

## A783, 125°C, Hybrid Polymer V-Chip, High CV, AEC-Q200



### Overview

KEMET's A783 is a surface mount conductive polymer hybrid capacitor with outstanding electrical performance. The A783 winding is housed in a cylindrical aluminum can with a high/quality rubber deck. Low ESR is achieved using a highly conductive polymer (PEDOT/PSS). The polymer system creates an electrical pathway between the anodic oxide layer and the cathode plate. The A783 winding is also impregnated with liquid electrolyte providing the self-healing capability of the capacitor, enhancing its long-term reliability and performance under demanding conditions.

### Applications

KEMET's A783 is designed for the edge technology applications such as AI hardware, powerful and compact automotive modules, high reliability electronics. Due to its mechanical robustness, the A783 is suitable for use in a harsh vibration environment with extremely high demands and operation up to +125°C.

### Benefits

- Surface mount form factor
- High capacitance
- High ripple current
- High temperature; 125°C up to 4,000 hours
- Low leakage current
- High vibration resistance up to 30g
- Self-healing behaviours
- Outstanding electrical performance
- AEC-Q200 compliance
- RoHS compliant
- Halogen-Free

Standard



Anti-Vibration



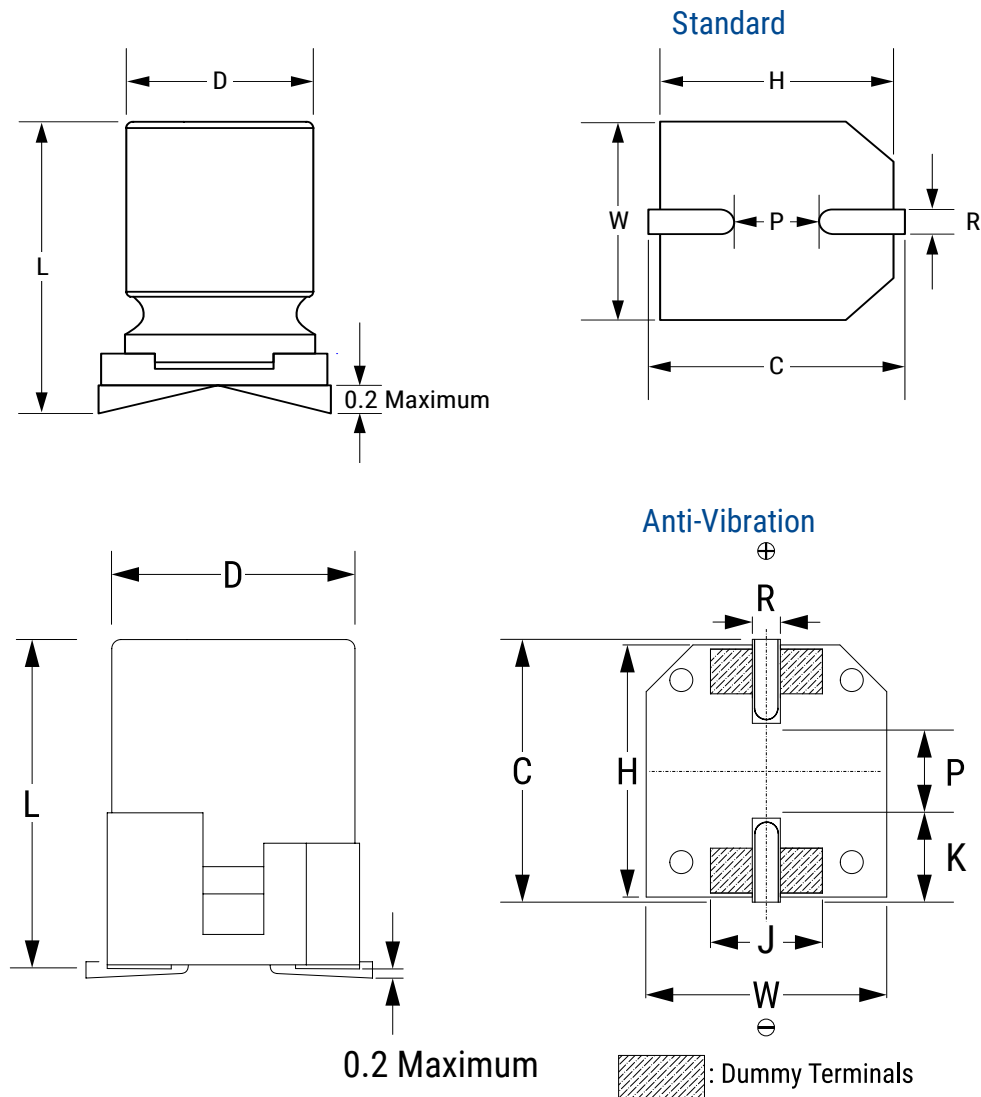
## Part Number System

A	783	MS	687	M	1E	LA	S	014
Capacitor Class	Series	Size Code	Capacitance Code (pF)	Tolerance	Rated Voltage (VDC)	Packaging	Electrical Parameters	ESR
A = Aluminum	Surface Mount Hybrid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors 125 °C 4,000 hours	See Dimension Table	First two digits represent significant figures for capacitance values. Last digit specifies the number of zeros to be added.	M = ±20%	25 = 1E 35 = 1V 50 = 1H 63 = 1J	LA = Tape & Reel	S = Automotive V = Automotive +Anti-Vibration	Last 3 digits represent significant figures for ESR values. (mΩ)

## Ordering Options Table

Packaging Type	Packaging Code
Standard Packaging Options	
Tape & Reel	LA
Contact KEMET for other Lead and Packaging options	

