Data Sheet

Customer:	
Product:	**Conductive Polymer Aluminum Solid Electrolytic Capacitors – ARHA Series**
Sizes.:	**0605/0608/0808/0812/0816/0820/1012/1016/1020**
Issued Date:	**14-Dec-23**
Edition:	**REV.A1**

RoHS Compliant

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14-Dec-23	14-Dec-23	14-Dec-23	14-Dec-23	
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Conductive Polymer Aluminum Solid Electrolytic Capacitors

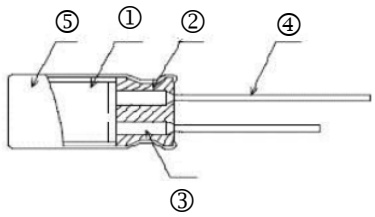


■Features

- Rated voltage：25~100Vdc
- Endurance：5,000 hours at 105ºC
- Suitable for DC-DC converters, voltage regulators and decoupling applications
- RoHS Compliant

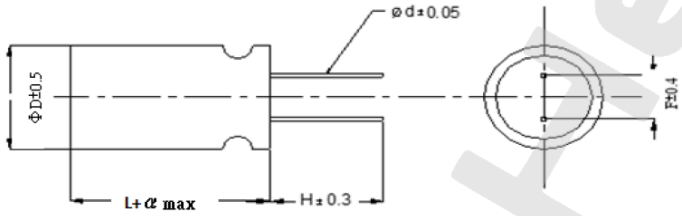
■Construction

- Radial type capacitors shall be enclosed wound element, where anode and cathode foils with lead wire termination shall be winded together with separator, with conductive polymer electrolyte in a plastic coated aluminum case and sealed up tightly with rubber.



①	Element	④	Lead Wire
②	Seal	⑤	Case
③	Aluminum Tab		

■Dimensions



Unit: mm

Type	D	L	α	d	F	H
ARHA0605	6.3±0.5	5.0	-0.5~1	0.45±0.05	2.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA0608	6.3±0.5	8.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	2.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA0808	8.0±0.5	8.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	3.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA0812	8.0±0.5	12.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	3.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA0816	8.0±0.5	16.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	3.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA0820	8.0±0.5	20.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	3.5±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA1012	10.0±0.5	12.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	5.0±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA1016	10.0±0.5	16.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	5.0±0.4	3.2±0.3
ARHA1020	10.0±0.5	20.0	-0.5~1	0.60±0.05	5.0±0.4	3.2±0.3

■Product Identification

ARHA	0605	M	B	350	471
Product Type	Dimensions (DxL)	Capacitance Tolerance	Packaging Code	Rated Voltage	Capacitance
	0605: 6.3x5.0 0608: 6.3x8.0 0808: 8.0x8.0 0812: 8.0x12.0 0816: 8.0x16.0 0820: 8.0x20.0 1012: 10.0x12.0 1016: 10.0x16.0 1020: 10.0x20.0	M: ±20%	B: Bulk	250: 25V 350: 35V 630: 63V 800: 80V 101: 100V	220: 22uF 101: 100uF 102: 1000uF

