

Product Change Notice: Various Surface Mount Type Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors Production Location Change

PCN.PG25.3.4.2020

3.4.2020

About This Notice:	Panasonic will move production from Japan to Malaysia.
Effective Date:	Purchase Orders Received Starting August 1, 2020.
Change Details:	Production location change only. No change to product specifications.
Affected Parts:	See Attached.
Datasheet(s):	See Attached.
Notes:	

Panasonic PCN.PG25.3.4.2020 Affected Part

Series	P/N
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1A102GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT0J222GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1A102GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1A152GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1C681GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1C102GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1E471GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1E821GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1V331GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1V561GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1H221GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1H331GP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1C821UP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1C122UP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1E561UP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1E102UP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1V391UP
FT Series High Temp Reflow	EEE-FT1V681UP
FT Series	EEE-FTV681UFP
FK Series	EEV-FK0J332Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1A222Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1C152Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1E102Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1V471Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1V681Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1H331Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1H391Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1J151Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1J221Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1K680Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1K101Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1K151Q
FK Series	EEV-FK2A470Q
FK Series	EEV-FK2A680Q
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK0J332AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1A222AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1C152AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1E102AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1V471AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1V561AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1V681AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1H331AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1H391AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1J151AQ

FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1J221AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1K680AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1K101AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1K151AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK2A470AQ
FK Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK2A470AQ
FK Series Medium Size	EEE-FKA101UAQ
FKS Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK0J352SQ
FKS Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1A242SQ
FKS Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1C182SQ
FKS Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1E122SQ
FKS Series Medium Size High Temp	EEE-FK1V751SQ
TG Series	EEV-TG1A102Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1A152UQ
TG Series	EEV-TG1C331Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1C471Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1C681Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1C102UQ
TG Series	EEV-TG1E331Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1E471Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1E681UQ
TG Series	EEV-TG1V331Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1V471UQ
TG Series	EEV-TG1H221Q
TG Series	EEV-ATG1H331Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1H331Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1J101Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1J221Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1K470Q
TG Series	EEV-TG1K101UQ
TG Series	EEV-TG2A470Q
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1A102AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TKA152UAQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1C331AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1C471AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1C681AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TKC102UAQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1E331AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1E471AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TKE681UAQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1V331AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TKV471UAQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1H221AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1H331AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1J101AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1J221AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK1K470AQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TKK101UAQ
TK Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-TK2A470AQ
HD Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-HD0J332AQ

HD Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-HD1A222AQ
HD Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-HD1C152AQ
HD Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-HD1E102AQ
HD Series Medium Size High Temp. Reflow	EEE-HD1V681AQ
FK Series	EEE-AFK1E102Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1E102W
FK Series	EEV-FK1E102QJ
FK Series	EEV-AFK1E102Q
FK Series	EEV-FK1V471E
FK Series	EEV-FK1V681QJ
FK-(A) Series	EEE-FKJ332AQJ
FK-(A) Series	EEE-FKV471AQJ
FK-(A) Series	EEE-FK1J221AL
FK-(A) Series	EEE-FK1K151AL
TG Series	EEV-TGE681UQJ
TG Series	EEV-TG1V331E
TG Series	EEV-TZ1V471UQ
TK-(U) Series	EEE-TKV471GAQ
TK-(U) Series	EEE-TKH221GAQ
TK-(U) Series	EEE-TKJ151GAQ
TK-(U) Series	EEE-TKJ221GAQ
TK-(U) Series	EEE-TKK680GAQ

ts

Surface Mount Type

FK series

V type



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h to 5000 h
- Low impedance (40 % to 60 % less than FC series)
- Miniaturized (30 % to 50 % less than FC series)
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request ($\phi 6.3 \leq$)
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

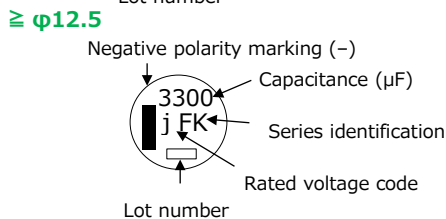
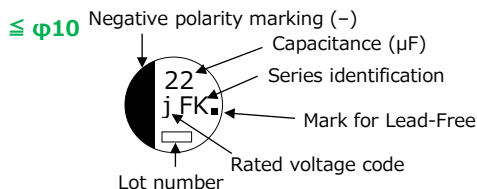
Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C										
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 100 V										
Capacitance range	3.3 μ F to 6800 μ F										
Capacitance tolerance	$\pm 20\%$ (120 Hz / +20 °C)										
Leakage current	$I \leq 0.01 CV$ or 3 (μ A) After 2 minutes (Whichever is greater)										
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list										
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35	50	63	80	100	(Impedance ratio at 120 Hz)
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Z (-55 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 2000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits. ($\geq \phi 12.5$ and suffix "G" in $\phi 8 \times 10.2$, $\phi 10 \times 10.2$ are 5000 hours)										
	Capacitance change	Within $\pm 30\%$ of the initial value (Suffix "G" is 35 %)									
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	$\leq 200\%$ of the initial limit (Suffix "G" is 300 %)									
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit									
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)										
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.										
	Capacitance change	Within $\pm 10\%$ of the initial value									
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit									
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit									

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	50, 60	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.95	1.00

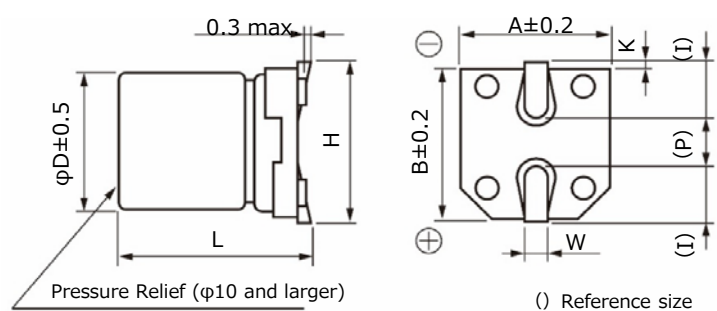
Marking

Example : 6.3 V 22 μ F, 6.3 V 3300 μ F
Marking color : BLACK



R. voltage code		Unit : V	
j	6.3	H	50
A	10	J	63
C	16	K	80
E	25	2A	100
V	35		

Dimensions



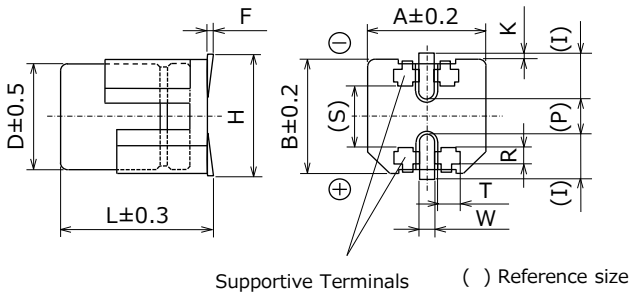
Size code	ϕD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K	T
B	4.0	5.8 \pm 0.3	4.3	5.5 max.	1.8	0.65 \pm 0.1	1.0	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	
C	5.0	5.8 \pm 0.3	5.3	6.5 max.	2.2	0.65 \pm 0.1	1.5	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	
D	6.3	5.8 \pm 0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65 \pm 0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	
D8	6.3	7.7 \pm 0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65 \pm 0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	
E	8.0	6.2 \pm 0.3	8.3	9.5 max.	3.4	0.65 \pm 0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	
F	8.0	10.2 \pm 0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90 \pm 0.2	3.1	0.70 \pm 0.2	
G	10.0	10.2 \pm 0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90 \pm 0.2	4.6	0.70 \pm 0.2	
H13	12.5	13.5 \pm 0.5	13.5	15.0 max.	4.7	0.90 \pm 0.3	4.4	0.70 \pm 0.3	
J16	16.0	16.5 \pm 0.5	17.0	19.0 max.	5.5	1.20 \pm 0.3	6.7	0.70 \pm 0.3	
K16	18.0	16.5 \pm 0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20 \pm 0.3	6.7	0.70 \pm 0.3	

*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

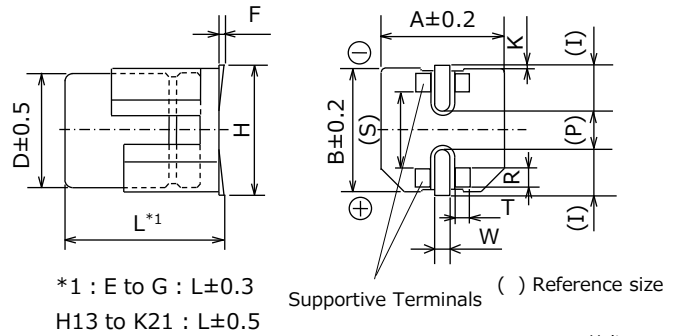
Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >



< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



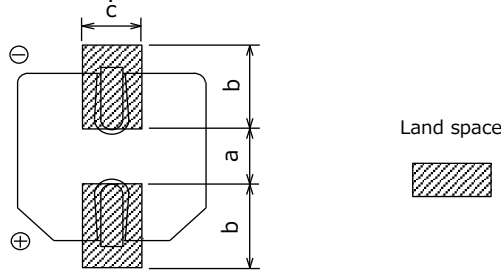
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

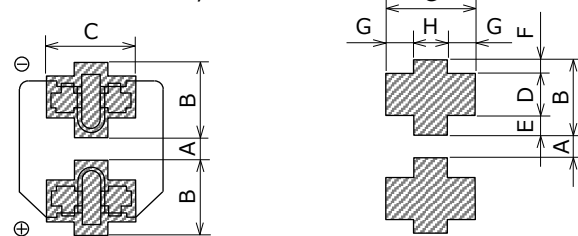
Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >



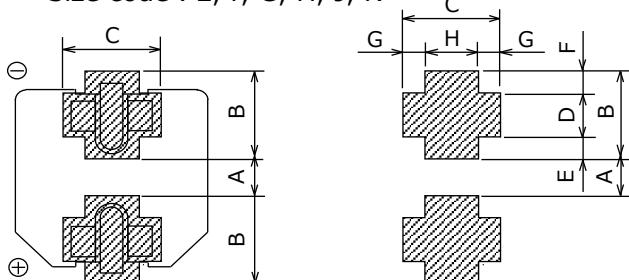
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h (≥ φ12.5 : 5000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code*1	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	Impedance*3 (Ω)	tan δ*4	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		
			Standard	Vibration-proof								
6.3	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.26	EEEFK0J220R	—	(1)	2000
	47	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.26	EEEFK0J470UR	—	(1)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.26	EEEFK0J470R	—	(1)	1000
	100	5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.26	EEEFK0J101UR	—	(1)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.26	EEEFK0J101P	EEEFK0J101V	(1)	1000
	220	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.26	EEEFK0J221P	EEEFK0J221V	(1)	1000
	330	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.26	EEEFK0J331XP	EEEFK0J331XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.26	EEEFK0J331P	EEEFK0J331V	(2)	1000
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J471P	EEEFK0J471V	(2)	500
	1000	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J102P	EEEFK0J102V	(2)	500
10	1500	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.26	EEEFK0J152P	EEEFK0J152V	(2)	500
	3300	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.30	EEVFK0J332Q	EEVFK0J332V	(3)	200
	6800	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.36	EEVFK0J682M	EEVFK0J682V	(3)	125
	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.19	EEEFK1A220R	—	(1)	2000
		4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.19	EEEFK1A330UR	—	(1)	2000
	33	5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.19	EEEFK1A330R	—	(1)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.19	EEEFK1A151P	EEEFK1A151V	(1)	1000
	150	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.19	EEEFK1A221XP	EEEFK1A221XV	(1)	900
	220	8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.19	EEEFK1A221P	EEEFK1A221V	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A331P	EEEFK1A331V	(2)	500
470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A471P	EEEFK1A471V	(2)	500	
680	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A681P	EEEFK1A681V	(2)	500	
1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.19	EEEFK1A102P	EEEFK1A102V	(2)	500	
2200	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.21	EEVFK1A222Q	EEVFK1A222V	(3)	200	
4700	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.25	EEVFK1A472M	EEVFK1A472V	(3)	125	
6800	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.29	EEVFK1A682M	EEVFK1A682V	(3)	125	
16	10	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.16	EEEFK1C100R	—	(1)	2000
	22	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.16	EEEFK1C220UR	—	(1)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.16	EEEFK1C220R	—	(1)	1000
	47	5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.16	EEEFK1C470UR	—	(1)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C470P	EEEFK1C470V	(1)	1000
	68	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C680P	EEEFK1C680V	(1)	1000
	100	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C101P	EEEFK1C101V	(1)	1000
	150	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.16	EEEFK1C151XP	EEEFK1C151XV	(1)	900
	220	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.16	EEEFK1C221XP	EEEFK1C221XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.16	EEEFK1C221P	EEEFK1C221V	(2)	1000
330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C331P	EEEFK1C331V	(2)	500	
470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C471P	EEEFK1C471V	(2)	500	
680	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFK1C681P	EEEFK1C681V	(2)	500	
1500	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.16	EEVFK1C152Q	EEVFK1C152V	(3)	200	
3300	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.20	EEVFK1C332M	EEVFK1C332V	(3)	125	
4700	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.22	EEVFK1C472M	EEVFK1C472V	(3)	125	
25	10	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.14	EEEFK1E100R	—	(1)	2000
	22	5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.14	EEEFK1E220R	—	(1)	1000
		5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.14	EEEFK1E330UR	—	(1)	1000
	33	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E330P	EEEFK1E330V	(1)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E470P	EEEFK1E470V	(1)	1000
	68	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E680P	EEEFK1E680V	(1)	1000
	100	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.14	EEEFK1E101XP	EEEFK1E101XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.14	EEEFK1E101P	EEEFK1E101V	(2)	1000
	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E151P	EEEFK1E151V	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E221P	EEEFK1E221V	(2)	500
330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E331P	EEEFK1E331V	(2)	500	
470	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFK1E471P	EEEFK1E471V	(2)	500	
1000	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.14	EEVFK1E102Q	EEVFK1E102V	(3)	200	
1500	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.14	EEVFK1E152M	EEVFK1E152V	(3)	125	
2200	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.16	EEVFK1E222M	EEVFK1E222V	(3)	125	
3300	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.18	EEVFK1E332M	EEVFK1E332V	(3)	125	

