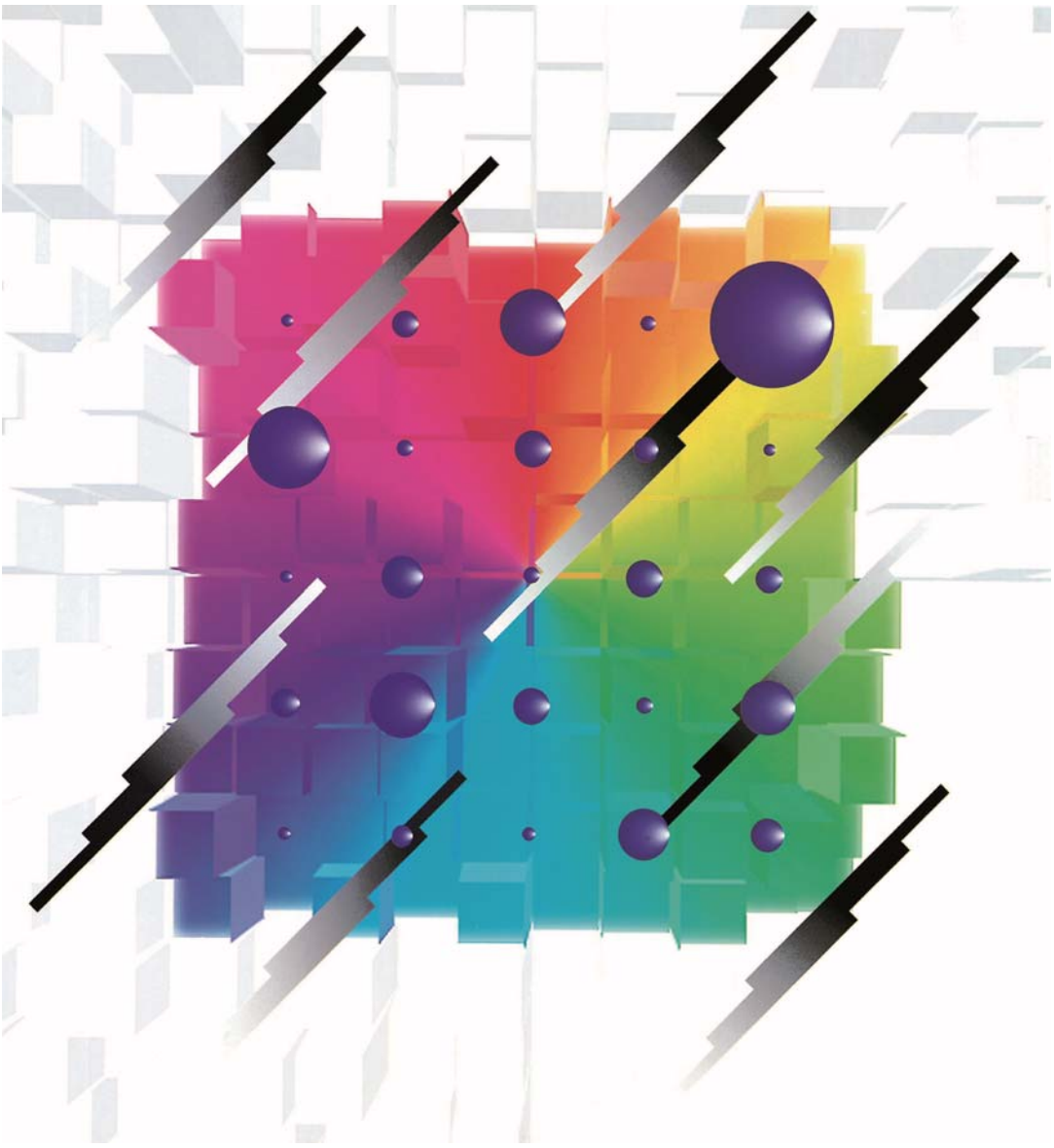
Panasonic

2016

Products Catalog

Hybrid

Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors



Notices

■ Applicable Laws and Regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
- We do not PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product Thank you for your consideration.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

