

**SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITOR
SVS SERIES**

Surface mount resin molded, Ultra miniaturized chip

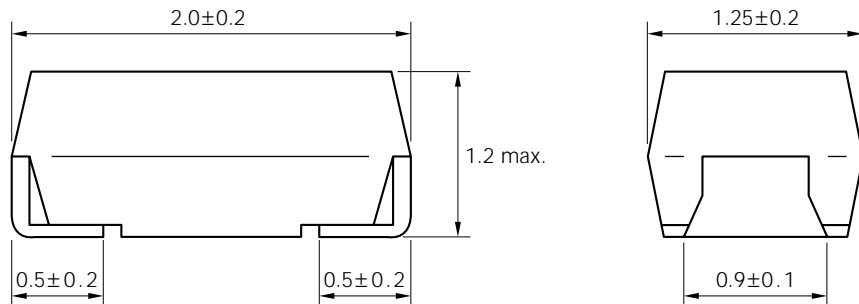
The SVS series is a line-up of high performance ultra miniaturized tantalum chip capacitors.
The case dimensions are 2.0 mm × 1.25 mm × 1.2 mm as shown below.

FEATURES

- The smallest molded chip tantalum capacitor (half size of the EIA standard A case)
- Available up to 10 μ F with case dimension of 2.0 mm × 1.25 mm × 1.2 mm (case code P)

APPLICATIONS

- Portable stereos
- VCR cameras
- Hearing aids

DIMENSIONS

(Unit : mm)

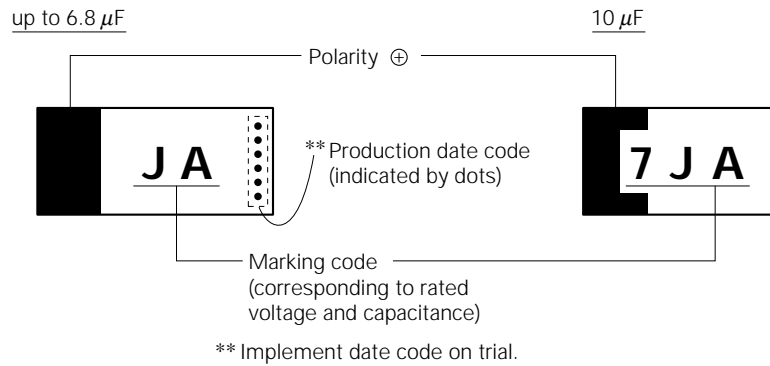
The information in this document is subject to change without notice.

PRODUCT LINE-UP AND MARKING CODE

U_R (Vdc) Capacitance (μF)	2.5	4	6.3	10	16
0.33					CN
0.47					CS
0.68				AW	CW
1			JA	AA	CA
1.5		GE	JE	AE	
2.2	eJ	GJ	JJ	AJ	
3.3	eN	GN	JN	AN	
4.7	eS	GS	JS		
6.8	eW	GW	JW		
10	7eA	7GA	7JA		

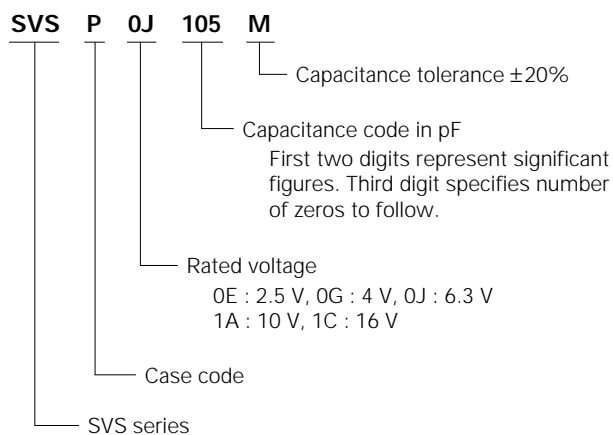
U_R : Rated voltage

Marking detail

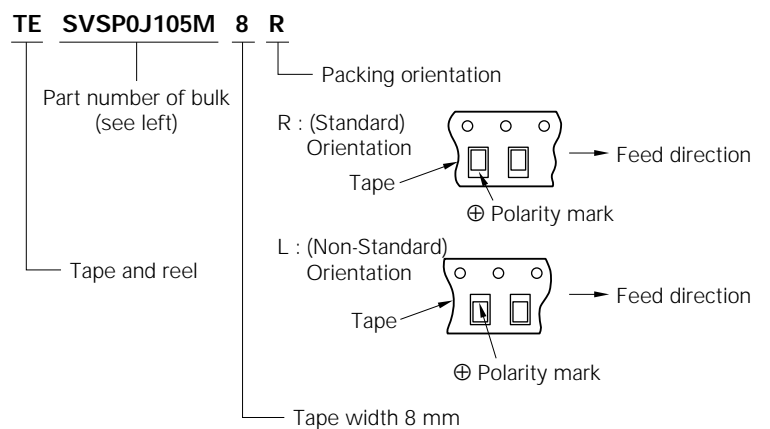


PART NUMBER SYSTEM

[BULK]



[TAPE & REEL]



RATINGS

Rated Voltage (Vdc)	Capacitance (μ F)	Tangent of loss angle	Leakage Current (μ A)	Part Number
2.5	2.2	0.1	0.5	SVSP0E225M
	3.3	0.1	0.5	SVSP0E335M
	4.7	0.2	0.5	SVSP0E475M
	6.8	0.2	0.5	SVSP0E685M
	10	0.2	0.5	SVSP0E106M
4	1.5	0.1	0.5	SVSP0G155M
	2.2	0.1	0.5	SVSP0G225M
	3.3	0.2	0.5	SVSP0G335M
	4.7	0.2	0.5	SVSP0G475M
	6.8	0.2	0.5	SVSP0G685M
	10	0.2	0.5	SVSP0G106M
6.3	1	0.1	0.5	SVSP0J105M
	1.5	0.1	0.5	SVSP0J155M
	2.2	0.2	0.5	SVSP0J225M
	3.3	0.2	0.5	SVSP0J335M
	4.7	0.2	0.5	SVSP0J475M
	6.8	0.2	0.5	SVSP0J685M
	10	0.2	0.6	SVSP0J106M
10	0.68	0.1	0.5	SVSP1A684M
	1	0.1	0.5	SVSP1A105M
	1.5	0.2	0.5	SVSP1A155M
	2.2	0.2	0.5	SVSP0A225M
	3.3	0.2	0.5	SVSP0A335M
16	0.33	0.1	0.5	SVSP1C334M
	0.47	0.1	0.5	SVSP1C474M
	0.68	0.1	0.5	SVSP1C684M
	1	0.2	0.5	SVSP1C105M

