

## Chip Common Mode Choke Coil DLW21PH□□□XQ2□ Murata Standard Reference Specification [AEC-Q200]

### 1. Scope

This reference specification applies to Chip Common Mode Choke Coil DLW21PH□□□XQ2□ series for automotive electronics based on AEC-Q200.

### 2. Part Numbering

(Ex.)

DL	W	21	PH	201	X	Q	2	L
Product ID	Type	Dimension (L × W)	Application and characteristic H: for automotive electronics	Impedance	Performance	Category	Number of line	Packaging L: taping *B: bulk

\*B: Bulk packing is also available.

(The product sealed on the carrier tape is stored in a plastic bag.)

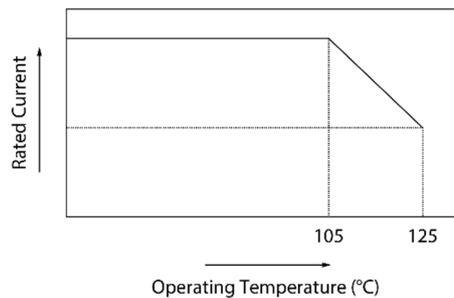
### 3. Part Number and Rating

Operating temperature range	-40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature range	-40°C to +125°C

Customer Part number	Murata Part number	Common mode impedance (Ω) at 100 MHz	Rated voltage (VDC)	Withstanding Voltage (VDC)	Rated Current* (mA)	
					Ambient temperature 105°C	Ambient temperature 125°C
	DLW21PH201XQ2L	200±25%	20	50	500	350

Murata Part number	DC resistance (Ω)	Insulation resistance (MΩ min.)	ESD rank
DLW21PH201XQ2L	0.14±20%	10	5B

\* As shown in the diagram below, derating is applied to the rated current based on the operating temperature

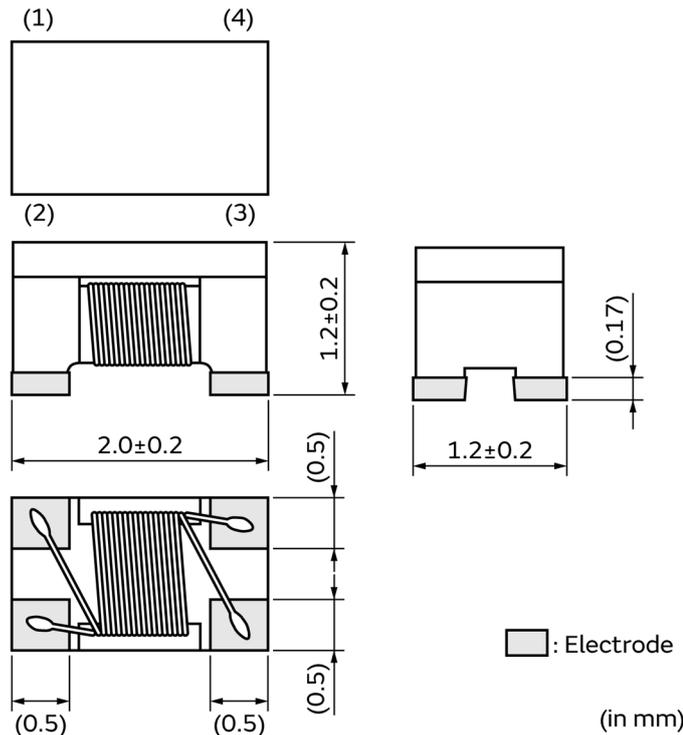


ESD Rank	Maximum Withstand Voltage
5B	12,000 V (AD) to < 16,000 V (AD)

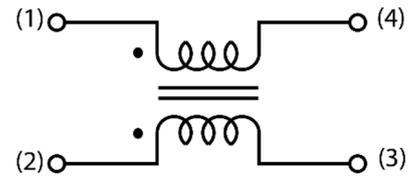
### 4. Testing Conditions

Unless otherwise specified	Temperature: ordinary temperature (15°C to 35°C) Humidity: ordinary humidity [25% to 85% (RH)]
In case of doubt	Temperature: 20°C±2°C Humidity: 60% to 70% (RH) Atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa

## 5. Appearance and Dimensions



### ■ Equivalent Circuit



no polarity

Unit mass (typical value): 0.011 g

## 6. Marking

No marking.

