Multilayer Metal Power Inductors MCOIL™ LSCN series
for General Electronic Equipment for Consumer
Multilayer Metal Power Inductors MCOIL™ LLCN series
for Medical Devices classified as GHTF Classes A or B (Japan Classes I or II)

■PRECAUTIONS

1. Circuit Design

Precautions

◆Verification of operating environment, electrical rating and performance

1. A malfunction in medical equipment, spacecraft, nuclear reactors, etc. may cause serious harm to human life or have severe social ramifications. As such, any inductors to be used in such equipment may require higher safety and/or reliability considerations and should be clearly differentiated from components used in general purpose applications.
2. When inductors are used in places where dew condensation develops and/or where corrosive gas such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, or chlorine exists in the air, characteristic deterioration may occur. Please do not use inductors under such environmental conditions.

◆Operating Current (Verification of Rated current)

1. The operating current including inrush current for inductors must always be lower than their rated values.
2. Do not apply current in excess of the rated value because the inductance may be reduced due to the magnetic saturation effect.

◆Temperature rise

Temperature rise of power choke coil depends on the installation condition in end products.
Make sure that temperature rise of power choke coils in actual end products is within the specified temperature range.

2. PCB Design

Precautions

◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)

When inductors are mounted on a PCB, the size of land patterns and the amount of solder used (size of fillet) can directly affect inductor performance. Therefore, the following items must be carefully considered in the design of solder land patterns:

(1) The amount of solder applied can affect the ability of chips to withstand mechanical stresses which may lead to breaking or cracking. Therefore, when designing land-patterns it is necessary to consider the appropriate size and configuration of the solder pads which in turn determines the amount of solder necessary to form the fillets.

(2) When more than one part is jointly soldered onto the same land or pad, the pad must be designed so that each component's soldering point is separated by solder-resist.

◆Pattern configurations (Inductor layout on panelized[breakaway] PC boards)

After inductors have been mounted on the boards, chips can be subjected to mechanical stresses in subsequent manufacturing processes (PCB cutting, board inspection, mounting of additional parts, assembly into the chassis, wave soldering the reflow soldered boards etc.) For this reason, planning pattern configurations and the position of SMD inductors should be carefully performed to minimize stress.

Technical considerations

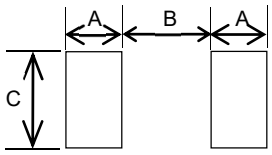
◆Pattern configurations (Design of Land-patterns)

The following diagrams and tables show some examples of recommended patterns to prevent excessive solder amounts. Examples of improper pattern designs are also shown.

(1) Recommended land dimensions for a typical chip inductor land patterns for PCBs

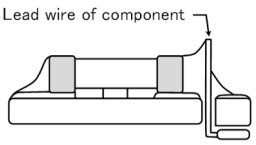
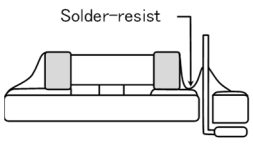
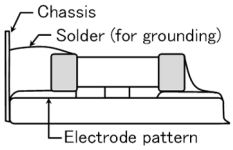
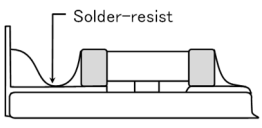
(Unit : mm)

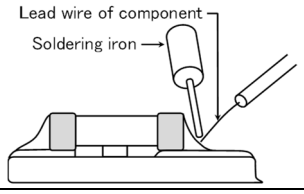
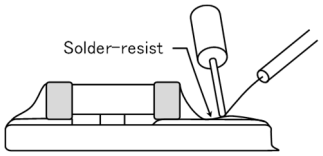
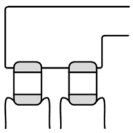
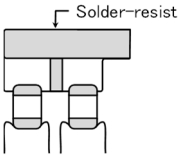
Type	1005	1210	1412	1608	2012	2016
A	0.4	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.5	0.7
B	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
C	0.7	1.15	1.3	1.0	1.45	1.8



Note: The values in the table above are representative. Recommended land dimensions are different by part numbers.

