No.:

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

Product Type	Multilayer Polymer Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors			
Series	400L			
Description	6.3V150μF, V			
Part No.	PA400LV157M0J			

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User	





## Change History of Specification

Issued Date	Contents	Reason	Page	Mark	Issue No.
2020/8/7	Original	-	1 to 11	-	0





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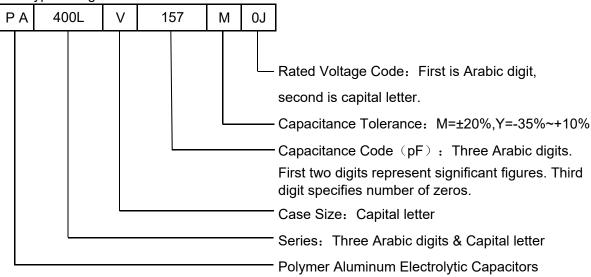


#### 1. Scope

This specification applies to 400L series polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors for use in electronic equipment.

## 2. Explanation of Part Numbers

2.1 Type Designation



#### 2.2 Rated Voltage Code

Rated Voltage (V.DC)	6.3
Rated Voltage Code	0J

## 3. Product Specifications

Item	Performance Characteristics		
Operating Temperature Range	-55 °C∼+105 °C		
Rated Voltage( <i>U</i> <sub>R</sub> )	6.3 V		
Nominal Capacitance(C <sub>N</sub> )	150 μF		
Capacitance Range	120 μF~180 μF	20 ℃,120 Hz	
Leakage Current(I <sub>L</sub> )	94.5 μA (max.)	20 ℃, after 2 minutes	
Dissipation Factor(tanδ)	0.06 (max.)	20 ℃,120 Hz	
Equivalent Series Resistance(R <sub>ESR</sub> )	15 mΩ (max.)	20 ℃,100 kHz	

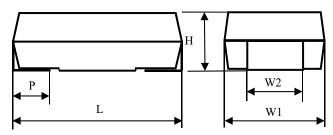
	11	C <sub>N</sub>	tanδ	I <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>ESR</sub>	Rated Ripple Current
Part Number	$U_{R}$	120Hz/20℃	120Hz/20℃	2 min/20 ℃	100kHz/20℃	100kHz/20 ℃~105 ℃
	(V.DC)	(µF)	max.	max. (µA)	max. (mΩ)	max. (A)
PA400LV157M0J	6.3	150	0.06	94.5	15	3.9





## 4. Dimensions

## 4.1 Outline Drawing



## 4.2 Size Code and Dimensions

	Dimensions					
0. 0 1	mm					
Size Code	L±0.3	W1±0.3	H±0.2	P±0.3	W2±0.1	
V	7.3	4.3	1.9	1.3	2.4	

## 5. Characteristics

No.	Item	Outline of Test Method	Characteristics	
1	Capacitance	Measuring frequency: 120 Hz±12 Hz	120 µF∼180 µF	
	Range	Measuring temperature: 20 $^{\circ}\!$	120 μι 100 μι	
		Protective resistor: 1 000 $\Omega$		
2	Leakage Current	Applied voltage: Rated voltage	94.5 μΑ (max.)	
_	$(I_L)$	Measuring: after 2 minutes	94.5 μΑ (max.)	
		Measuring temperature: 20 $^\circ \! \mathbb{C}$		
3	Dissipation	Measuring frequency: 120 Hz±12 Hz	0.06 (max.)	
3	Factor (tanδ)	Measuring temperature: 20 $^{\circ}\!$	0.00 (IIIax.)	
4	Equivalent	Measuring frequency:100 kHz±10 Hz	45.0()	
4	Series Resistance	Measuring temperature: 20 $^\circ\!$	15 mΩ (max.)	
		Test method: the reflow method	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
5	Resistance to	Reflow temperature profile:	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±10% of initial measured value
5	Soldering Heat	See Chapter 8.7	tanδ	≤initial limit
		Recovery period: 24 h ±2 h	R <sub>ESR</sub>	≤initial limit
			/L	≤initial limit
6	Solderability	Test method: the reflow method	Visual examination	Areas to be soldered shall be covered with a new solder coating with no more than a small amount of scattered imperfections such as pinholes or unwetted or de-wetted areas. These imperfections shall not be concentrated in one area