■Standard Ratings

Part No.	WV/Vdc (SV)	Capacitance (uF)	Leakage Current (uA)	tan δ	ESR (mΩmax/20℃, 100K to 300KHz)	Rated Ripple Current (mArms/105℃/100KHz)	Sizs Code
ARHA0608MB250820	25 (28.8)	82	410	0.12	28	2700	0608
ARHA0812MB250101		100	500	0.12	22	3600	0812
ARHA0812MB250221		220	1100	0.12	16	4650	0812
ARHA0812MB250331		330	1650	0.12	16	4650	0812
ARHA0812MB250471		470	2350	0.12	16	4650	0812
ARHA1012MB250561		560	2800	0.12	14	5100	1012
ARHA0816MB250681		680	3400	0.12	14	5000	0816
ARHA1012MB250681		680	3400	0.12	14	5100	1012
ARHA0820MB250821		820	4100	0.12	13	5100	0820
ARHA1016MB250102		1000	5000	0.12	13	5200	1016
ARHA1020MB250152		1500	7500	0.12	13	5300	1020
ARHA0605MB350470	35 (40.3)	47	329	0.12	35	2300	0605
ARHA0608MB350680		68	476	0.12	25	2600	0608
ARHA0608MB350101		100	700	0.12	35	2350	0608
ARHA0808MB350101		100	700	0.12	23	2800	0808
ARHA0812MB350221		220	1540	0.12	25	2890	0812
ARHA1012MB350331		330	2310	0.12	24	3400	1012
ARHA1020MB350471		470	3290	0.12	20	4400	1020
ARHA1016MB350471		470	3290	0.12	25	4000	1016
ARHA1016MB350561		560	3920	0.12	23	4200	1016
ARHA1020MB350681		680	4760	0.12	20	4800	1020
ARHA0812MB500121	50 (57.5)	120	1200	0.12	28	2620	0812
ARHA1012MB500181		180	1800	0.12	28	3100	1012
ARHA1012MB500221		220	2200	0.12	28	3100	1012
ARHA1020MB500391		390	3900	0.12	23	3800	1020
ARHA0808MB630220	63 (72.5)	22	277	0.12	35	2100	0808
ARHA0812MB630470		47	592	0.12	30	2500	0812
ARHA1012MB630680		68	857	0.12	25	2500	1012
ARHA1012MB630101		100	1260	0.12	30	2700	1012
ARHA1012MB630181		180	2268	0.12	30	2700	1012
ARHA0808MB800220	80 (92)	22	352	0.12	40	1700	0808
ARHA1012MB800470		47	752	0.12	32	2100	1012
ARHA1012MB800820		82	1312	0.12	32	2200	1012
ARHA1012MB101220	100 (115)	22	440	0.12	45	1600	1012
ARHA1012MB101470		47	940	0.12	35	2100	1012

■Category temperature range: -55~+105℃

■Surge voltage: rated voltage*1.15

■Rated ripple current: Rated ripple current shall be in accordance with standard ratings list.

These current are rms values of sine wave of 100KHz at 105℃

■Frequency Correction Factor of Allowable Ripple Current

Frequency	120Hz≦f＜1KHz	1KHz≦f＜10KHz	10KHz≦f＜50KHz	50KHz≦f＜100KHz	100KHz≦f≦300KHz
Coefficient	0.05	0.03	0.7	0.85	1

■Environmental Characteristics

General

Item	Specifications
Measurement condition	Each measurement shall be conducted at a temperature of 15 to 35 ℃, and relative humidity of 45 to 85%. Furthermore, these measurements shall be preferably conducted at a temperature of 20±2 ℃, and relative humidity of 60 to 70%, while the capacitors shall be kept enough time in the measuring temperature.
Voltage treatment	If leakage current is doubtful, measure it after performing voltage treatment, which shall contain the following steps: (1) Applied DC rated voltage to the capacitors for 60 minutes at 105±2 ℃. (2) Cooled down to room temperature with applying voltage. (3) Discharged through a resistor of approximately 1Ω/V.

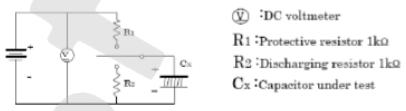
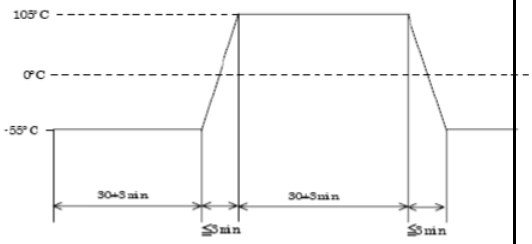
Electrical Performance Test

