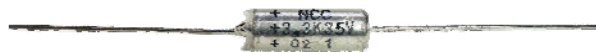


No.P-111-E004
DATE 2023-11

PRODUCTS DATA SHEET

TANTALUM SOLID ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR

Type 111



MATSUO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Type 111

Type 111 is hermetically sealed capacitors in metal case, designed for excellent stability.

FEATURES

1. The type is hermetically sealed capacitors in metal case, designed for excellent stability.
2. Available for capacitance tolerance code "J"($\pm 5\%$).

APPLICATION CLASSIFICATION BY USE

The application classification by use which divided the market and use into four is set up supposing our products being used for a broad use.

Please confirm the application classification by use of each product that you intend to use.

Moreover, please be sure to inform to our Sales Department in advance in examination of the use of those other than the indicated use.

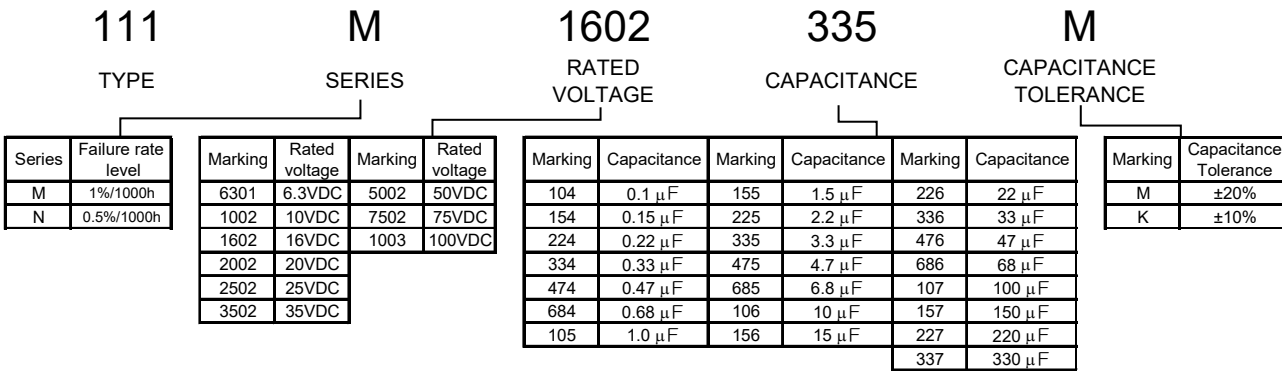
RATING

Item	Rating
Category temperature range (Operating temperature)	-55 ~ +125°C
Rated Temperature (Maximum operating temperature for DC rated Voltage)	+85°C ⁽¹⁾
DC rated voltage range [U _R]	See CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾
Rated capacitance (Normal capacitance range [C _R])	
Rated capacitance tolerance	
Failure rate level	1%/1000 h (Series M)
	0.5%/1000 h (Series N)

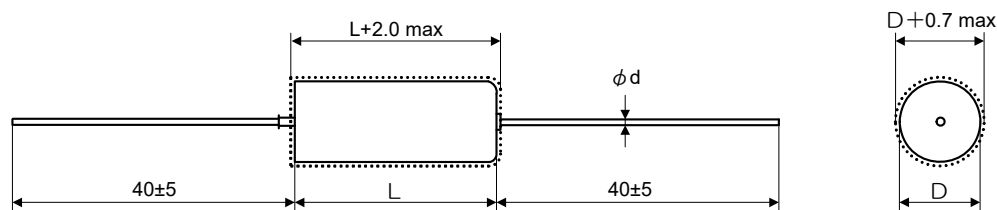
Note⁽¹⁾: For operation 125°C, derate voltage linearly to 67% of 85°C voltage rating.

Note⁽²⁾: Capacitance Tolrerence $\pm 5\%$ is available by demand.

ORDERING INFORMATION



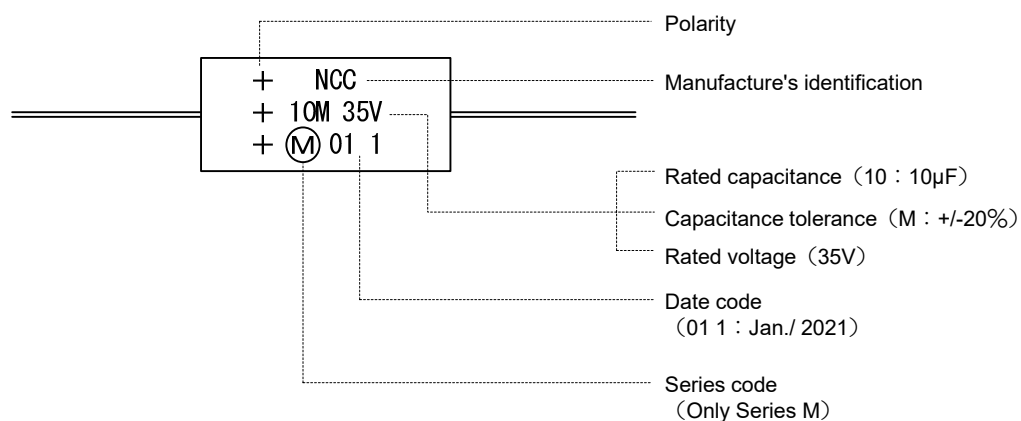
DIMENSIONS



Unit: mm

Case size	D±0.5	L±1	ϕd
A	3.15	6.3	0.5 +0.1/-0.025
B	4.5	11.8	0.5 +0.1/-0.025
C	7.1	16.0	0.65 +0.12/-0.03
D	8.7	20.0	0.65 +0.12/-0.03

