

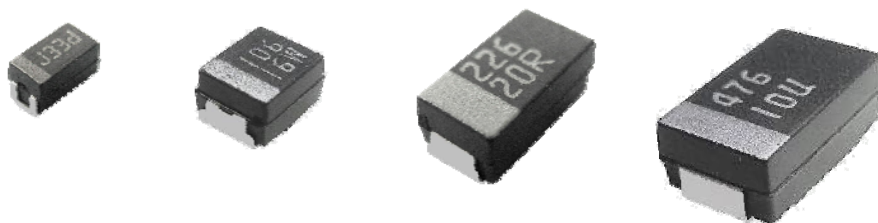
No.P-271-E005/1
DATE 2025-11

PRODUCTS DATA SHEET

TANTALUM SOLID ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR

Type 271

RoHS COMPLIANT
LEAD FREE



MATSUO ELECTRIC Co., LTD.

Type 271

Type 271, which has same case size with Type 267 is specially designed for use at the temperature up to 150°C.

FEATURES

1. Type 271 is accomplished by development of higher purity tantalum powder and other materials and improvement of pelleting and anodizing process condition. Temperature range of continuous usage is improved from 125°C to 150°C with specified voltage derating.
2. Moisture resistance: 85°C 85%R.H.1000h
3. Dimensional accuracy and symmetrical terminal structure suitable for high-density mounting ensures excellent "Self-Alignment".
4. Recommended Soldering Conditions: 320°C for 10 seconds by reflow or flow soldering.
5. This type is especially suitable for ECU(Electronics Control Unit),Automatic Transmission and others in the engine room of automobile, and for High Reliability applications.

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 ~ +150°C
Rated Temperature (Maximum operating temperature for DC rated Voltage)	+105°C ⁽¹⁾
DC rated voltage range [U _R]	See CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS
Normal capacitance range [C _R]	
Capacitance tolerance	
Failure rate level	0.5%/1000 h

Note⁽¹⁾: For operation 150°C, derate voltage linearly to 67% of 105°C voltage rating.

ORDERING INFORMATION

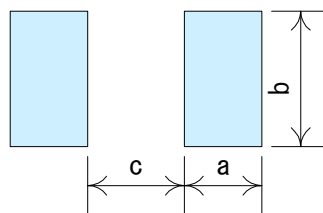
271 TYPE		N SERIES		1602 RATED VOLTAGE		106 CAPACITANCE		M CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE		R STYLE OF REELED PACKAGE (Taping specification)		
Marking	Rated Voltage	Marking	Capacitance	Marking	Capacitance	Marking	Capacitance	Marking	Capacitance Tolerance	Code	Reel Size	Anode Notation
6301	6.3VDC	104	0.1 μF	105	1.0 μF	106	10 μF	M	±20%	L	φ 180 Reel	Feed hole: +
1002	10VDC	154	0.15 μF	155	1.5 μF	156	15 μF	K	±10%	R	φ 180 Reel	Feed hole: -
1602	16VDC	224	0.22 μF	225	2.2 μF	226	22 μF			N	φ 330 Reel	Feed hole: +
2002	20VDC	334	0.33 μF	335	3.3 μF	336	33 μF			P	φ 330 Reel	Feed hole: -
2502	25VDC	474	0.47 μF	475	4.7 μF	476	47 μF					
3502	35VDC	684	0.68 μF	685	6.8 μF	686	68 μF					

DIMENSIONS

		[A case]		[B case]		[C3 case]		[D3 case]		(mm)							
Case Code	Case Size	L ±0.2	W ±0.2	T ±0.2	P ₁ ±0.2	P ₂ min.	C ±0.1										
A	3216	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.75	1.4	1.2										
B	3528	3.5	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.2										
C3	6032	6.0	3.2	2.5	1.3	3.0	2.2										
D3	7343	7.3	4.4	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.4										

RECOMMENDED SOLDER PAD LAYOUT

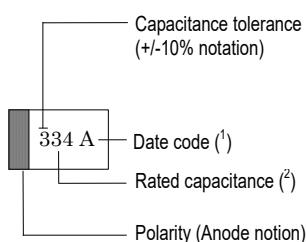
Case Code	Case Size	a		b	c
		Flow	Reflow		
A	3216	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5
B	3528	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.8
C3	6032	4.2	2.4	2.5	3.3
D3	7343	5.2	2.4	2.7	4.6



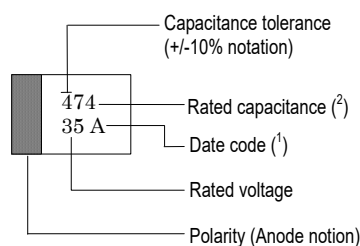
In order to expect the self alignment effect, it is recommended that land width is almost the same size as terminal of capacitor, and space between lands (c) nearly equal to the space between terminals for appropriate soldering.

