

T59

Vishav

# vPolyTan<sup>™</sup> Polymer Surface-Mount Chip Capacitors, Low ESR, Leadframeless Molded Type



# LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



### **PERFORMANCE / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Operating Temperature: -55 °C to +125 °C Capacitance Range: 15 µF to 470 µF Capacitance Tolerance: ± 10 %, ± 20 % standard Voltage Rating: 16 V<sub>DC</sub> to 75 V<sub>DC</sub>

#### **FEATURES** Ultra low ESR

- 100 % surge current tested
- Accelerated voltage conditioning
- High ripple current capability
- Stable capacitance over operating temperature. voltage, and frequency range
- No wear out effect



HALOGEN

FREE

RoHS

- Molded case 7343 EIA size and stacks The molding compound has been selected to meet the requirements of UL 94 V-0 and outgassing requirements of ASTM E-595
- Terminations:

all cases (except EL): 3-sided wraparound

Metallization areas on the left and right sides of the capacitor are not subject for inspection.

EL-case: L-shape compatible with standard molded chip J-style termination

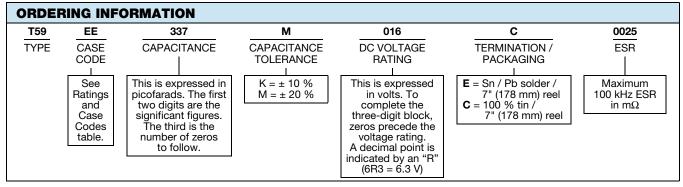
- 12 mm tape and 7" (178 mm) reel packaging per EIA-481 standard
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

#### Note

This datasheet provides information about parts that are RoHS-compliant and / or parts that are non RoHS-compliant. For example, parts with lead (Pb) terminations are not RoHS-compliant. Please see the information / tables in this datasheet for details

### **APPLICATIONS**

- Decoupling, smoothing, filtering
- Bulk energy storage in Solid State Drives (SSD)
- Infrastructure equipment
- Storage and networking
- Computer motherboards
- Smartphones and tablets



#### Notes

We reserve the right to supply higher voltage ratings and tighter capacitance tolerance capacitors in the same case size.

- Voltage substitutions will be marked with the higher voltage rating
- We reserve the right to supply better series with more extensive screening

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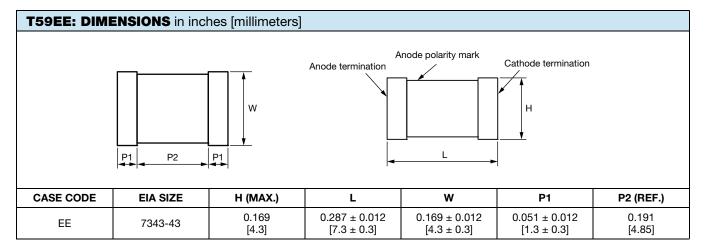
# Upgrade for High Reliability With T54

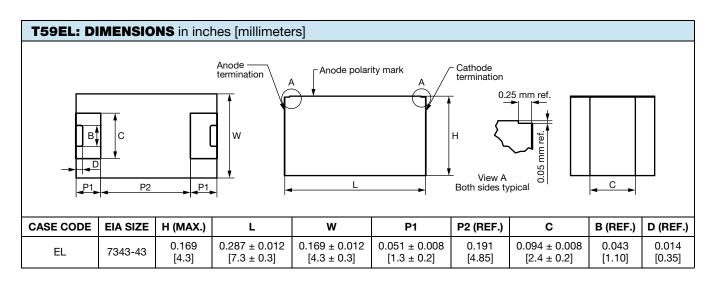


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RATINGS AN	RATINGS AND CASE CODES (ESR m $\Omega$ )						
μF	16 V	30 V	35 V	50 V	63 V	75 V	
15					EE (100), EL (100)	EE (100), EL (100)	
22				EE (100), EL (100)	EE (100), EL (100)	EE (100), EL (100)	
47			EE (70, 55), EL (70, 55)	EE (100, 70, 55), EL (100, 70, 55)			
150		EE (150, 75, 50), EL (150, 75, 50)					
220	EE (25), EL (25)						
330	EE (25), EL (25)						
470	EE (25, 20), EL (25, 20)						

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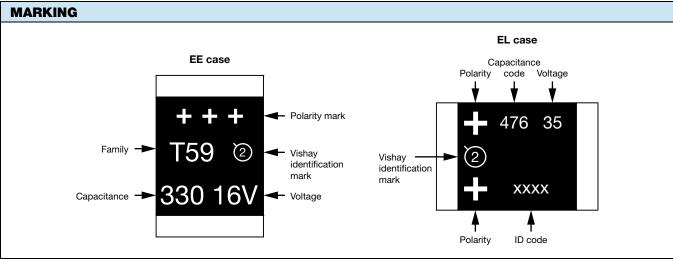
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#### Note

• Capacitors may bear T54 marking scheme if parts are substituted with high rel COTS performance grade product. Call the factory for further explanation

