TMCU



Vishay Polytech

Solid Tantalum Surface Mount Chip Capacitors, Molded Case, Ultra Flat Low Profile



PERFORMANCE / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Temperature: -55 °C to +125 °C (above 85 °C, voltage derating is required)

Capacitance Range: 0.1 µF to 220 µF

Capacitance Tolerance: ± 10 %, ± 20 %

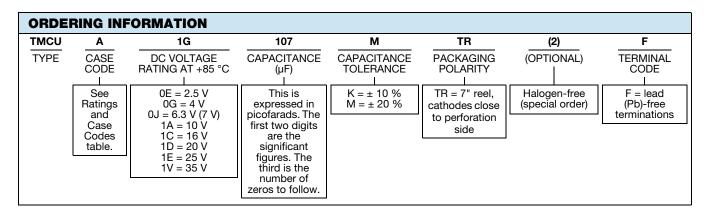
Voltage Rating: 2.5 V_{DC} to 35 V_{DC}

FEATURES

- · Small size, low profile
- Terminations: Case UA: 100 % matte tin Case UB: Ni / Pd / Au
- Qualified to EIA-717
- MSL level: 1 (UA case size), 3 (UB case size)
- · Compatible with "high volume" automatic pick (5-2008) and place equipment
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

APPLICATIONS

- Industrial
- General purpose



DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]								
Anode indication belt mark								
CASE CODE	EIA SIZE	L	W	н	I	а		
UA	3216-12	0.126 ± 0.008 [3.2 ± 0.2]	0.063 ± 0.008 [1.6 ± 0.2]	0.047 max. [1.2 max.]	0.030 ± 0.012 [0.8 ± 0.3]	0.047 ± 0.008 [1.2 ± 0.2]		
UB	3528-12	0.138 ± 0.008 [3.5 ± 0.2]	0.110 ± 0.008 [2.8 ± 0.2]	0.047 max. [1.2 max.]	0.030 ± 0.012 [0.8 ± 0.3]	0.071 ± 0.008 [1.8 ± 0.2]		

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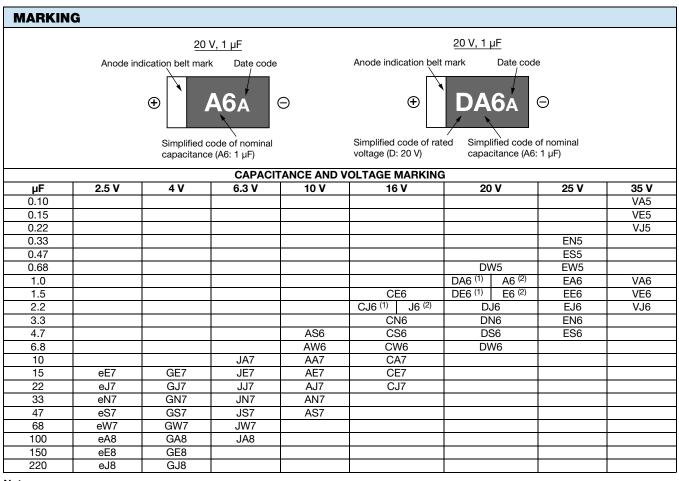
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RATINGS	RATINGS AND CASE CODES										
μF	2.5 V	4 V	6.3 V (7 V)	10 V	16 V	20 V	25 V	35 V			
0.10								UA			
0.15								UA			
0.22								UA			
0.33							UA				
0.47							UA				
0.68						UA	UA				
1.0						UA / UB	UA	UA / UB			
1.5					UA	UA / UB	UB	UB			
2.2					UA / UB	UA / UB	UB	UB			
3.3					UA / UB	UA / UB	UB				
4.7				UA	UA / UB	UB	UB				
6.8				UA	UA / UB	UB					
10			UA	UA	UA / UB						
15	UA	UA	UA	UA / UB	UB						
22	UA	UA	UA / UB	UA / UB	UB						
33	UA/UB	UA / UB	UA / UB	UB							
47	UA / UB	UA / UB	UA / UB	UB							
68	UB	UA / UB	UB								
100	UB	UA / UB	UB								
150	UB	UB									
220	UB	UB									