MARKING

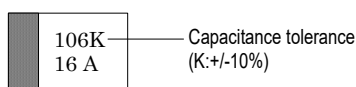
[A case]



[B case]



[C3, D3 case]



Note⁽¹⁾ Date codes are based on the Annex 1 Table 13 of JIS C 5101-1.

Note⁽²⁾ First two digits are significant figures of capacitance value(pF). Third digit is the number of zeros following.

STANDARD RATING

R.V.(VDC) Cap.(μF)	6.3	10	16	20	25	35
0.1						A
0.15						A
0.22						A
0.33						A
0.47					A	B
0.68				A		B
1.0			A			B
1.5		A			B	C3
2.2	A			B		C3
3.3			B			C3
4.7		B			C3	D3
6.8	B			C3		D3
10			C3		D3	
15		C3		D3		
22	C3		D3			
33		D3				
47	D3					
68						

CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS

July, 2024

Catalog Number ⁽¹⁾ (²)	U _R VDC	U _S VDC	C _R μF	Case Code	Leakage current μA			Dissipation factor				ESR 10k Hz
					20°C	105°C	150°C	-55°C	20°C	105°C	150°C	
271N 6301 225 _{1 2}	6.3 ↓	8 ↓	2.2	A	0.3	5	6.3	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	7.5
271N 6301 685 _{1 2}			6.8	B	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	3.0
271N 6301 226 _{1 2}			22	C3	0.7	14	17	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 6301 476 _{1 2}			47	D3	1.5	30	37	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 1002 155 _{1 2}	10 ↓	13 ↓	1.5	A	0.3	5	6.3	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	7.5
271N 1002 475 _{1 2}			4.7	B	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	3.0
271N 1002 156 _{1 2}			15	C3	0.8	15	19	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 1002 336 _{1 2}			33	D3	1.7	33	41	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 1602 105 _{1 2}	16 ↓	20 ↓	1.0	A	0.3	5	6.3	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	7.5
271N 1602 335 _{1 2}			3.3	B	0.3	5	6.3	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	3.0
271N 1602 106 _{1 2}			10	C3	0.8	16	20	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 1602 226 _{1 2}			22	D3	1.8	35	44	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 2002 684 _{1 2}	20 ↓	26 ↓	0.68	A	0.3	5	6	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	7.5
271N 2002 225 _{1 2}			2.2	B	0.3	5	6	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	3.0
271N 2002 685 _{1 2}			6.8	C3	0.7	14	17	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 2002 156 _{1 2}			15	D3	1.5	30	38	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 2502 474 _{1 2}	25 ↓	32 ↓	0.47	A	0.3	5	6.3	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	7.5
271N 2502 155 _{1 2}			1.5	B	0.3	5	6.3	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	3.0
271N 2502 475 _{1 2}			4.7	C3	0.6	12	15	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 2502 106 _{1 2}			10	D3	1.3	25	31	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 3502 104 _{1 2}	35 ↓	44 ↓	0.1	A	0.3	5	6.3	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	10
271N 3502 154 _{1 2}			0.15	A	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	10
271N 3502 224 _{1 2}			0.22	A	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	7.5
271N 3502 334 _{1 2}			0.33	A	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	7.5
271N 3502 474 _{1 2}			0.47	B	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	3.0
271N 3502 684 _{1 2}			0.68	B	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	3.0
271N 3502 105 _{1 2}			1.0	B	0.3	5	6.3	↓	↓	↓	↓	3.0
271N 3502 155 _{1 2}			1.5	C3	0.3	5	6.6	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	1.2
271N 3502 225 _{1 2}			2.2	C3	0.4	8	9.6	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 3502 335 _{1 2}			3.3	C3	0.6	12	14	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.2
271N 3502 475 _{1 2}			4.7	D3	0.8	16	21	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0
271N 3502 685 _{1 2}			6.8	D3	1.2	24	30	↓	↓	↓	↓	1.0

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

Note1 : For Capacitance Tolerance , insert "K" or "M" into ₁

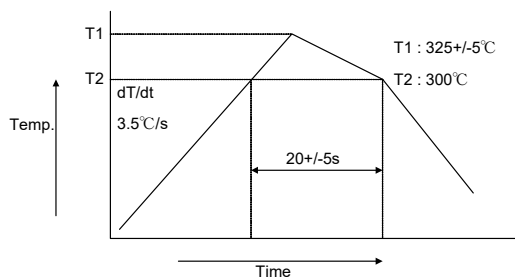
Note2 : For Reeled Package , insert "R" , "L" , "P" or "N" into ₂

