SCC Series

Low ESR 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 10F-100F
- High pulse power capability
- Low ESR
- Low Leakage Current
- Pass AEC-Q200

APPLICATIONS

- Camera Flash Systems
- Energy Harvesting
- GSM/GPRS PulseApplications
- UPS/Industrial
- Wireless Alarms
- Remote Metering
- eLatch (Safety, Normal operation)
- Scanners
- Toys and Games
- Automotive
- eCall (Safety)
- Motor Stabilization
- eVideo
- Power Backup

HOW TO ORDER

SCC	U	30	E	356	S	R	B	LEQ
Series SuperCap Cylindrical	**Diameter** U = 16mm	**Case Length** Two digits represent case length in mm	**Voltage Code** E = 3.0V	**Capacitance Code** 356 = 35F	**Tolerance** S = +30%/-10%	**Lead Format** R = Radial	**Package** B = Bulk	**Special Series Code** LEQ = Low ESR Automotive

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 @ 3.0V
-40°C to +85°C @ 2.5V

LEAD-FREE
LEAD-FREE COMPATIBLE COMPONENT

RoHS COMPLIANT

For RoHS compliant products, please select correct termination style.

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RATINGS & PART NUMBER REFERENCE

Part Number	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Rated 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)
Radial Z Bent Lead													
SCCU30E356SRBLEQ	16	30	35	+30%/-10%	3.0/2.5*	65/85*	85	13	25	21.88	5023	0.0438	5.09

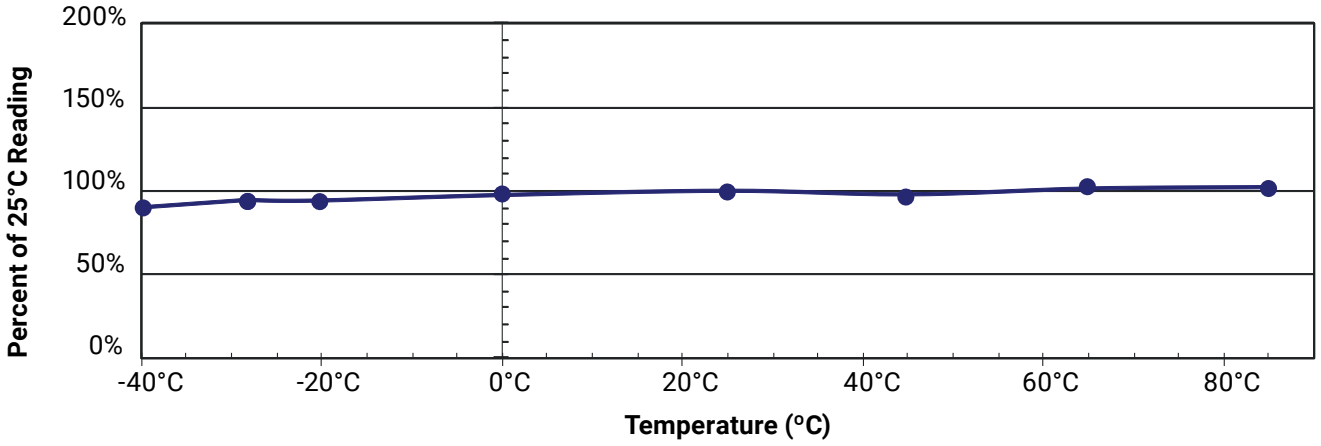
*with appropriate voltage derating operating temperature can be extended to 85°C

