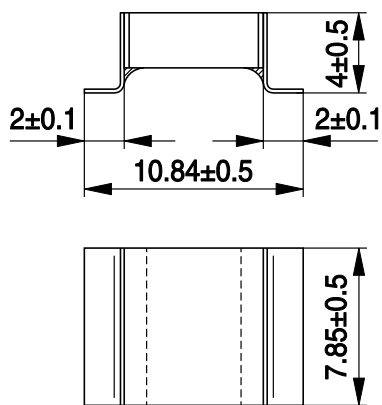


$V_{R, T_{max}} = 900 \text{ V}$   
(B58031\*9\*)



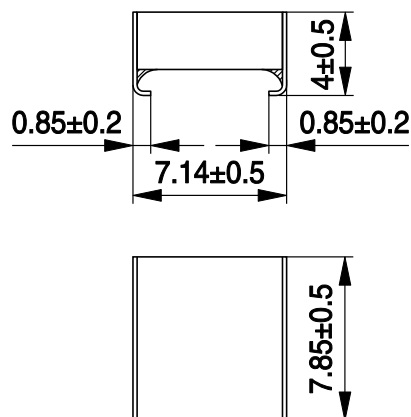
### Dimensional drawings

#### L-style



CLC0007-P

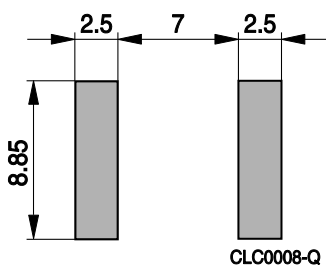
#### J-style



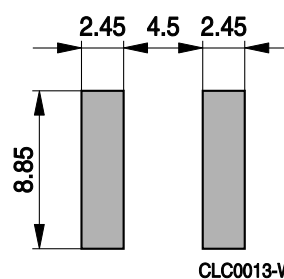
CLC0009-S

Dimensions in mm

### Recommended solder pads



CLC0008-Q



CLC0013-W

Dimensions in mm

## Polarity and marking of components

### L-style



### J-style



Manufacturer's logo

CeraLink type

X.XX = Nominal capacitance (1, 0.5, 0.25)

YYY = Rated voltage (500, 700, 900)

Note that polarity is only for incoming inspection purposes and it does not affect operation. If put under reverse rated voltage  $V_R$ , CeraLink is repoled and works identically, see our [CeraLink Technical Guide](#) for further details.

## Typical values as a design reference for CeraLink applications

$V_R, T_{max}$	ESR 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 25 °C, 1 kHz	ESR 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 25 °C, 1 MHz	ESL	$I_{op}^{*)}$ $V_{op}$ 100 kHz $T_{amb} = 85\text{ °C}$	$I_{op}^{*)}$ $V_{op}$ 100 kHz $T_{amb} = 105\text{ °C}$
V	$\Omega$	m $\Omega$	nH	A (RMS)	A (RMS)
500	3	12	3	11	10
700	6	24	3	7	6
900	14	45	3	5	5

<sup>\*)</sup> Normal operating current without forced cooling at  $T_{device} = +150\text{ °C}$ . Higher values permissible at reduced lifetime.

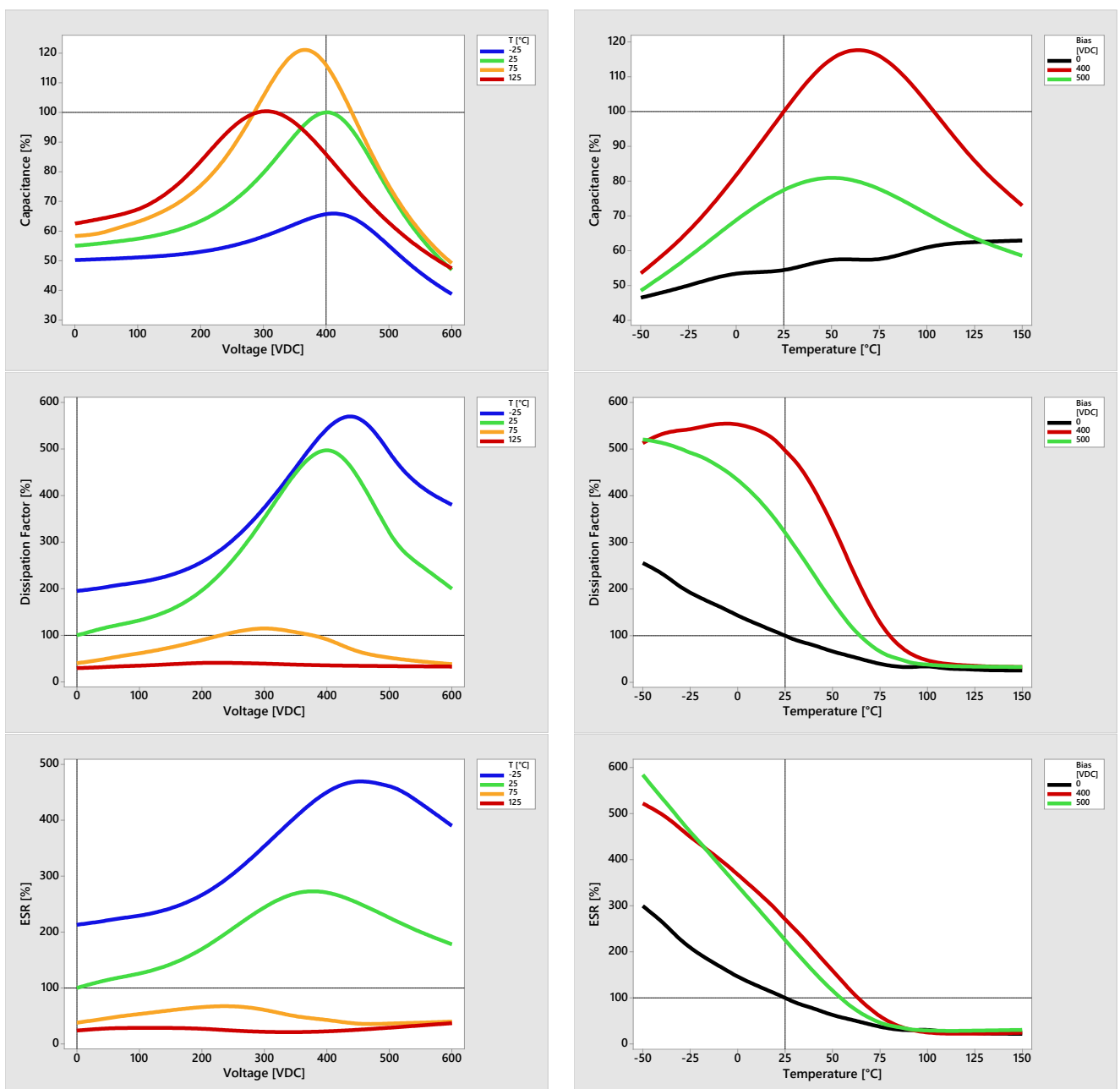
## Application notes

Further typical electrical characteristics as a design reference for CeraLink applications.

