

High Energy Tantalum Hybrid Capacitor With Mounting Flange - HTHCF Series

◆Features:

1. All tantalum shell, hermetic seal, lead out in the same direction, polarized, with flange junction structure, easy to install.
2. The product is a hybrid capacitor composed of tantalum electrolytic capacitors and electrochemical capacitors device, small in size and large in energy storage, it is the first innovative product in China.
3. Excellent and stable electrical performance, high reliability, long life, high energy density per unit volume.



◆Specifications:

1. Operating Temperature Range: -55°C~ +125°C. For the Derated Design please see guide line on page 4~6
2. Capacitance Tolerance: K: ± 10%, M: ± 20%
3. Storage temperature: -62°C ~ +130 °C

◆Electrical Characteristics

Table 1 Rated Voltage, Category Voltage, Surge Voltage, Nominal Capacitance and Main Features

Rated Voltage(V)	Category Voltage(V)	Surage Voltage(V)	Nominal Capacitance (μF)	tg δ (%)	ESR (Ω) 1kHz	Leakage Current max(μA)			Impedance max (Ω) 100Hz	Capacitance Variation(%)		Dimension D X H (mm)	Max Weight (g)
						25°C	85°C	125°C		-55°C	85°C		
10	6	11	50000	180	0.05	150	900	1.0	-75	140	35.5×8	67	
			100000	180	0.035	300	1800						
			150000	190	0.025	400	1800						
			200000										
			230000										
16	9.5	17.6	30000	160	0.05	150	900	1.0	-70	140	35.5×8	67	
			60000	165	0.035	300	1800						
			90000	170	0.025	400	1800						
			120000										
			140000										
25	15	27.5	18000	120	0.05	150	900	1.0	-65	120	35.5×8	67	
			36000	130	0.040	300	1800						
			54000	140	0.025	400	1800						
			70000										
			86000										
35	20	38.5	12000	90	0.065	150	900	1.0	-50	120	35.5×8	67	
			24000	95	0.040	300	1800						
			36000	100	0.025	400	1800						
			50000										
			60000										
50	30	55	8000	65	0.07	170	1000	1.2	-40	120	35.5×8	67	
			16000	70	0.040	400	2400						
			24000										
			30000										
			32000	75	0.025	400	1600						
			33000										

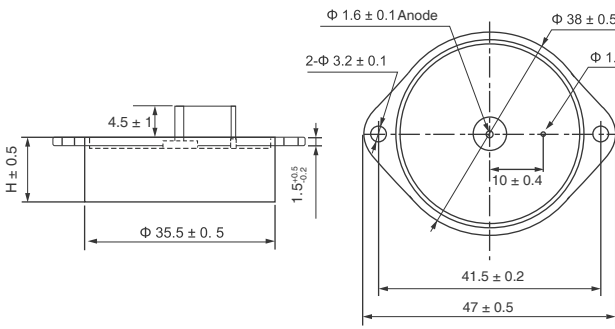


Table 1 Rated Voltage, Category Voltage, Surge Voltage, Nominal Capacitance and Main Features