QUALIFICATION TEST SUMMARY

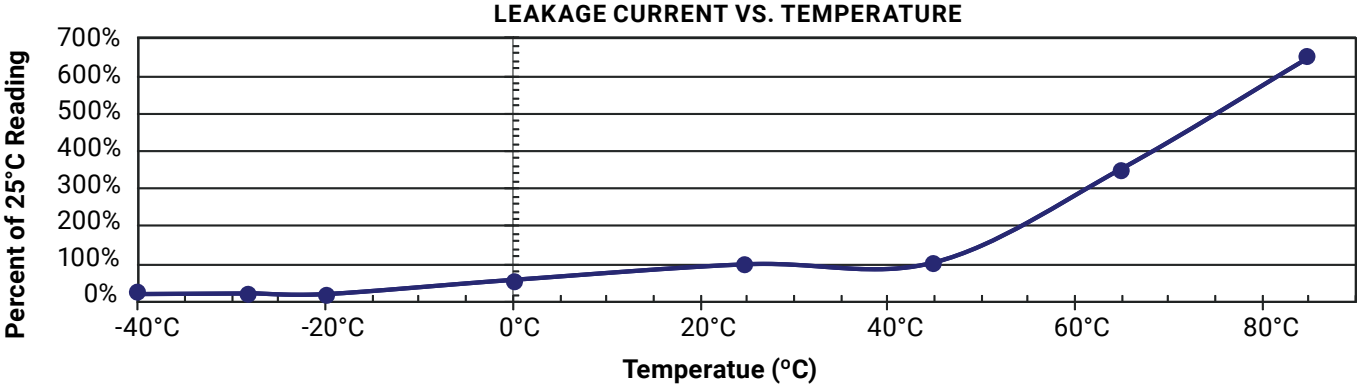
Test	Test Method	Parameter	Limits
Life Cycle	Capacitors are cycled between rated voltage and half-rated voltage under constant current at +25°C for 500,000 cycles	Capacitance ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
High Temperature Load Life	Temperature: +85°C Voltage: Rated Voltage Test Duration: 1,000 hours	Capacitance 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 ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects
Shock and Vibration	MIL-STD-202G Methods 204/213	Capacitance ESR Appearance	≤30% of spec value ≤200% of spec value No remarkable defects

QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

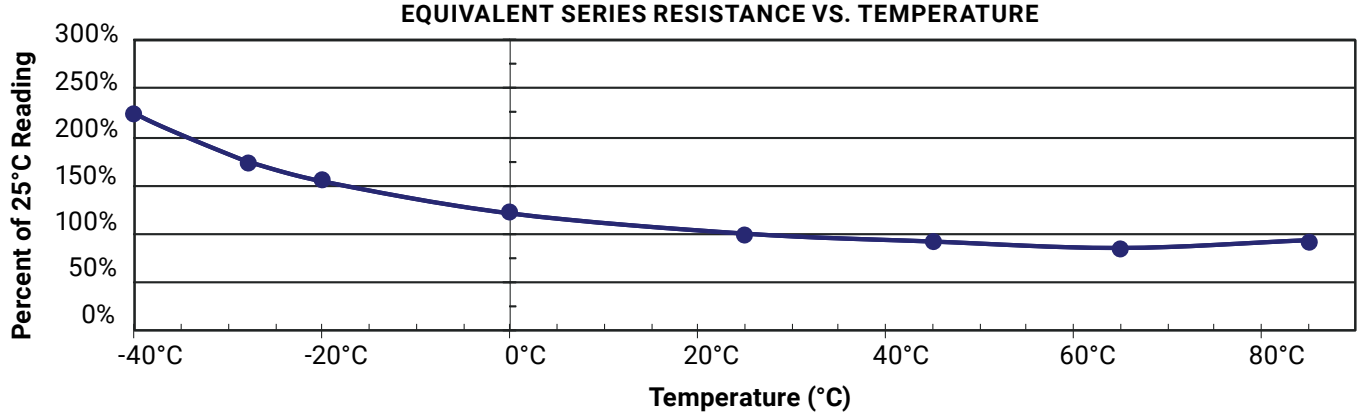
CAPACITANCE VS. TEMPERATURE



LEAKAGE CURRENT VS. TEMPERATURE

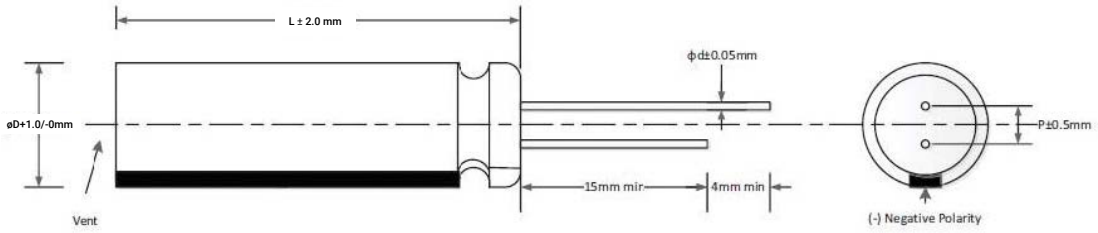


EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE VS. TEMPERATURE



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

RADIAL LEAD TYPE 1F – 100F



Cap (F)	D (mm)	L (mm)	P (mm)	d (mm)
35	16	30	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 never in contact with the molten solder, the PCB or other components during soldering.
- 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 distance between the SuperCapacitor body and the tip of the soldering iron and the tip should never touch the body of the capacitor. Contact between SuperCapacitor body and soldering iron will cause extensive damage to the SuperCapacitor, and change its electrical properties. It is recommended that the soldering iron temperature should be less than 350°C, and contact time should be limited to less 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 electrical properties of the SuperCapacitor.

WAVE SOLDERING/ SELECTIVE WAVE SOLDERING

Only use wave soldering or selective 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.

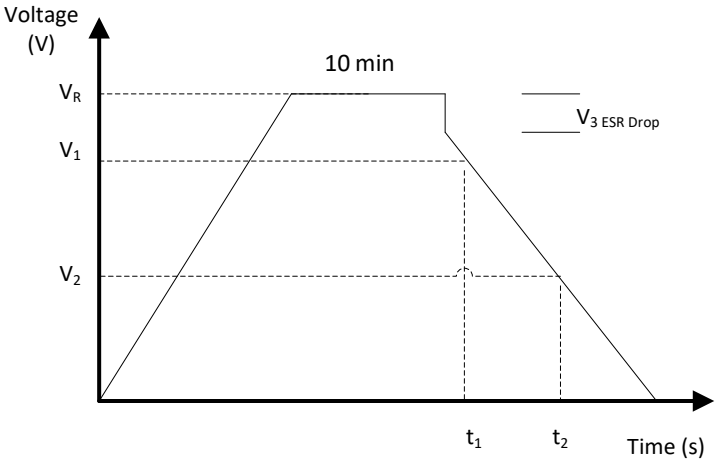
Wave Soldering		
Solder Temperature (°C)	**Suggested Solder Time (s)**	**Maximum Solder Time (s)**
220	7	9
240	7	9
250	5	7
260	3	5

Selective Wave Soldering		
Solder Temperature (°C)	**Suggested Solder Time (s)**	**Maximum Solder Time (s)**
290	2	4

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 × C × 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)

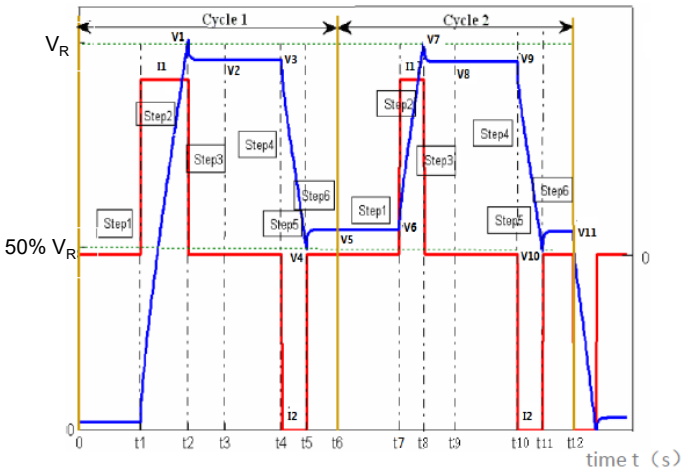
$$C = \frac{I \times (t_2 - t_1)}{V1 - V2}$$

DC ESR MEASUREMENT

A six-step ESR_{DC} test method is illustrated to the right and carried out as follows:

- Rest 10 Seconds
- Charge under constant current (I_1) to rated voltage (V_R)
- Rest 5 seconds
- Rest 10 seconds, record V_3 and t_4
- Discharge under constant current (I_2) to half rated voltage, Record I_2, V_4, And t_5
- Rest 2 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: $I_1 = I_2$ = 75mA/F, the rated capacitance in the chart means discharge capacitance, and DC ESR (ESR_{DC}) means discharge DC resistance.

TEST METHODS (continued)

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)

POWER DENSITY

- Power Density = $(0.12*V^2 / R_{DC}) /$ mass

ENERGY DENSITY

- Energy Density = $(½ CV^2) / (3600*\text{mass})$

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.