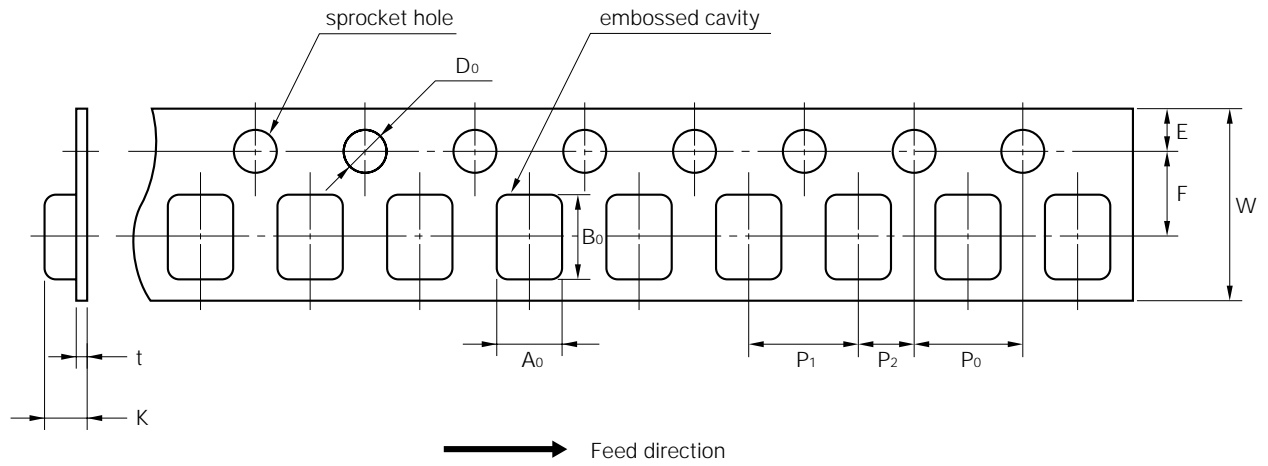
SPECIFICATIONS

No.	Items		Specifications						Test Conditions
1	Operating Temp. Range		-55 to +125°C						Over 85°C, applied voltage shall be derated on the basis of the Derated Voltage at 125°C specified in this table item no.4.
2	Rated Voltage		2.5	4	6.3	10	16	Vdc	up to 85°C
3	Surge Voltage		3.3	5.2	8	13	20	Vdc	up to 85°C
4	Derated Voltage		1.6	2.5	4	6.3	10	Vdc	at 125°C
5	Capacitance Range		0.33 to 10 μF						at 120 Hz
6	Capacitance Tolerance		±20%						at 120 Hz
7	Leakage Current		0.5 μA max.						5 min. after rated voltage applied
8	Tangent of loss angle		0.1 max. / 0.2 max. (Refer to ratings)						at 25°C, 120 Hz
9	Surge Voltage Resistance		ΔC/C : ±20% Tangent of loss angle : Initial requirement Leakage Current : Initial requirement						at 85°C Surge voltage for 30 sec. (Rs = 1 kΩ) Discharge for 5 min. 30 sec. 1 000 cycles
10	Characteris- tics at high and low temperature	Temp.	-55°C		+85°C		+125°C		Step1 : +25°C Step2 : -55°C Step3 : +25°C Step4 : +85°C Step5 : +125°C Step6 : +25°C
		ΔC/C	0 -20 %		+20 0 %		+20 0 %		
		Tangent of loss angle	150% of initial requirement		Initial requirement		150%of initial requirement		
		Leakage Current	—		0.1 CV or 5 μA whichever is greater		0.125 CV or 6.25 μA whichever is greater		
11	Rapid change of temperature		ΔC/C : ±20% Tangent of loss angle : Initial requirement Leakage Current : Initial requirement						IEC68-2-14 Test N and IEC68-2-33 Guidance -55 to +125°C 5 cycles
12	Resistance to soldering		ΔC/C : ±20% Tangent of loss angle : Initial requirement Leakage Current : Initial requirement						IEC68-2-58 Test Td Fully immersion to solder at 260°C for 5 sec
13	Damp Heat (Steady state)		ΔC/C : ±20% Tangent of loss angle : 150% of Intial requirement Leakage Current : Initial requirement						IEC68-2-3 Test Ca at 40°C, 90 to 95% RH, for 500H
14	Endurance		ΔC/C : ±20% Tangent of loss angle : Initial requirement Leakage Current : 200% of Initial requirement						at 85°C & 125°C (Derated Voltage), rated voltage applied for 2 000 H
15	Failure Rate		λo = 1%/1 000 h						at 85°C & 125°C (Derated Voltage), rated voltage applied for 1 000 H

 $\Delta C/C$: Capacitance change ratio

TAPE AND REEL SPECIFICATION

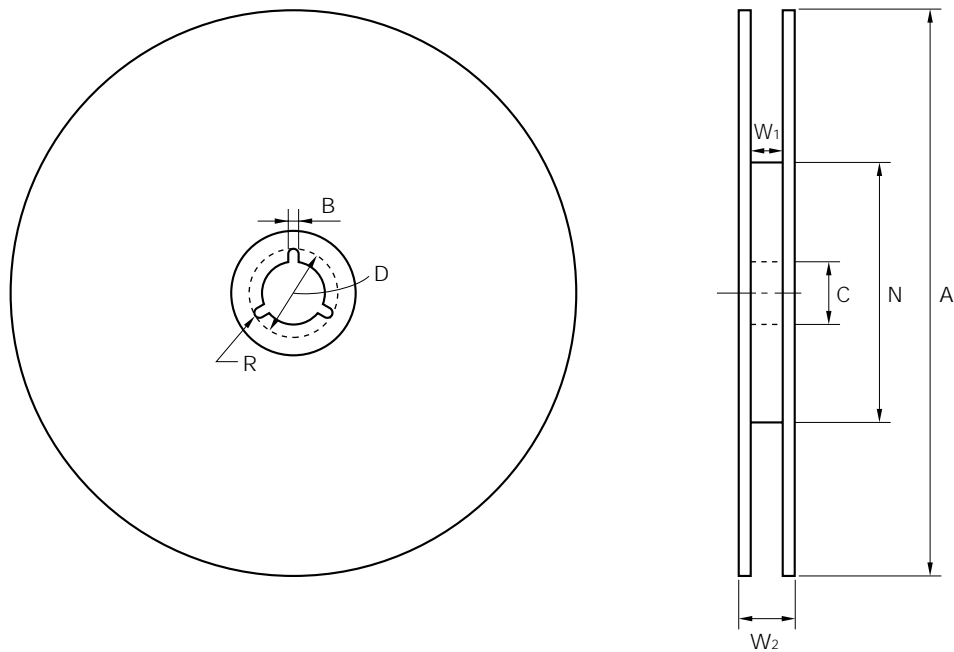
[Carrier Tape Specification and Packing Quantity]