Items to be observed

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with installed in your products.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ For specifications

- Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.
  - · The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
  - · The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
  - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
  - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
  - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl_2, H_2S, NH_3, SO_2, or NOx.
  - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
  - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
  - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
  - (7) Using resolvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
  - (8) Using in the atmosphere which strays Acid or alkaline.
  - (9) Using in the atmosphere which there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

⚠ Application Guidelines (Hybrid)

1. Circuit design

1.1 Operating Temperature and Frequency

Electrical parameters for electrolytic capacitors are normally specified at 20 °C temperature and 120 Hz frequency. These parameters vary with changes in temperature and frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters
   (a) At higher temperatures, leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.
   (b) At lower temperatures, leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters
   (a) At higher frequencies, capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.
   (b) At lower frequencies, heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating Temperature and Life Expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.
Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.
Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\left(\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}\right)}$$

L_1 : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T_1 °C
L_2 : Expected life (h) at temperature, T_2 °C
T_1 : Upper category temperature + temperature rise due to rated ripple current (°C)
T_2 : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Please use according to the lifetime as noted in this specification. Using products beyond end of the lifetime may change characteristics rapidly, short-circuit, operate pressure relief vent, or leak electrolyte.

1.3 Common Application Conditions to Avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse Voltage
DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

(2) Charge / Discharge Applications
Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.
For rush current, please to nor exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit
Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.
In case of applying to the theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage
Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.
Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage

(5) Ripple Current
Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.
Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance life time, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current.
Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using Two or More Capacitors in Parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.
Moreover, please do not use it in series.

1.5 Capacitor Mounting Considerations

(1) Double-Sided Circuit Boards
Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.
(2) Clearance for Case Mounted Pressure Relief (≧ ϕ10 mm)
Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.
The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.
· ≧ ϕ10 mm : 2 mm minimum
(3) Wiring Near the Pressure Relief (≧ ϕ10 mm)
Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief. Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.
(4) Circuit Board Patterns Under the Capacitor
Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical Isolation of the Capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.
· Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor Coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor Handling Techniques

2.1 Considerations Before Using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.
(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.
If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 kΩ.
(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.
This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 kΩ.
(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.
(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.
The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor Insertion

(1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
(2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
(3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
(4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow Soldering

(1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
(2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
✻ The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
(3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
(4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated.
But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
(5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
(6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.

2.4 Manual Soldering

(1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
(2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
(3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor Handling after Soldering

(1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal.
(2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly.
(3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock.

2.6 Circuit Board Cleaning

(1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried.
The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.
(2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
(a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
(b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
(c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
(d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
(e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
(3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the Upper category temperature of the capacitor.
(4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
(5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting Adhesives and Coating Agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.
Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.
Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.
After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.
If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.
This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.
Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental Conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.
(1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
(2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
(3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
(4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
(5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
(6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

3.2 Electrical Precautions

(1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
(2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
(3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency Procedures

(1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
(2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long Term Storage

Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Storage period is one year. When storage period is over 12 months, a capacitor should be reconditioned by applying the rated voltage in series with a 1000 Ω current limiting resistor for a time period of 30 minutes.
For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

5.1 Environmental Conditions

(1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
(2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
(3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
(4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
(5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
(6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor Disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.
(1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
(2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