## Dimensions – Millimeters



Size Code	D		L		W		H		C		R	P	J	K
	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Range	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
EK	6.3	±0.5	7.7	±0.3	6.6	±0.2	6.6	±0.2	7.3	±0.2	0.5 – 0.8	2	-	-
KN	8.0	±0.5	9.7	±0.3	8.3	±0.2	8.3	±0.2	9.0	±0.2	0.8 – 1.1	3.1	-	-
MN	10.0	±0.5	10.2	±0.3	10.3	±0.2	10.3	±0.2	11.0	±0.2	0.8 – 1.1	4.6	-	-
MS	10.0	±0.5	12.2	±0.5	10.3	±0.2	10.3	±0.2	11.0	±0.2	0.8 – 1.1	4.6	-	-
MW	10.0	±0.5	16.5	±0.5	10.3	±0.2	10.3	±0.2	11.0	±0.2	0.8 – 1.1	4.6	-	-
KN (Anti-Vibration)	8.0	±0.5	9.9	±0.3	8.3	±0.2	8.8	±0.2	9.2	±0.2	0.7 – 1.1	3.1	4.0	3.0
MN (Anti-Vibration)	10.0	±0.5	10.4	±0.3	10.3	±0.2	10.8	±0.2	11.2	±0.2	0.7 – 1.1	4.6	4.4	3.2
MS (Anti-Vibration)	10.0	±0.5	12.4	±0.5	10.3	±0.2	10.8	±0.2	11.2	±0.2	0.7 – 1.1	4.6	4.4	3.2
MW (Anti-Vibration)	10.0	±0.5	16.7	±0.5	10.3	±0.2	10.8	±0.2	11.2	±0.2	0.7 – 1.1	4.6	4.4	3.2

## Environmental Compliance



All Part Numbers in this datasheet are Reach and RoHS compliant and Halogen-Free.

As an environmentally conscious company, KEMET is working continuously with improvements concerning the environmental effects of both our capacitors and their production. In Europe (RoHS Directive) and in some other geographical areas like China, legislation has been put in place to prevent the use of some hazardous materials, such as lead (Pb), in electronic equipment. All products in this catalogue are produced to help our customers' obligations to guarantee their products and fulfil these legislative requirements. The only material of concern in our products has been lead (Pb), which has been removed from all designs to fulfil the requirement of containing less than 0.1% of lead in any homogeneous material. KEMET will closely follow any changes in legislation worldwide and makes any necessary changes in its products, whenever needed. Some customer segments such as medical, military and automotive electronics may still require the use of lead in electrode coatings. To clarify the situation and distinguish products from each other, a special symbol is used on the packaging labels for RoHS compatible capacitors.

Due to customer requirements, there may appear additional markings such as LF = Lead-free or LFW = Lead-free wires on the label.

## Performance Characteristics

Item	Performance Characteristics
Capacitance Range	47 – 1000 µF
Rated Voltage	25 – 63 VDC
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Capacitance Tolerance	±20% at 120 Hz/20°C
Life Test	4,000 hours at rated temperature (See conditions in Test Method and Performance)
Leakage Current	I = 0.01 CV
	C = Rated capacitance (µF), V = Rated voltage (VDC), Voltage applied for 2 minutes at 20°C.

## Compensation Factor of Ripple Current (RC) vs. Frequency

Frequency correction factor for permissible ripple current should be calculated following  $I_{AC, f} / I_{AC, 100 \text{ kHz}}$  :

Rated Voltage (V)	Frequency	100Hz	200Hz	500Hz	1kHz	5kHz	10kHz	50kHz	100kHz
25 and 35	Coefficient	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.67	0.79	0.84	0.97	1.00
50 and 63		0.22	0.31	0.42	0.55	0.75	0.82	0.94	1.00

## Test Method & Performance

Conditions	Endurance Life Test	High Temperature Storage Test
Temperature	+125°C	+125°C
Test Duration	4,000 hours	1,000 hours
Ripple Current	Rated ripple applied	No ripple current applied
Voltage	Rated voltage	No voltage applied
<b>Performance</b>	<b>The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is restored to 20°C.</b>	
Capacitance Change	Within ±30% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 200% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 200% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed the specified value	Does not exceed the specified value after Voltage treatment (Re-age procedure)
<b>Damp Heat</b>	<b>The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is restored to 20°C after application of rated voltage for 2,000 hours at 85°C, 85% RH.</b>	
Capacitance Change	Within ±20% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 200% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 200% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed the specified value	
<b>Surge Voltage (Rated Voltage x 1.28(V))</b>	<b>The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is subjected to 1,000 cycles, each consisting of charge with the surge voltages specified at temperature in the range from 15°C to 35°C for 30 seconds through a protective resistor (Rc = 1 kΩ) and discharge for 5 minutes, 30 seconds.</b>	
Capacitance Change	Within ±20% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed the specified value	
<b>Resistance to Soldering Heat</b>	<b>Measurement for solder temperature profile at capacitor top and terminal.</b>	
Capacitance Change	Within ±10% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed the specified value	

## Test Method & Performance – Anti-Vibration Version

Anti-Vibration Version	
Vibration Test Specifications	1.5 mm displacement amplitude or 30 g maximum acceleration. Vibration applied for three 4-hour sessions at 10 – 2,000 Hz (capacitor on PCB).
Capacitance Change	Within $\pm 20\%$ of the initial value
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value
Leakage Current	Does not exceed the specified value

## Shelf Life & Re-Ageing

### Shelf Life

Solderability is 12 months after manufacturing date.

The capacitance, ESR and impedance of a capacitor will not change significantly after extended storage periods, however the leakage current will slowly increase.

- The suitable storage condition is +5 to +35°C and less than 75% in relative humidity.
- Do not store in damp conditions such as water, saltwater spray or oil spray.
- Do not store in an environment containing gases such as hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid gas, nitrous acid, chlorine gas, ammonium, etc.
- Do not store under exposure to ozone, ultraviolet rays or radiation.

If a capacitor has been stored for more than 12 months under these conditions and it shows increased leakage current, then a treatment by voltage application is recommended.

MSL 1 rating according to IPC/JEDEC-J-STD-020.

### Re-age Procedure

Apply the rated DC voltage to the capacitor at 125°C for a period of 120 minutes through a 1 k $\Omega$  series resistor.

**Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference**

Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	Rated Capacitance	ESR	Dissipation Factor	Ripple Current <sup>1</sup>	Leakage Current	Case Size	KEMET Part Number		Case Size
(VDC)	(VDC)	120 Hz 20°C (µF)	100 kHz 20°C (mΩ)	120 Hz 20°C	100 kHz 125°C (mA)	20°C 2 minute (µA)	D x L (mm)	Standard Version	Anti-Vibration Version	D x L (mm) Anti-Vibration
25	32	150	30	0.14	1,800	37.5	6.3x7.7	A783EK157M1ELAS030		
25	32	270	27	0.14	2,100	67.5	8x9.7	A783KN277M1ELAS027	A783KN277M1ELAV027	8x9.9
25	32	470	20	0.14	2,800	117.5	10x10.2	A783MN477M1ELAS020	A783MN477M1ELAV020	10x10.4
25	32	680	14	0.14	3,500	170	10x12.2	A783MS687M1ELAS014	A783MS687M1ELAV014	10x12.4
25	32	1000	11	0.14	4,000	250	10x16.5	A783MW108M1ELAS011	A783MW108M1ELAV011	10x16.7
35	44.8	100	35	0.12	1,700	35	6.3x7.7	A783EK107M1VLAS035		
35	44.8	180	27	0.12	2,100	63	8x9.7	A783KN187M1VLAS027	A783KN187M1VLAV027	8x9.9
35	44.8	330	20	0.12	2,800	115.5	10x10.2	A783MN337M1VLAS020	A783MN337M1VLAV020	10x10.4
35	44.8	470	14	0.12	3,500	164.5	10x12.2	A783MS477M1VLAS014	A783MS477M1VLAV014	10x12.4
35	44.8	680	11	0.12	4,000	238	10x16.5	A783MW687M1VLAS011	A783MW687M1VLAV011	10x16.7
50	64	68	25	0.1	2,300	34	8x9.7	A783KN686M1HLAS025	A783KN686M1HLAV025	8x9.9
50	64	120	23	0.1	2,600	60	10x10.2	A783MN127M1HLAS023	A783MN127M1HLAV023	10x10.4
50	64	180	17	0.1	3,200	90	10x12.2	A783MS187M1HLAS017	A783MS187M1HLAV017	10x12.4
50	64	270	13	0.1	3,700	135	10x16.5	A783MW277M1HLAS013	A783MW277M1HLAV013	10x16.7
63	80.6	47	32	0.08	2,000	29.6	8x9.7	A783KN476M1JLAS032	A783KN476M1JLAV032	8x9.9
63	80.6	82	25	0.08	2,500	51.7	10x10.2	A783MN826M1JLAS025	A783MN826M1JLAV025	10x10.4
63	80.6	120	19	0.08	3,000	75.6	10x12.2	A783MS127M1JLAS019	A783MS127M1JLAV019	10x12.4
63	80.6	180	15	0.08	3,500	113.4	10x16.5	A783MW187M1JLAS015	A783MW187M1JLAV015	10x16.7
63	80.6	220	13	0.08	3,700	138.6	10x16.5	A783MW227M1JLAS013	A783MW227M1JLAV013	10x16.7

<sup>1</sup> Capacitor mounted on PCB, Lop: 4,000 hours

## Installing

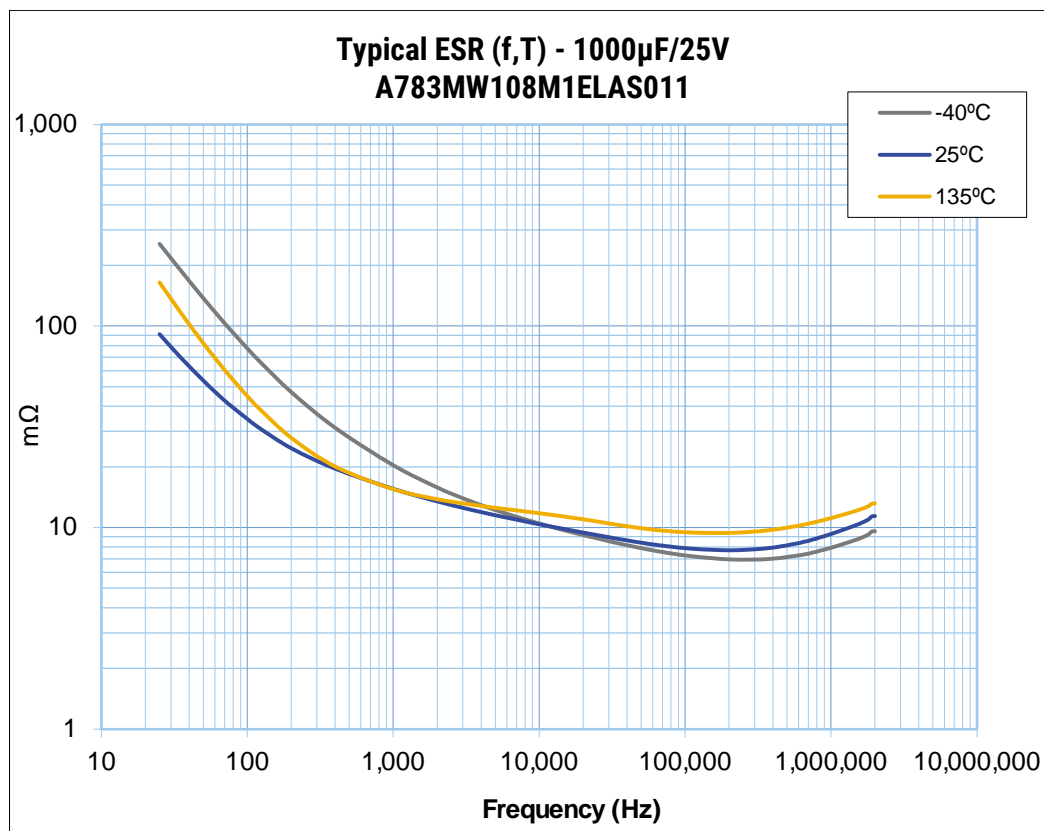
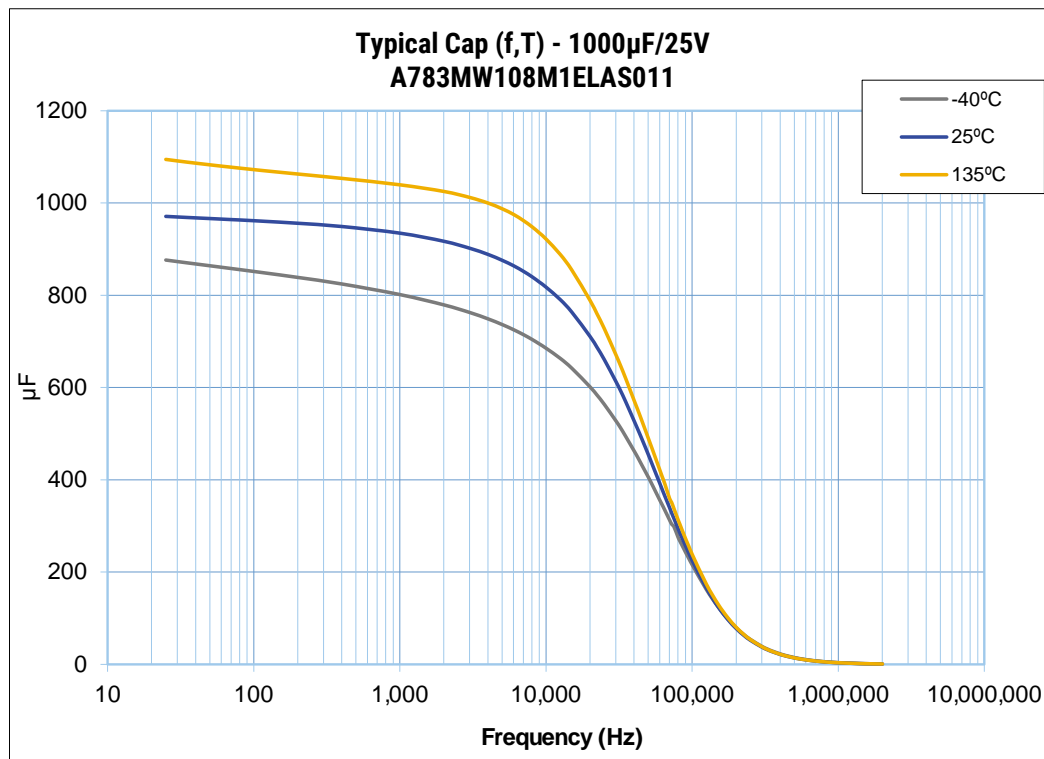
Hybrid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors are prone to a change in leakage current due to thermal stress during soldering. The leakage current may increase after soldering or reflow soldering. Therefore, verify the suitability for use in circuits sensitive to leakage current. Depending on the nature of the circuit, it may be recommended to follow the re-aging procedure before application.