PERFORMANCE

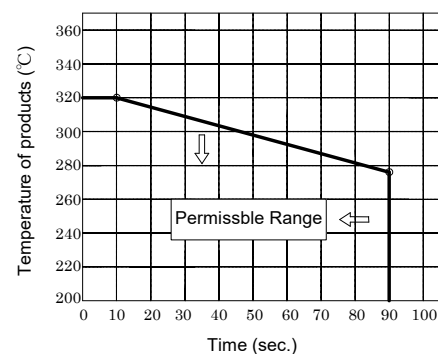
No	Item		Performance	Test method
1	Leakage Current (μA)		Shall not exceed 0.005 CV or 0.3 whichever is greater.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.9 Applied Voltage : Rated Voltage for 5 min. Temperature : 20°C
2	Capacitance (μF)		Shall be within tolerance of the nominal value specified.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.7 Frequency : 120 Hz± 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± 20% Voltage : 0.5Vrms+1.5 ~2VDC Temperature : 20°C
4	ESR(Equivalent series resistance)		Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Frequency : 10 kHz Temperature : 20°C
5	Characteristics at High and Low Temperature			JIS C 5101-1, 4.29
	Step 1	Leakage Current Capacitance Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 20 ± 2°C
	Step 2	Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall be within 0/-10% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : -55 ± 3 °C
	Step 3	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within ± 2% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 20 ± 2°C
	Step 4	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed 0.1 CV or 5 whichever is greater. Shall be within +12/0% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 105 ± 2°C
	Step 5	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed 0.125 CV or 6.3 whichever is greater. Shall be within +18/0% of the value at Step 1. Shall not exceed the values shown in CATALOG NUMBERS AND RATING OF STANDARD PRODUCTS.	Measuring temperature : 150 ± 2°C Measuring voltage : Derated voltage at 150°C
6	Surge	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, 4.26 Test temperature and applied voltage : 85°C : 1.3 × R.V. 105°C : 1.2 × R.V. 125°C : 1.2 × 0.85R.V. 150°C : 1.2 × 2/3R.V. Series protective resistance : 1000 Ω Discharge resistance : 1000 Ω
7	Shear Test		No exfoliation between lead terminal and board.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.34 Capacitors mounted under conditions JIS C 5101-1, 4.33 are used as specimens. Pressure : 5N Duration : 10 ± 1 s
8	Substrate Bending Test	Capacitance Appearance	Initial value to remain steady during measurement. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.35 Bending : 2 mm Duration: 60 ± 1 s
9	Vibration	Capacitance (during test) Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Initial value to remain steady Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.17 Frequency range : 10 ~ 55 Hz Swing width : 1.5 mm or 98m/s ² , or Frequency range : 10 ~ 2000 Hz Swing width : 1.5 mm or 196m/s ² Vibration direction : 3 directions with mutually right-angled Duration : 2 hours in each of these mutually perpendicular directions (total 6 hours) Mounting : Solder terminal to the printed board
10	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 : Half-sine
11	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 : 3 to 5 s Dipping depth : Terminal shall be dipped into melted solder.
12	Resistance to Soldering Heat	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, 4.14 (a) Procedure : I.R. re-flow (b) Temperature profile shall be specified in Fig. 1

No	Item		Performance	Test method
13	Component solvent resistance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm 3\%$ of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.31 Temperature : $23 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ Dipping time : 5 ± 0.5 min. Conditioning : JIS C 0052 method 2 Solvent : 2-propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)
14	Solvent resistance of marking	Visual examination	After the test the marking shall be legible.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.32 Temperature : $23 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ Dipping time : 5 ± 0.5 min. Conditioning : JIS C 0052 method 1 Solvent : 2-propanol (Isopropyl alcohol) Rubbing material : cotton wool
15	Rapid Change of Temperature	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed 1.5 times of initial value or 20 whichever is smaller. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.16 Step 1 : $-55 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, 30 ± 3 min. Step 2 : $25 +10/-5^\circ\text{C}$, 3 min. max. Step 3 : $150 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, 30 ± 3 min. Step 4 : $25 +10/-5^\circ\text{C}$, 3 min. max. Number of cycles : 1000
16	Damp heat, Steady state	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed 10 times of the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm 10\%$ of initial value. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.22 Temperature : $85 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ Moisture : $85 \pm 5\%\text{RH}$ Duration : 1000 +48/0h
17	Endurance	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed 125% of the value in No.1. Shall be within $\pm 10\%$ 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 : $105 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and rated voltage or $150 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and $2/3 \times$ rated voltage Duration : 1000 +48/0h Power supply impedance : 3Ω or less
18	Dry heat	Leakage Current Capacitance Change Dissipation Factor Appearance	Shall not exceed the value in No.1. Shall be within the specified tolerance. Shall not exceed the value in No.3. There shall be no evidence of mechanical damage.	JIS C 5101-1, 4.21.2 Temperature : $150 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ Duration : 1000 +48/0h
19	Recommended Soldering Conditions		Recommended Soldering Conditions are shown Fig.2.	Soldering Method: Re-flow soldering by combination of far infrared ray and hot air. Highest Temperature: In any condition, please set the highest temperature of products 320°C max.

