

#### SAMXON BRAND ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

# PRODUCT SPECIFICATION 規格書

**CUSTOMER:** DATE:

(客戶): 志盛翔 (日期): 2023-11-28

CATEGORY (品名) : ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

DESCRIPTION (型号) : GY 100V22μF(φ6.3X11)

VERSION (版本) : 01

Customer P/N :

SUPPLIER :

SUPPLIER							
PREPARED (拟定)	CHECKED (审核)						
梁文文	付婷婷						

CUSTOMER						
APPROVAL	SIGNATURE					
(批准)	(签名)					

#### ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR SPECIFICATION GY SERIES

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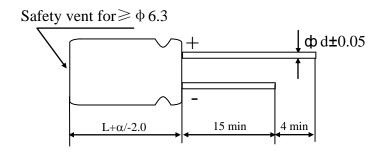
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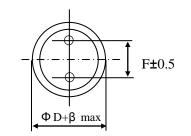
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#### Table 1 Product Dimensions and Characteristics

Unit: mm





α	L<20 : α=1.5; L≥20 : α=2.0
β	$\Phi D < 20 : \beta = 0.5; \ \Phi D \geqslant 20 : \beta = 1.0$

\* If it is flat rubber, there is no bulge from the flat rubber surface.

#### Table 1

N o.	SAMXON Part No.	WV (Vdc)	Cap. (μF)	Cap. tolerance	Temp. range (°C)	tanδ (120Hz ,20°C)	Leakage Current (μ <b>A,2min</b> )	Max Ripple Current at 105°C 100kHz (mA rms)	Impedance at 25°C 100kHz (Ωmax)	Load lifetime (Hrs)		nsion nm) F	фd	Sleeve
1	EGY226M2AE11RR**Q-R	100	22	-20%~+20%	-40~105	0.08	22	134	1.2	5000	6.3X11	2.5	0.5	PET

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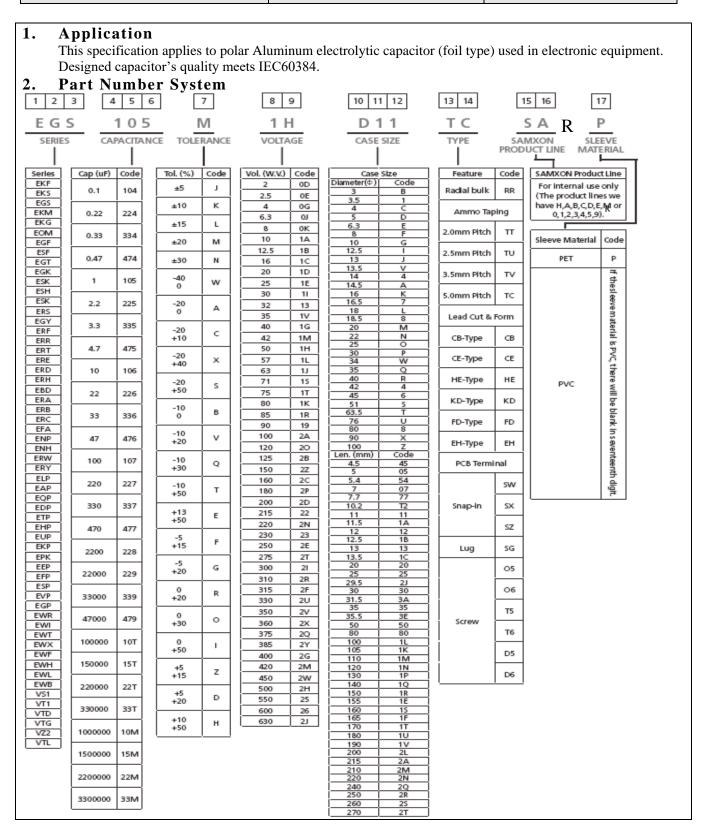
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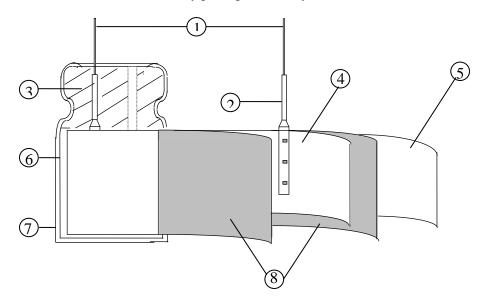
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#### 3.Construction