Notes

⁽¹⁾ Marking on UA case
⁽²⁾ Marking on UB case

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DATE CODE

DAIE	DATE CODE											
YEAR	MONTH											
TEAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2013	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	K	L	М
2014	N	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	Х	Y	Z
2015	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	j	k	I	m
2016	n	р	q	r	S	t	u	v	w	х	У	Z
2017	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	K	L	М
2018	Ν	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	Х	Y	Z
2019	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	j	k	I	m
2020	n	р	q	r	S	t	u	v	w	х	У	Z

Note

• Marking code repeats every four years in alphabetical order (letter of I, i, O, and o are excluded)

STANDARD P	RATINGS					
CAPACITANCE (µF)	CASE CODE	PART NUMBER	MAX. DCL AT +25 °C (μΑ)	MAX. DF AT +25 °C, 120 Hz (%)	MAX. ESR AT +25 °C, 100 kHz (Ω)	MAX. RIPPLE, 100 kHz I _{RMS} (A)
		2.5 V _{DC} /	AT +85 °C; 1.6 V	′ _{DC} AT +125 °C		
15	UA	TMCUA0E156(1)TRF	0.5	8	3.0	0.161
22	UA	TMCUA0E226(1)TRF	0.6	8	1.8	0.208
33	UA	TMCUA0E336(1)TRF	1.7	12	1.8	0.208
33	UB	TMCUB0E336(1)TRF	0.8	12	1.7	0.238
47	UA	TMCUA0E476(1)TRF	2.4	18	1.8	0.208
47	UB	TMCUB0E476(1)TRF	1.2	12	1.7	0.238
68	UB	TMCUB0E686(1)TRF	1.7	15	1.7	0.238
100	UB	TMCUB0E107(1)TRF	5.0	20	1.1	0.295
150	UB	TMCUB0E157(1)TRF	7.5	30	1.1	0.295
220	UB	TMCUB0E227(1)TRF	11.0	30	1.1	0.295
		4 V _{DC} A	T +85 °C; 2.5 V _D	_C AT +125 °C		
15	UA	TMCUA0G156(1)TRF	0.6	8	3.0	0.161
22	UA	TMCUA0G226(1)TRF	0.9	8	1.8	0.208
33	UA	TMCUA0G336(1)TRF	2.6	12	1.8	0.208
33	UB	TMCUB0G336(1)TRF	1.3	12	1.7	0.238
47	UA	TMCUA0G476(1)TRF	3.8	18	1.8	0.208
47	UB	TMCUB0G476(1)TRF	1.9	12	1.7	0.238
68	UA	TMCUA0G686(1)TRF	5.4	30	4.0	0.140
68	UB	TMCUB0G686(1)TRF	2.7	15	1.7	0.238
100	UA	TMCUA0G107MTRF	20.0	30	2.9	0.164
100	UB	TMCUB0G107(1)TRF	8.0	20	1.1	0.295
150	UB	TMCUB0G157(1)TRF	12.0	30	1.1	0.295
220	UB	TMCUB0G227MTRF	17.6	30	1.1	0.295
		6.3 V _{DC} (7 V	/ _{DC}) AT +85 °C;	4 V _{DC} AT +125 °C		
10	UA	TMCUA0J106(1)TRF	0.7	8	4.0	0.140
15	UA	TMCUA0J156(1)TRF	1.1	8	2.9	0.164
22	UA	TMCUA0J226(1)TRF	2.8	12	2.9	0.164
22	UB	TMCUB0J226(1)TRF	1.4	10	1.7	0.238
33	UA	TMCUA0J336(1)TRF	4.2	20	2.9	0.164
33	UB	TMCUB0J336(1)TRF	2.3	10	1.7	0.238
47	UA	TMCUA0J476MTRF	5.9	20	2.9	0.164
47	UB	TMCUB0J476(1)TRF	3.3	12	1.7	0.238
68	UB	TMCUB0J686(1)TRF	8.6	20	1.7	0.238
100	UB	TMCUB0J107MTRF	12.6	20	1.1	0.295

Notes

• Part number definition:

(1) Tolerance: For 10 % tolerance, specify "K"; for 20 % tolerance, change to "M"

Termination code "F":

