

Solid Tantalum Chip Capacitors TANTAMOUNT™, Conformal Coated Case, Ultra Low ESR, DLA Approved







FEATURES

- · High reliability
- Surge current testing per MIL-PRF-55365 options
- Ultra-low ESR
- Tin / lead (SnPb) termination

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

www.vishay.com/doc?40211

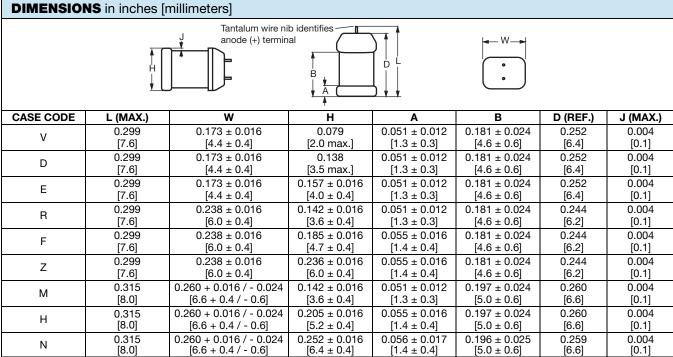
Operating Temperature: -55 °C to +125 °C (above 85 °C, voltage derating is required)

Capacitance Range: 10 μF to 1500 μF

Capacitance Tolerance: ± 10 %, ± 20 % standard

Voltage Rating: 4 V_{DC} to 63 V_{DC}

ORDERIN	G INFORI	MATION				
13008	-001	К	E	S	Α	/HR
DRAWING NUMBER	DASH NUMBER	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE K = ± 10 % M = ± 20 %	TERMINATION E = solder plated (Sn/Pb solder)	RELIABILITY LEVEL S = voltage aging	SURGE CURRENT A = 10 cycles at +25 °C B = 10 cycles at -55 °C / +85 °C (after voltage aging) C = 10 cycles at -55 °C / +85 °C (before voltage aging) Z = no surge	PACKAGING



The anode termination (D less B) will be a minimum of 0.012" [0.3 mm]



RATING	RATINGS AND CASE CODES									
μF	4 V	6.3 V	10 V	16 V	20 V	25 V	35 V	50 V	63 V	
10									D	
15								E/R	R	
22								R	F	
33								F		
47							R	Z/N		
68						R	F			
100						F	F			
150						F				
220				Е	R	М				
330		V	E	F	F/H					
470	V	E	E	Н						
680	Е	E	R							
1000	E/R	R	F							
1500	R									

STANDARD	RATINGS								
			MA	X. DCL (μ/	A) AT	MA	X. DF (%)	AT	MAX. ESR
CAPACITANCE (μF)	CASE CODE	PART NUMBER	+25 °C	+85 °C	+125 °C	+25 °C	+85 °C +125 °C	-55 °C	AT +25 °C 100 kHz (mΩ)
		4 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 2.7	V _{DC} AT +	125 °C				
470	V	13008-001(1)ES(2)/(3)	18.8	188.0	225.6	8	10	12	60
680	E	13008-002(1)ES(2)/(3)	27.2	272.0	326.4	6	8	10	25
1000	E	13008-003(1)ES(2)/(3)	40.0	400.0	480.0	8	10	12	20
1000	R	13008-004(1)ES(2)/(3)	40.0	400.0	480.0	8	10	12	18
1500	R	13008-005(1)ES(2)/(3)	60.0	600.0	720.0	8	10	12	24
			T +85 °C; 4	V _{DC} AT +	125 °C				
330	V	13008-010(1)ES(2)/(3)	20.8	208.0	249.6	8	10	12	56
470	E	13008-011(1)ES(2)/(3)	29.6	296.0	355.2	6	8	10	30
680	E	13008-012(1)ES(2)/(3)	42.8	428.0	513.6	6	8	10	25
1000	R	13008-013(1)ES(2)/(3)	63.0	630.0	756.0	8	10	12	31
		10 V _{DC} A	Γ +85 °C; 7	V _{DC} AT +	125 °C				
330	E	13008-020(1)ES(2)/(3)	33.0	330.0	396.0	6	8	10	35
470	E	13008-021(1)ES(2)/(3)	47.0	470.0	564.0	6	8	10	28
680	R	13008-022(1)ES(2)/(3)	68.0	680.0	816.0	6	8	10	28
1000	F	13008-023(1)ES(2)/(3)	100.0	10 000	12 000	20	24	30	120
		16 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 10	V _{DC} AT +	-125 °C				
220	E	13008-030(1)ES(2)/(3)	35.2	352.0	422.4	8	10	12	60
330	F	13008-031(1)ES(2)/(3)	52.8	528.0	633.6	10	12	15	100
470	Н	13008-032(1)ES(2)/(3)	75.2	752.0	902.4	14	17	21	100
		20 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 1	3 V _{DC} AT +	-125 °C				
220	R	13008-040(1)ES(2)/(3)	44.0	440.0	528.0	8	10	12	80
330	F	13008-041(1)ES(2)/(3)	66.0	660.0	792.0	10	12	15	100
330	Н	13008-042(1)ES(2)/(3)	66.0	660.0	792.0	10	12	15	100
		25 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 17	7 V _{DC} AT +	-125 °C				
68	R	13008-050-(1)ES(2)/(3)	17.0	170.0	204.0	6	8	10	100
100	F	13008-051-(1)ES(2)/(3)	25.0	250.0	300.0	8	10	12	100
150	F	13008-052-(1)ES(2)/(3)	37.5	375.0	450.0	8	10	12	80
220	M	13008-053-(1)ES(2)/(3)	55.0	550.0	660.0	8	10	12	100
		35 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 2	3 V _{DC} AT +	-125 °C				
47	R	13008-060(1)ES(2)/(3)	16.5	165.0	198.0	6	8	10	100
68	F	13008-061(1)ES(2)/(3)	23.8	238.0	285.6	6	8	10	100
100	F	13008-062MES(2)/(3)	35.0	350.0	420.0	8	10	12	100