✻ Intellectual property right

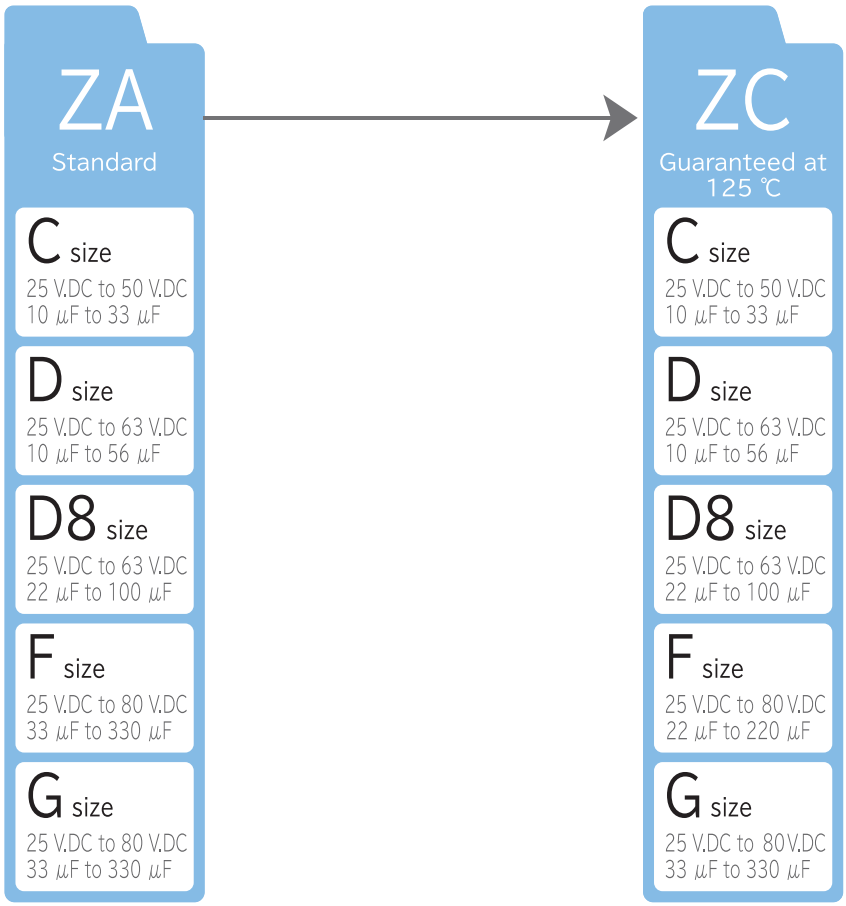
We, Panasonic Group are providing the product and service that customers can use without anxiety, and are working positively on the protection of our products under intellectual property rights.
Representative patents relating to Conductive Polymer Hybrid Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors are as follows:

US Patent Nos. 7497879 and 7621970 JP Patent No. 5360250

Line up

Series	Part No.	Features	Small size	Low profile	Low ESR	Long life	Category temperature range (℃)	Rated voltage (V.DC)	ESR (mΩ)	Capacitance (μF)	Size code	Size (mm) φD	Size (mm) L
ZA	EEHZA---	Low ESR High ripple current Long life 105 ℃ 10,000 h	●		●	●	-55 to 105	25 to 50	80 to 120	10 to 33	C	5	5.8
								25 to 63	50 to 120	10 to 56	D	6.3	5.8
								25 to 63	30 to 80	22 to 100	D8	6.3	7.7
								25 to 80	27 to 45	22 to 220	F	8	10.2
								25 to 80	20 to 36	33 to 330	G	10	10.2
ZC	EEHZC---	Low ESR High ripple current Long life 125 ℃ 4,000 h	●		●	●	-55 to 125	25 to 50	80 to 120	10 to 33	C	5	5.8
								25 to 63	50 to 120	10 to 56	D	6.3	5.8
								25 to 63	30 to 80	22 to 100	D8	6.3	7.7
								25 to 80	27 to 40	22 to 220	F	8	10.2
								25 to 80	20 to 30	33 to 330	G	10	10.2

