A755 105°C

Overview

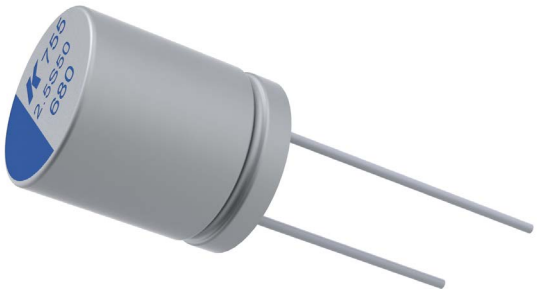
KEMET's Radial Solid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors offer longer life and greater stability across a wide range of temperatures. This highly conductive solid polymer electrolyte eliminates the risk of drying out and, due to its low ESR properties, is able to withstand higher ripple currents during normal operation. This series is ideally suited for industrial and commercial applications.

Applications

Typical applications include LED driver power supplies, adapters (laptop power supplies), and medical equipment.

Benefits

- Through-hole form factor
- Low impedance
- High ripple current
- Long life
- 105°C/5,000 hours
- RoHS compliant
- Halogen-free



Part Number System

A	755	KS	687	M	0E	AA	E	014
Capacitor Class	Series	Size Code	Capacitance Code (pF)	Tolerance	Rated Voltage (VDC)	Packaging	Electrical Parameters	ESR
A = Aluminum	Radial Solid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors 105°C 5,000 hours	See Dimension Table	First two digits represent significant figures for capacitance values. Last digit specifies the number of zeros to be added.	M = ±20%	2.5 = 0E 4 = 0G 6.3 = 0J 10 = 1A 16 = 1C 20 = 1D 25 = 1E	See Ordering Options Table	E = Standard/ESR	Last 3 digits represent significant figures for ESR values. (mΩ)

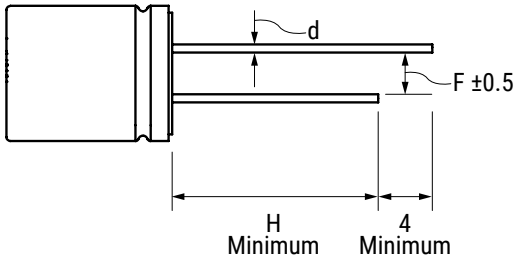
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Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301 USA • 954-766-2800 • www.kemet.com

Ordering Options Table

Diameter	Packaging Type	Lead Type	Lead Length (mm)	Lead and Packaging Code
Standard Bulk Packaging Options				
5 – 18	Bulk (bag)	Long Lead (Loose Standard Leads)	15 Minimum	AA
5 – 18	Bulk (bag)	Cut Leads	5[(1)]	BA
5 – 18	Bulk (bag)	Formed Leads	5[(1)]	CA
Standard auto-insertion packaging options				
5	Ammo Tape and Box	Formed to 2.5 mm	H_0 = 16±0.5	FA
5 – 8	Ammo Tape and Box	Formed to 5 mm	H_0 = 16±0.5	DA
6 – 8	Ammo Tape and Box	Straight	H = 18.5±0.5 (for 8 x 12 H = 20±0.5)	EA
10 – 13	Ammo Tape and Box	Straight	H = 18.5±0.5	EA
Contact KEMET for other Lead and Packaging options [(1)]**Contact KEMET for custom Lead Length and options 3 to 10 mm**				

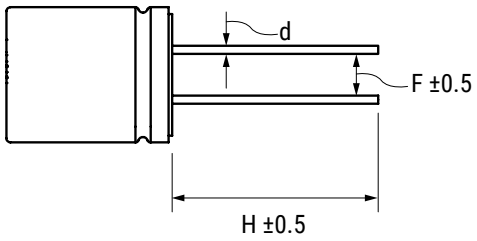
Size Code	Dimensions DxL	Lead and Packaging Code (SPQ)			
		AA Bulk (Bag)	BA Bulk (Bag)	CA Bulk (Bag)	DA, EA, FA Ammo, Tape and Box
BG	5x7	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
BK	5x8	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
BM	5x9	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
BQ	5x11	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
EA	6.3x5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
EK	6.3x8	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
EM	6.3x9	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
EQ	6.3x11	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
KK	8x8	500	500	500	1,000
KR	8x11.5	500	500	500	1,000
KS	8x12	500	500	500	1,000
KV	8x14	500	500	500	1,000
KW	8x16	500	500	500	1,000
MS	10x12	250	250	250	600
MU	10x12.5	250	250	250	600
MV	10x14	250	250	250	600
MW	10x16	250	250	250	600

Long Lead (Loose Standard Leads)



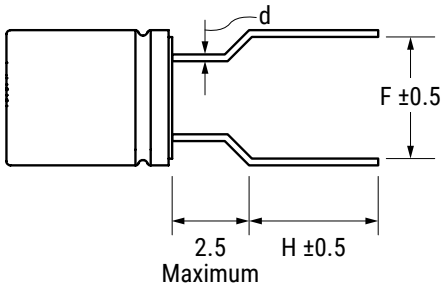
	Diameter					
	5	6.3	8	10	13	18
d	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
F	2	2.5	3.5	5	5	7.5
H	15	15	15	15	15	15