- Part number definitions:
 - (1) Capacitance tolerance: K, M (2) Surge current: A, B, C, Z

 - (3) Packaging: blank, /HR



STANDARD	RATINGS									
			MA	X. DCL (µ/	A) AT	MA	AX. DF (%)	AT	MAX. ESR	
CAPACITANCE (μF)	CASE CODE	PART NUMBER	+25 °C	+85 °C	+125 °C	+25 °C	+85 °C +125 °C	-55 °C	AT +25 °C 100 kHz (mΩ)	
		50 V _{DC} AT	+85 °C; 3	3 V _{DC} AT +	·125 °C					
15	Е	13008-070(1)ES(2)/(3)	7.5	75.0	90.0	6	8	10	350	
15	R	13008-071(1)ES(2)/(3)	7.5	75.0	90.0	6	8	10	250	
22	R	13008-072(1)ES(2)/(3)	11.0	110.0	132.0	6	8	10	220	
33	F	13008-073(1)ES(2)/(3)	16.5	165.0	198.0	6	8	10	150	
47	Z	13008-074(1)ES(2)/(3)	23.5	235.0	282.0	6	8	10	240	
47	N	13008-075(1)ES(2)/(3)	23.5	235.0	282.0	6	8	10	150	
	63 V _{DC} AT +85 °C; 42 V _{DC} AT +125 °C									
10	D	13008-080(1)ES(2)/(3)	10.0	100.0	120.0	6	8	10	400	
15	R	13008-081(1)ES(2)/(3)	9.5	95.0	114.0	6	8	10	400	
22	F	13008-082(1)ES(2)/(3)	13.9	139.0	166.8	6	8	10	250	

- Part number definitions:
 - (1) Capacitance tolerance: K, M
 - (2) Surge current: A, B, C, Z (3) Packaging: blank, /HR

POWER DISSIPATION	
CASE CODE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT +25 °C (W) IN FREE AIR
V	0.141
D	0.215
E	0.240
R, F, M	0.250
Z	0.265
Н	0.265
N	0.280

STANDARD PACKAGING QUANTITY							
CASE CODE	UNITS PER REEL						
CASE CODE -	7" FULL REEL	7" HALF REEL					
V	1000	500					
D	400	200					
E	500	250					
R	300	150					
F	250	125					
Z	250	125					
M	200	100					
Н	200	100					
N	200	100					

PRODUCT INFORMATION						
Conformal Coated Guide						
Pad Dimensions	www.vishay.com/doc?40150					
Packaging Dimensions						
Moisture Sensitivity	www.vishay.com/doc?40135					
SELECTOR GUIDES						
Solid Tantalum Selector Guide	www.vishay.com/doc?49053					
FAQ						
Frequently Asked Questions	www.vishay.com/doc?40110					

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	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.

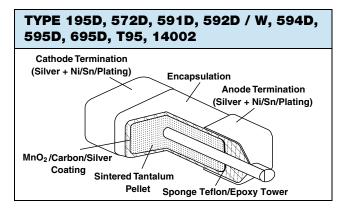
The pellet is next coated with graphite, followed by a layer of metallic silver, which provides a conductive surface between the pellet and the can in which it will be enclosed. After assembly, the capacitors are tested and inspected to assure long life and reliability. It offers excellent reliability and high stability for consumer and commercial electronics with the added feature of low cost.

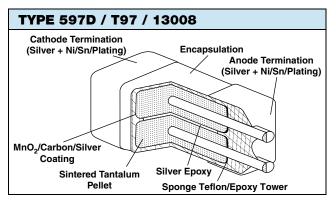
Surface mount designs of "Solid Tantalum" capacitors use lead frames or lead frameless designs as shown in the accompanying drawings.