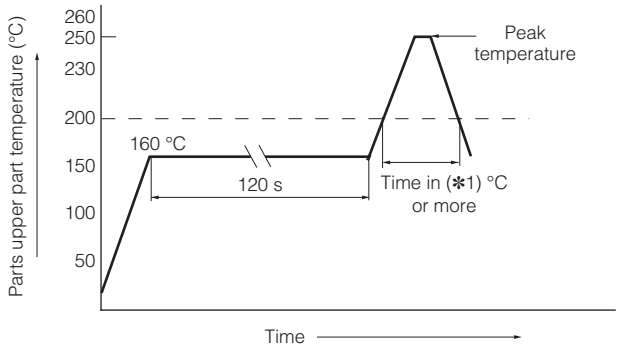
Diagram



Mounting spcification

● Reflow guaranteed condition

<RoHS compliant>

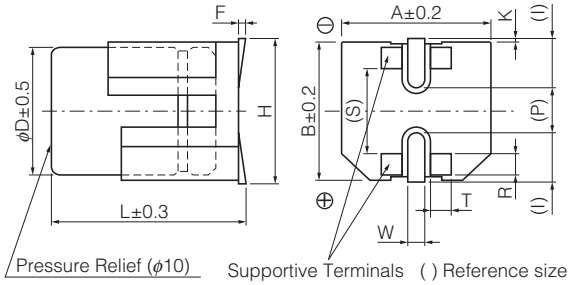


Size code	C, D, D8	F, G	
Peak temperature	260 °C(255 °C)	245 °C	260 °C
Time in peak temperature	≧ 250 °C 5 s (10 s)	≧ 240 °C 10 s	≧ 250 °C 5 s
Time in (✻1) °C or more	≧ 230 °C 30 s	≧ 230 °C 30 s	≧ 230 °C 30 s
	≧ 217 °C 40 s	≧ 217 °C 40 s	≧ 217 °C 40 s
	≧ 200 °C 70 s	≧ 200 °C 70 s	≧ 200 °C 70 s
Time of reflow	2 times	2 times	1 times

✻ For reflow, use a thermal condition system such as infrared radiation (IR) or hot blast.
✻ Panasonic have several series available for pure Tin terminal and ZVEI reflow based on J-STD-020D (JEDEC). (Please contact sales for details.)

● Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

The size and shape are different frome standard products.
Please inquire details of our company.



Unit : mm

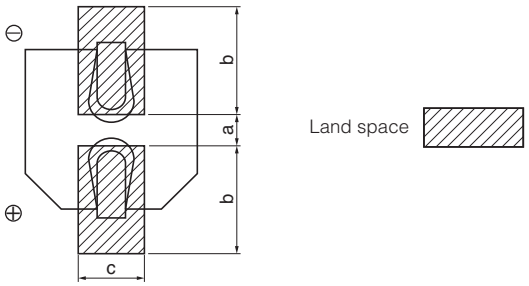
Size code	ϕD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2

Size code	P	K	R	S	T
F	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3±0.2	1.3±0.2
G	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9±0.2	1.3±0.2

● Land/Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specifi ed in the following table.
The land pitch infl uences installation strength and consider it.

<Standard products>

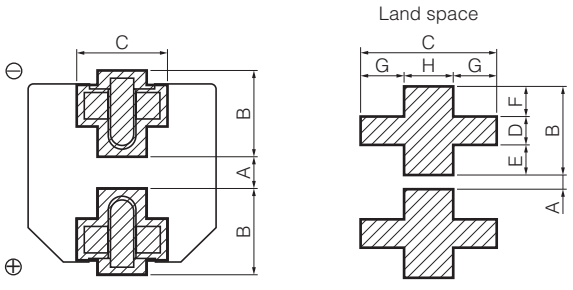


Unit : mm

Size code	a	b	c
C (ϕ5×L5.8)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (ϕ6.3×L5.8)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (ϕ6.3×L7.7)	1.8	3.2	1.6
F (ϕ8×L10.2)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (ϕ10×L10.2)	4.6	4.1	2.0

When size “a” is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

<Vibration-proof products>



Unit : mm

Size code	A	B	C	D
F (ϕ8×L10.5)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3
G (ϕ10×L10.5)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3

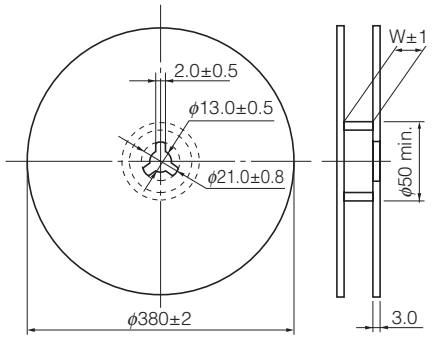
Size code	E	F	G	H
F (ϕ8×L10.5)	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (ϕ10×L10.5)	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5

When size “A” is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

✻ Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company’s design.