Case UA: 100 % tin; case UB: Ni / Pd / Au

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STANDARD F			MAX. DCL	MAX. DF	MAX. ESR	MAX. RIPPLE
CAPACITANCE (µF)	CASE CODE	PART NUMBER	AT +25 °C (μA)	AT +25 °C, 120 Hz (%)	AT +25 °C, 100 kHz (Ω)	100 kHz I _{RMS} (A)
		10 Vpc 4	ریمبر) AT +85 °C; 6.3 V		(22)	(~)
4.7	UA	TMCUA1A475(1)TRF	0.5	6	4.0	0.140
6.8	UA	TMCUA1A685(1)TRF	0.7	6	4.0	0.140
10	UA	TMCUA1A106(1)TRF	1.0	8	4.0	0.140
15	UA	TMCUA1A156(1)TRF	3.0	12	2.9	0.140
15	UB	TMCUB1A156(1)TRF	1.5	10	2.8	0.185
22	UA	TMCUA1A226MTRF	4.4	18	2.9	0.164
22	UB	TMCUB1A226(1)TRF	2.2	10	1.7	0.104
33	UB	TMCUB1A336(1)TRF	6.6	12	1.7	0.238
47	UB	TMCUB1A336(1)TRF	9.4	30	1.7	0.238
47	UB		9.4 AT +85 °C; 10 V		1.7	0.230
1.5	UA	TMCUA1C155(1)TRF	0.5	6	8.8	0.094
2.2	UA	TMCUA1C225(1)TRF	0.5		0.0 7.7	0.094
2.2	UB	TMCUB1C225(1)TRF	0.5	6 6	6.6	0.101
3.3	UA	TMCUA1C335(1)TRF	0.5	6	7.7	0.101
3.3	UB	TMCUB1C335(1)TRF	0.5	6	4.0	0.155
4.7	UA	TMCUA1C475(1)TRF	0.8	8	4.0	0.140
4.7	UB	TMCUB1C475(1)TRF	0.8	6	4.0	0.155
6.8	UA	TMCUA1C685(1)TRF	1.1	12	4.0	0.140
6.8	UB	TMCUB1C685(1)TRF	1.1	6	4.0	0.155
10	UA	TMCUA1C106MTRF	1.6	18	3.3	0.154
10	UB	TMCUB1C106(1)TRF	1.6	8	2.8	0.185
15	UB	TMCUB1C156(1)TRF	4.8	12	2.8	0.185
22	UB	TMCUB1C226MTRF	7.0	18	1.7	0.238
			AT +85 °C; 13 V			
0.68	UA	TMCUA1D684(1)TRF	0.5	4	19.8	0.063
1.0	UA	TMCUA1D105(1)TRF	0.5	4	16.5	0.069
1.0	UB	TMCUB1D105(1)TRF	0.5	4	8.8	0.104
1.5	UA	TMCUA1D155(1)TRF	0.5	6	16.5	0.069
1.5	UB	TMCUB1D155(1)TRF	0.5	6	8.8	0.104
2.2	UA	TMCUA1D225(1)TRF	0.5	6	7.7	0.101
2.2	UB	TMCUB1D225(1)TRF	0.5	6	6.6	0.121
3.3	UA	TMCUA1D335MTRF	0.7	6	7.7	0.101
3.3	UB	TMCUB1D335(1)TRF	0.7	6	4.0	0.155
4.7	UB	TMCUB1D475(1)TRF	0.9	6	4.0	0.155
6.8	UB	TMCUB1D685MTRF	1.4	6	2.8	0.185
		25 V _{DC} /	AT +85 °C; 16 V	_{DC} AT +125 °C		
0.33	UA	TMCUA1E334(1)TRF	0.5	4	26.4	0.054
0.47	UA	TMCUA1E474(1)TRF	0.5	4	22.0	0.060
0.68	UA	TMCUA1E684(1)TRF	0.5	8	19.8	0.063
1.0	UA	TMCUA1E105(1)TRF	0.5	8	16.5	0.069
1.5	UB	TMCUB1E155(1)TRF	0.5	6	8.8	0.104
2.2	UB	TMCUB1E225(1)TRF	0.6	6	6.6	0.121
3.3	UB	TMCUB1E335(1)TRF	0.8	6	4.0	0.155
4.7	UB	TMCUB1E475MTRF	1.2	6	4.0	0.155

Notes

• Part number definition:

(1) Tolerance: For 10 % tolerance, specify "K"; for 20 % tolerance, change to "M"

Termination code "F":