No.	Item	Outline of Test Method	Cha	racteristics
		Solvent to be used: IPA	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
7	Solvent	Solvent temperature: 23 °C±5 °C		Logible marking
7	Resistance of the Marking	Method 1 (with rubbing)		
	and Marking	Rubbing material: cotton wool		
		Recovery time: not applicable		
		Solvent to be used: IPA	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
	Component	Solvent temperature: 23 °C±5 °C		Legible marking
8	Solvent Resistance	Duration of immersion: 5 min±0.5 min		
	resistance	Method 2 (without rubbing)		
		Recovery time: 48 h		
		Deflection D: 1 mm	Visual examination	No visible damage
9	Substrate	The number of bends: one	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±5% of initial measured value
	Bending Test	The substrate shall be maintained for 20 s±1 s.	tanδ	≤initial limit
		Capacitance shall be measured with printed board in bent position.		
		Push direction: side	Visual examination	No visible damage
10	Shear Test	Force: 5 N		
		Holding time: 10 s±1 s		
		T <sub>A</sub> =-55 °C±3 °C	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
11	Rapid Change	T <sub>B</sub> =+105 °C±3 °C	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±10% of initial measured value
''	of Temperature	Five cycles	tanδ	≤initial limit
		Duration: t <sub>1</sub> = 30 min	I <sub>L</sub>	≤initial limit
		Recovery time: 1 h $\sim$ 2 h		
		Dry heat:	Visual examination	No visible damage
		Temperature: +105 ℃±3 ℃	Visual examination	Legible marking
		Duration: 16 h	Capacitance	≤±10% of initial measured
		Recovery time: ≥4 h	change (∆C/C)	value
		Damp heat, cyclic, test Db,	tanδ	≤initial limit
		first cycle:	I <sub>L</sub>	≤initial limit
		Duration: 24 h		
		Temperature: 55 ℃		
40	Climatic	Cold:		
12	Sequence	Temperature: -55 ℃±3 ℃		
		Duration: 2 h		
		Recovery time: ≥4 h		
		Damp heat, cyclic, test Db,		
		remaining cycles:		
		Number of cycles: 1		
		Duration: 24 h		
		Temperature: 55 ℃		
		Recovery time: 1 h $\sim$ 2 h		

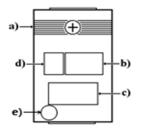




No.	Item	Outline of Test Method	Characteristics		
		Temperature: 60 ℃±2 ℃	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking	
13	Damp Heat, Steady State	Humidity: (93±3) %RH	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	-20%~+50% of initial measured value	
13	Oleady Olate	No voltage shall be applied	tanδ	≤2 times initial limit	
		Duration: 21 d	I <sub>L</sub>	≤2 times initial limit	
		Recovery time: 1 h $\sim$ 2 h			
		The capacitors shall be measured at each temperature step:			
		Step 1: 20 ℃±2 ℃			
		(Initial value measuring)			
14	Characteristics at High and Low	Step 2: -55 ℃±3 ℃	Capacitance change (ΔC/C)	≤±20% of value measured in Step 1	
	Temperature		Capacitance	≤2 times initial limit ≤±20% of value measured	
		Step 3: +105 ℃±3 ℃	change (∆C/C)	in Step 1	
			tanδ	≤2 times initial limit	
			$I_{L}$	≤5 times initial limit	
		Temperature: 15 °C ~35 °C	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking	
15	Charge and	Number of cycles: 10 <sup>6</sup>	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±20%of initial measured value	
10	Discharge	Duration of charge: 0.5 s	tanδ	≤1.5 times initial limit	
		Duration of discharge: 0.5 s	R <sub>ESR</sub>	≤2 times initial limit	
			I <sub>L</sub>	≤initial limit	
		Test temperature: +105 ℃±3 ℃	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking	
16	Endurance	Voltage: <i>U</i> <sub>R</sub>	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±20%of initial measured value	
10	Endurance	Duration: 2 000 h	tanδ	≤1.5 times initial limit	
		Recovery: 1 h $\sim$ 2 h	R <sub>ESR</sub>	≤2 times initial limit	
			I <sub>L</sub>	≤initial limit	
		Test temperature: +105 ℃±3 ℃	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking	
17	Storage at High Temperature	Duration: 500 <sup>+24</sup> <sub>0</sub> h	Capacitance change (∆C/C)	≤±20%of initial measured value	
		Recovery: 16 h	tanδ	≤initial limit	
			I <sub>L</sub>	≤2 times initial limit	
		Test temperature: 15 $^{\circ}$ C $\sim$ 35 $^{\circ}$ C Voltage: 1.25 $U_{\rm R}$	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking	
18	Surge	Duration of charge: 30 s Duration of no load: 5 min 30 s	Capacitance change (ΔC/C)	≤±10% of initial measured value	
		Number of cycles: 1 000	tanδ	≤initial limit	
		Protective resistor: 1 000 $\Omega$	I <sub>L</sub>	≤initial limit	



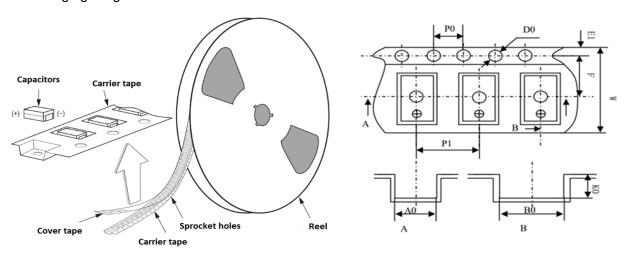
## 6. Marking



- a) Polarity indicator (Positive)
- b) Nominal capacitance
- c) Rated voltage
- d) Guoguang ID (G)
- e) Polarity indicator (Negative)