Packaging specifications

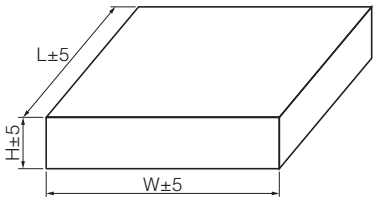
● Reel dimensions (not to scale)



Unit : mm

Size code	W
C	14.0
D, D8	18.0
F, G	26.0

● Dimensions of outer carton box



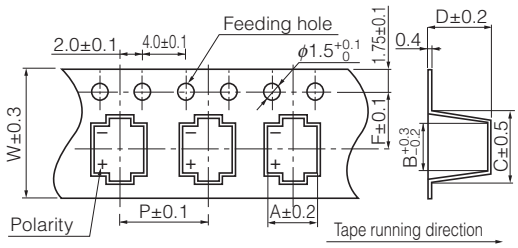
Unit : mm

Size code	H	W, L
C	220	395
D, D8	250	395
F, G	220	395

● Min.packing quantity

Size code	Min.packing q'ty pcs.
C, D	1000 pcs
D8	900 pcs
F, G	500 pcs

● Taping dimensions



✻ Ask factory for technical specifications.

Unit : mm

Size code	A	B	C	D	P	F	W
C	5.7	5.7	8.0	6.4	12.0	5.5	12.0
D	7.0	7.0	9.0	6.4	12.0	7.5	16.0
D8	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.4	12.0	7.5	16.0
F	8.7	8.7	12.5	11.0	16.0	11.5	24.0
G	10.7	10.7	14.5	11.0	16.0	11.5	24.0

Surface Mount Type

Series : **ZA** Type : **V**

High temperature Lead-Free reflow

Features

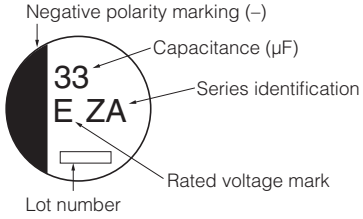
- Endurance : 10000 h at 105 °C
- Low ESR and high ripple current (70 % over, Lower ESR than current V-FP)
- High voltage (to 80 V.DC)
- Equivalent to conductive polymer type aluminum electrolytic capacitor (There are little characteristics change by temperature and frequency)
- Vibration-proof product is available upon request. (φ8 mm and larger)
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Size code	C	D	D8	F	G
Category temp. range	–55 °C to +105 °C				
Rated voltage range	25 V.DC to 50 V.DC	25 V.DC to 63 V.DC		25 V.DC to 80 V.DC	
Nominal cap.range	10 µF to 33 µF	10 µF to 56 µF	22 µF to 100 µF	22 µF to 220 µF	33 µF to 330 µF
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz/+20 °C)				
DC leakage current	I ≦ 0.01 CV or 3 (µA) After 2 minutes (whichever is greater)				
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached standard products list				
Endurance	105 °C, 10000 h, apply the rated ripple current without exceeding the rated voltage				
	Capacitance change	Within ±30% of the initial value			
	tan δ	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	E. S. R.	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit			
	ESR after Endurance (Ω/100 kHz) (–40 °C)	Size code			
		C	D	D8	F	G
		2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C±2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in Endurance. (With voltage treatment)					
Damp heat (Load)	85 °C, 85 % to 95 %, 2000 h, rated voltage applied					
	Capacitance change	Within ±30% of the initial value				
	tan δ	≦ 200 % of the initial limit				
	E. S. R.	≦ 200 % of the initial limit				
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit				
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.					
	Capacitance change	Within ±10% of the initial value				
	tan δ	Within the initial limit				
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit				

Marking

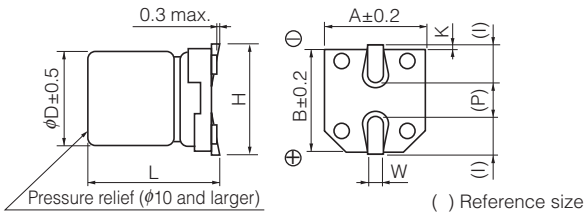
Example : 25 V.DC 33 µF Marking color : BLACK