## 7. Electrical Performance

No.	Item	Specification	Test method
7.1	Common Mode Impedance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: Keysight 4991A or the equivalent Measuring frequency: $100 \pm 1$ MHz Measuring method: see "Measuring method" in the chapter "Appendix".
7.2	Withstanding Voltage	Products shall not be damaged.	Test Voltage : 2.5 times for Rated Voltage Time : 1 to 5 seconds Charge Current : 1 mA max. Measuring method: see "Measuring method" in the chapter "Appendix".
7.3	DC resistance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring current : 100 mA max. (In case of doubt in the above mentioned standard condition, measure by 4 terminal method.) Measuring method: see "Measuring method" in the chapter "Appendix".
7.4	Insulation Resistance	Meet chapter 3 ratings.	Measuring equipment: Advantest R8340A or the equivalent Measuring voltage : Rated Voltage Measuring time : 60 seconds max. Measuring method: see "Measuring method" in the chapter "Appendix".

**8. Q200 Requirement**

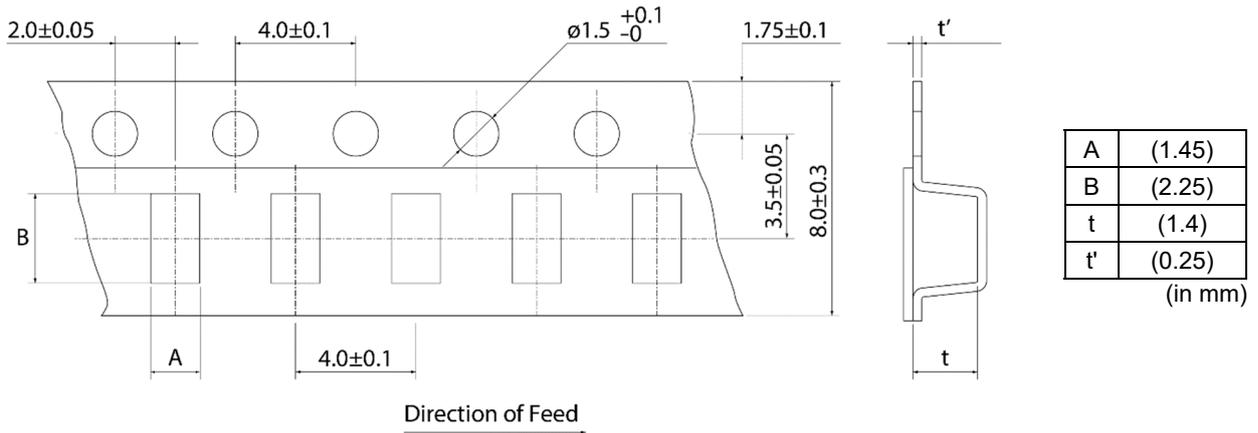
Performance(based on Table 13 for FILTER EMI SUPPRESSORS/FILTERS)