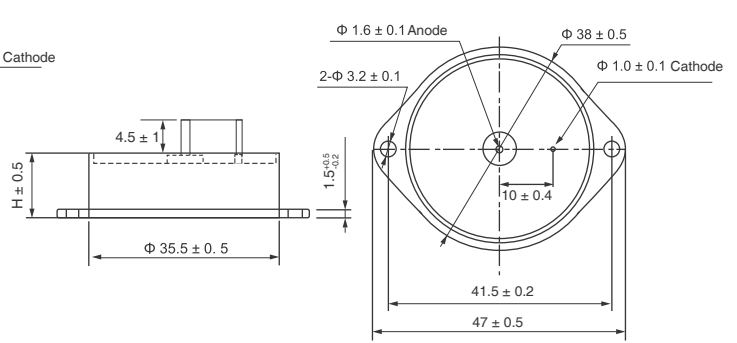
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						25°C	85°C 125°C		-55°C	-55°C	85°C		
63	38	70	1800	40	0.200	126	1000	1.4	-20	60	35.5×8	67	
			4000	45	0.100	170			-30	80			
			8000	50	0.040	400	2400		-45	90	35.5×12	90	
			12000						100	35.5×16	115		
16000	55	0.035	400	1600	-50	100	35.5×20	160					
18000					180	35.5×24	180						
80	48	88	1600	20	0.150	100	1000	1.6	-20	60	35.5×8	70	
			2800	40	0.100	200			1200	-30			80
			5600	40	0.060	500	3000		-40	90	35.5×16	115	
			8200						100	35.5×20	160		
11000	45	0.035	500	2500	-40	100	35.5×24	180					
13000					180	35.5×24	180						
100	60	110	1200	35	0.125	200	1200	1.8	-25	60	35.5×8	70	
			2400	35	0.080	500			3000	-30			80
			3600				80			35.5×16	125		
			4800	40	0.035	500	2500		-30	80	35.5×20	160	
6000	160	35.5×20	160										
110	66	121	580	35	0.2	200	1200	2.0	-20	50	35.5×8	70	
			1200	35	0.080	500			3000	-25			60
			1800				125			35.5×16	125		
125	75	138	560	35	0.2	200	1200	2.4	-15	50	35.5×8	70	
			1100	30	0.080	500			3000	-25			50
			1600				125			35.5×16	125		
			2200	35	0.05	500	2500		-25	50	35.5×20	160	
2800	40	35.5×24	180										

Table 2 Rated Voltage, Category Voltage, Surge Voltage, Nominal Capacitance and Main Features

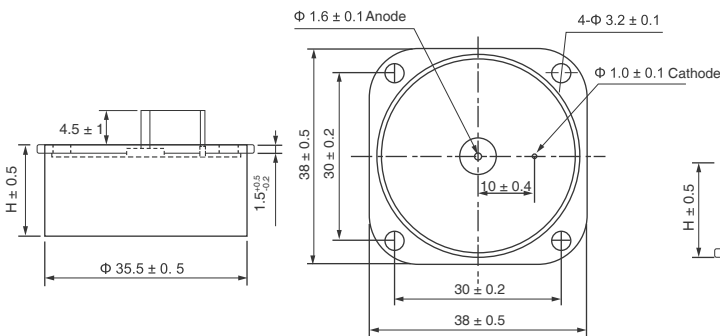
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						25°C	85°C 125°C		-55°C	-55°C	85°C		
10	6	11	30000	120	0.4	200	1600	8	-70	140	19×12	32	
16	9.5	17.6	20000	120	0.4	200	1600	8	-70	140	19×12	32	
25	15	27.5	12000	90	0.4	200	1600	8	-60	140	19×12	32	
30	18	33	10000	85	0.45	200	1600	8	-60	120	19×12	32	
35	20	38.5	8000	60	0.45	150	1200	8	-55	100	19×12	32	
50	30	55	6000	50	0.45	200	1600	9.6	-55	90	19×12	32	
63	38	70	3300	40	0.55	200	1600	11.2	-30	70	19×12	32	
75	48	82.5	2200	35	0.65	160	1300	12.8	-25	70	19×12	35	
100	60	110	1000	35	0.85	100	800	14.4	-20	30	19×12	35	
125	75	138	600	30	1.5	75	600	19.2	-20	30	19×12	35	



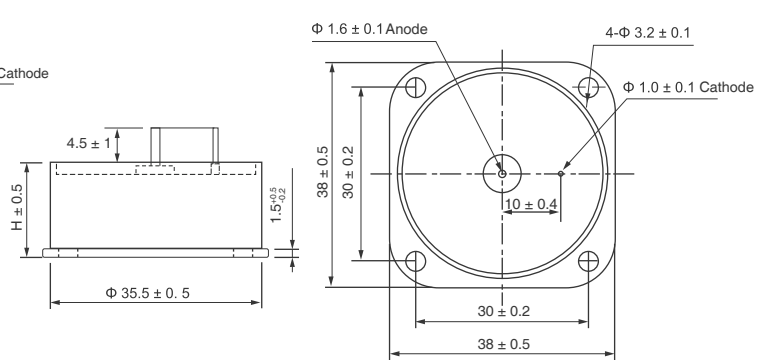
Mounting Dimensional Diagram of the HTHCF (Type A)