(Unit : mm)

$A_0 \pm 0.2$	$B_0 \pm 0.2$	$W \pm 0.3$	$F \pm 0.05$	$E \pm 0.1$	$P_1 \pm 0.1$	$P_2 \pm 0.05$	$P_0 \pm 0.1$	$D_0 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.1 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	$K \pm 0.2$	t	Q'ty/Reel
1.4	2.2	8.0	3.5	1.75	4.0	2.0	4.0	$\phi 1.5$	1.4	0.2	3000

[Reel Specification]

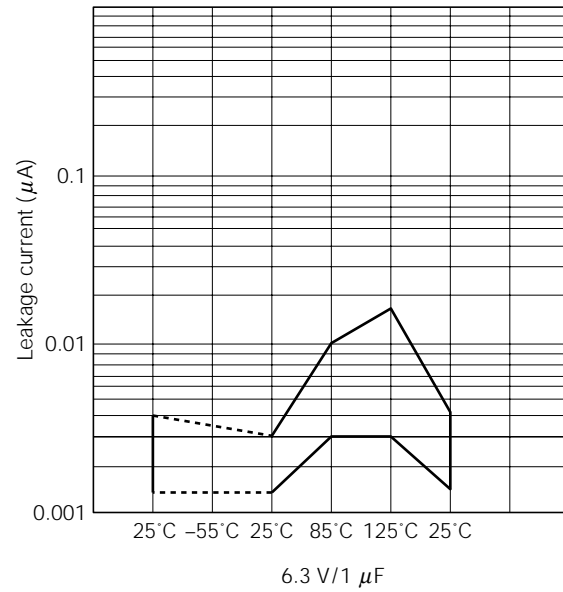
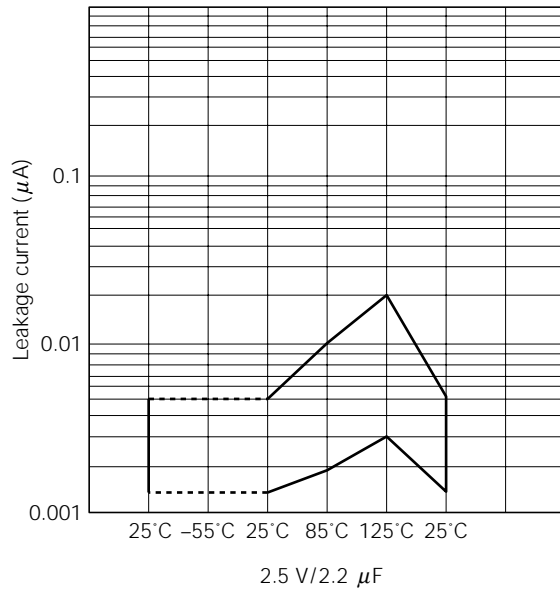
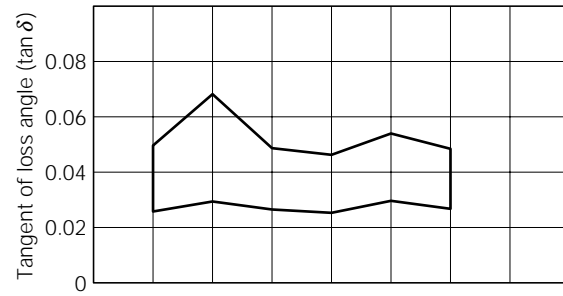
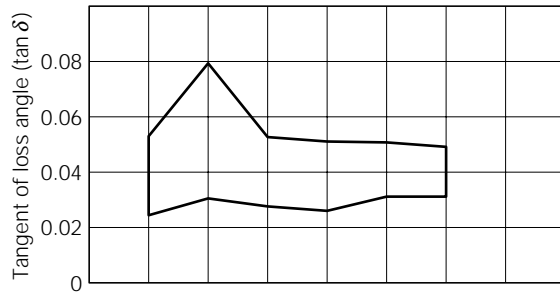
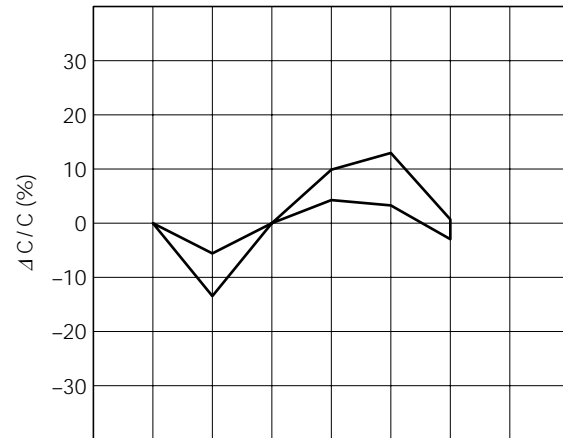
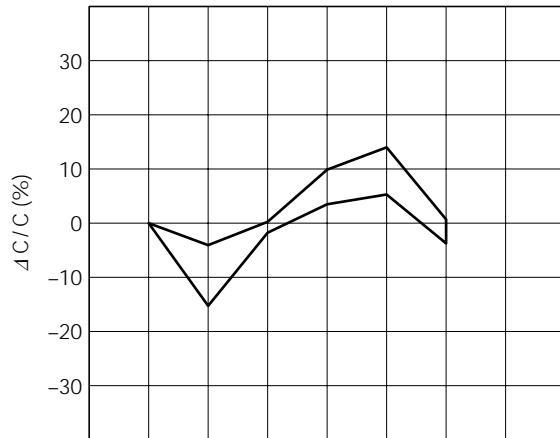


(Unit : mm)