Cut Lead



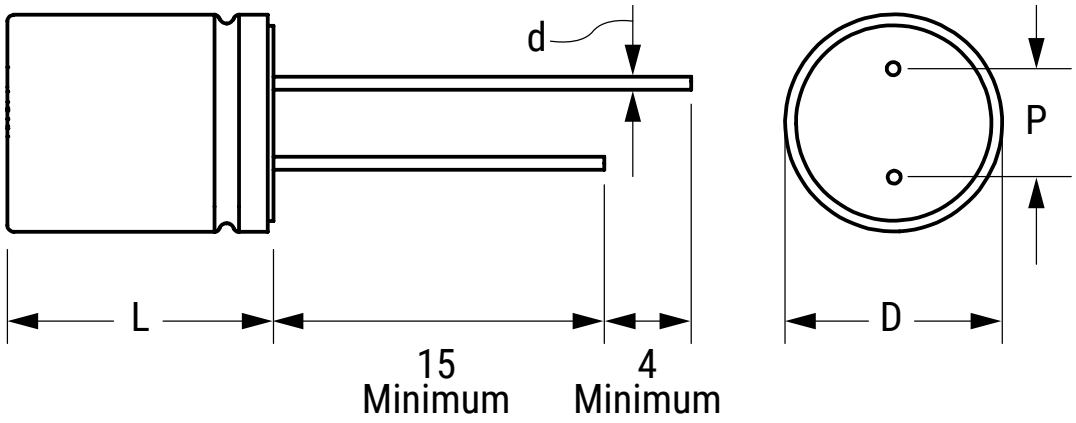
	Diameter					
	5	6.3	8	10	13	18
d	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
F	2	2.5	3.5	5	5	7.5
H	According to customer requirement 3 – 10 mm					

Formed Lead



	Diameter					
	5	6.3	8	10	13	18
d	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
F	5	5	5	5	5	5
H	According to customer requirement 3 – 10 mm					

Dimensions – Millimeters



Size Code	D		L		d		P		Safety Vent
	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	
BQ	5	±0.5	11	±1.0	0.5	±0.05	2	±0.5	
KS	8	±0.5	12	±1.0	0.6	±0.05	3.5	±0.5	
MS	10	±0.5	12	±1.0	0.6	±0.05	5.0	±0.5	Yes

Performance Characteristics

Item	Performance Characteristics
Capacitance Range	47 – 1,500 µF
Rated Voltage	2.5 – 25 VDC
Operating Temperature	−55°C to +105°C
Capacitance Tolerance	±20% at 120 Hz/20°C
Life Test	5,000 hours (see conditions in Test Method & Performance)
Leakage Current	I ≤ 0.15 CV
	C = Rated capacitance (µF), V = Rated voltage (VDC), Voltage applied for 2 minutes at 20°C.

Dissipation Factor (tan δ)

Rated Voltage (V)	2.5 – 25
tan δ (Maximum) at 120 Hz/20°C	0.10

Compensation Factor of Ripple Current (RC) vs. Frequency

Frequency	120 Hz ≤ f < 1 kHz	1 kHz ≤ f < 10 kHz	10 kHz ≤ f < 100 kHz	100 kHz ≤ f < 500 kHz
Coefficient	0.05	0.30	0.70	1.00

Test Method & Performance

Conditions	Load Life Test	Shelf Life Test
Temperature	105°C	105°C
Test Duration	5,000 hours	96 hours
Ripple Current	No ripple current applied	No ripple current applied
Voltage	The sum of DC voltage and the peak AC voltage must not exceed the rated voltage of the capacitor	No voltage applied
Performance	**The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is restored to 20°C.**	
Capacitance Change	Within ±20% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed specified value	
Damp Heat	**The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is restored to 20°C after application of rated voltage for 1,000 hours at 60°C, 90%~95% RH.**	
Capacitance Change	Within ±20% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed specified value	
Surge Voltage (Rated Voltage x 1.15 (V))	**The following specifications will be satisfied when the capacitor is subjected to 1,000 cycles each consisting of charge with the surge voltages specified at 105°C for 30 seconds through a protective resistor (Rc = 1 kΩ) and discharge for 5 minutes 30 seconds.**	
Capacitance Change	Within ±20% of the initial value	
Dissipation Factor	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
ESR	Does not exceed 150% of the specified value	
Leakage Current	Does not exceed specified value	

Shelf Life and Re-Ageing

Shelf Life
Solderability is 12 months

The capacitance, ESR and impedance of a capacitor will not change significantly after extended storage periods, however the leakage current will slowly increase.

- This series should not be stored in high temperatures or where there is a high level of humidity.
- The suitable storage condition is +5 to +35°C and less than 75% in relative humidity.
- Do not store in damp conditions such as water, saltwater spray or oil spray.
- Do not store in an environment full of hazardous gas (hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid gas, nitrous acid, chlorine gas, ammonium, etc.)
- Do not store under exposure to ozone, ultraviolet rays or radiation.