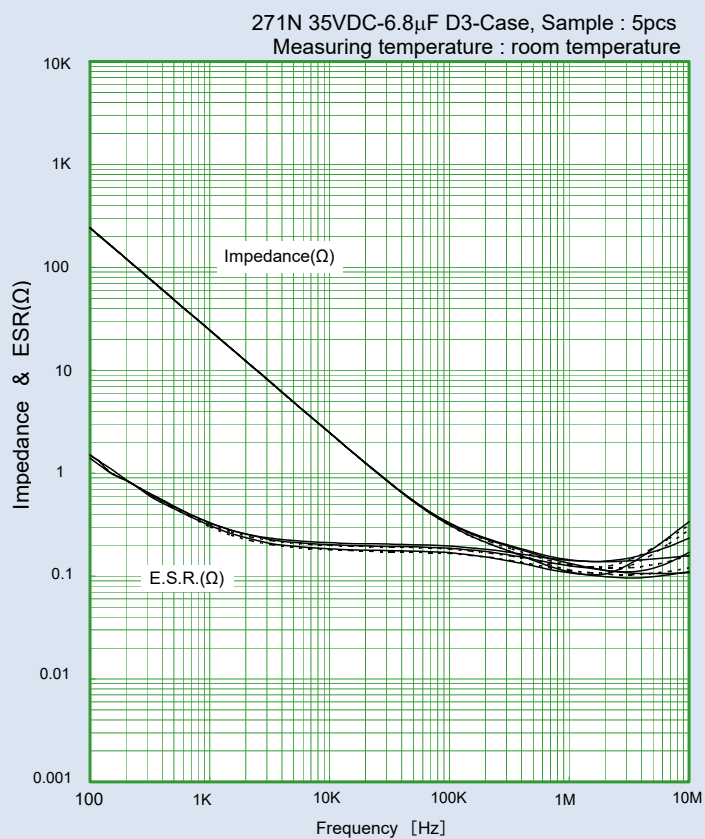
【Fig.1 I.R. re-flow (Temperature profile)】



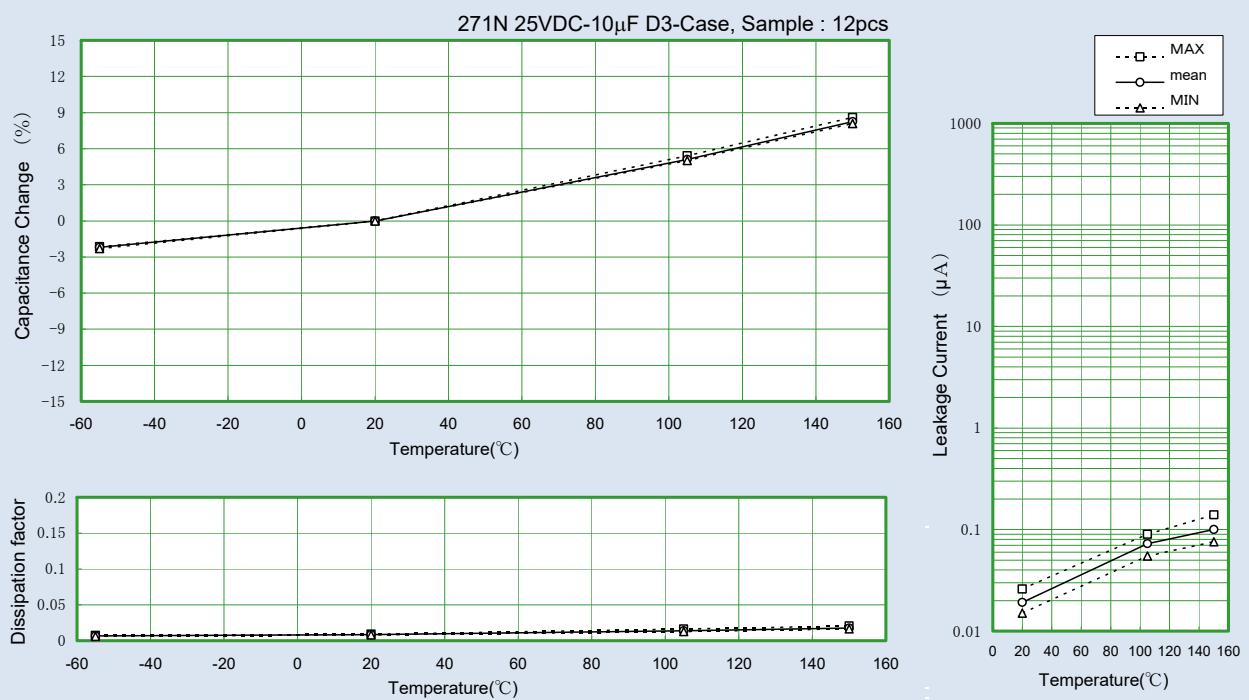
【Fig.2 Recommended Soldering Conditions】



