

## Solid-Electrolyte TANTALEX<sup>®</sup> Capacitors for High Frequency Power Supplies



### FEATURES

- Terminations: Tin/lead (SnPb), 100 % tin (RoHS compliant)
- Hermetically-sealed, axial-lead solid tantalum capacitors
- Small size and long life
- Exceptional capacitance stability and excellent resistance to severe environmental conditions
- The military equivalent is the CSR21 which is qualified to MIL-C-39003/09


 Available  
**RoHS\***  
 COMPLIANT

### Note

\* Pb containing terminations are not RoHS compliant, exemptions may apply

### APPLICATIONS

Designed for power supply filtering applications at above 100 kHz.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Operating Temperature:** - 55 °C to + 85 °C  
(to + 125 °C with voltage derating)

**Capacitance Tolerance:** At 120 Hz, + 25 °C  
± 20 %, ± 10 % standard. ± 5 % available as special

**Dissipation Factor:** At 120 Hz, + 25 °C.  
Dissipation factor, as determined from the expression  $2\pi f C_R$ , shall not exceed the values listed in the standard ratings tables

### DC Leakage Current (DCL Max.):

**At + 25 °C:** Leakage current shall not exceed the values listed in the Standard Ratings table

**At + 85 °C:** Leakage current shall not exceed 10 times the values listed in the Standard Ratings table

**At + 125 °C:** Leakage shall not exceed 15 times the values listed in the standard ratings tables

**Life Test:** Capacitors shall withstand rated DC voltage applied at + 85 °C for 2000 h or derated DC voltage applied at + 125 °C for 1000 h

Following the life test:

1. DCL shall not exceed 125 % of the initial requirements
2. Dissipation factor shall meet the initial requirement
3. Change in capacitance shall not exceed ± 5 %

### ORDERING INFORMATION

550D	157	X0	006	R	2	T	E3
MODEL	CAPACITANCE	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	DC VOLTAGE RATING AT + 85 °C	CASE CODE	STYLE NUMBER	PACKAGING	RoHS COMPLIANT
	This is expressed in picofarads. The first two digits are the significant figures. The third is the number of zeros to follow. Standard capacitance ratings are in accordance with EIA preferred number series wherever possible.	X0 = ± 20 % X9 = ± 10 % X5 = ± 5 % * * Special order	This is expressed in volts. To complete the three-digit block, zeros precede the voltage rating.	See Ratings and Case Codes table	2 = Insulated sleeve	T = Tape and reel B = Bulk (tray) pack	E3 = 100 % tin termination (RoHS compliant) Blank = SnPb termination

### DIMENSIONS in inches [millimeters]

CASE CODE	D	L <sub>1</sub>	J (MAX.)	LEAD SIZE	
	WITH INSULATING SLEEVE (1)			AWG NO.	NOMINAL DIA.
R	0.289 ± 0.016 [7.34 ± 0.41]	0.686 ± 0.031 [17.42 ± 0.79]	0.822 [20.880]	22	0.025 [0.64]
S	0.351 ± 0.016 [8.92 ± 0.41]	0.786 ± 0.031 [19.96 ± 0.79]	0.922 [23.420]	22	0.025 [0.64]

### Note

(1) When a shrink-fitted insulation is used, it shall lap over the ends of the capacitor body