CAPACITANCE CASE			MAX. DCL	MAX. DF AT +25 °C	MAX. ESR AT +25 °C	MAX. RIPPLE,	HI TEMPERATURE LOAD		
μF)		100 kHz I <sub>RMS</sub> (A)	TEMPERATURE (°C)	TIME (h)	MSL				
		1	6 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 10 V <sub>DC</sub>	AT +125 °C				
220	EE	T59EE227(1)016(2)0025	352	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
220	EL	T59EL227(1)016(2)0025	352	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
330	EE	T59EE337M016(2)0025	528	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
330	EL	T59EL337M016(2)0025	528	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
470	EE	T59EE477M016(2)0025	752	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
470	EL	T59EL477M016(2)0025	752	10	25	4.195	125	2000	3
470	EE	T59EE477M016(2)0020	752	10	20	4.690	125	2000	3
470	EL	T59EL477M016(2)0020	752	10	20	4.690	125	2000	3
		3	0 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 20 V <sub>DC</sub> /	AT +125 °C				
150	EE	T59EE157M030(2)0150	450	10	150	1.713	125	2000	3
150	EL	T59EL157M030(2)0150	450	10	150	1.713	125	2000	3
150	EE	T59EE157M030(2)0075	450	10	75	2.422	125	2000	3
150	EL	T59EL157M030(2)0075	450	10	75	2.422	125	2000	3
150	EE	T59EE157M030(2)0050	450	10	50	3.114	125	2000	3
150	EL	T59EL157M030(2)0050	450	10	50	3.114	125	2000	3
		3	5 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 23 V <sub>DC</sub>	AT +125 °C				
47	EE	T59EE476M035(2)0070	165	10	70	2.507	125	2000	3
47	EL	T59EL476M035(2)0070	165	10	70	2.507	125	2000	3
47	EE	T59EE476M035(2)0055	165	10	55	2.828	125	2000	3
47	EL	T59EL476M035(2)0055	165	10	55	2.828	125	2000	3
		5	0 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 33 V <sub>DC</sub> /	AT +125 °C				
22	EE	T59EE226M050(2)0100	110	10	100	2.098	125	1000	3
22	EL	T59EL226M050(2)0100	110	10	100	2.098	125	1000	3
47	EE	T59EE476M050(2)0100	235	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
47	EL	T59EL476M050(2)0100	235	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
47	EE	T59EE476M050(2)0070	235	10	70	2.507	125	2000	3
47	EL	T59EL476M050(2)0070	235	10	70	2.507	125	2000	3
47	EE	T59EE476M050(2)0055	235	10	55	2.828	105	2000	3
47	EL	T59EL476M050(2)0055	235	10	55	2.828	105	2000	3

• Part number definitions:

(1) Capacitance tolerance: K, M

(2) Termination and packaging: E, C

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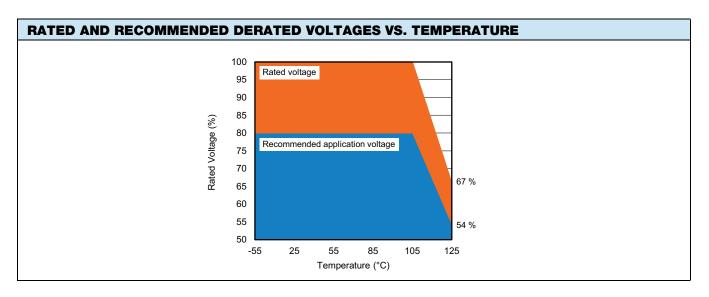
STANDARD RATINGS									
CAPACITANCE	CASE	CASE	MAX. DCL AT +25 °C AT +25	MAX. DF AT +25 °C	°C AT +25 °C Iz 100 kHz	MAX. RIPPLE, 100 kHz I <sub>RMS</sub> (A)	HI TEMPERATURE LOAD		
(μF)	CODE	PART NUMBER		120 Hz			TEMPERATURE (°C)	TIME (h)	MSL
		6	3 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 42 V <sub>DC</sub> /	AT +125 °C				
15	EE	T59EE156M063(2)0100	95	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
15	EL	T59EL156M063(2)0100	95	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
22	EE	T59EE226M063(2)0100	139	10	100	2.098	125	1000	3
22	EL	T59EL226M063(2)0100	139	10	100	2.098	125	1000	3
		7	5 V <sub>DC</sub> AT +10	5 °C; 50 V <sub>DC</sub> /	AT +125 °C				
15	EE	T59EE156M075(2)0100	113	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
15	EL	T59EL156M075(2)0100	113	10	100	2.098	125	2000	3
22	EE	T59EE226M075(2)0100	165	12	100	2.098	125	1000	3
22	EL	T59EL226M075(2)0100	165	12	100	2.098	125	1000	3

Note

• Part number definitions:

