

■ Cautions for Using Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors

Please be sure to read this specification before using this product.

Before placing an order, please inquire about the Specification to check details.

■ Cautions for Usage

1. Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors are polarized.

- Using a capacitor with reversed polarity causes abnormal current flow, resulting in a short circuit.
- Cannot use for the circuit to which the polarity reverses by ripple voltage.

2. Prohibited Circuits

- Since leakage current problem may arise, capacitors cannot be used in the following circuits.
 - ① Coupling circuits
 - ② Circuits greatly affected by leakage current

3. Use capacitors within the rated voltage.

- The application of voltages exceeding the rated voltage can significantly increase leakage current, resulting in a short failure. Please do not apply a voltage exceeding the rated voltage.

4. Be careful of excessive rush current.

- Using capacitors in the circuit where excessive rush current passes may cause characteristic deterioration or a short. When the rush current exceeds 10 A, we recommend use of protection circuits to ensure high reliability.

5. Use the allowable ripple voltage and the rated ripple current below the specified values.

- When superimposing a ripple voltage on a DC bias voltage, exercise care that the peak voltage value does not exceed the rated voltage and does not reverse the polarity.
- The rated ripple current shall be below the specified value.

6. Changes in characteristics due to operating temperature

- The characteristics of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitors vary by temperature as follows. These variations are temporary and recover when the temperature goes back (except for the case of characteristic deterioration because of high temperatures over a long time).

Note that using capacitors over the upper category temperature increases leakage current, resulting in a short and destruction.

Be careful of the capacitor temperature considering not only the ambient temperature where the equipment is placed and the temperature inside the equipment but also radiation heat from the heating element inside the equipment, and self-heat generation by ripple current.

- ① Capacitance expressed in the value at 20°C, 120 Hz increases with increased temperature and decreases with decreasing temperature.
- ② Tangent of loss angle ($\tan\delta$) expressed in the value at 20°C, 120 Hz is temperature-independent.
- ③ Equivalent series resistance (ESR) expressed in the value at 20°C, 100 kHz is temperature independent.
- ④ Leakage current increases with increased temperature and decreases with decreasing temperature.

7. Changes in characteristics due to frequency

- The characteristics of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitors, solid conductive polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors vary by operating frequency as follows.
 - ① Capacitance expressed in the value at 20°C, 120 Hz decreases with increased frequency.
 - ② Tangent of loss angle ($\tan\delta$) expressed in the value at 20°C, 120 Hz increases with increased frequency.
 - ③ Equivalent series resistance (ESR) expressed in the value at 20°C, 100 kHz increases with decreasing frequency.

8. Operating environments

- Do not use capacitors in an environment directly exposed to water, saltwater spray, oil spill or condensation.
- Do not use capacitors in an environment filled with toxic gas such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, nitrous acid, chlorine, ammonia, etc.
- Do not use capacitors in a place exposed to ozone, ultraviolet rays, or radiation.

9. Fumigation Process

- Before transportation of electronic equipment to overseas, fumigation process may be subjected to wooden packing material with a halogen (compound) gas such as methyl bromide. Exercise care that this halogen gas may corrode capacitors. Also, be careful of epidemic preventive agent as corrosive component such as halogen may be contained.

10. The case of Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors and the cathode terminal are not insulated.

- The case and the cathode terminal are not insulated as being connected through inconstant resistance.

11. Double-sided PCB's

- When using capacitors on a double-sided PCB, exercise care that the wiring pattern does not touch the area where the capacitors are mounted. Failure to do so may cause a short to occur to the PCB depending on the mounting conditions.

12. Regarding Connection of Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors

- When connecting more than one capacitor in parallel, consider the current balance.

13. Use at a high altitude

- The use of capacitors at high altitudes such as on an airplane causes a large difference between the internal pressure of the capacitors and the atmospheric pressure. However, there is no problem in use under atmospheric pressure up to about an altitude of 10,000 meters.

