

Rutronik Tech Talk

Capacitor Comparison for Industry 4.0 Applications

Freitag, 4. März 2022

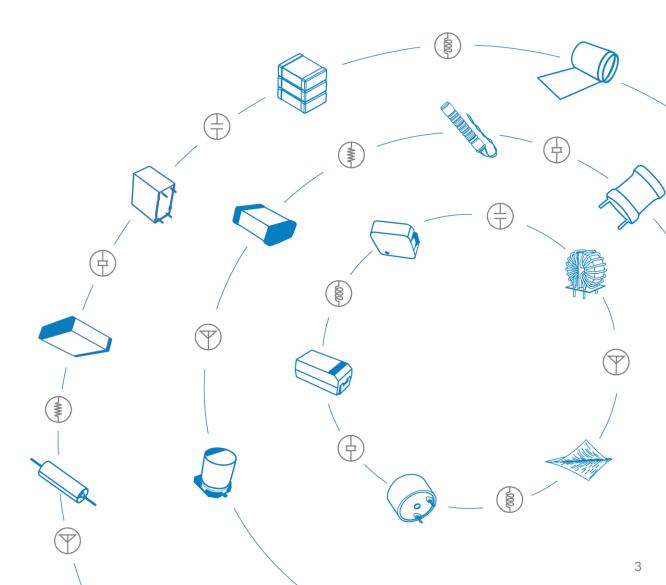


Overview

- Capacitor Technologies
- Capacitor Comparison
- Summary and Key Take Away



Capacitor Technologies



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Electrolytic Capacitors

- Very high Capacitance Values
- Volumetric Efficiency
- Several construction types (SMD, THT, PressFit, ScrewTerminal)
- Solid Polymer and Hybrid Versions with long lifetime





Hybrid Polymer Capacitors

- Characteristics:
 - Rated Life: 3,000 hours (Rated Voltage, Temperature, and Ripple Current)
 - Operating Temperature: -55°C to 125°C
 - $_{\odot}$ High Vibration up to 30g
 - High ripple current
 - Self-healing behavior
 - $_{\odot}$ Capacitance: 56 & 100 μF
 - Rated Voltage: 63 VDC
 - Extreme low leakage current
 AEC-Q200