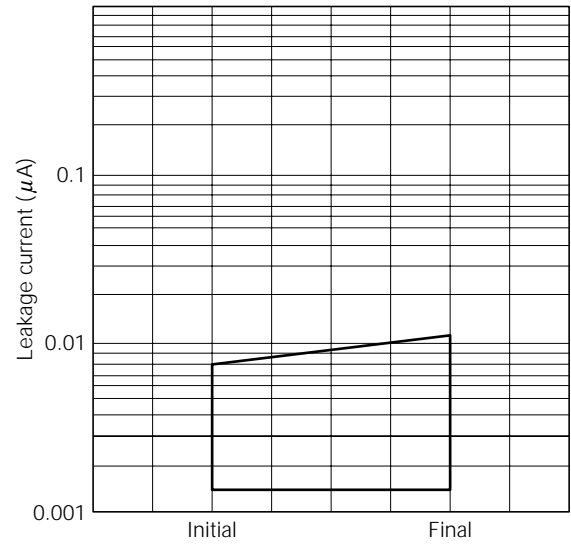
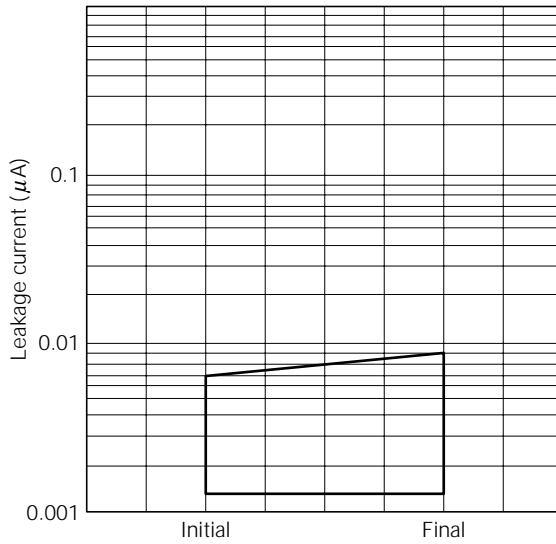
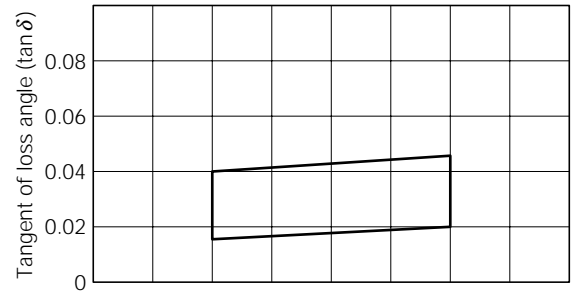
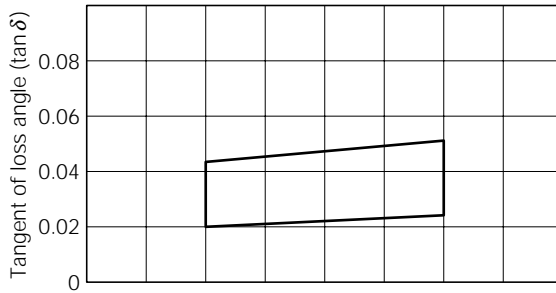
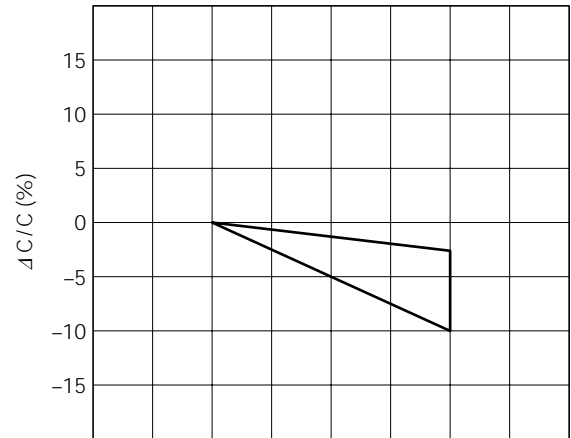
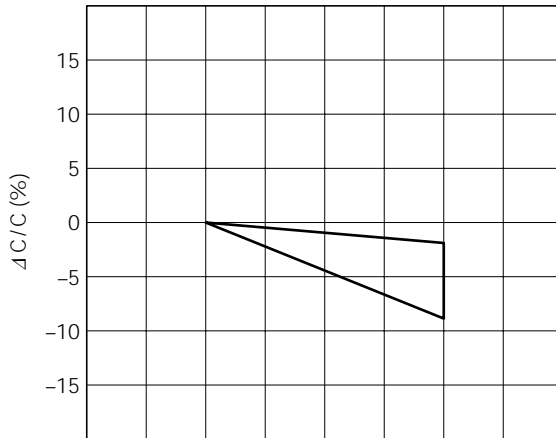
Tape width	A	N	C	D	B	W_1	W_2	R
8	$\phi 178 \pm 2.0$	$\phi 50$ min.	$\phi 13 \pm 0.5$	$\phi 21 \pm 0.5$	2.0 ± 0.5	10.0 ± 1.0	14.5 max.	1