(1) Capacitance tolerance: K, M

(2) Termination and packaging: E, C



RECOMMENDED VOLT	RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING GUIDELINES					
CAPACITOR VOLTAGE RATING AT -55 °C TO +105 °C	CAPACITOR CATEGORY VOLTAGE AT +105 °C TO +125 °C	RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING AT -55 °C TO +105 °C	RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE DERATING AT +105 °C TO +125 °C			
16	10	12.8	8.6			
30	20	24	16.2			
35	23	28	18.4			
50	33	40	26.4			
63	42	50	34			
75	50	60	40.5			

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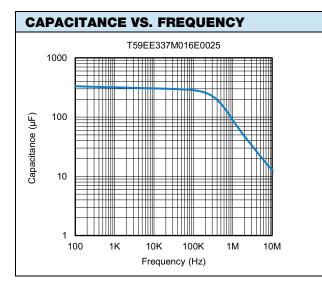
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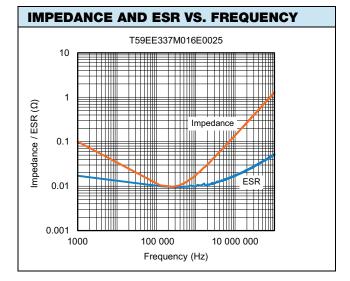
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POWER DISSIPATION					
CASE CODE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT +45 °C (W) WITH +30 °C RISE IN FREE AIR				
EE, EL	0.44				

STANDARD PACKAGING QUANTITY				
CASE CODE	UNITS PER 7" REEL			
EE, EL	400			

PERFORMANC	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS					
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFORMANCE				
Life test at +105 °C			Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	MIL-STD-202 method 108	Dissipation factor	Within initial limits			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Life test at +125 °C	2000 h application of 2/3 rated voltage at 125 °C,	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	MIL-STD-202 method 108	Dissipation factor	Within 1.5 x initial			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Shelf life test	2000 h no voltage applied at 105 °C,	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
at +105 °C	MIL-STD-202 method 108	Dissipation factor	Within initial limits			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Humidity tests	At 60 °C / 90 % RH 500 h, no voltage applied	Capacitance change	-20 % to +40 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			



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PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS						
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFOR	MANCE			
Stability at low and	-55 °C	Capacitance change	Within -20 % to 0 % of initial value			
high temperatures		Dissipation factor	Shall not exceed 150 % of initial limit			
		Leakage current	n/a			
	25 °C	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Within initial limit			
	85 °C	Capacitance change	Within -0 % to +50 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 1000 % of initial value			
	105 °C	Capacitance change	Within -0 % to +50 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limits			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 1000 % of initial limits			
Surge voltage	85 °C, 1000 successive test cycles at 1.3 of rated voltage in series with a 33 $\Omega$ resistor at the rate of 30 s ON, 30 s OFF	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
		Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Shock	MIL-STD-202, method 213, condition E,	Capacitance change	Within $\pm$ 20 % of initial value			
(specified pulse)	1000 <i>g</i> peak	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
Vibration	MIL-STD-202, method 204, condition D,	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	10 Hz to 2000 Hz 20 <i>g</i> peak	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			
		There shall be no mec post-conditioning.	chanical or visual damage to capacitors			
Shear test	Apply a pressure load of 17.7 N for $10 \text{ s} \pm 1 \text{ s}$	Capacitance change	Within ± 20 % of initial value			
	horizontally to the center of capacitor side body	Dissipation factor	Within initial limit			
		Leakage current	Shall not exceed 300 % of initial limit			

PRODUCT INFORMATION	
Polymer Guide	www.vishay.com/doc?40076
Moisture Sensitivity	www.vishay.com/doc?40135
Infographic	www.vishay.com/doc?48084
Sample Board	www.vishay.com/doc?48073
FAQ	
Frequently Asked Questions	www.vishay.com/doc?42106

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# Guide for Tantalum Solid Electrolyte Chip Capacitors With Polymer Cathode

## 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.

Revision: 22-Nov-2023

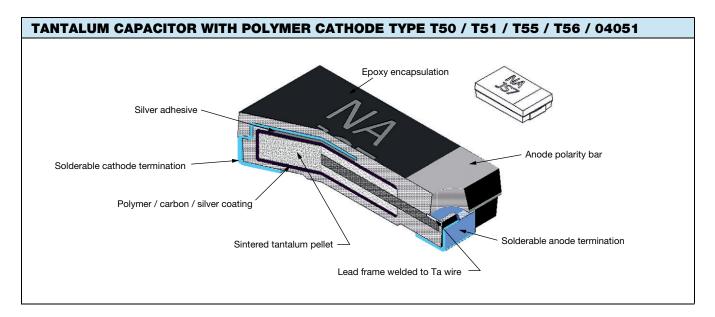


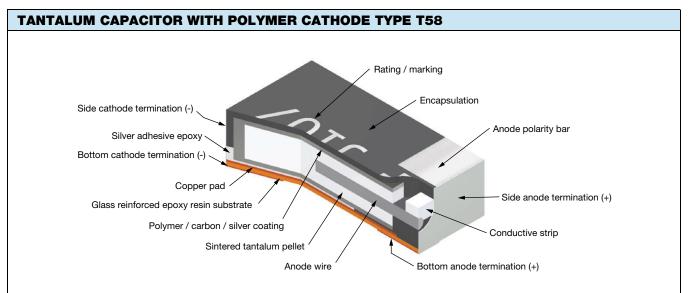
## SOLID ELECTROLYTE POLYMER TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Solid electrolyte polymer capacitors utilize sintered tantalum pellets as anodes. Tantalum pentoxide dielectric layer is formed on the entire surface of anode, which is further impregnated with highly conductive polymer as cathode system.