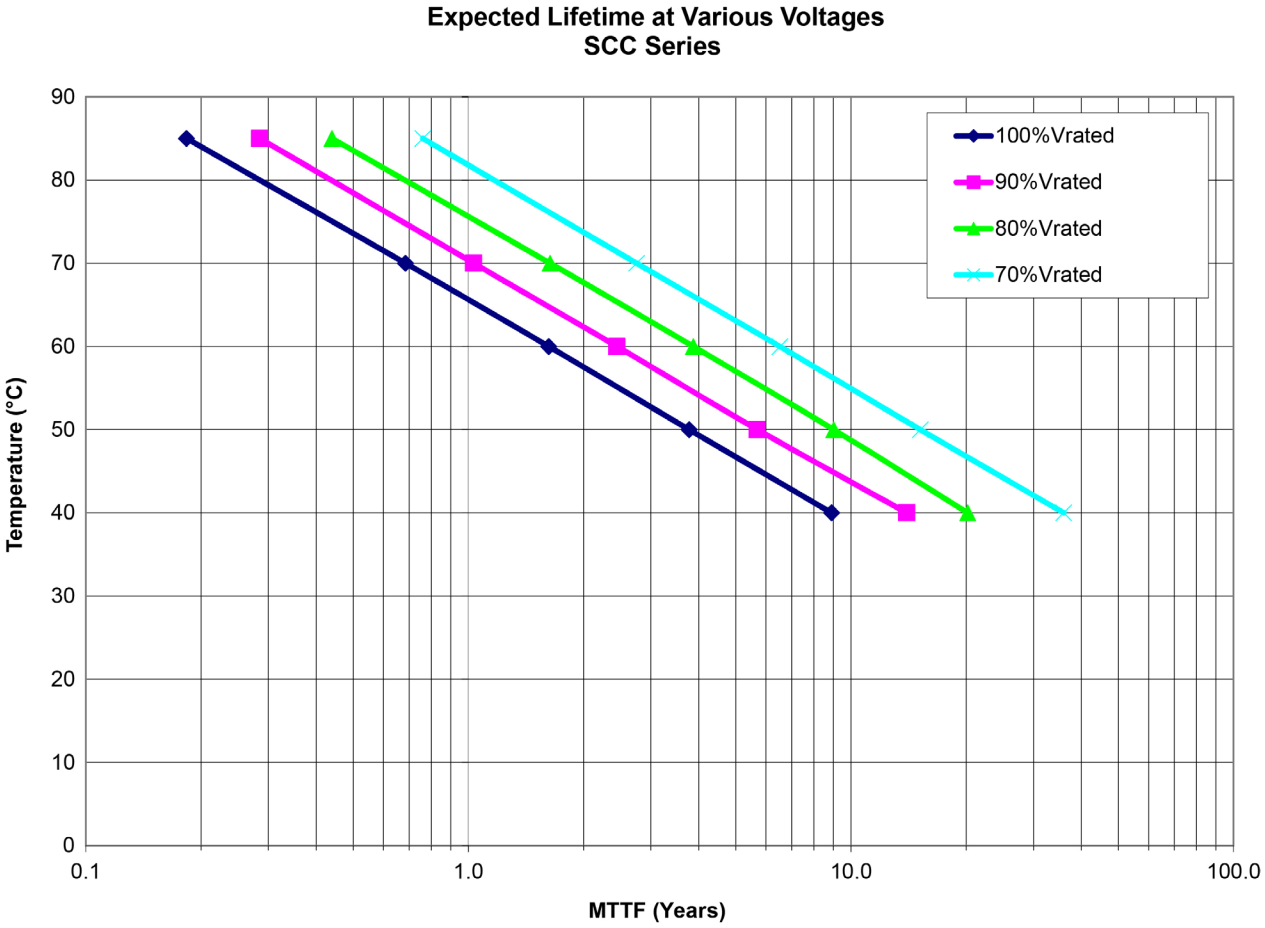
LIFE TIME AND TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE

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.


Expected Lifetime at Various Voltages
SCC Series
Temperature (°C)
MTTF (Years)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
0.1
1.0
10.0
100.0
100%Vrated
90%Vrated
80%Vrated
70%Vrated