

# Chip tantalum capacitors

## TC Series P Case

●Features (P)

- 1) Vital for all hybrid integrated circuits board application.
- 2) Wide capacitance range.
- 3) Screening by thermal shock.

●Dimensions (Unit : mm)

(Unit : mm)	
Dimensions	P case
L	2.0±0.2
W <sub>1</sub>	1.25±0.2
W <sub>2</sub>	0.9±0.2
H	1.1±0.1
S	0.45±0.3

●Part No. Explanation



① Series name  
TC

② Case style  
TC..... P

③ Rated voltage

Rated voltage (V)	4	6.3	10	16	20	25
CODE	0G	0J	1A	1C	1D	1E

④ Nominal capacitance  
Nominal capacitance in pF in 3 digits:  
2 significant figures followed by the figure  
representing the number of 0's.

⑤ Capacitance tolerance  
M : ±20%      K : ±10%

⑥ Taping  
8 : Tape width  
R : Positive electrode on the side opposite to sprocket hole

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● Rated table

(μF)	Rated voltage (V)					
	4 0G	6.3 0J	10 1A	16 1C	20 1D	25 1E
1 (105)			P	P	P	P
1.5 (155)		P	P	*P		
2.2 (225)	P	P	P	*P		
3.3 (335)	P	P	P	*P		
4.7 (475)	P	P	P			
6.8 (685)	P	P	P			
10 (106)	P	P	P			
15 (156)	P	P				
22 (226)	P	P				
33 (336)						
47 (476)						
68 (686)						

Remark) Case size codes (P) in the above show products line-up.  
\* Under development

● Marking

The indications listed below should be given on the surface of a capacitor.

- (1) Polarity : The polarity should be shown by □ bar. (on the anode side)
- (2) Rated DC voltage : Due to the small size of P case, a voltage code is used as shown below.
- (3) Visual typical example (1) voltage code (2) capacitance code

Voltage Code	Rated DC Voltage (V)
g	4
j	6.3
A	10
C	16
D	20
E	25

Capacitance Code	Nominal Capacitance (μF)
A	1.0
E	1.5
J	2.2
N	3.3
S	4.7
W	6.8
a	10
e	15
j	22

[P case] note 1)  $\frac{j}{(1)}$   $\frac{J}{(2)}$



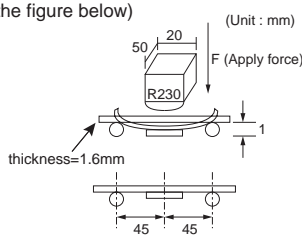
note 2) voltage code and capacitance code are variable with parts number

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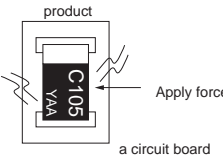
## ● Characteristics