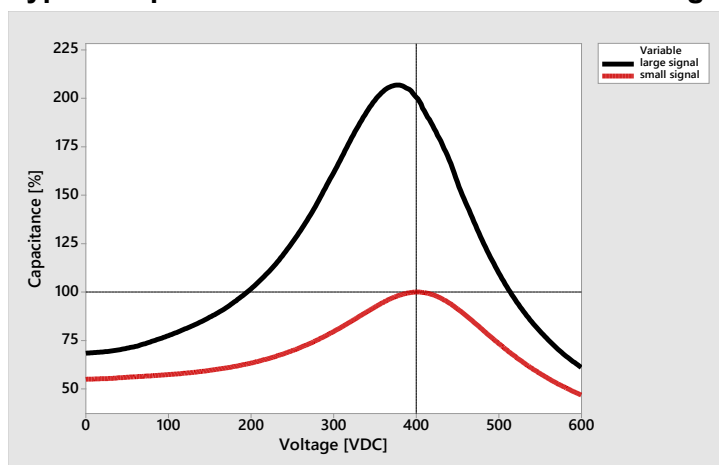
### Typical characteristics as a function of temperature and voltage - $V_R, T_{max} = 500\text{ V}$ (0.5 V AC (RMS), frequency = 1 kHz)

All given temperatures are device temperatures.

The curves show the relative changes of the capacitance, dissipation factor and ESR. The 100% values correspond to  $\tan \delta$ ,  $C_{eff, typ}$  and  $ESR_{1kHz}$  which are given on page 2, 3 and 6 of this data sheet.



**Typical capacitance values as a function of voltage -  $V_{R, T_{max}} = 500 V$**



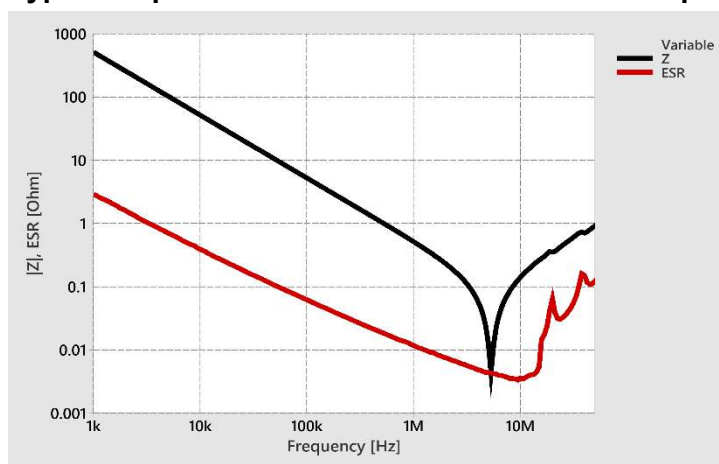
**Large signal capacitance:**

Quasistatic (slow variation of the voltage), +25 °C.  
 The nominal capacitance is defined as the large signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .  
 See glossary for further information.

**Small signal capacitance:**

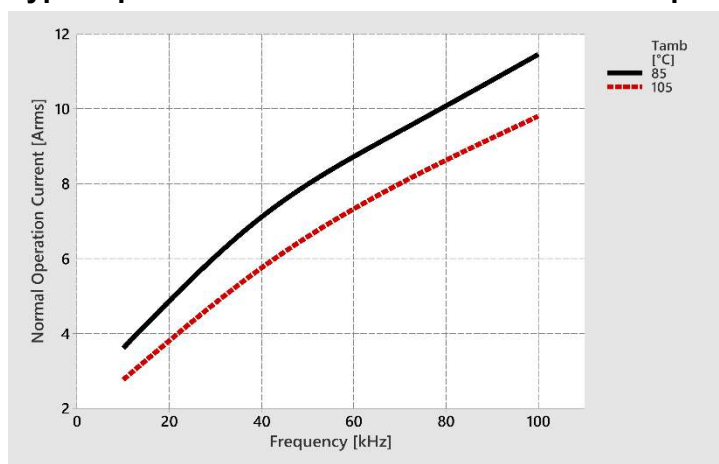
0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C  
 The effective capacitance is defined as the small signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .

**Typical impedance and ESR as a function of frequency -  $V_{R, T_{max}} = 500 V$**



0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS),  $T_{device} = 25 °C$

**Typical permissible current as a function of frequency -  $V_{R, T_{max}} = 500 V$**



Measurement performed at  $V_{op}$ .

The values correspond to a device temperature of +150 °C.

No forced cooling was used.

Note that with additional cooling the typical permissible current can be significantly higher.