*1: Size code(): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*3: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h (≥ φ12.5 : 5000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code*1	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	Impedance*3 (Ω)	tan δ*4	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		
			Standard	Vibration-proof								Taping (pcs)
35	4.7	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.12	EEEFK1V4R7R	—	(1)	2000
	10	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.12	EEEFK1V100UR	—	(1)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.12	EEEFK1V100R	—	(1)	1000
	22	5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.12	EEEFK1V220R	—	(1)	1000
	33	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFK1V330P	EEEFK1V330V	(1)	1000
	47	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFK1V470P	EEEFK1V470V	(1)	1000
	68	6.3	7.7	8	D8	280	0.34	0.12	EEEFK1V680XP	EEEFK1V680XV	(1)	900
	100	6.3	7.7	8	D8	280	0.34	0.12	EEEFK1V101XP	EEEFK1V101XV	(1)	900
		8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V101P	EEEFK1V101V	(2)	500
	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V151P	EEEFK1V151V	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V221P	EEEFK1V221V	(2)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFK1V331P	EEEFK1V331V	(2)	500
	470	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.12	EEVFK1V471Q	EEVFK1V471V	(3)	200
	680	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.12	EEVFK1V681Q	EEVFK1V681V	(3)	200
	1000	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.12	EEVFK1V102M	EEVFK1V102V	(3)	125
1500	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.12	EEVFK1V152M	EEVFK1V152V	(3)	125	
50	4.7	4.0	5.8	—	B	60	2.90	0.10	EEEFK1H4R7R	—	(1)	2000
	10	5.0	5.8	—	(C)	85	1.52	0.10	EEEFK1H100UR	—	(1)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	165	0.88	0.10	EEEFK1H100P	EEEFK1H100V	(1)	1000
	22	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	165	0.88	0.10	EEEFK1H220P	EEEFK1H220V	(1)	1000
	33	6.3	7.7	8	D8	195	0.68	0.10	EEEFK1H330XP	EEEFK1H330XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	195	0.68	0.10	EEEFK1H330P	EEEFK1H330V	(2)	1000
	47	6.3	7.7	8	D8	195	0.68	0.10	EEEFK1H470XP	EEEFK1H470XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	195	0.68	0.10	EEEFK1H470P	EEEFK1H470V	(2)	1000
	100	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	350	0.34	0.10	EEEFK1H101P	EEEFK1H101V	(2)	500
	150	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFK1H151P	EEEFK1H151V	(2)	500
	220	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFK1H221P	EEEFK1H221V	(2)	500
	330	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	900	0.12	0.10	EEVFK1H331Q	EEVFK1H331V	(3)	200
	390	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	900	0.12	0.10	EEVFK1H391Q	EEVFK1H391V	(3)	200
	470	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.10	EEVFK1H471M	EEVFK1H471V	(3)	125
	560	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.10	EEVFK1H561M	EEVFK1H561V	(3)	125
680	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.10	EEVFK1H681M	EEVFK1H681V	(3)	125	
1000	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.10	EEVFK1H102M	EEVFK1H102V	(3)	125	
63	4.7	5.0	5.8	—	C	50	3.00	0.08	EEEFK1J4R7R	—	(1)	1000
	10	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	80	1.50	0.08	EEEFK1J100P	EEEFK1J100V	(1)	1000
		6.3	7.7	8	D8	120	1.20	0.08	EEEFK1J220XP	EEEFK1J220XV	(1)	900
	22	8.0	6.2	6.5	E	120	1.20	0.08	EEEFK1J220P	EEEFK1J220V	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	10.5	F	250	0.65	0.08	EEEFK1J330P	EEEFK1J330V	(2)	500
	47	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	250	0.65	0.08	EEEFK1J470P	EEEFK1J470V	(2)	500
	68	8.0	10.2	10.5	(F)	250	0.65	0.08	EEEFK1J680UP	EEEFK1J680UV	(2)	500
	100	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	400	0.35	0.08	EEEFK1J101P	EEEFK1J101V	(2)	500
	150	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	800	0.16	0.08	EEVFK1J151Q	EEVFK1J151V	(3)	200
	220	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	800	0.16	0.08	EEVFK1J221Q	EEVFK1J221V	(3)	200
80	470	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1410	0.082	0.08	EEVFK1J471M	EEVFK1J471V	(3)	125
	680	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	1690	0.08	0.08	EEVFK1J681M	EEVFK1J681V	(3)	125
	3.3	5.0	5.8	—	C	25	5.00	0.08	EEEFK1K3R3R	—	(1)	1000
	4.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	40	3.00	0.08	EEEFK1K4R7P	EEEFK1K4R7V	(1)	1000
80	10	6.3	7.7	8	D8	60	2.40	0.08	EEEFK1K100XP	EEEFK1K100XV	(1)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	60	2.40	0.08	EEEFK1K100P	EEEFK1K100V	(2)	1000
	22	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	130	1.30	0.08	EEEFK1K220P	EEEFK1K220V	(2)	500
	33	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	130	1.30	0.08	EEEFK1K330P	EEEFK1K330V	(2)	500
	47	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	200	0.70	0.08	EEEFK1K470P	EEEFK1K470V	(2)	500
	68	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEVFK1K680Q	EEVFK1K680V	(3)	200
	100	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEVFK1K101Q	EEVFK1K101V	(3)	200
	150	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEVFK1K151Q	EEVFK1K151V	(3)	200
	330	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.08	EEVFK1K331M	EEVFK1K331V	(3)	125
	470	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.08	EEVFK1K471M	EEVFK1K471V	(3)	125

*1: Size code (): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*3: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h (≥ φ12.5 : 5000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current *1 (mA rms)	Impe-dance*2 (Ω)	tan δ*3	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		Taping (pcs)
			Standard	Vibration -proof								
100	22	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	130	1.30	0.07	EEEFK2A220P	EEEFK2A220V	(2)	500
	33	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	200	0.70	0.07	EEEFK2A330P	EEEFK2A330V	(2)	500
	47	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.07	EEVFK2A470Q	EEVFK2A470V	(3)	200
	68	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.07	EEVFK2A680Q	EEVFK2A680V	(3)	200
	100	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.07	EEVFK2A101M	EEVFK2A101V	(3)	125
	150	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.07	EEVFK2A151M	EEVFK2A151V	(3)	125
	220	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.07	EEVFK2A221M	EEVFK2A221V	(3)	125
	330	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.07	EEVFK2A331M	EEVFK2A331V	(3)	125

Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current *1 (mA rms)	Impe-dance*2 (Ω)	tan δ*3	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		Taping (pcs)
			Standard	Vibration -proof								
6.3	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J471GP	EEEFK0J471GV	(2)	500
	1000	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J102GP	EEEFK0J102GV	(2)	500
	1500	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.26	EEEFK0J152GP	EEEFK0J152GV	(2)	500
10	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A331GP	EEEFK1A331GV	(2)	500
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A471GP	EEEFK1A471GV	(2)	500
	680	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A681GP	EEEFK1A681GV	(2)	500
	1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.19	EEEFK1A102GP	EEEFK1A102GV	(2)	500
16	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C331GP	EEEFK1C331GV	(2)	500
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C471GP	EEEFK1C471GV	(2)	500
	680	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFK1C681GP	EEEFK1C681GV	(2)	500
25	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E151GP	EEEFK1E151GV	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E221GP	EEEFK1E221GV	(2)	500
	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E331GP	EEEFK1E331GV	(2)	500
	470	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFK1E471GP	EEEFK1E471GV	(2)	500
35	100	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V101GP	EEEFK1V101GV	(2)	500
	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V151GP	EEEFK1V151GV	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V221GP	EEEFK1V221GV	(2)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFK1V331GP	EEEFK1V331GV	(2)	500
50	100	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	350	0.34	0.10	EEEFK1H101GP	EEEFK1H101GV	(2)	500
	150	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFK1H151GP	EEEFK1H151GV	(2)	500
	220	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFK1H221GP	EEEFK1H221GV	(2)	500

*1: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*2: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

! Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan d increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
- ※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

FK series **V** type

High temperature Lead-Free reflow (suffix : A*)



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h
- Low impedance (40 % to 60 % less than FC series)
- Miniaturized (30 % to 50 % less than FC series)
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request ($\phi 6.3 \leq$)
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C					
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 35 V					
Capacitance range	4.7 μ F to 1500 μ F					
Capacitance tolerance	± 20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)					
Leakage current	$I \leq 0.01 CV$ or 3 (μ A) After 2 minutes (Whichever is greater)					
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list					
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	2	2	2	2	2
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	3	3	3	3
	Z (-55 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	4	4	4	3	3
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 2000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.					
	Capacitance change	Within ± 30 % of the initial value				
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 200 % of the initial limit				
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit				
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)					
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.					
	Capacitance change	Within ± 10 % of the initial value				
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit				
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit				

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Cap. (μ F)	Freq. (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
4.7 to 470		0.65	0.85	0.95	1.00
680 to 1500		0.70	0.90	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 6.3 V 22 μ F
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)

Capacitance (μ F)

Series identification

Mark for Lead-Free products (Black dot)

Rated voltage code

Lot number

R. voltage code		Unit : V	
j	6.3	E	25
A	10	V	35
C	16		

Dimensions

Pressure Relief ($\phi 10$ and larger)

(ϕ) Reference size

Size code	ϕD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
B	4.0	5.8 ± 0.3	4.3	5.5 max.	1.8	0.65 ± 0.1	1.0	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
C	5.0	5.8 ± 0.3	5.3	6.5 max.	2.2	0.65 ± 0.1	1.5	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
D	6.3	5.8 ± 0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65 ± 0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
D8	6.3	7.7 ± 0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65 ± 0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
E	8.0	6.2 ± 0.3	8.3	9.5 max.	3.4	0.65 ± 0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
F	8.0	10.2 ± 0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90 ± 0.2	3.1	0.70 ± 0.2
G	10.0	10.2 ± 0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90 ± 0.2	4.6	0.70 ± 0.2

Unit : mm

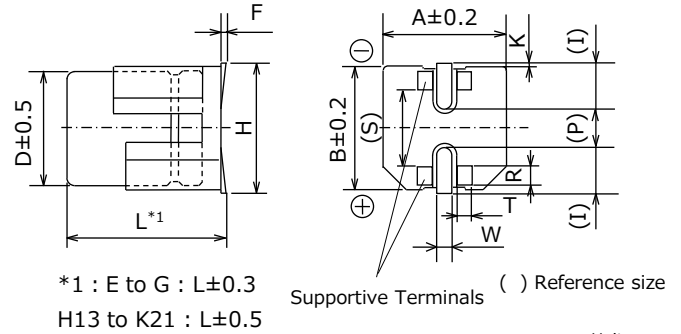
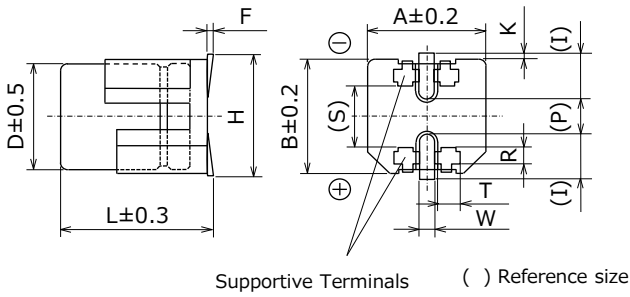
*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >

< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



Supportive Terminals () Reference size

Supportive Terminals () Reference size

*1 : E to G : L±0.3
H13 to K21 : L±0.5

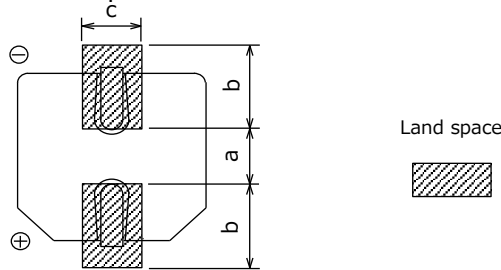
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



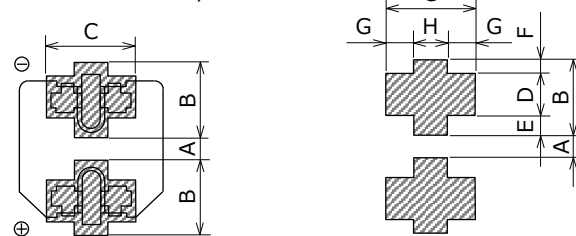
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Unit : mm

Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >

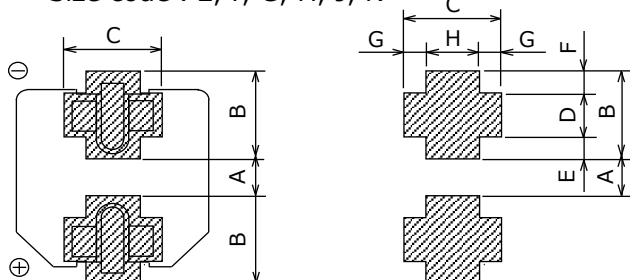


(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Unit : mm

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (µF)	Case size (mm)			Size code*1	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	Impedance*3 (Ω)	tan δ*4	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		
			Standard	Vibration-proof								
6.3	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.26	EEEFK0J220AR	—	(5)	2000
	47	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.26	EEEFKJ470UAR	—	(5)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.26	EEEFK0J470AR	—	(5)	1000
	100	5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.26	EEEFKJ101UAR	—	(5)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.26	EEEFK0J101AP	EEEFK0J101AV	(5)	1000
	220	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.26	EEEFK0J221AP	EEEFK0J221AV	(5)	1000
	330	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.26	EEEFKJ331XAP	EEEFKJ331XAV	(5)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.26	EEEFK0J331AP	EEEFK0J331AV	(6)	1000
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J471AP	EEEFK0J471AV	(6)	500
1000	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFK0J102AP	EEEFK0J102AV	(6)	500	
1500	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.26	EEEFK0J152AP	EEEFK0J152AV	(6)	500	
10	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.19	EEEFK1A220AR	—	(5)	2000
	33	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.19	EEEFKA330UAR	—	(5)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.19	EEEFK1A330AR	—	(5)	1000
	150	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.19	EEEFK1A151AP	EEEFK1A151AV	(5)	1000
	220	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.19	EEEFKA221XAP	EEEFKA221XAV	(5)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.19	EEEFK1A221AP	EEEFK1A221AV	(6)	1000
	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A331AP	EEEFK1A331AV	(6)	500
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A471AP	EEEFK1A471AV	(6)	500
	680	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFK1A681AP	EEEFK1A681AV	(6)	500
1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.19	EEEFK1A102AP	EEEFK1A102AV	(6)	500	
16	10	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.16	EEEFK1C100AR	—	(5)	2000
	22	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.16	EEEFKC220UAR	—	(5)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.16	EEEFK1C220AR	—	(5)	1000
	47	5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.16	EEEFKC470UAR	—	(5)	1000
	68	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C470AP	EEEFK1C470AV	(5)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C680AP	EEEFK1C680AV	(5)	1000
	100	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFK1C101AP	EEEFK1C101AV	(5)	1000
	150	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.16	EEEFKC151XAP	EEEFKC151XAV	(5)	900
		6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.16	EEEFKC221XAP	EEEFKC221XAV	(5)	900
	220	8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.16	EEEFK1C221AP	EEEFK1C221AV	(6)	1000
		8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C331AP	EEEFK1C331AV	(6)	500
470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFK1C471AP	EEEFK1C471AV	(6)	500	
680	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFK1C681AP	EEEFK1C681AV	(6)	500	
25	10	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.14	EEEFK1E100AR	—	(5)	2000
	22	5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.14	EEEFK1E220AR	—	(5)	1000
		5.0	5.8	—	(C)	160	0.70	0.14	EEEFKE330UAR	—	(5)	1000
	33	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E330AP	EEEFK1E330AV	(5)	1000
		6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E470AP	EEEFK1E470AV	(5)	1000
	68	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFK1E680AP	EEEFK1E680AV	(5)	1000
	100	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.14	EEEFKE101XAP	EEEFKE101XAV	(5)	900
		8.0	6.2	6.5	E	300	0.26	0.14	EEEFK1E101AP	EEEFK1E101AV	(6)	1000
	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E151AP	EEEFK1E151AV	(6)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E221AP	EEEFK1E221AV	(6)	500
	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFK1E331AP	EEEFK1E331AV	(6)	500
470	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFK1E471AP	EEEFK1E471AV	(6)	500	
35	4.7	4.0	5.8	—	B	90	1.35	0.12	EEEFK1V4R7AR	—	(5)	2000
	10	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	90	1.35	0.12	EEEFKV100UAR	—	(5)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.12	EEEFK1V100AR	—	(5)	1000
	22	5.0	5.8	—	C	160	0.70	0.12	EEEFK1V220AR	—	(5)	1000
	33	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFK1V330AP	EEEFK1V330AV	(5)	1000
	47	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFK1V470AP	EEEFK1V470AV	(5)	1000
	68	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.12	EEEFKV680XAP	EEEFKV680XAV	(5)	900
	100	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	280	0.34	0.12	EEEFKV101XAP	EEEFKV101XAV	(5)	900
		8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V101AP	EEEFK1V101AV	(6)	500
	150	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V151AP	EEEFK1V151AV	(6)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFK1V221AP	EEEFK1V221AV	(6)	500
330	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFK1V331AP	EEEFK1V331AV	(6)	500	

*1: Size code (): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*3: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• If Part number exceeds 12 digits, voltage code is abbreviated as follows; 0J → J, 1A → A, 1C → C, 1E → E, 1V → V

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

⚠ Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

Medium-size FK series V type

High temperature Lead-Free reflow (suffix : A*)



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C										
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 100 V										
Capacitance range	47 μF to 6800 μF										
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)										
Leakage current	I ≤ 0.01 CV (μA) After 2 minutes										
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list										
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35	50	63	80	100	(Impedance ratio at 120 Hz)
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Z (-55 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 5000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.										
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value									
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 200 % of the initial limit									
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit									
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)										
	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.										
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.										
	Capacitance change	Within ±10 % of the initial value									
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit									
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit									

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.75	0.90	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 6.3 V 3300 μF
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)

Capacitance (μF)

Series identification

Mark for Lead-Free products (Black dot)

Rated voltage code

Lot number

R. voltage code		Unit : V	
j	6.3	H	50
A	10	J	63
C	16	K	80
E	25	2A	100
V	35		

Dimensions

φD±0.5

L

0.3 max.

A±0.2

H

I

B±0.2

W

P

K

Pressure Relief

() Reference size

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
H13	12.5	13.5±0.5	13.5	15.0 max.	4.7	0.90±0.3	4.4	0.70±0.3
J16	16.0	16.5±0.5	17.0	19.0 max.	5.5	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3
K16	18.0	16.5±0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3

Unit : mm

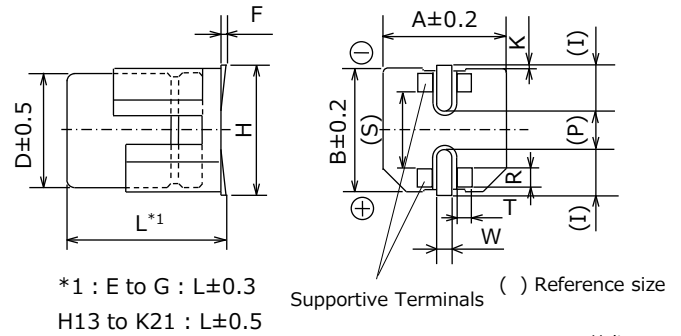
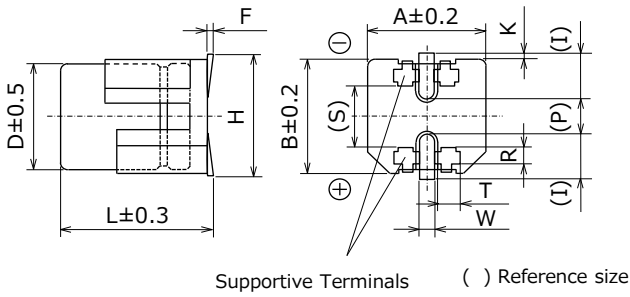
*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >

< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



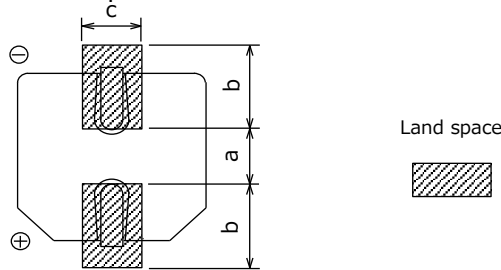
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



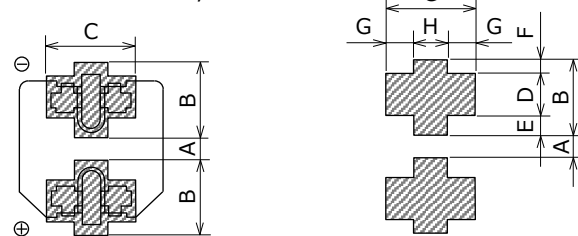
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Unit : mm

Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >

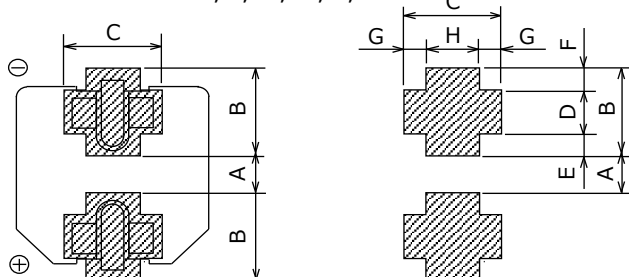


(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Unit : mm

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current *1 (mA rms)	Impe-dance*2 (Ω)	tan δ*3	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		Taping (pcs)
			Standard	Vibration -proof								
6.3	3300	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.30	EEEFK0J332AQ	EEEFK0J332AV	(9)	200
	6800	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.36	EEEFK0J682AM	EEEFK0J682AV	(9)	125
10	2200	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.21	EEEFK1A222AQ	EEEFK1A222AV	(9)	200
	4700	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.25	EEEFK1A472AM	EEEFK1A472AV	(9)	125
	6800	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.29	EEEFK1A682AM	EEEFK1A682AV	(9)	125
16	1500	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.16	EEEFK1C152AQ	EEEFK1C152AV	(9)	200
	3300	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.20	EEEFK1C332AM	EEEFK1C332AV	(9)	125
	4700	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.22	EEEFK1C472AM	EEEFK1C472AV	(9)	125
25	1000	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.14	EEEFK1E102AQ	EEEFK1E102AV	(9)	200
	1500	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.16	EEEFK1E152AM	EEEFK1E152AV	(9)	125
	2200	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.16	EEEFK1E222AM	EEEFK1E222AV	(9)	125
	3300	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.18	EEEFK1E332AM	EEEFK1E332AV	(9)	125
35	470	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.12	EEEFK1V471AQ	EEEFK1V471AV	(9)	200
	680	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.12	EEEFK1V681AQ	EEEFK1V681AV	(9)	200
	1000	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.12	EEEFK1V102AM	EEEFK1V102AV	(9)	125
	1500	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.12	EEEFK1V152AM	EEEFK1V152AV	(9)	125
50	330	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	900	0.12	0.12	EEEFK1H331AQ	EEEFK1H331AV	(10)	200
	390	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	900	0.12	0.12	EEEFK1H391AQ	EEEFK1H391AV	(10)	200
	470	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.12	EEEFK1H471AM	EEEFK1H471AV	(10)	125
	560	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.12	EEEFK1H561AM	EEEFK1H561AV	(10)	125
	680	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.12	EEEFK1H681AM	EEEFK1H681AV	(10)	125
	1000	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1610	0.073	0.12	EEEFK1H102AM	EEEFK1H102AV	(10)	125
63	150	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	800	0.16	0.10	EEEFK1J151AQ	EEEFK1J151AV	(10)	200
	220	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	800	0.16	0.10	EEEFK1J221AQ	EEEFK1J221AV	(10)	200
	470	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1410	0.082	0.10	EEEFK1J471AM	EEEFK1J471AV	(10)	125
	680	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	1690	0.08	0.10	EEEFK1J681AM	EEEFK1J681AV	(10)	125
80	68	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEEFK1K680AQ	EEEFK1K680AV	(11)	200
	100	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEEFK1K101AQ	EEEFK1K101AV	(11)	200
	150	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.08	EEEFK1K151AQ	EEEFK1K151AV	(11)	200
	330	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.08	EEEFK1K331AM	EEEFK1K331AV	(11)	125
	470	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.08	EEEFK1K471AM	EEEFK1K471AV	(11)	125
100	47	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.07	EEEFK2A470AQ	EEEFK2A470AV	(11)	200
	68	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	500	0.32	0.07	EEEFK2A680AQ	EEEFK2A680AV	(11)	200
	100	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.07	EEEFK2A101AM	EEEFK2A101AV	(11)	125
	150	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	793	0.17	0.07	EEEFK2A151AM	EEEFK2A151AV	(11)	125
	220	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.07	EEEFK2A221AM	EEEFK2A221AV	(11)	125
	330	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	917	0.153	0.07	EEEFK2A331AM	EEEFK2A331AV	(11)	125

*1: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*2: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

! Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan d increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
- ※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

Medium-size **FKS** series **V** type

High temperature **Lead-Free reflow**



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h
- High capacitance : 20 to 80 % higher than FK series, large capacitance up to 13000 µF
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C					
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 35 V					
Capacitance range	750 µF to 13000 µF					
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)					
Leakage current	I ≤ 0.01 CV (µA) After 2 minutes					
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list					
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	2	2	2	2	2
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	3	3	3	3
	Z (-55 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	4	4	4	3	3
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 5000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.					
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value				
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 300 % of the initial limit				
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit				
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)					
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value				
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 200 % of the initial limit				
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit				
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.					
	Capacitance change	Within ±10 % of the initial value				
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit				
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit				

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.75	0.90	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 6.3 V 3500 µF
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)

Capacitance (µF)

Series identification

Mark for Lead-Free products (Black dot)

Rated voltage code

Lot number

R.voltage code		Unit : V	
j	6.3	E	25
A	10	V	35
C	16		

Dimensions

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
H13	12.5	13.5±0.5	13.5	15.0 max.	4.7	0.90±0.3	4.4	0.70±0.3
J16	16.0	16.5±0.5	17.0	19.0 max.	5.5	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3
K16	18.0	16.5±0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3
K21	18.0	21.5±0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3

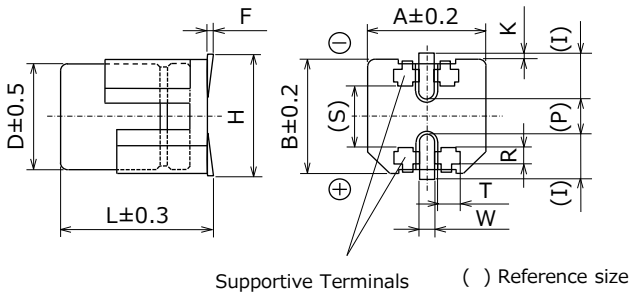
Unit : mm

*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

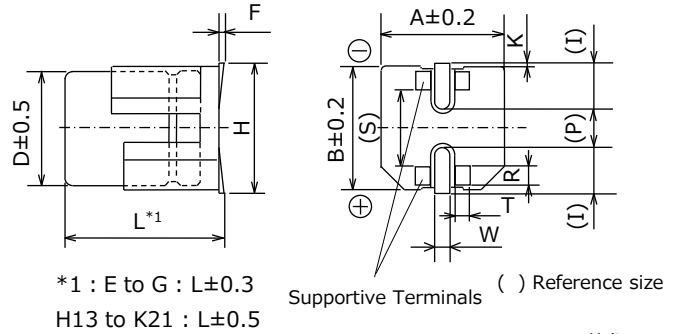
Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >



< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



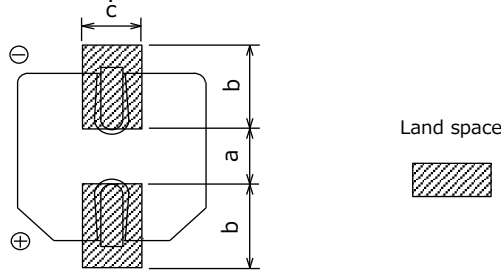
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

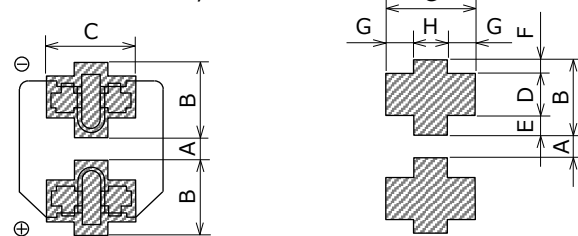
Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >



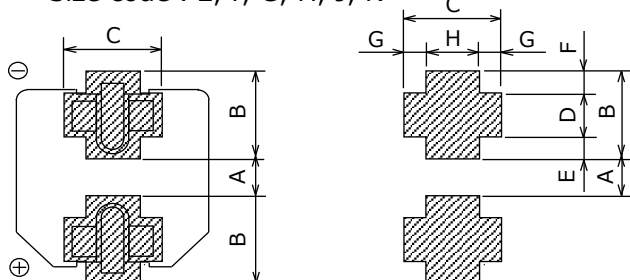
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current *1 (mA rms)	Impe-dance*2 (Ω)	tan δ*3	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		Taping (pcs)
			Standard	Vibration -proof								
6.3	3500	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.30	EEEFK0J352SQ	EEEFK0J352SV	(9)	200
	7500	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.38	EEEFK0J752SM	EEEFK0J752SV	(9)	125
	10000	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.42	EEEFK0J103SM	EEEFK0J103SV	(9)	125
	13000	18.0	21.5	21.8	K21	2640	0.025	0.50	EEEFK0J133SM	EEEFK0J133SV	(9)	75
10	2400	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.21	EEEFK1A242SQ	EEEFK1A242SV	(9)	200
	5600	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.27	EEEFK1A562SM	EEEFK1A562SV	(9)	125
	7500	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.31	EEEFK1A752SM	EEEFK1A752SV	(9)	125
	9100	18.0	21.5	21.8	K21	2640	0.025	0.35	EEEFK1A912SM	EEEFK1A912SV	(9)	75
16	1800	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.16	EEEFK1C182SQ	EEEFK1C182SV	(9)	200
	4300	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.22	EEEFK1C432SM	EEEFK1C432SV	(9)	125
	5600	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.24	EEEFK1C562SM	EEEFK1C562SV	(9)	125
	7500	18.0	21.5	21.8	K21	2640	0.025	0.28	EEEFK1C752SM	EEEFK1C752SV	(9)	75
25	1200	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.14	EEEFK1E122SQ	EEEFK1E122SV	(9)	200
	2700	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.16	EEEFK1E272SM	EEEFK1E272SV	(9)	125
	3600	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.18	EEEFK1E362SM	EEEFK1E362SV	(9)	125
	4700	18.0	21.5	21.8	K21	2640	0.025	0.20	EEEFK1E472SM	EEEFK1E472SV	(9)	75
35	750	12.5	13.5	13.8	H13	1100	0.06	0.12	EEEFK1V751SQ	EEEFK1V751SV	(9)	200
	1600	16.0	16.5	16.8	J16	1800	0.035	0.14	EEEFK1V162SM	EEEFK1V162SV	(9)	125
	2200	18.0	16.5	16.8	K16	2060	0.033	0.14	EEEFK1V222SM	EEEFK1V222SV	(9)	125
	3000	18.0	21.5	21.8	K21	2640	0.025	0.16	EEEFK1V302SM	EEEFK1V302SV	(9)	75

*1: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*2: Impedance (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

⚠ Application guidelines (SMD Type)

1. Circuit design

1.1 Operating temperature and frequency

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

[Target solvent]

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

FT series **V** type

High temperature Lead-Free reflow



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h to 5000 h
- Miniaturized, Low ESR (1 size smaller than series FK)
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C	
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 50 V	
Capacitance range	10 μF to 2200 μF	
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)	
Leakage current	I ≤ 0.01 CV (μA) After 2 minutes	
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 2000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits. (Suffix "G" in 6.3 V : 3000 hours, 10 V to 50 V : 5000 hours)	
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value (Suffix "G" is ±35 %)
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 200 % of the initial limit (Suffix "G" is ≤ 300 %)
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)	
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.	
	Capacitance change	Within ±10 % of the initial value
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit

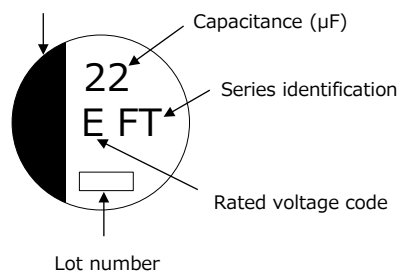
Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Cap. (μF) \ Freq. (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
10 to 470	0.65	0.85	0.95	1.00
560 to 2200	0.70	0.90	0.95	1.00

Marking

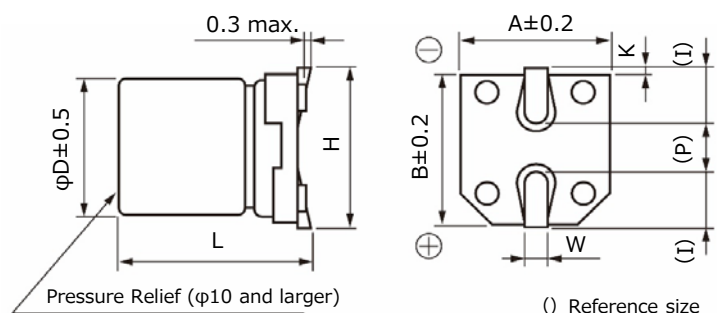
Example : 25 V 22 μF
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)



R.voltage code		Unit : V	
j	6.3	E	25
A	10	V	35
C	16	H	50

Dimensions



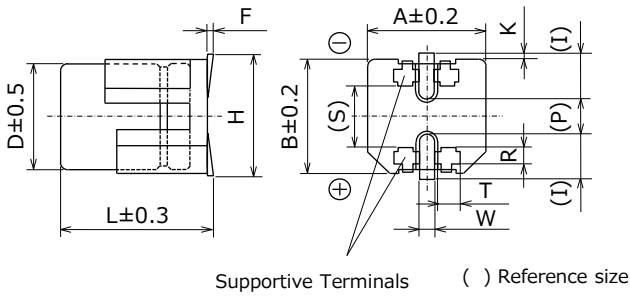
Size code	φD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
B	4.0	5.8±0.3	4.3	5.5 max.	1.8	0.65±0.1	1.0	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
C	5.0	5.8±0.3	5.3	6.5 max.	2.2	0.65±0.1	1.5	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
D	6.3	5.8±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
D8	6.3	7.7±0.3	6.6	7.8 max.	2.6	0.65±0.1	1.8	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
F	8.0	10.2±0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2
G	10.0	10.2±0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2

*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

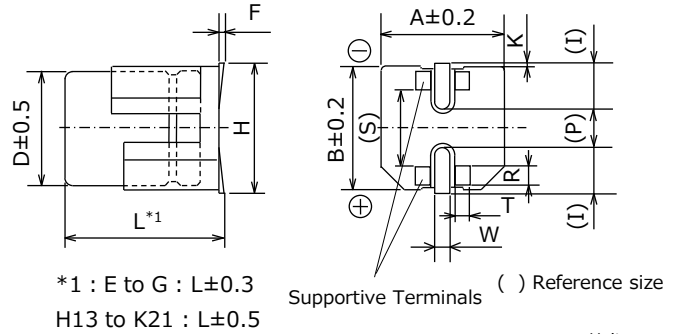
Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >



< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



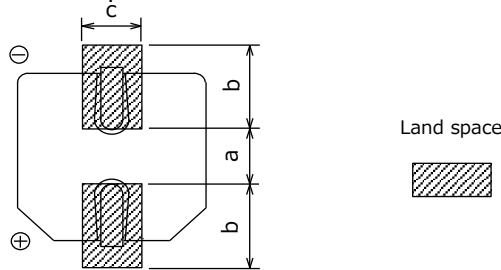
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

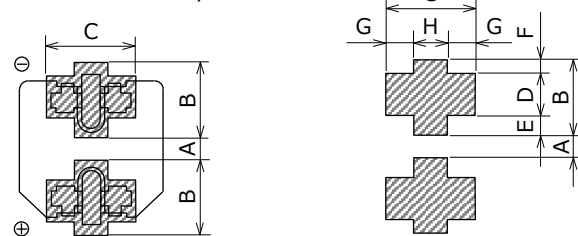
Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >



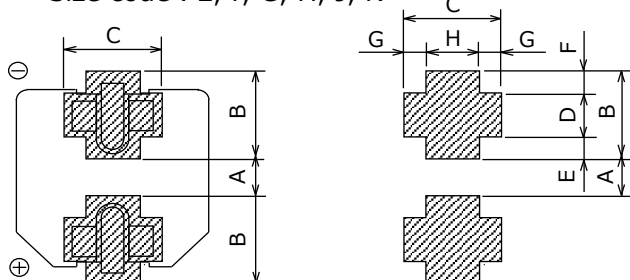
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 2000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code*1	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	ESR*3 (Ω)	tan δ*4	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		
			Standard	Vibration-proof								
6.3	100	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.26	EEEFT0J101AR	—	(5)	2000
	220	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.26	EEEFT0J221AR	—	(5)	1000
	330	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.26	EEEFT0J331AP	EEEFT0J331AV	(5)	1000
	470	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFTJ471XAP	EEEFTJ471XAV	(5)	900
	680	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.26	EEEFTJ681XAP	EEEFTJ681XAV	(5)	900
	1500	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.26	EEEFT0J152AP	EEEFT0J152AV	(6)	500
	2200	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.28	EEEFT0J222AP	EEEFT0J222AV	(6)	500
10	68	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.19	EEEFT1A680AR	—	(5)	2000
	150	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.19	EEEFT1A151AR	—	(5)	1000
	220	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.19	EEEFT1A221AP	EEEFT1A221AV	(5)	1000
	330	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFTA331XAP	EEEFTA331XAV	(5)	900
	470	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.19	EEEFTA471XAP	EEEFTA471XAV	(5)	900
	1000	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.19	EEEFT1A102AP	EEEFT1A102AV	(6)	500
1500	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.19	EEEFT1A152AP	EEEFT1A152AV	(6)	500	
16	47	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.16	EEEFT1C470AR	—	(5)	2000
	68	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFT1C680AR	—	(5)	1000
	100	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.16	EEEFT1C101AR	—	(5)	1000
	150	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.16	EEEFT1C151AP	EEEFT1C151AV	(5)	1000
	220	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.16	EEEFT1C221AP	EEEFT1C221AV	(5)	1000
	330	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.16	EEEFTC331XAP	EEEFTC331XAV	(5)	900
	680	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFT1C681AP	EEEFT1C681AV	(6)	500
	820	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFT1C821UP	EEEFT1C821UV	(6)	500
	1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.16	EEEFT1C102AP	EEEFT1C102AV	(6)	500
	1200	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.16	EEEFT1C122UP	EEEFT1C122UV	(6)	500
25	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.14	EEEFT1E220AR	—	(5)	2000
	33	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.14	EEEFT1E330AR	—	(5)	2000
	47	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFT1E470AR	—	(5)	1000
	68	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.14	EEEFT1E680AR	—	(5)	1000
	100	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.14	EEEFT1E101AP	EEEFT1E101AV	(5)	1000
	150	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFTE151XAP	EEEFTE151XAV	(5)	900
	220	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.14	EEEFTE221XAP	EEEFTE221XAV	(5)	900
	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFT1E471AP	EEEFT1E471AV	(6)	500
	560	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFT1E561UP	EEEFT1E561UV	(6)	500
	820	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.14	EEEFT1E821AP	EEEFT1E821AV	(6)	500
1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.14	EEEFT1E102UP	EEEFT1E102UV	(6)	500	
35	22	4.0	5.8	—	B	160	0.85	0.12	EEEFT1V220AR	—	(5)	2000
	33	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFT1V330AR	—	(5)	1000
	47	5.0	5.8	—	C	240	0.36	0.12	EEEFT1V470AR	—	(5)	1000
	68	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.12	EEEFT1V680AP	EEEFT1V680AV	(5)	1000
	100	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	300	0.26	0.12	EEEFT1V101AP	EEEFT1V101AV	(5)	1000
	150	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	600	0.16	0.12	EEEFTV151XAP	EEEFTV151XAV	(5)	900
	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFT1V331AP	EEEFT1V331AV	(6)	500
	390	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFT1V391UP	EEEFT1V391UV	(6)	500
	560	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.12	EEEFT1V561AP	EEEFT1V561AV	(6)	500
680	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.12	EEEFT1V681UP	EEEFT1V681UV	(6)	500	
50	10	4.0	5.8	—	(B)	85	2.30	0.10	EEEFTH100UAR	—	(5)	2000
		5.0	5.8	—	C	165	0.88	0.10	EEEFT1H100AR	—	(5)	1000
	22	5.0	5.8	—	C	165	0.88	0.10	EEEFT1H220AR	—	(5)	1000
	47	6.3	5.8	6.1	D	195	0.68	0.10	EEEFT1H470AP	EEEFT1H470AV	(5)	1000
	100	6.3	7.7	8.0	D8	350	0.34	0.10	EEEFTH101XAP	EEEFTH101XAV	(5)	900
	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFT1H221AP	EEEFT1H221AV	(6)	500
330	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	900	0.12	0.10	EEEFT1H331AP	EEEFT1H331AV	(6)	500	

*1: Size code (): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*3: ESR (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• If Part number exceeds 12 digits, voltage code is abbreviated as follows; 0J → J, 1A → A, 1C → C, 1E → E, 1V → V, 1H → H

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Characteristics list (Endurance 5000 h)

Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h (6.3 V.DC : 105 °C 3000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)			Size code	Specification			Part No.		Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L			Ripple current *1 (mA rms)	ESR *2 (Ω)	tan δ *3	Standard Product	Vibration-proof product		Taping (pcs)
			Standard	Vibration-proof								
6.3	1500	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.26	EEEFT0J152GP	EEEFT0J152GV	(6)	500
	2200	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.28	EEEFT0J222GP	EEEFT0J222GV	(6)	500
10	1000	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.19	EEEFT1A102GP	EEEFT1A102GV	(6)	500
	1500	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.19	EEEFT1A152GP	EEEFT1A152GV	(6)	500
16	680	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.16	EEEFT1C681GP	EEEFT1C681GV	(6)	500
	1000	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.16	EEEFT1C102GP	EEEFT1C102GV	(6)	500
25	470	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.14	EEEFT1E471GP	EEEFT1E471GV	(6)	500
	820	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.14	EEEFT1E821GP	EEEFT1E821GV	(6)	500
35	330	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	850	0.08	0.12	EEEFT1V331GP	EEEFT1V331GV	(6)	500
	560	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	1190	0.06	0.12	EEEFT1V561GP	EEEFT1V561GV	(6)	500
50	220	8.0	10.2	10.5	F	670	0.18	0.10	EEEFT1H221GP	EEEFT1H221GV	(6)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	10.5	G	900	0.12	0.10	EEEFT1H331GP	EEEFT1H331GV	(6)	500

*1: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*2: ESR (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

⚠ Application guidelines (SMD Type)

1. Circuit design

1.1 Operating temperature and frequency

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

Medium-size **HD** series **V** type

High temperature Lead-Free reflow (suffix : **A***)