CHARACTERISTICS DATA

Characteristics at high and low temperature



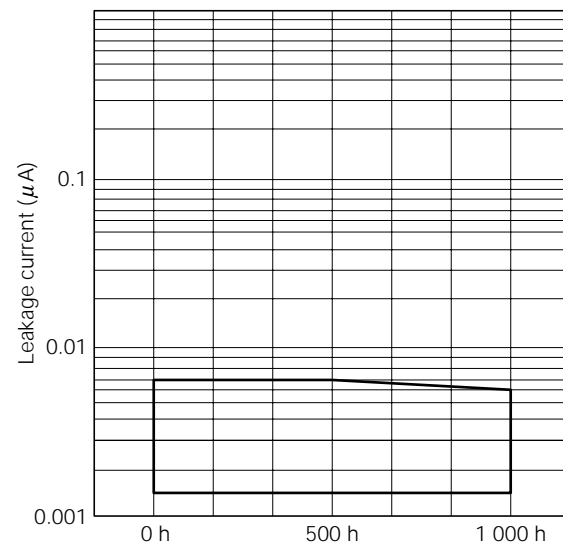
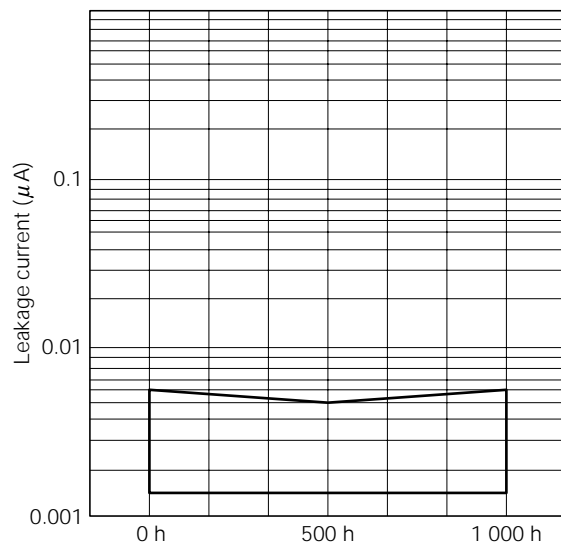
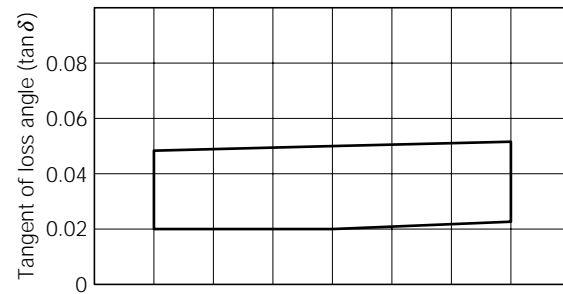
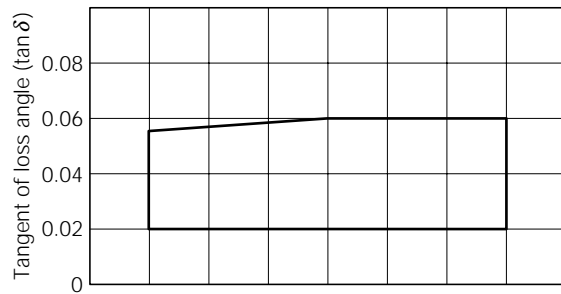
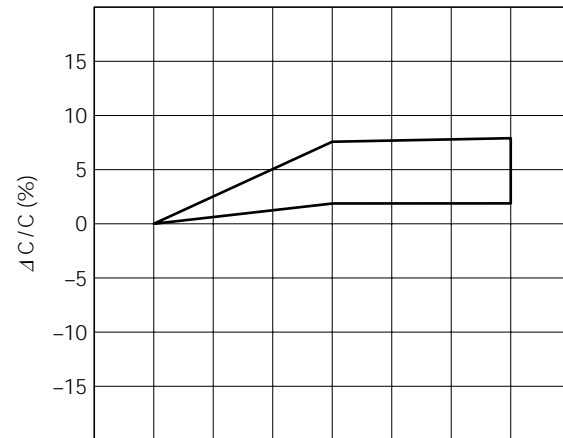
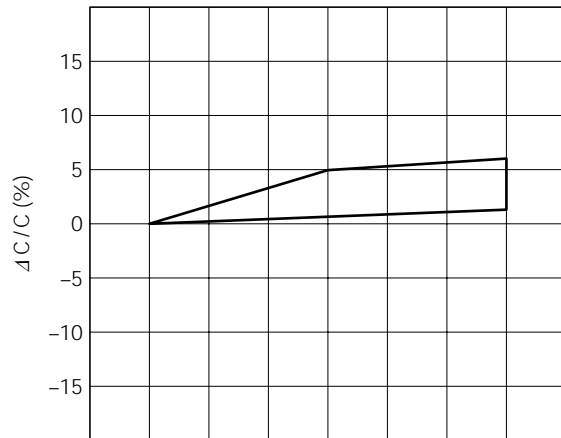
Resistance to soldering (immersing for 10 sec. at 260°C)
(reference data)



2.5 V/2.2 μF

6.3 V/1 μF

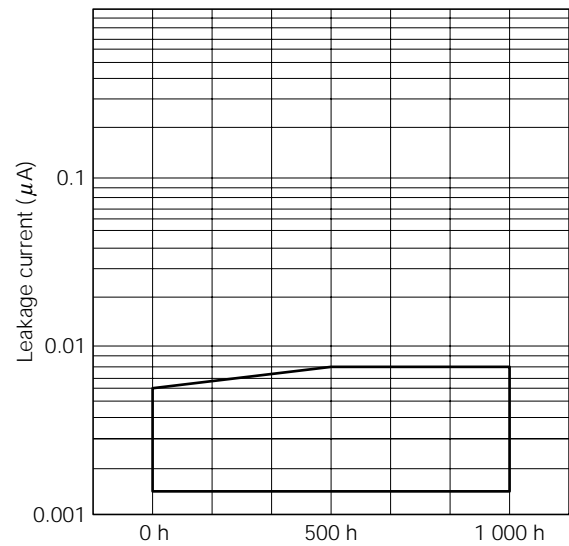
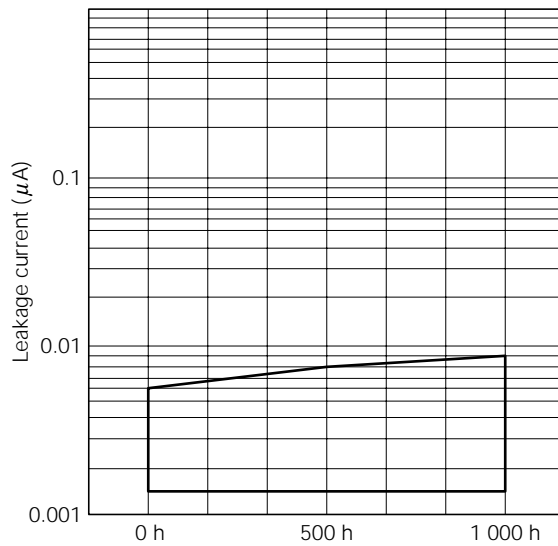
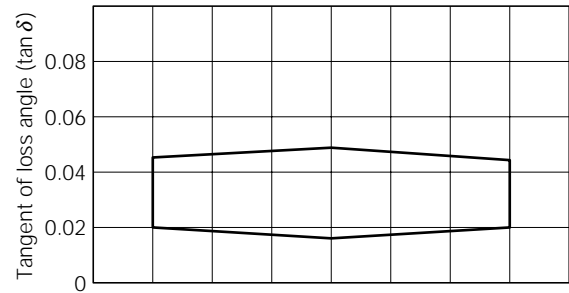
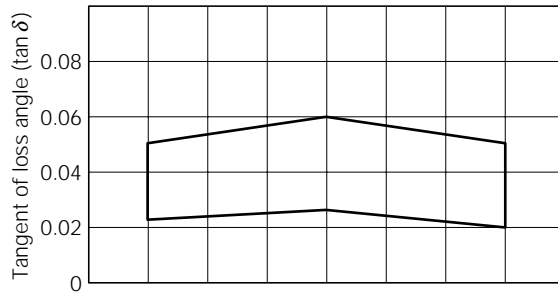
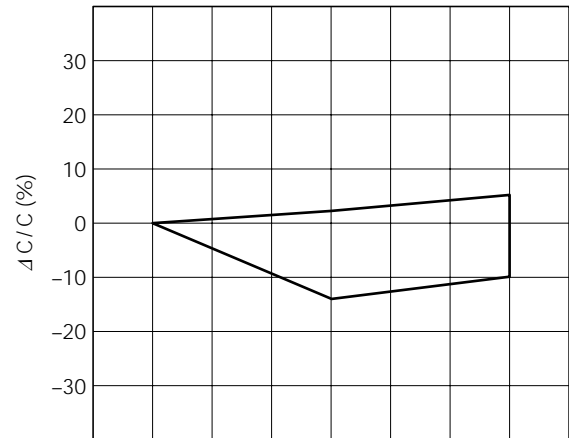
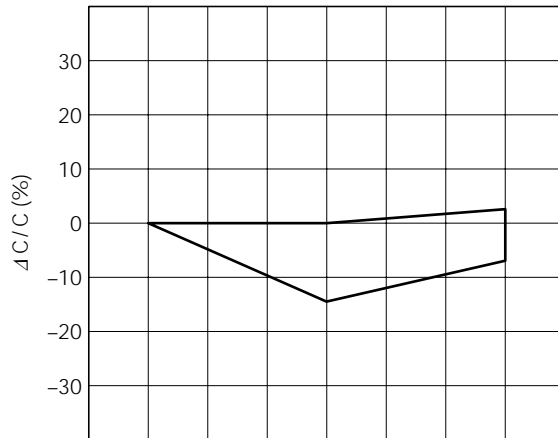
Damp heat, steady state (65°C, 90 to 90% RH)
(reference data)