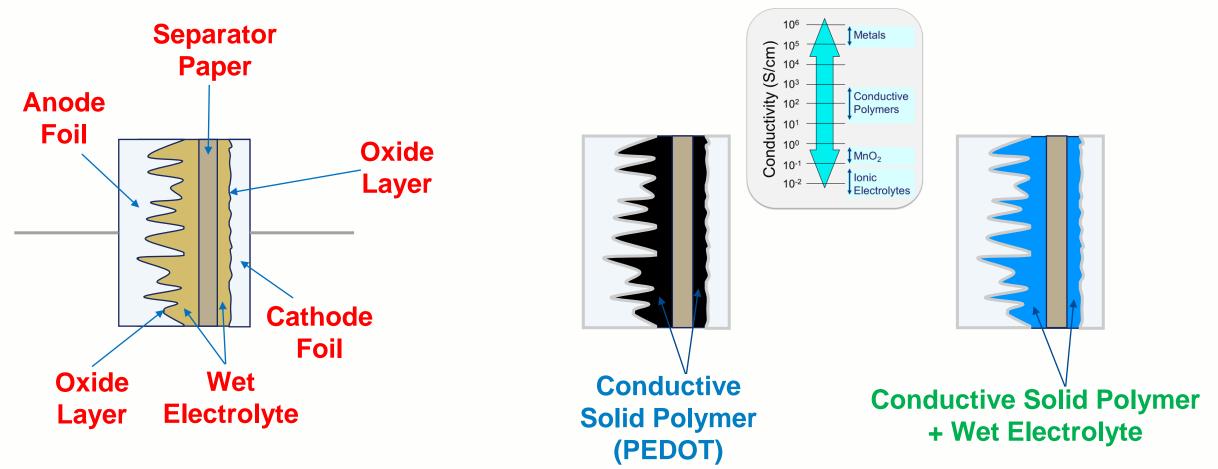


Aluminum Block Diagram

Aluminum Electrolytic

Solid Polymer Aluminum

Hybrid Aluminum

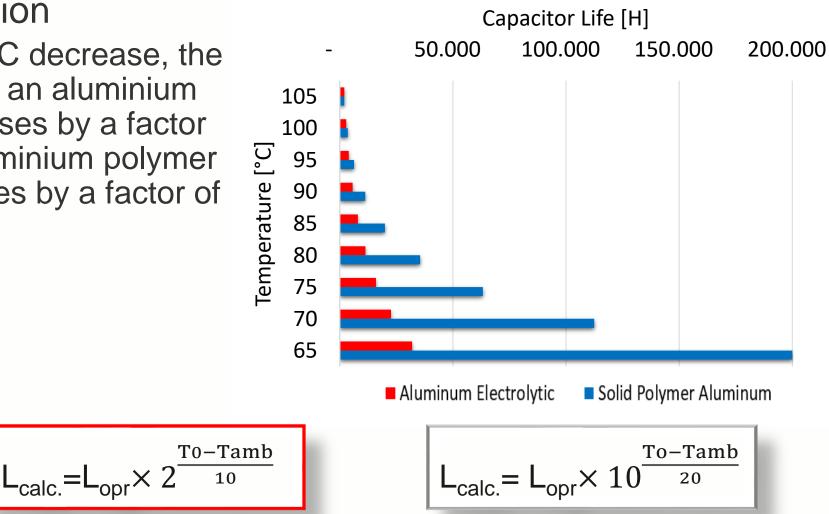




Aluminium Polymer Capacitors

Life Time Calculation

 For the same 20°C decrease, the life expectancy of an aluminium electrolytic increases by a factor of 4, while an aluminium polymer capacitor increases by a factor of 10*

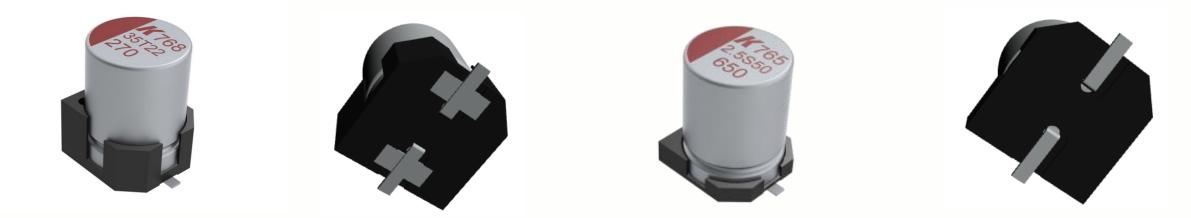




Aluminium Polymer Capacitors

Anti Vibration Socket

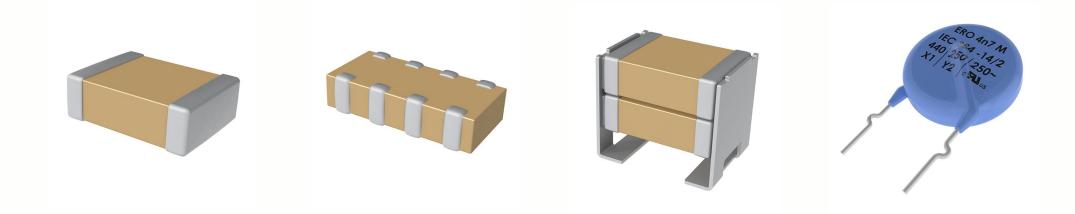
- Taller base provides better support for part
- Extra "dummy" terminals for stronger attachment to PCB
- 30g Vibration capability
- Only available with AEC-Q200 parts and 10mm diameter





Ceramic Capacitors

- Smallest size SMD capacitors
- High voltage values
- Suitable for High Frequency Applications
- THT and Safety Versions available