<b>STANDARD RATINGS</b>					
<b>CAPACITANCE (<math>\mu</math>F)</b>	<b>CASE CODE</b>	<b>PART NUMBER</b>	<b>MAX. DCL AT + 25 °C (<math>\mu</math>A)</b>	<b>MAX. DF AT + 25 °C 120 Hz (%)</b>	<b>MAX. ESR AT + 25 °C 100 kHz (<math>\Omega</math>)</b>
<b>6 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 8 V; 4 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 5 V</b>					
150	R	550D157(1)006R2	9	10	0.065
180	R	550D187(1)006R2	11	10	0.060
220	S	550D227(1)006S2	12	10	0.055
270	S	550D277(1)006S2	13	10	0.050
330	S	550D337(1)006S2	15	12	0.045
<b>10 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 13 V; 7 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 9 V</b>					
82	R	550D826(1)010R2	8	8	0.085
100	R	550D107(1)010R2	10	8	0.075
120	R	550D127(1)010R2	12	8	0.070
150	S	550D157(1)010S2	15	8	0.065
180	S	550D187(1)010S2	18	8	0.060
220	S	550D227(1)010S2	20	10	0.055
<b>15 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 20 V; 10 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 12 V</b>					
56	R	550D566(1)015R2	8	6	0.100
68	R	550D686(1)015R2	10	6	0.095
82	S	550D826(1)015S2	12	6	0.085
100	S	550D107(1)015S2	15	8	0.075
120	S	550D127(1)015S2	18	8	0.070
150	S	550D157(1)015S2	20	8	0.065
<b>20 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 26 V; 13 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 16 V</b>					
27	R	550D276(1)020R2	5	5	0.145
33	R	550D336(1)020R2	7	5	0.130
39	R	550D396(1)020R2	8	5	0.120
47	R	550D476(1)020R2	9	6	0.110
56	S	550D566(1)020S2	11	6	0.100
68	S	550D686(1)020S2	14	6	0.095
82	S	550D826(1)020S2	16	6	0.085
100	S	550D107(1)020S2	20	8	0.075
<b>35 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 46 V; 23 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 28 V</b>					
8.2	R	550D825(1)035R2	3	4	0.250
10	R	550D106(1)035R2	4	4	0.230
12	R	550D126(1)035R2	4	4	0.210
15	R	550D156(1)035R2	5	4	0.190
18	R	550D186(1)035R2	6	4	0.175
22	R	550D226(1)035R2	8	4	0.160
27	S	550D276(1)035S2	9	4	0.145
33	S	550D336(1)035S2	11	5	0.130
39	S	550D396(1)035S2	14	5	0.120
47	S	550D476(1)035S2	16	5	0.110
<b>50 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 85 °C, SURGE = 65 V; 33 V<sub>DC</sub> AT + 125 °C, SURGE = 40 V</b>					
5.6	R	550D565(1)050R2	4	3	0.300
6.8	R	550D685(1)050R2	4	3	0.275
8.2	R	550D825(1)050R2	5	3	0.250
10	R	550D106(1)050R2	5	3	0.230
12	R	550D126(1)050R2	6	3	0.210
15	R	550D156(1)050R2	8	3	0.190
18	R	550D186(1)050R2	9	4	0.175
22	S	550D226(1)050S2	11	4	0.160

**Note**

- Part number definitions:
  - (1) Tolerance: For 10 % tolerance specify X9; for 20 % specify "X0"; for 5 % "X5" (special order)

TAPE AND REEL PACKAGING in inches (millimeters)								
CASE CODE	TYPE 550D UNITS WITH INSULATING SLEEVE		J (MAX.)	LEAD SIZE		COMPONENT SPACING	TAPE SPACING	UNITS PER REEL
	D	L		AWG NO.	NOM. DIA.	A	B	
R	0.289 ± 0.016 (7.34 ± 0.41)	0.686 ± 0.031 (17.42 ± 0.79)	0.822 (20.88)	22	0.025 (0.64)	0.400 ± 0.015 (10.16 ± 0.38)	2.875 ± 0.062 (73.03 ± 1.57)	500
S	0.351 ± 0.016 (8.92 ± 0.41)	0.786 ± 0.031 (19.96 ± 0.79)	0.922 (23.42)	22	0.025 (0.64)	0.400 ± 0.015 (10.16 ± 0.38)	2.875 ± 0.062 (73.03 ± 1.57)	500

## STANDARD REEL PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 1. Component Leads

- Component leads shall not be bent beyond 0.047" [1.19 mm] maximum from their nominal position when measured from the leading edge of the component lead at the inside tape edge and at the lead egress from the component.
- The "C" dimension shall be governed by the overall length of the reel packaged component. The distance between flanges shall be 0.125" to 0.250" [3.18 mm to 6.35 mm] greater than the overall component length.