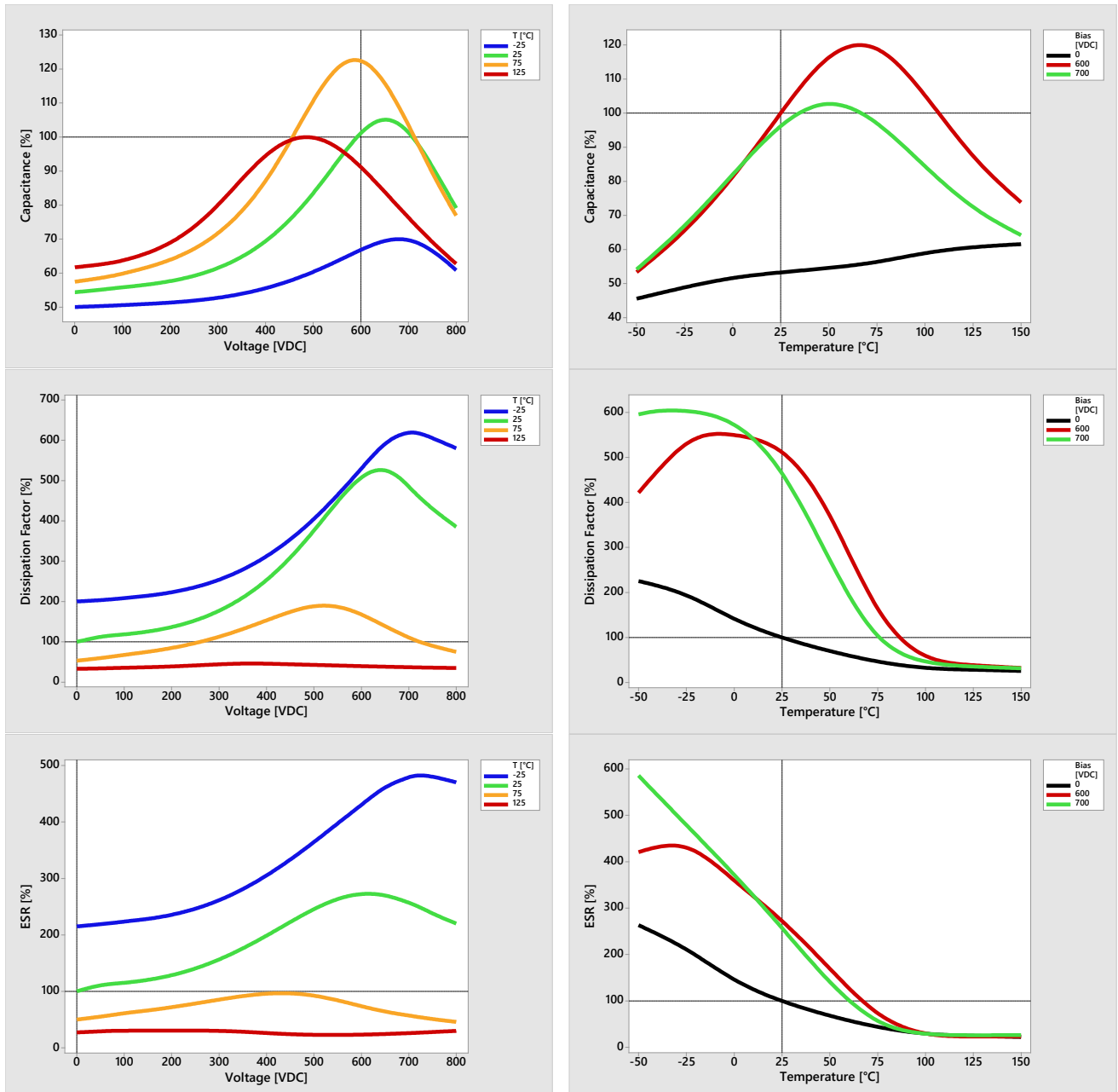


**Typical characteristics as a function of temperature and voltage -  $V_R, T_{max} = 700\text{ V}$**

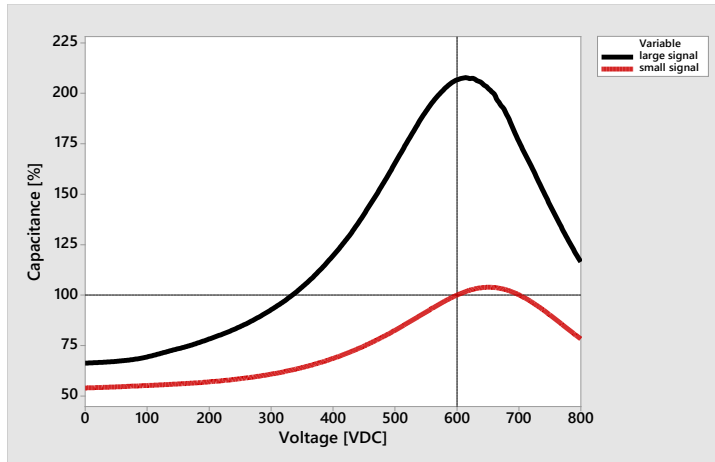
**(0.5 V AC (RMS), frequency = 1 kHz)**

All given temperatures are device temperatures.

The curves show the relative changes of the capacitance, dissipation factor and ESR. The 100% values correspond to  $\tan \delta$ ,  $C_{eff, typ}$  and  $ESR_{1kHz}$  which are given on page 2, 3 and 6 of this data sheet.



**Typical capacitance values as a function of voltage -  $V_R, T_{max} = 700\text{ V}$**



**Large signal capacitance:**

Quasistatic (slow variation of the voltage), +25 °C.

The nominal capacitance is defined as the large signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .

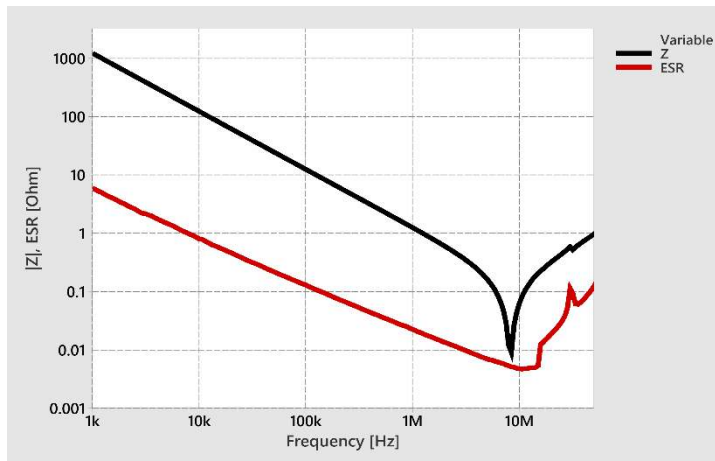
See glossary for further information.

**Small signal capacitance:**

0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C

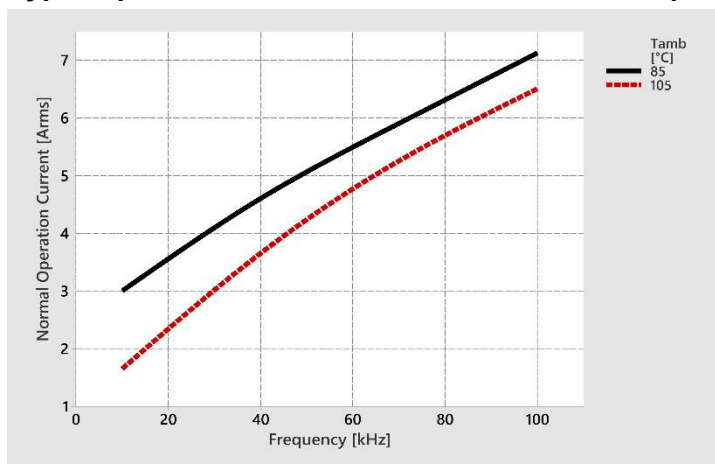
The effective capacitance is defined as the small signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .

**Typical impedance and ESR as a function of frequency -  $V_R, T_{max} = 700\text{ V}$**



0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS),  $T_{device} = 25\text{ °C}$

**Typical permissible current as a function of frequency -  $V_R, T_{max} = 700\text{ V}$**



Measurement performed at  $V_{op}$ .

The values correspond to a device temperature of 150 °C.

No forced cooling was used.