Features

- Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

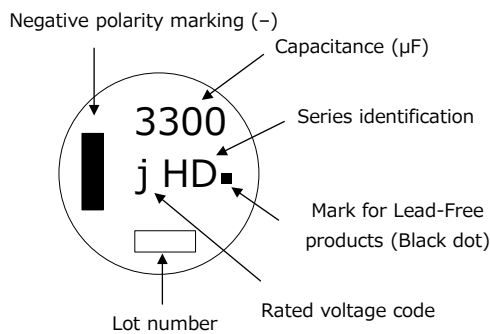
Category temp. range	-55 °C to +105 °C	
Rated voltage range	6.3 V to 35 V	
Capacitance range	680 µF to 7500 µF	
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)	
Leakage current	$I \leq 0.01 CV$ (µA) After 2 minutes	
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 5000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.	
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 200 % of the initial limit
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +105 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)	
	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.	
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.	
	Capacitance change	Within ±10 % of the initial value
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Cap. (µF) \ Freq. (Hz)	60	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
680 to 1000	0.93	1.00	1.20	1.27	1.33
1500 to 2200	0.94	1.00	1.13	1.19	1.25
3300 to 7500	0.94	1.00	1.12	1.18	1.18

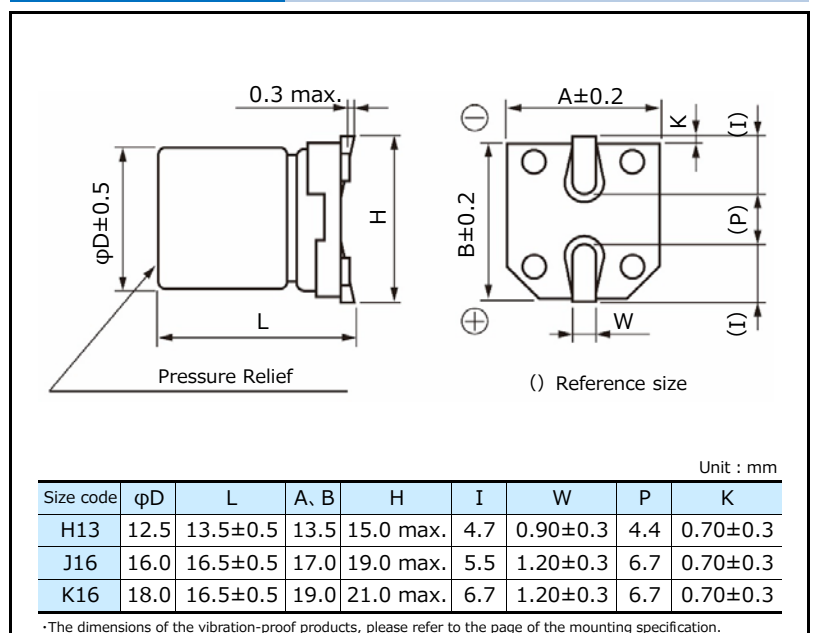
Marking

Example : 6.3 V 3300 µF
Marking color : BLACK



R.voltage code	Unit : V
j 6.3	E 25
A 10	V 35
C 16	

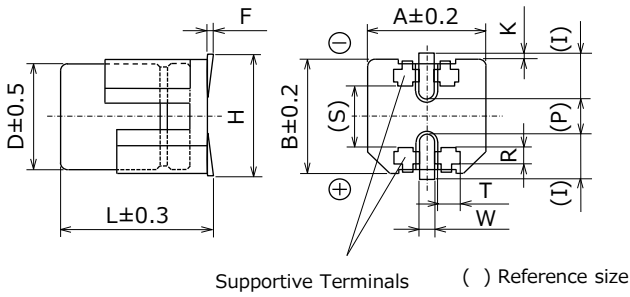
Dimensions



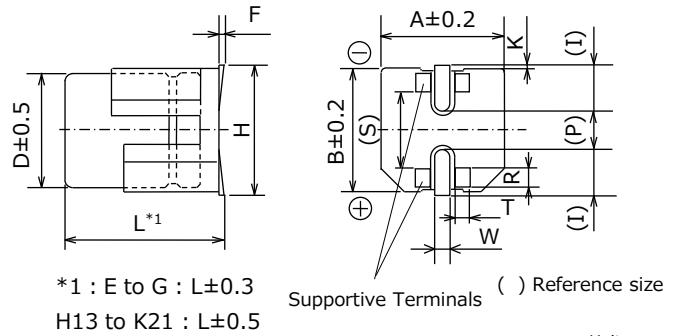
Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >



< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



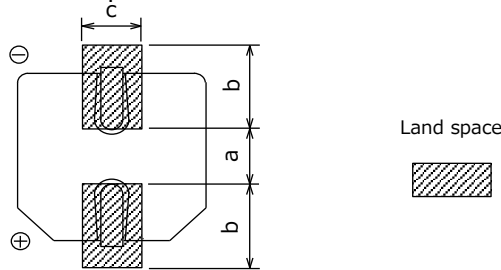
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

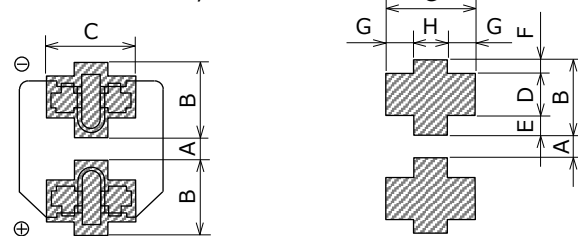
Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >



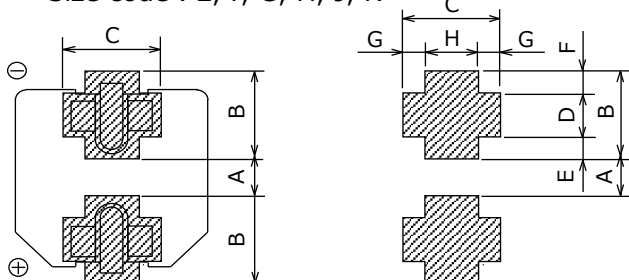
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 105 °C 5000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (µF)	Case size (mm)		Size code	Specification		Part No.	Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L		Ripple current*1 (mA rms)	tan δ*2			Taping (pcs)
6.3	3300	12.5	13.5	H13	680	0.32	EEEHD0J332AQ	(9)	200
	6800	16.0	16.5	J16	1280	0.38	EEEHD0J682AM	(9)	125
	7500	18.0	16.5	K16	1540	0.40	EEEHD0J752AM	(9)	125
10	2200	12.5	13.5	H13	620	0.24	EEEHD1A222AQ	(9)	200
	4700	16.0	16.5	J16	1280	0.28	EEEHD1A472AM	(9)	125
	6800	18.0	16.5	K16	1540	0.32	EEEHD1A682AM	(9)	125
16	1500	12.5	13.5	H13	620	0.18	EEEHD1C152AQ	(9)	200
	3300	16.0	16.5	J16	1280	0.22	EEEHD1C332AM	(9)	125
	4700	18.0	16.5	K16	1540	0.24	EEEHD1C472AM	(9)	125
25	1000	12.5	13.5	H13	580	0.16	EEEHD1E102AQ	(9)	200
	2200	16.0	16.5	J16	1200	0.18	EEEHD1E222AM	(9)	125
	3300	18.0	16.5	K16	1540	0.20	EEEHD1E332AM	(9)	125
35	680	12.5	13.5	H13	580	0.14	EEEHD1V681AQ	(9)	200
	1500	16.0	16.5	J16	1200	0.16	EEEHD1V152AM	(9)	125
	1800	18.0	16.5	K16	1450	0.16	EEEHD1V182AM	(9)	125

*1: Ripple current (100 kHz / +105 °C)

*2: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

- Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".
- When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last "V" instead to "Q" or "M"

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

! Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

[Target solvent]

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
- ※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

TG series

V type



Features

- Endurance : 125 °C 1000 h to 2000 h
- Miniaturization (40 % less than TA series)
- Low ESR (Low temp)
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant (Part No. $\phi 8$ to $\phi 10$: EEE*, $\phi 12.5$ to $\phi 18$: EEV*)

Specifications

Category temp. range	-40 °C to +125 °C									
Rated voltage range	10 V to 100 V									
Capacitance range	10 μ F to 4700 μ F									
Capacitance tolerance	± 20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)									
Leakage current	$I \leq 0.01 CV$ (μ A) After 2 minutes									
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list									
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	10	16	25	35	50	63	80	100	(Impedance ratio at 120 Hz)
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 1000 hours ($\phi 8 \times 6.2$), 2000 hours ($\phi 8 \times 10.2 \leq$) at +125 °C ± 2 °C and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.									
	Capacitance change	Within ± 30 % of the initial value (code U : ± 35 %)								
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 300 % of the initial limit (code U : ± 350 %)								
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +125 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)									
	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.									
Resistance to soldering heat	Capacitance change	Within ± 10 % of the initial value								
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit								
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit								

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.65	0.85	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 10 V 100 μ F Marking color : BLACK
Lead-Free ($\geq \phi 10$)

Example: 10 V 1000 μ F Marking color : BLACK
Lead-Free ($\geq \phi 12.5$)

R.voltage code		Unit : V	
A	10	H	50
C	16	J	63
E	25	K	80
V	35	2A	100

Dimensions

() Reference size

Size code	ϕD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
E	8.0	6.2 \pm 0.3	8.3	9.5 max.	3.4	0.65 \pm 0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}
F	8.0	10.2 \pm 0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90 \pm 0.2	3.1	0.70 \pm 0.2
G	10.0	10.2 \pm 0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90 \pm 0.2	4.6	0.70 \pm 0.2
H13	12.5	13.5 \pm 0.5	13.5	15.0 max.	4.7	0.90 \pm 0.3	4.4	0.70 \pm 0.3
J16	16.0	16.5 \pm 0.5	17.0	19.0 max.	5.5	1.20 \pm 0.3	6.7	0.70 \pm 0.3
K16	18.0	16.5 \pm 0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20 \pm 0.3	6.7	0.70 \pm 0.3

Unit : mm

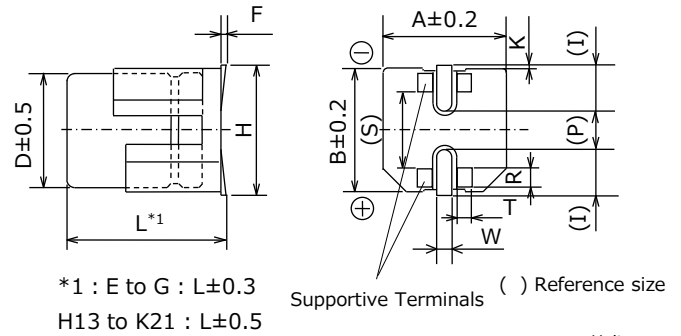
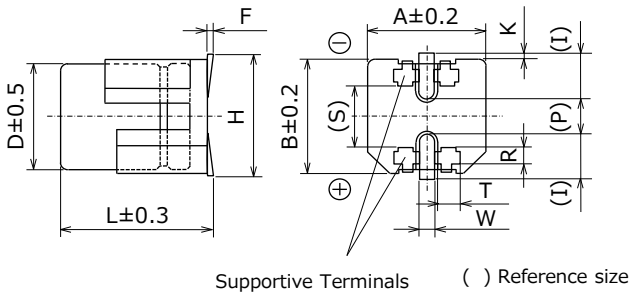
*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >

< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



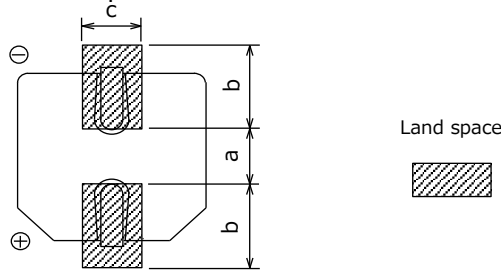
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



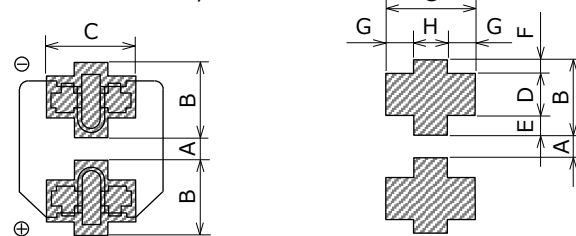
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >

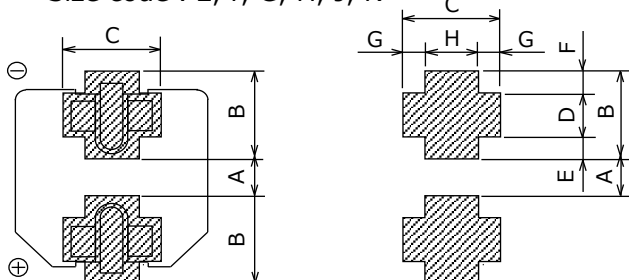


(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 125 °C 1000 h ($\phi 8 \times 10.2 \leq$: 2000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance ($\pm 20\%$) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code*1	Specification			Part No.	Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		ϕD	L		Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	ESR*3 (Ω)	$\tan\delta$ *4			Taping (pcs)
10	100	8.0	6.2	E	100	1.00	0.30	EEETG1A101P	(2)	1000
	220	8.0	6.2	(E)	100	1.00	0.30	EEETG1A221UP	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	F	197	0.50	0.30	EEETG1A221P	(2)	500
	330	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.50	0.30	EEETG1A331UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.30	0.30	EEETG1A331P	(2)	500
	470	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.30	0.30	EEETG1A471UP	(2)	500
	1000	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.30	EEVTG1A102Q	(3)	200
	1500	12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	0.30	EEVTG1A152UQ	(3)	200
	2200	16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	0.32	EEVTG1A222M	(3)	125
		16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	0.34	EEVTG1A332UM	(3)	125
3300	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.34	EEVTG1A332M	(3)	125	
4700	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.36	EEVTG1A472M	(3)	125	
16	100	8.0	10.2	F	197	0.50	0.23	EEETG1C101P	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.50	0.23	EEETG1C221UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.30	0.23	EEETG1C221P	(2)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.30	0.23	EEETG1C331UP	(2)	500
		12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.23	EEVTG1C331Q	(3)	200
	470	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.23	EEVTG1C471Q	(3)	200
	680	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.23	EEVTG1C681Q	(3)	200
	1000	12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	0.23	EEVTG1C102UQ	(3)	200
		16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	0.23	EEVTG1C102M	(3)	125
	2200	16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	0.25	EEVTG1C222UM	(3)	125
18.0		16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.25	EEVTG1C222M	(3)	125	
3300	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.27	EEVTG1C332M	(3)	125	
25	47	8.0	6.2	E	100	1.00	0.18	EEETG1E470P	(2)	1000
	100	8.0	6.2	(E)	100	1.00	0.18	EEETG1E101UP	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	F	197	0.50	0.18	EEETG1E101P	(2)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.50	0.18	EEETG1E221UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.30	0.18	EEETG1E221P	(2)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.30	0.18	EEETG1E331UP	(2)	500
		12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.18	EEVTG1E331Q	(3)	200
	470	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.18	EEVTG1E471Q	(3)	200
	680	12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	0.18	EEVTG1E681UQ	(3)	200
		16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	0.18	EEVTG1E681M	(3)	125
1000	16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	0.18	EEVTG1E102UM	(3)	125	
	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.18	EEVTG1E102M	(3)	125	
2200	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.20	EEVTG1E222M	(3)	125	
35	33	8.0	6.2	E	100	1.00	0.16	EEETG1V330P	(2)	1000
	47	8.0	6.2	(E)	100	1.00	0.16	EEETG1V470UP	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	F	197	0.50	0.16	EEETG1V470P	(2)	500
	100	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.50	0.16	EEETG1V101UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.30	0.16	EEETG1V101P	(2)	500
	220	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.30	0.16	EEETG1V221UP	(2)	500
	330	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	0.16	EEVTG1V331Q	(3)	200
		12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	0.16	EEVTG1V471UQ	(3)	200
	470	16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	0.16	EEVTG1V471M	(3)	125
		16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	0.16	EEVTG1V681UM	(3)	125
680	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.16	EEVTG1V681M	(3)	125	
1000	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	0.16	EEVTG1V102M	(3)	125	