Single ended type to be produced to fix the terminals to anode and cathode foil, and wind together with paper, and then wound element to be impregnated with electrolyte will be enclosed in an aluminum case. Finally sealed up tightly with end seal rubber, then finished by putting on the vinyl sleeve.



No	Component	Material
1	Lead Line	Tinned CP wire (Pb Free)
2	Terminal	Aluminum wire
3	Rubber seal	Rubber
4	Al-Foil (+)	Formed aluminum foil
5	Al-Foil (-)	Etched aluminum foil or formed aluminum foil
6	Case	Aluminum case
7	Sleeve	PVC/PET
8	Separator	Electrolyte paper

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#### 4. Characteristics

Standard atmospheric conditions

Unless otherwise specified, the standard range of atmospheric conditions for making measurements and tests is

as follows:

Ambient temperature :15°C to 35°C
Relative humidity : 45% to 85%
Air Pressure : 86kPa to 106kPa

If there is any doubt about the results, measurement shall be made within the following conditions:

Ambient temperature  $: 20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ Relative humidity : 60% to 70%Air Pressure : 86kPa to 106kPa

#### Operating temperature range

The ambient temperature range at which the capacitor can be operated continuously at rated voltage See table 1 temperature range.

As to the detailed information, please refer to table 2

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	ITEM	PERFORMANCE								
	Rated voltage (WV)	WV (V.DC)	6.3	10	16	25	35	50	63	100
4.1	Surge voltage (SV)	SV (V.DC)	8	13	20	32	44	63	79	125
4.2	Nominal capacitance (Tolerance)	<condition> Measuring freque Measuring volta Measuring tempe <criteria> Shall be within to</criteria></condition>	ige erature	: Not n : 20±2°		n 0.5Vrm				
4.3	Leakage current	<condition> Connecting the minutes, and the  <criteria> Refer to table 1</criteria></condition>	-		-		stor (1k	Ω ±10	Ω) in s	eries for
4.4	Tan δ	<condition> See 4.2, Norm ca <criteria> Refer to table 1</criteria></condition>	pacitano	ee, for m	easuring	frequen	cy, volta	age and	temperat	ture.
4.5	Impedance	<condition> Measuring freque Measuring point  <criteria> Refer to table 1</criteria></condition>	-		-	-			on the lea	ad wire.

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4.6	Terminal strength	Te Fi 1 B Fi ru po	ixed the caseconds. sending stricked the cabber) for osition with Diameter 0.5m  Over 0.5  Criteria>	rength of terminals apacitor, applied to terminal capacitor, applied 200° within 2~3 thin 2~3 seconds. The seconds are of lead wire am and less form to 0.8mm	S. I force to seconds, as Tensile f	bent the termind then bent in orce N (kgf) (0.51) (1.0)	ad out direction for $10\pm$ inal (1~4 mm from the it for $90^{\circ}$ to its original  Bending force N (kgf)  2.5 (0.25)  5 (0.51)  ooseness at the terminal.
4.7	Temperature characteristics	* a. l	The leaka value. In step 5, 7	Testing temper $20\pm 2$ $-40$ $(-25)$ $20\pm 2$ $105\pm 2$ $20\pm 2$ > Fan $\delta$ shall be with	±3  hin the limited shall not the limited shall not be limited.	Time to reach Time to reach Time to reach to fitem 4.4 of more than it of Item 4.4	Time h thermal equilibrium