Case UA: 100 % tin; case UB: Ni / Pd / Au

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STANDARD F	RATINGS					
CAPACITANCE (µF)	CASE CODE	PART NUMBER	MAX. DCL AT +25 °C (μΑ)	MAX. DF AT +25 °C, 120 Hz (%)	MAX. ESR AT +25 °C, 100 kHz (Ω)	MAX. RIPPLE, 100 kHz I _{RMS} (A)
		35 V _{DC} /	AT +85 °C; 22 V _I	_{DC} AT +125 °C		
0.10	UA	TMCUA1V104(1)TRF	0.5	4	40.0	0.044
0.15	UA	TMCUA1V154(1)TRF	0.5	4	40.0	0.044
0.22	UA	TMCUA1V224(1)TRF	0.5	4	40.0	0.044
1.0	UA	TMCUA1V105MTRF	0.5	8	16.5	0.069
1.0	UB	TMCUB1V105(1)TRF	0.5	6	8.8	0.104
1.5	UB	TMCUB1V155(1)TRF	0.5	6	8.8	0.104
2.2	UB	TMCUB1V225MTRF	0.8	6	6.6	0.121

Notes

• Part number definition:

SHAY

(1) Tolerance: For 10 % tolerance, specify "K"; for 20 % tolerance, change to "M"

 Termination code "F": Case UA: 100 % tin; case UB: Ni / Pd / Au

RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING GUIDELINES (for temperature below +85 °C)						
CAPACITOR VOLTAGE RATING	OPERATING VOLTAGE					
2.5	1.2					
4.0	2.0					
6.3 (7.0)	3.1 (3.5)					
10	5.0					
16	8.0					
20	10.0					
25	12.5					
35	17.5					

POWER DISSIPATION							
CASE CODE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT +25 °C (W) IN FREE AIR						
UA	0.078						
UB	0.096						

STANDARD PACKAGING QUANTITY					
CASE CODE	UNITS PER 7" REEL				
UA	3000				
UB	3000				

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PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS								
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFOR	MANCE					
			Specified initial value	-55 °C	+85 °C	+125 °C		
		Capacitance change	-	-12 % to 0 %	0 % to 10 %	0 % to 12 %		
			4	5	4	5		
			6	8	6	6		
			8	12	10	12		
Temperature	Measure the specified	Dissipation factor (%), maximum	10	14	12	14		
characteristics	characteristics in each stage	maximum	12	16	14	16		
			18	34	20	22		
			20	38	22	24		
			30	60	30	40		
		Leakage current	Refer to Standard Ratings table	-	1000 % specified initial value or less	1250 % specified initial value or less		
	Solder Dip	Capacitance change	Within ± 5 % of initial value					
Solder heat resistance	260 °C ± 5 °C, 10 s ± 1 s	Dissipation factor	Initial specified value or less					
resistance	Reflow 260 °C, 10 s ± 1 s	Leakage current	Initial specified value or less					
Moisture		Capacitance change	Within ± 10 % of initial value					
resistance	Leave at 40 °C and 90 % to 95 % RH for 500 h	Dissipation factor	Initial spe	Initial specified value or less				
no load		Leakage current	Initial specified value or less					
High		Capacitance change	Within ± 1	10 % of initial v	alue			
temperature	85 °C. The rated voltage is applied for 2000 h	Dissipation factor	Initial spe	cified value or l	ess			
load		Leakage current	Shall not	Shall not exceed 125 % of initial specified value				
	Leave at -55 °C, normal temperature,	Capacitance change		5 % of initial va				
Thermal shock	125 °C, and normal temperature for 30 min., 3 min, 30 min, and 3 min.	Dissipation factor	Initial spe	cified value or l	ess			
	Repeat this operation 5 times running.	Leakage current	Initial specified value or less					
Moisture		Capacitance change	Within ± 1	0 % of initial v	alue			
resistance	Leave at 40 °C and 90 % to 95 % RH. The rated voltage applied for 500 h	Dissipation factor	Shall not	Shall not exceed 150 % of initial specified value				
load		Leakage current	Shall not	Shall not exceed 200 % of initial specified value				
Failure rate	85 °C. The rated voltage is applied through a protective resistor of 1 Ω /V.	1 % / 1000 h						

Note

• Test conditions per JIS C5101-1



Guide for Tantalum and Niobium Solid Electrolyte Chip Capacitors

INTRODUCTION

Tantalum electrolytic capacitors are the preferred choice in applications where volumetric efficiency, stable electrical parameters, high reliability, and long service life are primary considerations. The stability and resistance to elevated temperatures of the tantalum / tantalum oxide / manganese dioxide system make solid tantalum capacitors an appropriate choice for today's surface mount assembly technology.