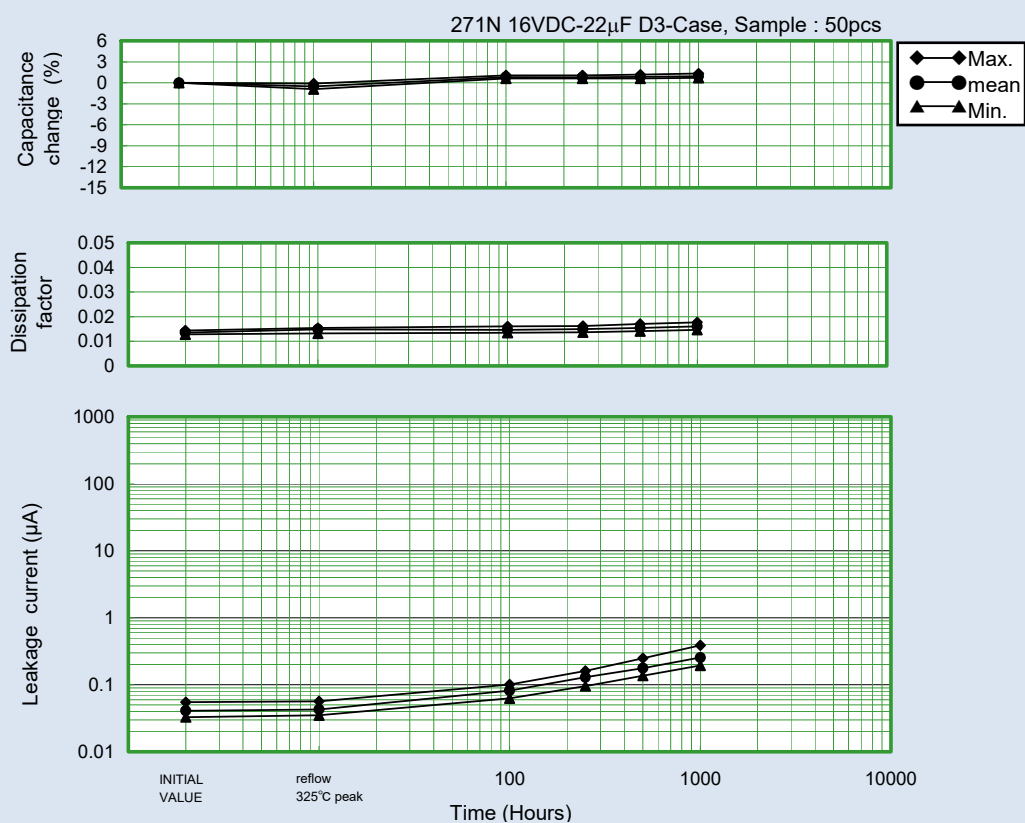
FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS



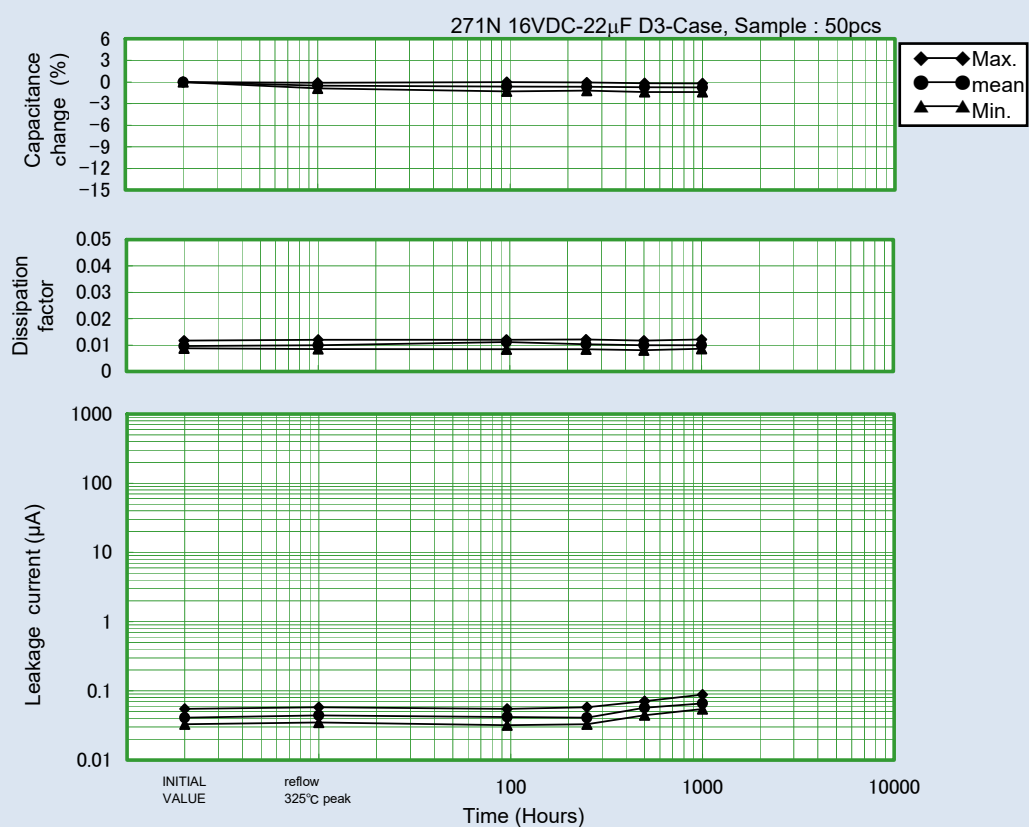
TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS



DAMP HEAT, STEADY STATE 85°C, 85%RH



ENDURANCE 105°C, RATED VOLTAGE





Application Notes for Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor

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.

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

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 Current

The permissible ripple current and voltage at about 100 kHz or higher can be determined by the following formula from the permissible power loss (Pmax value) shown in Table 1 and the specified ESR value. However, when the expected operating temperature is higher than room temperature, determine the permissible values multiplying the Pmax value by the specified multiplier (Table 2). For the permissible values at different frequencies, consult our Sales Department.

$$P = I^2 \times ESR \text{ or } P = \frac{E^2 \times ESR}{Z^2} \quad \text{Permissible ripple current } I_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{max}}{ESR}} \quad (\text{Arms})$$

$$\text{Permissible ripple voltage } E_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{max}}{ESR}} \times Z \\ = I_{max} \times Z \quad (V_{rms})$$

I_{max} : Permissible ripple current at regulated frequency (Arms : RMS value)

E_{max} : Permissible ripple voltage at regulated frequency (Vrms : RMS value)

P_{max} : Permissible power loss (W)

ESR : Specified ESR value at regulated frequency (Ω)

Z : Impedance at regulated frequency (Ω)

Table 1 Permissible power loss

Case Code	Pmax (W)
A	0.045
B	0.050
C ₃	0.065
D ₃	0.085
H	0.100
E	0.105

Note: Above values are measured at 0.8t glass epoxy board mounting in free air and may be changed depending on the kind of board, packing density, and air convection condition. Please consult us if calculated power loss value is different from above list of P max value.

Table 2 Pmax multiplier at each operating temperature

Operating temperature (°C)	Multiplier
25	1.0
55	0.9
85	0.8
125	0.4

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 by-passing, 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

7.1. Preheating

To obtain optimal reliability and solderability conditions, capacitors should be pre-heated at 130 to 200 °C for approximately 60 to 120 seconds.

7.2. Soldering

The body of the capacitor shall not exceed 260 °C during soldering.

(1) Reflow Soldering

Reflow soldering is a process in which the capacitors are mounted on a printed board with solder paste. There are two methods of Reflow Soldering: Direct and Atmospheric Heat.

· Direct Heat (Hot plate)

During the Direct Heat method, the capacitor has been positioned on a printed board, which is then placed upon a hot plate.

The capacitor maintains a lower temperature than the substrate, which in turn stays at a lower temperature than the hot plate.

· Atmospheric Heat

a) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering)

During VPS, the substrate is heated by an inert liquid with a high boiling point. The temperature of the capacitor's body and the temperature of the substrate are about the same as the atmosphere. This temperature should be below 240°C.

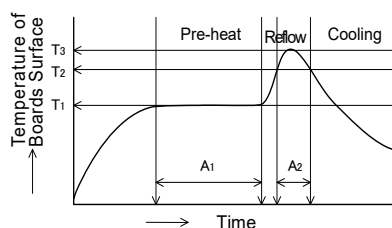
b) Near and Far IR Ray

Due to the heat absorption of the capacitor's body, the internal temperature of the capacitors may be 20 ~ 30°C higher than the setting temperature and may exceed 260°C.

Temperature control is crucial in maintaining a temperature of 260 °C or lower.

c) Convection Oven

An infrared ray is the main source of heat in this process. The temperature of the substrate and the capacitors can be maintained at a similar level by the circulation of heated air, or an inert gas.



Temperature	Time
T1=130°C~200°C	A1=60~120sec.
T2=220°C~230°C	A2<60秒以下
T3=~260°C	10sec. or less than 10

Number of times: 2 times max.