2.5 V/2.2 μF

6.3 V/1 μF

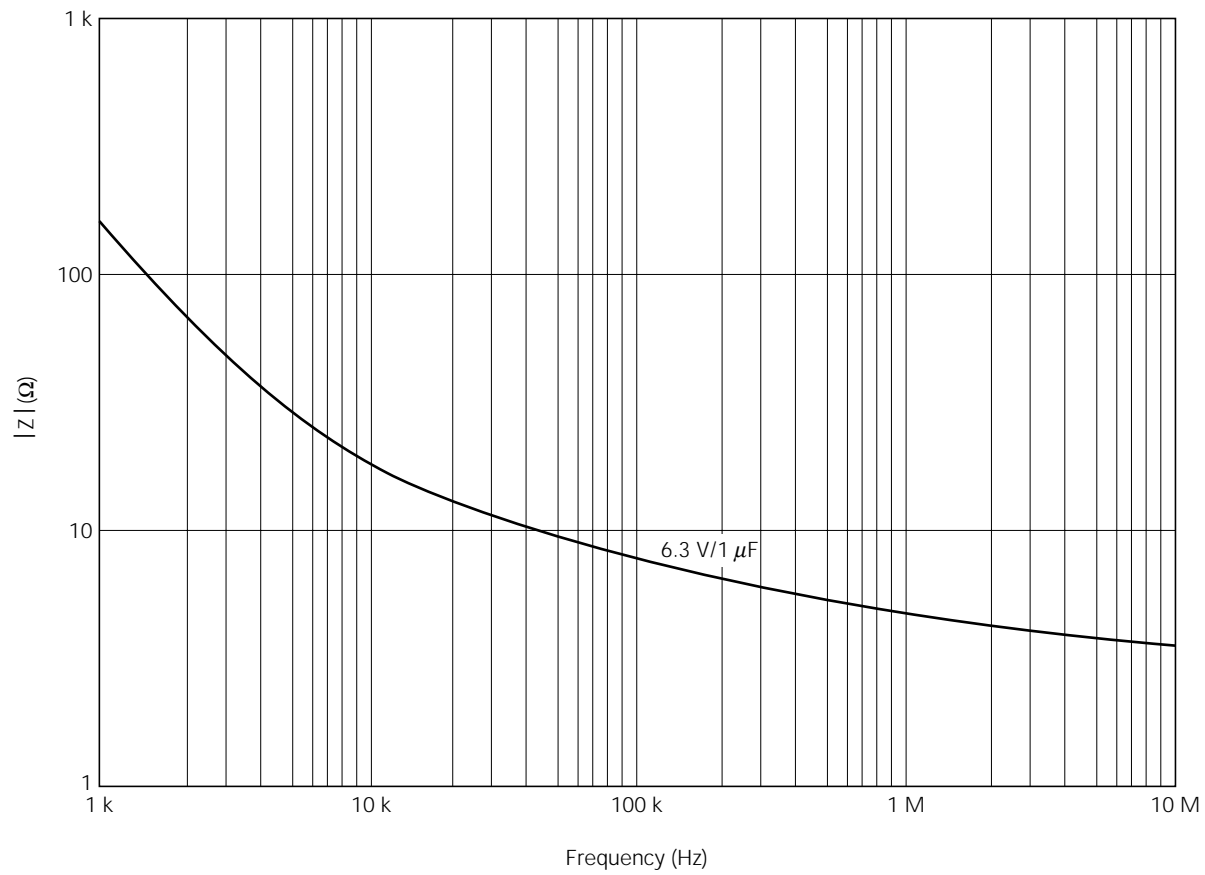
Endurance (85°C, Rated voltage $\times 1.3$ applied)
(reference data)



2.5 V/2.2 μF

6.3 V/1 μF

Impedance – Frequency characteristics (reference data)



GUIDE TO APPLICATIONS FOR TANTALUM CHIP CAPACITORS

The failure of the solid tantalum capacitor is mostly classified into a short-circuiting mode and a large leakage current mode. Refer to the following for reliable circuit design.

1. Expecting Reliability

SVS series tantalum chip capacitors are typically applied to decoupling, blocking, bypassing and filtering.

The SVS series has a very high reliability (low failure rate) in the field. For example, the maximum field failure rate of an SVS series capacitor with a DC rated voltage of 16 V is 0.0004%/1000 hour (4 Fit) at an applied voltage of 5 V, operating temperature of 25°C and series resistance of 3 Ω.