MARKING



STANDARD RATING

R.V.(VDC) Cap.(μF)	6.3	10	16	20	25	35	50	75	100
0.1						A	A	A	A
0.15						A	A	A	A
0.22						A	A	A	A
0.33						A	A	A	A
0.47						A	A	A	A
0.68						A	A	A	B
1.0						A	A	B	B
1.5					A	B	B	B	B
2.2				A		B	B	B	B
3.3			A			B	B	B	C
4.7		A				B	B	C	C
6.8	A					B	C	C	C
10					B	C	C	C	
15				B		C	C	D	
22			B			C	D		
33		B			C	D			
47	B			C		D			
68			C		D				
100		C		D					
150	C		D						
220		D							
330	D								

Catalog Number (1)(2)	U _R VDC	U _S VDC	C _R μF	Case code	Leakage current(DCL) μA			Dissipation factor			
					20℃	85℃	125℃	-55℃	20℃	85℃	125℃
111 ⁻¹ 6301 685 ⁻²	6.3	8	6.8	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 6301 476 ⁻²	↓	↓	47	B	3.0	30	37	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 6301 157 ⁻²	↓	↓	150	C	9.5	95	118	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
111 ⁻¹ 6301 337 ⁻²	↓	↓	330	D	21	210	260	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 1002 475 ⁻²	10	13	4.7	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 1002 336 ⁻²	↓	↓	33	B	3.3	33	41	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 1002 107 ⁻²	↓	↓	100	C	10	100	125	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
111 ⁻¹ 1002 227 ⁻²	↓	↓	220	D	22	220	275	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 1602 335 ⁻²	16	20	3.3	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 1602 226 ⁻²	↓	↓	22	B	3.5	35	41	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 1602 686 ⁻²	↓	↓	68	C	11	110	136	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 1602 157 ⁻²	↓	↓	150	D	24	240	300	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
111 ⁻¹ 2002 225 ⁻²	20	25	2.2	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 2002 156 ⁻²	↓	↓	15	B	3.0	30	38	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 2002 476 ⁻²	↓	↓	47	C	9.4	94	118	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 2002 107 ⁻²	↓	↓	100	D	20	200	250	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
111 ⁻¹ 2502 155 ⁻²	25	32	1.5	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 2502 106 ⁻²	↓	↓	10	B	2.5	25	31	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 2502 336 ⁻²	↓	↓	33	C	8.3	83	103	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 2502 686 ⁻²	↓	↓	68	D	17	170	213	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 104 ⁻²	35	44	0.1	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 3502 154 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.15	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 224 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.22	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 334 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.33	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 474 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.47	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 684 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.68	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 105 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.0	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 155 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.5	B	0.5	5	6.6	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 225 ⁻²	↓	↓	2.2	B	0.8	8	9.6	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 335 ⁻²	↓	↓	3.3	B	1.2	12	14	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 475 ⁻²	↓	↓	4.7	B	1.6	16	21	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 685 ⁻²	↓	↓	6.8	B	2.4	24	30	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 3502 106 ⁻²	↓	↓	10	C	3.5	35	44	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 156 ⁻²	↓	↓	15	C	5.3	53	66	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 226 ⁻²	↓	↓	22	C	7.7	77	96	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 336 ⁻²	↓	↓	33	D	12	120	144	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 3502 476 ⁻²	↓	↓	47	D	16	160	206	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 104 ⁻²	50	63	0.1	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 5002 154 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.15	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 224 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.22	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 334 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.33	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 474 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.47	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 684 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.68	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 105 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.0	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 155 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.5	B	0.8	8	9.4	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 225 ⁻²	↓	↓	2.2	B	1.1	11	14	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 335 ⁻²	↓	↓	3.3	B	1.7	17	21	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 475 ⁻²	↓	↓	4.7	B	2.4	24	29	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 685 ⁻²	↓	↓	6.8	C	3.4	34	43	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 5002 106 ⁻²	↓	↓	10	C	5.0	50	63	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 156 ⁻²	↓	↓	15	C	7.5	75	94	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 5002 226 ⁻²	↓	↓	22	D	11	110	138	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 104 ⁻²	75	98	0.1	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 ⁻¹ 7502 154 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.15	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 224 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.22	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 334 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.33	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 474 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.47	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 684 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.68	A	0.5	5	6.4	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 105 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.0	B	0.8	8	9.4	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 155 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.5	B	1.1	11	14	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 225 ⁻²	↓	↓	2.2	B	1.7	17	21	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 335 ⁻²	↓	↓	3.3	B	2.5	25	31	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 475 ⁻²	↓	↓	4.7	C	3.5	35	44	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 685 ⁻²	↓	↓	6.8	C	5.1	51	64	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
111 ⁻¹ 7502 106 ⁻²	↓	↓	10	C	7.5	75	94	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 ⁻¹ 7502 156 ⁻²	↓	↓	15	D	11	110	141	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 104 ⁻²	100	125	0.1	A	0.5	5	6.3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
111 M 1003 154 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.15	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 224 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.22	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 334 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.33	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 474 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.47	A	0.5	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 684 ⁻²	↓	↓	0.68	B	0.7	7	8.5	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 105 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.0	B	1.0	10	13	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 155 ⁻²	↓	↓	1.5	B	1.5	15	19	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 225 ⁻²	↓	↓	2.2	B	2.2	22	28	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 335 ⁻²	↓	↓	3.3	C	3.3	33	41	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 475 ⁻²	↓	↓	4.7	C	4.7	47	59	↓	↓	↓	↓
111 M 1003 685 ⁻²	↓	↓	6.8	C	6.8	68	85	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

