

Application Guidelines

1. Polarity

Be sure verify the polarity of the capacitor before use. If a reverse voltage is applied for a long time, capacitor lifetime is shortened and serious damage such as electrolyte leakage may occur.

Further more, there may be leftover electric charge from capacitor testing that could damage other circuit components such as the low-withstanding voltage parts of semiconductors, etc.

2. Voltage

If a Green-Cap is used at a voltage exceeding its rated voltage, not only is its life shortened, but depending on the actual voltage, gas generated by electrochemical reactions inside the capacitor may cause it to leak or rupture

3. Ambient Temperature

(1) Capacitor life is affected by operating temperature. In general, lowering ambient temperature by 10°C will double the life of a capacitor. Use the capacitor at the lowest possible temperature under the maximum guaranteed temperature.

(2) Operation above the maximum specified temperature not only shortens capacitor life, but can also cause serious damage such as electrolyte leakage.

Verify the operating temperature of the capacitor by taking into consideration not only the ambient temperature and temperature inside the unit, but also the radiation from heat generating elements inside the unit (power transistors, IC's, resistors, etc.) and self-heating due to ripple current.

Be careful not to place heat-generating elements across from the capacitor on the opposite of the PCB.

4. Ripple Current

Green-Cap has a higher internal resistance than do electrolytic capacitors and are more susceptible to internal heat generation when exposed to ripple current. When the temperature of the element rises, a reacting current flows inside the Green-Cap, generating reaction products and raising internal resistance even further. This makes it difficult to maintain capacitance. Set the allowable limit for the ripple current-induced rise in capacitor temperature to 3°C measured at the surface of the capacitor

5. Heat Stress During Soldering

Excessive heat stress may result in the deterioration of the electrical characteristics of the capacitor, loss of air-tightness, and electrolyte leakage due to the rise in internal pressure

(1) If the tip of the soldering iron touches the capacitor's external sleeve, the sleeve will melt or break.

(2) Use the general reference chart below to set soldering temperature and time.

(3) When soldering with a soldering iron, do not touch the tip to the body of the capacitor.
Minimize the time that soldering iron is in contact with the capacitor terminals.

(4) When using equipment such as a UV curing oven for pre-heating and adhesive hardening, do not set the temperature above 150°C.

If the temperature is higher than this, the external sleeve may crack and the end seal may suffer reduced performance.

(5) Never perform reflow soldering on Green-Cap using infrared or atmospheric methods.

6. Circuit Board Cleaning

Circuit board can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60°C maximum temperature. The board should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. Recommended cleaning solvent include. Pine Alpha ST-100S, Sunelec B-12, DK beclear CW-5790, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Telpen Cleaner EC 7R, Clean-thru 750H, Clean-thru 750L, Clean-thru 710M, Techno Cleaner 219, Techno Care FRV-1

- Consult with us if you are using a solvent other than any of those listed above
- The use of ozone depelting cleaning agents are not recommended in the interest of protecting the environment

7. CONNECT IN SERIES

Voltage balancing is needed to ensure uniform voltage distribution across each capacitor, if capacitors are connected in series to gain higher rated voltage.

8. CONSIDERATION TO ASSEMBLY CONDITION

In designing a circuit, the following matters should be ensured in advance to the capacitor's assembly on the printed wiring board (PW board).

Design the appropriate hole spacing to match the lead pitch of capacitors.

Do not locate any wiring and circuit patterns directly above the capacitor's vent.

Ensure enough free space above the capacitor's vent. The recommended space is specified in the catalog or specification sheets.

In case the capacitor's vent is facing the PW board, make a gas release hole on PW board.

The sealing side of the screw terminal type should not face down in the application.

When the capacitors are mounted horizontally, the anode screw terminals must be positioned at the upper side.

9. STORAGE

(1) Capacitors should not be stored in high temperatures or where there is a high level of humidity. The suitable storage condition is 5°C~35°C and less than 75% in relative humidity.

(2) Capacitors should not be stored in damp condition such as water, saltwater spray or oil spray.

(3) Do not store capacitors in an environment full of hazardous gas (hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid gas, nitrous acid, chlorine gas, ammonia or bromine gas).

(4) Capacitors should not be stored under exposure to ozone, ultraviolet rays or radiation.

(5) In order to maintain a good solderability of the parts, shelf life of parts should not exceed 1 year.

(6) When the capacitor is stored for a long time without applying voltage, leakage current tends to increase.

This returns to nominal by applying voltage. Apply voltage (Aging) before use if the capacitor is stored long time.

It is recommended to apply DC working voltage to the capacitor for 30 minutes.

10. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Capacitance, DCESR Test Condition :

Constant current charge with 10mA/F to V_R .

Constant voltage charge at V_R for 5 min.

Constant current discharge with 10mA/F to 0.4 V_R .

Max. Peak Current : Current for 1 sec discharge from the rated voltage to the half of it in constant current discharge, The stated maximum (peak current) should not be used in normal operation and is only provided as a reference value.

$$I = \frac{1/2 V_R}{\Delta t / C + ESR_{DC}}$$

Energy

$$\text{Max. Stored Energy(Wh), } E_{max} \text{ (Wh)} = \frac{1/2 CV_R^2}{3600}$$

$$\text{Specific Energy(Wh/kg)} = \frac{E_{Max}}{\text{weight}}$$

Cycle Life Test Condition

- 1-minute cycle at room temperature
- Constant current charge from $1/2V_R$ to V_R .
- Constant current discharge from V_R to $1/2V_R$.
- Repeat the cycle for the desired number of times.