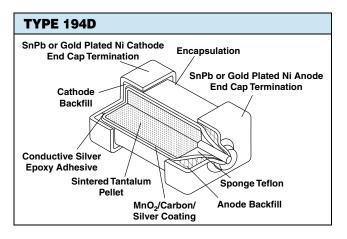
TANTALUM CAPACITORS FOR ALL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

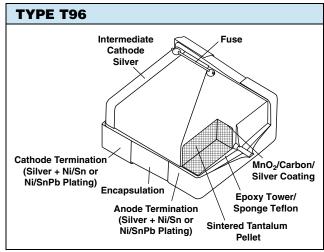
Solid electrolyte designs are the least expensive for a given rating and are used in many applications where their very small size for a given unit of capacitance is of importance. They will typically withstand up to about 10 % of the rated DC working voltage in a reverse direction. Also important are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

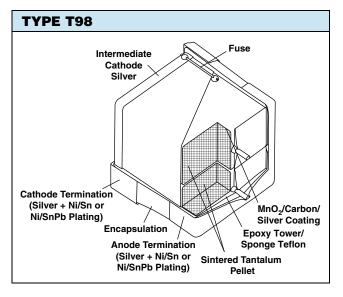
Vishay Sprague patented the original solid electrolyte capacitors and was the first to market them in 1956. Vishay Sprague has the broadest line of tantalum capacitors and has continued its position of leadership in this field. Data sheets covering the various types and styles of Vishay Sprague capacitors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













COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - CONFORMAL COATED							
SERIES	592W	592D	591D	595D	594D		
PRODUCT IMAGE							
TYPE		Surface mount	TANTAMOUNT™ chip, co	nformal coated			
FEATURES	Low profile, robust design for use in pulsed applications	Low profile, maximum CV	Low profile, low ESR, maximum CV	Maximum CV	Low ESR, maximum CV		
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +125 °C (above 40 °C, voltage deratig is required)	-55 °C to +125 °C (above 85 °C, voltage derating is required)					
CAPACITANCE RANGE	330 μF to 2200 μF	1 μF to 2200 μF	1 μF to 1500 μF	0.1 μF to 1500 μF	1 μF to 1500 μF		
VOLTAGE RANGE	6 V to 10 V	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 50 V		
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %		
LEAKAGE CURRENT			0.01 CV or 0.5 μA, ν	whichever is greater			
DISSIPATION FACTOR	14 % to 45 %	4 % to 50 %	4 % to 50 %	4 % to 20 %	4 % to 20 %		
CASE CODES	C, M, X	S, A, B, C, D, R, M, X	A, B, C, D, R, M	T, S, A, B, C, D, G, M, R	B, C, D, R		
TERMINATION	100 % matte tin	100 %	matte tin standard, tin /	lead and gold plated a	vailable		

SOLID TANTAL	UM CAPACITOR	S - CONFORMAL	COATED		
SERIES	597D	572D	695D	195D	194D
PRODUCT IMAGE					
TYPE		TANTAM	OUNT™ chip, conformal	coated	
FEATURES	Ultra low ESR, maximum CV, multi-anode	Low profile, maximum CV	Pad compatible with 194D and CWR06	US and European case sizes	Industrial version of CWR06 / CWR16
TEMPERATURE RANGE		-55 °C to +125 °C	(above 85 °C, voltage d	erating is required)	
CAPACITANCE RANGE	10 μF to 1500 μF	2.2 μF to 220 μF	0.1 μF to 270 μF	0.1 μF to 330 μF	0.1 μF to 330 μF
VOLTAGE RANGE	4 V to 75 V	4 V to 35 V	4 V to 50 V	2 V to 50 V	4 V to 50 V
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE			± 10 %, ± 20 %		
LEAKAGE CURRENT		0.01 CV	' or 0.5 μA, whichever is	greater	
DISSIPATION FACTOR	6 % to 20 %	6 % to 26 %	4 % to 8 %	4 % to 8 %	4 % to 10 %
CASE CODES	V, D, E, R, F, Z, M, H	P, Q, S, A, B, T	A, B, D, E, F, G, H	C, S, V, X, Y, Z, R, A, B, D, E, F, G, H	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
TERMINATION	100 % matte tin standard, tin / lead solder plated available	100 % matte tin standard, gold plated available	100 % matte tin / lead and gol	Gold plated standard; tin / lead solder plated and hot solder dipped available	