*1: Size code(): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +125 °C)

*3: ESR (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: $\tan \delta$ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

• When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last "V" instead to "P", "Q", or "M"

Characteristics list

Endurance : 125 °C 1000 h ($\phi 8 \times 10.2 \leq$: 2000 h)

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance ($\pm 20\%$) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code*1	Specification			Part No.	Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		ϕD	L		Ripple current*2 (mA rms)	ESR*3 (Ω)	$\tan\delta$ *4			Taping (pcs)
50	10	8.0	6.2	E	80	1.60	0.14	EEETG1H100P	(2)	1000
	22	8.0	6.2	E	80	1.60	0.14	EEETG1H220P	(2)	1000
	33	8.0	6.2	(E)	80	1.60	0.14	EEETG1H330UP	(2)	1000
		8.0	10.2	F	133	0.75	0.14	EEETG1H330P	(2)	500
	47	8.0	10.2	(F)	133	0.75	0.14	EEETG1H470UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	221	0.50	0.14	EEETG1H470P	(2)	500
	100	10.0	10.2	(G)	221	0.50	0.14	EEETG1H101UP	(2)	500
	220	12.5	13.5	H13	600	0.23	0.14	EEVTG1H221Q	(3)	200
	330	12.5	13.5	H13	600	0.23	0.14	EEVTG1H331Q	(3)	200
	470	16.0	16.5	J16	900	0.15	0.14	EEVTG1H471M	(3)	125
680	16.0	16.5	(J16)	900	0.15	0.14	EEVTG1H681UM	(3)	125	
	18.0	16.5	K16	950	0.14	0.14	EEVTG1H681M	(3)	125	
1000	18.0	16.5	K16	950	0.14	0.14	EEVTG1H102M	(3)	125	
63	10	8.0	6.2	E	55	2.20	0.12	EEETG1J100P	(2)	1000
	22	8.0	10.2	F	100	1.00	0.12	EEETG1J220P	(2)	500
	33	8.0	10.2	(F)	100	1.00	0.12	EEETG1J330UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	150	0.80	0.12	EEETG1J330P	(2)	500
	47	8.0	10.2	(F)	100	1.00	0.12	EEETG1J470UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	150	0.80	0.12	EEETG1J470P	(2)	500
	100	10.0	10.2	(G)	150	0.80	0.12	EEETG1J101UP	(2)	500
		12.5	13.5	H13	350	0.26	0.12	EEVTG1J101Q	(3)	200
	220	12.5	13.5	H13	350	0.26	0.12	EEVTG1J221Q	(3)	200
	330	16.0	16.5	J16	500	0.18	0.12	EEVTG1J331M	(3)	125
470	16.0	16.5	J16	500	0.18	0.12	EEVTG1J471M	(3)	125	
80	10	8.0	10.2	F	70	1.30	0.12	EEETG1K100P	(2)	500
	22	8.0	10.2	(F)	70	1.30	0.12	EEETG1K220UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	90	1.00	0.12	EEETG1K220P	(2)	500
	33	8.0	10.2	(F)	70	1.30	0.12	EEETG1K330UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	90	1.00	0.12	EEETG1K330P	(2)	500
	47	10.0	10.2	(G)	90	1.00	0.12	EEETG1K470UP	(2)	500
		12.5	13.5	H13	250	0.42	0.12	EEVTG1K470Q	(3)	200
	100	12.5	13.5	(H13)	250	0.42	0.12	EEVTG1K101UQ	(3)	200
		16.0	16.5	J16	350	0.30	0.12	EEVTG1K101M	(3)	125
	220	16.0	16.5	(J16)	350	0.30	0.12	EEVTG1K221UM	(3)	125
18.0		16.5	K16	400	0.28	0.12	EEVTG1K221M	(3)	125	
330	16.0	16.5	(J16)	350	0.30	0.12	EEVTG1K331UM	(3)	125	
	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	0.12	EEVTG1K331M	(3)	125	
470	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	0.12	EEVTG1K471M	(3)	125	
100	10	8.0	10.2	F	70	1.30	0.10	EEETG2A100P	(2)	500
	22	8.0	10.2	(F)	70	1.30	0.10	EEETG2A220UP	(2)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	90	1.00	0.10	EEETG2A220P	(2)	500
	33	10.0	10.2	G	90	1.00	0.10	EEETG2A330P	(2)	500
	47	12.5	13.5	H13	250	0.42	0.10	EEVTG2A470Q	(3)	200
	100	16.0	16.5	J16	350	0.30	0.10	EEVTG2A101M	(3)	125
	220	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	0.10	EEVTG2A221M	(3)	125
330	18	16.5	K16	400	0.28	0.10	EEVTG2A331M	(3)	125	

*1: Size code(): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +125 °C)

*3: ESR (100 kHz / +20 °C)

*4: $\tan\delta$ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

• When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last "V" instead to "P", "Q", or "M"

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using res solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

! Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan d increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters.

In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

[Target solvent]

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
- ※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

TK series V type



Features

- Endurance : 125 °C 3000 h
- Low ESR at -40 °C (50 % lower than TG series)
- Added ESR specification after the endurance test
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-40 °C to +125 °C				
Rated voltage range	10 V to 35 V				
Capacitance range	47 µF to 470 µF				
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)				
Leakage current	I ≤ 0.01 CV (µA) After 2 minutes				
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list				
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	10	16	25	35
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	2	2	2
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	4	3	3	3
Endurance	After the life test with DC rated working voltage at +125 °C ± 2 °C for 3000 hours, the capacitors shall meet the limits specified below.				
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value (code U : ±35 %)			
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 300 % of the initial limit (code U : ±350 %)			
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit			
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +125 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)				
	After the life test with DC rated working voltage at +125 °C ± 2 °C for 3000 hours, ESR value shall meet the specified below.				
ESR after the life test	After 1000 hours	20 °C	≤ 150 % of the initial limit		
		-40 °C	≤ 200 % of the initial limit		
	After 2000 hours	20 °C	≤ 300 % of the initial limit		
		-40 °C	≤ 400 % of the initial limit		
	After 3000 hours	20 °C	≤ 1000 % of the initial limit		
		-40 °C	≤ 1500 % of the initial limit		

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.65	0.85	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 10 V 220 µF
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)

Capacitance (µF)

Series identification

Mark for Lead-Free products (Black dot)

Rated voltage code

Lot number

R.voltage code	Unit : V
A 10	E 25
C 16	V 35

Dimensions

Pressure Relief (φ10 and larger)

() Reference size

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
F	8.0	10.2±0.3	8.3	10.0 max.	3.4	0.90±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2
G	10.0	10.2±0.3	10.3	12.0 max.	3.5	0.90±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2

Unit : mm

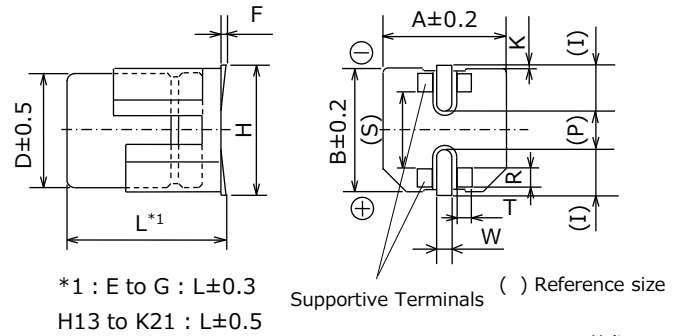
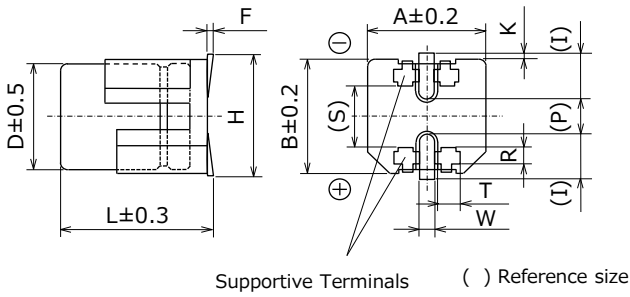
*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >

< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



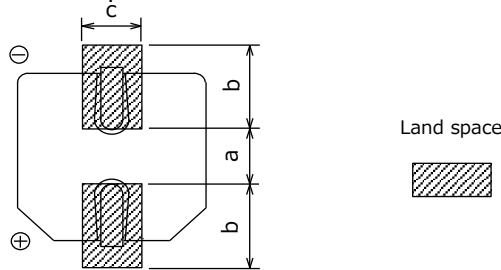
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



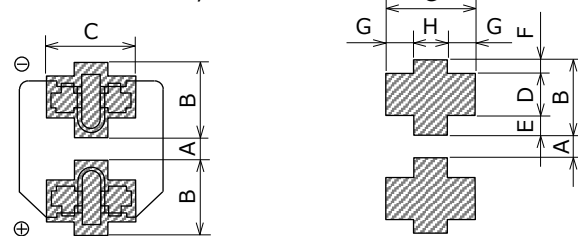
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >

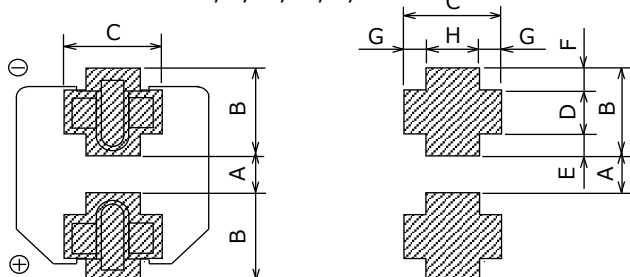


(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 125 °C 3000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code *1	Specification				Part No.	Reflow	Min. Packaging Qty
		φD	L		Ripple current *2 (mA rms)	ESR (100 kHz) (Ω)		tan δ *3			Taping (pcs)
						+20 °C	-40 °C				
10	220	8.0	10.2	F	197	0.3	5.0	0.30	EEETK1A221P	(8)	500
	330	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.3	5.0	0.30	EEETK1A331UP	(8)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.2	3.0	0.30	EEETK1A331P	(8)	500
	470	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.2	3.0	0.30	EEETK1A471UP	(8)	500
16	100	8.0	10.2	F	197	0.3	5.0	0.23	EEETK1C101P	(8)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.3	5.0	0.23	EEETK1C221UP	(8)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.2	3.0	0.23	EEETK1C221P	(8)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.2	3.0	0.23	EEETK1C331UP	(8)	500
25	100	8.0	10.2	F	197	0.3	5.0	0.18	EEETK1E101P	(8)	500
	220	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.3	5.0	0.18	EEETK1E221UP	(8)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.2	3.0	0.18	EEETK1E221P	(8)	500
	330	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.2	3.0	0.18	EEETK1E331UP	(8)	500
35	47	8.0	10.2	F	197	0.3	5.0	0.16	EEETK1V470P	(8)	500
	100	8.0	10.2	(F)	197	0.3	5.0	0.16	EEETK1V101UP	(8)	500
		10.0	10.2	G	270	0.2	3.0	0.16	EEETK1V101P	(8)	500
	220	10.0	10.2	(G)	270	0.2	3.0	0.16	EEETK1V221UP	(8)	500

*1: Size code(): Miniaturization product

*2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +125 °C)

*3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)

• Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".

• When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last "V" instead to "P"

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage.
Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

⚠ Application guidelines (SMD Type)

1. Circuit design

1.1 Operating temperature and frequency

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan δ increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.