The conductive polymer layer is then coated with graphite, followed by a layer of metallic silver, which provides a conductive surface between the capacitor element and the outer termination (lead frame or other).

Molded chip polymer tantalum capacitor encases the element in plastic resins, such as epoxy materials. The molding compound has been selected to meet the requirements of UL 94 V-0 and outgassing requirements of ASTM E-595. After assembly, the capacitors are tested and inspected to assure long life and reliability. It offers excellent reliability and high stability for variety of applications in electronic devices. Usage of conductive polymer cathode system provides very low equivalent series resistance (ESR), which makes the capacitors particularly suitable for high frequency applications.

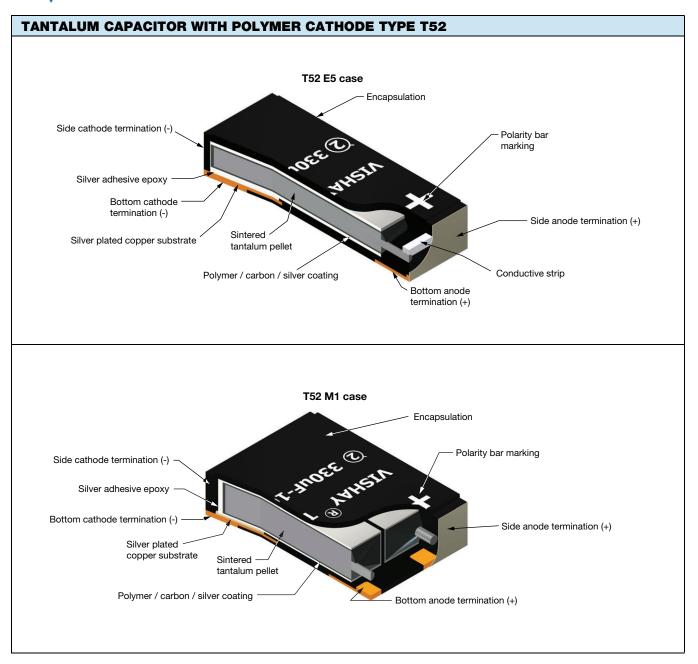






# **Polymer Guide**

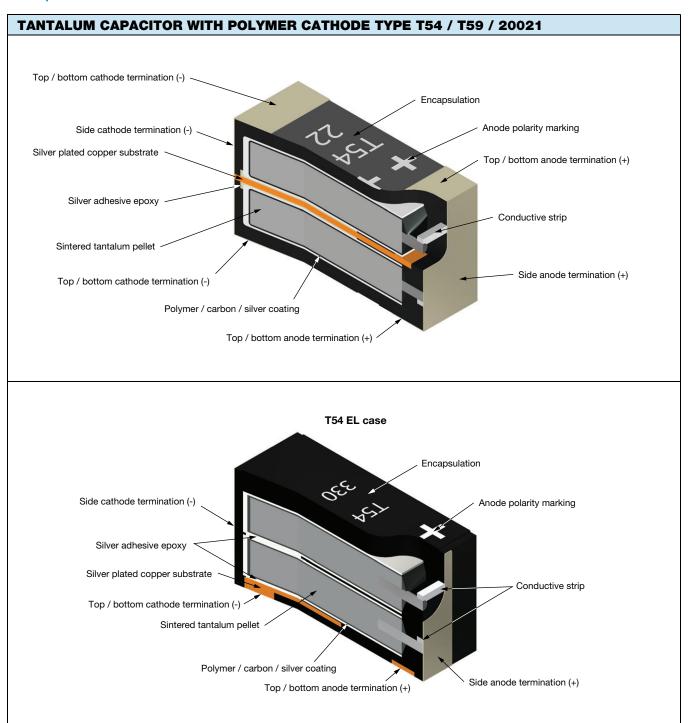
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# **Polymer Guide**