Item	Requirement	Test Condition
Tolerance on Rated Capacitance	In Within standard ratings	Rated capacitance shall meet within ±20% tolerance against the rated capacitance measured at 120Hz±10% at 20±2℃.
Leakage current	In accordance within standard ratings	DC rated voltage shall be applied between anode and cathode lead wire terminations of a capacitor through 1Kω protective resistance, and the leakage current shall be less than or equal to the value listed in accordance with electrical specification after 2 minutes with the voltage reaching the rated value at 20±2℃. If the value is doubtful, measure the leakage current after performing voltage treatment as follows Voltage treatment
Tangent of loss angle (tan δ)	tan δ values shall be less than or equal to 0.12	At 120Hz±10% at 20±2℃.
Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)	shall be less than or equal to the value in standard ratings	Equipment: Agilent technology 4263B or equivalent Test fixture: Agilent technology 16047E or equivalent Compensation: Short and open compensation would be required, Short correction is performed using the shorting plate made of 0.5 thickness copper plate with gold coating Signal level: 500mV Frequency: 100KHz Measurement point: Point of lead wire within 1mm form the body
Impedance at high and low temperature	Impedance ratio / Performance Z(-55℃)/Z(+20℃) ≦1.25 Z(-105℃)/Z(+20℃) ≦1.25	at -55±3℃ or 105±3℃, 100kHz

Mechanical Characteristies Test

<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Requirement</th><th>Test Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pull Strength Load of Lead Wire Terminations</td><td>That capacitor shall not appear any change defective in use.</td><td>With the body of a capacitor fixed,
the load listed shall be applied to the lead wire termination in its draw out direction, gradually up to the specified value and held for 10±1 seconds.
Pull strength load of lead wire terminations
<table><tr><td>Lead wire diameter (mm)</td><td>Load strength(N)</td><td>Load strength(kgf)</td></tr><tr><td>0.35<d≦0.5</td><td>5</td><td>0.51</td></tr><tr><td>0.35<d≦0.8</td><td>10</td><td>1.0</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bending Strength of Lead Wire Terminations</td><td>That capacitor shall not appear any change defective in use.</td><td>Bending strength load listed shall be hung at the end of the lead wire termination, and the body of a capacitor shall be bent 90o and return to its original position. This operation shall be performed around 2 to 3 seconds. Then the body shall be bent 90°at the opposite direction and return to its original position at same speed
Bending strength of lead wire terminations
<table><tr><td>Lead wire diameter (mm)</td><td>Load strength(N)</td><td>Load strength(kgf)</td></tr><tr><td>0.35<d≦0.5</td><td>2.5</td><td>0.255</td></tr><tr><td>0.35<d≦0.8</td><td>5</td><td>0.51</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Solderability</td><td>Least 95% of circumferential surface of the dipped portion of termination shall be covered with new solder.</td><td>A lead wire termination shall be dipped for 2±0.5 seconds in the flux of ethanol or isopropylalcohol solution (25±2%) of colophonium. Then that lead wire terminations shall be immersed to a solder (H60A, H60S or H63A) of 235±5℃ and up to the point 1.5 to 2.0mm from the body and kept for 2±0.5 seconds, and pulling it out.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resistance to Soldering Heat</td><td><table><tr><td>Characteristics</td><td>Performance</td></tr><tr><td>Capacitance change</td><td>Within ±5% of the value before test</td></tr><tr><td>tan δ</td><td>Not exceed than the value in standard ratings</td></tr><tr><td>Leakage current</td><td>Not exceed than the value in standard ratings</td></tr><tr><td>Visual</td><td>No remarkable abnormality</td></tr></table></td><td>A Capacitor shall be inserted to a printed circuit board having a thickness of 1.6mm up to the point 1.5 to 2.0mm from the body. Then the lead wire termination shall be dipped for 5 to 10 seconds in the flux of ethanol solution (25±2%) of colophonium. And then the lead wire termination shall be immersed to the solder (H60A, H60S or H63A) of 260±5 and up to the point of the Printed circuit board and kept for 10±1seconds, and pulling it out.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resistance to Solvent</td><td>Marking: easily readable
Appearance: not appear any abnormality</td><td>A Capacitor shall be immersed for 30±5 seconds in isopropylalcohol at 20 to 25℃ and then pull it out</td></tr>
</table>