(2) Soldering with a Soldering Iron

Soldering with a soldering iron cannot be recommended due to the lack of consistency in maintaining temperatures and process times. If this method should be necessary, the iron should never touch the capacitor's terminals, and the temperature of the soldering iron should never exceed 350°C. The application of the iron should not exceed 5 seconds.

(3) Please consult us for other methods.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Ultrasonic cleaning

Matsuo does not recommend Ultrasonic cleaning. This may cause damage to the capacitors, and may even cause broken terminals. If the Ultrasonic cleaning process will be used, please note the following:

- (1) The solvent should not be boiled. (Lower the ultrasonic wave output or use solvent with The high boiling point.)
- (2) The recommended wattage is less than 0.5 watts per cm².
- (3) The cleaning time should be kept to a minimum. Also, samples must be swang in the solvent. Please consult us.

12. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The plastic reel (made of PS) used for packaging the product is intended for use in ambient temperatures (5-35°C). To prevent issues during automated insertion due to reel deformation or other factors, please keep the reel away from direct sunlight and heat sources, and ensure it does not reach high temperatures (above 60°C), including during transportation.

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.



MATSUO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Please feel free to ask our Sales Department for more information on Tantalum Solid Electrolytic Capacitor.

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 URL <https://www.ncc-matsuo.co.jp/>

Specifications on this catalog are subject to change without prior notice. Please inquire of our Sales Department to confirm specifications prior to use.

適用用途分類 / APPLICATION CLASSIFICATION BY USE

Rev.7 (2025.10.03)

市場	適用用途分類	用途		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	回路保護素子
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	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	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
	3-A	・車載用だが一般電装機器で車室内環境において使用される機器	・エアコン、カーナビ等の車室内搭載部品、車載用通信機器		KAB型Mシリーズ
	3-B	・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	・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MEシリーズ 279型 281型MEシリーズ TCA型 TCD型	JHC型
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 267型Cシリーズ TCB型	JAE型、JAG型 JAJ型、JAK型 KAB型 KAB型Tシリーズ KVA型

Market	Application classification by use	Use		Recommendation Type	Recommendation Type
		Outline	Typical example of application	Chip Tantalum Capacitors	Circuit Protection Components
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	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 JAG N series Type JAJ N series Type JAK N series Type JHC N series Type KAB N series Type KVA N series
	3-A	- General electrical equipment designed for use in vehicles but used in the interior environment	- Vehicle indoor loading parts, such as an air-conditioner and car navigation, and in-vehicle communication facility		Type KAB M series
	3-B	-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	- Security management system for home/buildings etc. - Control apparatus, such as Industrial use robots and a machine tool etc.	Type 267 M.E Sereis Type 279 Type 281 M.E Sereis Type TCA Type TCD	Type JHC
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 251 M Series Type 267 C Series Type TCB	Type JAE, Type JAG Type JAJ, Type JAK Type KAB Type KAB T series Type KVA

テーピング数量・リール寸法
Taping Quantity And Carrier Tape Dimensions

チップタンタルコンデンサ
Chip Tantalum Capacitors

定格：251型Mシリーズ, TCB型
Type：251 M Series, TCB

ケース記号 Case Code	ケースサイズ Case size	W (mm)	F (mm)	E (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	P ₂ (mm)	P ₀ (mm)	φ D ₀ (mm)	包装数/リール(個) Quantity/Reel (pcs)
									φ 180
U	1.0×0.5	8.0±0.3	3.5±0.05	1.75±0.1	2.0±0.05	2.0±0.05	4.0±0.1	1.55±0.03	10,000
M	1.6×0.8				4.0±0.1			1.5 ^{+0.1} ₀	3,000
S	2.0×1.25								
A	3.2×1.6								

定格：267型Mシリーズ, 267型Eシリーズ, 267型Pシリーズ, 271Nシリーズ
279型Mシリーズ, 281型Mシリーズ, 281型Eシリーズ
Type：267 M Series, 267 E Series, 267 P Series, 271 N Series
279 M Series, 281 M Series, 281 E Series

ケース記号 Case Code	ケースサイズ Case size	W (mm)	F (mm)	E (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	P ₂ (mm)	P ₀ (mm)	D ₀ (mm)	包装数/リール(個) Quantity/Reel (pcs)	
									φ 180	φ 330
A	3.2×1.6	8.0±0.3	3.5±0.05	1.75±0.1	4.0±0.1	2.0±0.05	4.0±0.1	φ 1.5 ^{+0.1} ₀	2,000	9,000
B	3.5×2.8				8,000					
C3	6.0×3.2	12.0±0.3	5.5±0.05	1.5±0.1	8.0±0.1				500	3,000
D3	7.3×4.4		5.7±0.05							2,500
H	7.3×4.4		5.7±0.1							1,500
E	7.3×5.8		5.5±0.05							1.75±0.05

