

Guide for Conformal Coated Tantalum 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	ϵ DIELECTRIC CONSTANT
Air or Vacuum	1.0
Paper	2.0 - 6.0
Plastic	2.1 - 6.0
Mineral Oil	2.2 - 2.3
Silicone Oil	2.7 - 2.8
Quartz	3.8 - 4.4
Glass	4.8 - 8.0
Porcelain	5.1 - 5.9
Mica	5.4 - 8.7
Aluminum Oxide	8.4
Tantalum Pentoxide	26
Ceramic	12 - 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:

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{t}$$

where

C = capacitance

ϵ = 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 can in which it will be enclosed.

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.

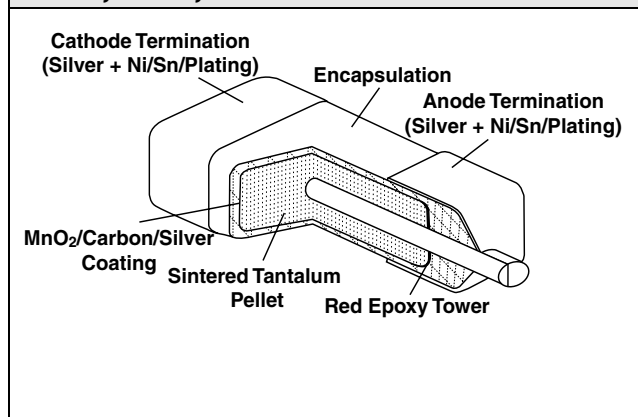
Surface mount designs of "Solid Tantalum" capacitors use lead frames or lead frameless designs as shown in the accompanying drawings.

TANTALUM CAPACITORS FOR ALL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

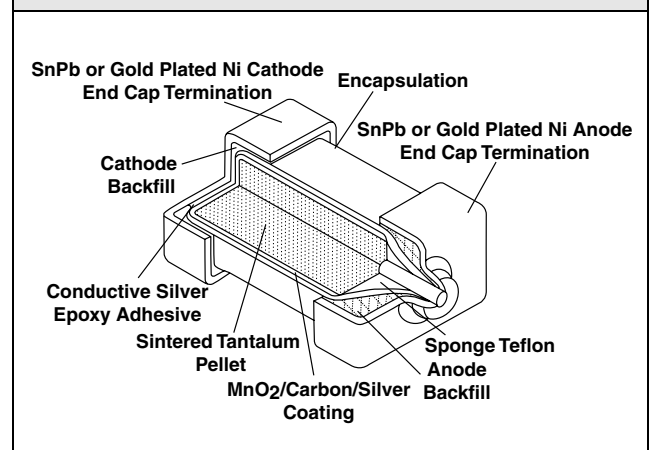
Solid electrolyte designs are the least expensive for a given rating and are used in many applications where their very small size for a given unit of capacitance is of importance. They will typically withstand up to about 10 % of the rated DC working voltage in a reverse direction. Also important are their good low temperature performance characteristics and freedom from corrosive electrolytes.

Vishay Sprague patented the original solid electrolyte capacitors and was the first to market them in 1956. Vishay Sprague has the broadest line of tantalum capacitors and has continued its position of leadership in this field. Data sheets covering the various types and styles of Vishay Sprague capacitors for consumer and entertainment electronics, industry, and military applications are available where detailed performance characteristics must be specified.

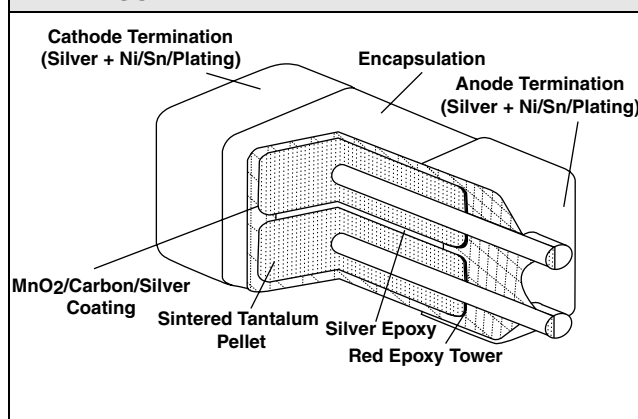
TYPE 195D, 572D, 591D, 592D, 594D, 595D, 695D, T95



