

# SCC Series

## Automotive Grade Cylindrical SuperCapacitors



The new series of cylindrical electrochemical double-layer capacitors offers excellent pulse power handling characteristics based on the combination of very high capacitance and very low ESR. Used by themselves or in conjunction with primary or secondary batteries, they provide extended back up time, longer battery life, and provide instantaneous power pulses as needed. Offers great solutions to Hold Up, Energy Harvesting, and Pulse Power Applications.

### FEATURES

- Cap Values from 1F - 3000F
- High Pulse Power Capability
- Low ESR
- Low Leakage Current
- AEC-Q200 (Pass Internal AVX qualification)

### APPLICATIONS

- Camera Flash Systems
- Energy Harvesting
- GSM/GPRS Pulse Applications
- UPS/Industrial
- Wireless Alarms
- Remote Metering
- Scanners
- Toys and Games
- Automotive

### HOW TO ORDER

<b>SCC</b> T	<b>U</b> T	<b>25</b> T	<b>B</b> T	<b>256</b> T	<b>S</b> T	<b>R</b> T	<b>B</b> T	<b>Q</b> T
<b>Series</b> SuperCap Cylindrical	<b>Diameter</b> U = 16mm	<b>Case Length</b> Two digits represent case length in mm	<b>Voltage Code</b> B = 2.7V	<b>Capacitance Code</b> 256 = 25F	<b>Tolerance</b> S = +30%/ -10%	<b>Lead Format</b> R = Radial Lead	<b>Package</b> B = Bulk	<b>Package</b> Q = Automotive Grade

### QUALITY INSPECTION

Parts are tested for Life Cycle, high temperature load life, temperature characteristics, vibration resistance, and humidity characteristics. See page 2 for more information.

### TERMINATION

These supercapacitors are compatible with hand soldering and wave soldering processes, so long as appropriate precautions are followed. See page 4 for more information.

### OPERATING TEMPERATURE

-40°C to +65°C @ 2.7V  
-40°C to +85°C @ 2.3V



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## High Capacitance Cylindrical SuperCapacitors



### RATINGS & PART NUMBER REFERENCE

AVX Part Number	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Capacitance (F)	Capacitance Tolerance	Rated Voltage (V)	Rated Temperature (°C)	DCL Max @ 72 Hrs (µA)	ESR Max @ 1000 Hz (mΩ)	ESR Max @ DC (mΩ)	Peak Current (A)	Power Density (W/kg)	Max Energy (Wh)	Energy Density (Wh/kg)
<b>Radial Lead</b>													
SCCU25B256SRBQ	16	25	25	+30%/-10%	2.7/2.3	65/85*	60	27	50	15	2397	0.0253	3.47

\*with appropriate voltage derating operating temperature can be extended to 85°C

### QUALIFICATION TEST SUMMARY

Test	Test Method	Parameter	Limits
Life Cycle	Capacitors are cycled between rated voltage and half-rated voltage under constant current at +25°C for 500,000 cycles	Capacitance Change ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
High Temperature Load Life	Temperature: +85°C Voltage: Rated Voltage Test Duration: 1,000 hours	Capacitance Change ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
Storage Temperature Characteristics	Storage Duration: 2 years No Load Temperature: +35°C	Capacitance Change ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
Vibration Resistance	Amplitude: 1.5mm Frequency: 10 ~ 55Hz Direction: X, Y, Z for 2 hours each	Capacitance Change ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
Humidity	Voltage: Derated Voltage RH: 85% Temperature: +85°C Test Duration: 1,000 hours	Capacitance Change ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects

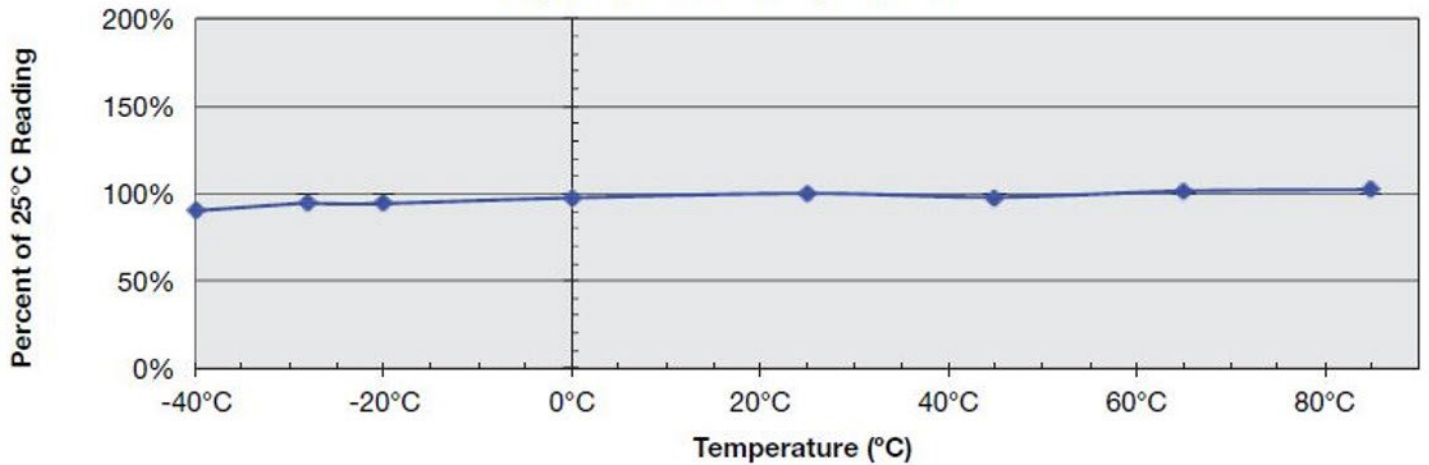
# SCC Series

## High Capacitance Cylindrical SuperCapacitors

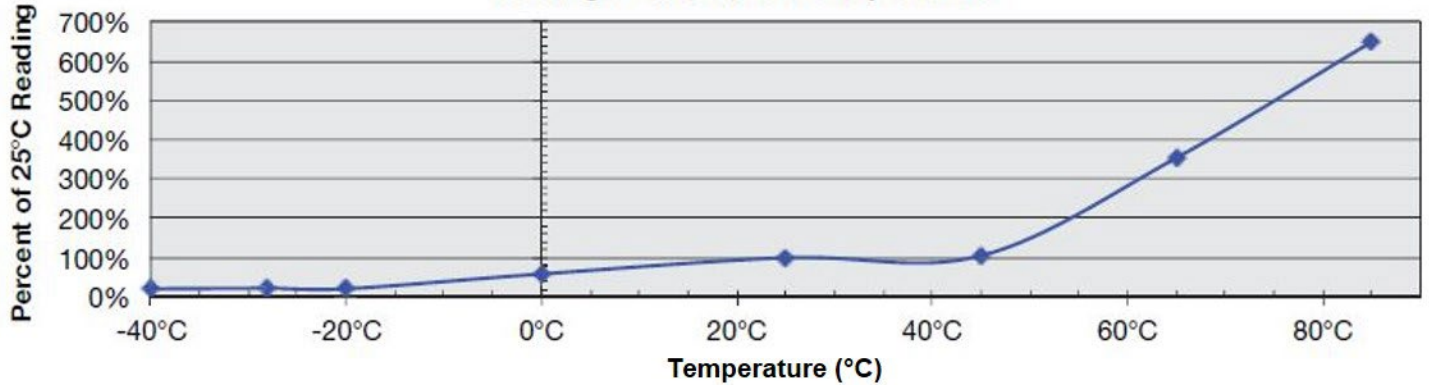


### QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

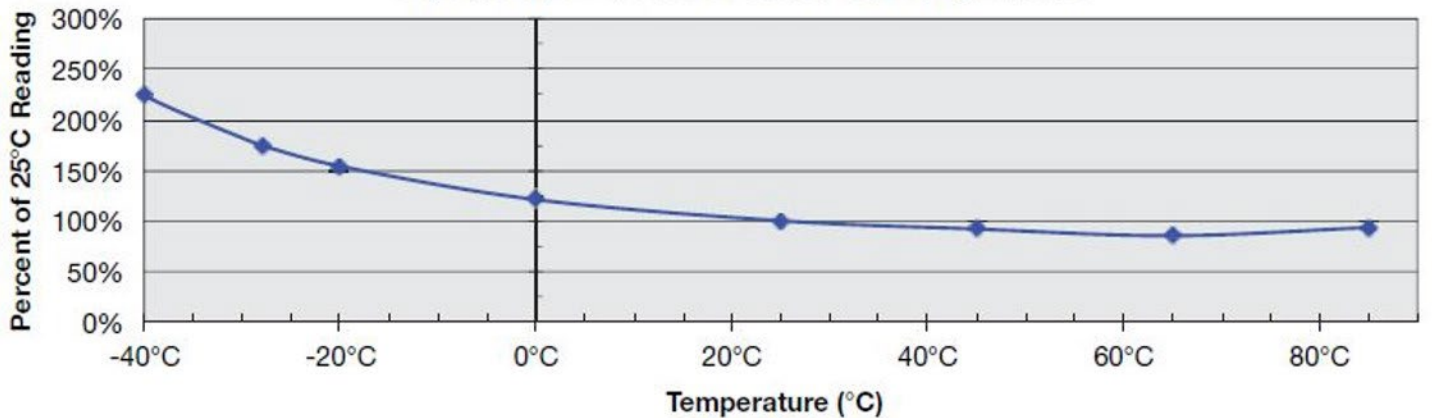
#### Capacitance vs. Temperature



#### Leakage Current vs. Temperature



#### Equivalent Series Resistance vs. Temperature

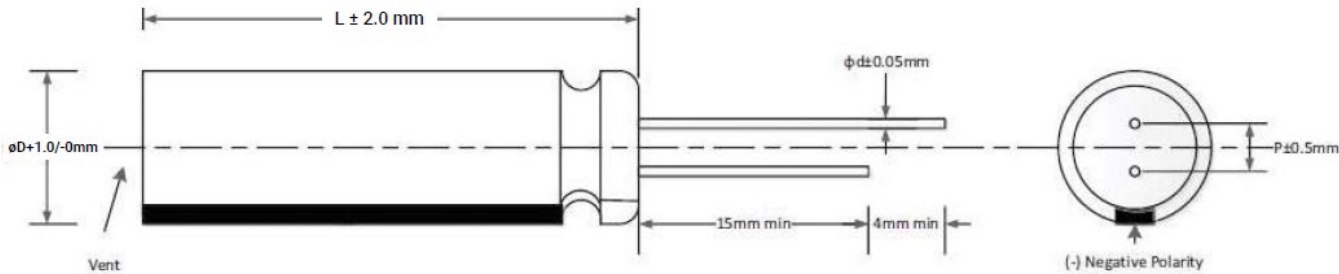


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### MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



Cap (F)	D (mm)	L (mm)	P (mm)	d (mm)
25	16	25	7.3	0.8

### SOLDERING RECOMMENDATIONS

When soldering supercapacitors to a PCB, the temperature & time that the body of the supercapacitor sees during soldering can have a negative effect on performance. We advise following these guidelines:

- Do not immerse the supercapacitors in solder. Only the leads should come in contact with the solder.
- Ensure that the body of the supercapacitor is not in contact with the PCB or other components during soldering. Temperature cycling during soldering may cause the case to shrink or crack, potentially damaging the PCB or other components.
- Excessive temperatures or excessive temperature cycling during soldering may cause the safety vent to burst or the case to shrink or crack, potentially damaging the PCB or other components, and significantly reduce the life of the capacitor.

**PRECAUTION:** For all products with shrink wrap sleeves, washing in any type of cleaning agent is prohibited. During all soldering processes, it's recommended to protect the shrink wrap from any kind of liquid (including but not limited to: water, strong acid, strong alkali, strong oxidizing solutions, and strong solvents) to avoid the risk of damage, cracking, and fading of the outer shrink wrap.

#### HAND SOLDERING

Keep some distance between the supercapacitor body and the tip of the soldering iron; contact between supercapacitor body and soldering iron will cause extensive damage to the supercapacitor. It is recommended that the soldering iron temperature should be less than 350°C, and contact time should be limited to no more than 4 seconds. Too much exposure to terminal heat during soldering can cause heat to transfer to the body of the supercapacitor, potentially damaging the supercapacitor.