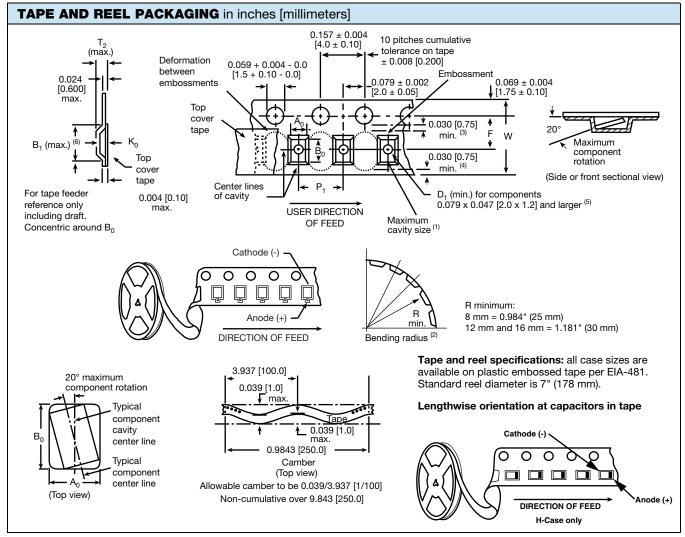


HIGH RELIABILITY PRODUCTS

SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - CONFORMAL COATED							
SERIES	CWR06	CWR16	CWR26	13008	14002		
PRODUCT IMAGE							
TYPE		TANTAMO	DUNT™ chip, conforma	al coated			
FEATURES	MIL-PRF-55365/4 qualified	MIL-PRF-55365/13 qualified	MIL-PRF-55365/13 qualified	DLA approved			
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55 °C to +125 °C (above 85 °C, voltage derating is required)						
CAPACITANCE RANGE	0.10 μF to 100 μF	0.33 μF to 330 μF	10 μF to 100 μF	10 μF to 1500 μF	4.7 μF to 680 μF		
VOLTAGE RANGE	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 35 V	15 V to 35 V	4 V to 63 V	4 V to 50 V		
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 5 %, ± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 5 %, ± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 5 %, ± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %		
LEAKAGE CURRENT	0.01 CV or 1.0 μA, whichever is greater 0.01 CV or 0.5 μA, whichever is greater						
DISSIPATION FACTOR	6 % to 10 %	6 % to 10 %	6 % to 12 %	6 % to 20 %	6 % to 14 %		
CASE CODES	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	F, G, H	V, E, F, R, Z, D, M, H, N	B, C, D, R		
TERMINATION	Gold plated	; tin / lead; tin / lead s	solder fused	Tin /	lead		

SOLID TANTALUM CA	SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS - CONFORMAL COATED								
SERIES	T95	T96	T97	T98					
PRODUCT IMAGE									
TYPE		TANTAMOUNT™ chip, Hi-Re	el COTS, conformal coated						
FEATURES	High reliability	High reliability, built in fuse	High reliability, ultra low ESR, multi-anode	High reliability, ultra low ESR, built in fuse, multi-anode					
TEMPERATURE RANGE	-55	°C to +125 °C (above 85 °	C, voltage derating is requir	red)					
CAPACITANCE RANGE	0.15 μF to 680 μF	10 μF to 680 μF	10 μF to 1500 μF	10 μF to 1500 μF					
VOLTAGE RANGE	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 50 V	4 V to 75 V	4 V to 75 V					
CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %	± 10 %, ± 20 %					
LEAKAGE CURRENT		0.01 CV or 0.5 μA,	whichever is greater						
DISSIPATION FACTOR	4 % to 14 %	6 % to 14 %	6 % to 20 %	6 % to 10 %					
CASE CODES	A, B, C, D, R, S, V, X, Y, Z	R	V, E, F, R, Z, D, M, H, N	V, E, F, R, Z, M, H					
TERMINATION		100 % matte	e tin, tin / lead	·					

Vishay Sprague



Notes

- · Metric dimensions will govern. Dimensions in inches are rounded and for reference only.
- (1) A₀, B₀, K₀, 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 (A₀, B₀, K₀) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (5) The embossed hole location shall be measured from the sprocket hole controlling the location of the embossement. Dimensions of embossement location shall be applied independent of each other.
- (6) B₁ dimension is a reference dimension tape feeder clearance only.





CARRIER TAPE DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]						
TAPE WIDTH	W	D_0	P ₂	F	E ₁	E _{2 min.}
8 mm	0.315 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [8.0 + 0.3 / - 0.1]		$0.078 \pm 0.0019 \\ [2.0 \pm 0.05]$ $0.059 \\ + 0.004 / - 0 \\ [1.5 + 0.1 / - 0]$ $0.078 \pm 0.004 \\ [2.0 \pm 0.1]$	0.14 ± 0.0019 [3.5 ± 0.05]	0.324 ± 0.004 [1.75 ± 0.1]	0.246 [6.25]
12 mm	0.479 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [12.0 + 0.3 / - 0.1]			0.216 ± 0.0019 [5.5 ± 0.05]		0.403 [10.25]
16 mm	0.635 + 0.012 / - 0.004 [16.0 + 0.3 / - 0.1]			0.295 ± 0.004 [7.5 ± 0.1]		0.570 [14.25]
24 mm	0.945 ± 0.012 [24.0 ± 0.3]			0.453 ± 0.004 [11.5 ± 0.1]		0.876 [22.25]