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			following table.  Working Voltage (V)	6.3	10	16	25	35	50	63	100
4.7			Z-25°C/Z+20°C								
4.7				4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
			Z-40°C/Z+20°C	8	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
		(	Capacitance, Tan $\delta$ , and	ımpeda	nce sha	all be n	neasure	ed at 12	20Hz.		
4.8	Load life test	<	According to IEC temperature of 105 °C ± for Table 1 load life tin not exceed the rated wor hours recovering time at The result should meet t (Criteria) The characteristic shall make the Capacitance Change Tan δ Appearance	2 with the hours king vo atmosp the follo seet the Val Wit	DC bi s. (The oltage) oheric co owing t follow tue in 4 thin ± t more	as volta sum o Then the conditionable:	age plu f DC a ne prod ons.  uireme l be sat f initia 00% of	s the rand ripp fuct shows ents. isfied I value the spe	ated rip ble pea buld be	pple cui k volta tested	rent ge shal
			Condition> ne capacitors are then sto	red wit	h no v	oltage	applied	lata	temper	ature o	6105

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4.10 Surge test	<b>Condition&gt;</b> Applied a surge voltage to the capacitor connected with a (100 ±50)/C <sub>R</sub> (kΩ) resistor. The capacitor shall be submitted to 1000 cycles, each consisting of charge of 30 ±5s, followed discharge of 5 min 30s. The test temperature shall be 15~35°C.  C <sub>R</sub> :Nominal Capacitance ( μ F) <b>Criteria&gt;</b> Leakage current Not more than the specified value. Capacitance Change Within ±15% of initial value. tan δ Not more than the specified value. Appearance There shall be no leakage of electrolyte. Attention: This test simulates over voltage at abnormal situation only. It is not applicable to such over voltage as often applied.
4.11 Vibration test	Condition> The following conditions shall be applied for 2 hours in each 3 mutually perpendicular directions.  Vibration frequency range: 10Hz ~ 55Hz Peak to peak amplitude: 1.5mm Sweep rate: 10Hz ~ 55Hz ~ 10Hz in about 1 minute  Mounting method: The capacitor with diameter greater than 12.5mm or longer than 25mm must be fixed in place with a bracket.  Within 30°  4mm or less  Within 30°  To be soldered

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		<criteria> After the test, the following items shall be tested:</criteria>
		After the test, the following items shall be tested:    No intermittent contacts, open or short circuiting. No damage of tab terminals or electrodes.
		Appearance  No mechanical damage in terminal. No leakage of electrolyte or swelling of the case.  The markings shall be legible.
4.12	Solderability test	Condition> The capacitor shall be tested under the following conditions: Sn-Cu solder Soldering temperature : 250±3°C Dipping depth : 2mm Dipping speed : 25±2.5mm/s Dipping time : 3±0.5s  Criteria> Coating quality A minimum of 95% of the surface being immersed
4.13	Resistance to solder heat test	Terminals of the capacitor shall be immersed into solder bath at $260 \pm 5^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ for $10 \pm 1$ seconds or $400 \pm 10^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ for $3^{+1}_{-0}$ seconds to $1.5 \sim 2.0 \mathrm{mm}$ from the body of capacitor.  Then the capacitor shall be left under the normal temperature and normal humidity for $1 \sim 2$ hours before measurement.  **Criteria**  Leakage current

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		Temperature Cycle: According to IEC60384-4No.4.7 methods, cap oven, the condition according as below:	
		Temperature	Time
		(1)+20°C	≤ 3 Minutes
		(2)Rated low temperature $(-40^{\circ}\text{C})(-25^{\circ}\text{C})$	$30\pm2$ Minutes
		(3)Rated high temperature (+105°C)	$30\pm2$ Minutes
	Change of	(1) to (3)=1 cycle, total 5 cycle	
4.14	temperature test	Criteria> The characteristic shall meet the following requ Leakage current Not more than the Tan δ Not more than the Appearance There shall be no le	specified value.
		<condition> Humidity Test:</condition>	