*U_R = Rated Voltage U_S = Surge Voltage C_R = Capacitance

Note (1): For series code, insert "M" or "N" into _1.

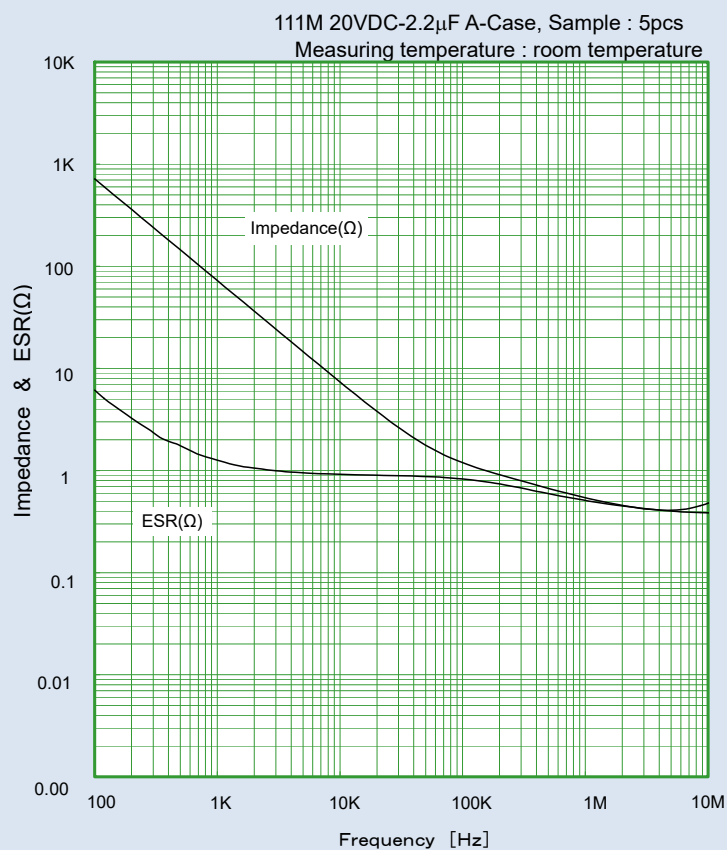
Note (2): For capacitance tolerance, insert "K" or "M" into _2.