TYPE 194D



TYPE 597D



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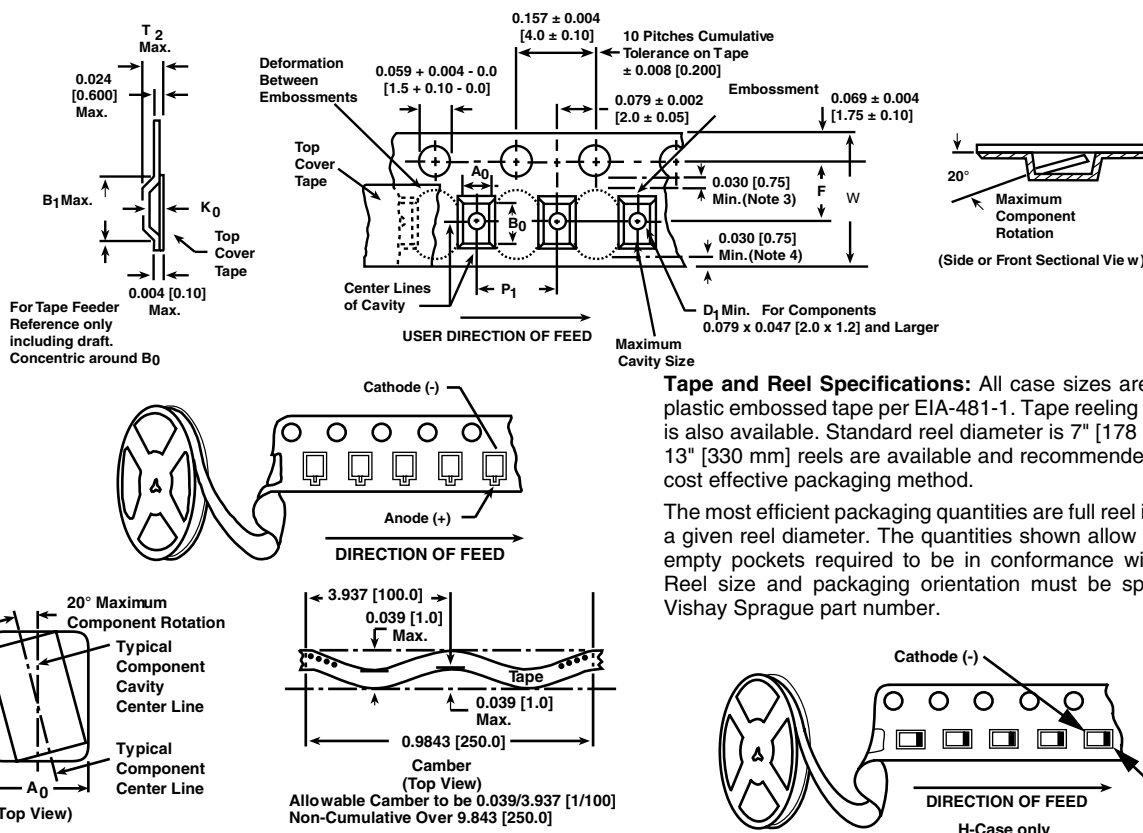
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SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - CONFORMAL COATED					
SERIES	592D	591D	595D	594D	597D
PRODUCT IMAGE					
TYPE	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated
FEATURES	Low Profile, Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Low Profile, Low ESR, Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Low ESR, Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Ultra-Low ESR, Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant
TEMPERATURE RANGE (°C)	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 105 °C
CAPACITANCE RANGE (µF)	1 µF to 2200 µF	1.0 µF to 1000 µF	0.10 µF to 1500 µF	1 µF to 1500 µF	22 µF to 1500 µF
VOLTAGE RANGE (V)	4 ~ 35	4 ~ 35	4 ~ 50	4 ~ 50	4 ~ 50
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE (%)	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10
LEAKAGE CURRENT (µA)	Max. of 0.01 CV or 0.5 µA	Max. of 0.01 CV or 0.5 µA	Max. of 0.01 CV or 0.5 µA	Max. of 0.01 CV or 0.5 µA	Max. of 0.01 CV or 0.5 µA
DISSIPATION FACTOR	6 ~ 35 Max.	6 ~ 20 Max.	4 ~ 20 Max.	4 ~ 20 Max.	6 ~ 8 Max.
CASE CODES	A, B, C, D, R, S, X	A, B, C, D, R	A, B, C, D, G, H, M, R, S, T	B, C, D, R	E, F, R, V

SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - CONFORMAL COATED					
SERIES	572D	695D	195D	194D	CC/EC
PRODUCT IMAGE					
TYPE	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Industrial Grade	Surface Mount MIDGET® Conformal High Reliability Solid-Electrolyte,	Surface Mount TANTAMOUNT® Chip, Conformal Coated
FEATURES	Low Profile, Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	US and European Case Sizes, RoHS compliant	Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant	Maximum CV, lead (Pb)-free, RoHS compliant
TEMPERATURE RANGE (°C)	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C	- 55 °C to + 125 °C
CAPACITANCE RANGE (µF)	2.2 µF to 220 µF	0.10 µF to 270 µF	0.10 µF to 330 µF	0.10 µF to 150 µF	0.10 µF to 220 µF
VOLTAGE RANGE (V)	4 ~ 35	4 ~ 50	2 ~ 50	4 ~ 50	4 ~ 50
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE (%)	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10	± 20, ± 10
LEAKAGE CURRENT (µA)	0.01 CV or 0.5 µA Max.	0.01 CV or 0.5 µA Max.	0.01 CV or 0.5 µA Max.	0.01 CV or 0.5 µA Max.	0.01 CV or 0.5 µA Max.
DISSIPATION	6 ~ 14 Max.	4 ~ 8 Max.	4 ~ 8 Max.	4 ~ 8 Max.	6 ~ 10 Max.
CASE CODES	A, B, P, Q, S, T	A, B, D, E, F, G, H	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, R, S, V, X, Y, Z	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

TAPE AND REEL PACKAGING in inches [millimeters]



Tape and Reel Specifications: All case sizes are available on plastic embossed tape per EIA-481-1. Tape reeling per IEC 286-3 is also available. Standard reel diameter is 7" [178 mm]. 13" [330 mm] reels are available and recommended as the most cost effective packaging method.

The most efficient packaging quantities are full reel increments on a given reel diameter. The quantities shown allow for the sealed empty pockets required to be in conformance with EIA-481-1. Reel size and packaging orientation must be specified in the Vishay Sprague part number.

Note: Metric dimensions will govern. Dimensions in inches are rounded and for reference only.

CARRIER TAPE DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]