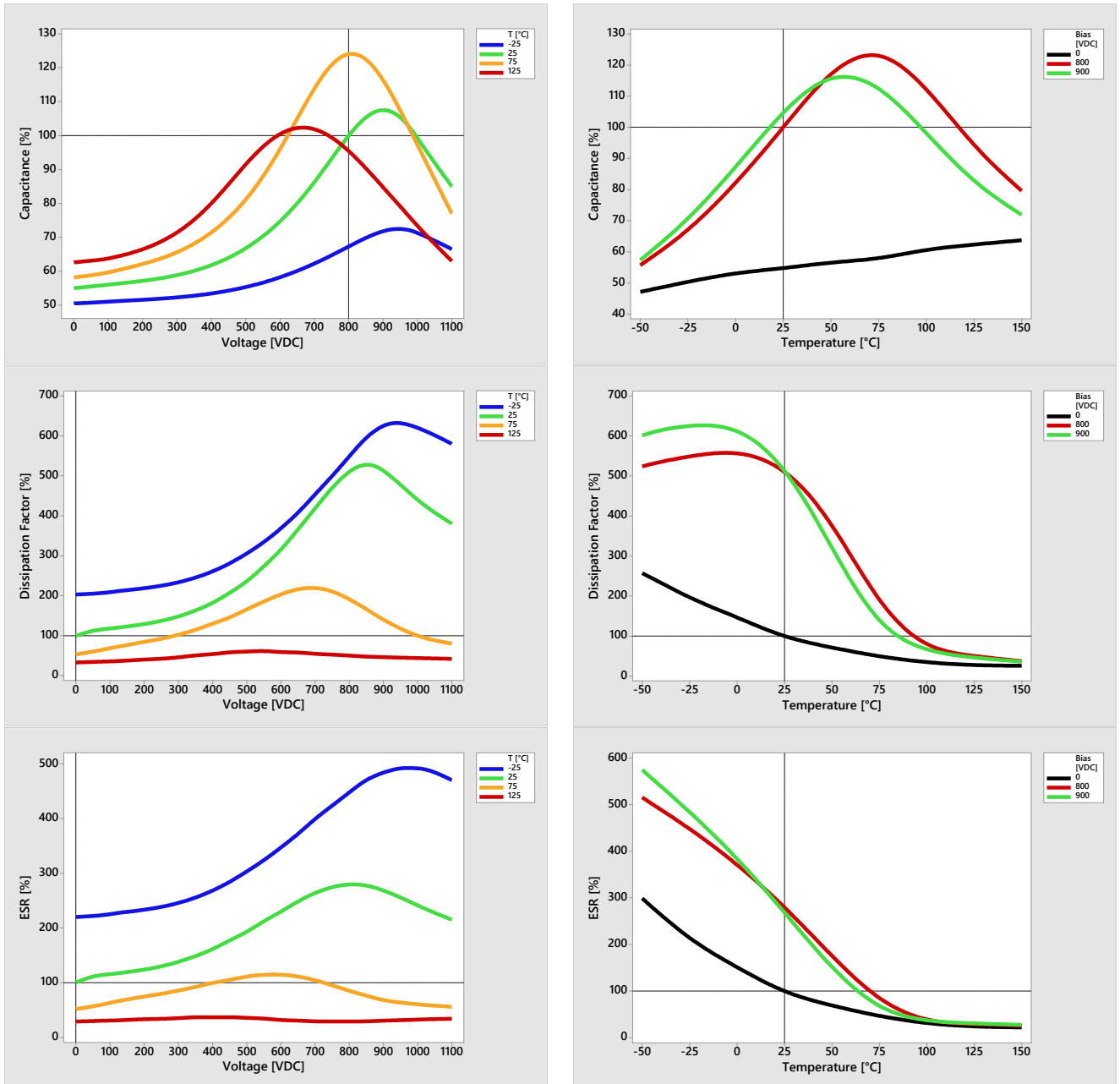
Note that with additional cooling the typical permissible current can be significantly higher.

**Typical characteristics as a function of temperature and voltage -  $V_R, T_{max} = 900\text{ V}$**

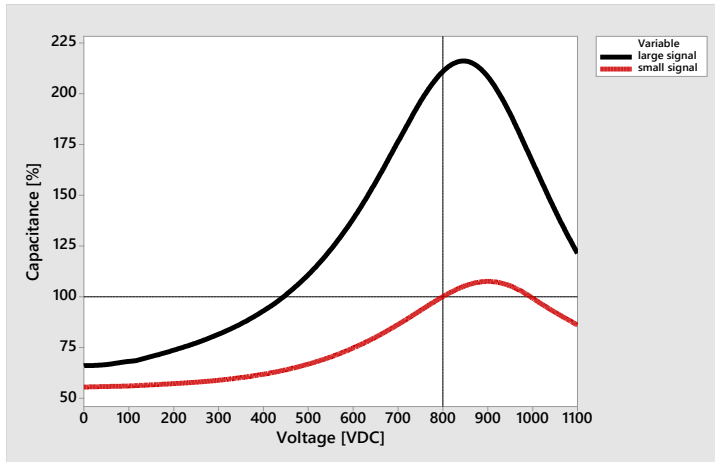
**(0.5 V AC (RMS), frequency = 1 kHz)**

All given temperatures are device temperatures.

The curves show the relative changes of the capacitance, dissipation factor and ESR. The 100% values correspond to  $\tan \delta$ ,  $C_{eff, typ}$  and  $ESR_{1kHz}$  which are given on page 2, 3 and 6 of this data sheet.



**Typical capacitance values as a function of voltage -  $V_R, T_{max} = 900\text{ V}$**



**Large signal capacitance:**

Quasistatic (slow variation of the voltage), +25 °C.

The nominal capacitance is defined as the large signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .

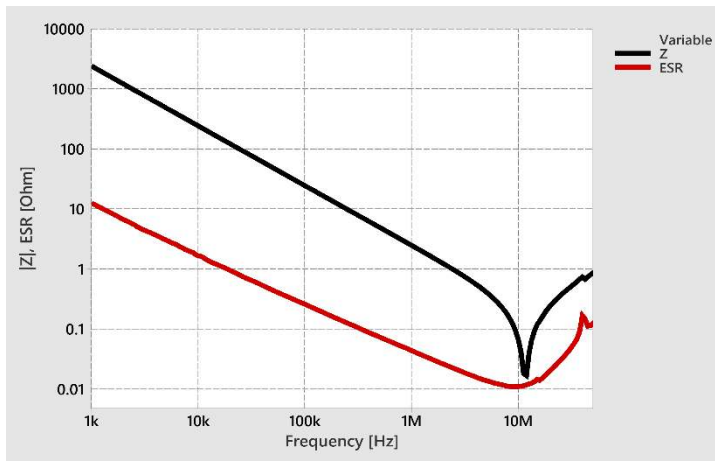
See glossary for further information.

**Small signal capacitance:**

0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C

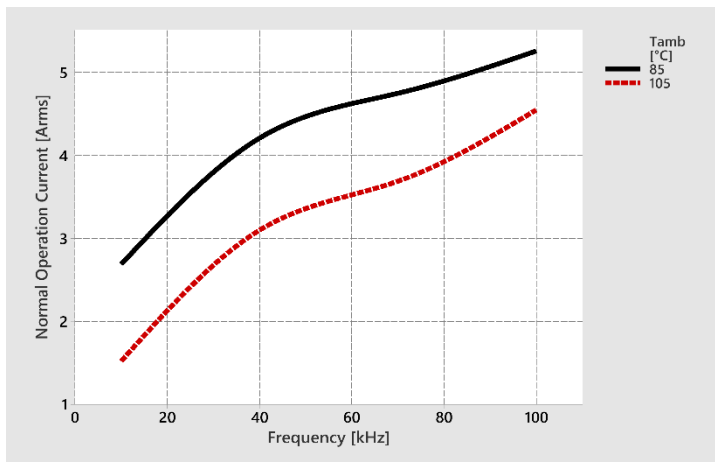
The effective capacitance is defined as the small signal capacitance at  $V_{op}$ .

**Typical impedance and ESR as a function of frequency -  $V_R, T_{max} = 900\text{ V}$**



0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS),  $T_{device} = 25\text{ °C}$

**Typical permissible current as a function of frequency -  $V_R, T_{max} = 900\text{ V}$**



Measurement performed at  $V_{op}$ .

The values correspond to a device temperature of 150 °C.

No forced cooling was used.

Note that with additional cooling the typical permissible current can be significantly higher.