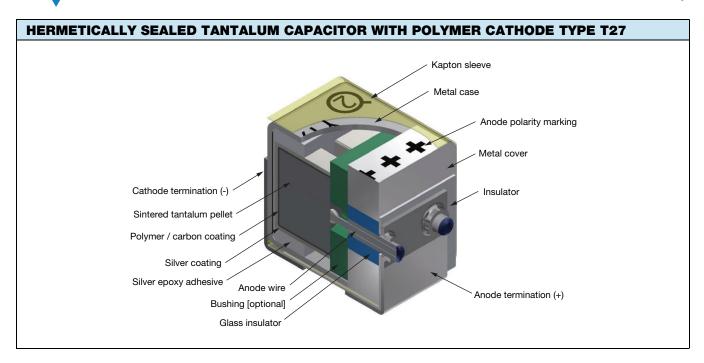
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POLYMER CAPACITORS - METAL CASE, HERMETICALLY SEALED				
SERIES	T27			
PRODUCT IMAGE				
ТҮРЕ	VPolyTan <sup>™</sup> hermetically sealed polymer surface-mount chip capacitors, low ESR			
FEATURES	Hermetically sealed in metal case, low ESR / low DCL, hi-rel. processing			
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +125 °C			
CAPACITANCE RANGE	15 μF to 470 μF			
VOLTAGE RANGE	16 V to 75 V			
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %			
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.05 CV			
DISSIPATION FACTOR	12 %			
ESR	$25~m\Omega$ to 100 m $\Omega$			
CASE SIZES	D			
TERMINATION FINISH	100 % tin; tin / lead			

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POLYMER CAPACITORS - MOLDED CASE						
SERIES	T50, T51, T55, T56	04051				
PRODUCT IMAGE	Fred Fred Fred Fred Fred	The Property of the Property o				
ТҮРЕ	VPolyTan <sup>™</sup> , molded case, high performance polymer	VPolyTan <sup>™</sup> , molded case, high performance polymer				
FEATURES	High performance	High performance				
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +105 °C / +125 °C	-55 °C to +125 °C (above +105 °C, voltage derating is required)				
CAPACITANCE RANGE	3.3 μF to 1000 μF	4.7 μF to 680 μF				
VOLTAGE RANGE	2.5 V to 63 V	2.5 V to 63 V				
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %				
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.1 CV	0.1 CV				
DISSIPATION FACTOR	8 % to 10 %	8 % to 10 %				
ESR	6 m $\Omega$ to 500 m $\Omega$	$25 \text{ m}\Omega$ to $125 \text{ m}\Omega$				
CASE SIZES	J, P, A, T, B, Z, V, D, C	B, D				
TERMINATION FINISH	Cases J, P, C: 100 % tin Case A, T, B, Z, V, D: Ni / Pd / Au	All cases: tin / lead (SnPb)				

POLYMER CAPACITORS - LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CASE						
SERIES	T52	T58	T59	T54	20021	
PRODUCT IMAGE		SOL ST			BB BB	
ТҮРЕ	vPolyTan <sup>™</sup> polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low profile, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan <sup>™</sup> polymer surface mount chip capacitors, compact, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan <sup>TM</sup> polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low ESR, leadframeless molded type	vPolyTan <sup>™</sup> polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low ESR, leadframeless molded type, hi-rel commercial off-the-shelf (COTS)	vPolyTan <sup>TM</sup> polymer surface mount chip capacitors, low ESR, leadframeless molded type, DLA approved	
FEATURES	Low profile	Small case size	Multianode	Hi-rel COTS, multianode	Multianode	
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +105 °C	-55 °C to +105 °C	-55 °C to +125 °C	-55 °C to +125 °C	-55 °C to +125 °C	
CAPACITANCE RANGE	47 μF to 470 μF	1 μF to 100 μF	15 μF to 470 μF	15 μF to 470 μF (discrete capacitors) 30 μF to 2800 μF (stacked capacitors)	15 μF to 470 μF (discrete capacitors) 30 μF to 2800 μF (stacked capacitors)	
VOLTAGE RANGE	10 V to 35 V	6.3 V to 35 V	16 V to 75 V	16 V to 75 V	16 V to 75 V	
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %	± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 20 %	± 20 %	
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.1 CV					
DISSIPATION FACTOR	10 %	8 % to 14 %	10 % to 12 %	10 % to 12 %	10 % to 12 %	
ESR	40 m $\Omega$ to 200 m $\Omega$	90 m $\Omega$ to 500 m $\Omega$	20 m $\Omega$ to 150 m $\Omega$	5 m $\Omega$ to 150 m $\Omega$	5 m $\Omega$ to 150 m $\Omega$	
CASE SIZES	E5, M1, M9, B2	MM, W0, W9, A0, BB	EE, EL	EE, EL, E2, E3, E4, E6, 3E, 6E	EE, E2, E3, E4, E6, 3E, 6E	
TERMINATION	100	% tin	100 % tin	; tin / lead	Tin / lead	