PERFORMANCE

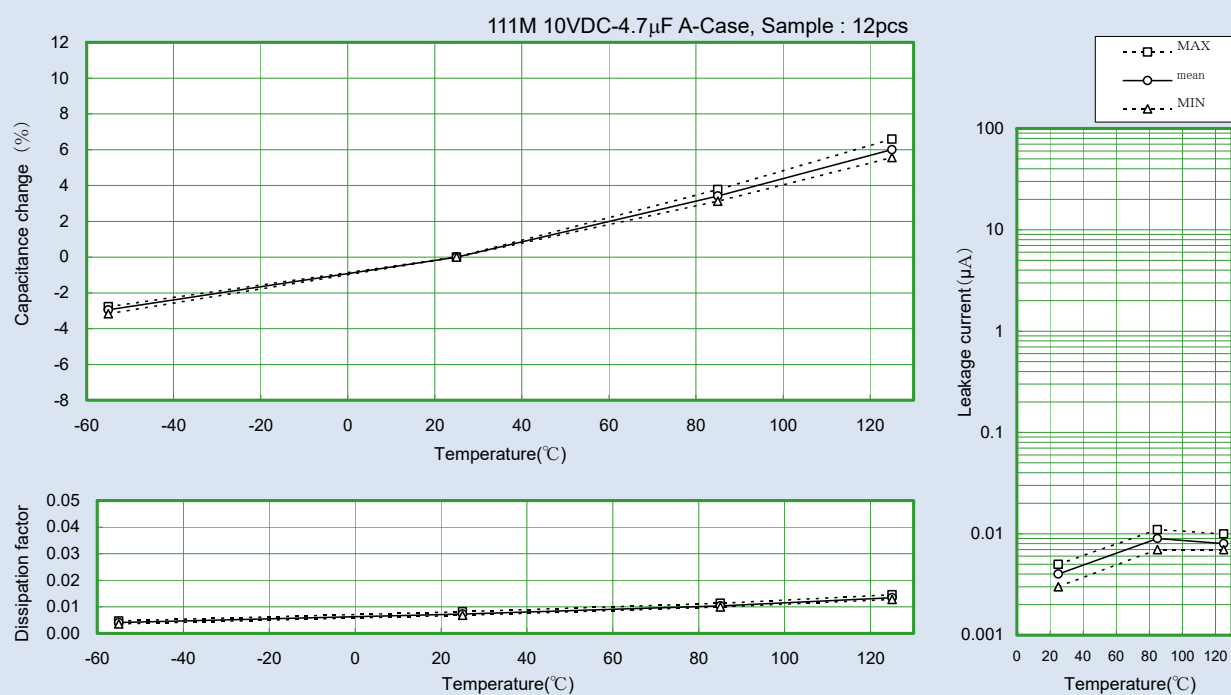
No.	Item		Performance	Test method
1	Leakage Current (μ A)		Shall not exceed 0.01 CV or 0.5 whichever is greater.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.9 Applied Voltage : Rated Voltage for 5 min. Temperature : 20°C
2	Capacitance (μ F)		Shall be within tolerance of the nominal value specified.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.7 Frequency : 120 Hz $\pm$ 20% Voltage : 0.5Vrms+1.5 ~2VDC Temperature : 20°C
3	Dissipation Factor		Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.8 Frequency : 120 Hz $\pm$ 20% Voltage : 0.5Vrms+1.5 ~2VDC Temperature : 20°C
4	Characteristics at High and Low Temperature			JIS C 5101-1, 4.29
	Step1	Leakage Current Capacitance Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the value in No.3.	Measuring temperature : 20 $\pm$ 2°C
	Step2	Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall be within $\pm$ 10% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : -55 $\pm$ 3 °C
	Step3	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm$ 2% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the value in No.3.	Measuring temperature : 20 $\pm$ 2°C
	Step4	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed 0.1 CV or 5 whichever is greater. Shall be within $\pm$ 8% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 85 $\pm$ 2 °C
	Step5	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed 0.125 CV or 6.3 whichever is greater. Shall be within $\pm$ 12% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 125 $\pm$ 2 °C
	Step6	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm$ 2% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the value in No.3.	Measuring temperature : 20 $\pm$ 2°C
5	Surge	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm$ 5% of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.26 Test temperature : 85 $\pm$ 2°C, Applied Voltage :DC surge voltage Series protective resistance : 1000 Ω Discharge resistance : 1000 Ω
6	Sleeving	Dielectric withstanding voltage	There shall be no dielectric breakdown.	JIS C 5101-1,4.6(C) Voltage: 2000VDC Duration : 1 min.
		Insulation resistanc	More than 1000M Ω	JIS C 5101-1,4.5(C) Voltage: 100VDC Duration : 2 min.
7	Terminal strength	Tensile strength	No fault such as breakage and loosening terminal	JIS C 5101-1, 4.13.1 Applied force: 5N (d= ϕ 0.5), 10N (d= ϕ 0.65) Duration:10 $\pm$ 1 s
		Bending strength		JIS C 5101-1,4.13.2 Bending force : 2.5 N (d= ϕ 0.5), 5N (d= ϕ 0.65) Bending cycle:2