592D - 591D - 595D - 594D							
CASE CODE	TAPE SIZE	B_1 (MAX.)	D_1 (MIN.)	F	P_1	T_2 (MAX.)	W
A, M, S	8 mm	0.179 [4.55]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 ± 0.002 [3.5 \pm 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 \pm 0.10]	0.098 [2.5]	$0.315 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [8.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
T, B	12 mm	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 \pm 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 \pm 0.10]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 \pm 0.30]
C, D, R, G, H	12 mm Double Pitch	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 \pm 0.05]	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 \pm 0.10]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 \pm 0.30]
X	24 mm	0.791 [20.1]	0.059 [1.5]	0.453 ± 0.04 [11.5 \pm 0.03]	0.472 ± 0.004 [12.0 \pm 0.10]	0.103 [2.6]	0.945 ± 0.012 [24.0 \pm 0.03]
597D							
V	12 mm	0.388 [9.79]	0.059 [1.5]	0.218 ± 0.02 [5.5 \pm 0.5]	0.317 ± 0.004 [8.0 \pm 0.10]	0.089 [2.25]	$0.479 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [12.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
E	16 mm	0.388 [9.79]	0.059 [1.5]	0.297 ± 0.02 [7.5 \pm 0.5]	0.317 ± 0.004 [8.0 \pm 0.10]	0.174 [4.40]	$0.635 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [16.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
F, R	16 mm	0.388 [9.79]	0.059 [1.5]	0.297 ± 0.02 [7.5 \pm 0.5]	0.476 ± 0.004 [12.0 \pm 0.1]	0.163 [4.10]	$0.635 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [16.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
Z	16 mm	0.388 [9.79]	0.059 [1.5]	0.297 ± 0.02 [7.5 \pm 0.5]	0.476 ± 0.004 [12.0 \pm 0.1]	0.239 [6.06]	$0.635 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [16.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
572D							
P, Q, S, A	8 mm	0.179 [4.55]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 ± 0.002 [3.5 \pm 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 \pm 0.10]	0.098 [2.5]	$0.315 \pm 0.012 - 0.004$ [8.0 \pm 0.3 - 0.1]
B	12 mm	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 \pm 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 \pm 0.10]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 \pm 0.30]
T	12 mm	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 \pm 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 \pm 0.10]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 \pm 0.30]

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CARRIER TAPE DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]							
695D - 194D - CC/EC							
CASE CODE	TAPE SIZE	B ₁ (MAX.)	D ₁ (MIN.)	F	P ₁	T ₂ (MAX.)	W
A	8 mm	0.179 [4.55]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 ± 0.002 [3.5 ± 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.1]	0.098 [2.5]	0.315 + 0.012 - 0.004 [8.0 + 0.3 - 0.1]
B, D, E	12 mm	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.1]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 ± 0.30]
F	12 mm Double Pitch	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.1]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 ± 0.30]
G, H	16 mm	0.476 [12.1]	0.059 [1.5]	0.295 ± 0.004 [7.5 ± 0.1]	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.1]	0.315 [8.0]	0.642 Max. [16.3] Max.
195D							
CASE CODE	TAPE SIZE	B ₁ (MAX.)	D ₁ (MIN.)	F	P ₁	T ₂ (MAX.)	W
C, A, S	8 mm	0.179 [4.55]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 ± 0.002 [3.5 ± 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.1]	0.098 [2.5]	0.315 + 0.012 - 0.004 [8.0 + 0.3 - 0.1]
R, B, F	12 mm Double Pitch	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.1]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 ± 0.30]
X, Y, Z, D, G	12 mm	0.323 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.1]	0.256 [6.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 ± 0.30]
H	12 mm	0.183 [4.64]	0.059 [1.5]	0.295 ± 0.004 [7.5 ± 0.1]	0.472 ± 0.004 [12.0 ± 0.1]	0.138 [3.5]	0.472 ± 0.012 [12.0 ± 0.3]

STANDARD PACKAGING QUANTITY			
SERIES	CASE CODE	QTY (PCS/REEL)	
		7" REEL	13" REEL
592D 591D	A	2500	10 000
	B	2000	8000
	C, D, R	1000	4000
	S	2500	10 000
	X	500	N/A
	R_20H	1000	2500
595D 594D	T	2500	10 000
	S	2500	10 000
	A	2000	9000
	B	2000	8000
	C	500	3000
	G, H, D	500	2500
	R	600	2500
	M	2000	8000
597D	E	500	N/A
	V	1000	N/A
	F, R, Z	300	N/A
572D	P	3000	10 000
	Q, S, A	2500	10 000
	B	2000	8000
	T	2500	10 000
695D CC/EC*	A, B, D, E (C for CC/EC)	2500	10 000
	F	1000	4000
	G	1500 (1600 for CC/EC)	5000
	H	600	2500
194D*	A,B,D,E	2500	1250
	F	1000	500
	G,H	600	300
195D	A, C, S, V	2500	10 000
	X	2000	10 000
	D, E	2000	N/A
	Y, Z	1500	7500, 5000
	G	1400	N/A
	F	700	N/A
	R	600	N/A
	H**	400	N/A