- Aging is the decrease of Capacitance over time
- Aging starts after heating above ~130°C (Soldering)
- Reversible
- Capacitance measurements (including tolerance) are indexed to a referee time of 48 or 1,000 hours
 - COG 0% capacitance loss per decade hour
 - X7R 3% capacitance loss per decade hour
 - X5R 5% capacitance loss per decade hour



X7R Aging

After 1.000hrs (~42days)
After 10.000hrs (~417days)
After 100.000hrs (~11years)

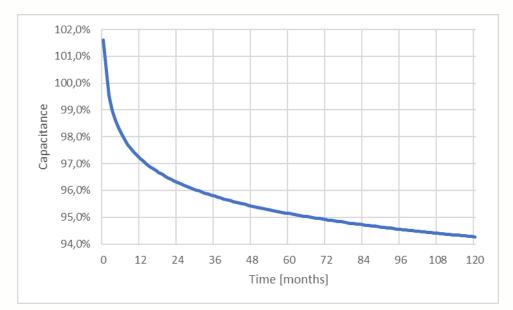
X5R Aging

- After 48hrs
- After 10.000hrs (~417days)
- After 100.000hrs (~11years)

- 100% Capacitance
- 97% Capacitance
- 94,1% Capacitance
- 100% Capacitance
- 88,8% Capacitance
- 84,3% Capacitance



• X7R Aging (in months)



 Most significant capacitance losses within the first 36 months after the last soldering



- X7R Capacitance Loss after
 - o 1yr (8760hrs)
 - \circ 10yrs
 - \circ 100yrs

○ 2022yrs

○ 65Myrs

013,8Byrs

- (~KEMET founding) (Birth of Jesus)
 - (end of Dinosaurs)
- (Big Bang)

- 97,2% Capacitance
- 94,3% Capacitance
 - 91,4% Capacitance

-

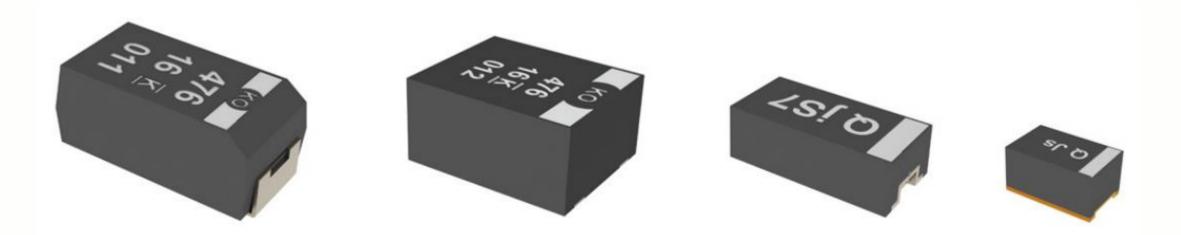
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- 87,9% Capacitance
- 76,6% Capacitance
 - 71,4% Capacitance



Tantalum Capacitors

- Most stable capacitor series
- Small size SMD capacitors
- High capacitance values
- No lifetime limitation

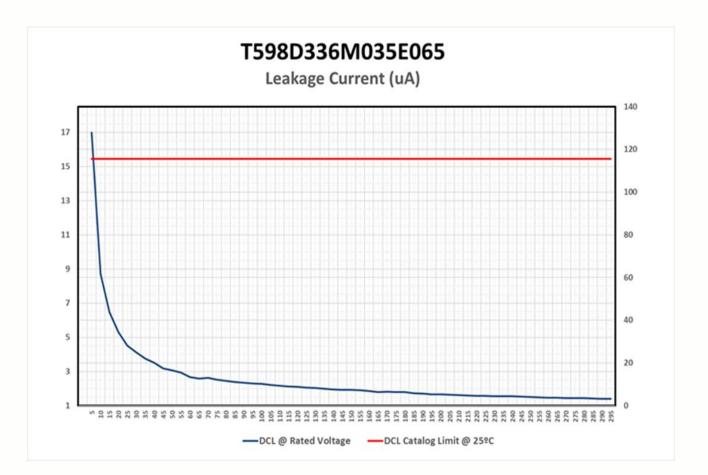




DC Leackage Current

Real Measurement vs. Datasheet

 $DCL = 0.1 \cdot C \cdot V = 0.1 \cdot 33 \mu F \cdot 35 = 115 \mu A$





DC Leackage Current

- Conclusion:
 - LC is at its highest at first, and then reduces due to healing under voltage application
 - LC saturates after 5 to 10 mins
 - 0.1CV is taken as the worst case LC estimate: based on historical data and its Gaussian Distribution
 - Production and material improvements have ensured a much lower actual leakage current in real time implementation