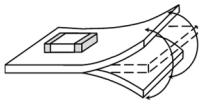
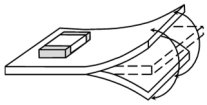
(2) Examples of good and bad solder application

Item	Not recommended	Recommended
Mixed mounting of SMD and leaded components		
Component placement close to the chassis		

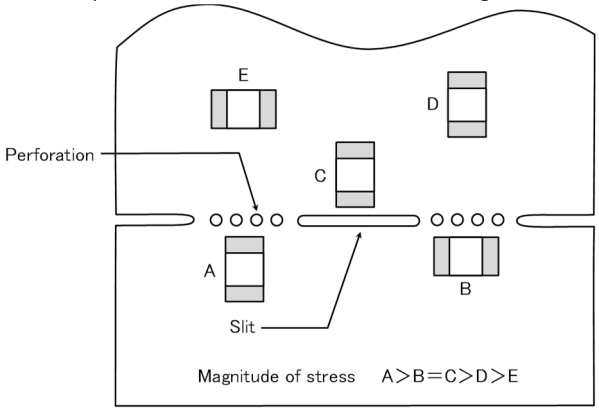
Hand-soldering of leaded components near mounted components		
Horizontal component placement		

◆Pattern configurations (Inductor layout on panelized[breakaway] PC boards)

1. The following are examples of good and bad inductor layout; SMD inductors should be located to minimize any possible mechanical stresses from board warp or deflection.

Item	Not recommended	Recommended	
Deflection of the board			Position the component at a right angle to the direction of the mechanical stresses that are anticipated.

2. To layout the inductors for the breakaway PC board, it should be noted that the amount of mechanical stresses given will vary depending on inductor layout.
   An example below should be counted for better design.



3. When breaking PC boards along their perforations, the amount of mechanical stress on the inductors can vary according to the method used. The following methods are listed in order from least stressful to most stressful: push-back, slit, V-grooving, and perforation. Thus, any ideal SMD inductor layout must also consider the PCB splitting procedure.

3. Considerations for automatic placement

Precautions

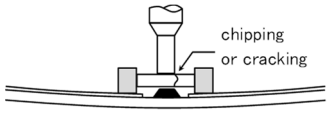
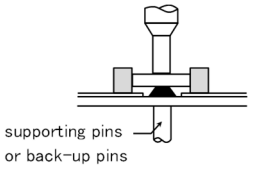
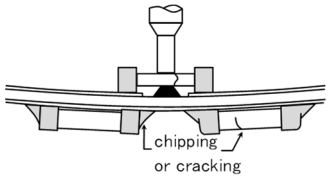
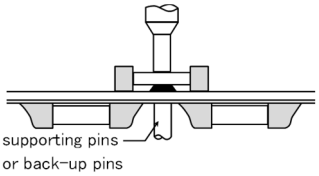
◆Adjustment of mounting machine

1. Excessive impact load should not be imposed on the inductors when mounting onto the PC boards.
2. The maintenance and inspection of the mounter should be conducted periodically.

Technical considerations

◆Adjustment of mounting machine

1. If the lower limit of the pick-up nozzle is low, too much force may be imposed on the inductors, causing damage. To avoid this, the following points should be considered before lowering the pick-up nozzle:
   (1) The lower limit of the pick-up nozzle should be adjusted to the surface level of the PC board after correcting for deflection of the board.
   (2) The pick-up pressure should be adjusted between 1 and 3N static loads.
   (3) To reduce the amount of deflection of the board caused by impact of the pick-up nozzle, supporting pins or back-up pins should be used under the PC board. The following diagrams show some typical examples of good pick-up nozzle placement:

Item	Improper method	Proper method
Single-sided mounting		
Double-sided mounting		

2. As the alignment pin wears out, adjustment of the nozzle height can cause chipping or cracking of the inductors because of mechanical impact on the inductors. To avoid this, the monitoring of the width between the alignment pin in the stopped position, and maintenance, inspection and replacement of the pin should be conducted periodically.