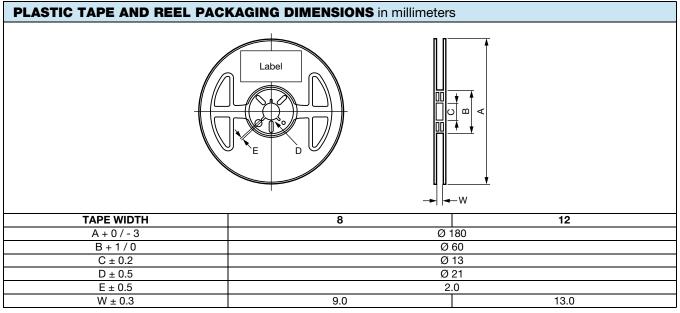
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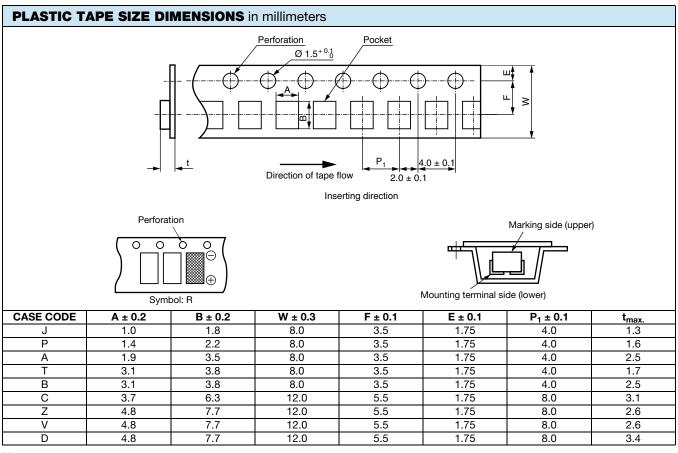


# MOLDED CAPACITORS, T50 / T51 / T55 / T56 / 04051 TYPES



#### Note

• A reel diameter of 330 mm is also applicable



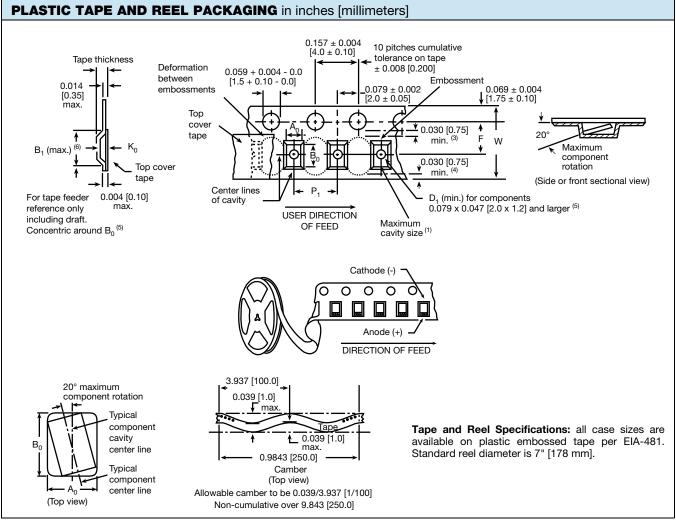
Note

A reel diameter of 330 mm is also applicable

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## LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CAPACITORS, ALL TYPES



#### Notes

- · Metric dimensions will govern. Dimensions in inches are rounded and for reference only
- (1) A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub>, K<sub>0</sub>, are determined by the maximum dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and / or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the ends of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub>, K<sub>0</sub>) must be within 0.002" (0.05 mm) minimum and 0.020" (0.50 mm) maximum. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20°
- (2) Tape with components shall pass around radius "R" without damage. The minimum trailer length may require additional length to provide "R" minimum for 12 mm embossed tape for reels with hub diameters approaching N minimum
- <sup>(3)</sup> This dimension is the flat area from the edge of the sprocket hole to either outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavities or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less
- (4) This dimension is the flat area from the edge of the carrier tape opposite the sprocket holes to either the outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavity or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less
- <sup>(5)</sup> The embossed hole location shall be measured from the sprocket hole controlling the location of the embossment. Dimensions of embossment location shall be applied independent of each other
- <sup>(6)</sup> B<sub>1</sub> dimension is a reference dimension tape feeder clearance only