If the condition is severe like space, please contact us.

14. Other Notes

- Do not use capacitors on a circuit where rapid charge and discharge are repeated.
- Electrical characteristics of capacitors vary by variations in temperature and frequency. Please consider these variations when designing a circuit.

■ Cautions for Mounting

1. Cautions for Mounting

- Do not reuse capacitors that have been assembled in a set and energized. Capacitors cannot be reused except for those which have been measured on electrical performance during periodic inspection.
- Before mounting, confirm the capacitor ratings (rated capacitance and rated voltage).
- Capacitors may generate transient recovery voltage. In this case, discharge through a resistor of about 1 k Ω .
- Before mounting, confirm the polarity of capacitor.
- Do not drop capacitors onto a floor nor use them.
- Do not mount deformed capacitors.
- Do not mount heating parts around capacitors and on the back of the PCB under or back of capacitors).

2. Do not apply excessive pressure to the capacitor or its terminals

- Be careful of the shock force that can be produced by absorbers, product checkers, and centering on automatic inserters and installers.

3. Soldering

- SMD type have no capability to with stand such dip or wave soldering immersing components into a solder bath.
- Reflow soldering
Reflow the capacitors within recommended reflow soldering conditions. Verify there is no temperature stress to the capacitors because the following differences might degrade capacitors electrically and mechanically.
- Caution for reflow soldering
 - 1)Location of components : Temperature increases at the edge of PC board more than the center.
 - 2)Population of PC board : The lower the component population is, the more temperature rises.
 - 3)Material of PC board : A ceramic-made board needs more heat than a glass epoxy-made board. The heat increase may cause damage to the capacitors.
 - 4)Thickness of PC board : A thicker board needs more heat than a thinner board. The heat may damage the capacitors.
 - 5)Size of PC board : A larger board needs more heat than a smaller board. The heat may damage the capacitors.
 - 6)Solder paste thickness
If thin solder paste is to be used compared recommend solder paste thickness, please consult with us.
 - 7)Location of infrared ray lamps : IR reflow as well as hot plate reflow heats only on the reverse side of the PC board to lessen heat stress to the capacitors.
 - 8)Case leakage current will increase (about several mA at the maximum) after the reflow process, the leakage current which rose gradually decreases when voltage is applied.
 - 9)Please consult us about vapor phase soldering (VPS).
- Rework of soldering
Use a soldering iron for rework. Do not exceed an iron tip temperature of 400 \pm 5 $^{\circ}$ C and an exposure time of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

4. Handling after Soldering

- Do not pick up or move PCB by holding a capacitor.
- Do not bump capacitors against objects. When stacking PCB's, make sure that capacitors do not touch the PCB's or other components.
- Do not subject capacitors to excessive stress.

5. Cleaning after Soldering

- Recommended cleaning method
 - ① Cleaning solutions:
 - (a) CLEANTHROUGH 710M, 750H, 750L
 - (b) PINEALPHA ST-100S
 - ② Cleaning conditions:
 - (a) The temperature of cleaning solution shall be less than 60°C.
 - (b) Use immersion or ultrasonic waves within two minutes.
 - (c) After cleaning, capacitors and PCB's shall thoroughly be rinsed and dried with hot blast for more than 10 minutes. The temperature of such breeze should be less than the upper category temperature.
 - (d) After cleaning, do not keep capacitors in cleaning solution atmosphere or airtight containers.
- During cleaning, control the cleaning solution against contamination.

6. Fixing adhesives and coating materials.

- Do not use halogenated fixatives and coatings.
- Before using a fixative or coating, remove flux residues and contaminants from between the PCB and the sealing section of capacitors.
- Dry the cleaning solution before using the adhesive or coating.
- Do not cover up all the sealing sections (terminal side) of capacitors with the adhesive or coating.
- Heat curing conditions of fixative and coating.
- Please contact us when using a capacitor molded with resin.