No.	Item		Performance	Test method
8	Vibration	Capacitance	Initial value to remain steady during measurement.	JIS C 5101-1,4.17 Frequency range : 10 ~ 2000 Hz Swing width : 1.5 mm Peak acceleration : 196m/s ² Vibration direction : 2 directions with mutually right-angled Duration : 4 hours in each of these mutually perpendicular directions (total 8 hours)
		Appearance	There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	
9	Shock		There shall be no intermittent contact of 0.5 ms or greater, short, or open. Nor shall there be any spark discharge, insulation breakdown, or evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1,4.19 Peak acceleration :981 m/s ² Duration : 6 ms Wave form : Sawtooth
10	Solderability		Shall be covered to over 3/4 of terminal surface by new soldering.	JIS C 5101-1,4.15 Solder temperature : 230 ±5°C Dipping time : 2 ±0.5 s Dipping depth : 2.0 to 2.5 mm from the terminal base
11	Resistance to Soldering Heat	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within ±3% of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1,4.14 Solder temperature: 260 ±5°C Dipping time: 10 ±1 s Dipping depth : 2.0 to 2.5 mm from the terminal base
		Appearance	There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	
12	Component solvent resistance	Appearance	There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.31 Temperature : 23 ±5°C Dipping time : 5 ±0.5 min. Solvent : 2-propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)
13	Solvent resistance of marking	Visual examination	After the test the marking shall be legible.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.32 Temperature : 23 ±5°C Dipping time : 5 ±0.5 min. Solvent : 2-propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)
14	Seal		There shall be no evidence of leakage.	JIS C 5101-1,4.20 Test condition : Qc, method 1 Temperature : 125 +5/+1 °C Duration : 1min.
15	Rapid Change of Temperature and immersion cycle	Rapid Change of Temperature	Measurements after cycling, are not applicable.	JIS C 5101-1,4.16 Step 1 : -55 +0/-3°C, 30 ± 3 min. Step 2 : 25 +10/-5°C, 3 min. max. Step 3 : 125 +3/-0°C, 30 ± 3 min. Step 4 : 25 +10/-5°C, 3 min. max. Number of cycles : 5
		Immersion cycle Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within ±5% of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	MIL-STD-202 method 104A Temperature of hot bath of fresh water: 65 +5/-0°C Temperature of saturated solution of sodium chloride and water: 0 ±3°C Duration of immersion: 15 ±2 min. Number of cycle: 2
16	Moisture resistance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within ±5% of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 60068-2-38 High temperature : 65 +5/-0°C 90 to 98%R.H. Low temperature : 25 +0/-2°C 90 to 98%R.H.
17	Salt spray		There shall be no harmful corrosion, and at least 90% of any exposed surfaca of the capacitor shall be protected by the finish. There shall be no unwrapping of, or mechanical damage to, the sleeving. Marking shall remain legible.	JIS C 60068-2-11 Temperature : 35 ± 2°C Salt solution : 5 ±1% (wt) Duration : 48 ±4 h
18	Endurance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within ±5% of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1,4.23 Test temperature and applied voltage : 85 ±2°C and rated voltage or 125 ±3°C and 2/3 × rated voltage Duration : 2000 +72/-0h Power supply impedance : 3 Ω or less

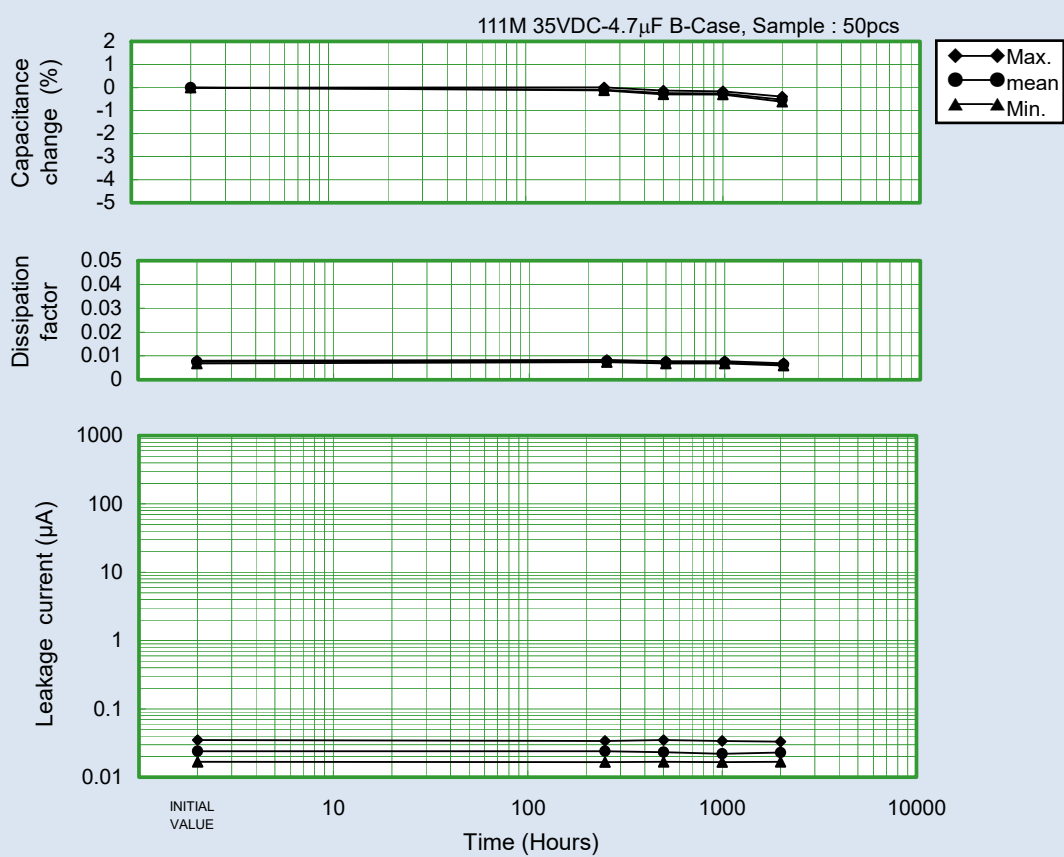
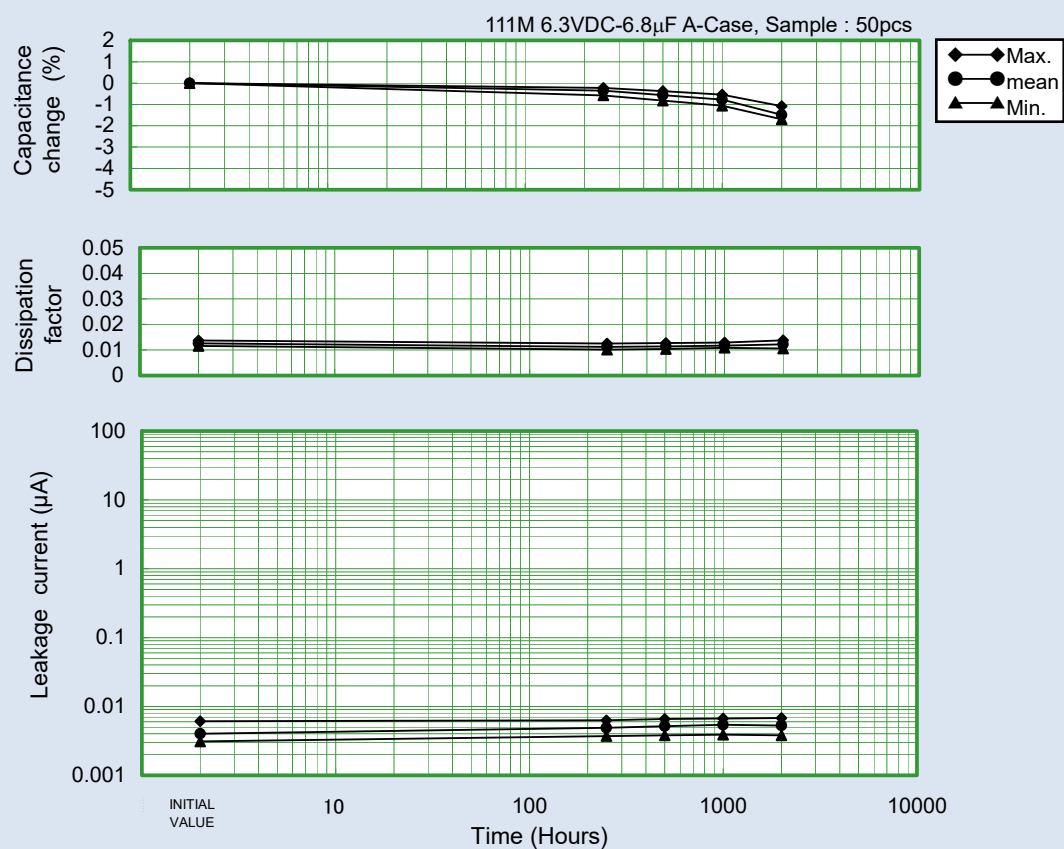
FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS



TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS



ENDURANCE 85°C, RATED VOLTAGE





Application Notes for Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor (Hermetically sealed capacitors in metal case)

1. Operating Voltage

Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor shall be operated at the rated voltage or lower.

Rated voltage: The "rated voltage" refers to the maximum DC voltage that is allowed to be continuously applied between the capacitor terminals at the rated temperature.

Surge voltage: The "surge voltage" refers to the voltage that is allowed to be instantaneously applied to the capacitor at the rated temperature or the maximum working temperature. The capacitor shall withstand the voltage when a 30-second cycle of application of the voltage through a 1000 Ω series resistance is repeated 1000 times in 6-minute periods.

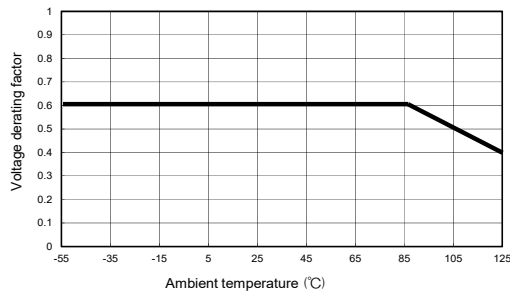
Rated voltage (VDC)	6.3	10	16	20	25	35	50	75	100
Surge voltage (VDC)	8	13	20	25	32	44	63	98	125

When designing the circuit, the equipment's required reliability must be considered and appropriate voltage derating must be performed.

Figure 1 shows the recommended voltage derating curve for Tantalum capacitors as described by NASA APPLICATION

NOTES.

Fig-1 Voltage Derating Curve (Recommended)



2. Application that contain AC Voltage

Special attention to the following 3 items.

- (1) The sum of the DC bias voltage and the positive peak value of the AC voltage should not exceed the rated voltage.
- (2) Reverse voltage should not exceed the allowable values of the negative peak AC voltage.
- (3) Ripple current should not exceed the allowable values.

3. Reverse Voltage

Tantalum solid electrolytic capacitor is polarity. Please do not impress reverse voltage. As well, please confirm the potential of the tester beforehand when both ends of the capacitor are checked with the tester etc.

4. Permissible Ripple Voltage

Permissible ripple voltage is determined by the heat loss of the element and heat radiation of the lead wire. This is influenced by capacitance, ESR, operating temperature, and frequency or ripple. Please consult Matsuo's Engineering Bulletin for details on calculating ripple current values.