A general principle is that lower temperature operation results in a longer, useful life of the capacitor. For this reason, it should be ensured that Hybrid Polymer Aluminum capacitors are placed away from heat-emitting components. Adequate space should be allowed between components for cooling air to circulate, especially when high ripple current loads are applied. In any case, the maximum rated temperature must not be exceeded.

- Do not deform the case of capacitors or use capacitors with a deformed case.
- Verify that the connections of the capacitors are able to insert on the board without excessive mechanical force. Excessive force during insertion, as well as after soldering may cause terminal damage and affect the electrical performance.
- Ensure electrical insulation between the capacitor case, negative terminal, positive terminal and PCB.
- If the capacitors require mounting through additional means, the recommended mounting accessories shall be used.
- Verify the correct polarization of the capacitor on the board.

KEMET recommends, to ensure that the voltage across each capacitor does not exceed its rated voltage.

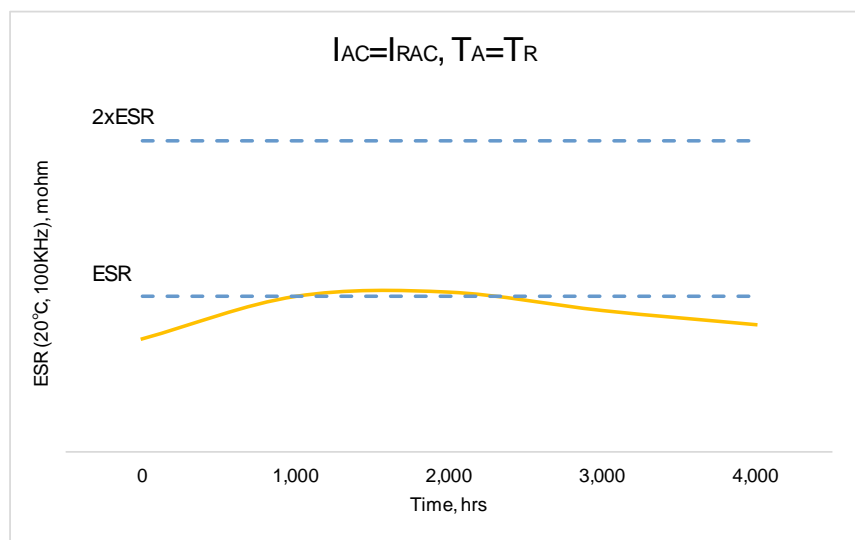
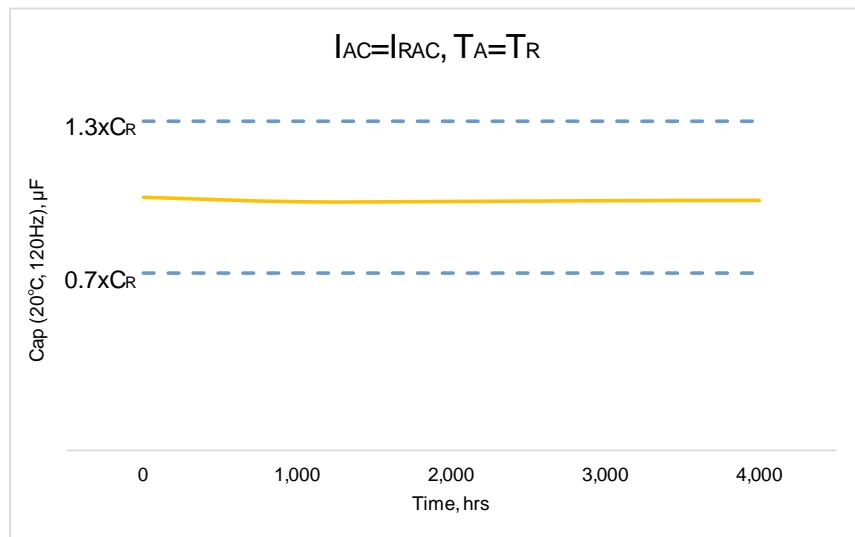
## Electrical Parameters across Frequency Range