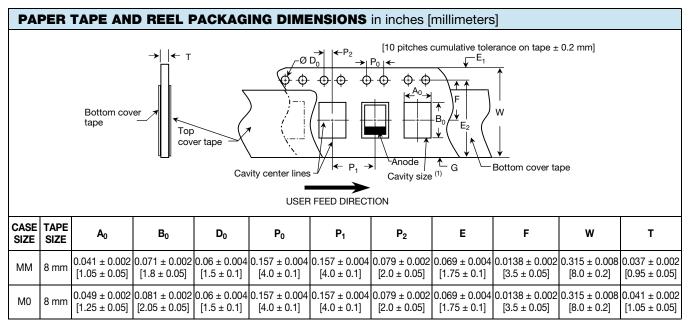
CARRIER TAPE DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]								
CASE CODE	TAPE SIZE	B <sub>1</sub> (MAX.) <sup>(1)</sup>	D <sub>1</sub> (MIN.)	F	K <sub>0</sub> (MAX.)	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	w
E5	12 mm	0.329 [8.35]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.50 ± 0.05]	0.071 [1.8]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.315 \pm 0.004 \\ [8.0 \pm 0.10] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.476 ± 0.008 [12.1 ± 0.20]
MM <sup>(2)</sup>	8 mm	0.075 [1.91]	0.02 [0.5]	0.138 [3.5]	0.043 [1.10]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
M1, M9	12 mm	0.32 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.094 [2.39]	0.315 ± 0.04 [8.0 ± 1.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.472 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [12.0 + 0.3 / - 0.10]
W9	8 mm	0.126 [3.20]	0.030 [0.75]	0.138 [3.5]	0.045 [1.15]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
WO	8 mm	0.126 [3.20]	0.030 [0.75]	0.138 [3.5]	0.045 [1.15]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
A0	8 mm	-	0.02 [0.5]	0.138 [3.5]	0.049 [1.25]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
BB	8 mm	0.157 [4.0]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 [3.5]	0.087 [2.22]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
EE, EL	12 mm	0.32 [8.2]	0.059 [1.5]	0.217 ± 0.002 [5.5 ± 0.05]	0.175 [4.44]	0.315 ± 0.04 [8.0 ±1.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.472 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [12.0 + 0.3 / - 0.10]
B2	8 mm	0.157 [4.0]	0.039 [1.0]	0.138 [3.5]	0.057 [1.45]	0.157 [4.0]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.002 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.05] \end{array}$	0.315 [8.0]
D <sup>(3)</sup>	16 mm	0.321 [8.16]	0.059 [1.5]	0.295 ± 0.004 [7.50 ± 0.1]	0.308 [7.83]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.472 \pm 0.004 \\ [12.00 \pm 0.1] \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.079 \pm 0.004 \\ [2.00 \pm 0.1] \end{array}$	0.630 ± 0.012 [16.00 ± 0.3]

#### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> For reference only

<sup>(2)</sup> Standard packaging of MM case is with paper tape. Plastic tape is available per request

<sup>(3)</sup> Tape thickness 0.018 [0.45] max.



Note

(1) A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub> are determined by the maximum dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and / or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the ends of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub>) must be within 0.002" (0.05 mm) minimum and 0.020" (0.50 mm) maximum. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20°

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## PACKING AND STORAGE

Polymer capacitors meet moisture sensitivity level rating (MSL) of 3 or 4 as specified in IPC/JEDEC<sup>®</sup> J-STD-020 and are dry packaged in moisture barrier bags (MBB) per J-STD-033. MSL for each particular family is defined in the datasheet - either in "Features" section or "Standard Ratings" table. Level 3 specifies a floor life (out of bag) of 168 hours and level 4 specifies a floor life of 72 hours at 30 °C maximum and 60 % relative humidity (RH). Unused capacitors should be re-sealed in the MBB with fresh desiccant. A moisture strip (humidity indicator card) is included in the bag to assure dryness. To remove excess moisture, capacitors can be dried at 40 °C (standard "dry box" conditions).

For detailed recommendations please refer to J-STD-033.

#### **RECOMMENDED REFLOW PROFILES** Vishay recommends no more than 3 cycles of reflow in accordance with J-STD-020. T Max. ramp up rate = 3 °C/s Max. ramp down rate = 6 °C/s Т Temperature T<sub>Smax</sub> Preheat area 25 Time 25 °C to peak Time -----**PROFILE FEATURE** SnPb EUTECTIC ASSEMBLY LEAD (Pb)-FREE ASSEMBLY PREHEAT AND SOAK Temperature min. (T<sub>Smin.</sub>) 100 °C 150 °C 200 °C Temperature max. (T<sub>Smax.</sub>) 150 °C Time (t<sub>S</sub>) from (T<sub>Smin.</sub> to T<sub>Smax.</sub>) 60 s to 120 s 60 s to 120 s RAMP UP Ramp-up rate (T<sub>L</sub> to T<sub>p</sub>) 3 °C/s maximum 183 °C 217 °C Liquidus temperature (TL) Time (t<sub>L</sub>) maintained above T 60 s to 150 s Peak package body temperature (T<sub>p</sub>) max. Depends on type and case - see table below Time (tp) within 5 °C of the peak max. temperature 20 s 5 s (1) RAMP DOWN Ramp-down rate ( $T_p$ to $T_L$ ) 6 °C/s maximum Time from 25 °C to peak temperature 6 min maximum 8 min maximum

Note

<sup>(1)</sup> For T27, lead (Pb)-free capacitors  $t_p = 30 \text{ s}$ 

PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (Tp) MAXIMUM					
ТҮРЕ	CASE CODE	PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (T <sub>P</sub> ) MAX.			
TTPE	CASE CODE	SnPb EUTECTIC ASSEMBLY	LEAD (Pb)-FREE ASSEMBLY		
T27	D	220 °C	245 °C		
T55	J, P, A, T, B, C, Z, V, D		260 °C		
T52	E5, M1, M9, B2		260 °C		
T58	MM, W9, W0, A0, BB	2/2	260 °C		
T50	D	n/a	260 °C		
T51	D, V		260 °C		
T56	B, D, V		250 °C		
T59	EE, EL	220 °C	250 °C		
T54	EL, 3E, 6E, EE, E2, E3, E4, E6	220 °C	250 °C		
20021	3E, 6E, EE, E2, E3, E4, E6	220 °C	n/a		
04051	B, D	220 °C	n/a		

Notes

• T50, T51, T52, T55, T56, and T58 capacitors are process sensitive.

