

Cautions for Using Electric Double Layer Capacitors (DYNACAP™)

■ Usage

1. Electric double layer capacitors (EDLC) use a conductive organic electrolyte.

The use at excessive mounting temperature or exceeding the upper category temperature can cause the electrolyte to leak. Especially, coin and multilayer coin types for the memory backup (excluding cylindrical type) series use a low elastic plastic as the sealant in the cell construction like coin batteries; therefore, avoid using such capacitors in the vicinity of automotive equipment with steep temperature change, and heating element such as motor, relay, transformer, power IC, etc. because of the risk of leakage of electrolyte.

2. Since EDLC is polarized, do not apply a reversed voltage.

EDLC is polarized. If a reversed voltage is applied for a long time, the leakage current will increase abruptly, which may cause a decrease in the capacity, an increase in the internal resistance, and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases.

3. Do not apply any voltage higher than the Max. operating voltage (this means the surge voltage in the case of short-time charge).

If an overvoltage is applied to the product, the leakage current will increase abruptly and the product will become overheated, which may cause a decrease in the capacity, an increase in the internal resistance, and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases.

4. Do not use smoothing a power supply (for absorbing its ripple).

Since the internal resistance of EDLC is high, the product will be overheated if it is used for smoothing a power supply (for absorbing its ripple), which may cause a decrease in the capacity, an increase in the internal resistance, and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases.

5. Do not use in a circuit where quick charge and discharge are repeated Very often.

In a circuit where quick charge and discharge are repeated very often, the product will become overheated, which may cause a decrease in the capacity, an increase in the internal resistance, and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases.

Reduce the charge and discharge currents while selecting a product with low internal resistance, and make sure that the product surface temperature does not rise.

6. EDLC life depends heavily on the ambient temperature.

① The lifetime of EDLC is seriously affected by change in ambient temperature. If the temperature is lowered by 10°C, the lifetime will be approximately doubled. Therefore, the product should be used at a temperature lower than the guaranteed maximum value for maximum life.

② If the capacitor is used at a temperature exceeding its maximum guaranteed temperature, not only is its life shortened, but increased vapor pressure of electrolyte or electrochemical reactions may increase the internal pressure, and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases.

7. Do not use the product in an ambient atmosphere containing waterdrops (condensation) or toxic gases.

Although EDLC is sealed, water droplets or toxic gases may do degradation characteristics, a leakage and corrode the lead wires and the case, which may cause a breaking of the wires.

Avoid abrupt temperature changes, which may cause water droplets, resulting in product deterioration and electrolyte leakage.

8. Contact us before connecting the products in series.

A series connection will cause imbalance in the voltage, charged to the capacitors and an overvoltage may be charged to one or more them. This may cause a decrease in the capacity, an increase in the internal resistance and causing leakage or damage to the product in some cases. When using series connection for several capacitors, please derate the applied voltage from the Max. operating voltage or use balancing circuits (bleeder resistor, etc.) to compensate for the imbalance in the applied voltage for each capacitor. Moreover, please ensure the arrangement does not cause temperature fluctuation between capacitors.

9. About vibration.

A terminal blank, a terminal bend, and a crease may occur by adding too much vibration to a capacitor.

Moreover, depending on the case, an EDLC may do degradation of the characteristic, breakage, and a leakage.

When you become too much vibration, please contact us.

10. When used on a double sided printed circuit board, do not overlap the wiring patterns on the mounted part.

A short circuit may be created by certain wiring conditions. Should the electrolyte leaks, the circuit pattern may cause a short circuit, resulting in tracking or migration.

11. Do not keep in high temperature and high humidity atmospheres.

① Avoid high temperature or high humidity or direct rays when storing capacitors.

② Keep the product in a place where the temperature is 5°C to 30°C and the humidity is lower than 60%. Avoid an abrupt temperature change, which may cause condensation or deterioration of the product or liquid leakage. (Recommended storage term: 1 year or less after delivery)

③ Do not store EDLC at a place where there is a possibility that they may get water, salt or oil spill.

④Do not store EDLC at place where the air contains dense hazardous gas (hydrogen sulfide, sulfurous acid, nitrous acid, chlorine ammonia, etc.).