		TAPE WIDTH			
TYPE	CASE CODE	W IN mm	P ₁	K _{0 max} .	B _{1 max} .
	A	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.058 [1.47]	0.149 [3.78]
	В	12	[4.0 ± 0.10]	0.088 [2.23]	0.166 [4.21]
	С	12		0.088 [2.23]	0.290 [7.36]
	D	12	0.315 ± 0.004	0.088 [2.23]	0.300 [7.62]
592D 592W	M	16	[8.0 ± 0.10]	0.091 [2.30]	0.311 [7.90]
591D	R	12		0.088 [2.23]	0.296 [7.52]
	S	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.058 [1.47]	0.139 [3.53]
	Т	12	[4.0 ± 0.10]	0.088 [2.23]	0.166 [4.21]
	Х	24	0.472 ± 0.004 [12.0 ± 0.10]	0.011 [2.72]	0.594 [15.1]
	A	8	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.10]	0.063 [1.60]	0.152 [3.86]
	В	12		0.088 [2.23]	0.166 [4.21]
	С	12	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.118 [2.97]	0.290 [7.36]
	D	12		0.119 [3.02]	0.296 [7.52]
	G	12		0.111 [2.83]	0.234 [5.95]
595D	Н	12		0.098 [2.50]	0.232 [5.90]
594D	М	12	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.10]	0.085 [2.15]	0.152 [3.85]
	R	12	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.148 [3.78]	0.296 [7.52]
	S	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.058 [1.47]	0.149 [3.78]
	Т	8	[4.0 ± 0.10]	0.054 [1.37]	0.093 [2.36]
	A	8		0.058 [1.47]	0.139 [3.53]
	В	12	0.157 ± 0.004	0.059 [1.50]	0.189 [4.80]
	D	12	[4.0 ± 0.10]	0.063 [1.62]	0.191 [4.85]
	E	12]	0.074 [1.88]	0.239 [6.07]
695D	F	12	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.075 [1.93]	0.259 [6.58]
	G	12	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.10]	0.109 [2.77]	0.301 [7.65]
	Н	16	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.124 [3.15]	0.31 [7.87]

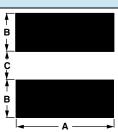


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		TAPE WIDTH			
TYPE	CASE CODE	W	P ₁	K _{0 max.}	B _{1 max} .
		IN mm			
	A	8		0.058 [1.47]	0.139 [3.53]
	В	12	0.157 ± 0.004	0.059 [1.50]	0.189 [4.80]
	С	8	$[4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.054 [1.37]	0.093 [2.36]
	D	12	[]	0.067 [1.70]	0.179 [4.55]
	E	12		0.074 [1.88]	0.239 [6.07]
	F	12	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.076 [1.93]	0.259 [6.58]
	G	12	0.157 ± 0.004 [4.0 ± 0.10]	0.109 [2.77]	0.301 [7.65]
195D	H ⁽¹⁾	12	0.472 ± 0.004 [12.0 ± 0.1]	0.122 [3.11]	0.163 [4.14]
	R	12	0.315 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.149 [3.78]	0.296 [7.52]
	S	8	[0.0 ± 0.10]	0.058 [1.47]	0.149 [3.78]
	V	8	1	0.060 [1.52]	0.150 [3.80]
	X	12	0.157 ± 0.004	0.069 [1.75]	0.296 [7.52]
	Ŷ	12	$[4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.089 [2.26]	0.296 [7.52]
	Z	12	1	0.114 [2.89]	0.288 [7.31]
	A	8		0.058 [1.47]	0.288 [7.31]
	В	12	1	0.038 [1.47]	0.149 [3.78]
	Р	8	1	0.047 [2.20]	0.100 [4.21]
72D	P	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.043 [1.10]	0.102 [2.00]
יובט	Q	8	$[4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.052 [1.32]	0.140 [3.55]
	S	8	1	0.054 [1.37]	0.140 [3.33]
	T	12	-	0.038 [1.47]	0.164 [4.16]
	A	8		0.061 [1.55]	0.139 [3.53]
			4		
	В	12	0.157 ± 0.004	0.073 [1.85]	0.189 [4.80]
94D	С	12	$[4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.069 [1.75]	0.244 [6.20]
WR06	D	12	1	0.068 [1.72]	0.191 [4.85]
CWR16 CWR26	E	12	ļ	0.074 [1.88]	0.239 [6.07]
7V1120	F	12	0.315 ± 0.004	0.091 [2.31]	0.262 [6.65]
	G	16	$[8.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.134 [3.40]	0.289 [7.34]
	H	16		0.129 [3.28]	0.319 [8.10]
	D	16	0.317 ± 0.004	0.150 [3.80]	0.313 [7.95]
	E	16	$[8.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.173 [4.40]	0.343 [8.70]
	F	16	4	0.205 [5.20]	0.309 [7.85]
	H	16	0.476 ± 0.004	0.224 [5.70]	0.313 [7.95]
97D	M	16	$[12.0 \pm 0.1]$	0.193 [4.90]	0.339 [8.60]
97 3008	N	16	1 1	0.283 [7.20]	0.323 [8.20]
0000	R	16		0.159 [4.05]	0.313 [7.95]
	V	12	0.317 ± 0.004 [8.0 ± 0.10]	0.088 [2.23]	0.300 [7.62]
	Z	16	0.476 ± 0.004 [12.0 ± 0.1]	0.239 [6.06]	0.311 [7.90]
	Α	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.063 [1.60]	0.152 [3.86]
	В	12	$- [4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.088 [2.23]	0.166 [4.21]
	С	12		0.117 [2.97]	0.290 [7.36]
	D	12	0.317 ± 0.004	0.119 [3.02]	0.296 [7.52]
95	R	12	$[8.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.149 [3.78]	0.296 [7.52]
00	S	8	_	0.058 [1.47]	0.149 [3.78]
	V	8	0.157 ± 0.004	0.060 [1.52]	0.150 [3.80]
	X	12	$- [4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.069 [1.75]	0.296 [7.52]
	Y	12	[2 0. 10]	0.089 [2.26]	0.296 [7.52]
	Z	12		0.114 [2.89]	0.288 [7.31]
	В	12	0.157 ± 0.004	0.088 [2.23]	0.166 [4.21]
4000	С	12	$[4.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.117 [2.97]	0.290 [7.36]
4002	D	12	0.317 ± 0.004	0.119 [3.02]	0.296 [7.52]
	R	12	$[8.0 \pm 0.10]$	0.149 [3.78]	0.296 [7.52]
Г96	R	16	0.476 ± 0.004 [12.0 ± 0.1]	0.159 [4.05]	0.313 [7.95]
	F	16		0.239 [6.06]	0.311 [7.90]
98	M	16	0.476 ± 0.004	0.193 [4.90]	0.339 [8.60]
	Z	16	$[12.0 \pm 0.1]$	0.193 [4.90]	0.307 [7.80]