■ Other Cautions

1. Do not directly touch the terminals of Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors.

Failure to do so can cause electric shock or burns. Before use, allow capacitors to discharge through a 1kΩ resistor (with a sufficient margin to the heat generation capacity) as needed.

2. Do not short-circuit between the terminals of the Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors. Do not subject capacitors to conductive solutions such as acid and alkaline water solutions.

3. Periodic inspection should be performed on the capacitors for the industrial equipment application.

Check the following checkpoints.

- Visual inspection to check for significant defects.
- Electrical performance: leakage current, rated capacitance, tangent of loss angle, ESR, and items specified in the catalog or the specification.

4. Be careful of the following cases of emergency.

- In case of a short during use of capacitors in sets, producing gas, turn off the main power of the set or unplug the power cord from the outlet.
- In case of a short, producing gas, it may take a few seconds to a few minutes depending on the conditions. Therefore, ensure that the protective circuit of the power supply works during this time.
- If the gas gets in your eyes, rinse them immediately. Gargle if the gas is inhaled.
- Do not lick the electrolyte of capacitors. When the electrolyte gets on your skin, wash it off with soap immediately.

5. Storage Conditions.

- Do not store at high temperature and high humidity. Store at a temperature of 5 to 35°C and a relative humidity of less than 75%, keeping free from direct sunlight.
- There may have increased leakage current when unused or stored for a long time after mounted on equipment. This phenomenon often occurs at high ambient temperatures; however, leakage current will decrease through voltage treatment. If leakage current still increases after a lapse of more than one year at ambient temperature (shorter time at high temperatures), treat with voltage as needed. In design of equipment, consider the effect of increase in initial current, and install protective circuits as needed.

Please check that recommended voltage treatment conditions are provided for each series.

- Do not store capacitors in an environment directly exposed to water, saltwater spray, oil spill or condensation.
- Do not store capacitors in an environment filled with toxic gas such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, nitrous acid, chlorine, ammonia, etc.
- Do not store capacitors in a place exposed to ozone, ultraviolet rays, or radiation.

6. Please take the following actions when disposing of Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors.

- Entrust to specialists of industrial waste treatment for incineration.

7. Others

- Before using capacitors, check the details of the specification and catalog as well as the following.

Technical Report of Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association

EIAJ RCR-2367

Guideline of notabilia for fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for use in electronic equipment

■ Recommended soldering conditions (Lead free)

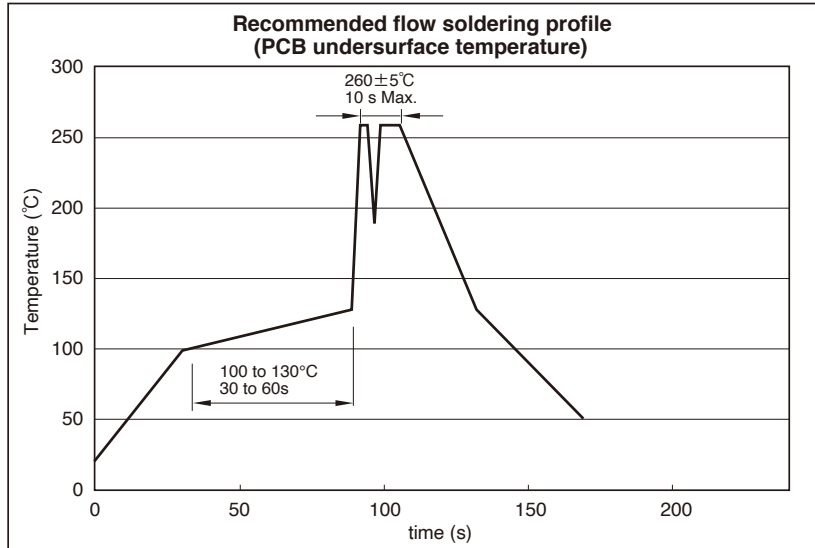
● Lead terminal type (conductive polymer hybrid) aluminum electrolytic capacitors

(1) Soldering iron conditions

Iron tip temperature shall be $400^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ within the duration of 3^{+1}_0 seconds.