#### WAVE SOLDERING

Only use wave soldering on Radial type SuperCapacitors. The PCB should be preheated only from the bottom and for less than 60 seconds, with temperature at, or below, 100°C on the top side of the board for PCBs equal to or greater than 0.8 mm thick.

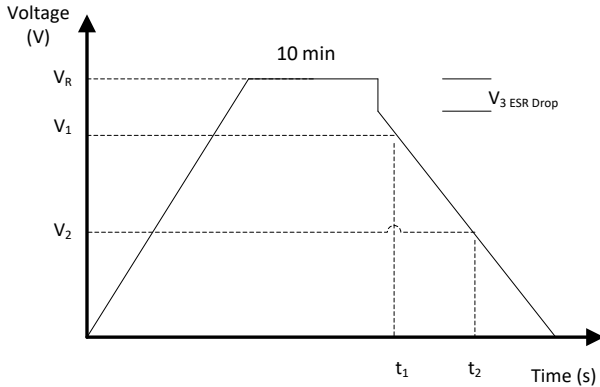
Solder Temperature (°C)	Suggested Solder Time (s)	Maximum Solder Time (s)
220	7	9
240	7	9
250	5	7
260	3	5

The Important Information/Disclaimer is incorporated in these specifications by reference and should be reviewed in full before placing any order.

### TEST METHODS

#### IEC Capacitance Test Method

Procedure: Charge module under constant current to rated voltage at room temperature, then hold 10 minutes on charge under constant voltage. After 10 minutes, discharge under constant current (as shown in chart below), recording voltage at  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and time intervals at  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ . Use the capacitance formula to determine cap value.



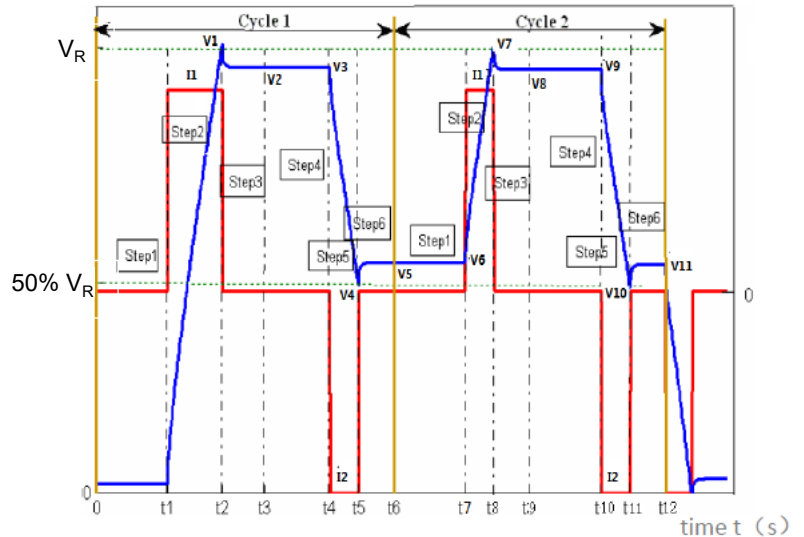
- $I$  – Discharge current,  $4 \times C \times V_R$  (mA)
- $V_R$  – Rated voltage (V)
- $V_1$  – Initial test voltage, 80% of  $V_R$  (V)
- $V_2$  – Final test voltage, 40% of  $V_R$  (V)
- $t_1$  – Initial test time (s)
- $t_2$  – Final test time (s)

$$C = \frac{I \times (t_2 - t_1)}{V_1 - V_2}$$

#### DC ESR Measurement

A six-step ESR<sub>DC</sub> test method is illustrated to the right and carried out as follows:

1. Rest 10 seconds
  2. Charge under constant current ( $I_1$ ) to rated voltage ( $V_R$ )
  3. Rest 5 seconds
  4. Rest 10 seconds, record  $V_3$  and  $t_4$
  5. Discharge under constant current ( $I_2$ ) to half rated voltage, record  $I_2$ ,  $V_4$ , and  $t_5$
  6. Rest 5 seconds, record  $V_5$  and  $t_6$
- Repeat steps 1-6 recording  $I$ ,  $V$ , and  $t$  accordingly, finally discharging to below 0.1V under constant current ( $I_2$ ).