Environmental Performance Test

Item	Requirements	Test Condition
Damp Heat, Steady State	Appearance: No significant damage Capacitance change: ≦±20% of the initial value tan δ & ESR:≦150% of the initial specified value Leakage current: ≦the initial specified value	A capacitor shall be subjected to a temperature of 60±2℃ and relative humidity of 90 to 95% without voltage applied for a period of 1000+24/-0 hours. Then that capacitor shall be taken out from the above condition to a temperature of 20℃
Endurance		A capacitor shall be subjected to a temperature of 105±2℃ with test voltage applied for a period of 5,000+72/-0 hours and take out from the above condition to a temperature of 20 ℃ . Besides, the applied voltage shall increase up from 0V to test voltage step by step (maximum 5 minutes), and the impedance of the source shall be equal to about 3Ω/V.
Surge Voltage		when the capacitors are restored to +20℃ after the surge voltage is applied at a cycle of 360 seconds which consists charge for 30±5 seconds through a protective resistor of 1KΩand discharge for 330 seconds, for 1000 cycles at 105±2℃  Ⓥ :DC voltmeter R1 :Protective resistor 1kΩ R2 :Discharging resistor 1kΩ Cx :Capacitor under test Surge voltage circuit
Rapid Temperature Change	Appearance: No significant damage Capacitance change: ≦±20% of the initial value tan δ & ESR:≦the initial specified value Leakage current: ≦the initial specified value	The characteristics of a capacitor kept under the temperature cycle indicated in Figure 2 for 5 cycles and followed the voltage treatment as follows Voltage treatment  Figure 2 Rapid temperature change profile

■Packing Quantity

Type	PE Bag(PCS)	Inner Box(PCS)
ARHA0605	500	6,000
ARHA0608	500	4,000
ARHA0808	500	3,000
ARHA0812	500	2,000
ARHA0816	500	2,000
ARHA0820	400	1,600
ARHA1012	500	2,000
ARHA1016	400	1,600
ARHA1020	350	1,400

■Instructions of Capacitors

1. Cautions on use of Capacitor

■Polarity

Solid electrolytic capacitors are polarized capacitors. Use capacitors after verifying their positive and negative polarities. If these capacitors are installed in the reverse polarity, its life may shorten because of increasing leakage current or short circuit.

■Types of circuits in which capacitors are prohibited from being used

ARHA series may be heated by soldering to increase in its leakage current slightly. This may have some influence on the characteristics capacitors in the following circuits.

(1) Time constant circuit
(2) Coupling circuit
(3) High impedance voltage holding circuit
(4) Connection of two or more capacitors in series for higher withstand voltage.

■Over voltage

If ARHA series is applied a voltage higher than the rated voltage for an instantaneous period, it may be defected due to short circuit. Note that the voltage over the rated voltage must not be applied to capacitors

■Repeat of rapid charging and discharging

If ARHA series is used in a rapid charging and discharging circuit or receive the flow of excess rush current, its life may shorten by large leakage current or short circuit. The charging and discharging current through ARHA series should be less than 10A.

■Soldering

Capacitors should be soldered under the soldering conditions defined in the delivery specifications. Some improper soldering condition may cause the leakage current of capacitors to increase or other parameters to change.

■Use of capacitors for industrial equipment

When capacitors are used for industrial equipment, the circuits should be designed to have sufficient margins in the ratings of capacitors including capacitance and impedance. Without sufficient margins in the characteristics, the reliability of the capacitors may be reduced by their shorter life. Always contact us if you want to use capacitors for equipment affecting human lives such as space, aviation, atomic power, and medical devices. Never use capacitors for the used without our prior approval.

2. Notes on circuit designs for capacitors

■Rating and performance

Use capacitors within the rating and performance ranges defined in the brochures and delivery specification of capacitors after checking the operating and installation environments.

■Operating temperature

If ARHA series is used at a temperature higher than the upper specified temperature (105℃), its life may be remarkably shortened or the leakage current may increase to cause defective.

■Ripple current

Never make current larger than the rated ripple current through ARHA series. If excess ripple current flows through ARHA series, internal heat may be generated largely to make its life shortened or cause it to be defected due to short circuit.

■Leakage current

Depending on the soldering conditions, the leakage current of ARHA series may increase slightly. The application of DC voltage enables the capacitors to be repaired by itself. This leads the leakage current to be smaller gradually. The leakage current can be reduced fast if the DC voltage, which is less than the rating voltage, is applied at the temperature close to the upper specified temperature.