(2) Flow soldering conditions

The recommendation soldering conditions of the product in which flow soldering is possible are as graph.



Caution for Using aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors

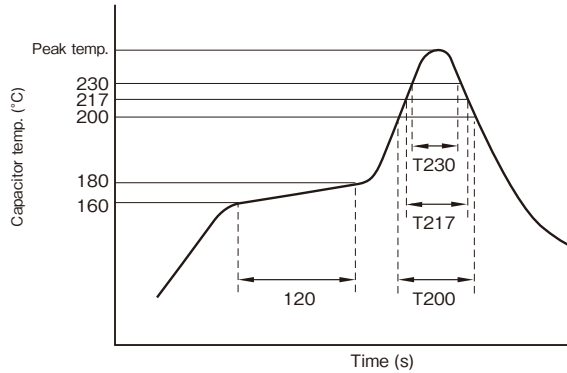
- (1) Do not dip the capacitor into melted solder.
- (2) Do not flux other part than the terminals.
- (3) If there is a direct contact between the sleeve of the capacitor and the printed circuit pattern or a metal part of another component such as a lead wire, it may cause shrinkage or crack.
- (4) If the application is for extended use, understand and manage the soldering characteristics to avoid abnormal current caused by a contact failure between the capacitor and the PCB.
- (5) Please refer to cautions for using on page and product specifications about other notes.

Recommended soldering conditions (Lead free)

Chip type (conductive polymer hybrid) aluminum electrolytic capacitors

- (1) Soldering iron conditions
Iron tip temperature shall be $400^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ within the duration of $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ seconds.
- (2) Reflow soldering conditions

Profile



1. Preheating shall be under 180°C within 120 seconds.
2. Peak temperature shall be within the following table.
3. For conditions exceeding the tolerances, consult with us.

T200 : Duration while capacitor head temperature exceeds 200°C (s)
 T217 : Duration while capacitor head temperature exceeds 217°C (s)
 T230 : Duration while capacitor head temperature exceeds 230°C (s)
 The measurement temperature point is the case top.

Chip type conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Series	Size	Peak temp. (5sec or less)	T230	T217	T200	Reflow cycle
HV1, HVK, HVX, HVQ, HT1, HTK, HTX, HTQ, HVY, HVL HTY, HTL	$\phi 5$ to $\phi 6.3$	250°C Max.	40 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 8$ to $\phi 10$	240°C Max.	40 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 12.5$	240°C Max.	20 sec. max.	30 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	2 times or less

Chip type aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Series	Size	Peak temp. (5sec or less)	T230	T217	T200	Reflow cycle
VV5, VVB, VVS, VVR, VVC, VZH, VVZ, VVD, VVV, VZD, VZK, VVT, VZJ, VZF, VZE, VVX, VV9, VVM, VVG	$\phi 4$ to $\phi 6.3$	250°C Max.	40 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 8$ to $\phi 10$	240°C Max.	40 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 12.5$	240°C Max.	20 sec. max.	30 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	2 times or less
VZA, VZB, VZC	$\phi 4$ to $\phi 6.3$	260°C Max.	40 sec. max.	90 sec. max.	—	2 times or less
	$\phi 8$ to $\phi 10$	250°C Max.	40 sec. max.	90 sec. max.	—	2 times or less
VTZ, VTD, VTT, VTQ, VTV, VMH, VMD, VMJ, VMF, VME, VTX	$\phi 6.3$	250°C Max.	40 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	80 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 8$ to $\phi 10$	250°C Max.	30 sec. max.	60 sec. max.	80 sec. max.	2 times or less
	$\phi 12.5$ to $\phi 18$	240°C Max.	20 sec. max.	30 sec. max.	50 sec. max.	2 times or less

*Please ensure that the capacitor became cold enough to the room temperature (5 to 35°C) before the second reflow.