## Reliability

### A. Preconditioning

- Solder the capacitor on a PCB using the recommended soldering profile
- Check of external appearance
- Measurement of isolation resistance  $R_{ins}$ <sup>\*)</sup>
  - Apply  $V_{pk, max}$  for 7 seconds and measure  $R_{ins}$  at room temperature:  
Isolation resistance (@  $V_{pk, max}$ , 7 s, 25 °C)  **$R_{ins} > 100 M\Omega$**
- Measurement of electrical parameters  $C_0$  and  $\tan \delta$  according to specification
  - Measure  $C_0$  and  $\tan \delta$  within 10 minutes to 1 hour afterwards:  
Initial capacitance (@ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, 25 °C)  **$C_0$  acc. spec. on page 3**  
Dissipation factor (@ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, 25 °C)  **$\tan \delta < 0.02$**

### B. Performance of a specific reliability test


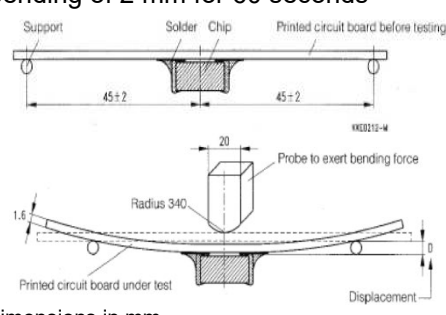
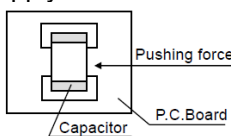
### C. After performing a specific test

- Check the external appearance again
- Repeat the measurement of the electrical parameters
  - Apply  $V_{pk, max}$  for 7 seconds and measure  $R_{ins}$  at room temperature:  
Isolation resistance (@  $V_{pk, max}$ , 7 s, 25 °C)  **$R_{ins} > 100 M\Omega$**
  - Measure  $C_0$  and  $\tan \delta$ :  
Change of initial capacitance (@ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, 25 °C)  **$|\Delta C_0/C_0| < 15\%$**   
Dissipation factor (@ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, 25 °C)  **$\tan \delta < 0.05$**

<sup>\*)</sup> Note that the measurement of the isolation resistance  $R_{ins}$  using the described measurement conditions is for pre- and post-measurement within the scope of the AEC-Q200 reliability tests only.

### Qualification tests based on AEC-Q200 Rev. D (Table 2)

Test	No	Standard	Test conditions	Criteria
Pre- and post-stress electrical	1	-	As described above	$ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits.
High temperature exposure	3	MIL-STD-202 Method 108	+150 °C, unpowered, 1000 hours	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Temperature cycling	4	JESD22 Method JA-104	-55 °C to +150 °C, $\leq 20$ seconds transfer time, 15 minutes dwell time, 1000 cycles	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Destructive physical analysis	5	EIA-469	-	No internal defects that might affect performance or reliability
Biased humidity	7	MIL-STD-202 Method 103	+85 °C, 85% rel. hum., $V_R, T_{max}$ , 1000 hours	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
High temperature operating life	8	MIL-STD-202 Method 108	+150 °C, $V_R, T_{max}$ , 1000 hours	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
External visual	9	MIL-STD-883 Method 2009	Visual inspection with magnifying glass	No defects that might affect performance

Test	No	Standard	Test conditions	Criteria
Physical dimension	10	JESD22 Method JB-100	Verify physical dimensions to the device specification using a caliper and a gauge	Within specified values in the chapter dimensional drawing
Tensile strength (unsoldered)	11	MIL-STD-202 Method 211	Apply a force of 10 N in the shown direction. Ceramic body is clamped: 	No detaching of termination. $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Resistance to solvent	12	MIL-STD-202 Method 215	Dipping and cleaning with isopropanol	Marking must be legible $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Mechanical shock	13	MIL-STD-202 Method 213	Acceleration 400 m/s <sup>2</sup> Half sine pulse duration 6 milliseconds 4000 bumps	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Vibration	14	MIL-STD-202 Method 204	5 g / 20 min, 12 cycles, 3 axes 10 Hz to 2000 Hz	No mechanical damage $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Resistance to soldering heat	15	MIL-STD-202 Method 210 Condition B	Dip test of contact areas in solder bath (+260 °C for 10 seconds)	No damage of pin silver coating, $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Solderability	18	See below		
Board flex	21	AEC-Q200-005	Bending of 2 mm for 60 seconds  Dimensions in mm	No mechanical damage. $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits
Terminal strength	22	AEC-Q200-006	Apply a force of 17.7 N for 60 seconds 	No detaching of termination. No rupture of ceramic. $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits

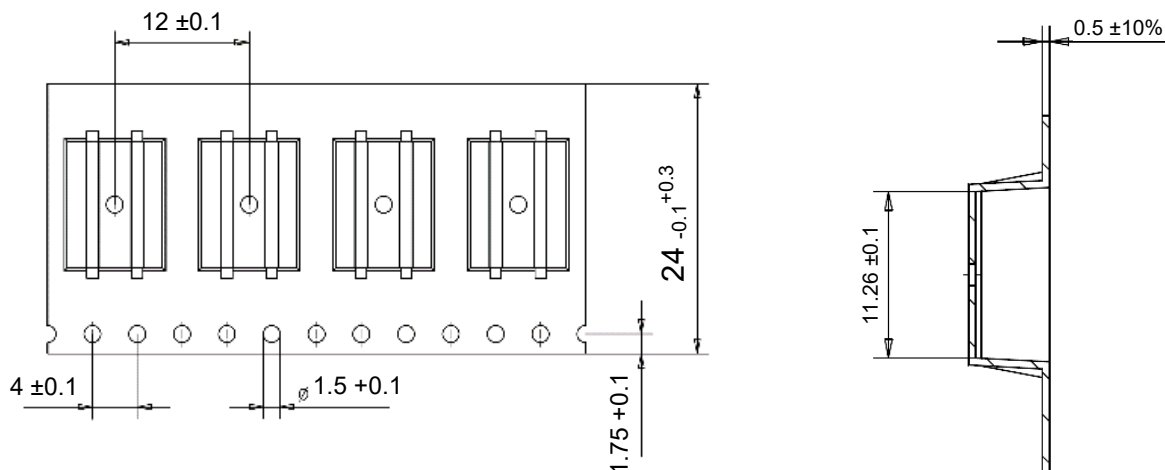
**Solderability Tests**

Wettability (leadframe only)	J-STD-002, Method A @ 235 °C, cat. 3	Dipping of contact areas in solder bath (+235 °C for 5 seconds)	> 95% wettability of lead frame
Leaching test (leadframe only)	MIL-STD-202, Method 210, cond. B	Dipping of contact areas in solder bath (+260 °C for 10 seconds)	No damage of lead frame silver coating
Reflow test	-	3 times recommended reflow soldering profile	No mechanical damage. Proper solder coating of contact areas. $ \Delta C_0/C_0 $ , $\tan \delta$ and $R_{ins}$ within defined limits