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		< <b>Condition&gt;</b> The following test only apply to those products with vent products at diameter ≥∅6.3 with vent.								
		D.C. test The capacitor is connecte Then a current selected fro				d to a	DC pow	ver source		
4 16	Vent	<table 3=""></table>								
4.16	test		Current (A	<b>A</b> )						
		22.4 or less	1							
		Criteria> The vent shall operate vent dispersion of pieces of the				tions s	uch as	flames o		
		Condition> The maximum permissible r at 100kHz and can be appli Table-1 The combined value of D.C the rated voltage and shall Frequency Multipliers:	ed at max voltage a	imum op and the pe	erating t eak A.C	empera	ture			
		Coefficient Freq. (Hz)	120	1K	10K	100K				
	Maximum	0.47~10	0.42	0.60	0.80	1.00				
4.17	permissible (ripple	22~33	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.00	_]			
	current)	47~330 470~1000	0.70	0.85	0.95	1.00	4			
		2200~15000	0.75	0.90 0.95	0.98 1.00	1.00	$\dashv$			
		Temperature Coeffici	ent:	1				ı		
		Capacitor ambient temperature	≤ 65°C	75°C	85°	C	95℃	105°C		
		Temperature coefficient Actural rms ripple	1.73	1.73	1.7	'3	1.41	1.00		

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5. It refers to the latest document of "Environment-related Substances standard" (WI-HSPM-QA-072).

	ubstances						
	Cadmium and cad ium compounds						
Heavy metals	Lead and lead compounds						
Ticavy metais	Mercury and mercury compounds						
	Hex valent chromium compounds						
	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)						
Chloinated	Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)						
organic	Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)						
compounds	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins(SCCP)						
	Other chlorinated organic compounds						
Dan and a d	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)						
Brominated .	Polybrominated diphenylethers(PBDE) (including decabromodiphenyl						
organic compounds	ether[DecaBDE])						
compounds	Other brominated organic compounds						
Tributyltin comp	ounds(TBT)						
Triphenyltin con	npounds(TPT)						
Asbestos							
Specific azo com	npounds						
Formaldehyde							
Beryllium oxide							
Beryllium copp	er						
Specific phthalat	es (DEHP,DBP,BBP,DINP,DIDP,DNOP,DNHP)						
Hydrofluorocarb	on (HFC), Perfluorocarbon (PFC)						
Perfluorooctane	sulfonates (PFOS)						
Specific Benzotr	iazole						

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**Attachment: Application Guidelines** 

#### 1.Circuit Design

1.1 Operating Temperature and Frequency

Electrolytic capacitor electrical parameters are normally specified at  $20^{\circ}$ C temperature and 120Hz frequency. These parameters vary with changes in temperature and frequency. Circuit designers should take these changes into consideration.

- (1) Effects of operating temperature on electrical parameters
  - a) At higher temperatures, leakage current and capacitance increase while equivalent series resistance (ESR) decreases.
  - b) At lower temperatures, leakage current and capacitance decrease while equivalent series resistance (ESR) increases.
- (2) Effects of frequency on electrical parameters
  - a) At higher frequencies capacitance and impedance decrease while  $\tan \delta$  increases.
  - b) At lower frequencies, ripple current generated heat will rise due to an increase in equivalent series resistance (ESR).
- 1.2 Operating Temperature and Life Expectancy

See the file: Life calculation of aluminum electrolytic capacitor

1.3 Common Application Conditions to Avoid

The following misapplication load conditions will cause rapid deterioration to capacitor 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 Leaking electrolyte is combustible and electrically conductive.

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#### (1) Reverse Voltage

DC capacitors have polarity. 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 and advise actual conditions.

#### (3) 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.

#### (4) 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 or contact us with your requirements.

Ensure that allowable ripple currents superimposed on low DC bias voltages do not cause reverse voltage conditions.

#### (5) Pulse Current

The pulse current cannot exceed 10 times the rated ripple current at 120Hz.

#### 1.4 Using Two or More Capacitors in Series or 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 design of wiring methods can minimize the possibility of excessive ripple currents applied to a capacitor.