Rated voltage mark

E	25 V.DC	J	63 V.DC
V	35 V.DC	K	80 V.DC
H	50 V.DC		

Dimensions (not to scale)



(Unit : mm)

Size code	D	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
C	5.0	5.8±0.3	5.3	6.5 max.	2.2	0.65±0.1	1.5	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
D	6.3	5.8±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
D8	6.3	7.7±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
F	8.0	10.2±0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2
G	10.0	10.2±0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2

Standard products

Endurance : 105 °C 10000 h

Rated voltage (V.DC)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code	Specification			Part number	Min. packaging q'ty
		φD	L		Ripple current (100 kHz) (+105 °C) (mA r.m.s.)	E.S.R. (100 kHz) (+20 °C) (mΩ)	tan δ (120 Hz) (+20 °C)		Taping (pcs)
25	33	5	5.8	C	900	80	0.14	EEHZA1E330R	1000
	56	6.3	5.8	D	1300	50	0.14	EEHZA1E560P	1000
	100	6.3	7.7	D8	2000	30	0.14	EEHZA1E101XP	900
	220	8	10.2	F	2300	27	0.14	EEHZA1E221P	500
	330	10	10.2	G	2500	20	0.14	EEHZA1E331P	500
35	22	5	5.8	C	900	100	0.12	EEHZA1V220R	1000
	27	6.3	5.8	D	1300	60	0.12	EEHZA1V270P	1000
	47	6.3	5.8	D	1300	60	0.12	EEHZA1V470P	1000
	68	6.3	7.7	D8	2000	35	0.12	EEHZA1V680XP	900
	150	8	10.2	F	2300	27	0.12	EEHZA1V151P	500
	270	10	10.2	G	2500	20	0.12	EEHZA1V271P	500
50	10	5	5.8	C	750	120	0.10	EEHZA1H100R	1000
	22	6.3	5.8	D	1100	80	0.10	EEHZA1H220P	1000
	33	6.3	7.7	D8	1600	40	0.10	EEHZA1H330XP	900
	68	8	10.2	F	1800	30	0.10	EEHZA1H680P	500
	100	10	10.2	G	2000	28	0.10	EEHZA1H101P	500
63	10	6.3	5.8	D	1000	120	0.08	EEHZA1J100P	1000
	22	6.3	7.7	D8	1500	80	0.08	EEHZA1J220XP	900
	33	8	10.2	F	1700	40	0.08	EEHZA1J330P	500
	56	10	10.2	G	1800	30	0.08	EEHZA1J560P	500
80	22	8	10.2	F	1550	45	0.08	EEHZA1K220P	500
	33	10	10.2	G	1700	36	0.08	EEHZA1K330P	500

· Please refer to the page of “Reflow profile” and “The taping dimensions”.
· When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last “V” instead to “P”.

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Rated capacitance	Frequency	100 Hz ≦ f < 200 Hz	200 Hz ≦ f < 300 Hz	300 Hz ≦ f < 500 Hz	500 Hz ≦ f < 1 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.20
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30
150 μF ≦ C		0.15	0.25	0.25	0.30

Rated capacitance	Frequency	1 kHz ≦ f < 2 kHz	2 kHz ≦ f < 3 kHz	3 kHz ≦ f < 5 kHz	5 kHz ≦ f < 10 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.50
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.40	0.45	0.55	0.60
150 μF ≦ C		0.45	0.50	0.60	0.65

Rated capacitance	Frequency	10 kHz ≦ f < 15 kHz	15 kHz ≦ f < 20 kHz	20 kHz ≦ f < 30 kHz	30 kHz ≦ f < 40 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.70	0.75	0.80	0.80
150 μF ≦ C		0.75	0.80	0.85	0.85