Item	Performance						Test conditions (based on JIS C 5101-1 and JIS C 5101-3)															
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +125°C						Voltage reduction when temperature exceeds +85°C															
Maximum operating temperature with no voltage derating	+85°C																					
Rated voltage (VDC)	4	6.3	10	16	20	25	at 85°C															
Category voltage (VDC)	2.5	4	6.3	10	13	16	at 125°C															
Surge voltage (VDC)	5.0	8	13	20	26	32	at 85°C															
DC Leakage current	0.5 μA or 0.01CV whichever is greater Shown in " Standard list "						As per 4.9 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.5.1 JIS C 5101-3 Voltage : Rated voltage for 1min															
Capacitance tolerance	Shall be satisfied allowance range. ±10%, ±20%						As per 4.7 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.5.2 JIS C 5101-3 Measuring frequency : 120±12Hz Measuring voltage : 0.5Vrms +1.5 to 2V.DC Measuring circuit : DC Equivalent series circuit															
Tangent of loss angle (Df, tan δ)	Shall be satisfied the voltage on " Standard list "						As per 4.8 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.5.3 JIS C 5101-3 Measuring frequency : 120±12Hz Measuring voltage : 0.5Vrms +1.5 to 2V.DC Measuring circuit : DC Equivalent series circuit															
Impedance	Shall be satisfied the voltage on " Standard list "						As per 4.10 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.5.4 JIS C 5101-3 Measuring frequency : 100±10kHz Measuring voltage : 0.5Vrms or less Measuring circuit : DC Equivalent series circuit															
Resistance to Soldering heat	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality. The indications should be clear.					As per 4.14 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.6 JIS C 5101-3 Dip in the solder bath Solder temp : 260±5°C Duration : 5±0.5s Repetition : 1 After the specimens, leave it at room temperature for over 24h and then measure the sample.															
	L.C.	Less than initial limit																				
	ΔC / C	TCP0J226□ : Within ±20% of initial value TCP1A106□ : Within ±20% of initial value Others : Within ±10% of initial value																				
	Df (tan δ)	Less than 150% of initial limit																				
Temperature cycle	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality. The indications should be clear.					As per 4.16 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.10 JIS C 5101-3 Repetition : 5 cycles (1 cycle : steps 1 to 4) without discontinuation. <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1332 1204 1478"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Temp.</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-55±3°C</td> <td>30±3min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Room temp.</td> <td>3min.or less</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>125±2°C</td> <td>30±3min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Room temp.</td> <td>3min.or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> After the specimens, leave it at room temperature for over 24h and then measure the sample.		Temp.	Time	1	-55±3°C	30±3min.	2	Room temp.	3min.or less	3	125±2°C	30±3min.	4	Room temp.	3min.or less
		Temp.	Time																			
	1	-55±3°C	30±3min.																			
	2	Room temp.	3min.or less																			
3	125±2°C	30±3min.																				
4	Room temp.	3min.or less																				
L.C.	TCP0J226□ : Less than 150% of initial limit Others : Less than initial limit																					
ΔC / C	1 to 10μF : Within ±10% of initial value 15 to 22μF : Within ±20% of initial value TCP1A106□ : Within ±20% of initial value																					
Df (tan δ)	Less than 150% of initial limit																					
Moisture resistance	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality. The indications should be clear.					As per 4.22 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.12 JIS C 5101-3 After leaving the sample under such atmospheric condition that the temperature and humidity are 60±2°C and 90 to 95% RH, respectively, for 500±12h leave it at room temperature for over 24h and then measure the sample.															
	L.C.	TCP0J226□ : Less than 150% of initial limit Others : Less than initial limit																				
	ΔC / C	Within ±20% of initial value																				
	Df (tan δ)	Less than 150% of initial limit																				

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Item	Performance	Test conditions (based on JIS C 5101-1 and JIS C 5101-3)
Temperature Stability	Temp.	-55°C
	ΔC / C	Within 0/-15% of initial value
	Df (tan δ)	Shall be satisfied the voltage on " Standard list "
	L.C.	-
	Temp.	+85°C
	ΔC / C	Within +15/0% of initial value
	Df (tan δ)	Shall be satisfied the voltage on " Standard list "
	L.C.	5μA or 0.1CV whichever is greater
	Temp.	+125°C
	ΔC / C	Within +20/0% of initial value
Surge voltage	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality.
	L.C.	Shall be satisfied the voltage on " Standard list "
	ΔC / C	TCP0J226□ : Within ±20% of initial value Others : Within ±10% of initial value
	Df (tan δ)	Less than 150% of initial limit
Loading at High temperature	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality.
	L.C.	TJP0J226□ : Less than 150% of initial limit Others : Less than initial limit
	ΔC / C	TJP0J226□ : Within ±20% of initial value Others : Within ±10% of initial value
	Df (tan δ)	Less than 150% of initial limit
Terminal strength	Capacitance	The measured value should be stable.
	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality.
		<p>As per 4.26 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.14 JIS C 5101-3 Apply the specified surge voltage every 5±0.5 min. for 30±5 s. each time in the atmospheric condition of 85±2°C. Repeat this procedure 1,000 times. After the specimens, leave it at room temperature for over 24h and then measure the sample.</p> <p>As per 4.23 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.15 JIS C 5101-3 After applying the rated voltage for 1000+36/0 h without discontinuation via the serial resistance of 3Ω or less at a temperature of 85±2°C, leave the sample at room temperature / humidity for over 24h and measure the value.</p> <p>As per 4.35 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.9 JIS C 5101-3 A force is applied to the terminal until it bends to 1mm and by a prescribed tool maintain the condition for 5s. (See the figure below)</p>  <p>(Unit : mm)</p>