#### (2) Capacitors Connected in Series

Normal DC leakage current differences among capacitors can cause voltage imbalances. The use of voltage divider shunt resistors with consideration to leakage current can prevent capacitor voltage imbalances.

#### 1.5 Capacitor Mounting Considerations

#### (1) Double Sided Circuit Boards

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

When dipping into a solder bath, excess solder may collect under the capacitor by capillary action and short circuit the anode and cathode terminals.

#### (2) Circuit Board Hole Positioning

The vinyl sleeve of the capacitor can be damaged if solder passes through a lead hole for subsequently processed parts. Special care when locating hole positions in proximity to capacitors is recommended.

#### (3)Circuit Board Hole Spacing

The circuit board holes spacing should match the capacitor lead wire spacing within the specified tolerances. Incorrect spacing can cause excessive lead wire stress during the insertion process. This may result in premature capacitor failure due to short or open circuit, increased leakage current, or electrolyte leakage.

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#### (4) Clearance for Case Mounted Pressure Relief vents

Capacitors with case mounted pressure relief vents require sufficient clearance to allow for proper vent operation. The minimum clearances are dependent on capacitor diameters as proper vent operation. The minimum clearances are dependent on capacitor diameters as follows.

φ 6.3~ φ 16mm:2mm minimum, φ 18~ φ 35mm:3mm minimum, φ 40mm or greater:5mm minimum.

#### (5) Clearance for Seal Mounted Pressure Relief Vents

A hole in the circuit board directly under the seal vent location is required to allow proper release of pressure.

#### (6) Wiring Near the Pressure Relief Vent

Avoid locating high voltage or high current wiring or circuit board paths above the pressure relief vent. Flammable, high temperature gas exceeding 100°C may be released which could dissolve the wire insulation and ignite.

#### (7) Circuit Board patterns Under the Capacitor

Avoid circuit board runs under the capacitor as electrolyte leakage could cause an electrical short.

#### (8) Screw Terminal Capacitor Mounting

Do not orient the capacitor with the screw terminal side of the capacitor facing downwards. Tighten the terminal and mounting bracket screws within the torque range specified in the specification.

#### 1.6 Electrical Isolation of the Capacitor

Completely isolate the capacitor as follows.

- (1) Between the cathode and the case (except for axially leaded B types) and between the anode terminal and other circuit paths
- (2) Between the extra mounting terminals (on T types) and the anode terminal, cathode terminal, and other circuit paths.
- 1.7 The Product endurance should take the sample as the standard.
- 1.8 If conduct the load or shelf life test, must be collect date code within 6 months products of sampling.

#### 1.9 Capacitor Sleeve

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

The sleeve may split or crack if immersed into solvents such as toluene or xylene, and then exposed to high temperatures.

#### CAUTION!

Always consider safety when designing equipment and circuits. Plan for worst case failure modes such as short circuits and open circuits which could occur during use.

- (1) Provide protection circuits and protection devices to allow safe failure modes.
- (2) Design redundant or secondary circuits where possible to assure continued operation in case of main circuit failure.

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#### 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  $1k\Omega$ .
- (3) Capacitors stored for long periods 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  $1k \Omega$ .
- (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 compromised 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 inserting.
- \* (3) Verify the correct hole spacing before insertion (land pattern size on chip type) to avoid stress on the terminals.
  - (4) Ensure that the auto insertion equipment lead clinching operation does not stress the capacitor leads where they enter the seal of the capacitor.

For chip type capacitors, excessive mounting pressure can cause high leakage current, short circuit, or <u>disconnection</u>.

#### 2.3 Manual Soldering

- (1) Observe temperature and time soldering specifications or do not exceed temperatures of  $400 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 seconds or less.
- (2) If lead wires must be formed to meet terminal board hole spacing, avoid stress on the lead wire where it enters the capacitor seal.
- (3) If a soldered capacitor must be removed and reinserted, avoid excessive stress to the capacitor leads.
- (4) Avoid touching the tip of the soldering iron to the capacitor, to prevent melting of the vinyl sleeve.