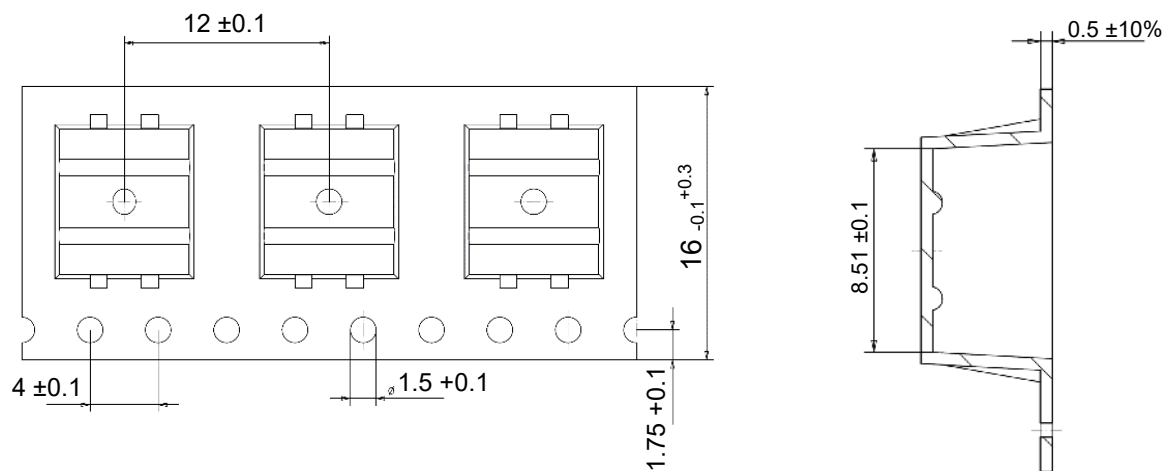
## Packaging

The CeraLink LP types are delivered in a blister tape (taping to IEC 60286-3).

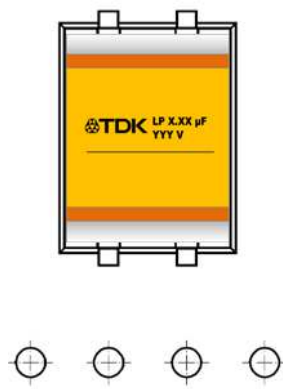
### Blister tape for L-style terminal



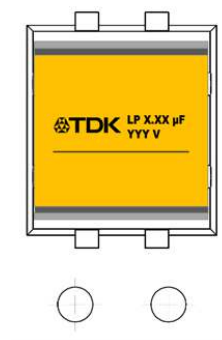
### Blister tape for J-style terminal



### Part orientation for L-style terminal



### Part orientation for J-style terminal

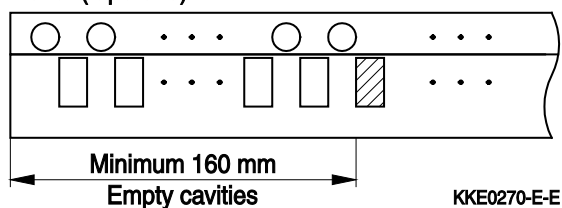


### Taping information

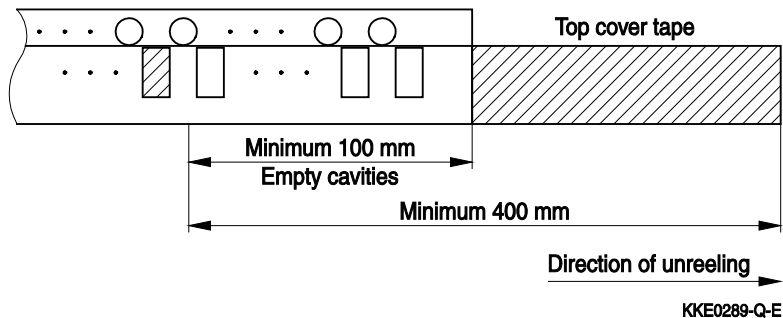
Trailer: There is a minimum of 160 mm of carrier tape with empty compartments and sealed by the cover tape.

Leader: There is a minimum of 400 mm of cover tape, which includes at least 100 mm of carrier tape with empty compartments.

#### Trailer (tape end)

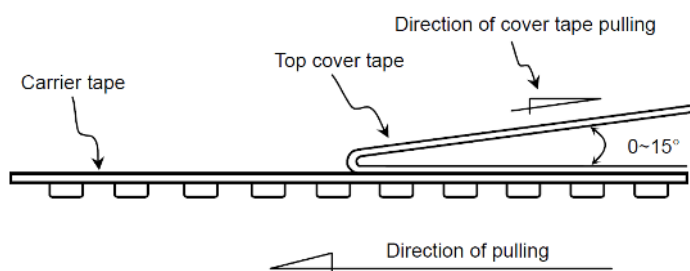


#### Leader



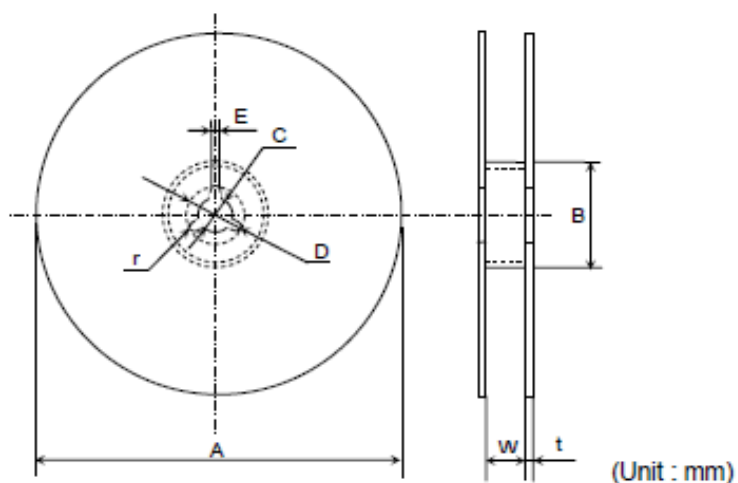
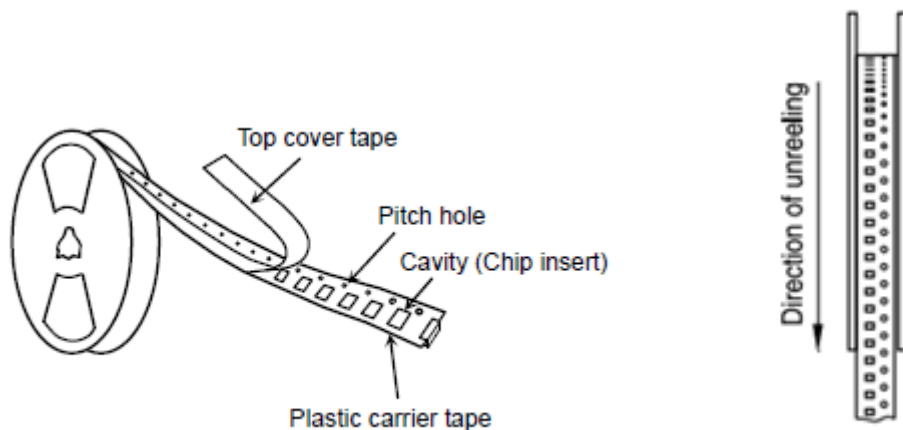
### Fixing peeling strength (top tape)

The peeling strength is 0.1 ... 1.3 N.