AEC-Q200 Rev.D issued June 1, 2010

AEC-Q200			Murata Specification / Deviation
No.	Stress	Test Method	
3	High temperature exposure	1000 h at 125°C Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
4	Temperature cycling	1000 cycles -40°C to +125°C Set for 24 h at room condition then measured.	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
5	Destructive physical analysis	Per EIA469 No electrical tests	Not applicable
7	Biased humidity	1000 h at 85°C, 85% (RH). Apply max rated voltage and rated current. Set for 24 h at room condition, then measured.	Apply max rated current. Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
8	Operational life	Apply 125°C 1000 h Set for 24 h at room condition then measured.	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
9	External visual	Visual inspection	No abnormalities
10	Physical dimension	Meet chapter 5, "Appearance and Dimensions".	No defects
12	Resistance to solvents	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 215	Not applicable
13	Mechanical shock	Per MIL-STD-202 Method 213 Condition F: 1500 g's/0.5 ms/half sine	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
14	Vibration	5 g's for 20 min, 12 cycles each of 3 orientations Test from 10 Hz to 2000 Hz	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20%
15	Resistance to Soldering Heat	No-heating Solder temperature 260°C±5°C Immersion time 10 s	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30% <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Pre-heating: 150°C/60s
17	ESD	Per AEC-Q200-002	ESD Rank: Refer to chapter 3, "Part Number and Rating" Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% Insulation resistance: 10 MΩ min. DC resistance change rate: within ±30%
18	Solderability	Per J-STD-002	95% or more of the outer electrode shall be covered with new solder seamlessly. (except exposed wire) <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Method b: Not applicable Pre-heating: 150°C/60s
19	Electrical Characterization	Measured: common mode impedance	No defects
20	Flammability	Per UL-94	Not applicable
21	Board Flex	Epoxy-PCB (1.6 mm) Deflection 2 mm (min.) 60 s minimum holding time	Appearance: No damage Common mode impedance change rate: within ±20% <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Epoxy-PCB thickness: 1.0 mm
22	Terminal Strength	Per AEC-Q200-006 A force of 17.7 N for 60 s	Appearance: No damage <u>Deviation for AEC-Q200</u> Applying force: 10 N
30	Electrical characterization conduction	Per ISO-7637-2	Not applicable

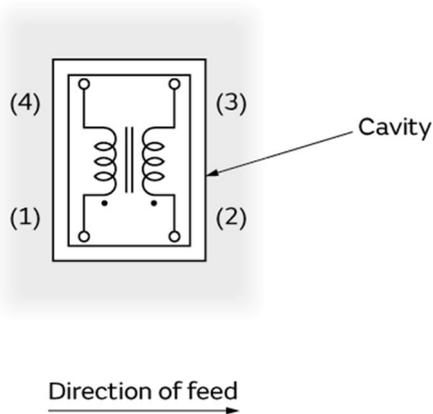
**9. Specification of Packaging**

**9.1 Appearance and dimensions of tape (8 mm width/plastic tape)**



\* The dimensions of the cavity are measured at its bottom.

■ Top view



**9.2 Taping specifications**

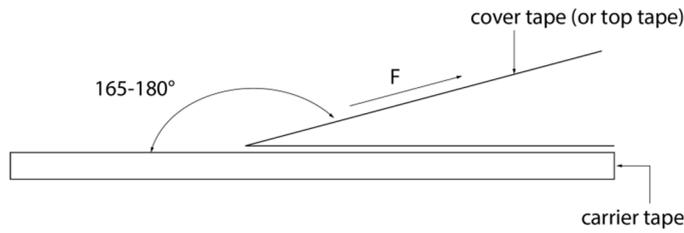
Packing quantity (Standard quantity)	2000 pcs/reel
Packing method	The products are placed in cavities of a carrier tape and sealed by a cover tape (top tape and bottom tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type).
Feed hole position	The feed holes on the carrier tape are on the right side when the cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) is pulled toward the user.
Joint	The carrier tape and cover tape (top tape when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type) are seamless.
Number of missing products	Number of missing products within 0.025% of the number per reel or 1 pc., whichever is greater, and are not continuous. The specified quantity per reel is kept.

**9.3 Break down force of tape**

Cover tape (or top tape)	5 N min.
Bottom tape (only when the cavities of the carrier tape are punched type)	5 N min.