⁽¹⁾ H case only, packaging code T: lengthwise orientation at capacitors in tape.

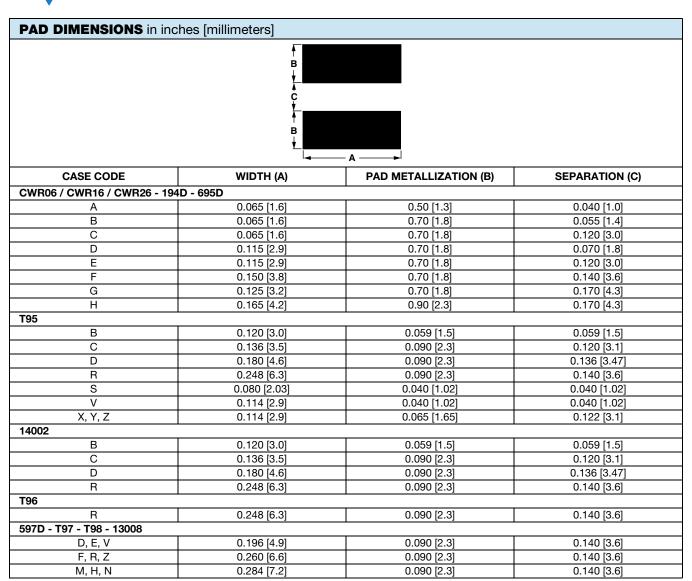
PAD DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]

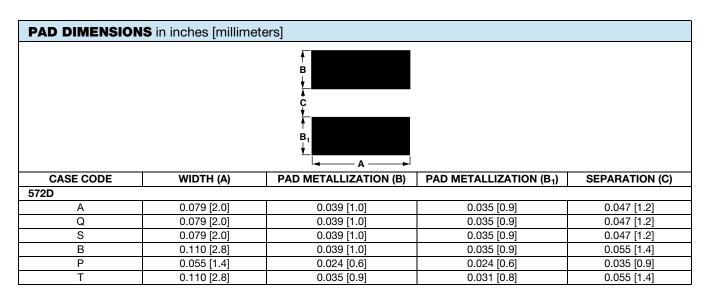


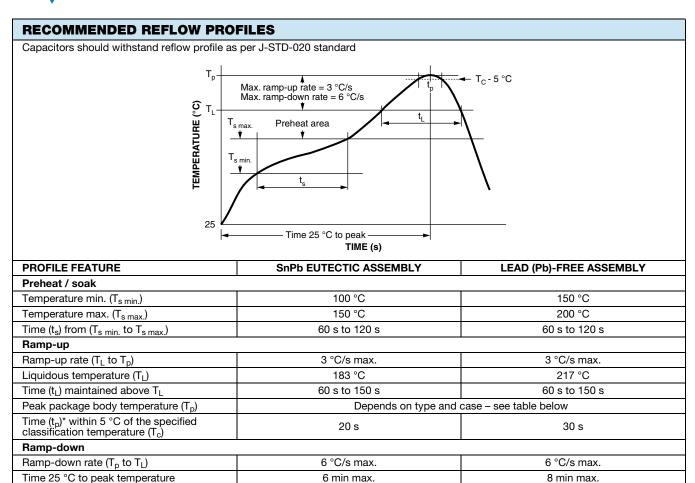
	—————————————————————————————————————				
CASE CODE	WIDTH (A)	PAD METALLIZATION (B)	SEPARATION (C)		
592D / W - 591D					
Α	0.075 [1.9]	0.050 [1.3]	0.050 [1.3]		
В	0.118 [3.0]	0.059 [1.5]	0.059 [1.5]		
С	0.136 [3.5]	0.090 [2.3]	0.122 [3.1]		
D	0.180 [4.6]	0.090 [2.3]	0.134 [3.4]		
N4	0.056 [6.5]	Anode pad: 0.095 [2.4]	0.100 [0.5]		
M	0.256 [6.5]	Cathode pad: 0.067 [1.7]	0.138 [3.5]		
ר	0.040 [6.4]	Anode pad: 0.095 [2.4]	0.110 [0.0]		
R	0.240 [6.1]	Cathode pad: 0.067 [1.7]	0.118 [3.0]		
S	0.067 [1.7]	0.032 [0.8]	0.043 [1.1]		
Х	0.310 [7.9]	0.120 [3.0]	0.360 [9.2]		
595D - 594D		<u> </u>			
Т	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	0.083 [2.1]	0.050 [1.3]	0.050 [1.3]		
В	0.118 [3.0]	0.059 [1.5]	0.059 [1.5]		
С	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]		
М	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]		
195D					
А	0.067 [1.7]	0.043 [1.1]	0.028 [0.7]		
В	0.063 [1.6]	0.047 [1.2]	0.047 [1.2]		
С	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]		
Е	0.090 [2.3]	0.055 [1.4]	0.079 [2.0]		
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]		
Н	0.154 [3.9]	0.063 [1.6]	0.140 [3.6]		
N	0.244 [6.2]	0.079 [2.0]	0.118 [3.0]		
R	0.248 [6.3]	0.090 [2.3]	0.140 [3.6]		
S	0.079 [2.0]	0.039 [1.0]	0.039 [1.0]		
V	0.114 [2.9]	0.039 [1.0]	0.039 [1.0]		
Х	0.118 [3.0]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]		
Υ	0.118 [3.0]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]		
Z	0.118 [3.0]	0.067 [1.7]	0.122 [3.1]		