Lifetime

- Lifetime is the *"forbidden word"* for passive components!
- Polymer Tantalum Capacitors have the <u>best</u> technology for long lifetime
- Polymer Tantalum Capacitors have no
 - Aging Effect (MLCC)
 - Dry Out (Wet Electrolytics)
 - Life Time Limitation (Film Capacitors)



Lifetime

Calculation Example:

Application: 12V / max 90°C

 $_{\odot}$ T520 series / 16V / 125°C capacitor

 $\circ Life_{U_a,T_a} = 2000 hrs \cdot 5109,57 = 10.219.131 hrs = 1166 years$

 $_{\odot}$ 10% lower Application Temperatur → 300% longer life time: 3.639years $_{\odot}$ 20V Cap instead of 16V → 3550% or 35x longer life time: 41.444years



Film Capacitors

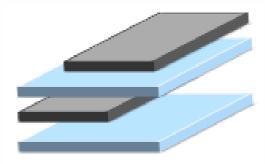
- High Voltage, high Capacitances
- Fail Open, Self Healing
- Suitable for EMI Safety Applications





Film Capacitor Basics

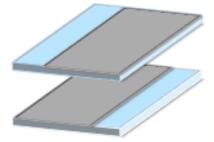
- Film/Foil employs a method where two electrodes (thin metal foils) are separated by a plastic film (dielectric)
- Advantages
 - High insulation resistance
 - High dv/dt
 - Excellent current carrying and pulse handling
 - Good capacitance stability





Film Capacitor Basics

- Metalized Film employs two plastic films which are chemical vacuum deposited with aluminium
- The Vacuum deposited aluminium provides an extremely thin metal layer (10nm to 20nm)
- The Metallization process can occur on a single side or both sides of the dielectric material
- Advantages:
 - High volume efficiency
 - Good self-healing properties
 - Higher Capacitance (per volume)
 - $_{\odot}$ Less moisture ingress