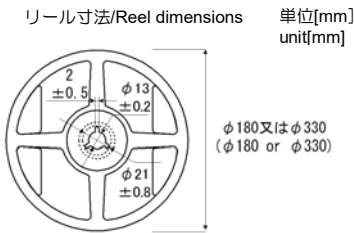
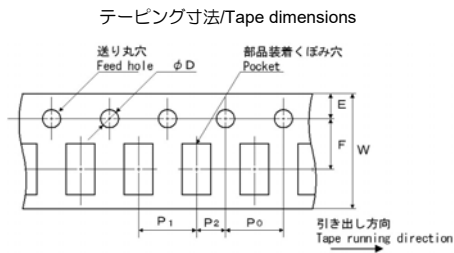
定格：267型Nシリーズ, TCA型
Type：267 N Series, TCA

ケース記号 Case Code	ケースサイズ Case size	W (mm)	F (mm)	E (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	P ₂ (mm)	P ₀ (mm)	D ₀ (mm)	包装数/リール(個) Quantity/Reel (pcs)									
									φ 180	φ 330								
A	3.2×1.6	8.0±0.3	3.5±0.05	1.75±0.1	4.0±0.1	2.0±0.05	4.0±0.1	φ 1.5 ^{+0.1} ₀	2,000	9,000								
B	3.5×2.8				8.0±0.1				500	8,000								
C	6.0×3.2	12.0±0.3	5.5±0.05	1.5±0.1						3,000								
D	7.3×4.4		5.7±0.05	1.5±0.1						2,500								

回路保護素子
Circuit Protection Components

定格：JAE型, JAG型, JAG型Nシリーズ, JAJ型, JAJ型Nシリーズ, JAK型, JAK型Nシリーズ, JHC型, JHC型Nシリーズ
KAB型, KAB型Nシリーズ, KAB型Mシリーズ, KAB型Tシリーズ, KVA型, KVA型Nシリーズ
Type：JAE, JAG, JAG N Series, JAJ, JAJ N Series, JAK, JAK N Series, JHC, JHC N Series
KAB, KAB N Series, KAB M Series, KAB T Series, KVA, KVA N Series

ケース記号 Case Code	ケースサイズ Case size	W (mm)	F (mm)	E (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	P ₂ (mm)	P ₀ (mm)	D ₀ (mm)	包装数/リール(個) Quantity/Reel (pcs)	
									φ 180	φ 330
29	1.6×0.8	8.0±0.3	3.5±0.05	1.75±0.05	4.0±0.1	2.0±0.05	4.0±0.1	φ 1.55±0.03	5,000	-
31	2.0×1.25			1.75±0.1					8.0±0.1	φ 1.5 ^{+0.1} ₀
52	3.2×1.6				φ 1.5±0.1			2,000		
44E	7.3×5.8	12±0.3	5.5±005		500			1,500		
59F	11.0×7.3	24±0.3	11.5±005		12.0±0.1			-		



チップタンタルコンデンサ テーピング形状記号
Chip Tantalum Capacitors Tape code

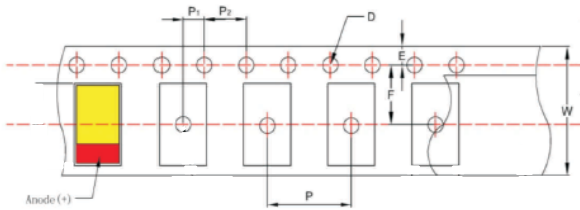
φ 180リール φ 180Reel	φ 330リール φ 330Reel	極性 Anode notation
L	P	送り穴側 + Feed hole +
R	N	送り穴側 - Feed hole -

チップタンタルコンデンサ
Chip Tantalum Capacitors

定格：TCD型
Type：TCD

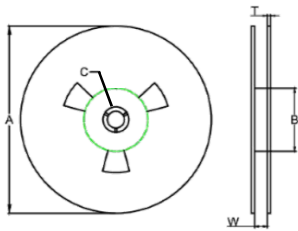
ケース記号 Case Code	ケースサイズ Case size	W (mm)	F (mm)	E (mm)	P (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	P ₂ (mm)	φ D (mm)	包装数/リール(個) Quantity/Reel (pcs)
									φ 180
D	7.3×4.3×2.8	12±0.30	5.5±0.05	1.75±0.10	4±0.10	8±0.10	2±0.10	1.55±0.20	500

テーピング寸法/Tape dimensions



単位[mm]
unit[mm]

リール寸法/Reel dimensions



リール Reel	テープ幅 Tape width	A	B	C	W	T
φ 180	12	178±2.00	50 min	13.0±0.50	12.4+1.5/-0	1.50±0.50