Reel packing



	L-style terminal 330-mm reel	J-style terminal 330-mm reel
A	330 ±2	330 ±2
B	100 ±1	62 ±1
C	13 +0.5/ -0.2	12.8 +0.7
D	20.2 min.	19.1 min.
E	2.2 ±0.2	1.6 ±0.5
W	24.2 +2	16.4 +2

Dimensions in mm



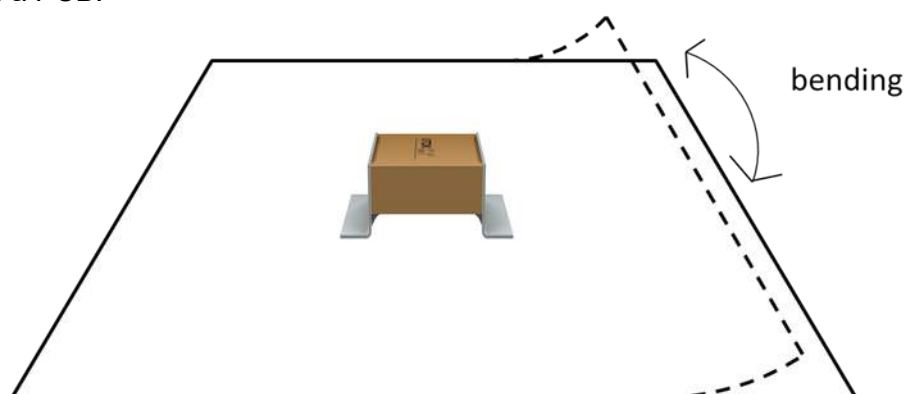
## General technical information

### Storage

- Only store CeraLink capacitors in their original packaging. Do not open the package prior to processing.
- Storage conditions in original packaging: temperature  $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , relative humidity  $\leq 75\%$  annual average, maximum 95%, dew precipitation is inadmissible.
- Do not store CeraLink capacitors where they are exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Otherwise, the packaging material may be deformed or CeraLink may stick together, causing problems during mounting.
- Avoid contamination of the CeraLink surface during storage, handling and processing.
- Avoid storing CeraLink devices in harmful environments where they are exposed to corrosive gases (e.g. SO<sub>x</sub>, Cl).
- Use CeraLink as soon as possible after opening factory seals such as polyvinyl-sealed packages.
- Solder CeraLink components within 12 months after shipment.

### Handling

- Do not drop CeraLink components or allow them to be chipped.
- Do not clamp CeraLink components on the face sides (e.g. during pick-and-place). A vacuum-based pick-and-place process picking the component on the top side is recommended.
- Do not touch CeraLink with your bare hands - gloves are recommended.
- Avoid contamination of the CeraLink surface during handling.
- The CeraLink LP series was tested to withstand the board flex test defined in the AEC-Q200 rev D, method 005.
- The CeraLink LP series uses copper-invar lead frames to prevent mechanical stress to the ceramic. Too much bending causes open mode. Avoid high mechanical stress like twisting after soldering on a PCB.

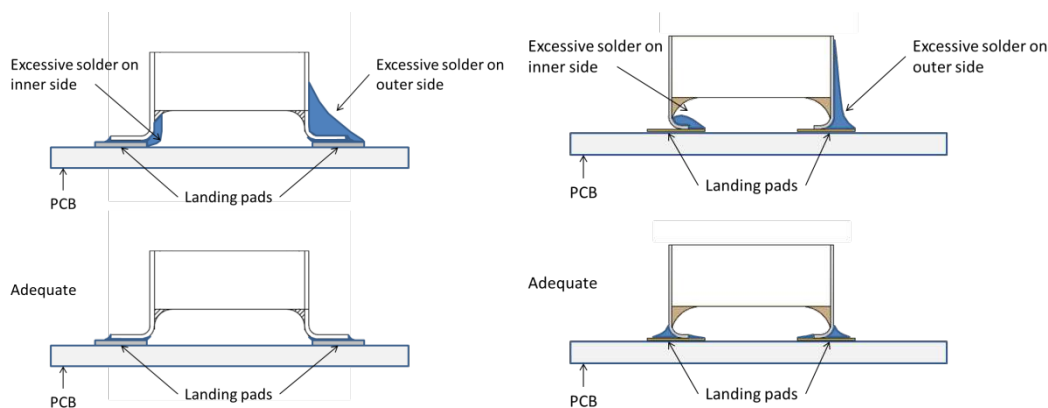


### Mounting

- Do not subject CeraLink devices to mechanical stress when encapsulating them with sealing material or overmolding with plastic material. Encapsulation may also lead to worse heat dissipation. Please ask for further information
- Do not scratch the electrodes before, during, or after the mounting process.
- Make sure contacts and housings used for assembly with CeraLink components are clean before mounting.
- The surface temperature of an operating CeraLink can be higher than the ambient temperature. Ensure that adjacent components are placed at a sufficient distance from a CeraLink to allow proper cooling.
- Avoid contamination of the CeraLink surface during processing.

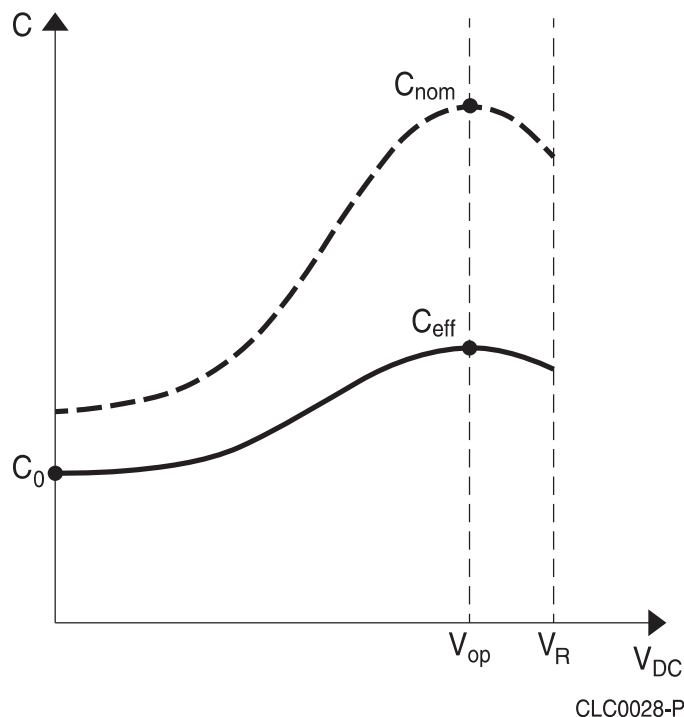
### Soldering guidelines

- The use of mild, non-activated fluxes for soldering is recommended, as well as proper cleaning of the PCB.
- Complete removal of flux is recommended to avoid surface contamination that can result in an instable and/or high leakage current.
- Use resin-type or non-activated flux.
- Bear in mind that insufficient preheating may cause ceramic cracks.
- Rapid cooling by dipping in solvent is not recommended, otherwise a component may crack.
- Excessive usage of solder paste can reduce the mechanical robustness of the device, whereas insufficient solder may cause the CeraLink to detach from the PCB. Use an adequate amount of solder paste, but on the landing pads only.