If a capacitor has been stored for more than 24 months under these conditions and it shows increased leakage current, then a treatment by voltage application is recommended.

Re-age Procedure
Apply the rated DC voltage to the capacitor at 105°C for a period of 120 minutes through a 1 kΩ series resistor.

Environmental Compliance

All Part Numbers in this datasheet are Reach and RoHS compliant, and Halogen-Free.

As an environmentally conscious company, KEMET is working continuously with improvements concerning the environmental effects of both our capacitors and their production. In Europe (RoHS Directive) and in some other geographical areas like China, legislation has been put in place to prevent the use of some hazardous materials, such as lead (Pb), in electronic equipment. All products in this catalog are produced to help our customers' obligations to guarantee their products and fulfill these legislative requirements. The only material of concern in our products has been lead (Pb), which has been removed from all designs to fulfill the requirement of containing less than 0.1% of lead in any homogeneous material. KEMET will closely follow any changes in legislation worldwide and makes any necessary changes in its products, whenever needed.

Some customer segments such as medical, military and automotive electronics may still require the use of Lead in electrode coatings. To clarify the situation and distinguish products from each other, a special symbol is used on the packaging labels for RoHS compatible capacitors.

Due to customer requirements, there may appear additional markings such as LF = Lead-free, or LFW = Lead-free wires on the label.

Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference

Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	Rated Capacitance	Case Size	ESR	RC	LC	KEMET Part Number
(VDC)	(VDC)	120 Hz 20°C (µF)	D x L (mm)	100 kHz 20°C (mΩ)	100 kHz 105°C (mA)	20°C 2 min (µA)	() Represents Part Number Options
2.5	2.9	680	8 x 12	14	4,800	255	A755KS687M0E(1)E014
2.5	2.9	820	8 x 12	14	4,800	308	A755KS827M0E(1)E014
2.5	2.9	1,500	10 x 12	13	5,250	563	A755MS158M0E(1)E013
4	4.6	560	8 x 12	14	4,800	336	A755KS567M0G(1)E014
4	4.6	1,200	8 x 12	14	4,900	720	A755KS128M0G(1)E014
6.3	7.2	220	5 x 11	18	2,000	208	A755BQ227M0J(1)E018
6.3	7.2	680	8 x 12	14	4,500	643	A755KS687M0J(1)E014
6.3	7.2	1,000	8 x 12	13	4,500	945	A755KS108M0J(1)E013
6.3	7.2	1,500	10 x 12	13	5,250	1,418	A755MS158M0J(1)E013
10	11.5	270	8 x 12	15	4,820	405	A755KS277M1A(1)E015
10	11.5	560	8 x 12	15	4,820	840	A755KS567M1A(1)E015
10	11.5	820	8 x 12	14	4,820	1,230	A755KS827M1A(1)E014
10	11.5	1,000	10 x 12	13	5,100	1,500	A755MS108M1A(1)E013
10	11.5	1,500	10 x 12	13	5,100	2,250	A755MS158M1A(1)E013
16	18.4	270	8 x 12	15	4,100	648	A755KS277M1C(1)E015
16	18.4	470	10 x 12	13	5,250	1,128	A755MS477M1C(1)E013
16	18.4	560	10 x 12	13	5,250	1,344	A755MS567M1C(1)E013
16	18.4	1,000	10 x 12	12	5,250	2,400	A755MS108M1C(1)E012
20	23	100	8 x 12	20	4,420	300	A755KS107M1D(1)E020
20	23	150	8 x 12	20	4,420	450	A755KS157M1D(1)E020
25	28.8	47	8 x 12	25	2,320	176	A755KS476M1E(1)E025
25	28.8	100	8 x 12	25	2,500	375	A755KS107M1E(1)E025
25	28.8	220	8 x 12	25	3,000	825	A755KS227M1E(1)E025
25	28.8	270	10 x 12	15	4,850	1,013	A755MS277M1E(1)E015
25	28.8	330	10 x 12	15	4,850	1,238	A755MS337M1E(1)E015
(VDC)	(VDC)	120 Hz 20°C (µF)	D x L (mm)	100 kHz 20°C (mΩ)	100 kHz 105°C (mA)	20°C 2 min (µA)	() Represents Part Number Options
Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	Rated Capacitance	Case Size	ESR	RC	LC	KEMET Part Number

(1) Please see packaging codes for options.
(2) Electrical Parameters code. See Part Number System for available options.

Installing

Solid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors are prone to a change in leakage current due to thermal stress during soldering. The leakage current may increase after soldering or reflow soldering. Therefore, verify the suitability for use in circuits sensitive to leakage current.

A general principle is that lower temperature operation results in a longer, useful life of the capacitor. For this reason, it should be ensured that electrolytic capacitors are placed away from heat-emitting components. Adequate space should be allowed between components for cooling air to circulate, especially when high ripple current loads are applied. In any case, the maximum rated temperature must not be exceeded.