## Operational Life

Typical capacitance and ESR curves of Polymer Hybrid V-Chip mounted on a standard Printed Circuit Board (PCB) at rated temperature  $T_R$  and with rated ripple current  $I_{RAC}$  applied:



## DC Life Formula

Expected DC operational life ( $L_{Op}$ , in k hour) can be calculated in accordance to the following equation:

$$L_{Op} = 4.5 \times 10^{((135-T)/32)}$$

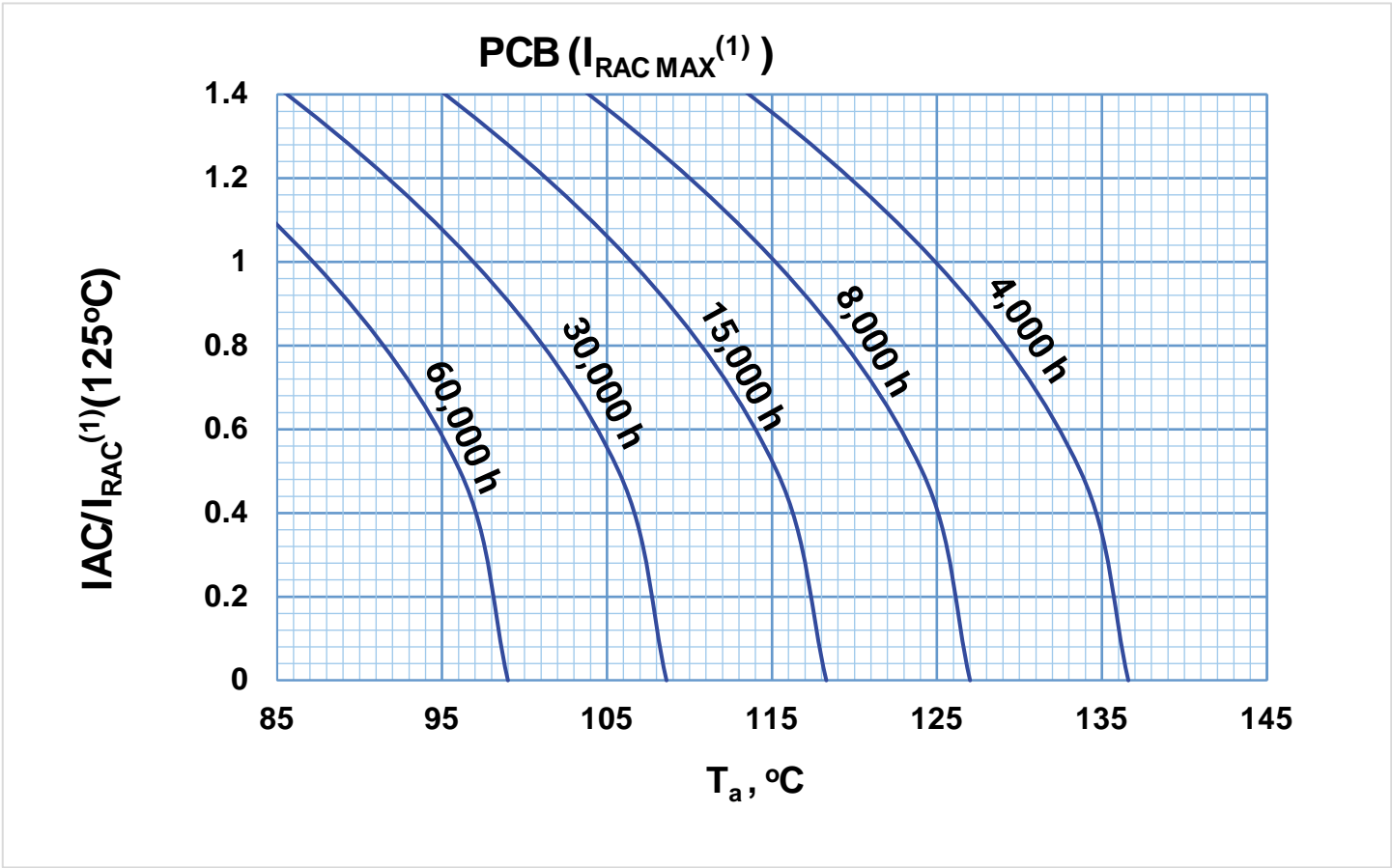
Where:

$L_{Op}$ : Life at maximum permissible operating temperature with rated operating voltage applied (k hour).

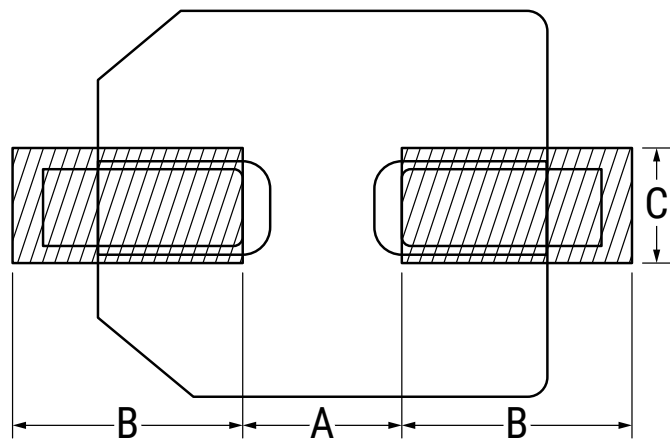
Maximum  $L_{Op}$ =200 kh.

T: Ambient operating temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ).