⑤Fumigation treatment with toxic gas covering the whole wooden container frames as moth proofing during shipment may leave residual toxic gas.

⑥Do not store EDLC at a place where it gets ultraviolet ray or radioactive ray.

12. Capacitors fitted with a relief valve

①The relief valve is provided with a valve function with part of the case made thin to avoid explosion by increased internal pressure when the capacitor is under abnormal load such as overvoltage or reverse voltage. After activation of the relief valve, the capacitor must be replaced as it does not restore.

②For the capacitors with a case relief valve (Cylindrical type), provide a void on the top of the relief valve so as not to hamper its activation. Make a void of 2 mm or more for the product of $\phi 18$ or less in diameter in diameter on the top.

13. Use at a high altitude

The use of capacitors at high altitudes such as on an airplane causes a large difference between the internal pressure of the capacitors and the atmospheric pressure.

However, there is no problem in use under atmospheric pressure up to about an altitude of 10,000 meters.

If the condition is severe like space, please contact us.

■ Mounting

1. Do not overheat when soldered.

Depending on the type and size of the board, the product may be subjected to overheat, leading to loss of airtightness. This may greatly shorten the product life or cause liquid leakage.

In case of a 1.6mm-thick and single side printed board, for example, keep the following soldering conditions: temperature lower than 260°C, time within 5 seconds (coin type), 10 seconds (Cylindrical type).

When a board thinner than 1.6 mm or multi-layer printed board is used, contact us.

In the case of hand soldering, the iron tip temperature is lower than 400°C, time is shorter than 4 seconds.

The coin types and multilayer coin types excluding the DZ and reflow-compatible coin types use polypropylene as the packing material for sealing and therefore susceptible to excessive heat. Note that the component body temperature shall be controlled so as not to exceed 90°C including preheating.

2. When soldering the capacitor to the wiring board, do not attach the body of the capacitor to the circuit board.

If the body of the capacitor is attached directly to the circuit board, the flux or solder can blow through the through holes in the circuit board, negatively impacting the capacitor.

Moreover, the heat influence at the time of soldering can be reduced by floating the body.

3. Contact us when cleaning is necessary after soldering.

Certain types of solvents are not compatible and may cause damage.

4. Contact us when the product is attached by adhesive bonding.

Certain types of adhesives are not compatible.

Paste bond partially between the product and the board so that the product will not adhere completely to the board.

Do not raise the temperature over the guaranteed value while the bond is hardening.

5. Heating conditions of adhesive curing oven

During heating of the adhesive curing oven, application of excessive heat may significantly shorten the product life or cause liquid leakage. Control the body temperature so as not to exceed 90°C during work while setting the allowable atmospheric temperature below 110°C, and allowable heating time within 30 seconds.

For the heating conditions deviating from the above, consult with us providing your temperature profile conditions.

6. Be careful not to apply an excessive force to the capacitor body, terminals or lead wires.

①Mount the capacitor while making sure that the terminal spacing of the capacitor and the spacing of the holes in the printed wiring board are aligned.

②If the capacitor body is subjected to stress such as grabbing, falling, bend, pushing or twisting after mounted, its terminals may come off, leading to open, short or liquid leakage.

■ Other cautions

1. Emergency procedures

If the EDLC overheats or starts to smell, immediately switch off the units main power supply to stop operation.

Keep your face and hands away from the EDLC, since the temperature may be high enough to cause the EDLC to ignite and burn.

2. Periodical inspections should be established for the EDLC used in industrial appliances.

The following items should be checked:

①Appearance : Check if there is leakage.

②Electronic performance : Check the leakage current, the electrostatic, the internal resistance and other items described in the catalog or the product specifications.

3. Disposing of EDLC

①Punch a hole or crush the EDLC (to prevent explosion) before incineration at approved facility.

②If they are not to be incinerated, bring them to a professional industrial waste disposal company.

4. Other notes

Please refer to the following literature for anything not described in the specification or the catalog. (Technical Report of Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association #EIAJ RCR-2370 "Guideline of notabilia for fixed electric double layer capacitors")