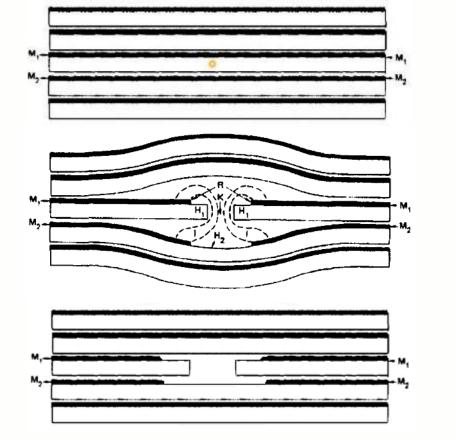


Self Healing

- Process
 - 1. Failure

2. Evaporization

3. Isolated Area



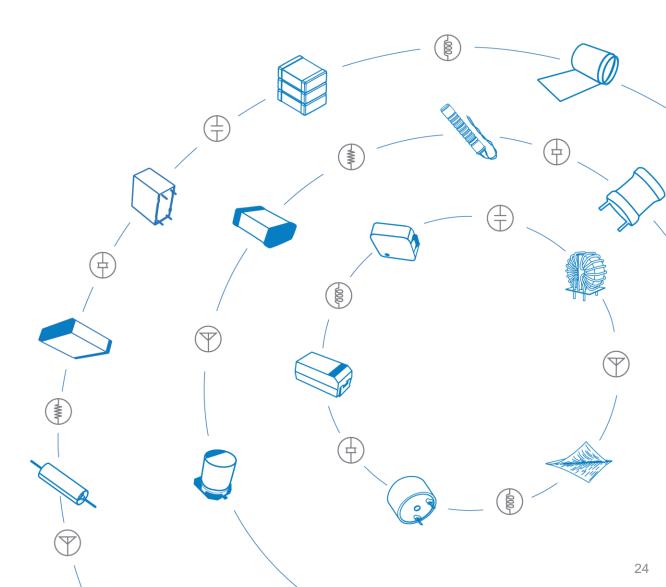




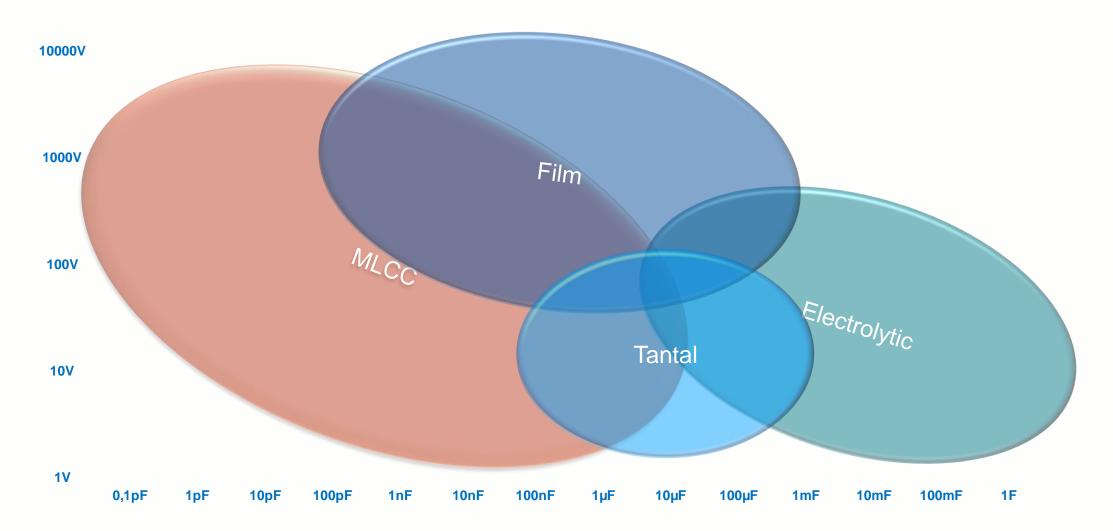
Self Healing

- Capacitors with metallized film have an excellent self healing property
 - $_{\odot}$ In metallized film capacitors the metal layer is very thin
 - In case of dielectric breakdown, the energy released by the arc discharge evaporates the thin metal coating
 - This results in insulation restoring
 - Capacitor has only a small capacitance drop (<< 1%)
- Capacitors can be used in safety applications