PSL classification to JEDEC J-STD-075: R4G

 T54 and T59 capacitors with 100 % tin termination are process sensitive. PSL classification to JEDEC J-STD-075: R6G

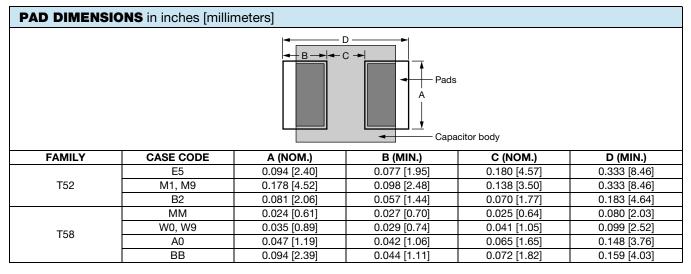
PSL classification to JEDEC J-STD-075



## MOLDED CAPACITORS, T50 / T51 / T55 / T56 / 04051 TYPES

PAD DIMENSIONS in millimeters						
Pattern G Z						
CASE /	CAPACITOR SIZE		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
А	3.2	1.6	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.35
T/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
Z/V/D	7.3	4.3	4.1	8.2	2.9	2.05

## **LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CAPACITORS T52 / T58**



## LEADFRAMELESS MOLDED CAPACITORS T59 / T54 / 20021

D DIMENSI	<b>ONS</b> in inches [milli	meters]			
			Pads	citor body	
FAMILY	CASE CODE	A (NOM.)	B (MIN.)	C (NOM.)	D (MIN.)
<b>T</b> FO ( <b>T</b> F <b>4</b>					
	EE	0.209 [5.30]	0.098 [2.50]	0.169 [4.30]	0.366 [9.30
T59 / T54	EE	0.209 [5.30] 0.098 [2.50]	0.098 [2.50] 0.098 [2.50]	0.169 [4.30] 0.169 [4.30]	•
T59 / T54					0.366 [9.30
	EL	0.098 [2.50]	0.098 [2.50]	0.169 [4.30]	0.366 [9.30 0.394 [10.0
T59 / T54 T54	EL E2 / E3	0.098 [2.50] 0.128 [3.24]	0.098 [2.50] 0.120 [3.04]	0.169 [4.30] 0.154 [3.92]	0.366 [9.30 0.394 [10.0 0.394 [10.0
	EL E2 / E3 E4 / E6	0.098 [2.50] 0.128 [3.24] 0.301 [7.64]	0.098 [2.50] 0.120 [3.04] 0.120 [3.04]	0.169 [4.30] 0.154 [3.92] 0.154 [3.92]	0.366 [9.30 0.366 [9.30 0.394 [10.0 0.394 [10.0 0.394 [10.0 0.394 [10.0

Revision: 22-Nov-2023

Document Number: 40076

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## HERMETICALLY SEALED CAPACITOR T27 TYPE

PAD DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]					
	€  €				
CASE CODE	A (MIN.)	B (NOM.)	C (NOM.)	D (NOM.)	
D	0.295 [7.50]	0.138 [3.50]	0.100 [2.50]	0.374 [9.50]	

## **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 +45 °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:

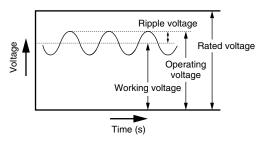
$$V_{RMS} = Z_{\sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}}$$

or, from the formula:

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

where,

- P = power dissipation in W at +45 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets.
- R<sub>ESR</sub> = 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 +45 °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				
≤ 45 °C	1.0			
55 °C	0.8			
85 °C	0.6			
105 °C	0.4			
125 °C	0.25			

4. **Reverse Voltage:** the capacitors are not intended for use with reverse voltage applied. However, they are capable of withstanding momentary reverse voltage peaks, which must not exceed the following values:

At 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}\text{:}$  10 % of the rated voltage or 1 V, whichever is smaller.

At 85 °C: 5 % of the rated voltage or 0.5 V, whichever is smaller.

At 105  $^\circ\text{C:}$  3 % of the rated voltage or 0.3 V, whichever is smaller.

### 5. **Mounting Precautions:**

5.1 **Soldering:** capacitors can be attached by conventional soldering techniques; vapor phase, convection reflow, infrared reflow, wave soldering, and hot plate methods. The soldering profile charts show recommended time / temperature conditions for soldering. Preheating is recommended. The recommended maximum ramp rate is 3 °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. For details see www.vishay.com/doc?40214.

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5.2 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.

#### 5.3 Flux Selection

- 5.3.1 Select a flux that contains a minimum of chlorine and amine.
- 5.3.2 After flux use, the chlorine and amine in the flux remain must be removed.
- 5.4 **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/cm<sup>3</sup>, 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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Revision: 01-Jan-2024