Surface Mount Type

Medium-size TK series V type

High temperature Lead-Free reflow (suffix : A*)



Features

- Endurance : 125 °C 2000 h
- Vibration-proof product (30G guaranteed) is available upon request
- AEC-Q200 compliant
- RoHS compliant

Specifications

Category temp. range	-40 °C to +125 °C									
Rated voltage range	10 V to 100 V									
Capacitance range	47 μF to 4700 μF									
Capacitance tolerance	±20 % (120 Hz / +20 °C)									
Leakage current	I ≤ 0.01 CV (μA) After 2 minutes									
Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Please see the attached characteristics list									
Characteristics at low temperature	Rated voltage (V)	10	16	25	35	50	63	80	100	(Impedance ratio at 120 Hz)
	Z (-25 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Z (-40 °C) / Z (+20 °C)	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	
Endurance	After applying rated working voltage for 2000 hours at +125 °C ± 2 °C and then being at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.									
	Capacitance change	Within ±30 % of the initial value (Miniaturization product : Within ±35 %)								
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	≤ 300 % of the initial limit (Miniaturization product : Within 350 %)								
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit								
Shelf life	After storage for 1000 hours at +125 °C ± 2 °C with no voltage applied and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the limits specified in endurance. (With voltage treatment)									
Resistance to soldering heat	After reflow soldering and then being stabilized at +20 °C, capacitors shall meet the following limits.									
	Capacitance change	Within ±10 % of the initial value								
	Dissipation factor (tan δ)	Within the initial limit								
	Leakage current	Within the initial limit								

Frequency correction factor for ripple current

Frequency (Hz)	120	1 k	10 k	100 k to
Correction factor	0.75	0.9	0.95	1.00

Marking

Example : 10 V 1000 μF
Marking color : BLACK

Negative polarity marking (-)

Capacitance (μF)

Series identification

Mark for Lead-Free products (Black dot)

Rated voltage code

Lot number

R.voltage code		Unit : V	
A	10	H	50
C	16	J	63
E	25	K	80
V	35	2A	100

Dimensions

() Reference size

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H	I	W	P	K
H13	12.5	13.5±0.5	13.5	15.0 max.	4.7	0.90±0.3	4.4	0.70±0.3
J16	16.0	16.5±0.5	17.0	19.0 max.	5.5	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3
K16	18.0	16.5±0.5	19.0	21.0 max.	6.7	1.20±0.3	6.7	0.70±0.3

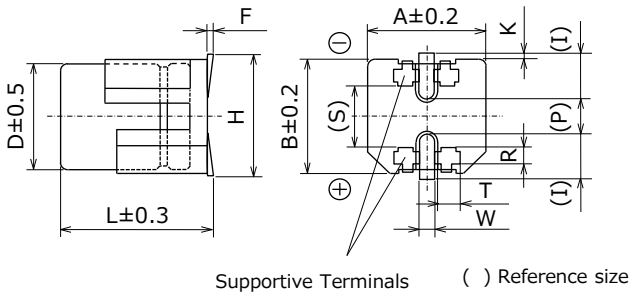
Unit : mm

*The dimensions of the vibration-proof products, please refer to the page of the mounting specification.

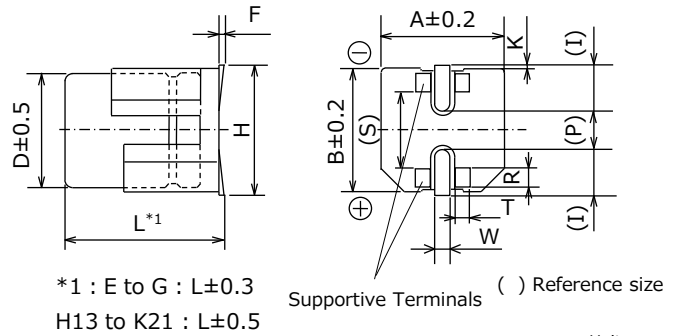
Dimensions (Vibration-proof products)

* The size and shape are different from standard products. Please inquire details of our company.

< Size code : D, D8 >



< Size code : E, F, G, H13, J16, K16, K21 >



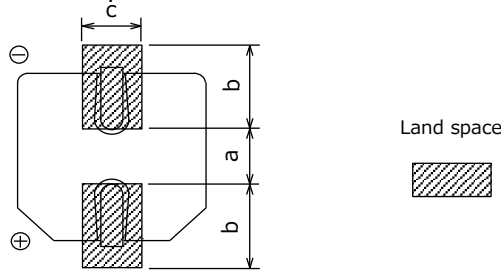
Unit : mm

Size code	φD	L	A, B	H max.	F	I	W	P	K	R	S	T
D	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
D8	6.3	8.0	6.6	7.8	0 to +0.15	2.4	0.65±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	1.1±0.2	3.3	1.05±0.2
E	8.0	6.5	8.3	9.5	0 to +0.15	3.4	0.7±0.1	2.2	0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.20}	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.7±0.2
F	8.0	10.5	8.3	10.0	0 to +0.15	3.4	1.2±0.2	3.1	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	5.3	1.3±0.2
G	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.0	0 to +0.15	3.5	1.2±0.2	4.6	0.70±0.2	0.70±0.2	6.9	1.3±0.2
H13	12.5	13.8	13.5	15.0	-0.1 to +0.15	4.7	1.2±0.2	4.4	0.70±0.3	2.2±0.2	7.1	2.4±0.2
J16	16.0	16.8	17.0	19.0	-0.1 to +0.15	5.5	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	9.0	1.9±0.2
K16	18.0	16.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2
K21	18.0	21.8	19.0	21.0	-0.1 to +0.15	6.7	1.4±0.2	6.7	0.70±0.3	3.0±0.2	11.0	1.9±0.2

Land / Pad pattern

The circuit board land/pad pattern size for chip capacitors is specified in the following table. The land pitch influences installation strength and consider it.

● Standard products



(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

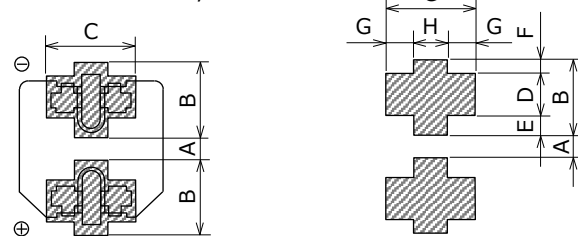
Size code	a	b	c
B (φ4)	1.0	2.5	1.6
C (φ5)	1.5	2.8	1.6
D (φ6.3)	1.8	3.2	1.6
D8 (φ6.3x7.7L)	1.8	3.2	1.6
E (φ8x6.2L)	2.2	4.0	1.6
F (φ8x10.2L)	3.1	4.0	2.0
G (φ10x10.2L)	4.6	4.1	2.0
H (φ12.5)	4.0	5.7	2.0
J (φ16)	6.0	6.5	2.5
K (φ18)	6.0	7.5	2.5

Unit : mm

When size "a" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

● Vibration-proof products

< Size code : D, D8 >



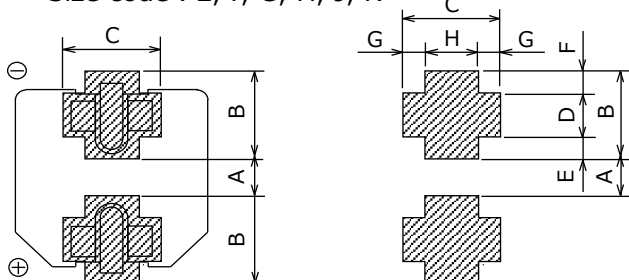
(Table of board land size vs. capacitor size)

Size code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
D (φ6.3xL6.1)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
D8 (φ6.3xL8.0)	1.2	3.6	3.2	2.0	0.95	0.65	1.0	1.2
E (φ8x6.5L)	1.8	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0
F (φ8x10.5L)	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
G (φ10)	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
H (φ12.5)	3.9	6.0	6.9	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5
J (φ16)	5.8	6.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
K (φ18)	5.8	7.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8

Unit : mm

When size "A" is wide, back fillet can be made, decreasing fitting strength.

< Size code : E, F, G, H, J, K >



* Take mounting conditions, solderability and fitting strength into consideration when selecting parts for your company's design.

* The vibration-proof capacitors of size φ6.3 has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection.

Characteristics list

Endurance : 125 °C 2000 h

Rated voltage (V)	Capacitance (±20 %) (μF)	Case size (mm)		Size code *1	Specification				Part No.	Reflow	Min. Packaging Q'ty
		φD	L		Ripple current *2 (mA rms)	ESR (100 kHz) (Ω)		tan δ *3			Taping (pcs)
						+20 °C	-40 °C				
10	1000	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	1.80	0.30	EEETK1A102AQ	(9)	200
	1500	12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	1.80	0.30	EEETKA152UAQ	(9)	200
	2200	16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	1.20	0.32	EEETK1A222AM	(9)	125
				(J16)	1100	0.08	1.20	0.34	EEETKA332UAM	(9)	125
	3300	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	1.10	0.36	EEETK1A332AM	(9)	125
				(K16)	1300	0.075	1.10	0.38	EEETK1A472AM	(9)	125
16	330	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	1.80	0.23	EEETK1C331AQ	(9)	200
	680	12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	1.80	0.23	EEETK1C681AQ	(9)	200
	2200	16.0	16.5	J16	1100	0.08	1.20	0.25	EEETK1C102AM	(9)	125
		3300	16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	1.20	0.27	EEETKC222UAM	(9)
	4700		18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	1.10	0.27	EEETK1C222AM	(9)
		6800	18.0	16.5	(K16)	1300	0.075	1.10	0.29	EEETK1C332AM	(9)
25	330		12.5	13.5	H13	800	0.12	1.80	0.18	EEETK1E331AQ	(9)
		470									
	680		12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	1.80	0.18	EEETKE681UAQ	(9)
		680									
	1000		16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	1.20	0.18	EEETKE102UAM	(9)
		2200	18.0	16.5	K16	1300	0.075	1.10	0.18	EEETK1E102AM	(9)
	3300		18.0	16.5	(K16)	1300	0.075	1.10	0.20	EEETK1E222AM	(9)
		4700	18.0	16.5		1300	0.075	1.10	0.20	EEETK1E331AQ	(9)
6800	12.5		13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	1.80	0.16	EEETK1V331AQ	(9)	200
	35	470	12.5	13.5	(H13)	800	0.12	1.80	0.16	EEETKV471UAQ	(9)
680											
		1000	16.0	16.5	(J16)	1100	0.08	1.20	0.16	EEETKV681UAM	(9)
2200											
		3300	18.0	16.5	(K16)	1300	0.075	1.10	0.16	EEETK1V102AM	(9)
50			220	12.5	13.5	H13	600	0.23	3.40	0.14	EEETK1H221AQ
	330	12.5									
			470	16.0	16.5	J16	900	0.15	2.20	0.14	EEETK1H471AM
	680	16.0		16.5	(J16)	900	0.15	2.20	0.14	EEETKH681UAM	(10)
		1000	18.0	16.5	K16	950	0.14	2.10	0.14	EEETK1H681AM	(10)
	1500		18.0	16.5	(K16)	950	0.14	2.10	0.14	EEETK1H102AM	(10)
63		100	12.5	13.5	H13	350	0.26	5.20	0.12	EEETK1J101AQ	(11)
	220										
		330	16.0	16.5	J16	500	0.18	3.60	0.12	EEETK1J331AM	(11)
	470		16.0	16.5	(J16)	500	0.18	3.60	0.12	EEETK1J471AM	(11)
80		47	12.5	13.5	H13	250	0.42	8.40	0.12	EEETK1K470AQ	(11)
	100										
		220	16.0	16.5	J16	350	0.30	6.00	0.12	EEETK1K101AM	(11)
	330		16.0	16.5	(J16)	350	0.30	6.00	0.12	EEETKK221UAM	(11)
		470	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	5.60	0.12	EEETK1K221AM	(11)
	680		16.0	16.5	(J16)	350	0.30	6.00	0.12	EEETKK331UAM	(11)
		1000	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	5.60	0.12	EEETK1K331AM	(11)
	1500		18.0	16.5	(K16)	400	0.28	5.60	0.12	EEETK1K471AM	(11)
100		47	12.5	13.5	H13	250	0.42	8.40	0.10	EEETK2A470AQ	(11)
	100										
		220	18.0	16.5	K16	400	0.28	5.60	0.10	EEETK2A221AM	(11)
	330										

*1: Size code (): Miniaturization product *2: Ripple current (100 kHz / +125 °C) *3: tan δ (120 Hz / +20 °C)
 • Please refer to the page of "Reflow Profile" and "The Taping Dimensions".
 • When requesting vibration-proof product, please put the last "V" instead to "Q" or "M"

Guidelines and precautions regarding the technical information and use of our products described in this online catalog.

- If you want to use our products described in this online catalog for applications requiring special qualities or reliability, or for applications where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize human life or potentially cause personal injury (e.g. aircraft and aerospace equipment, traffic and transportation equipment, combustion equipment, medical equipment, accident prevention, anti-crime equipment, and/or safety equipment), it is necessary to verify whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications. Please ensure that you will ask and check with our inquiry desk as to whether the specifications of our products fit to such applications use before you use our products.
- The quality and performance of our products as described in this online catalog only apply to our products when used in isolation. Therefore, please ensure you evaluate and verify our products under the specific circumstances in which our products are assembled in your own products and in which our products will actually be used.
- If you use our products in equipment that requires a high degree of reliability, regardless of the application, it is recommended that you set up protection circuits and redundancy circuits in order to ensure safety of your equipment.
- The products and product specifications described in this online catalog are subject to change for improvement without prior notice. Therefore, please be sure to request and confirm the latest product specifications which explain the specifications of our products in detail, before you finalize the design of your applications, purchase, or use our products.
- The technical information in this online catalog provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.
- If any of our products, product specifications and/or technical information in this online catalog is to be exported or provided to non-residents, the laws and regulations of the exporting country, especially with regard to security and export control, shall be observed.

<Regarding the Certificate of Compliance with the EU RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations>

- The switchover date for compliance with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulations varies depending on the part number or series of our products.
- When you use the inventory of our products for which it is unclear whether those products are compliant with the RoHS Directive/REACH Regulation, please select "Sales Inquiry" in the website inquiry form and contact us.

We do not take any responsibility for the use of our products outside the scope of the specifications, descriptions, guidelines and precautions described in this online catalog.

Notices

■ Applicable laws and regulations

- This product complies with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU and (EU)2015/863)).
- No Ozone Depleting Chemicals(ODC's), controlled under the Montreal Protocol Agreement, are used in producing this product.
We do not use PBBs or PBDEs as brominated flame retardants.
- Export procedure which followed export related regulations, such as foreign exchange and a foreign trade method, on the occasion of export of this product.
- These products are not dangerous goods on the transportation as identified by UN(United Nations) numbers or UN classification.

■ Limited applications

- This capacitor is designed to be used for electronics circuits such as audio/visual equipment, home appliances, computers and other office equipment, optical equipment, measuring equipment.
- High reliability and safety are required [be / a possibility that incorrect operation of this product may do harm to a human life or property] more. When use is considered by the use, the delivery specifications which suited the use separately need to be exchanged.

■ Intellectual property rights and licenses

- The technical information in this specification provides examples of our products' typical operations and application circuits. We do not guarantee the non-infringement of third party's intellectual property rights and we do not grant any license, right, or interest in our intellectual property.

Items to be observed

■ For specification

- This specification guarantees the quality and performance of the product as individual components. The durability differs depending on the environment and the conditions of usage. Before use, check and evaluate their compatibility with actual conditions when installed in the products. When safety requirements cannot be satisfied in your technical examination, inform us immediately.
- Do not use the products beyond the specifications described in this document.

■ Upon application to products where safety is regarded as important

Install the following systems for a failsafe design to ensure safety if these products are to be used in equipment where a defect in these products may cause the loss of human life or other signification damage, such as damage to vehicles (automobile, train, vessel), traffic lights, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, electric heating appliances, combustion/ gas equipment, rotating rotating equipment, and disaster/crime prevention equipment.