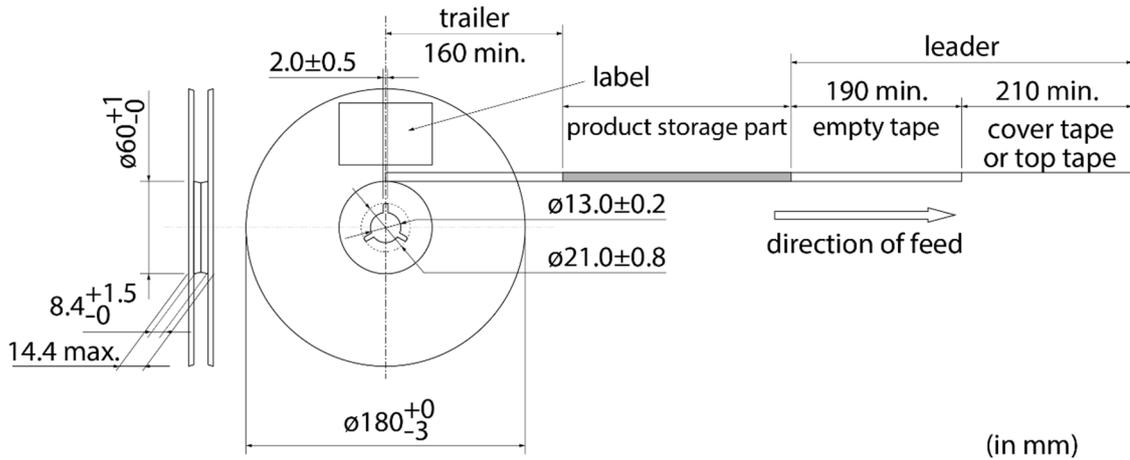
### 9.4 Peeling off force of tape

Speed of peeling off	300 mm/min
Peeling off force	0.1 N to 0.7 N (The lower limit is for typical value.)



### 9.5 Dimensions of leader section, trailer section and reel

A vacant section is provided in the leader (start) section and trailer (end) section of the tape for the product. The leader section is further provided with an area consisting only of the cover tape (or top tape). (See the diagram below.)



### 9.6 Marking for reel

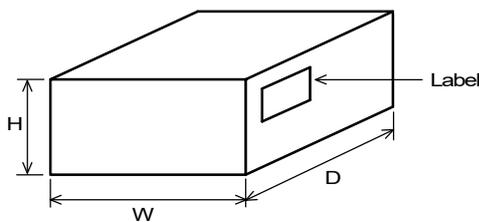
Customer part number, Murata part number, inspection number (\*1), RoHS marking (\*2), quantity, etc.

*1 Expression of inspection No.: $\square\square$ $\circ\circ\circ\circ$ $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ (1)        (2)        (3)	(1) Factory code (2) Date First digit: year/last digit of year Second digit: month/Jan. to Sep.→1 to 9, Oct. to Dec.→O, N, D Third, Fourth digit: day (3) Serial No.
*2 Expression of RoHS marking: ROHS- $\frac{Y}{(1)}$ $\frac{(\Delta)}{(2)}$	(1) RoHS regulation conformity (2) Murata classification number

### 9.7 Marking on outer box (corrugated box)

Customer name, purchasing order number, customer part number, Murata part number, RoHS marking (\*2), quantity, etc.

### 9.8 Specification of outer box



Dimensions of outer box (mm)			Standard reel quantity in outer box (reel)
W	D	H	
186	186	93	5
* Above outer box size is typical. It depends on a quantity of an order.			

## 10. ⚠Caution

### 10.1 Restricted applications

Please contact us before using our products for the applications listed below which require especially high reliability for the prevention of defects which might directly cause damage to the third party's life, body or property.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Aircraft equipment            | (6) Transportation equipment (trains, ships, etc.)  |
| (2) Aerospace equipment           | (7) Traffic signal equipment  |
| (3) Undersea equipment            | (8) Disaster/crime prevention equipment   |
| (4) Power plant control equipment | (9) Data-processing equipment   |
| (5) Medical equipment             | (10) Applications of similar complexity and/or reliability requirements to the applications listed in the above |

### 10.2 Precautions on rating

Avoid using in exceeded the rated temperature range, rated voltage, or rated current.

Usage when the ratings are exceeded could lead to wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

### 10.3 Inrush current

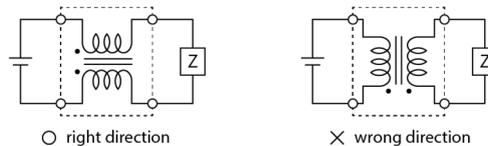
If an inrush current (or pulse current or rush current) that significantly exceeds the rated current is applied to the product, overheating could occur, resulting in wire breakage, burning, or other serious fault.

### 10.4 Fail-safe

Be sure to provide an appropriate fail-safe function on your product to prevent a second damage that may be caused by the abnormal function or the failure of our product.

### 10.5 Mounting direction

Mount the products in the correct direction. Mounting in a direction that is rotated 90° from the correct direction could result in an open or short circuit, and in some cases, burning or other serious accident could also occur.