The maximum failure rate in the field is estimated by the following expression :

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 \left(\frac{V}{V_0} \right)^3 \times 2^{\left(\frac{T-T_0}{10} \right)}$$

λ : Maximum field failure rate

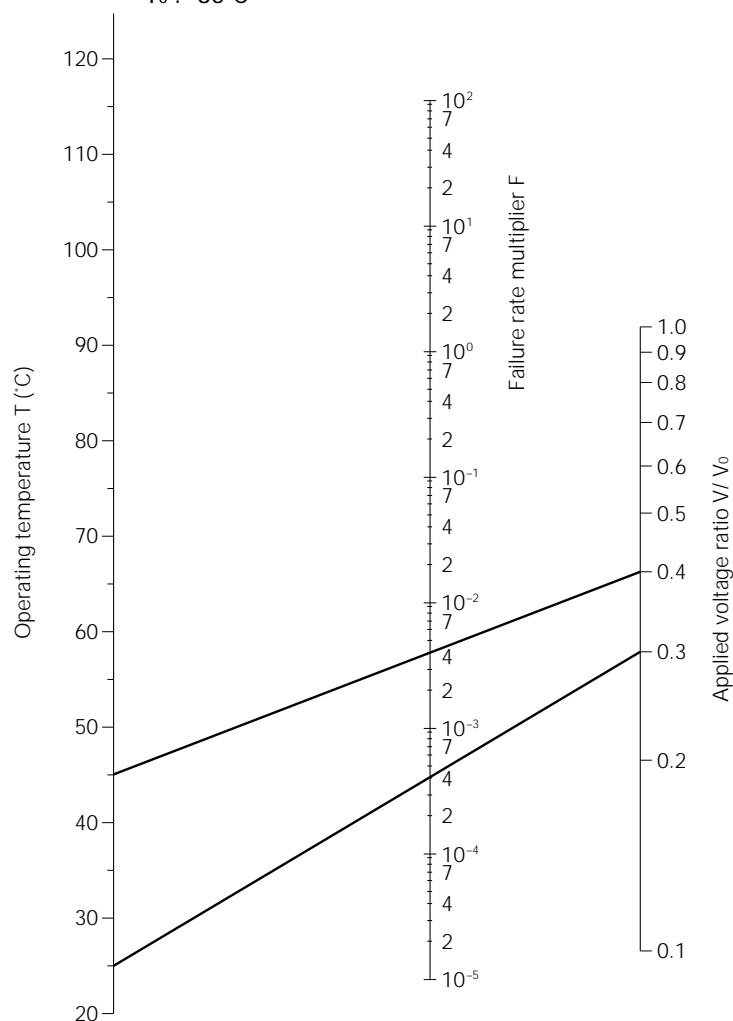
λ_0 : 1%/1000 hour (The failure rate of the SVS series at the full DC rated voltage at operating temperature of 85°C and series resistance of 3 Ω.)

V : Applied voltage in actual use

V_0 : DC Rated voltage

T : Operating temperature in actual use

T_0 : 85°C



The nomograph is provided for quick estimation of maximum field failure rates.

Connect operating temperature T and applied voltage ratio V/V_0 of interest with a straight line. The failure rate multiplier F is given at the intersection of this line with the model scale. The failure rate is obtained as $\lambda = \lambda_0 \cdot F$.

Examples :

Given $V/V_0 = 0.4$ and $T = 45^\circ\text{C}$. read
 $F = 4 \times 10^{-3}$

Hence, $\lambda = 0.004\%/1000$ hour (40 Fit).

Given $V/V_0 = 0.3$ and $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$. read
 $F = 4 \times 10^{-4}$

Hence, $\lambda = 0.0004\%/1000$ hour (4 Fit).

2. Series resistance

As shown in Figure 1, reliability is increased by inserting a series resistance of at least $3 \Omega/V$ into circuits where current flow is momentary (switching circuits, charge/discharge circuits, etc).

If the capacitor is in a low-impedance circuit, the voltage applied to the capacitor should be less than 1/2 to 1/3 of the DC rated voltage.

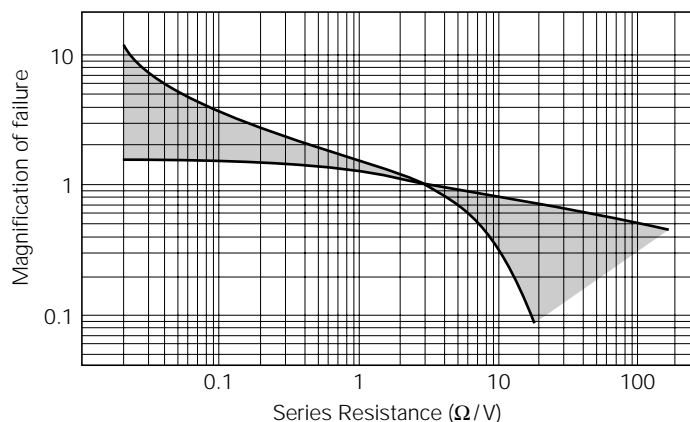


Figure 1 Effects of series resistance

3. Ripple voltage

The sum of DC voltage and peak ripple voltage should not exceed the DC rated voltage of the capacitor.

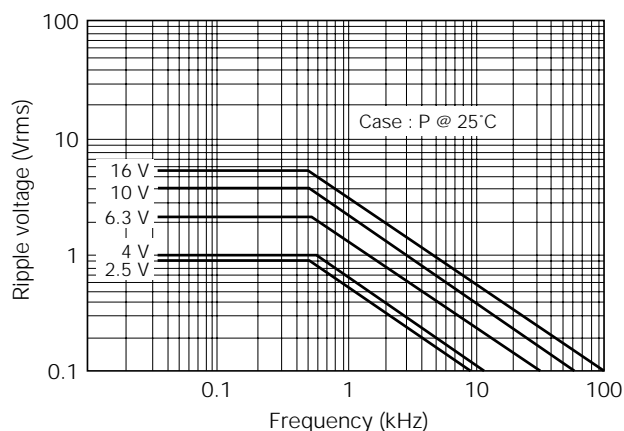


Figure 2 Permissible ripple voltage vs. frequency

Figure 2 is based on an ambient temperature of 25°C. For higher temperature, permissible ripple voltage shall be derated as follows.

Permissible voltage at 50°C = $0.7 \times$ permissible voltage at 25°C

Permissible voltage at 85°C = $0.5 \times$ permissible voltage at 25°C

Permissible voltage at 125°C = $0.3 \times$ permissible voltage at 25°C

4. Reverse voltage

Because the capacitors are polarized, reverse voltage should not be applied.

If reverse voltage cannot be avoided because of circuit design, the voltage application should be for a very short time and should not exceed the following.