5. Application on low-impedance circuit

The failure rate of low impedance circuit at 0.1 Ω /V is about five times greater than that of a 1 Ω /V circuit. To curtail this higher failure rate, tantalum capacitors used in low impedance circuits, such as filters for power supplies, particularly switching power supplies, or for noise bypassing, require that operating voltage be derated to less than half of the rated voltage. Actually, less than 1/3 of the rated voltage is recommended.

6. Non Polar Application(BACK TO BACK)

The capacitor cannot be used as a non-polar unit.

7. Soldering

The soldering of Type 111 and Type 112 should be operated per the following recommended conditions.

- (1) Flow Soldering (Direct heating from the substrate)

Solder temperature: 260°C or less

Dipping time: 10 s

Note1: Noted that solder part of hermetic could be melted If soldering temperature is too high or dipping time is too long for the operation.

- (2) Soldering with a Soldering Iron



Note2: Please be noted that soldering should be done more than 4mm apart from product body.

8.Example of trouble phenomenon happening by excessive heating when soldering

When mounting, the following breakdown phenomena might be caused when excessive heating that exceeds the above-mentioned tolerance is done. Therefore, please pay attention to the operation.

In a case that solder is used for cathode connection of molding type product, Ag in silver paste could merge into solder if solder in product have melted. That might cause excessive Leakage Current and Short etc. by changing in deterioration in DF and the high frequency impedance or internal stresses in that case.

Mechanical stress according to heat stress and expansion shrinkage or concentrations of internal stress might increase failure rate.

Defect sealing could sometimes come for solder melting in seal entrance part of Type 111 and Type 112. Or, solder flows, might become a bridge between inside and outside circles of the Hermetic seal, be good at the solder grain if inhaled, and the phenomenon such as a short or intermittent shorts be caused.

9. Flux

Please use flux as much as possible with non-acidity and little content of both chlorine and amine.

10. Cleaning

Cleaning by organic solvent may damage capacitor's appearance and performance. However, our capacitors are not effected even when soaked at 20 ~ 30°C 2-propanol for 5 minutes. When introducing new cleaning methods or changing the cleaning term, please consult us.

11. Protective Resin Coating

After components are assembled to substrate, a protective resin coating is sometimes applied. As this resin coating cures, it gives mechanical and thermal stress to Tantalum capacitors. This stress can cause damage to the capacitors, which affects their reliability. Before using a resin coating, proper research must be done in regards to the material and process to insure that excessive stress will not be applied to capacitors and other components.

12. Vibration

Approximately 300 G shall be applied to a capacitor, when dropped from 1 meter to a concrete floor.

Although capacitors are made to withstand this drop test, stress from shock due to falling or striking does cause damage to the capacitors and increases failure rates. Do not subject capacitors to this type of mechanical stress.

Additional Notes

- When more than one capacitor is connected in series, a resistor that can distribute the voltage equally to the capacitors shall be connected in parallel.
- The capacitor cases shall not be cut even if the mounting space is insufficient.
- Do not process lead wire terminal in a way other than cutting or bending the part that projects from printed circuit board (plated through hole).
- Do not add the outside power more than regulations to lead wire terminal. Do not add excessive power to capacitor.
- During a customers aging process, voltage should remain under the rated voltage at all times.
- Capacitors should never be touched or manipulated while operating.
- Capacitors are not meant to be dismantled.
- When testing capacitors, please examine the power source before conducting test to insure the tester's polarity and applied voltage.
- Do not touch terminals of other parts if electrode is applied and checked while energizing. Do not bend the lead wire terminal with the electrode testers.
- In the event of a capacitor burning, smoking, or emitting an offensive smell during operation, please turn the circuit "off" and keep hands and face away from the burning capacitor.
- If a capacitor be electrical shorted, it becomes hot, and the capacitor element may ignite. In this case, the printed board may be burnt out.
- A for capacitors (Type 111 and Type 112) with the metal casing, pressure in the cases might go up by Short before they explode, and then high-temperature solder might disperse.
- Capacitors should be stored at room temperature under low humidity. Capacitors should never be stored under direct sunlight, and should be stored in an environment containing dust.
- If the capacitors will be operated in a humid environment, they should be sealed with a compound under proper conditions.
- Capacitors should not be stored or operated in environments containing acids, alkalis or active gasses.
- When capacitors are disposed of as "scrap" or waste, they should be treated as Industria Waste since they contain various metals and polymers.
- Capacitors submitted as samples should not be used for production purposes.

These application notes are prepared based on "Guideline of notabilia for fixed tantalum electrolytic capacitors with solid electrolyte for use in electronic equipment" (RCR-2368) issued by Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA). For the details of the instructions (explanation, reasons and concrete examples), please refer to this guideline, or consult our Sales Department.