### 10.6 Corrosive gas

Please refrain from use since contact with environments with corrosive gases (sulfur gas [hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, etc.], chlorine, ammonia, etc.) or oils (cutting oil, silicone oil, etc.) that have come into contact with the previously stated corrosive gas environment will result in deterioration of product quality or an open from deterioration due to corrosion of product electrode, etc. We will not bear any responsibility for use under these environments.

## 11. Precautions for Use

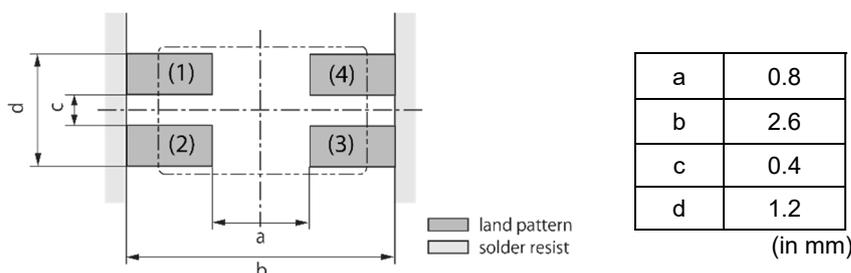
This product is for use only with reflow soldering. It is designed to be mounted by soldering. If you want to use other mounting method, for example, using a conductive adhesive, please consult us beforehand.

Also, if repeatedly subjected to temperature cycles or other thermal stress, due to the difference in the coefficient of thermal expansion with the mounting substrate, the solder (solder fillet part) in the mounting part may crack.

The occurrence of cracks due to thermal stress is affected by the size of the land where mounted, the solder volume, and the heat dissipation of the mounting substrate. Carefully design it when a large change in ambient temperature is assumed.

### 11.1 Land dimensions

The following diagram shows the recommended land dimensions for reflow soldering.



Do not use gilded pattern. A copper wire may cause open by dissolution of metallization.

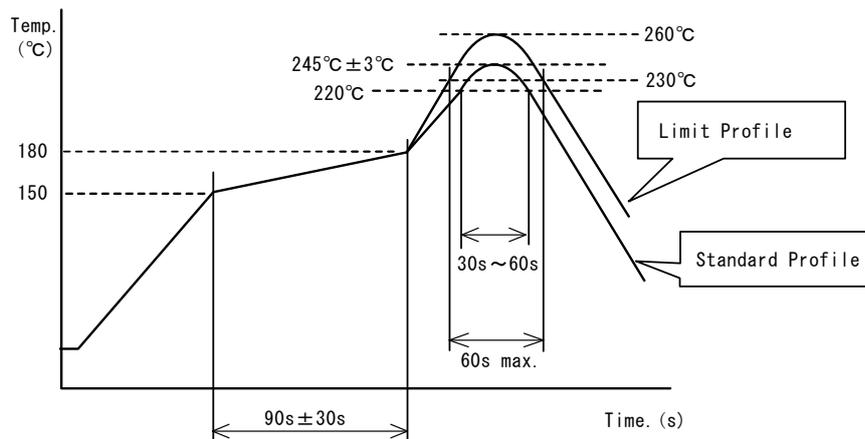
### 11.2 Flux and solder used

Flux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a rosin-based flux.</li> <li>• Do not use a highly acidic flux with a halide content exceeding 0.2(wt)% (chlorine conversion value).</li> <li>• Do not use a water-soluble flux.</li> </ul>
Solder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder.</li> <li>• Standard thickness of solder paste: 100 μm</li> </ul>

If you want to use a flux other than the above, please consult our technical department.

### 11.3 Soldering conditions (reflow)

- Pre-heating should be in such a way that the temperature difference between solder and product surface is limited to 100°C max.  
Cooling into solvent after soldering also should be in such a way that the temperature difference is limited to 100°C max.  
Insufficient pre-heating may cause cracks on the product, resulting in the deterioration of product quality.
- Standard soldering profile and the limit soldering profile is as follows.  
The excessive limit soldering conditions may cause leaching of the electrode and/or resulting in the deterioration of product quality.