Operational Life

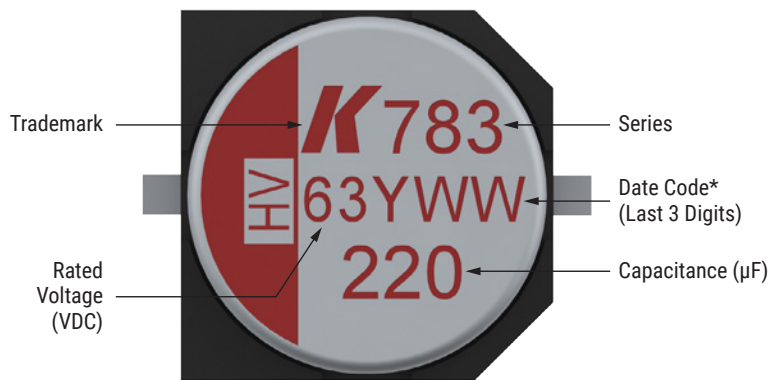


Landing Pad – Millimeters



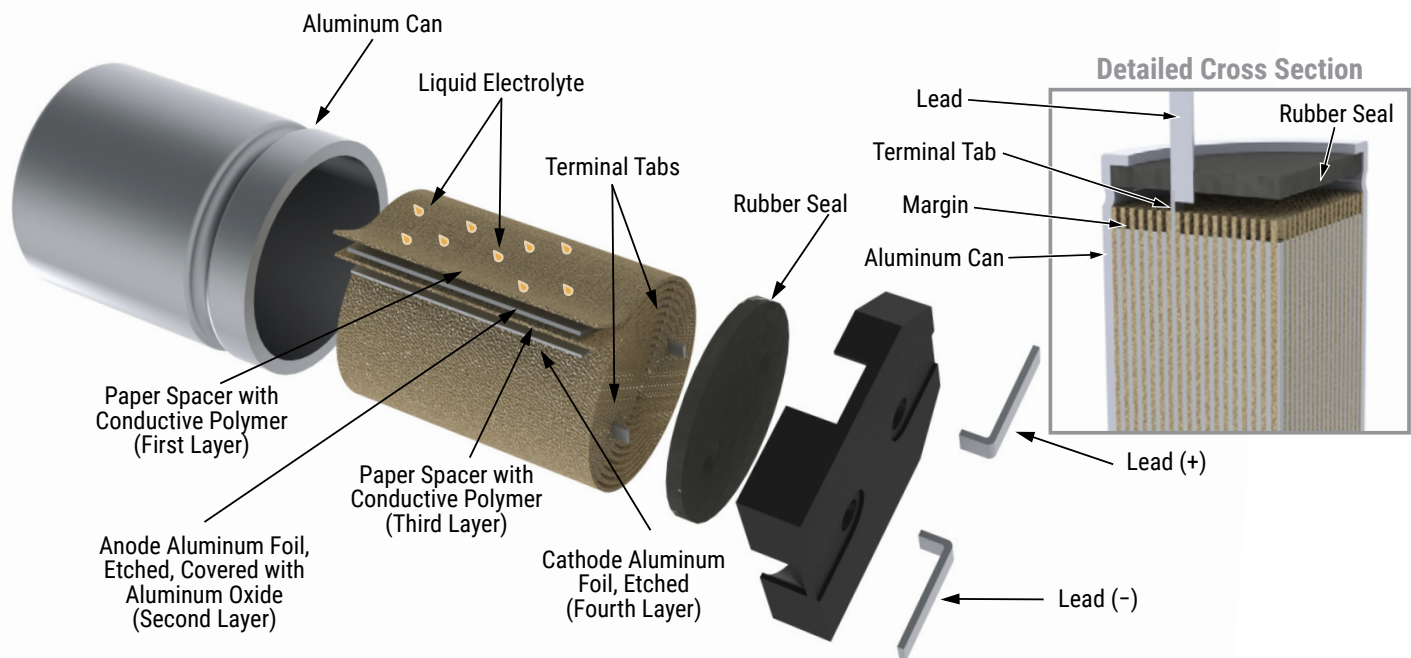
Diameter	A	B	C
6.3	1.9	3.5	1.6
8	3.1	4.2	2.2
8 (Anti-Vibration)	3.1	4.2	4.2
10	4.5	4.4	2.2
10 (Anti-Vibration)	4.5	4.4	4.6
Units in mm			

Marking



Date Code*	
1 <sup>st</sup> Digits = Rated Voltage	
Letter = Year Code	W = 2023
Final Digits = Week of the Year	01 = 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the Year to 52 = 52 <sup>nd</sup> week of the Year
Year Code	
X	2024
Y	2025
Z	2026
A	2027
B	2028
C	2029
D	2030
E	2031

## Construction

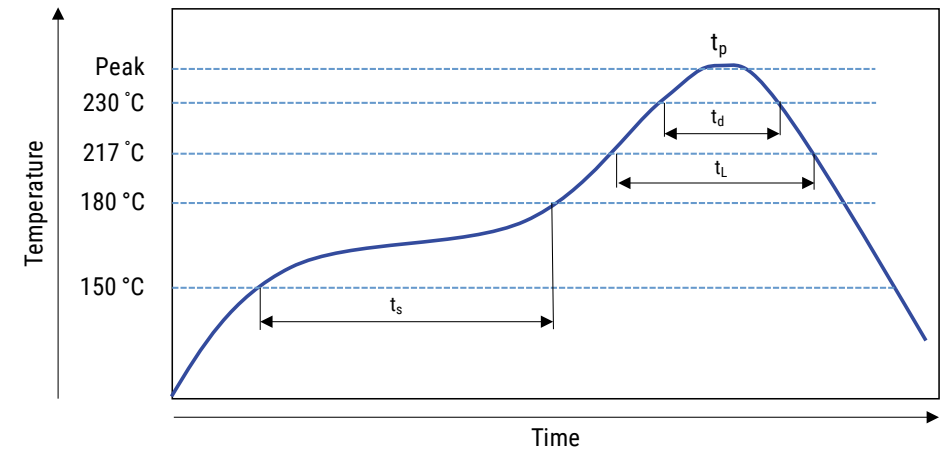


Re-Flow Soldering

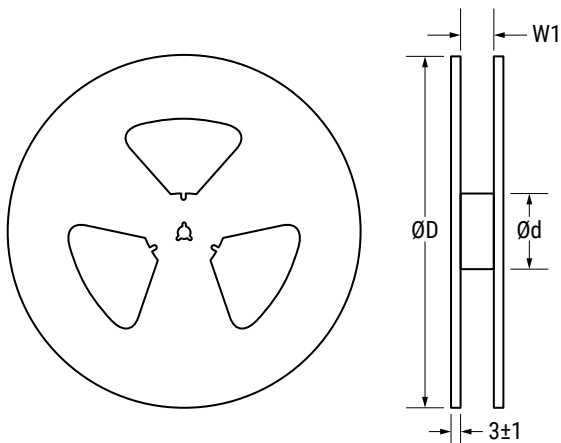
The soldering conditions should be within the specified conditions below:

- Do not dip the capacitors body into the melted solder.
- Flux should only be applied to the capacitors terminals.
- Vapour heat transfer systems are not recommended. The system should be thermal, such as infra-red radiation or hot blast.
- Observe the soldering conditions as shown below.
- Do not exceed these limits and avoid repeated reflowing.

