

g: Constant conductance

m, d: Variable resistance

C_x : Capacitance of sample

3.2 Electrostatically and electromagnetically shielded box.

3.3 Micrometer with an accuracy of 0.001 mm.

3.4 Humidity-controlled storage box.

4 Sampling

4.1 The sampling is one sample per one lot. The vendor must report the definition of lot if the customer requires it.

5 Preparation of Specimens

5.1 The specimen shall be punched out from tape, the diameter of which must be no less than that of the opposite electrode.

5.2 Place the specimens in the constant humidity cabinet at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 5\%$ RH for 90 ± 2 hours. This may also be done after the electrodes are formed.

6 Procedure

6.1 Measure the thickness of specimen with the micrometer. Attach the electrodes to the specimen. Electrodes are formed by conductive epoxy printing or aluminum evaporation shown in Figures 2 and 3.

NOTE 2: The electrodes shall be formed on both sides of tape.

NOTE 3: Suggested dimensions for the electrodes are shown in Table 1 (d_1 – d_3). They should be at least 10 times the tape thickness.

Table 1 Suggested Dimension of Electrodes

<i>Suggested Dimension (for Tape Thickness of 0.063–0.077 mm)</i>	<i>Value</i>
d_1	18 mm
d_2	20 mm
d_3	30 mm

6.2 Connect the specimen in the position of C_x as shown in Figure 1, and balance the bridge by adjusting the measuring condenser C_s and conductance shifter. In this state, measure the C_s value, the conductance value between 'm' and 'd', resistance between 'I' and 'm', and 'r' and 'm' of the conductance shifter in Figure 1.

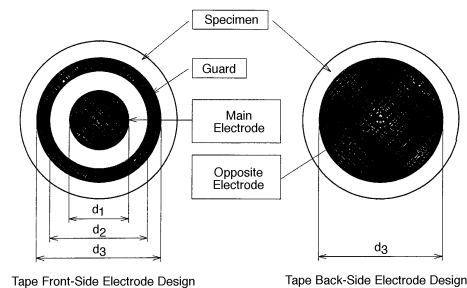


Figure 2
Electrodes Formed on the Leadframe Tape