## 7. Tape & Reel Packaging

Packaging Diagram:



Case Size		Tape Dimensions (mm)				
Code	L×W1×H	P0	P1	A0	В0	W
		±0.10	±0.10	±0.20	±0.20	±0.20
	(mm)	4	8	4.6	7.6	12
V	7.3×4.3×1.9	K0	E1	F	D0	
		±0.10	±0.10	±0.10	+0.10/_0.00	
		2.3	1.75	5.5	1.5	

#### Packing Quantity:

Reel size	180mm	330mm	
Reel Size	(7")	(13")	
Quantity (pcs)	1,200	4,200	





#### 8. Application Guidelines

To ensure the stable quality of the capacitor, and make full use of its capability, please read following guidelines before use:

#### 8.1 Polarity

PA-Cap polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors have polarity. Polarity must be identified before use. If the polarity is reversed, the leakage current of this capacitor will increase rapidly, even more it will make the circuit short.

#### 8.2 Voltage

The application of over-voltage will increase the leakage current, so that the capacitor will be damaged because of the rise of its interior temperature. The sum of DC voltage and ripple voltage should not exceed the rated voltage.

#### 8.3 Temperature

The capacitor must be used in or under the rated temperature. Operation at temperatures exceeding specifications will cause large changes in electrical properties. The potential deterioration will also lead to the failure of the capacitor. When thinking about the operating temperature of the capacitor, be sure to include not only the ambient temperature but also interior heat coming from the components.

#### 8.4 Ripple current

Use the capacitor in permitted ripple current. When excessive ripple current is applied to the capacitor, it will cause the increasement of leakage current, short circuits and decreasing in life.

#### 8.5 Storage of capacitor

Capacitors should be stored in a moisture proof and without direct sunlight environment. The prefer temperature is 5  $^{\circ}$ C  $\sim$ 30  $^{\circ}$ C, relative humidity is lower than 60% RH.

Moisture Sensitivity Level: Level 3.

To maintain good mounting capability, please keep the capacitors in the state as delivered. Products should be all used within the storage term after opening the package. Please put the remaining products back into the packaging bag and seal the unsealed part with adhesive tape.

Storage term of the products: 24 months after manufactured (before opening the package), 7 days after opening. After the storage limit, drying treatment is necessary, condition: 50  $^{\circ}$ C ±2  $^{\circ}$ C, 100 h to 200 h.

#### 8.6 Capacitor measurement

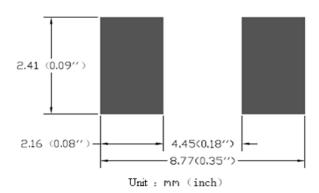
Excessive impact current resulted from charge and discharge hastily will cause the increasement of leakage current, even short circuit. Therefore the capacitor should be serially attached to a 1 k $\Omega$  protective resistor, and the applied voltage should be gradually increased to be equal to the rated voltage during the leakage current measurement. Before measuring other parameters, 1 K $\Omega$  resistor should be connected in series to make the capacitor discharge fully.



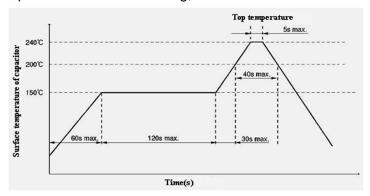


#### 8.7 Capacitor mounting

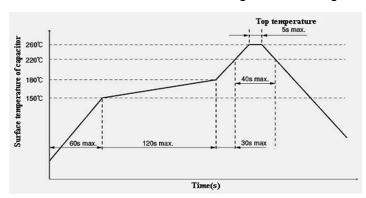
#### Recommended land-pattern:



PA-Cap is suit to re-flow soldering, recommended curve for soldering is as following.



Recommended curve for lead free soldering is as following.



When using the electric iron, the electric soldering bit should not touch the case. Make sure that the soldering temperature is no more than 350  $^{\circ}$ C and the time is shorter than 3 seconds.

Before mounting, please confirm whether the lead size is suit to the designed dimensions of the circuit board. Do not distort and apply strong force to the capacitor during mounting, otherwise the electrical performance of the capacitor will be affected greatly, even damaged. After it is soldered on PCB board, do not remove it with strong force.

In addition, re-flow soldering should be no more than two times.





- 8.8 Capacitors cannot be used in the following environments:
  - a) Contact directly with water, salt water or oil.
  - b) Full of deleterious chemically active gases.
  - c) Exposed to direct sunlight.

## 9. HSF Compliance Declaration

This product conforms to the ROHS 2011 / 65 / EU standard and the IEC 61249-2-21:2003 standard .