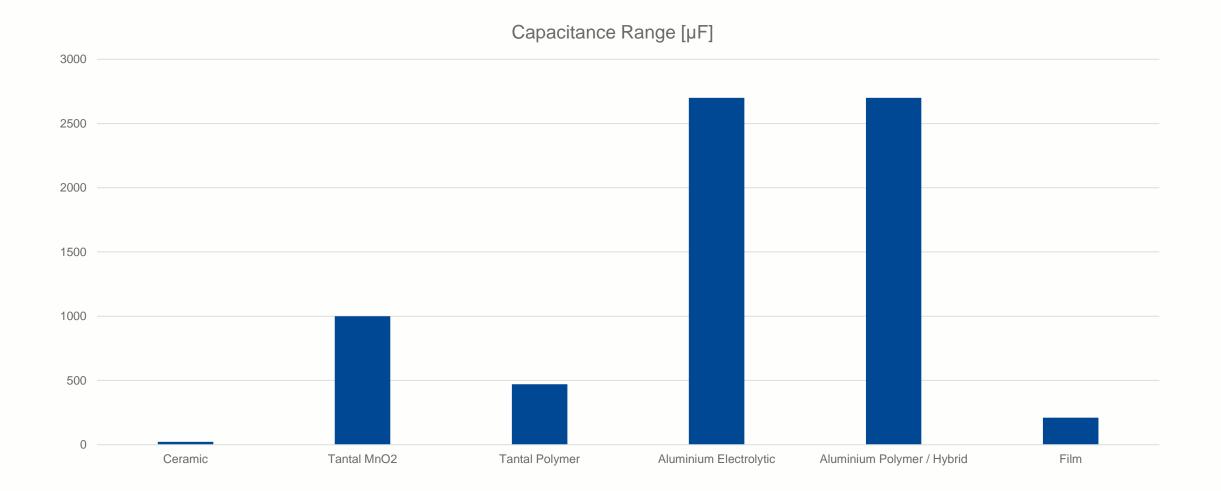




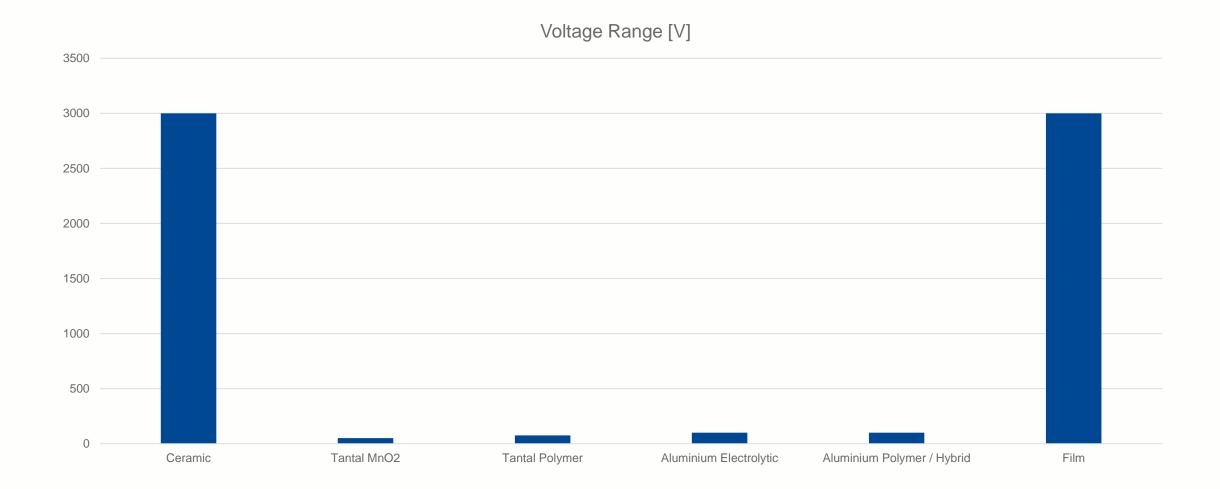


- Main Factors:
 - Capacitance & Voltage
- More to consider:
 - Electrical: Frequency, Temperature, ESR, ESL, Leackage Current
 - Mechanical: Size, Height
 - Other: Lifetime, Stability, Solderability,
 - Commercial: Price, Availability, 2nd Source