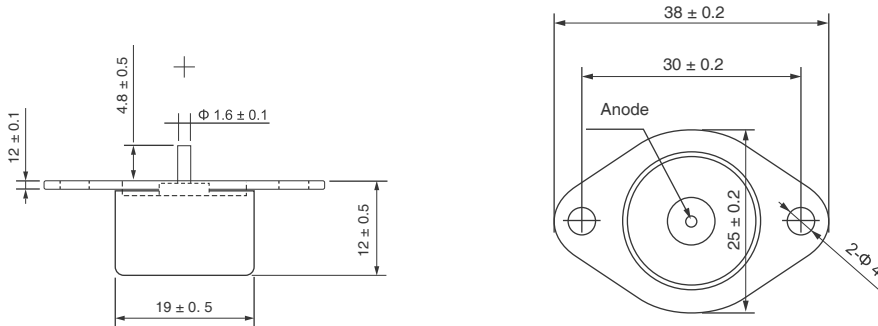
Mounting Dimensional Diagram of the HTHCF (Type B)



Mounting Dimensional Diagram of the HTHCF (Type C)



Mounting Dimensional Diagram of the HTHCF (Type D)



Mounting Dimensional Diagram of the HTHCF (Type E)

Figure 1 Outline Structure and Mounting Dimensional Diagram

- P.S.:
1. It is forbidden to use a multimeter to measure tantalum capacitors regardless of polarity;
 2. The measurement frequency of capacitance and loss tangent is 100Hz, $U = 2.20^\circ$. $V, U \sim 1.0^\circ$. 5V (effective value); The measurement method adopts a series equivalent circuit;
 3. When measuring the leakage current at 125°C, please apply a category voltage; the leakage current parameter is a 5-minute reading.
 4. Products with large capacity or special sizes exceeding this standard can be produced through negotiation with our company.

◆ Derated Design guide line:

1. Derating Recommendations

1.1:

The failure rate of tantalum capacitors is for the DC rating (85°C, rated voltage), and varies with usage conditions (ambient temperature, applied voltage, circuit resistance, etc.). In actual circuits, there are often voltage or current peak impulses and ripple currents, or other unexpected electrical impulses, so derating design is necessary in actual use. Only in this way can the safety and reliability of the circuit be

1.2: Rated voltage and derated voltage

The rated voltage (UR) of tantalum capacitors refers to the maximum DC voltage allowed to be applied to the capacitor at a rated temperature of 85°C. If it is used beyond the rated voltage, the dielectric strength of the dielectric oxide film Ta₂O₅ will be exceeded, which will lead to deterioration of the capacitor performance, and even dielectric breakdown and failure in severe cases.

The environment in which the actual circuit is used is very complex, so in the circuit design, derating design is generally adopted. According to the "Component Derating Criteria" standard, the derating levels of tantalum capacitors are divided into I, II, and III. Class I derating is derated by 50% of the benchmark DC working voltage, class II derating is derated by 60% of the benchmark DC working voltage, and class III derating is derated by 70% of the benchmark DC working voltage.

When the ambient temperature is not more than 85°C, the derated reference DC working voltage is the rated voltage (Ur); when the ambient temperature is more than 85°C, the derated reference DC working voltage is the derated voltage specified in this manual for each model (Ur). Uc). In the derating design, non-solid electrolyte tantalum capacitors and conductive polymer electrolyte tantalum capacitors should be derated at least according to level III. When these two types of tantalum capacitors are used in circuits or filter circuits with high reliability requirements, it is recommended that they should be at least level II Derating; solid electrolyte (manganese dioxide) tantalum capacitors are derated at a minimum of 65% of the reference DC working voltage. When this type of tantalum capacitors are used in circuits or filter circuits with high reliability requirements, it is recommended to derate at least according to class I.

Under the conditions allowed by the design, the derating range should be increased as much as possible. For tantalum capacitors, the larger the derating range, the higher the reliability.

2. Reverse voltage

2.1:

The rated voltage (UR) of tantalum capacitors refers to the maximum DC voltage allowed to be applied to the capacitor at a rated temperature of 85°C. If it is used beyond the rated voltage, the dielectric strength of the dielectric oxide film Ta₂O₅ will be exceeded, which will lead to deterioration of the capacitor performance, and even dielectric breakdown and failure in severe cases.