* Only 7" Reels for CC/EC, 194D Half Reel Qty. 13" Reel not available

** H case only, packaging code T: lengthwise orientation at capacitors in tape



RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING GUIDELINES

STANDARD CONDITIONS: FOR EXAMPLE: OUTPUT FILTERS

Capacitor Voltage Rating	Operating Voltage
4.0	2.5
6.3	3.6
10	6.0
16	10
20	12
25	15
35	24
50	28
63	38

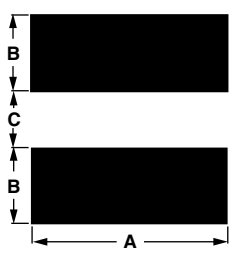
SEVERE CONDITIONS: FOR EXAMPLE: INPUT FILTERS

Capacitor Voltage Rating	Operating Voltage
4.0	2.5
6.3	3.3
10	5.0
16	8.0
20	10
25	12
35	15
50	24
63	32

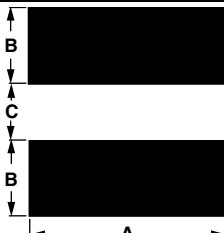
POWER DISSIPATION

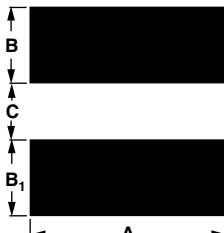
CASE CODE		MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT + 25 °C (W) IN FREE AIR
592D 591D	A/15H	0.060
	B/15H	0.080
	C/15H	0.100
	D/15H	0.125
	R/15H	0.150
	S/15H	0.060
	B/20H	0.080
	C/20H	0.110
	D/20H	0.140
	R/20H	0.175
	X/20H	0.175
	X/25H	0.180
595D 594D	T	0.030
	S	0.060
	A	0.075
	B	0.085
	M	0.095
	C	0.110
	D	0.150
	G	0.115
	H	0.125
597D	R	0.250
	E	0.215
	F, R, Z	0.250
195D	V	0.140
	C	0.030
	R	0.250
	S	0.080
	V	0.095
	X	0.110
	Y	0.120
	Z	0.135

POWER DISSIPATION		
CASE CODE		MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT + 25 °C (W) IN FREE AIR
195D European	A	0.040
	B	0.050
	D	0.080
	E	0.090
	F	0.110
	G	0.120
	H	0.140
572D	P	0.025
	Q	0.055
	S	0.060
	A	0.065
	B, T	0.080
695D 194D CC/EC	A	0.060
	B	0.075
	C	0.075
	D	0.085
	E	0.095
	F	0.110
	G	0.120
	H	0.150

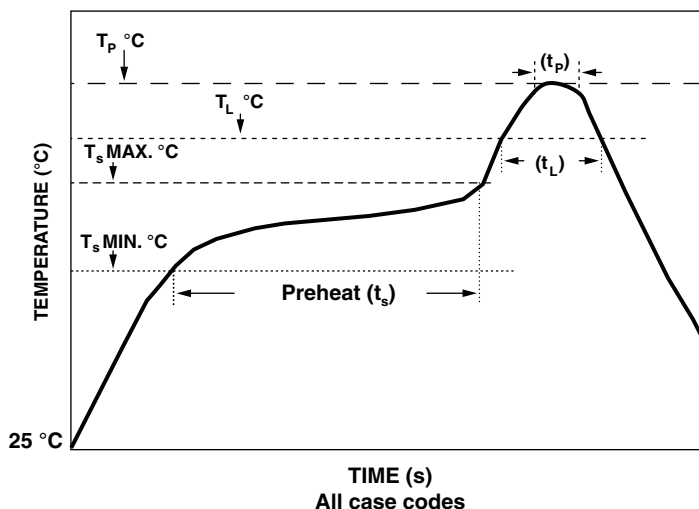
PAD DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]			
			