- Do not deform the case of capacitors or use capacitors with a deformed case.
- Verify that the connections of the capacitors are able to insert on the board without excessive mechanical force. Excessive force during insertion, as well as after soldering may cause terminal damage and affect the electrical performance.
- Ensure electrical insulation between the capacitor case, negative terminal, positive terminal and PCB.
- If the capacitors require mounting through additional means, the recommended mounting accessories shall be used.
- Verify the correct polarization of the capacitor on the board.

KEMET recommends, to ensure that the voltage across each capacitor does not exceed its rated voltage.

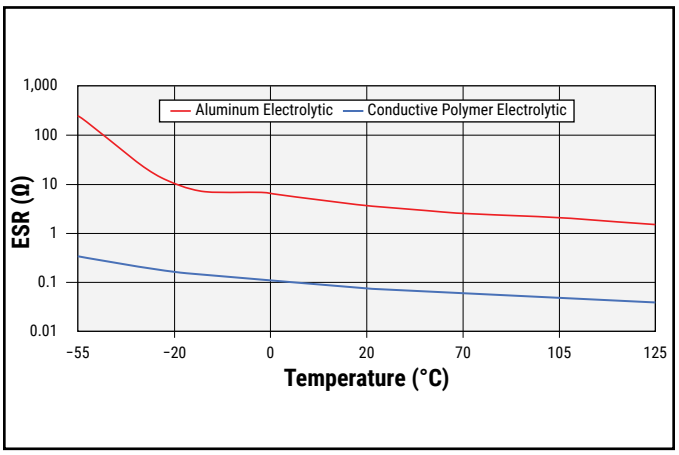
Temperature Stability Characteristics

Stable characteristics in a very low temperature range allows for less circuits in the design.

Due to a solid polymer electrolyte, Solid Polymer Aluminum Capacitors feature higher conductivity. This results in a lower ESR which, coupled with high capacitance allows an aluminum polymer capacitor to replace several standard electrolytic capacitors, reducing the number of components and maximizing board space.

The ESR of polymer capacitors is nearly constant within its operating temperature range, while the ESR of a standard electrolytic capacitor noticeably changes with temperature.

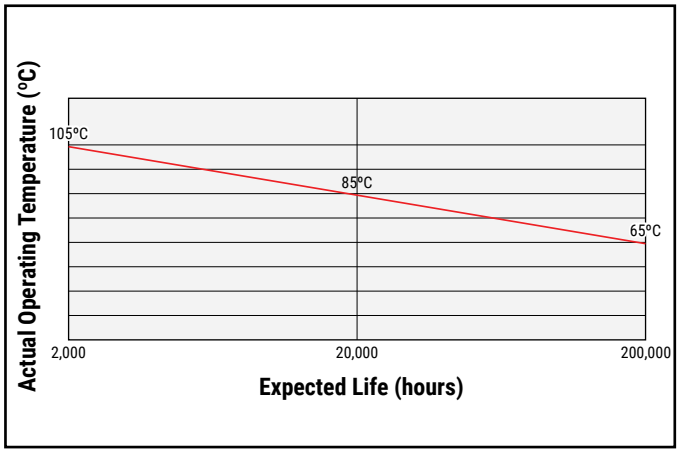
Temperature Stability Characteristics



Expected Life Calculation Chart

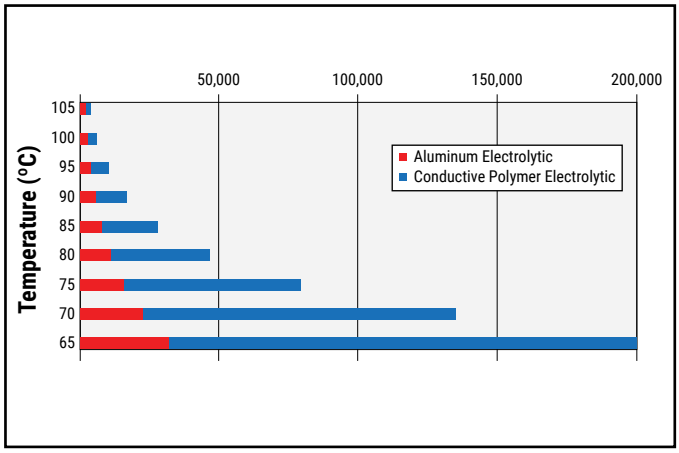
Expected life depends on operating temperature according to the following formula:
$L = Lo \times 10^{(To-T)/20}$
Where:
L: Expected life
Lo: Life at maximum permissible operating temperature with rated operating voltage applied (hours)
T: Actual operating temperature
To: Maximum permissible operating temperature

Expected Life Calculation Chart



The effect of derating temperature can be seen in this graph.
In this example, the life expectancy of a 2,000 hour Polymer capacitor is significantly greater than that of a 2,000 hour standard electrolytic capacitor.