	Standard profile	Limit profile
Pre-heating	150°C to 180°C/90 s±30 s	150°C to 180°C/90 s±30 s
Heating	Above 220°C/30 s to 60 s	Above 230°C/60 s max.
Peak temperature	245°C±3°C	260°C/10 s
Number of reflow cycles	2 times	2 times

### 11.4 Reworking with soldering iron

The following requirements must be met to rework a soldered product using a soldering iron.

Item	Requirement
Pre-heating	150°C/approx. 1 min
Tip temperature of soldering iron	350°C max.
Power consumption of soldering iron	60 W max.
Tip diameter of soldering iron	ø3 mm max.
Soldering time	3 s (+1 s, -0 s)
Number of reworking operations	2 times max.
* Avoid a direct contact of the tip of the soldering iron with the product. Such a direction contact may cause cracks in the ceramic body due to thermal shock.	

### 11.5 Solder volume

Solder shall be used not to increase the volume too much.

An increased solder volume increases mechanical stress on the product. Exceeding solder volume may cause the failure of mechanical or electrical performance.

If the solder volume is large, it is recommended to apply a solder print pattern that is smaller than the land pattern size.

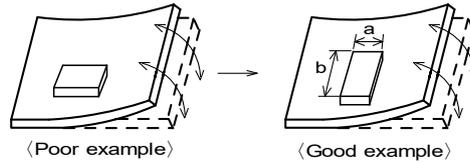
\* The solder fillet in the product width direction (W direction) may not be formed due to its structure, but this does not affect performance or reliability.

**11.6 Product's location**

The following shall be considered when designing and laying out PCBs.

- (1) PCB shall be designed so that products are not subject to mechanical stress due to warping the board.  
[Products direction]

Products shall be located in the sideways direction (length:  $a < b$ ) to the mechanical stress.

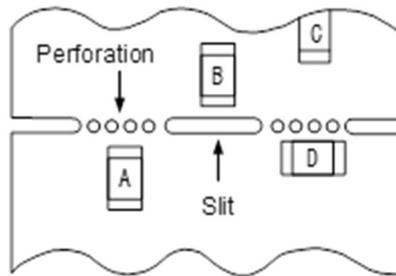


- (2) Components location on PCB separation

It is effective to implement the following measures, to reduce stress in separating the board.

It is best to implement all of the following three measures; however, implement as many measures as possible to reduce stress.

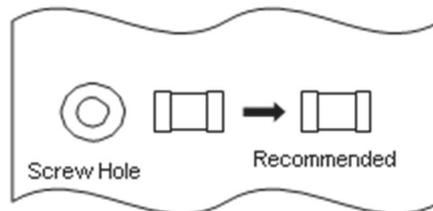
Contents of measures	Stress level
(1) Turn the mounting direction of the component parallel to the board separation surface.	$A > D^{*1}$
(2) Add slits in the board separation part.	$A > B$
(3) Keep the mounting position of the component away from the board separation surface.	$A > C$
*1 $A > D$ is valid when stress is added vertically to the perforation as with hand separation. If a cutting disc is used, stress will be diagonal to the PCB, therefore $A > D$ is invalid.	



- (3) Mounting components near screw holes

When a component is mounted near a screw hole, it may be affected by the board deflection that occurs during the tightening of the screw.

Mount the component in a position as far away from the screw holes as possible.



**11.7 Handling of substrate**

After mounting products on a substrate, do not apply any stress to the product caused by bending or twisting to the substrate when cropping the substrate, inserting and removing a connector from the substrate or tightening screw to the substrate.

Excessive mechanical stress may cause cracking in the product.



**11.8 Cleaning**

Excessive ultrasonic oscillation during cleaning can cause the PCBs to resonate, resulting in cracked chips or broken solder joints. Before starting your production process, test your cleaning equipment / process to insure it does not degrade this product.