Vishay Sprague has been a pioneer and leader in this field, producing a large variety of tantalum capacitor types for consumer, industrial, automotive, military, and aerospace electronic applications.

Tantalum is not found in its pure state. Rather, it is commonly found in a number of oxide minerals, often in combination with Columbium ore. This combination is known as "tantalite" when its contents are more than one-half tantalum. Important sources of tantalite include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, and several African countries. Synthetic tantalite concentrates produced from tin slags in Thailand, Malaysia, and Brazil are also a significant raw material for tantalum production.

Electronic applications, and particularly capacitors, consume the largest share of world tantalum production. Other important applications for tantalum include cutting tools (tantalum carbide), high temperature super alloys, chemical processing equipment, medical implants, and military ordnance.

Vishay Sprague is a major user of tantalum materials in the form of powder and wire for capacitor elements and rod and sheet for high temperature vacuum processing.

THE BASICS OF TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Most metals form crystalline oxides which are non-protecting, such as rust on iron or black oxide on copper. A few metals form dense, stable, tightly adhering, electrically insulating oxides. These are the so-called "valve" metals and include titanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, hafnium, and aluminum. Only a few of these permit the accurate control of oxide thickness by electrochemical means. Of these, the most valuable for the electronics industry are aluminum and tantalum.

Capacitors are basic to all kinds of electrical equipment, from radios and television sets to missile controls and automobile ignitions. Their function is to store an electrical charge for later use.

Capacitors consist of two conducting surfaces, usually metal plates, whose function is to conduct electricity. They are separated by an insulating material or dielectric. The dielectric used in all tantalum electrolytic capacitors is tantalum pentoxide.

Tantalum pentoxide compound possesses high-dielectric strength and a high-dielectric constant. As capacitors are being manufactured, a film of tantalum pentoxide is applied to their electrodes by means of an electrolytic process. The film is applied in various thicknesses and at various voltages and although transparent to begin with, it takes on different colors as light refracts through it. This coloring occurs on the tantalum electrodes of all types of tantalum capacitors.

Rating for rating, tantalum capacitors tend to have as much as three times better capacitance / volume efficiency than aluminum electrolytic capacitors. An approximation of the capacitance / volume efficiency of other types of capacitors may be inferred from the following table, which shows the dielectric constant ranges of the various materials used in each type. Note that tantalum pentoxide has a dielectric constant of 26, some three times greater than that of aluminum oxide. This, in addition to the fact that extremely thin films can be deposited during the electrolytic process mentioned earlier, makes the tantalum capacitor extremely efficient with respect to the number of microfarads available per unit volume. The capacitance of any capacitor is determined by the surface area of the two conducting plates, the distance between the plates, and the dielectric constant of the insulating material between the plates.

COMPARISON OF CAPACITOR DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS						
DIELECTRIC	e DIELECTRIC CONSTANT					
Air or vacuum	1.0					
Paper	2.0 to 6.0					
Plastic	2.1 to 6.0					
Mineral oil	2.2 to 2.3					
Silicone oil	2.7 to 2.8					
Quartz	3.8 to 4.4					
Glass	4.8 to 8.0					
Porcelain	5.1 to 5.9					
Mica	5.4 to 8.7					
Aluminum oxide	8.4					
Tantalum pentoxide	26					
Ceramic	12 to 400K					

In the tantalum electrolytic capacitor, the distance between the plates is very small since it is only the thickness of the tantalum pentoxide film. As the dielectric constant of the tantalum pentoxide is high, the capacitance of a tantalum capacitor is high if the area of the plates is large:

$$C = \frac{eA}{t}$$

where

C = capacitance

e = dielectric constant

A = surface area of the dielectric

t = thickness of the dielectric

Tantalum capacitors contain either liquid or solid electrolytes. In solid electrolyte capacitors, a dry material (manganese dioxide) forms the cathode plate. A tantalum lead is embedded in or welded to the pellet, which is in turn connected to a termination or lead wire. The drawings show the construction details of the surface mount types of tantalum capacitors shown in this catalog.



SOLID ELECTROLYTE TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Solid electrolyte capacitors contain manganese dioxide, which is formed on the tantalum pentoxide dielectric layer by impregnating the pellet with a solution of manganous nitrate. The pellet is then heated in an oven, and the manganous nitrate is converted to manganese dioxide.

The pellet is next coated with graphite, followed by a layer of metallic silver, which provides a conductive surface between the pellet and the leadframe.