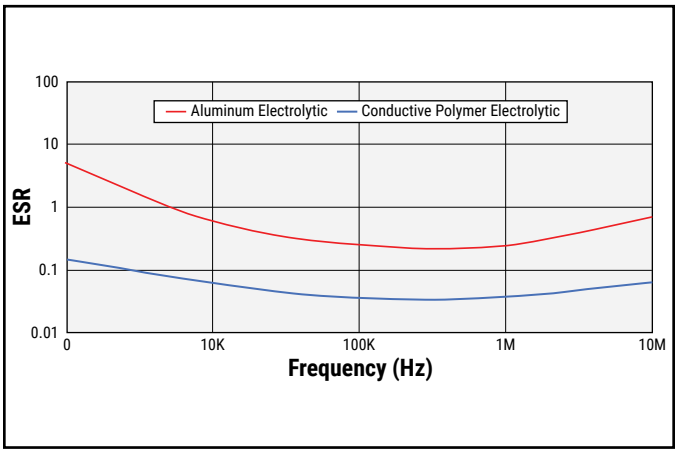
Capacitor Life (H)



Stability of ESR across Frequency Range

Due to a solid polymer electrolyte, the ESR curve of a solid polymer aluminum capacitor, is lower and more stable than that of a standard electrolytic capacitor.

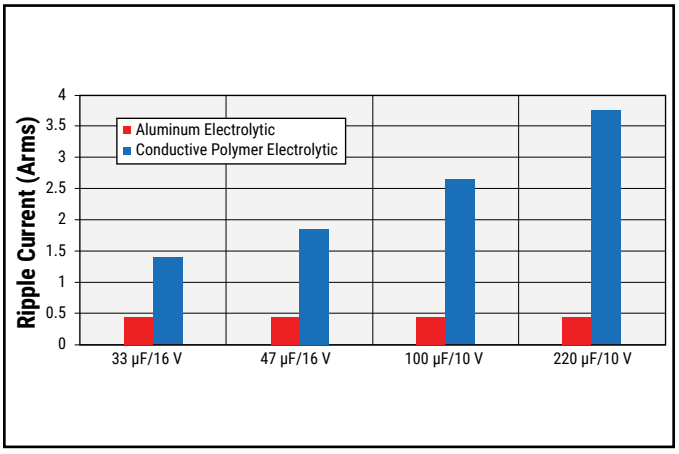
Stable ESR Values across Frequency



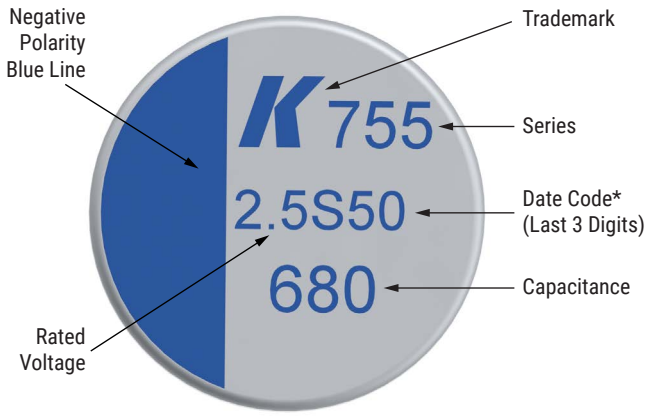
High Resistance to Ripple Current

As a result of a lower ESR, solid polymer aluminum capacitors are able to withstand higher ripple currents during normal operation.

Allowable Ripple Current (100 kHz 105°C)