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Item		Performance	Test conditions (JIS C 5101-1 and JIS C 5101-3)
Adhesiveness		The terminal should not come off.	<p>As per 4.34 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.8 JIS C 5101-3 Apply force of 5N in the two directions shown in the figure below for 10±1s after mounting the terminal on a circuit board.</p> 
Dimensions		Refer to "External dimensions"	Measure using a caliper of JIS B 7507 Class 2 or higher grade.
Resistance to solvents		The indication should be clear	<p>As per 4.32 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.18 JIS C 5101-3 Dip in the isopropyl alcohol for 30±5s, at room temperature.</p>
Solderability		3/4 or more surface area of the solder coated terminal dipped in the soldering bath should be covered with the new solder.	<p>As per 4.15.2 JIS C 5101-1 As per 4.7 JIS C 5101-3 Dip speed=25±2.5mm / s Pre-treatment(accelerated aging): Leave the sample on the boiling distilled water for 1 h. Solder temp. : 245±5°C Duration : 3±0.5s Solder : M705 Flux : Rosin 25% IPA 75%</p>
Vibration	Capacitance	Measure value should not fluctuate during the measurement.	<p>As per 4.17 JIS C 5101-1 Frequency : 10 to 55 to 10Hz/min. Amplitude : 1.5mm</p>
	Appearance	There should be no significant abnormality.	<p>Time : 2h each in X and Y directions Mounting : The terminal is soldered on a print circuit board.</p>

## Tantalum capacitors

## ● Standard products list, TC series A case

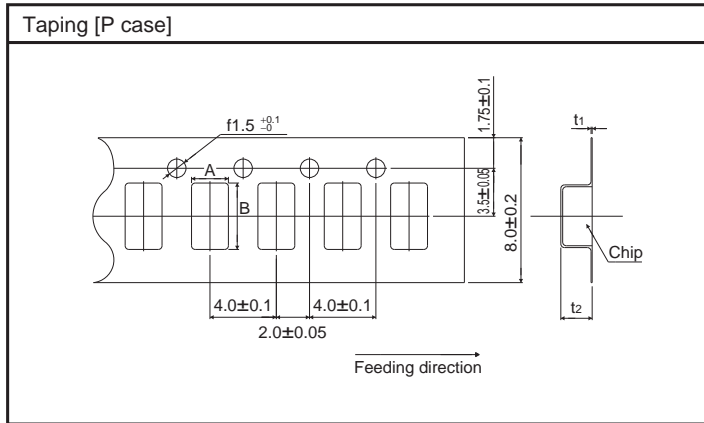
Part No.	Rated voltage 85°C (V)	Category voltage 125°C (V)	Surge voltage 85°C (V)	Cap. 120Hz ( $\mu$ F)	Tolerance (%)	Leakage current 25°C 1WV.60s ( $\mu$ A)	Df 120Hz (%)			Impedance 100kHz ( $\Omega$ )
							-55°C	25°C 85°C	125°C	
TC P 0G 225 □	4	2.5	5	2.2	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	15	10	15	17.5
TC P 0G 335 □	4	2.5	5	3.3	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	17.5
TC P 0G 475 □	4	2.5	5	4.7	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	14.4
TC P 0G 685 □	4	2.5	5	6.8	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	11.8
TC P 0G 106 □	4	2.5	5	10	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	9.3
TC P 0G 156 □	4	2.5	5	15	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.6	30	20	30	8.3
TC P 0G 226 □	4	2.5	5	22	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.9	30	20	30	7.7
TC P 0J 155 □	6.3	4	8	1.5	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	15	10	15	17.5
TC P 0J 225 □	6.3	4	8	2.2	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	17.5
TC P 0J 335 □	6.3	4	8	3.3	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	14.4
TC P 0J 475 □	6.3	4	8	4.7	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	11.8
TC P 0J 685 □	6.3	4	8	6.8	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	9.3
TC P 0J 106 □	6.3	4	8	10	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.6	30	20	30	8.3
TC P 0J 156 □	6.3	4	8	15	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.9	30	20	30	7.7
TC P 0J 226 □	6.3	4	8	22	$\pm$ 20, 10	1.4	38	25	38	5.0
TC P 1A 105 □	10	6.3	13	1.0	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	15	10	15	17.5
TC P 1A 155 □	10	6.3	13	1.5	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	16.1
TC P 1A 225 □	10	6.3	13	2.2	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	14.4
TC P 1A 335 □	10	6.3	13	3.3	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	11.8
TC P 1A 475 □	10	6.3	13	4.7	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	30	20	30	9.3
TC P 1A 685 □	10	6.3	13	6.8	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.7	30	20	30	9.3
TC P 1A 106 □	10	6.3	13	10	$\pm$ 20, 10	1.0	30	20	30	8.3
TC P 1C 105 □	16	10	20	1.0	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	15	10	15	16.1
TC P 1D 105 □	20	13	26	1.0	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.5	15	10	15	16.1
TC P 1E 105 □	25	16	32	1.0	$\pm$ 20, 10	0.6	30	20	30	9.3