Molded chip tantalum capacitor encases the element in plastic resins, such as epoxy materials. After assembly, the capacitors are tested and inspected to assure long life and reliability. It offers excellent reliability and high stability for consumer and commercial electronics with the added feature of low cost.

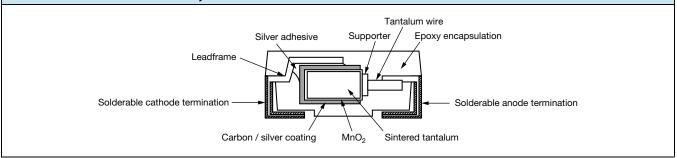
Surface mount designs of "Solid Tantalum" capacitors use lead frames as shown in the accompanying drawings.

TANTALUM CAPACITORS FOR ALL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

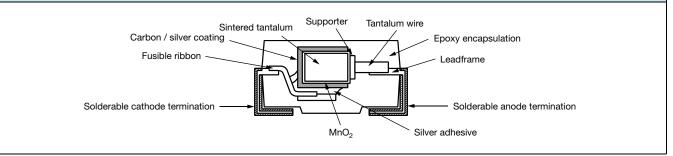
Solid electrolyte designs are the least expensive for a given rating and are used in many applications where their very small size for a given unit of capacitance is of importance. Also important are their good low temperature performance characteristics and freedom from corrosive electrolytes.

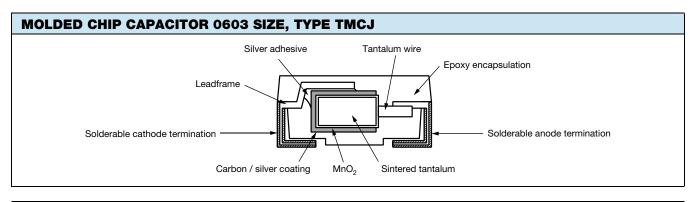
Datasheets covering the various types and styles of capacitors for consumer and entertainment electronics and industry applications are available where detailed performance characteristics must be specified.

MOLDED CHIP CAPACITOR, ALL TYPES EXCEPT TMCTX / TMCJ / NMC



MOLDED CHIP CAPACITOR WITH BUILT-IN FUSE, TYPE TMCTX





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Molded Guide

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MOLDED CHIP CAPACITOR NIOBIUM, TYPE NMC

SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - MOLDED CASE								
SERIES	TMCS	тмсм	TMCR	TMCU	ТМСР	TMCJ		
PRODUCT IMAGE	•••			HEAST ANTE	and the second second	CA.		
TYPE		Solid tar	ntalum surface mou	nt chip capacitors, molo	led case			
FEATURES	Standard industrial grade	Standard industrial grade extended range	Low ESR	Low profile	0805 size	0603 size		
TEMPERATURE RANGE			-55 °C	to +125 °C				
CAPACITANCE RANGE	0.1 μF to 68 μF	0.47 μF to 470 μF	10 µF to 330 µF	0.1 μF to 220 μF	0.1 µF to 47 µF	0.68 μF to 22 μF		
VOLTAGE RANGE	4 V to 35 V	2.5 V to 35 V	7 V to 35 V	2.5 V to 35 V	2.5 V to 25 V	2.5 V to 20 V		
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE			± 10 %, ± 20 %			± 20 %		
LEAKAGE CURRENT			0.01 CV or 0.5 μA	, whichever is greater				
DISSIPATION FACTOR	4 % to 6 %	4 % to 30 %	6 % to 30 %	4 % to 30 %	6 % to 30 %	20 %		
CASE SIZES	A, B, C, E	A, B, C, E	B, C, E	UA, UB	Р	J		
TERMINATION FINISH		100 % tin		Case UA: 100 % tin Case UB: Ni / Pd / Au	100 % tin			