Rated capacitance	Frequency	40 kHz ≦ f < 50 kHz	50 kHz ≦ f < 100 kHz	100 kHz ≦ f < 500 kHz	500 kHz ≦ f
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.80	0.85	1.00	1.05
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.85	0.90	1.00	1.00
150 μF ≦ C		0.85	0.90	1.00	1.00

Surface Mount Type

Series : **ZC** Type : **V**

High temperature Lead-Free reflow

Features

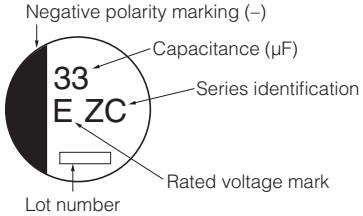
- Endurance: 4000 h at 125 °C (High temperature / Long life)
- Low ESR and high ripple current (85 % over, Lower ESR than current V-TP)
- High-withstand voltage (25 V.DC to 80 V.DC), Low LC (0.01 CV or 3 μA)
- Equivalent to conductive polymer type aluminum electrolytic capacitor (There are little characteristics change by temperature and frequency)
- Vibration-proof product is available upon request. (φ8 mm and larger)
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS directive compliant

Specifications

Size code	C	D	D8	F	G
Category temp. range	–55 °C to +125 °C				
Rated voltage range	25 V.DC to 50 V.DC	25 V.DC to 63 V.DC		25 V.DC to 80 V.DC	
Nominal cap.range	10 μF to 33 μF	10 μF to 56 μF	22 μF to 100 μF	22 μF to 220 μF	33 μF to 330 μF
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz/+20 °C)				
DC leakage current	I ≦ 0.01 CV or 3 (μA) After 2 minutes (whichever is greater)				
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached standard products list				
Endurance 1	125 °C, 4000 h, apply the rated ripple current without exceeding the rated voltage				
	Capacitance change	Within ±30% of the initial value			
	tan δ	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	E. S. R.	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit			
Endurance 2	125 °C, 3000 h, apply the rated ripple current without exceeding the rated voltage				
	Capacitance change	Within ±30% of the initial value			
	tan δ	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	E. S. R.	≦ 300 % of the initial limit			
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit			
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +125 °C±2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in Endurance. (With voltage treatment)				
Damp heat (Load)	85 °C, 85 % to 95 %, 2000 h, rated voltage applied				
	Capacitance change	Within ±30% of the initial value			
	tan δ	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	E. S. R.	≦ 200 % of the initial limit			
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit			
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.				
	Capacitance change	Within ±10% of the initial value			
	tan δ	Within the initial limit			
	DC leakage current	Within the initial limit			

Marking

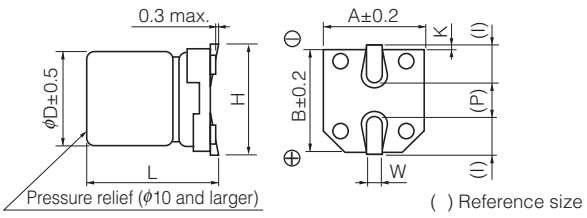
Example : 25 V.DC 33 μF Marking color : BLACK



Rated voltage mark

E	25 V.DC	J	63 V.DC
V	35 V.DC	K	80 V.DC
H	50 V.DC		

Dimensions (not to scale)



(Unit : mm)

Size code	D	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
C	5.0	5.8±0.3	5.3	6.5 max.	2.2	0.65±0.1	1.5	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
D	6.3	5.8±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
D8	6.3	7.7±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	$0.35^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$
F	8.0	10.2±0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2
G	10.0	10.2±0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2