□=Tolerance (M :  $\pm$ 20%, K :  $\pm$ 10%)

Tantalum capacitors

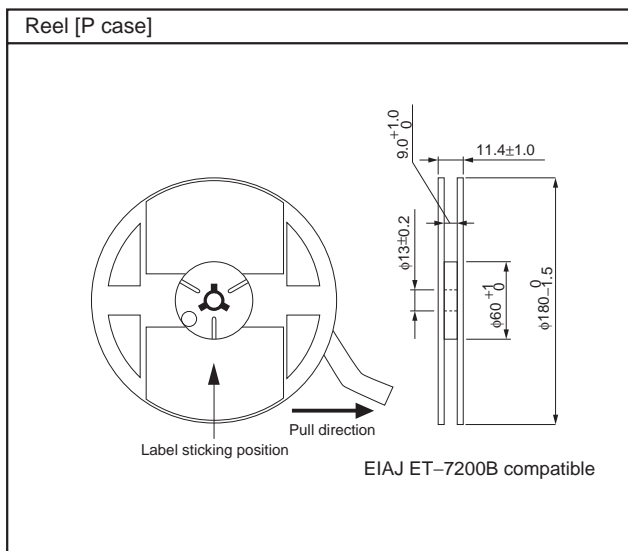
● Packaging specifications

Case code	A±0.1	B±0.1	t <sub>1</sub> ±0.05	t <sub>2</sub> ±0.1
P	1.55	2.3	0.25	1.5



● Packaging style

Case code	Packaging	Packaging style		Symbol	Basic ordering units
P case	Taping	plastic taping	φ180mm Reel	R	3,000pcs



Tantalum capacitors

●Recommended condition of reflow soldering

(1) Leakage current-to-voltage ratio

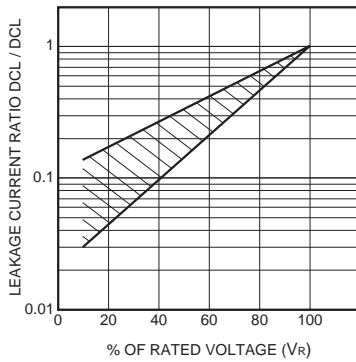


Fig.1

(2) Derating voltage as function of temperature

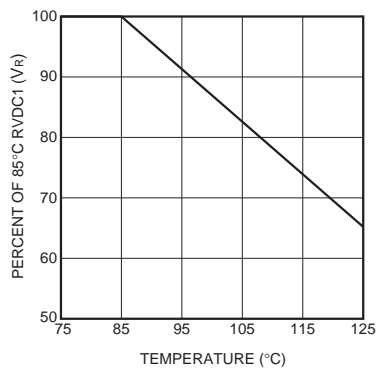


Fig.2

85°C		125°C	
Rated Voltage (V.DC)	Surge Voltage (V.DC)	Category Voltage (V.DC)	Surge Voltage (V.DC)
4	5	2.5	3.2
6.3	8	4	5
10	13	6.3	8
16	20	10	13
20	26	13	16

(3) Reliability

The malfunction rate of tantalum solid state electrolytic capacitors varies considerably depending on the conditions of usage (ambient temperature, applied voltage, circuit resistance).