Time Period	Preheating $t_s$	$t_L$	$t_d$	$t_p$	Reflow Number
Temperature (°C)	150 – 180	$\geq 217$	$\geq 230$	260	1
				250	1 or 2
Time (seconds)	60 – 120	$\leq 50$	$\leq 40$	$\leq 5$	-

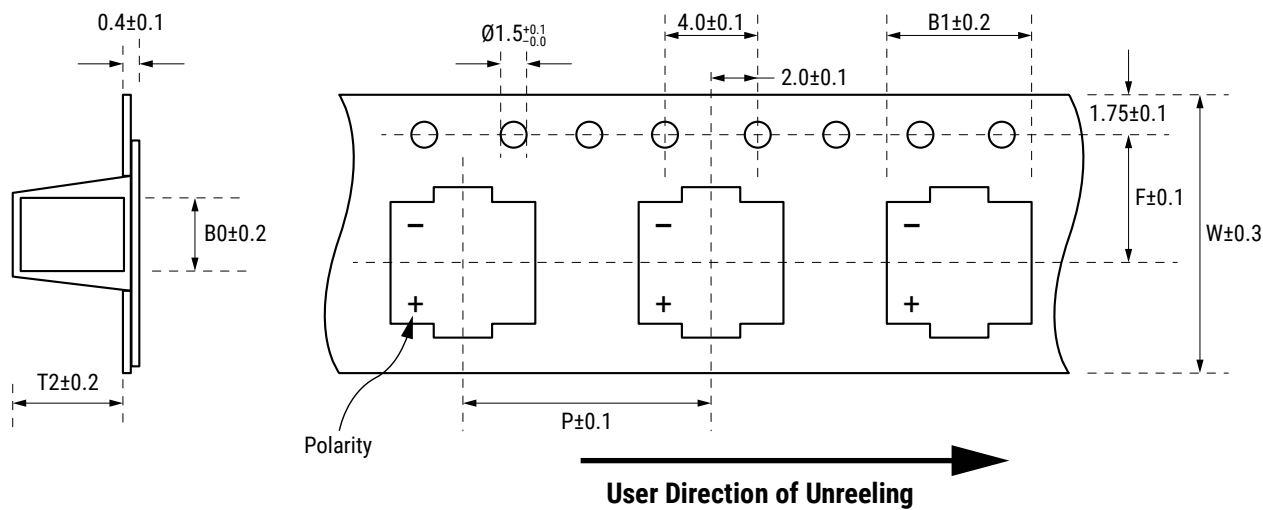


## Lead Taping & Packaging



Size Code	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Reel			Reel Quantity	Box Quantity
			d (mm)	D (mm)	W1 (mm)		
			$\pm 3$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 2$		
EK	6.3	7.7	100	380	16	1,000	10,000
KN	8	9.7	100	380	24	500	3,000
KN (Anti-Vibration)	8	9.9	100	380	24	500	3,000
MN	10	10.2	100	380	24	500	3,000
MN (Anti-Vibration)	10	10.4	100	380	24	500	3,000
MS	10	12.2	100	380	24	400	2,400
MS (Anti-Vibration)	10	12.4	100	380	24	400	2,400
MW	10	16.5	100	380	24	250	1,500
MW (Anti-Vibration)	10	16.7	100	380	24	250	1,500

## Taping for Automatic Insertion Machines



Size Code	D x L	W	P	F	B1	B0	T2
	Tolerance	±0.3	±0.1	±0.1	±0.2	±0.2	±0.2
EK	6.3x7.7	16	12	7.5	7	7	7.6
KN	8.0 x 9.7	24	16	11.5	8.6	8.6	10.3
KN	8x9.9	24	16	11.5	8.7	10.2	10
MN	10 x 10.2	24.0	16.0	11.5	10.7	10.7	10.1
MN (Anti-Vibration)	10x10.4	24	16	11.5	10.7	11.2	10.3
MS	10 x 12.2	24.0	16.0	11.5	10.7	10.7	12.5
MS (Anti-Vibration)	10 x 12.4	24.0	16.0	11.5	10.7	11.2	12.7
MW	10x16.5	24	20	11.5	10.7	11.2	16.9
MW (Anti-Vibration)	10x16.7	24	20	11.5	10.7	11.2	16.9

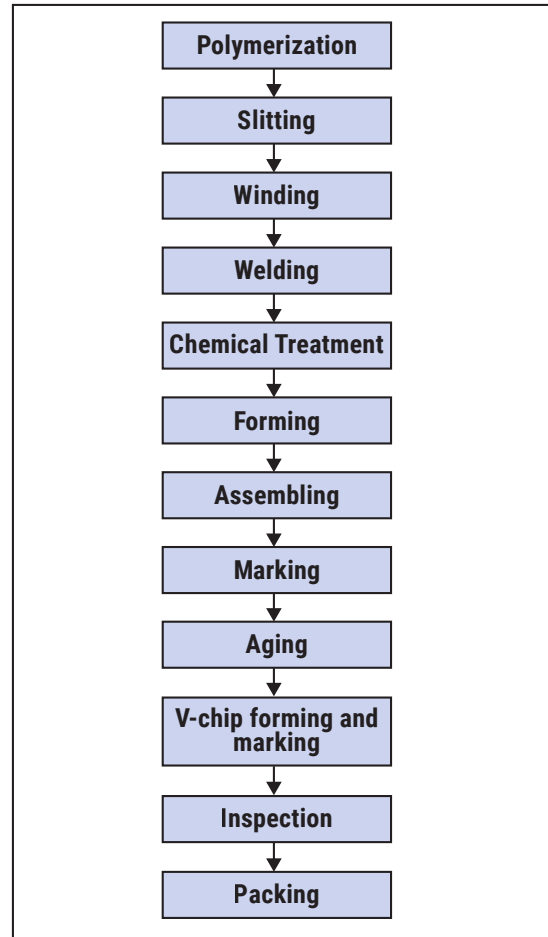
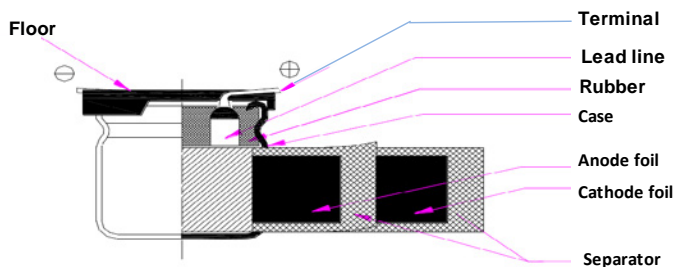
## Construction Data