Molded Guide

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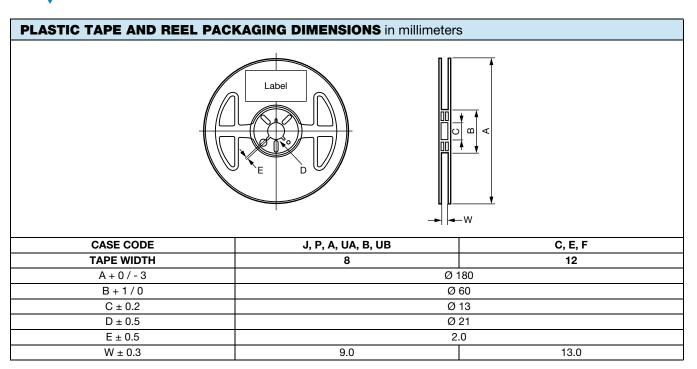
SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - MOLDED CASE				
SERIES	тмстх тмсн		тнс	
PRODUCT IMAGE		4160	3.5	
ТҮРЕ	Solid tantalum surface mount chip capacitors, molded case			
FEATURES	Built-in fuse	High reliability	High reliability, high temperature +150 °C	
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +125 °C -55 °C to +150 °C		-55 °C to +150 °C	
CAPACITANCE RANGE	1.0 μF to 68 μF 0.1 μF to 100 μF		0.33 µF to 47 µF	
VOLTAGE RANGE	10 V to 35 V	4 V to 35 V 10 V to 35 V		
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 10 %, ± 20 %			
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.01 CV or 0.5 μA, whichever is greater	0.005 CV or 0.25 µA, whichever is greater		
DISSIPATION FACTOR	4 % to 6 % 4 % to 8 %		4 % to 6 %	
CASE SIZES	B, C, E, F	A, B, C, E, P A, B, C, E		
TERMINATION FINISH		100 % tin		

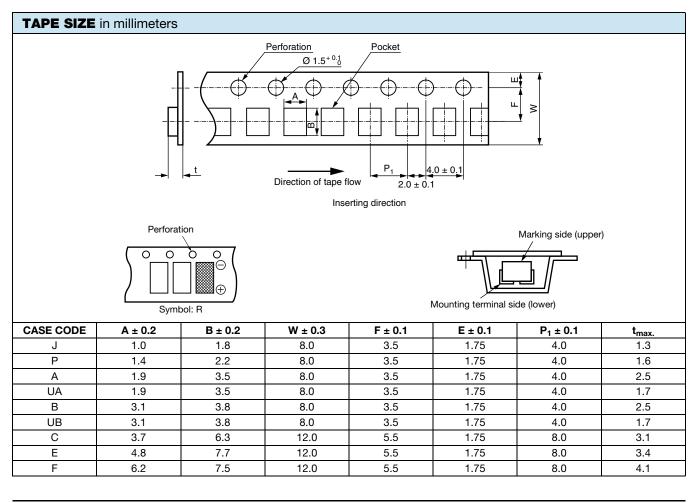
SOLID NIOBIUM CAPACITORS - MOLDED CASE				
SERIES	NMC NMCU			
PRODUCT IMAGE	Les Les	SSIC BULL		
ТҮРЕ	Solid niobium surface mount chip capacitors, molded case			
FEATURES	Flame retardant	Flame retardant, low profile		
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +105 °C			
CAPACITANCE RANGE	10 μF to 470 μF 4.7 μF to 47 μF			
VOLTAGE RANGE	2.5 V to 10 V			
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %			
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.02 CV or less			
DISSIPATION FACTOR	8 % to 30 %	30 %		
CASE SIZES	A, B, C, E UA, UB			
TERMINATION FINISH	100 % tin Case UA: 100 % tin Case UB: Ni / Pd / Au			



Molded Guide

Vishay Polytech





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RECOMMENDED REFLOW PROFILES Capacitors should withstand reflow profile as per J-STD-020 standard T_p T_C - 5 °C Max. ramp-up rate = $3 \degree C/s$ Max. ramp-down rate = $6 \degree C/s$ **TEMPERATURE (°C)** Т t T_{s max} Preheat area ŧ T_{s min.} ¥ 25 Time 25 °C to peak TIME (s) PROFILE FEATURE LEAD (Pb)-FREE ASSEMBLY Preheat / soak Temperature min. (Ts min.) 130 °C Temperature max. (T_{s max.}) 160 °C Time (t_s) from (T_{s min.} to T_{s max.}) 60 s to 120 s Ramp-up Ramp-up rate (T_L to T_p) 3 °C/s max. Liquidus temperature (TL) 200 °C Time (t_L) maintained above T_L 50 s max. Peak package body temperature (Tp) max. Depends on case size - see table below Time (tp) within 5 °C of the peak maximum temperature 10 s max. Ramp-down rate (T_p to T_L) 6 °C/s max. Time from 25 °C to peak temperature 8 min max.

PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (T _p)			
CASE CODE	PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (Tp)		
CASE CODE	LEAD (Pb)-FREE PROCESS		
J, P, UA, A, UB, B, C	260 °C		
E, F	250 °C		

PAD DIMENS	PAD DIMENSIONS in millimeters					
Pattern Capacitor W Y G Z						
CASE / CAPACITOR SI		FOR SIZE	E PAD DIMENSIONS			
DIMENSIONS	L	W	G (max.)	Z (min.)	X (min.)	Y (Ref.)
J	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.9
Р	2.0	1.25	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.05
UA, A	3.2	1.6	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.35
UB, B	3.5	2.8	1.4	4.1	2.7	1.35
С	5.8	3.2	2.9	6.9	2.7	2.0
E	7.3	4.3	4.1	8.2	2.9	2.05
F	7.3	5.8	4.1	8.2	4.0	2.05

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GUIDE TO APPLICATION

1. **AC Ripple Current:** the maximum allowable ripple current shall be determined from the formula:

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

where,

- P = power dissipation in W at +25 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets.
- R_{ESR} = the capacitor equivalent series resistance at the specified frequency.
- 2. **AC Ripple Voltage:** the maximum allowable ripple voltage shall be determined from the formula:

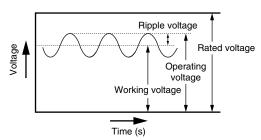
$$V_{RMS} = Z_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}}$$

or, from the formula:

$$V_{RMS} = I_{RMS} \times Z$$

where,

- P = power dissipation in W at +25 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets.
- R_{ESR} = The capacitor equivalent series resistance at the specified frequency.
- Z = The capacitor impedance at the specified frequency.
- 2.1 The tantalum capacitors must be used in such a condition that the sum of the working voltage and ripple voltage peak values does not exceed the rated voltage as shown in figure below.



3. **Temperature Derating:** power dissipation is affected by the heat sinking capability of the mounting surface. If these capacitors are to be operated at temperatures above +25 °C, the permissible ripple current (or voltage) shall be calculated using the derating coefficient as shown in the table below:

MAXIMUM RIPPLE CURRENT TEMPERATURE DERATING FACTOR				
TEMPERATURE	тмс	NMC		
≤ 25 °C	1.0	1.0		
85 °C	0.9	0.9		
105 °C	0.65	0.4		
125 °C	0.4	-		

Reverse Voltage: the capacitors are not intended for use with reverse voltage applied. If the application of an reverse voltage is unavoidable, it must not exceed

At 25 °C: 10 % of the rated voltage or 1 V, whichever is smaller.

At 85 $^{\circ}\text{C}\text{:}$ 5 % of the rated voltage or 0.5 V, whichever is smaller.

5. Mounting Precautions:

the following values:

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5.1 Limit Pressure on Capacitor Installation with Mounter: pressure must not exceed 4.9 N with a tool end diameter of 1.5 mm when applied to the capacitors using an absorber, centering tweezers, or similar (maximum permitted pressurization time: 5 s). An excessively low absorber setting position would result in not only the application of undue force to the capacitors but capacitor and other component scattering, circuit board wiring breakage, and / or cracking as well, particularly when the capacitors are mounted together with other chips having a height of 1 mm or less.

5.2 Flux Selection

- 5.2.1 Select a flux that contains a minimum of chlorine and amine.
- 5.2.2 After flux use, the chlorine and amine in the flux remain must be removed.
- 5.3 **Cleaning After Mounting:** the following solvents are usable when cleaning the capacitors after mounting. Never use a highly active solvent.
 - Halogen organic solvent (HCFC225, etc.)
 - Alcoholic solvent (IPA, ethanol, etc.)
 - Petroleum solvent, alkali saponifying agent, water, etc.

Circuit board cleaning must be conducted at a temperature of not higher than 50 °C and for an immersion time of not longer than 30 minutes. When an ultrasonic cleaning method is used, cleaning must be conducted at a frequency of 48 kHz or lower, at an vibrator output of 0.02 W/cm³, at a temperature of not higher than 40 °C, and for a time of 5 minutes or shorter.

Notes

- Care must be exercised in cleaning process so that the mounted capacitor will not come into contact with any cleaned object or the like or will not get rubbed by a stiff brush or similar. If such precautions are not taken particularly when the ultrasonic cleaning method is employed, terminal breakage may occur.
- When performing ultrasonic cleaning under conditions other than stated above, conduct adequate advance checkout.

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