Formula for calculating malfunction rate

$$\lambda_p = \lambda_b \times (\pi_E \times \pi_{SR} \times \pi_Q \times \pi_{CV})$$

- $\lambda_p$  : Malfunction rate stemming from operation
- $\lambda_b$  : Basic malfunction rate
- $\pi_E$  : Environmental factors
- $\pi_{SR}$  : Series resistance
- $\pi_Q$  : Level of malfunction rate
- $\pi_{CV}$  : Capacitance

For details on how to calculate the malfunction rate stemming from operation, see the tantalum solid state electrolytic capacitors column in MIL-HDBK-217.



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Malfunction rate as function of operating temperature and rated voltage

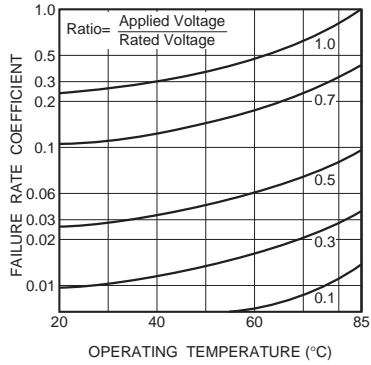


Fig.3

Malfunction rate as function of circuit resistance (Ω/V)

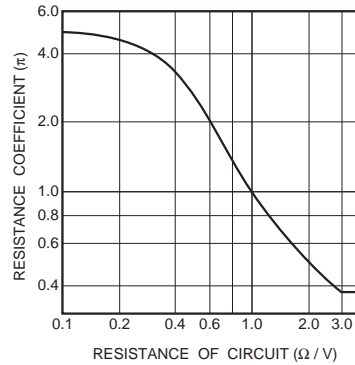


Fig.4

(4) Maximum power dissipation

Warming of the capacitor due to ripple voltage balances with warming caused by Joule heating and by radiated heat. Maximum allowable warming of the capacitor is to 5°C above ambient temperature. When warming exceeds 5°C, it can damage the dielectric and cause a short circuit.

Power dissipation (P) =  $I^2 \cdot R$

Ripple current

P : As shown in table at right

R : Equivalent series resistance

Notes:

1. Please be aware that when case size is changed, maximum allowable power dissipation is reduced.
2. Maximum power dissipation varies depending on the package. Be sure to use a case which will keep warming within the limits shown in the table below.

Allowable power dissipation (W) and maximum temperature rising

Case \ Temp.	+25°C	+55°C	+85°C	+125°C
P case (2012)	0.025	0.022	0.020	0.010
A case (3216)	0.070	0.063	0.056	0.028
Max. Temp Rise [°C]	5	5	5	2