- If an unsuitable cleaning fluid is used, flux residue or foreign particles may stick to the CeraLink surface and deteriorate its insulation resistance. Insufficient or improper cleaning of the CeraLink may cause damage to the component.
- Excessive washing like ultrasonic cleaning, can affect the connection between the ceramic chip and the outer electrode. To avoid this, we give the following recommendation:
  - Power: 20 W/l max.
  - Frequency: 40 kHz max.
  - Washing time: 5 minutes max.

## Glossary



- Initial capacitance  $C_0$ : Is the value at the origin of the hysteresis without any applied direct voltage.
- Effective capacitance  $C_{eff}$ : Occurs at  $V_{op}$  and is measured with an applied ripple voltage of 0.5 V AC (RMS) and 1 kHz. The CeraLink is designed to have its highest capacitance value at the operating voltage  $V_{op}$ .
- Nominal capacitance  $C_{nom}$ : Is the value derived by the tangent of the mean hysteresis (as the derivative of the mean hysteresis is  $dQ/dV \sim C$ ).

See our [CeraLink Technical Guide](#) for further details.

## Symbols and terms

AC	Alternating current
$C_0$	Initial capacitance @ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C
$C_{\text{eff, typ}}$	Typical effective capacitance @ $V_{\text{op}}$ , 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C
$C_{\text{nom, typ}}$	Typical nominal capacitance @ $V_{\text{op}}$ , quasistatic, +25 °C. See glossary for definition of the nominal capacitance
DC	Direct current
ESL	Equivalent serial inductance
ESR	Equivalent serial resistance
$I_{\text{op}}$	Operating ripple current, root mean square value of sinusoidal AC current
LP	Low profile
PCB	Printed circuit board
PLZT	Lead lanthanum zirconium titanate
$R_{\text{ins}}$	Insulation resistance @ $V_{\text{pk, max}}$ , measurement time $t = 7$ s, +25 °C. For pre- and post-measurements within the scope of the AEC-Q200 reliability tests.
$R_{\text{ins, typ}}$	Insulation resistance @ $V_{\text{op}}$ , measurement time $t \geq 240$ s, +25 °C
SAC	Tin silver copper alloy; lead-free solder paste
$T_{\text{amb}}$	Ambient temperature
$\tan \delta$	Dissipation factor @ 0 V DC, 0.5 V AC (RMS), 1 kHz, +25 °C
$T_{\text{device}}$	Device temperature. $T_{\text{device}} = T_{\text{amb}} + \Delta T$ ( $\Delta T$ defines the self-heating of the device due to applied current).
$T_{\text{max}}$	Max. device temperature, $T_{\text{max}} = +150$ °C. Reference temperature for reliability tests
$V_{\text{op}}$	Operating voltage at maximum attenuation capability
$V_{\text{R}}$	Rated voltage for $T_{\text{device}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ . Depends on the temperature derating defined on page 4 and can be higher than $V_{\text{R, Tmax}}$
$V_{\text{R, Tmax}}$	Rated voltage for $T_{\text{max}}$ . Reference DC voltage for reliability tests
V AC (RMS)	Root mean square value of sinusoidal AC voltage
$V_{\text{pk, max}}$	Maximum peak operating voltage (e.g. voltage overshoots or surge pulses which occur <5% of total component lifecycle). Not for continuous operation.
$\Delta T$	Increase of temperature during operation

## Cautions and warnings

### General

- Not for use in resonant circuits, where a voltage of alternating polarity occurs.
- Not for AC applications. Consult our local representative for further details.
- If used in snubber circuits, ensure that the sum of all voltages remains at the same polarity.
- Do not use CeraLink components for purposes not identified in our specifications, application notes and data books.
- Ensure the suitability of a CeraLink in particular by testing it for reliability during design-in. Always evaluate a CeraLink component under worst-case conditions.
- Pay special attention to the reliability of CeraLink devices intended for use in safety-critical applications (e.g. medical equipment, automotive, spacecraft, nuclear power plant).
- Depending on the individual application, CeraLink components are electrically connected to voltages and currents, which are potentially dangerous for life and health of the operator. Installation and operation of CeraLink must be done only by authorized personnel. Ensure proper and safe connections, couplers, and drivers.
- Caution: CeraLink components are highly efficient charge storing devices. Even when disconnected from a supply, the electrical energy content of a loaded component can be high and is held for a long time. Always ensure a complete discharging of the component (e.g. via a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor) before handling. Do not discharge by simple short-circuiting, because of the risk of damaging the ceramic.
- Electrical charges can be generated on disconnected components by varying load or temperature. Caution: Discharge a CeraLink before connecting it to a measuring component/electronics, when this component is not sufficiently voltage proved.

See *Important notes* section for further details.

### Design notes

- Consider derating at higher operating temperatures. As a rule, lower temperatures and voltages increase the lifetime of CeraLink devices.
- If steep surge current edges are to be expected, make sure your design is as low-inductive as possible.
- In some cases, the malfunctioning of passive electronic components or failure before the end of their service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified. In applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially when the malfunction or failure of a passive electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention, life-saving systems, or automotive battery line applications such as clamp 30), ensure by suitable design of the application or other measures (e.g. installation of protective circuitry, fuse or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of such a malfunction or failure.
- Specified values only apply to CeraLink components that have not been subject to prior electrical, mechanical or thermal damage. The use of CeraLink devices in line-to-ground applications is therefore not advisable, and it is only allowed together with safety countermeasures such as thermal fuses.

## Operation

- Use CeraLink only within the specified operating temperature range.
- Use CeraLink only within specified voltage and current ranges.
- The CeraLink has to be operated in a dry atmosphere, which must not contain any additional chemical vapors or substances.
- Environmental conditions must not harm the CeraLink. Use the capacitors under normal atmospheric conditions only. A reduction of the oxygen partial pressure to below 1 mbar is not permissible.
- Prevent a CeraLink from contacting liquids and solvents.
- Avoid dewing and condensation.
- During operation, the CeraLink can produce audible noise due to its piezoelectric characteristic.
- CeraLink components are mainly designed for encased applications. Under all circumstances avoid exposure to:
  - direct sunlight
  - rain or condensation
  - steam, saline spray
  - corrosive gases
  - atmosphere with reduced oxygen content

This listing does not claim to be complete, but merely reflects the experience of the manufacturer.

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2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
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## Important notes

8. The trade names EPCOS, CarXield, CeraCharge, CeraDiode, CeraLink, CeraPad, CeraPlas, CSMP, CTVS, DeltaCap, DigiSiMic, ExoCore, FilterCap, FormFit, InsuGate, LeaXield, MiniBlue, MiniCell, MKD, MKK, ModCap, MotorCap, PCC, PhaseCap, PhaseCube, PhaseMod, PhiCap, PowerHap, PQSine, PQvar, SIFERRIT, SIFI, SIKOREL, SilverCap, SIMDAD, SiMic, SIMID, SineFormer, SIOV, ThermoFuse, WindCap, XieldCap are **trademarks registered or pending** in Europe and in other countries. Further information will be found on the Internet at [www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/trademarks](http://www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/trademarks).

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