Formulas to calculate:

- Two cycle discharge capacitances:  $C_{dch1} = I_2 \times \frac{(t_5 - t_4)}{(V_3 - V_4)}$ ;  $C_{dch2} = I_2 \times \frac{(t_{11} - t_{10})}{(V_9 - V_{10})}$
- Discharge capacitance:  $C_{dch} = \frac{(C_{dch1} + C_{dch2})}{2}$
- Two cycle discharge DC ESR:  $ESR_{dch1} = \frac{(V_5 - V_4)}{I_2}$ ;  $ESR_{dch2} = \frac{(V_{11} - V_{10})}{I_2}$
- Discharge DC ESR:  $ESR_{dch} = \frac{(ESR_{dch1} + ESR_{dch2})}{2}$

Note:  $I_1 = I_2 = 75\text{mA/F}$ , the rated capacitance in the chart means discharge capacitance, and DC ESR (ESR<sub>DC</sub>) means discharge DC resistance.

## TEST METHODS

### Maximum Continuous Current

- This is the maximum current when temperature rise of the supercapacitor during its operation is less than 15°C

### Maximum Peak Current

- This is the maximum current during 1 second time interval (dt)

### Watt Density

- Watt Density =  $(0.12 \cdot V^2 / R_{DC}) / \text{mass}$

### Energy Density

- Energy Density =  $(\frac{1}{2} CV^2) / (3600 \cdot \text{mass})$

## POLARITY AND REVERSE VOLTAGE

For product consistency and optimum performance, it is recommended that the capacitor be connected with polarity indicated. Reversing polarity could result in permanent damage to the circuit including much higher leakage current for a short duration of time and the life time of the supercapacitors will be reduced.

## LIFETIME AND TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE

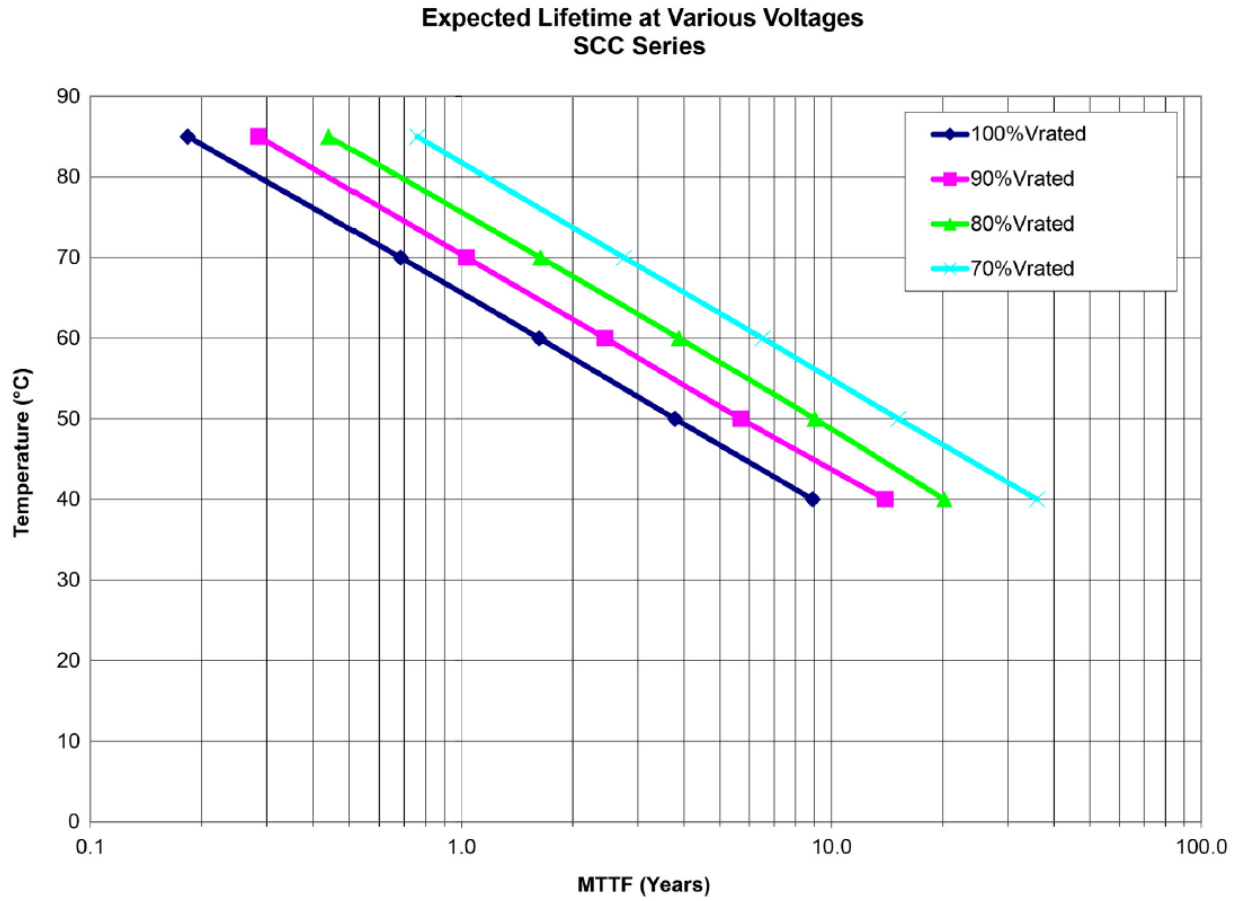
The life of a supercapacitor is impacted by a combination of operating voltage and the operating temperature according to the following Time to Failure equation:

$$t \propto V^n \times e^{\left(\frac{-Q}{kT}\right)}$$

where V is the operating voltage, Q is the activation energy in electron volts (eV), k is the Boltzmann constant in eV, and T is the operating temperature in Kelvin (K). Typical values for the voltage exponent, n, is between 2.5-3.5, and Q is between 1.0-1.2 eV in the normal operating temperature range of -40° to 65°C.

The industry standard for supercapacitor end of life is when the equivalent series resistance, ESR, increases to 200% of the specified value and the capacitance drops by 30% from specified value. Typically a supercapacitor shows an initial “jump” in the ESR value and then levels off. If the supercapacitors are exposed to excessive temperatures the ESR will show a continuous degradation (increase). In the extreme case, if the temperature or voltage are substantially higher than the rated specifications, this could result in the part venting and the product showing a faster degradation of capacitance and ESR, which may be many times the specified value.

### LIFETIME AND TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE



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## SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Warnings

- To Avoid Short Circuit, after usage or test, supercapacitor voltage needs to discharge to  $\leq 0.1V$
- Do not Apply Overvoltage, Reverse Charge, Burn or Heat Higher than  $150^{\circ}C$ , explosion-proof valve may break open
- Do not Press, Damage or disassemble the supercapacitor, housing could heat to high temperature causing Burns
- If you observe Overheating or Burning Smell from the capacitor disconnect Power immediately, and do not touch

### Emergency Applications

If Housing is Leaking:

- Skin Contact: Use soap and water thoroughly to wash the area of the skin
- Eye Contact: Flush with flowing water or saline, and immediately seek medical treatment
- Ingestion: Immediately wash with water and seek medical treatment

### Transportation

Not subjected to US DOT or IATA regulations

UN3499, <10Wh, Non-Hazardous Goods

International shipping description – “Electronic Products – Capacitor”

### Regulatory

- UL 810A Certified
- RoHS Compliant
- REACH Compliant
- Halogen free according to IEC 61249-2-21: 2003 and IPC/JEDEC-JSTD-709

### Storage

Capacitors may be stored within the temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $+70^{\circ}C$  with humidity < 60%. Lower storage temperature is preferred as it extends the shelf life of the capacitor. Product over one year and within two years of the date code, we recommend recharging the product at the beginning of use for at least 24 hours.

Optimum storage conditions are as follows:

- $25^{\circ}C$  and  $RH \leq 60\%$  without voltage applied
- Not in direct sunlight
- Not in direct contact with water, salt oil or other chemicals
- Not in direct contact with corrosive materials, acids, alkalis, or toxic gases
- Not in dusty environments
- Not in environments with shock and vibration conditions

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