4. Soldering

Precautions

◆Reflow soldering

- Please contact any of our offices for a reflow soldering, and refer to the recommended condition specified.
- The product shall be used reflow soldering only.
- Please do not add any stress to a product until it returns in normal temperature after reflow soldering.

◆Lead free soldering

- When using products with lead free soldering, we request to use them after confirming adhesion, temperature of resistance to soldering heat, soldering etc sufficiently.

◆The conditions for Reworking with soldering irons

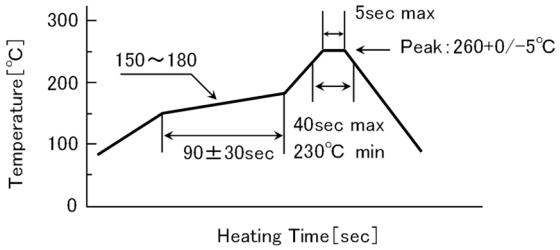
・Put the soldering iron on the land-pattern and don't touch it to the inductor directly.
Soldering iron's temperature below 350 ℃ , Duration 3 seconds or less

Technical considerations

◆Reflow soldering

- If products are used beyond the range of the recommended conditions, heat stresses may deform the products, and consequently degrade the reliability of the products.

Recommended reflow condition (Pb free solder)



The allowable number of reflow soldering is 3 times.

5. Cleaning

Precautions

◆Cleaning conditions

- Washing by supersonic waves shall be avoided.

Technical considerations

◆Cleaning conditions

- If washed by supersonic waves, the products might be broken.

6. Resin coating and mold	
Precautions	1. With some type of resins a decomposition gas or chemical reaction vapor may remain inside the resin during the hardening period or while left under normal storage conditions resulting in the deterioration of the inductor's performance. 2. Thermal expansion and thermal shrinkage characteristics of resins may lead to the deterioration of inductors' performance. 3. When a resin hardening temperature is higher than inductor operating temperature, the stresses generated by the excessive heat may lead to damage in inductors. 4. In prior to use, please make the reliability evaluation with the product mounted in your application set.

7. Handling	
Precautions	◆Breakaway PC boards (splitting along perforations) 1. When splitting the PC board after mounting inductors and other components, care is required so as not to give any stresses of deflection or twisting to the board. 2. Board separation should not be done manually, but by using the appropriate devices. ◆General handling precautions ・Always wear static control bands to protect against ESD. ・ Keep the inductors away from all magnets and magnetic objects. ・ Use non-magnetic tweezers when handling inductors. ・ Any devices used with the inductors (soldering irons, measuring instruments) should be properly grounded. ・ Keep bare hands and metal products (i.e., metal desk) away from inductor electrodes or conductive areas that lead to chip electrodes. ・ Keep inductors away from items that generate magnetic fields such as speakers or coils. ◆Mechanical considerations Be careful not to subject the inductors to excessive mechanical shocks. (1) If inductors are dropped on the floor or a hard surface they should not be used. (2) When handling the mounted boards, be careful that the mounted components do not come in contact with or bump against other boards or components.

8. Storage conditions	
Precautions	◆Storage To maintain the solderability of terminal electrodes and to keep the packaging material in good condition, care must be taken to control temperature and humidity in the storage area. Humidity should especially be kept as low as possible. ・Recommended conditions Ambient temperature: 30℃ or below Humidity: 30% to 70% The ambient temperature must be kept −5℃ to +40℃. Even under ideal storage conditions, solderability of inductor is deteriorated as time passes, so inductors should be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. ・Inductor should be kept where no chlorine or sulfur exists in the air.
Technical considerations	◆Storage If the parts are stocked in a high temperature and humidity environment, problems such as reduced solderability caused by oxidation of terminal electrodes and deterioration of taping/packaging materials may take place. For this reason, components should be used within 6 months from the time of delivery. If exceeding the above period, please check solderability before using the inductors.