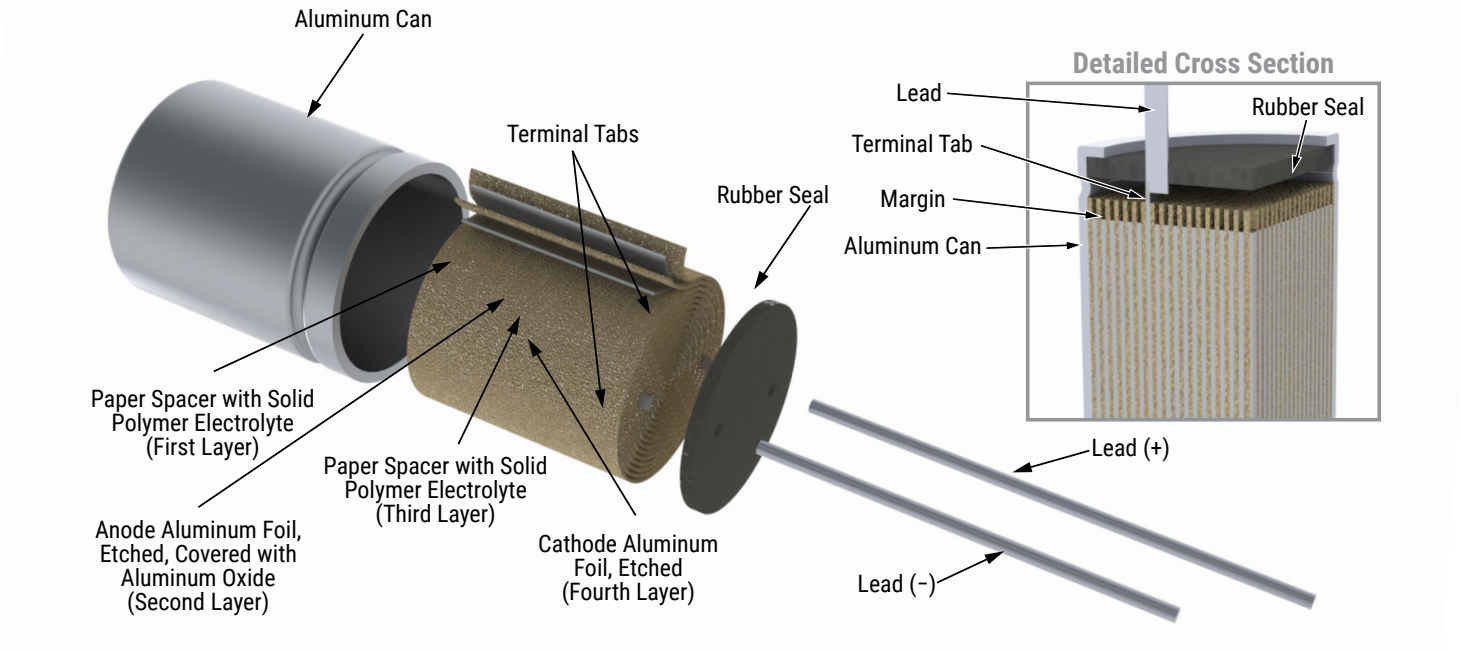


Marking



Date Code*	
1st Digits = Rated Voltage	
Letter = Year Code	S = 2019
Final Digits = Week of the Year	01 = 1st week of the Year to 52 = 52nd week of the Year
Year Code	
S	2019
T	2020
U	2021
V	2022
W	2023
X	2024
Y	2025
Z	2026

Construction



Flow Soldering (not suitable for SMD parts)

The soldering conditions should be within the specified conditions below:

- Do not dip the capacitors body into the melted solder.
- Flux should only be applied to the capacitors terminals.
- Vapour heat transfer systems are not recommended. The system should be thermal, such as infra-red radiation or hot blast.
- Observe the soldering conditions as shown below.
- Do not exceed these limits and avoid repeated reflowing.

Flow Soldering

	Temperature (°C)	Maximum Time (Seconds)	Maximum Repetitions
Pre-heat	< 120	< 120	1
Solder	260±5°C	< 10	2

Taping for Automatic Insertion Machines

Fig. 1 (Diameter Φ5) 5 mm formed to 2.5 mm FA

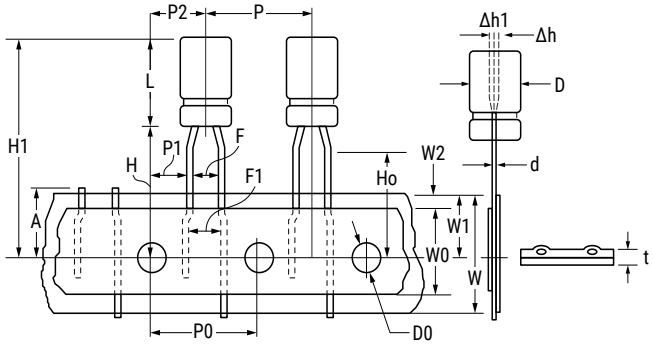


Fig. 2 (Diameter for Φ5 to Φ8) 5 – 8 mm formed to 5 mm DA

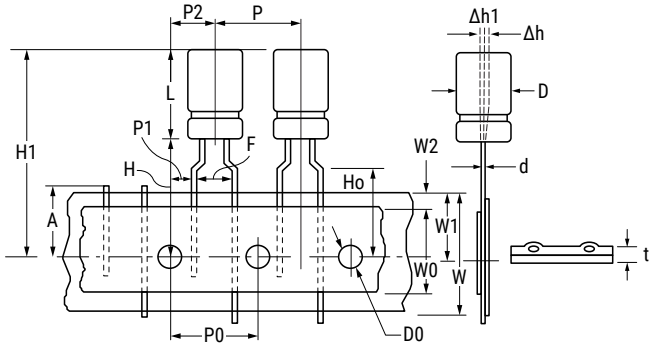


Fig. 3 (Diameter for Φ6 to Φ8) 6 – 8 mm EA

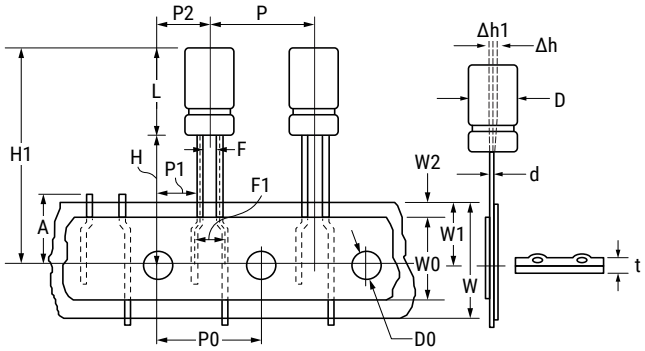
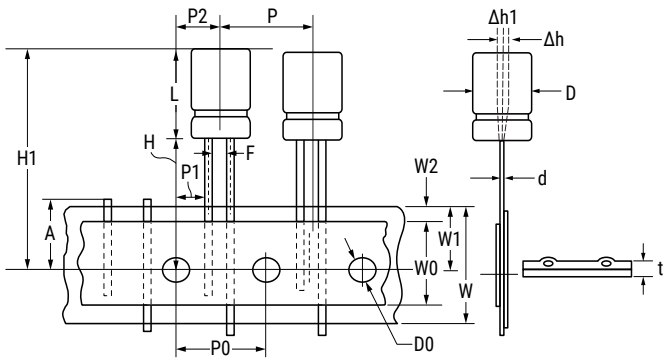