Standard products

Endurance 1 : 125 °C 4000 h
Endurance 2 : 125 °C 3000 h

Rated voltage (V.DC)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code	Specification				Part number	Min. packaging q'ty
		φD	L		Ripple current (100 kHz) (+125 °C) (mA r.m.s.)		ESR (100 kHz) (+20 °C) (mΩ)	tanδ (120 Hz) (+20 °C)		Taping (pcs)
					Endurance 1	Endurance 2				
25	33	5	5.8	C	550	–	80	0.14	EEHZC1E330R	1000
	56	6.3	5.8	D	900	–	50	0.14	EEHZC1E560P	1000
	100	6.3	7.7	D8	1400	–	30	0.14	EEHZC1E101XP	900
	220	8	10.2	F	1600	1900	27	0.14	EEHZC1E221P	500
	330	10	10.2	G	2000	2900	20	0.14	EEHZC1E331P	500
35	22	5	5.8	C	550	–	100	0.12	EEHZC1V220R	1000
	47	6.3	5.8	D	900	–	60	0.12	EEHZC1V470P	1000
	68	6.3	7.7	D8	1400	–	35	0.12	EEHZC1V680XP	900
	150	8	10.2	F	1600	1900	27	0.12	EEHZC1V151P	500
	270	10	10.2	G	2000	2800	20	0.12	EEHZC1V271P	500
50	10	5	5.8	C	500	–	120	0.10	EEHZC1H100R	1000
	22	6.3	5.8	D	750	–	80	0.10	EEHZC1H220P	1000
	33	6.3	7.7	D8	1100	–	40	0.10	EEHZC1H330XP	900
	68	8	10.2	F	1250	–	30	0.10	EEHZC1H680P	500
	100	10	10.2	G	1600	–	28	0.10	EEHZC1H101P	500
	120	10	10.2	G	1600	–	28	0.10	EEHZC1H121P	500
63	10	6.3	5.8	D	700	–	120	0.08	EEHZC1J100P	1000
	22	6.3	7.7	D8	900	–	80	0.08	EEHZC1J220XP	900
	33	8	10.2	F	1100	–	40	0.08	EEHZC1J330P	500
	56	10	10.2	G	1400	–	30	0.08	EEHZC1J560P	500
	68	10	10.2	G	1400	–	30	0.08	EEHZC1J680P	500
80	22	8	10.2	F	1050	–	45	0.08	EEHZC1K220P	500
	33	10	10.2	G	1360	–	36	0.08	EEHZC1K330P	500
	47	10	10.2	G	1360	–	36	0.08	EEHZC1K470P	500

· Please refer to the page of “Reflow profile” and “The taping dimensions”.
· When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last “V” instead to “P”.

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Rated capacitance	Frequency	100 Hz ≦ f < 200 Hz	200 Hz ≦ f < 300 Hz	300 Hz ≦ f < 500 Hz	500 Hz ≦ f < 1 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.20
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30
150 μF ≦ C		0.15	0.25	0.25	0.30

Rated capacitance	Frequency	1 kHz ≦ f < 2 kHz	2 kHz ≦ f < 3 kHz	3 kHz ≦ f < 5 kHz	5 kHz ≦ f < 10 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.50
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.40	0.45	0.55	0.60
150 μF ≦ C		0.45	0.50	0.60	0.65

Rated capacitance	Frequency	10 kHz ≦ f < 15 kHz	15 kHz ≦ f < 20 kHz	20 kHz ≦ f < 30 kHz	30 kHz ≦ f < 40 kHz
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.70	0.75	0.80	0.80
150 μF ≦ C		0.75	0.80	0.85	0.85

Rated capacitance	Frequency	40 kHz ≦ f < 50 kHz	50 kHz ≦ f < 100 kHz	100 kHz ≦ f < 500 kHz	500 kHz ≦ f
C < 47 μF	Correction factor	0.80	0.85	1.00	1.05
47 μF ≦ C < 150 μF		0.85	0.90	1.00	1.00
150 μF ≦ C		0.85	0.90	1.00	1.00

After endurance ESR (100 kHz, –40 °C)

Size	φ5×5.8	φ6.3×5.8	φ6.3×7.7	φ8×10.2	φ10×10.2
ESR (Ω)	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3

CAUTION AND WARNING

1. The electronic components contained in this catalog are designed and produced for use in home electric appliances, office eq uipment, information equipment, communications equipment, and other general purpose electronic devices.
   Before use of any of these components for equipment that requires a high degree of safety, such as medical instruments, aeros pace equipment, disaster-prevention equipment, security equipment, vehicles (automobile, train, vessel),
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The information in this catalog is valid as of December 2015.