CASE CODE	WIDTH (A)	PAD METALLIZATION (B)	SEPARATION (C)
592D - 591D			
A	0.075 [1.9]	0.050 [1.3]	0.050 [1.3]
B	0.118 [3.0]	0.059 [1.5]	0.059 [1.5]
C	0.136 [3.5]	0.090 [2.3]	0.122 [3.1]
D	0.180 [4.6]	0.090 [2.3]	0.134 [3.4]
R	0.248 [6.3]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]
S	0.067 [1.7]	0.032 [0.8]	0.043 [1.1]
X	0.310 [7.9]	0.120 [3.0]	0.360 [9.2]
Y	0.310 [7.9]	0.122 [3.1]	0.036 [0.9]
595D - 594D			
T	0.059 [1.5]	0.028 [0.7]	0.024 [0.6]
S	0.067 [1.7]	0.032 [0.8]	0.043 [1.1]
A	0.820 [2.1]	0.050 [1.3]	0.050 [1.3]
B	0.118 [3.0]	0.059 [1.5]	0.059 [1.5]
C	0.136 [3.5]	0.090 [2.3]	0.122 [3.1]
D	0.180 [4.6]	0.090 [2.3]	0.134 [3.4]
G	0.156 [4.05]	0.090 [2.3]	0.082 [2.1]
H	0.196 [5.0]	0.090 [2.3]	0.082 [2.1]
M	0.110 [2.8]	0.087 [2.2]	0.134 [3.4]
R	0.248 [6.3]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]



PAD DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]			
			
CASE CODE	WIDTH (A)	PAD METALLIZATION (B)	SEPARATION (C)
597D			
E	0.185 [4.7]	0.090 [2.3]	0.145 [3.7]
F, R, Z	0.259 [6.6]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]
V	0.185 [4.7]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]
695D - 194D - CC/EC			
A	0.063 [1.6]	0.043 [1.1]	0.028 [0.7]
B	0.063 [1.6]	0.055 [1.4]	0.065 [1.6]
C	0.063 [1.6]	0.059 [1.5]	0.110 [2.8]
D	0.102 [2.6]	0.059 [1.5]	0.065 [1.6]
E	0.102 [2.6]	0.059 [1.5]	0.114 [2.9]
F	0.150 [3.8]	0.059 [1.5]	0.134 [3.4]
G	0.134 [3.4]	0.071 [1.8]	0.150 [3.8]
H	0.181 [4.6]	0.090 [2.3]	0.150 [3.8]
195D			
A	0.067 [1.7]	0.043 [1.1]	0.028 [0.7]
B	0.063 [1.6]	0.047 [1.2]	0.047 [1.2]
C	0.059 [1.5]	0.031 [0.8]	0.024 [0.6]
D	0.090 [2.3]	0.055 [1.4]	0.047 [1.2]
E	0.090 [2.3]	0.055 [1.4]	0.079 [2]
F	0.140 [3.6]	0.063 [1.6]	0.087 [2.2]
G	0.110 [2.8]	0.059 [1.5]	0.126 [3.2]
H	0.154 [3.9]	0.063 [1.6]	0.140 [3.6]
N	0.244 [6.2]	0.079 [2]	0.118 [3]
R	0.248 [6.3]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]
S	0.079 [2]	0.039 [1]	0.039 [1]
V	0.114 [2.9]	0.039 [1]	0.039 [1]
X	0.118 [3]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]
Y	0.118 [3]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]
Z	0.118 [3]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]

PAD DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]				
				