■Applied voltage

(1) To secure the reliability of capacitors, it is recommended that the voltage applied to them should be less than 80% of the rated voltage.
(2) The peak value of the ripple voltage superimposed with the DC voltage should be less than the rated voltage.

■Failure mode

ARHA series contains a conductive polymer as material of cathode electrode. Therefore, like other solid electrolyte capacitors, the life ends mostly due to random failure mode, mainly short circuit. If a current continuously flow through the capacitor due to short circuit, the capacitor would be overheated higher than 300°C and then aluminum case of the capacitor would be removed by increasing internal pressure due to the vaporization of materials.

■Insulation

(1) Plastic coated case of capacitors is not secured to insulate. Do not use capacitors in areas requiring insulation.
(2) Isolate the case of ARHA series from the positive and negative terminals and adjacent circuit patterns.

■Design of printed circuit board

Take note on the subjects when capacitors are installed on printed circuit boards:
(1) Verify that the lead spacing fit hole pitches on printed circuit board.
(2) Do not place heating components on boards to be close to capacitors or in the backside of them.
(3) If capacitors are mounted on a double-sided PC board, design the board so that extra or through holes may not be opened below them.

■Parallel connection

If ARHA series is connected with another type of a capacitor in parallel, larger ripple current may flow through one of capacitors. Take the current balance among them into account in circuit designs.

■Using temperature and frequency

The electric characteristics of capacitors depend on the variations of the ambient temperature and frequency. Check the variations in designing circuits.

3. Notes on installation of capacitors

■Notes on pre-installation of capacitors

(1) Do not reuse capacitors installed in a unit with the power supply turned on for another unit. No used capacitors shall be reused excluding those removed to measure their electric characteristics in periodical inspection.
(2) If ARHA series stored for a long period may often increase in its leakage current, connect a resistor of approximately 1kΩ to the capacitors for voltage treatment.

■Notes at installation of capacitors

(1) Install capacitors in a unit after confirming that their ratings (rated capacitance and rated voltages) meet the conditions of the unit.
(2) Install capacitors in the correct polarities.
(3) Take care not to drop capacitors on floors. Do not use capacitors dropped on floors.
(4) Do not deform capacitors to install them in units.
(5) Install ARHA series on a printed circuit board after confirming that its lead pitch is equivalent to the corresponding hole pitch.
(6) At the picking, mounting, and locating by an automatic inserter or the cutting of the leads of ARHA series by an automatic mounter, some stress may be applied to the ARHA series. Take note on the shock.
(7) Do not apply any excess force with the terminals of capacitors.

■Heating

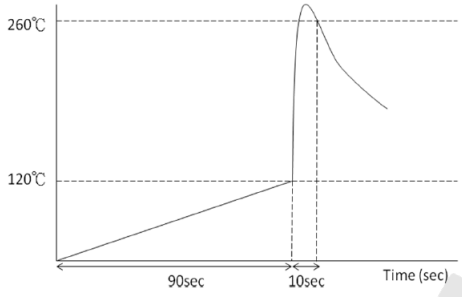
In preheating or heating for adhesion and fixing of other electronic components, the temperature put to capacitors should be less than 120°C. The total heating period should be shorter the 90 seconds

■Soldering by soldering iron

(1) Capacitors should be soldered under the conditions as follows:
The iron tip at the temperature of 400 10°C or less may be put to each lead of ARHA series for shorter than 3+1 seconds.
(2) The lead wire terminations of capacitors may be required to be processed because the distance between the terminals is not equivalent to that of corresponding holes on the printed circuit board. Process the terminations so that no stress may be applied to the capacitors itself before soldering.
(3) Do not make the tip of a soldering iron be in contact with capacitors themselves.
(4) The leakage current of soldered capacitors may increase slightly depending on several conditions including pre-heating, soldering temperature and period, and board material and thickness. However, the leakage current decreases gradually by the self-repair characteristic of capacitors when they are used with voltage application.