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TYPE / CASE CODE	PEAK PACKAGE BODY TEMPERATURE (Tp)		
TIPE / CASE CODE	SnPb EUTECTIC PROCESS	LEAD (Pb)-FREE PROCESS	
591D / 592D - all cases, except X25H, M and R cases	235 °C	260 °C	
591D / 592D - X25H, M and R cases	220 °C	250 °C	
594D / 595D - all cases except C, D, and R	235 °C	260 °C	
594D / 595D - C, D, and R case	220 °C	250 °C	
572D all cases	n/a	260 °C	
T95 B, S, V, X, Y cases	235 °C	260 °C	
T95 B, S, V, X, Y cases	235 °C	260 °C	
T95 B, S, V, X, Y cases	235 °C	260 °C	
T95 C, D, R, and Z cases	220 °C	250 °C	
14002 B case	235 °C	n/a	
14002 C, D, and R cases	220 °C	n/a	
T96 R case	220 °C	250 °C	
195D all cases, except G, H, R, and Z	235 °C	260 °C	
195D G, H, R, and Z cases	220 °C	250 °C	
695D all cases, except G and H cases	235 °C	260 °C	
695D G, H cases	220 °C	250 °C	
597D, T97, T98 all cases, except V case	220 °C	250 °C	
597D, T97, T98 V case	230 °C	260 °C	
194D all cases, except H and G cases	235 °C	260 °C	
194D H and G cases	220 °C	250 °C	

GUIDE TO APPLICATION

 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 (Power Dissipation).

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:

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

or, from the formula:

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

where,

P = power dissipation in W at +25 °C as given in the tables in the product datasheets (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:** solid tantalum capacitors are not intended for use with reverse voltage applied. However, they have been shown to be capable of withstanding momentary reverse voltage peaks of up 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 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/s. 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.
- 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, Chlorethane, 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.



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Solid Tantalum Chip Capacitors MIL-PRF-55365 Qualified and DLA Approved

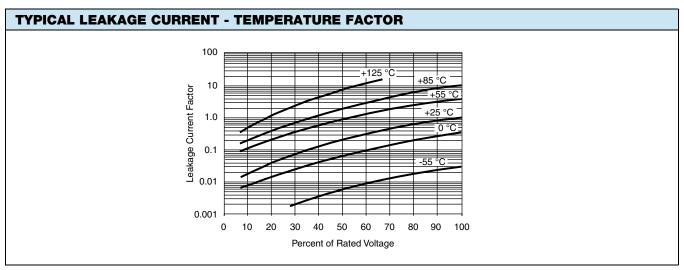
ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS				
ITEM	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS			
Category temperature range	-55 °C to +85 °C (to +125 °C with voltage derating)			
Capacitance tolerance	± 20 %, ± 10 %, tested via bridge	e method, at 25 °C, 120 Hz		
Dissipation factor	Limit per Standard Ratings table.	Tested via bridge method, at 25 °C,	120 Hz	
ESR	Limit per Standard Ratings table.	Tested via bridge method, at 25 °C,	100 kHz	
Leakage current	After application of rated voltage applied to capacitors for 5 min using a steady source of power with 1 k Ω resistor in series with the capacitor under test, leakage current at 25 °C is not more than described in Standard Ratings table of appropriate datasheet. Note that the leakage current varies with temperature and applied voltage. See graph below for the appropriate adjustment factor.			
Reverse voltage	Capacitors are capable of withstanding peak voltages in the reverse direction equal to: 10 % of the DC rating at +25 °C 5 % of the DC rating at +85 °C 1 % of the DC rating at +125 °C Vishay does not recommend intentional or repetitive application of reverse voltage.			
Ripple current	For maximum ripple current values calculation (at 25 °C) refer to "Guide to Application" part of product guide which is linked with relevant datasheet. If capacitors are to be used at temperatures above +25 °C, the permissible ripple current (or voltage) shall be calculated using the derating factors: 1.0 at +25 °C 0.9 at +85 °C 0.4 at +125 °C			
Maximum operating and surge	+85 °C		+125 °C	
voltages vs. temperature	RATED VOLTAGE (V)	SURGE VOLTAGE (V)	CATEGORY VOLTAGE (V)	
	4.0	5.3	2.7	
	6.3	8.0	4.0	
	10	13.3	6.7	
	15 / 16	20	10	
	20	26.7	13.3	
	25	33.3	16.7	
	35	46.7	23.3	
	50	66.7	33.3	
	•	•		