**11.9 Storage and transportation**

Storage period	Use the product within 12 months after delivery. If you do not use the product for more than 12 months, check solderability before using it.
Storage conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The products shall be stored in a room not subject to rapid changes in temperature and humidity. The recommended temperature range is -10°C to +40°C. The recommended relative humidity range is 15% to 85%. Keeping the product in corrosive gases, such as sulfur, chlorine gas or acid may cause the poor solderability.</li> <li>• Do not place the products directly on the floor; they should be placed on a palette so that they are not affected by humidity or dust.</li> <li>• Avoid keeping the products in a place exposed to direct sunlight, heat or vibration.</li> <li>• Do not keep products in bulk packaging. Bulk storage could result in collisions between the products or between the products and other parts, resulting in chipping or wire breakage.</li> <li>• Avoid storing the product by itself bare (i.e. exposed directly to air).</li> </ul>
Transportation	Excessive vibration and impact reduces the reliability of the products. Exercise caution when handling the products.

**11.10 Resin coating (including moisture-proof coating)**

When the product is coated/molded with resin, its electrical characteristics may change.

A wire breakage issue may occur by mechanical stress caused by the resin, amount/cured shape of resin, or operating condition etc.

Some resins contain impurities or hydrolyzable chlorine, which could result in corrosion of the conducting materials, leading to wire breakage.

So, please pay your careful attention when you select resin in case of coating/molding the products with the resin.

Prior to use the coating resin, please make sure no reliability issue is observed by evaluating products mounted on your board.

**11.11 Mounting conditions**

Check the mounting condition before using.

Using mounting conditions (nozzles, equipment conditions, etc.) that are not suitable for products may lead to pick up errors, misalignment, or damage to the product.

**11.12 Operating environment**

Do not use this product under the following environmental conditions as it may cause deterioration of product quality.

- (1) In the corrodible atmosphere such as acidic gases, alkaline gases, chlorine, sulfur gases, organic gases and etc.  
(the sea breeze, Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, etc)
- (2) In the atmosphere where liquid such as organic solvent, may splash on the products.
- (3) In the atmosphere where the temperature/humidity changes rapidly and it is easy to dew.

**11.13 Mounting density**

If this product is placed near heat-generating products, be sure to implement sufficient heat-dissipating measures.

If this product is subjected to a significant amount of heat from other products, this could adversely affect product quality, resulting in a circuit malfunction or failure of the mounted section. Also, be sure that the product is used in a manner so that the heat that the product is subjected to from other products does not exceed the upper limit of the rated operating temperature for the product.

**11.14 Handling of product**

- Sharp material such as a pair of tweezers or other material such as bristles of cleaning brush, shall not be touched to the winding portion and electrode to prevent the breaking of wire.
- Mechanical shock should not be applied to the products mounted on the board to prevent the breaking of the core.

**12.  Note**

- (1) Please make sure that your product has been evaluated in view of your specifications with our product being mounted to your product.
- (2) You are requested not to use our product deviating from the reference specifications.
- (3) The contents of this reference specification are subject to change without advance notice. Please approve our product specifications or transact the approval sheet for product specifications before ordering.

## Appendix

### ■Terminal to be Tested.

When measuring and supplying the voltage(or the current),the following terminal is applied.

No.	Item	Terminal to be tested
1	Common Mode Impedance (Measurement Terminal)	
2	Withstanding Voltage (Supply Terminal)	
3	DC Resistance (Measurement Terminal)	
4	Insulation Resistance (Measurement Terminal)	
5	Biased humidity (Supply Terminal)	
6	Operational Life (Supply Terminal)	

### ■Measuring method for common mode impedance.

Measured common mode impedance may be included measurement error due to stray capacitance, residual inductance of test fixture.

To correct this error, the common mode impedance should be calculate as follows;

- (1) Measure admittance of the fixture(opened),  $G_0$   $B_0$ .
- (2) Measure impedance of the fixture(shorted),  $R_s$   $X_s$ .
- (3) Measure admittance of the specimen,  $G_m$   $B_m$ .
- (4) Calculate corrected impedance  $|Z|$  using the formula below.

$$|Z| = (R_x^2 + X_x^2)^{1/2}$$

Where

$$R_x = \frac{G_m - G_0}{(G_m - G_0)^2 + (B_m - B_0)^2} - R_s$$

$$X_x = \frac{-(B_m - B_0)}{(G_m - G_0)^2 + (B_m - B_0)^2} - X_s$$