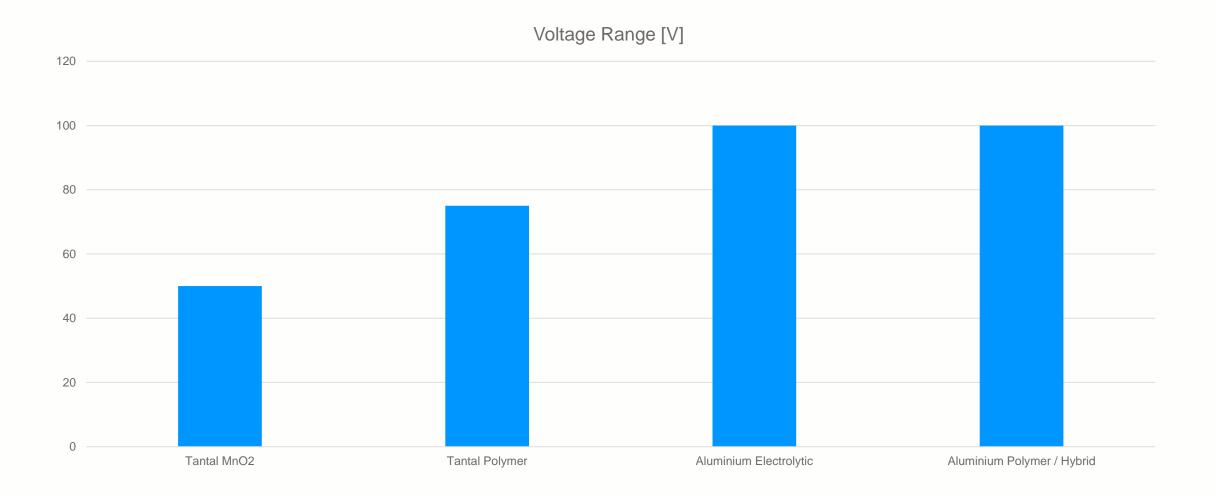




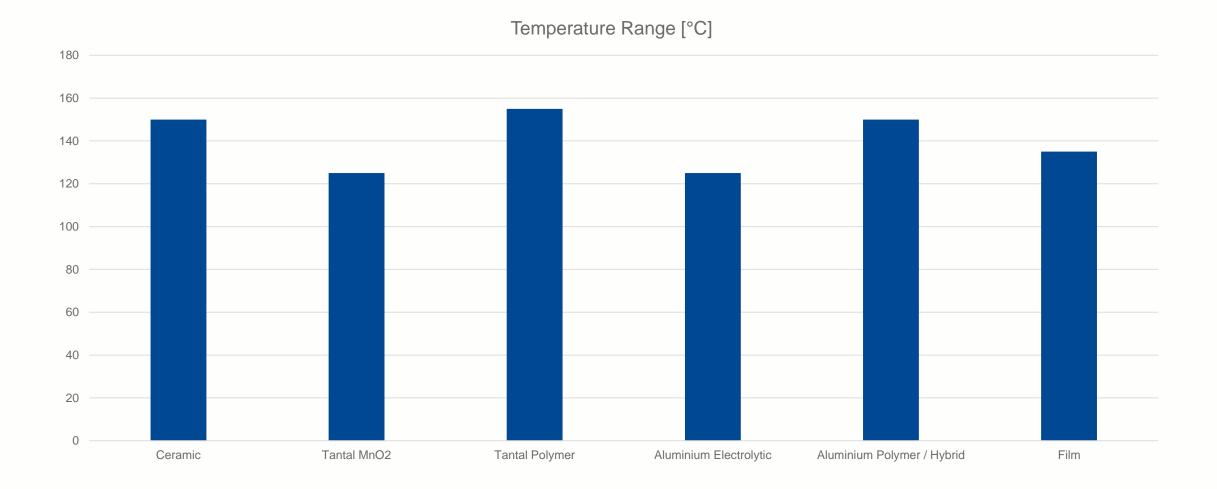






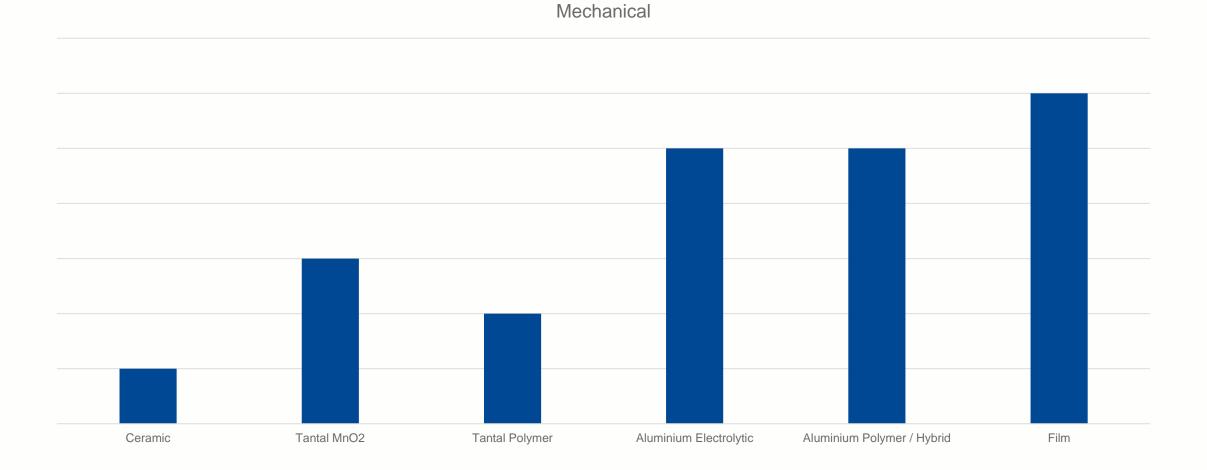






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SMD Capacitor Technology Comparison

Technology	Ceramic	Tantal Polymer	Aluminium Electrolytic (SMD)	Aluminium Polymer (SMD)
Capacitance Range	max. 22µF	max. 470µF	max. 2700µF	max. 2700µF
Voltage Range	max. 3kV _{DC}	max. 50V _{DC}	max. 100V _{DC}	max. 100V _{DC}
Size Range (EIA)	0402 - 2220			
Size Range (mm)	1005 - 5750	2012 - 7743	Ø 4 – Ø 16	Ø 4 – Ø 16
Lifetime	Good	Perfect	Limited	Good



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Size Range (EIA)	0402 - 2220			
Size Range (mm)	1005 - 5750	<mark>2012 - 7743</mark>	<mark>Ø4 – Ø16</mark>	Ø 4 − Ø 16
Lifetime	Good	Perfect	Limited	Good
Price per piece ¹⁾	Low	High	Low	Mid
Price per µF ²⁾	High	Low	Low	Mid
Price per Volume 3)	Low	Mid	Low	High

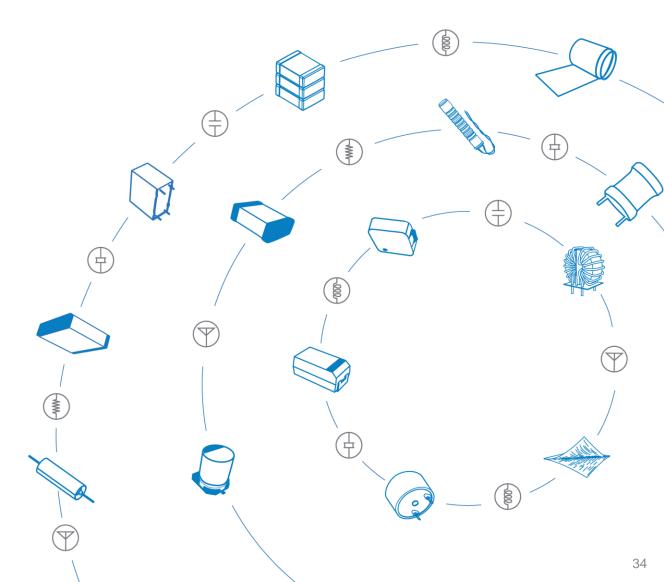
¹: 1µF

²: 100µF / 100V

³: 10µF / 100mm³



Summary & Key Takeaways



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Capacitors

Technology	Properties	To be considered
Ceramic	Small Size, High Frequency, High Voltage	Limited Cap Value, Losses, Aging
Film / Paper	Safety, High Current, Pulse Current	Limited Temperature, Size, Lifetime
Electrolytic	High Capacitance, High Voltage, High product variety	Limited Temperature, Limited Lifetime, Dry Out Effect
Tantalum	Very Stable, Small Size,	Limited Voltage, Limited frequency, Peak Pulse behavior



Summary

- Each technology has properties and benefits
- No technology can ideally replace another one
- For each application there is one perfect capacitor solution
- RUTRONIK or YAGEO Sales and FAE can help to find this solution
- Those who consider everything will make the best and most efficient decision



Contact

Alexander Nebel Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Technical Marketing Coordinator (+49) 162 - 13 54 276 alexander.nebel@yageo.com