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適用用途分類 / APPLICATION CLASSIFICATION BY USE

Rev.6 (2023.03.01)

市場	適用用途分類	用途		推奨品種	推奨品種	推奨品種	推奨品種
		概要	代表的なアプリケーション例	チップタンタルコンデンサ	リード付タンタルコンデンサ	回路保護素子	フィルムコンデンサ
高信頼度機器	1	- 高度な安全性や信頼性が要求される機器 - 製品の保守交換が不可能な機器、製品の故障が人命に直接かわる、または、致命的なシステムダウンを引き起こす可能性がある機器	- 宇宙開発機器関連(衛星、ロケット、人工衛星) - 航空・防衛システム - 原子力・火力・水力発電システム	267型Pシリーズ	111型Pシリーズ	該当なし	該当なし
車載・産業機器	2	- 信頼性が重視される機器 - 製品の保守交換が極めて困難な機器や、製品の故障が人命に影響する、あるいは故障の範囲が広範囲である機器	- 自動車および鉄道・船舶等の輸送機器の車両制御(エンジン制御、駆動制御、ブレーキ制御) - 新幹線・主要幹線の運行制御システム	267型Nシリーズ 271型Nシリーズ 279型Mシリーズ	111型Nシリーズ 111型Mシリーズ 112型Mシリーズ 204型Nシリーズ 247型	JAG型Nシリーズ JAJ型Nシリーズ JAK型Nシリーズ JHC型Nシリーズ KAB型Nシリーズ KVA型Nシリーズ	431型 431型Aシリーズ 503型 553型 801型 802型
	3	製品の保守交換が可能な機器や、製品の故障が人命に影響しないが故障によるシステムダウンの損失が大きく保全管理が要求される機器	- エアコン、カーナビ等の車室内搭載部品、車載用通信機器 - 家庭用/ビル用等のセキュリティ管理システム - 工業用ロボットや工作機械等の制御機器	267型Mシリーズ 267型Eシリーズ 281型Mシリーズ TCA型	204型Mシリーズ	KAB型Mシリーズ	
汎用機器	4	- 最先端技術を積極的に適用する小型・薄型品 - 製品の保守交換が可能な機器や、製品の故障によるシステムダウンが部分的な機器向けの市場で広く使用されることを想定した製品	- スマートフォン、携帯電話、モバイルPC(タブレット)、電子辞書 - デスクトップPC、ノートPC、ホームネットワーク - アミューズメント機器(パチンコ、ゲーム機)	251型Mシリーズ 281型Eシリーズ TCB型		JAE型、JAG型 JAJ型、JAK型 JHC型 KAB型 KAB Tシリーズ KVA型	503型Aシリーズ

Market	Application classification by use	Use		Recommendation Type	Recommendation Type	Recommendation Type	Recommendation Type
		Outline	Typical example of application	Chip Tantalum Capacitors	Leaded Tantalum Capacitors	Circuit Protection Components	Film Capacitors
High reliability apparatus	1	- Apparatus in which advanced safety and reliability are demanded. - Whether failure of the apparatus which cannot maintenance exchange products, and a product is direct for a human life, apparatus which changes or may cause a fatal system failure.	- Space development apparatus relation (Satellite, Rocket, Artificial Satellite) - Aviation and a defensive system - Atomic power, fire power, and a water-power generation system	Type 267 P Sereis	Type 111 P series	With no relevance	With no relevance
In-vehicle - Industrial apparatus	2	- Apparatus in which reliability is important. - The apparatus in which maintenance exchange of a product is very difficult, and failure of a product influence a human life, or the range of failure is wide range.	- Vehicles control of transport machines, such as a car, and a railroad, a vessel (Engine control, drive control, brake control) - The operation control system of the Shinkansen and a main artery	Type 267 N Sereis Type 271 N Sereis Type 279 M Sereis	Type 111 N series Type 111 M series Type 112 M series Type 204 N series Type 247	Type JAG N series Type JAJ N series Type JAK N series Type JHC N series Type KAB N series Type KVA N series	Type 431 Type 431 A series Type 503 Type 553 Type 801 Type 802
	3	-Apparatus which can maintenance exchange products, and apparatus in which the loss of the system failure is large although failure of a product does not influence a human life, and maintenance engineering is demanded	- Vehicle indoor loading parts, such as an air-conditioner and car navigation, and in-vehicle communication facility - Security management system for home/buildings etc. - Control apparatus, such as Industrial use robots and a machine tool etc.	Type 267 M Sereis Type 267 E Sereis Type 281 M Sereis Type TCA	Type 204 M series	Type KAB M series	
Apparatus in general	4	- The small size and the thin article which applies leading-edge technology positively - The product supposing being used widely in the market for the apparatus which can maintenance exchange products, and apparatus with a partial system failure by failure of product.	-Smart phone, Mobile phone, Mobile PC (tablet), Electronic dictionary - Desktop PC, Notebook PC, Home network - Amusement apparatus (Pachinko, Game machine)	Type 251M Series Type 281 E Series Type TCB		Type JAE, Type JAG Type JAJ, Type JAK Type JHC Type KAB Type KAB T series Type KVA	Type 503 A series