The manufacturing process begins with the anode foil being electrochemically etched to increase the surface area and then 'formed' to produce the aluminum oxide layer. Both the anode and cathode foils are then interleaved with absorbent paper and wound into a cylinder. During the winding process, aluminum tabs are attached to each foil to provide the electrical contact.

The deck, complete with terminals, is attached to the tabs and then folded down to rest on top of the winding. The complete winding is impregnated with a conductive polymer electrolyte before being housed in a suitable container, usually an aluminum can, and sealed. Throughout the process, all materials inside the housing must be maintained at the highest purity and be compatible with the electrolyte.

Each capacitor is aged and tested before being packed. The purpose of aging is to repair any damage in the oxide layer and thus reduce the leakage current to a very low level. Aging is normally carried out at the rated temperature of the capacitor and is accomplished by applying voltage to the device while carefully controlling the supply current. The process may take several hours to complete. Damage to the oxide layer can occur due to a variety of reasons:

- Slitting of the anode foil after forming
- Attaching the tabs to the anode foil
- Minor mechanical damage caused during winding





## Product Safety

*THESE NOTES SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCT DATA SHEET. FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE RATINGS AND THE INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET MAY RESULT IN A SAFETY HAZARD.*

### Warning

**When potential lethal voltages e.g. 30 VAC (RMS) or 60 VDC are applied to the terminals of this product, the use of a hazard warning label is recommended.**

#### 1. Electrolyte

Hybrid aluminum polymer electrolytic capacitors contain polymer and electrolyte, which can be hazardous.

##### 1.1 Safety Precautions

In the event of gas venting, avoid contact and inhalation. Wash the affected area with hot water. Use rubber gloves to avoid skin contact. Any contact with the eyes should be liberally irrigated with water and medical advice sought.

#### 2. Intrinsic Properties

##### 2.1 Operating

DC capacitors are polar devices and will operate safely only if correctly connected. Reversing the connections will result in high leakage currents which could subsequently cause short circuit failure and possibly explosion and fire. Correctly polarized operation may result in the above failure modes if:

- The surge voltage is exceeded
- The ambient temperature is too high
- Excessive ripple currents are applied

##### 2.2 Non-Operating

Excessive torque or soldering heat may affect the performance of the capacitor or damage the sealing. Electric shock may result if capacitors are not discharged.

#### 3. Disposal

Aluminum electrolytic capacitors are consignable waste under the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (Statutory Instrument 1996 No 972), which complies with the EC Hazardous Waste Directive – Directive 91/689/EEC. The electrolyte should therefore be treated as a hazardous waste and advice should be sought from the local office of the Environmental Agency regarding its disposal.

Due to the construction of an aluminum electrolytic capacitors, high temperature incineration may cause the component to explode due to build-up of internal pressure. In addition, incineration may also cause the emission of noxious fumes. KEMET strongly recommends that if there are any doubts regarding the disposal of conductive polymer aluminum solid electrolytic capacitors, that advice be sought from the local regulating authority.

In addition, KEMET would like to request that users of aluminum electrolytic capacitors respect the needs of the environment and, wherever possible, recover as much of the materials as possible, i.e., aluminum.

## Product Safety cont.

### 4. Unsafe Use

Most failures are of a passive nature and do not represent a safety hazard. A hazard may, however, arise if this failure causes a dangerous malfunction of the equipment in which the capacitor is employed. Circuits should be designed to fail safe under the normal modes of failure.

The usual failure mode is an increase of ESR or an open circuit. Other possible modes are decrease of capacitance increase in dissipation factor (and impedance). Capacitors should be used in a well-ventilated enclosure or cabinet.

### 5. Mounting

Care should be taken when mounting, that any safety vent in the can is not covered.

### 6. Fumigation

In many countries throughout the world it is now common practice to fumigate shipments of products in order to control insect infestation, particularly when wooden packaging is used. Currently, methyl bromide is widely used as a fumigant, which can penetrate cardboard packing and polymer bags and, therefore, come into direct contact with equipment or components contained within.

If aluminum electrolytic capacitors become exposed to methyl bromide then corrosion may occur, depending upon the concentration and exposure time to the chemical.

This failure mode can affect all types of KEMET aluminum electrolytic capacitors. Methyl bromide can penetrate the seals of aluminum electrolytic capacitors and cause internal corrosion of the anode connection, resulting in the component becoming open circuit. The rate of corrosion will depend upon the level of exposure to methyl bromide as well as the subsequent operating conditions, such as voltage and temperature. It may take months or, in some cases, several years before the component becomes open circuit.

### 7. Dielectric Absorption

A phenomenon known as dielectric absorption can cause aluminum electrolytic capacitors to recharge themselves. The phenomenon is well known but impossible to predict with any great accuracy, so potentially any electrolytic product could be affected. Thus, a capacitor that has been charged and then completely discharged will appear to recharge itself if left open circuit; this will manifest itself as a small voltage across the terminals of the capacitor. Generally, the voltages seen are less than 20 VDC. However, higher voltages have on occasion been reported.

In order to avoid any problems caused by this voltage, KEMET recommends that capacitors be discharged before connecting to the terminals.

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