10% of DC rated voltage at 25°C

5% of DC rated voltage at 85°C

1% of DC rated voltage at 125°C

5. Mounting

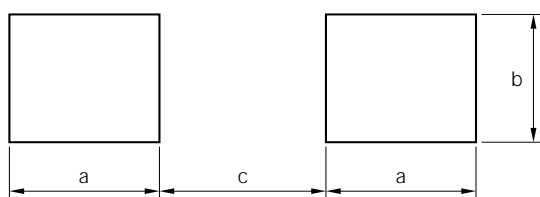
(1) Direct soldering

Keep in mind the following points when soldering the capacitor by means of jet soldering or dip soldering:

(a) Temporarily fixing resin

Because the SVS series solid tantalum capacitors are larger in size and subject to more force than the chip multilayer ceramic capacitors or chip resistors, more resin is required to temporarily secure the solid tantalum capacitors. However, if too much resin is used, the resin adhering to the patterns on a printed circuit board may adversely affect the solderability.

(b) Pattern design



Case	a	b	c
P	2.2	1.4	0.7

The above dimensions are for reference only. If the capacitor is to be mounted by this method, and if the pattern is too small, the solderability may be degraded.

(e) Temperature and time

Keep the peak temperature and time to within the following values:

Solder temperature 260°C max.

Time 5 seconds max.

Whenever possible, perform preheating (at 150°C max.) for smooth temperature profile. To maintain the reliability, mount the capacitor at a low temperature and in a short time whenever possible.

(d) Component layout

If many types of chip components are mounted on a printed circuit board which is to be soldered by means of jet soldering, solderability may not be uniform over the entire board depending on the layout and density of the components on the board (also take into consideration generation of flux gas).

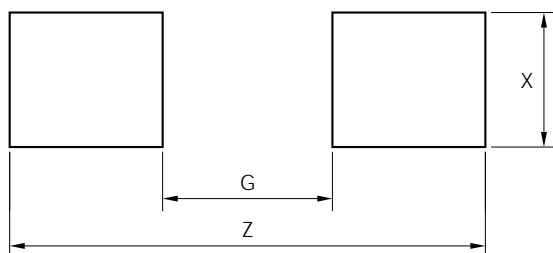
(e) Flux

Use resin-based flux. Do not use flux with strong acidity.

(2) Reflow soldering

Keep in mind the following points when soldering the capacitor in a soldering oven or with a hot plate:

(a) Pattern design (In accordance with IEC1182)



Case	G max.	Z min.	X min.
P	0.5	2.6	1.2

The above dimensions are recommended. Note that if the pattern is too big, the component may not be mounted in place.

(b) Temperature and time

Keep the peak temperature and time to within the following values:

Solder temperature 260°C max.

Time : 10 seconds max.

Whenever possible, perform preheating (at 150°C max.) for smooth temperature profile. To maintain the reliability, mount the capacitor at a low temperature and in a short time whenever possible. The peak temperature and time shown above are applicable when the capacitor is to be soldered in a soldering oven or with a hot plate. When the capacitor is soldered by means of infrared reflow soldering, the internal temperature of the capacitor may rise beyond the surface temperature.

(3) Using soldering iron

When soldering the capacitor with a soldering iron, controlling the temperature at the tip of the soldering iron is very difficult. However, it is recommended that the following temperature and time be observed to maintain the reliability of the capacitor:

Iron temperature 300°C max.

Time 3 seconds max.

Iron power 30 W max.

6. Cleaning

Generally, several organic solvents are used for flux cleaning of an electronic component after soldering. Many cleaning methods, such as immersion cleaning, rinse cleaning, brush cleaning, shower cleaning, vapor cleaning, and ultrasonic cleaning, are available, and one of these cleaning methods may be used alone or two or more may be used in combination. The temperature of the organic solvent may vary from room temperature to several 10°C, depending on the desired effect. If cleaning is carried out with emphasis placed only on cleaning effect, however, the marking on the electronic component cleaned may be erased, the appearance of the component may be damaged, and in the worst case, the component may be functionally damaged. It is therefore recommended that the SVS series solid tantalum capacitor be cleaned under the following conditions:

[Recommended conditions of flux cleaning]

- (1) Cleaning solvent Chlorosen, isopropyl alcohol
- (2) Cleaning method Shower cleaning, rinse cleaning, vapor cleaning
- (3) Cleaning time 5 minutes max.

* Ultrasonic cleaning

This cleaning method is extremely effective for eliminating dust that has been generated as a result of mechanical processes, but may pose a problem depending on the condition. As a result of an experiment conducted by NEC, it was confirmed that the external terminals of the capacitor were cut when it was cleaned with some ultrasonic cleaning machines. The cause of this phenomenon is considered metal fatigue of the capacitor terminals that occurred due to ultrasonic cleaning. To prevent the terminal from being cut, decreasing the output power of the ultrasonic cleaning machine or shortening the cleaning time may be a possible solution. However, it is difficult to specify the safe cleaning conditions because there are many factors involved such as the conversion efficiency of the ultrasonic oscillator, transfer efficiency of the cleaning bath, difference in cleaning effect depending on the location in the cleaning bath, the size and quantity of the printed circuit boards to be cleaned, and the securing states of the components on the boards. It is therefore recommended that ultrasonic cleaning be avoided as much as possible.

If ultrasonic cleaning is essential, make sure through experiments that no abnormality occur as a result of the cleaning. For further information, consult NEC.

7. Others

- (1) Do not apply excessive vibration and shock to the capacitor.
- (2) The solderability of the capacitor may be degraded by humidity. Store the capacitor at (-5 to +40°C) room temperature and (40 to 60% RH) humidity.
- (3) Exercise care that no external force is applied to the tape packaged products (if the packaging material is deformed, the capacitor may not be automatically mounted by a chip mounter).

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NEC devices are classified into the following three quality grades:

"Standard", "Special", and "Specific". The Specific quality grade applies only to devices developed based on a customer designated "quality assurance program" for a specific application. The recommended applications of a device depend on its quality grade, as indicated below. Customers must check the quality grade of each device before using it in a particular application.

Standard: Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots

Special: Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support)

Specific: Aircrafts, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems or medical equipment for life support, etc.

The quality grade of NEC devices is "Standard" unless otherwise specified in NEC's Data Sheets or Data Books.

If customers intend to use NEC devices for applications other than those specified for Standard quality grade, they should contact an NEC sales representative in advance.

Anti-radioactive design is not implemented in this product.