■Flow soldering

(1) Do not dip capacitors themselves into melted solder in soldering. Only provide soldering for the board surface in the backside of the surface on which the capacitors are mount
(2) Solder capacitors under the soldering conditions as follows.
(a) Pre-heat condition: atmosphere temperature 120°C or less for up to 90 seconds
(b) Soldering condition: solder temperature 260°C or less for up to 10 seconds.
(3) Note that flux may not adhere to any substances except lead wires.
(4) Do not make any other components fallen at capacitors in soldering



Flow Curve

■Handling of capacitors after soldering

(1) Do not incline, bend, and twist capacitors.
(2) Do not grab capacitors as a handle to carry the printed circuit board.
(3) Do not hit objects against capacitors. When printed circuit boards are piled up, do not make them and/or other components be in contact with capacitors.
(4) Do not drop printed circuit boards with capacitors installed.

■Cleaning of printed circuit board

As long as the cleaning agents prescribed in the catalogue or the specification sheet are used, the cleaning does not give the capacitors any damage. For CFCs substitutions and other cleaning agents, consult us before actual use.

■Fixing and coating materials

Contact us for fixing and coating materials appropriate for capacitors and their heat curing conditions.

4. Notes on use of capacitors in unit

(1) Never make your fingers contact with the lead wire terminations of capacitors.
(2) Do not make lead wire terminations of ARHA series to be in contact with each other through a conductor. Do not put conductive liquid such as acid and alkali solutions on capacitors.
(3) Confirm that the unit including capacitors is placed in proper conditions. Do not place the unit in the following areas:
(a) Area in which they are directly exposed to water, brine, or oil or in condensation status.
(b) Area filled with poisonous gases including hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, nitrous acid, chlorine and ammonia.
(c) Area to which ultraviolet and/or radial rays are radiated
(4) Provide aging for a unit containing capacitors within the period defined for them.
(5) It is recommended to use a unit containing capacitors in the normal temperature range of 15℃ to 35℃ and the normal humidity range of 75% or less.

5. Action at emergency

(1) At the occurrence of short circuit in ARHA series, some heat is generated from it if the short-current rather small. If the short current exceeds the above value, the capacitors is heated excessively. If so, turn off the power of the unit without your face and hands being close to the capacitors.
(2) Never lick the electrolyte of conductive polymer in capacitors. If the electrolyte is put on your skin, wash it away carefully with soap.
(3) The materials of seal rubber used for capacitors are flammable. If an adjacent component is burned, seal rubber of the capacitors may burn. Take sufficient note on the installation procedures and locations of capacitors and the pattern designs of printed circuit boards.

6. Storage

(1) Store capacitors in an area in the temperature range between 15°C to 35°C and the relative humidity of 75% or less without direct sunshine. In addition, store them in the package states if possible.
(2) Capacitors should be stored for up to three years to maintain their good soldering features and characteristics.
(3) Capacitors are recommended that you shall open the bag just before use and capacitors shall be used up. If some quantity was not need, please seal it with adhesive tape.
(4) Never store capacitors in any area in which they are directly exposed to water, brine, or oil or in condensation status.
(5) Never store capacitors in any area filled with poisonous gases including hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, nitrous acid, chlorine, and ammonia.
(6) Never store capacitors in any area to which ultraviolet and/or radial rays are radiated.

7. Exhaustion of capacitors

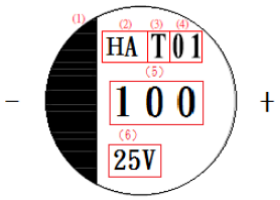
Capacitors are composed of organic compounds, resins and metals. Request an industrial dispose company to dispose of used capacitors.

8. Export Trade Control Ordinance

Item 41-4 in Section 2 of Appendix Table 1 (Section 49 in Chapter 1 of MITI' s Ordinance) and Item 7 in Section 7 of Appendix Table 1 (Section 6 in Chapter 6 of MITI' s Ordinance) state export regulations on pulse use capacitors (750V of higher) and high voltage use capacitors(5,000V or higher). However, aluminum electrolytic capacitors are less than 750V in their voltage range, so that the regulations do not apply to the aluminum electrolytic capacitors.

■Marking

The color of marking ink is red



(1)	Polarity	(4)	Production Period Code
(2)	Series	(5)	Rated Capacitance
(3)	Year Code EX:Z-2019,A-2020	(6)	Rated Voltage