Fig. 4 (Diameter for Φ10) 10 mm EA



Dimensions (mm)	D	L	d	P	P0	P1	P2	F	W	W0	W1	W2	H	Ho	D0	A	H1	Δh	Δh1	t
Tolerance	±0.5		±0.02	±1.0	±0.2	±0.7	±1.0	±0.5	±0.5	min	±0.5	max	±0.75	±0.5	±0.2	Max.	Max.	±2	±1	±0.3
Formed to 2.5 mm	5	7.0	0.5	12.7	12.7	5.1	6.35	2.5	18	12.5	9	1.5	17.5	16						
		9–11																		
Formed to 5 mm	5	7–11	0.5	12.7	12.7	3.85	6.35	5	18	12.5	9	1.5	18.5	16						
	6.3	8–11																		
	8	8.0															32.5			
		12.0	0.6																	
Straight leads 6 – 8 mm	6.3	8–11	0.5	12.7	12.7	5.4	6.35	2.5	18	12.5	9	1.5	18.5		4	11		0	0	0.7
	8	8.0						3.5												
		12.0	0.6										20							
Straight leads 10 – 13 mm	10	12	0.6	12.7	12.7	3.85	6.35	5	18	12.5	9	1.5	18.5	--			33			
		16.0															36			
		18.0															41			
		20.0																		
	13	20.0		15	15	5	7.5										40.5			

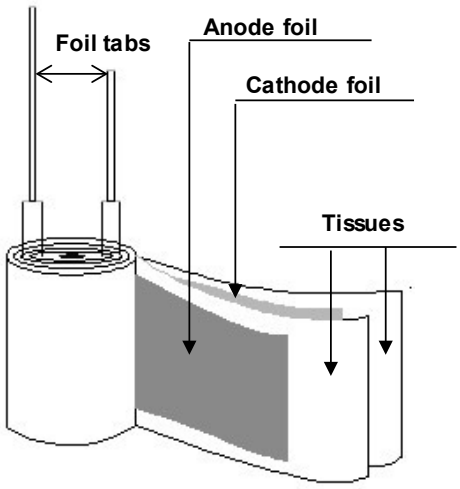
Construction Data

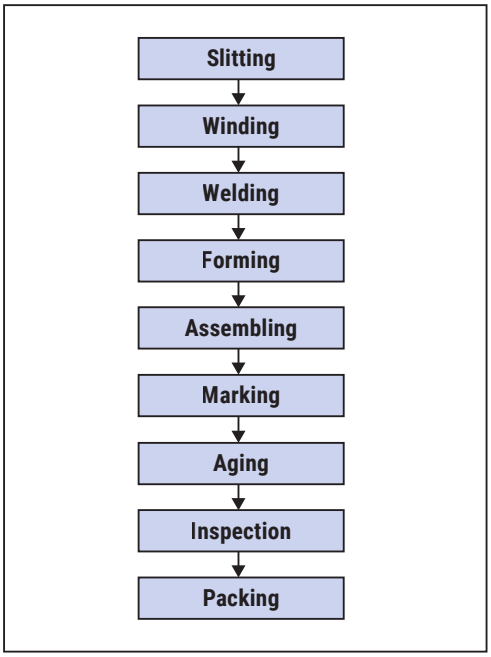
The manufacturing process begins with the anode foil being electrochemically etched to increase the surface area and then 'formed' to produce the aluminum oxide layer. Both the anode and cathode foils are then interleaved with absorbent paper and wound into a cylinder. During the winding process, aluminum tabs are attached to each foil to provide the electrical contact.

The deck, complete with terminals, is attached to the tabs and then folded down to rest on top of the winding. The complete winding is impregnated with a conductive polymer electrolyte before being housed in a suitable container, usually an aluminum can, and sealed. Throughout the process, all materials inside the housing must be maintained at the highest purity and be compatible with the electrolyte.

Each capacitor is aged and tested before being packed. The purpose of aging is to repair any damage in the oxide layer and thus reduce the leakage current to a very low level. Aging is normally carried out at the rated temperature of the capacitor and is accomplished by applying voltage to the device while carefully controlling the supply current. The process may take several hours to complete. Damage to the oxide layer can occur due to variety of reasons:

- Slitting of the anode foil after forming
- Attaching the tabs to the anode foil
- Minor mechanical damage caused during winding





Product Safety

THESE NOTES SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCT DATA SHEET. FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE RATINGS AND THE INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET MAY RESULT IN A SAFETY HAZARD.