#### 2.4 Flow Soldering

- (1) Do not immerse the capacitor body into the solder bath as excessive internal pressure could result.
- (2) Observe proper soldering conditions (temperature, time, etc.) Do not exceed the specified limits.
- (3) Do not allow other parts or components to touch the capacitor during soldering.

#### 2.5 Other Soldering Considerations

Rapid temperature rises during the preheat operation and resin bonding operation can cause cracking of the capacitor vinyl sleeve.

For heat curing, do not exceed 150°C for a maximum time of 2 minutes.

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#### 2.6 Capacitor Handling after Solder

- (1). Avoid movement of the capacitor after soldering to prevent excessive stress on the lead wires where they enter the seal.
- (2). Do not use capacitor as a handle when moving the circuit board assembly.
- (3). Avoid striking the capacitor after assembly to prevent failure due to excessive shock.

#### 2.7 Circuit Board Cleaning

\* (1) Circuit boards can be immersed or ultrasonically cleaned using suitable cleaning solvents for up 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 in the interest of protecting the environment.

- \* (2) Avoid using the following solvent groups unless specifically allowed for in the specification;
- 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 of the specification. 1-1-1 trichloroethane should never be used on any aluminum electrolytic capacitor.
- Alkali solvents : could attack and dissolve the aluminum case.
- Petroleum based solvents: deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
- . Xylene : deterioration of the rubber seal could result.
- . 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 which may be trapped between the capacitor and the circuit board. Avoid drying temperatures, which exceed the maximum rated temperature of the capacitor.
- \* (4) Monitor the contamination levels of the cleaning solvents during use by electrical conductivity, pH, specific gravity, or water content. Chlorine levels can rise with contamination and adversely affect the performance of the capacitor.

Please consult us for additional information about acceptable cleaning solvents or cleaning methods.

#### 2.8 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.

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

#### 3. Precautions for using capacitors

#### 3.1 Environmental Conditions

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

- \* (1) Temperature exposure above the maximum rated or below the minimum rated temperature of the capacitor.
- \* (2) Direct contact with water, salt water, or oil.
- \* (3) High humidity conditions where water could condense on the capacitor.

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- \* (4) Exposure to toxic gases such as hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid chlorine, or ammonia.
- \* (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- \* (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

#### 3.2 Electrical Precautions

- (1) Avoid touching the terminals of the capacitor as possible electric shock could result. The exposed aluminum case is not insulated and could also cause electric shock if touched.
- (2) Avoid short circuit the area between the capacitor terminals with conductive materials including liquids such as acids or alkaline solutions.

#### 4. Emergency Procedures

- (1) If the pressure relief vent of the capacitor operates, immediately turn off the equipment and disconnect form the power source. This will minimize 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 eyes with large amounts of water.

If electrolyte or gas is ingested by month, gargle with water.

If electrolyte contacts the skin, wash with soap and water.

#### 5. Long Term Storage

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 current surge could cause the circuit or the capacitor to fail.

After one year, a capacitor should be reconditioned by applying rated voltage in series with a  $1000 \,\Omega$ , current limiting resistor for a time period of 30 minutes .

If the expired date of products date code is over eighteen months, the products should be return to confirmation.

#### 5.1 Environmental Conditions

The capacitor shall be not use in the following condition:

- (1) Temperature exposure above the maximum rated or below the minimum rated 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, or ammonia.
- (5) Exposure to ozone, radiation, or ultraviolet rays.
- (6) Vibration and shock conditions exceeding specified requirements.

#### 6. Capacitor Disposal

When disposing of capacitors, use one of the following methods.

- \* Incinerate after crushing the capacitor or puncturing the can wall (to prevent explosion due to internal pressure rise). Capacitors should be incinerated at high temperatures to prevent the release of toxic gases such as chlorine from the polyvinyl chloride sleeve, etc.
- \* Dispose of as solid waste.

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

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