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### MLCC - Ceramic Chip Capacitors / Failure Mode Study

*Potential Failure Causes, Accelerators, Behavior*

Cause	Sources	Indications	Behavior	Remedy
<b>Electrical Overstress; AC current or Pulse current</b>	Poor design choice or inappropriate component selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self heating (<math>I^2ESR</math>),</li> <li>Increased leakage current</li> <li>Discoloration over time</li> <li>In severe cases melting of solder alloy and component displacement,</li> </ul>	Decreased IR (increased LC) typically leading to short or open condition	Alternate lower loss dielectric MLCC or film capacitor
<b>Electrical Overstress; Voltage</b>	Poor design choice or inappropriate component selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Micro-cracking within ceramic</li> <li>Dielectric puncture</li> <li>External flashover</li> </ul>	Decreased IR (increased LC) typically leading to short or open condition	Higher voltage rated component or alternate capacitor type
<b>Mechanical Stress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component test or tape operations</li> <li>Component placement</li> <li>Centering jaws</li> <li>Post reflow PCB Flexure or Shock</li> <li>PCB depanelization</li> <li>Impact damage to PCB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage to MLCC body</li> <li>Cracking observed in ceramic</li> </ul>	Immediate or latent IR failure; increasing LC or erratic LC leading to short	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machine set-up, maintenance and operator training</li> <li>Placement pressure</li> <li>PCB Routing</li> <li>Flexible soft terminal MLCCs</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal Stress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand Soldering</li> <li>PCB Rework</li> <li>Wave – flow soldering</li> <li>Forced cooling – quenching</li> <li>Subsequent PCB soldering processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cracking observed in ceramic</li> <li>Leaching of terminal metallization</li> </ul>	Immediate or latent IR failure; increasing LC or erratic LC leading to short	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and control</li> <li>Reduce heating – cooling rates</li> </ul>
<b>Intrinsic Defect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination in ceramic</li> <li>Improper pressing or sintering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High porosity or voids in ceramic</li> <li>Knit-line voiding or cracking</li> <li>Firing cracks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediate or latent LC; increasing LC leading to short</li> <li>Early HALT test failure</li> </ul>	Material control and clean room particle control Pressing and Sintering controls
<b>Ionic or metal conduction</b>	PC residues, flux residues, water type, saponifier, assembly aids, sealers or coatings & external sources	Electrochemical migration (dendrite growth) or corrosion	Decreased IR (increased LC) over time and operating temp & RH	IQC, alternate materials, cleaning upgrade and alternate sealers