Warning

When potential lethal voltages e.g. 30 VAC (RMS) or 60 VDC are applied to the terminals of this product, the use of a hazard warning label is recommended.

1. Electrolyte

Conductive polymer aluminum solid electrolytic capacitors contain polymers (electrolytes) which can be hazardous.

1.1 Safety Precautions

In the event of gas venting, avoid contact and inhalation. Wash the affected area with hot water. Use rubber gloves to avoid skin contact. Any contact with the eyes should be liberally irrigated with water and medical advice sought.

2. Intrinsic Properties

2.1 Operating

DC capacitors are polar devices and will operate safely only if correctly connected. Reversing the connections will result in high leakage currents which could subsequently cause short circuit failure and possibly explosion and fire. Correctly polarized operation may result in the above failure modes if:

- The surge voltage is exceeded
- The ambient temperature is too high
- Excessive ripple currents are applied

2.2 Non-Operating

Excessive torque or soldering heat may affect the performance of the capacitor or damage the sealing. Electric shock may result if capacitors are not discharged.

3. Disposal

Aluminum electrolytic capacitors are consignable waste under the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (Statutory Instrument 1996 No 972), which complies with the EC Hazardous Waste Directive – Directive 91/689/EEC. The electrolyte should therefore be treated as a hazardous waste and advice should be sought from the local office of the Environmental Agency regarding its disposal.

Due to the construction of an aluminum electrolytic capacitors, high temperature incineration may cause the component to explode due to build-up of internal pressure. In addition, incineration may also cause the emission of noxious fumes. KEMET strongly recommends that if there are any doubts regarding the disposal of conductive polymer aluminum solid electrolytic capacitors, that advice be sought from the local regulating authority.

In addition, KEMET would like to request that users of aluminum electrolytic capacitors respect the needs of the environment and, wherever possible, recover as much of the materials as possible, i.e. aluminum.

Product Safety cont.

4. Unsafe Use
Most failures are of a passive nature and do not represent a safety hazard. A hazard may, however, arise if this failure causes a dangerous malfunction of the equipment in which the capacitor is employed. Circuits should be designed to fail safe under the normal modes of failure.
The usual failure mode is an increase in leakage current or short circuit. Other possible modes are decrease of capacitance, increase in dissipation factor (and impedance) or an open circuit. Capacitors should be used in a well-ventilated enclosure or cabinet.

5. Fumigation
In many countries throughout the world it is now common practice to fumigate shipments of products in order to control insect infestation, particularly when wooden packaging is used. Currently, methyl bromide is widely used as a fumigant, which can penetrate cardboard packing and polymer bags and, therefore, come into direct contact with equipment or components contained within.

If aluminum electrolytic capacitors become exposed to methyl bromide then corrosion may occur, depending upon the concentration and exposure time to the chemical.

This failure mode can affect all types of KEMET aluminum electrolytic capacitors. Methyl bromide can penetrate the seals of aluminum electrolytic capacitors and cause internal corrosion of the anode connection, resulting in the component becoming open circuit. The rate of corrosion will depend upon the level of exposure to methyl bromide as well as the subsequent operating conditions, such as voltage and temperature. It may take months or, in some cases, several years before the component becomes open circuit.

6. Dielectric Absorption
A phenomenon known as dielectric absorption can cause aluminum electrolytic capacitors to recharge themselves. The phenomenon is well known but impossible to predict with any great accuracy, so potentially any electrolytic product could be affected. Thus, a capacitor that has been charged and then completely discharged will appear to recharge itself if left open circuit; this will manifest itself as a small voltage across the terminals of the capacitor. Generally, the voltages seen are less than 20 VDC. However, higher voltages have on occasion been reported.

In order to avoid any problems caused by this voltage, KEMET recommends that capacitors be discharged before connecting to the terminals.

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Although KEMET designs and manufactures its products to the most stringent quality and safety standards, given the current state of the art, isolated component failures may still occur. Accordingly, customer applications which require a high degree of reliability or safety should employ suitable designs or other safeguards (such as installation of protective circuitry or redundancies) in order to ensure that the failure of an electrical component does not result in a risk of personal injury or property damage.

Although all product–related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicated or that other measures may not be required.

KEMET requires its products to be packaged and shipped on pallets. This is because KEMET's products are specifically designed to be packed onto pallets during shipment. If for any reason, the products are removed from pallets by the shipping party and shipped to the end customer, then additional external protection is required. In this instance, an external box with two carton layers and an upwards orientation sticker must be used by the shipping party, with the empty space filled with filling material, and afterwards sealing the box. If this packing and packaging guideline is not followed by the shipping party, the shipping party, and not KEMET, will be held responsible for any packaging, packing and/or product damages upon delivery of the products to the end customer. KEMET hereby disclaims any liability for damages to the products or otherwise that have been, or threaten to be, inflicted, result from or are in any way related to the packaging, packing or damage by the shipping party in contravention of the packing and packaging guidelines herein.

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