Notes

• All information presented in this document reflects typical performance characteristics

Typical Performance Characteristics

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Notes

- At +25 °C, the leakage current shall not exceed the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.
- At +85 °C, the leakage current shall not exceed 10 times the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.
- At +125 °C, the leakage current shall not exceed 12 times the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.

ENVIRONMEN	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS			
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFORMANCE		
Moisture resistance	MIL-STD-202, method 106, 20 cycles	Capacitance change Dissipation factor Leakage current Within ± 15 % of initial value Shall not exceed 150 % of initial limit Shall not exceed 200 % of initial limit		
		Visual examination: there shall be no evidence of harmful corrosion, mechanical damage, or obliteration of marking (if applicable)		
Stability at low and high temperatures	MIL-PRF-55365 Step Test Temperature (°C) 1 +25 ± 3 2 -55 + 0 / - 6 3 +25 ± 3 4 +85 + 4 / - 0 5 +125 + 4 / - 0 6 +25 ± 3	Delta cap limit at -55 °C is \pm 10 % (20 % for CWR15) of initial value Delta cap limit at 85 °C is \pm 10 % (15 % for CWR15) of initial value Delta cap limit at 125 °C is \pm 15 % (20 % for CWR15) of initial value Delta cap at step 3 and final step 25 °C is \pm 5 % (10 % for CWR15) of initial value DCL at 85 °C: 10 x initial specified value DCL at 125 °C: 12 x initial specified value DCL at 25 °C: initial specified value at rated voltage DF change: refer to performance specification sheet for applicable capacitor style		
Surge voltage	MIL-PRF-55365 1000 successive test cycles at 85 °C of applicable surge voltage (as specified in the table above), in series with a 33 Ω resistor at the rate of 30 s ON, 30 s OFF	Capacitance change Within ± 5 % of initial value Dissipation factor Initial specified limit Leakage current Initial specified limit		
Life test at +85 °C	MIL-STD-202, method 108 2000 h application of rated voltage at 85 °C	Capacitance change Dissipation factor Leakage current Within ± 5 % (10 % for CWR15) of initial value Initial specified limit Shall not exceed 200 % of initial limit		
		There shall be no evidence of harmful corrosion or obliteration of marking (if applicable), mechanical damage, intermittent shorts, or permanent shorts or opens		
Life test at +125 °C	MIL-STD-202, method 108 2000 h application 2/3 of rated voltage at 125 °C			
		There shall be no evidence of harmful corrosion or obliteration of marking (if applicable), mechanical damage, intermittent shorts, or permanent shorts or opens		



Typical Performance Characteristics

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MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS				
ITEM	CONDITION	POST TEST PERFORMANCE		
Vibration	MIL-STD-202, method 204, condition D, 10 Hz to 2000 Hz, 20 g peak, in 2 directions, 4 hours in each, at rated voltage	Measurements during vibration: During the last cycle of each plane, electrical measurements shall be made to determine the intermittent open or short circuits. Intermittent contact and arcing shall also be determined. Measurements after vibration: not applicable Visual examination after test: there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage		
Thermal shock (mounted)	MIL-STD-202, method 107 -65 °C / +125 °C, for 10 cycles, 30 min at each temperature	Capacitance change Dissipation factor Leakage current Within ± 5 % of initial value Initial specified limit Initial specified limit		
		Visual examination: there shall be no evidence of harmful corrosion, mechanical damage, or obliteration of marking (if applicable)		
Resistance to soldering heat	MIL-STD-202, method 210, condition J (convection reflow, 235 °C \pm 5 °C), one heat cycle	Capacitance change Dissipation factor Leakage current Within ± 5 % of initial value Initial specified limit Initial specified limit		
		Visual examination: there shall be no evidence of mechanical damage		
Solderability	MIL-STD-202, method 208, ANSI/J-STD-002, test B (dip- and look, 245 °C ± 5 °C).	Solder coating of all capacitors shall meet specified requirements.		
	Preconditioning per category C (steam aging, 8 hours). Does not apply to gold terminations.	There shall be no mechanical or visual damage to capacitors post-conditioning.		
Resistance to solvents	MIL-STD-202, method 215	There shall be no mechanical or visual damage to capacitors post-conditioning. Body marking shall remain legible and shall not smear.		
Flammability	Encapsulation materials meet UL 94 V-0 with an oxygen index of 32 %			



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