- (1) The system is equipped with a protection circuit and protection device.
- (2) The system is equipped with a redundant circuit or other system to prevent an unsafe status in the event of a single fault.

■ Conditions of use

- Before using the products, carefully check the effects on their quality and performance, and determined whether or not they can be used. These products are designed and manufactured for general-purpose and standard use in general electronic equipment. These products are not intended for use in the following special conditions.
 - (1) In liquid, such as Water, Oil, Chemicals, or Organic solvent.
 - (2) In direct sunlight, outdoors, or in dust.
 - (3) In vapor, such as dew condensation water of resistive element, or water leakage, salty air, or air with a high concentration corrosive gas, such as Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, or NO_x.
 - (4) In an environment where strong static electricity or electromagnetic waves exist.
 - (5) Mounting or placing heat-generating components or inflammables, such as vinyl-coated wires, near these products.
 - (6) Sealing or coating of these products or a printed circuit board on which these products are mounted, with resin and other material.
 - (7) Using solvent, water or water-soluble cleaner for flux cleaning agent after soldering. (In particular, when using water or a water-soluble cleaning agent, be careful not to leave water residues)
 - (8) Using in the atmosphere where strays acid or alkaline.
 - (9) Using in the atmosphere where there are excessive vibration and shock.
- Please arrange circuit design for preventing impulse or transitional voltage. Do not apply voltage, which exceeds the full rated voltage when the capacitors receive impulse voltage, instantaneous high voltage, high pulse voltage etc.
- Our products there is a product are using an electrolyte solution. Therefore, misuse can result in rapid deterioration of characteristics and functions of each product. Electrolyte leakage damages printed circuit and affects performance, characteristics, and functions of customer system.

! Application guidelines (SMD Type)**1. Circuit design****1.1 Operating temperature and frequency**

Electrical characteristics of the capacitor are likely to change due to variation in temperature and/or frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

(1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters

At higher temperatures : leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.

At lower temperatures : leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.

(2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters

At higher frequencies : capacitance and impedance decrease while tan d increases.

At lower frequencies : heat generated by ripple current will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).

1.2 Operating temperature and life expectancy

(1) Expected life is affected by operating temperature. Generally, each 10 °C reduction in temperature will double the expected life. Use capacitors at the lowest possible temperature below the upper category temperature.

(2) If operating temperatures exceed the upper category limit, rapid deterioration of electrical parameter will occur and irreversible damage will result.

Check for the maximum capacitor operating temperatures including ambient temperature, internal capacitor temperature rise due to ripple current, and the effects of radiated heat from power transistors, IC's or resistors.

Avoid placing components, which could conduct heat to the capacitor from the back side of the circuit board.

(3) The formula for calculating expected life at lower operating temperatures is as follows ;

$$L_2 = L_1 \times 2^{\frac{T_1 - T_2}{10}}$$

L₁ : Guaranteed life (h) at temperature, T₁ °C

L₂ : Expected life (h) at temperature, T₂ °C

T₁ : Upper category temperature (°C)

T₂ : Actual operating temperature, ambient temperature + temperature rise due to ripple current (°C)

(4) Using the capacitor beyond the estimated lifetime will result in short circuit, electrolyte leak, vent open, and large deterioration of characteristics. The lifetime cannot go above 15 years due to aging of sealing rubber.

1.3 Common application conditions to avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration of a capacitor's electrical parameters. In addition, rapid heating and gas generation within the capacitor can occur, causing the pressure relief vent to operate and resultant leakage of electrolyte. Under extreme conditions, explosion and fire ignition could result. The leaked electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

(1) Reverse voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. Therefore, please do not apply the reverse voltage. Verify correct polarity before insertion.

For circuits with changing or uncertain polarity, use DC bipolar capacitors. DC bipolar capacitors are not suitable for use in AC circuits.

(2) Charge / Discharge applications

Standard capacitors are not suitable for use in repeating charge/discharge applications. For charge/discharge applications, consult us with your actual application condition.

For rush current, please do not exceed 100 A.

(3) ON-OFF circuit

Do not use capacitors in circuit where ON-OFF switching is repeated more than 10000 times/per day.

In case of applying to theses ON-OFF circuit, consult with us about circuit condition and so on.

(4) Over voltage

Do not apply voltages exceeding the maximum specified rated voltage. Voltages up to the surge voltage rating are acceptable for short periods of time.

Ensure that the sum of the DC voltage and the superimposed AC ripple voltage does not exceed the rated voltage.

(5) Ripple current

Do not apply ripple currents exceeding the maximum specified value. For high ripple current applications, use a capacitor designed for high ripple currents. In addition, consult us if the applied ripple current is to be higher than the maximum specified value. Ensure that rated ripple currents that superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

Even if it is within a rated ripple current, in case the practical use is over the pre described endurance lifetime, it causes the increase of deterioration of ESR characteristic and the internal generation heat by ripple current. Due to this, there is some possibility of vent open, bulging of sleeve and rubber, electrolyte leakage, and shot circuit, explosion and ignition in the worst case.

1.4 Using two or more capacitors in parallel

(1) Capacitors connected in parallel

The circuit resistance can closely approximate the series resistance of the capacitor, causing an imbalance of ripple current loads within the capacitors. Careful wiring methods can minimize the possible application of an excessive ripple current to a capacitor.

(2) Capacitors connected in series

Differences in normal DC leakage current among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances.

The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage currents can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

NOTE : Please do not use in the series in the case of conductive polymer hybrid aluminum electrolytic capacitor.

1.5 Capacitor mounting considerations

(1) Double-sided circuit boards

Avoid wiring pattern runs, which pass between the mounted capacitor and the circuit board.

(2) Clearance for case mounted pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief require sufficient clearance to allow for proper pressure relief operation.

The minimum clearance are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

(Dia 10 mm to Dia 16 mm : 2 mm minimum, Dia 18 mm : 3 mm minimum)

(3) Wiring near the pressure relief ($\geq \phi 10$ mm)

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief.

Flammable, high temperature gas that exceeds 100 °C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

(4) Circuit board patterns under the capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor, as an electrical short can occur due to an electrolyte leakage.

1.6 Electrical isolation of the capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- Between the cathode and the case and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths.

1.7 Capacitor coating

The laminate coating is intended for marking and identification purposes and is not meant to electrically insulate the capacitor.

2. Capacitor handling techniques

2.1 Considerations before using

(1) Capacitors have a finite life. Do not reuse or recycle capacitors from used equipment.

(2) Transient recovery voltage may be generated in the capacitor due to dielectric absorption.

If required, this voltage can be discharged with a resistor with a value of about 1 k Ω .

(3) Capacitors stored for a long period of time may exhibit an increase in leakage current.

This can be corrected by gradually applying rated voltage in series with a resistor of approximately 1 k Ω .

(4) If capacitors are dropped, they can be damaged mechanically or electrically. Avoid using dropped capacitors.

(5) Dented or crushed capacitors should not be used.

The seal integrity can be damaged and loss of electrolyte/ shortened life can result.

2.2 Capacitor insertion

- (1) Verify the correct capacitance and rated voltage of the capacitor.
- (2) Verify the correct polarity of the capacitor before insertion.
- (3) Verify the correct terminal dimension and land pattern size before mount to avoid stress on the terminals.
- (4) Excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or disconnection.

2.3 Reflow soldering

- (1) Surface-mount type capacitor are exclusively for reflow soldering.
When reflow solder is used an ambient heat condition system such as the simultaneous use of infrared and hot-air is recommended.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.). Do not exceed the specified limits.
If the peak temperature is high or if the heating time is long, it may cause deterioration of the electrical characteristics and life characteristics.
Recommended soldering condition is a guideline for ensuring the basic characteristics of the components, but not for the stable soldering conditions. Conditions for proper soldering should be set up according to individual conditions.
 - The Temperature on Capacitor top shall be measured by using thermal couple that is fixed firmly by epoxy glue.
- (3) In case of use in 2 times reflow, 2nd reflow must be done when the capacitor's temperature return back to normal level.
- (4) In our recommended reflow condition , the case discoloration and the case swelling might be slightly generated. But please acknowledge that these two phenomena do not influence the reliability of the product.
- (5) The crack on top marking might be occurred by reflow heat stress.
But please acknowledge that it does not influence the reliability of the product.
- (6) VPS (Vapor Phase Soldering) reflow can cause significant characteristics change and/ or mounting failure due to deformation by acute temperature rise.
VPS is acceptable provided that the process does not exceed recommended reflow profile and temperature rise is less than 3 degC/sec.
Please contact Panasonic for detailed conditions.
- (7) The vibration-proof capacitors of size $\Phi 6.3$ has support terminals extending from the bottom side to the lead edge. Then, make sure to find appropriate soldering conditions to form fillet on the support terminals if required for appearance inspection. However, even if sufficient solder fillets are not observed, the reliability of vibration-proof will not be lowered because the support terminals on the bottom side enhance the solder joint to PCB.

2.4 Manual soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperature of 350 °C for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress on the capacitor leads.
- (3) Avoid physical contacts between the tip of the soldering iron and capacitors to prevent or capacitor failure.

2.5 Capacitor handling after soldering

- (1) Avoid moving the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal. The capacitor may break from element portion due to a torque at outer rim, causing a large stress to terminals.
- (2) Do not use the capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly. The total weight of the board would apply to element portion through terminals, and the capacitor may break.
- (3) Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock. The capacitor may break due to excessive shock or load above specified range.

2.6 Circuit board cleaning

- (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up to 5 minutes and up to 60 °C maximum temperatures. The boards should be thoroughly rinsed and dried. The use of ozone depleting cleaning agents is not recommended for the purpose of protecting our environment.

【Target solvent】

Pine Alpha ST-100S, Aqua Cleaner 210SEP, Clean-thru 750H / 750L / 710M, Sunelec B-12, Sunelec B-12, Cold Cleaner P3-375, Techno Cleaner 219, DK Be-clear CW-5790, Telpene Cleaner EC-7R, Technocare FRW-17 / FRW-1 / FRV-1

- (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed in the specification ;
- (a) Halogenated cleaning solvents : except for solvent resistant capacitor types, halogenated solvents can permeate the seal and cause internal capacitor corrosion and failure.
For solvent resistant capacitors, carefully follow the temperature and time requirements based on the specification. 1,1,1-trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
 - (b) Alkaline solvents : could react and dissolve the aluminum case.
 - (c) Petroleum based solvents : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (d) Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
 - (e) Acetone : removal of the ink markings on the vinyl sleeve could result.
- (3) A thorough drying after cleaning is required to remove residual cleaning solvents that may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the upper category temperature of the capacitor.
- (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use in terms of electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content.
Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.
Control the flux density in the cleaning agent to be less than 2 mass%.
- (5) Depending on the cleaning method, the marking on a capacitor may be erased or blurred.
※ Please consult us if you are not certain about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

2.7 Mounting adhesives and coating agents

When using mounting adhesives or coating agents to control humidity, avoid using materials containing halogenated solvents.

Also, avoid the use of chloroprene based polymers.

Harden on dry adhesive or coating agents well lest the solvent should be left.

After applying adhesives or coatings, dry thoroughly to prevent residual solvents from being trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board.

2.8 Fumigation

In exporting electronic appliances with aluminum electrolytic capacitors, in some cases fumigation treatment using such halogen compound as methyl bromide is conducted for wooden boxes.

If such boxes are not dried well, the halogen left in the box is dispersed while transported and enters in the capacitors inside.

This possibly causes electrical corrosion of the capacitors. Therefore, after performing fumigation and drying make sure that no halogen is left.

Don't perform fumigation treatment to the whole electronic appliances packed in a box.

Leave more than 1/3 of the sealing portion open, and do not cover that portion with any adhesives or coating.

2.9 Flux

If you use a halogen type (Chlorine type, Bromine type, etc.) high-activity flux, please use it after confirmation in advance, as it may have an impact on performance and reliability of this product due to the residue of the flux.

3. Precautions for using capacitors

3.1 Environmental conditions

Capacitors should not be stored or used in the following environments.

- (1) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, chlorine compound, bromine, bromine compound or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.
Even within the specified requirements, a large vibration acceleration may be applied due to resonance, so be sure to evaluate and confirm with the actual product.

3.2 Electrical precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of a capacitor as a possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuiting the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.
- (3) A low-molecular-weight-shiroxane which is included in a silicon material shall causes abnormal electrical characteristics.

4. Emergency procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect from the power source.
This will minimize an additional damage caused by the vaporizing electrolyte.
- (2) Avoid contact with the escaping electrolyte gas, which can exceed 100 °C temperatures.
If electrolyte or gas enters the eye, immediately flush the eye with large amounts of water.
If electrolyte or gas is ingested by mouth, gargle with water.
If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

5. Long term storage

- (1) Leakage current of a capacitor increases with long storage times. The aluminum oxide film deteriorates as a function of temperature and time.
If used without reconditioning, an abnormally high current will be required to restore the oxide film.
This surge current could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.
Expiration date is 42 months from outgoing inspection date.
However, expiration date for series which are not listed below is 12 months from outgoing inspection date.

Series	Expiration date
S (only High temperature reflow)	42 months from outgoing inspection date
HA (only High temperature reflow)	
HB (only High temperature reflow and 5.4 mm height)	
HC, HD, FCA, FC, FKA, FK, FKS, FN, FP, FT, TG, TK, TP, TC, TCU, TQ	

For storage condition, keep room temperature (5 °C to 35 °C) and humidity (45 % to 85 %) where direct sunshine doesn't reach.

(2) Environmental Conditions

Do not store under condition outside the area described in the specification, and also under conditions listed below.

- (a) Exposure to temperatures above the upper category or below the lower category temperature of the capacitor.
- (b) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- (c) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.
- (d) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine, Chlorine compound, Bromine, Bromine compound or ammonia.
- (e) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (f) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

6. Capacitor disposal

When disposing capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- (1) Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise).
- (2) Dispose as solid waste.

NOTE : Local laws may have specific disposal requirements which must be followed.

The precautions in using aluminum electrolytic capacitors follow the "Safety application guide for the use in fixed aluminum electrolytic capacitors for electronic equipment", RCR-2367D issued by JEITA in October 2017.

Please refer to the above application guide for details.

■ AEC-Q200 compliant

The products are tested based on all or part of the test conditions and methods defined in AEC-Q200. Please consult with Panasonic for the details of the product specification and specific evaluation test results, etc., and please review and approve Panasonic's product specification before ordering.