CASE CODE	WIDTH (A)	PAD METALLIZATION (B)	PAD METALLIZATION (B ₁)	SEPARATION (C)
572D				
A	0.079 [2]	0.039 [1]	0.035 [0.9]	0.047 [1.2]
Q	0.079 [2]	0.039 [1]	0.035 [0.9]	0.047 [1.2]
S	0.079 [2]	0.039 [1]	0.035 [0.9]	0.047 [1.2]
B	0.110 [2.8]	0.039 [1]	0.035 [0.9]	0.055 [1.4]
P	0.055 [1.4]	0.024 [0.6]	0.024 [0.6]	0.035 [0.9]
T	0.110 [2.8]	0.035 [0.9]	0.031 [0.8]	0.055 [1.4]

RECOMMENDED REFLOW PROFILES



TYPE	CASE CODE	T_p Pb FREE	T_p Sn/Pb	t_p	T_L Pb FREE	T_L Sn/Pb	T_s MAX. Pb FREE	T_s MAX. Sn/Pb	T_s MIN. Pb FREE	T_s MIN. Sn/Pb	t_s	t_L
592D 591D	ALL	260 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
595D 594D	D R	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
	A B C T G H M S	260 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
597D	E, R, V, F, Z	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
572D	P Q S A B T	260 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
695D	ALL	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
CC/EC	ALL	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
194D	ALL	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60
195D	ALL	245 °C	225 °C	10	217 °C	183 °C	200 °C	150 °C	150 °C	100 °C	60 - 150	60



GUIDE TO APPLICATION

1. **A-C 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 Watts at + 25 °C as given in the table on page 7 (Power Dissipation).

R_{ESR} = The capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance at the specified frequency.

2. **A-C Ripple Voltage:** The maximum allowable ripple voltage shall be determined from the formula:

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

or, from the formula:

$$V_{rms} = Z \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

where,

P = Power Dissipation in Watts at + 25 °C as given in the table on page 7 (Power Dissipation).

R_{ESR} = The capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance at the specified frequency.

Z = The capacitor impedance at the specified frequency.

- 2.1 The sum of the peak AC voltage plus the applied DC voltage shall not exceed the DC voltage rating of the capacitor.
- 2.2 The sum of the negative peak AC voltage plus the applied DC voltage shall not allow a voltage reversal exceeding 10 % of the DC working voltage at + 25 °C.
3. **Reverse Voltage:** These capacitors are capable of withstanding peak voltages in the reverse direction equal to 10 % of the DC rating at + 25 °C and 5 % of the DC rating at + 85 °C.
4. **Temperature Derating:** If these capacitors are to be operated at temperatures above + 25 °C, the permissible rms ripple current or voltage shall be calculated using the derating factors as shown:

TEMPERATURE	DERATING FACTOR
+ 25 °C	1.0
+ 85 °C	0.9
+ 125 °C	0.4

5. **Power Dissipation:** Power dissipation will be affected by the heat sinking capability of the mounting surface. Non-sinusoidal ripple current may produce heating effects which differ from those shown. It is important that the equivalent I_{rms} value be established when calculating permissible operating levels. (Power dissipation calculated using derating factor (see paragraph 4).

6. **Attachment:**

- 6.1 **Soldering:** Capacitors can be attached by conventional soldering techniques, convection, infrared reflow, wave soldering and hot plate methods. The Soldering Profile chart shows typical recommended time/temperature conditions for soldering. Preheating is recommended to reduce thermal stress. The recommended maximum preheat rate is 2 °C per second. Attachment with a soldering iron is not recommended due to the difficulty of controlling temperature and time at temperature. The soldering iron must never come in contact with the capacitor.

7. **Recommended Mounting Pad Geometries:** The nib must have sufficient clearance to avoid electrical contact with other components. The width dimension indicated is the same as the maximum width of the capacitor. This is to minimize lateral movement.

8. **Cleaning (Flux Removal) After Soldering:** TANTAMOUNT® capacitors are compatible with all commonly used solvents such as TES, TMS, Prelete, Chloroethane, Terpene and aqueous cleaning media. However, CFC/ODS products are not used in the production of these devices and are not recommended. Solvents containing methylene chloride or other epoxy solvents should be avoided since these will attack the epoxy encapsulation material.