2.2:

In principle, it is forbidden to use a three-meter electrical barrier to test the circuit with tantalum capacitors or the capacitor itself regardless of polarity (it is easy to apply reverse electricity).

2.3:

In the process of measurement and use, if the tantalum capacitor is accidentally applied to the reverse voltage exceeding the specified value. Even if its electrical parameters are still qualified, the capacitor should be scrapped.

Because the quality hidden danger caused by the reverse voltage of the capacitor has a certain latency period, it may not be manifested at that time.



Table 1 Recommended voltage for various types of products

Product Type	Series	Recommended voltage	
		-55°C~85°C	85°C~125°C
Non-Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors (Tantalum Case)	CAK38,CAK39, CAK39H,THC1 etc.	65%U _R	42%U _R
Non-solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors (Silver Case)	CAK35,CAK86 etc.	65%U _R	42%U _R
MnO. Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors (Metal Case)	CAK,CAK- 1 etc.	(50%-60%)U _R	40% U _R
Polymer Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors (Metal Case)	CAK66 etc.	(50%-60%)U _R	40% U _R
MnO. Chip Type Solid Electrolytic Tantalum Capacitor (Molded Plastic Package)	CAK45,CAK45L, CAK45U,CAK45M etc.	50%U _R	33%U _R
Chip Polymer Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitor (Molded Plastic Package)	CAK55,CAK55H etc.	50%U _R	33% U _R
MnO. Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors (Molded Plastic)	CAK44,CAK41 etc.	50%U _R	33% U _R

When the circuit adopts all tantalum capacitors above 35V (including 35V), it should be able to withstand the reverse test of the 1.5V power supply of the three-meter, and the 9V power supply should be absolutely prohibited.

3. Influence factors of failure rate

3.1:

The lower the voltage across the actually added tantalum capacitor is lower than the rated voltage, the lower the failure rate of the tantalum capacitor. The failure rate of tantalum capacitors is evaluated under the maximum allowable load conditions at the rated voltage of 85°C.

3.2:

Another factor that affects the failure is the series resistance connected to the outer circuit of the capacitor. The greater the resistance in series with the capacitor in the outer circuit circuit, the lower the failure rate.

Failure rate grade: 2.0%/1000h is expressed as L; 1.0%/1000h is expressed as M; 0.1%/1000h is expressed as P; 0.01%/1000h is expressed as R, 0.001%/1000h is expressed as S.



Table 2 Reverse voltage resistance of various types of products

Product Type		Series	Withstand reverse voltage
Non-Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors	All tantalum capacitors with tantalum case	CAK38, CAK39, CAK38T etc.	Resistant to 3V reverse voltage
	Hybrid Tantalum Capacitors	THC1, THC2, THC1W, CAK36S1, CAK36S1W etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage
	Silver case	CAK35, CAK35X, CAK86, CAK81 etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage
Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors		CAK, CAK-1, CAK-8, GCA, GCA411C etc.	<p>Generally, reverse voltage is not allowed, let alone used in pure AC circuits. If it is unavoidable, it is allowed to apply a reverse voltage not greater than the following in a short period of time, and its value is:</p> <p>below 25°C: $\leq 10\%U_R$ or 1V (whichever is smaller); below 85°C: $\leq 5\%U_R$ or 0.5V (whichever is smaller); below 125°C: $\leq 1\% U_R$ or 0.1V (whichever is smaller).</p> <p>Note: If the capacitor needs to work in a circuit with reverse voltage for a long time, please use a bipolar tantalum capacitor, but it can only be used in a DC or pulsating circuit with a low frequency of polarity change.</p>
Polymer Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors		CAK66 etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage
Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors		CAK44, CAK41 etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage
Chip Tantalum Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors		CAK45, CAK45L, CAK45U, CAK45M etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage
Chip Polymer Solid Electrolyte Tantalum Capacitors		CAK55, CAK55H etc.	Not resistant to reverse voltage

Note: Specification is subject to change without further notice. For more details and updates, please visit our website.