Tantalum capacitors

(5) Impedance frequency characteristics

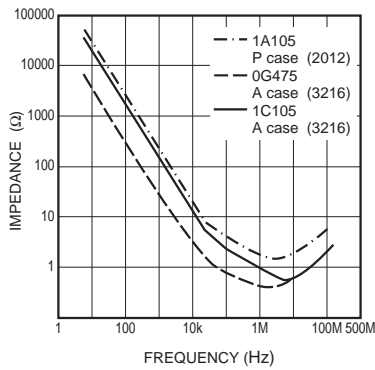


Fig.5

(6) ESR frequency characteristics

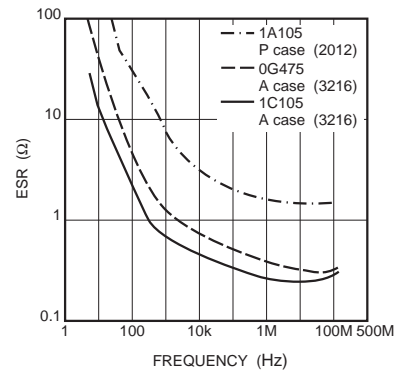


Fig.6

(7) Temperature characteristics

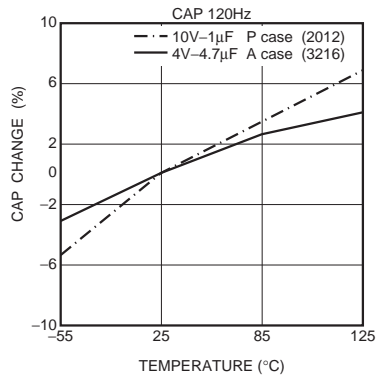


Fig.7

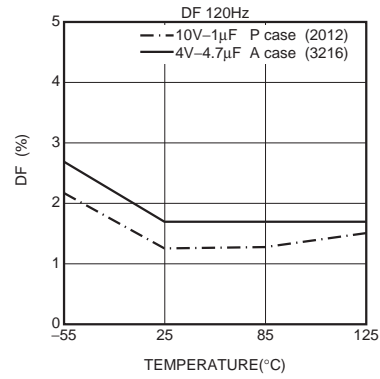


Fig.8

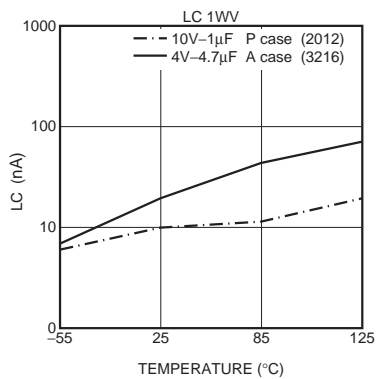


Fig.9

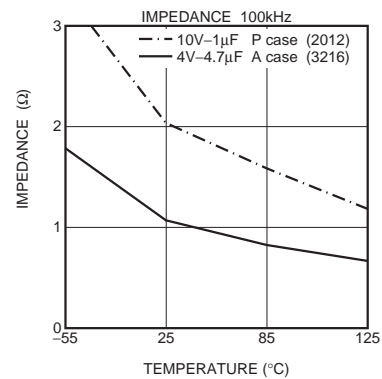


Fig.10

Tantalum capacitors

Rush current

The rush current is in inverse proportion to the ESR.  
 The excessive rush current may cause a damage.

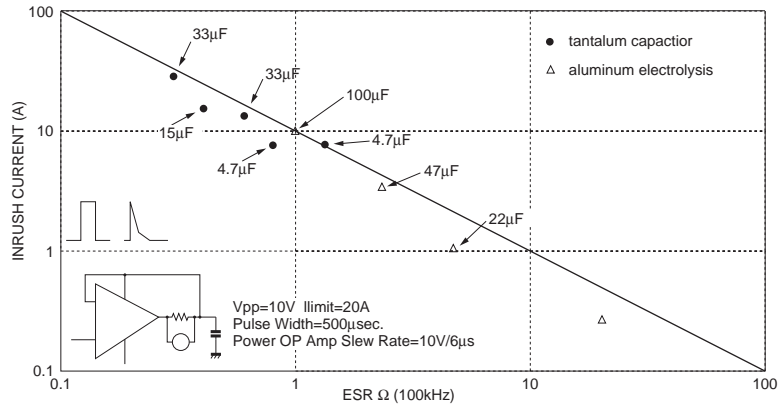


Fig. 11 Max. rush current and ESR

The rush current may be reduced by the protection resistors

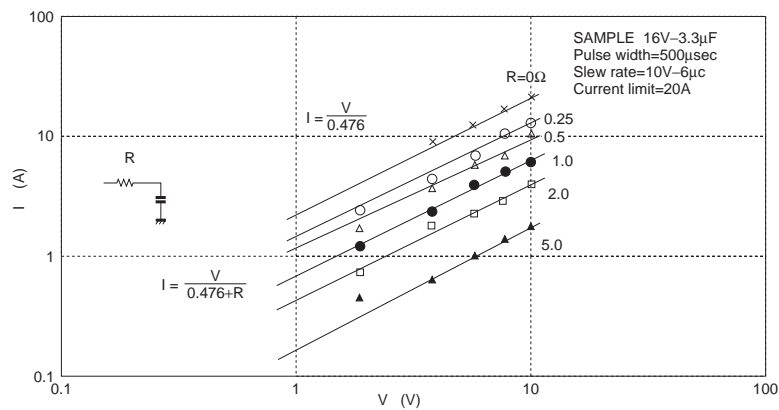


Fig. 12 Change in I max by protection resistors

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