### 2. Orientation

All polarized components must be oriented to one direction. The cathode lead tape shall be a color and the anode lead tape shall be white.

### 3. Reeling

- Components on any reel shall not represent more than two date codes when date code identification is required.
- Component leads shall be positioned between pairs of 0.250" [6.35 mm] tape.
- The disposable reels have hubs and corrugated fibreboard flanges and core or equivalent.
- A minimum of 12.0" [304.8 mm] leader of tape shall be provided before the first and after the last component on the reel.
- 50 lb or 60 lb. Kraft paper must be wound between layer of components as far as necessary for component protection. Width of paper to be 0.062" to 0.250" [1.57 mm to 6.35 mm] less than the "C" dimension of the reel.
- A row of components must be centered between tapes ± 0.047" [1.19 mm]. In addition, individual components may deviate from center of component row ± 0.031" [0.79 mm].

- Staples shall not be used for splicing. Not more than 4 layers of tape shall be used in any splice area and no tape shall be offset from another by more than 0.031" [0.79 mm] non-cumulative. Tape splices shall overlap at least 6.0" [152.4 mm] for butt joints and at least 3.0" [76.2 mm] for lap joints and shall not be weaker than unspliced tape. Universal splicing clips may also be used.
- Quantity per reel shall be controlled so that tape components and cover shall not extend beyond the smallest dimension of the flange (either across flats or diameter). Once the quantity per reel for each part number has been established, future orders for that part number shall be packaged in that quantity. When order or release quantity is less than the established quantity, a standard commercial pack is to be used.
- A maximum of 0.25 % of the components per reel quantity may be missing without consecutive missing components.
- Adequate protection must be provided to prevent physical damage to both reel and components during shipment and storage.

### 4. Marking

Minimum reel and carton marking shall consist of the following: Customer part number, purchase order no., quantity, package date, manufacturer's name, electrical value, date code, Vishay Sprague part number and country of origin.



TYPICAL CURVES AT + 25 °C, IMPEDANCE AND ESR VS. FREQUENCY



**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

1. **Operating Temperature:** Capacitors are designed to operate over the temperature range of - 55 °C to + 85 °C with no derating.

1.1 Capacitors may be operated up to + 125 °C with voltage derating to two-thirds the + 85 °C rating.

+ 85 °C RATING		+ 125 °C RATING	
WORKING VOLTAGE (V)	SURGE VOLTAGE (V)	WORKING VOLTAGE (V)	SURGE VOLTAGE (V)
6	8	4	5
10	13	7	9
15	20	10	12
20	26	13	16
35	46	23	28
50	65	33	40

2. **DC Working Voltage:** The DC working voltage is the maximum operating voltage for continuous duty at the rated temperature.

3. **Surge Voltage:** The surge DC rating is the maximum voltage to which the capacitors may be subjected under any conditions, including transients and peak ripple at the highest line voltage.

3.1 **Surge Voltage Test:** Capacitors shall withstand the surge voltage applied in series with a  $33 \Omega \pm 5 \%$  resistor at the rate of 1.5 min on, 1.5 min off at + 85 °C, for 1000 successive test cycles.

3.2 Following the surge voltage test, the dissipation factor and the leakage current shall meet the initial requirements; the capacitance shall not have changed more than  $\pm 10 \%$ .

4. **Capacitance Tolerance:** The capacitance of all capacitors shall be within the specified tolerance limits of the nominal rating.

4.1 Capacitance measurements shall be made by means of polarized capacitance bridge. The polarizing voltage shall be of such magnitude that there shall be no reversal of polarity due to the AC component. The maximum voltage applied to capacitors during measurement shall be  $2 V_{RMS}$  at 1000 Hz at + 25 °C. If the AC voltage applied is less than  $0.5 V_{RMS}$ , no DC bias is required. Measurement accuracy of the bridge shall be within  $\pm 2 \%$ .

5. **Capacitance Change with Temperature:** The capacitance change with temperature shall not exceed the following percentage of the capacitance measured at + 25 °C

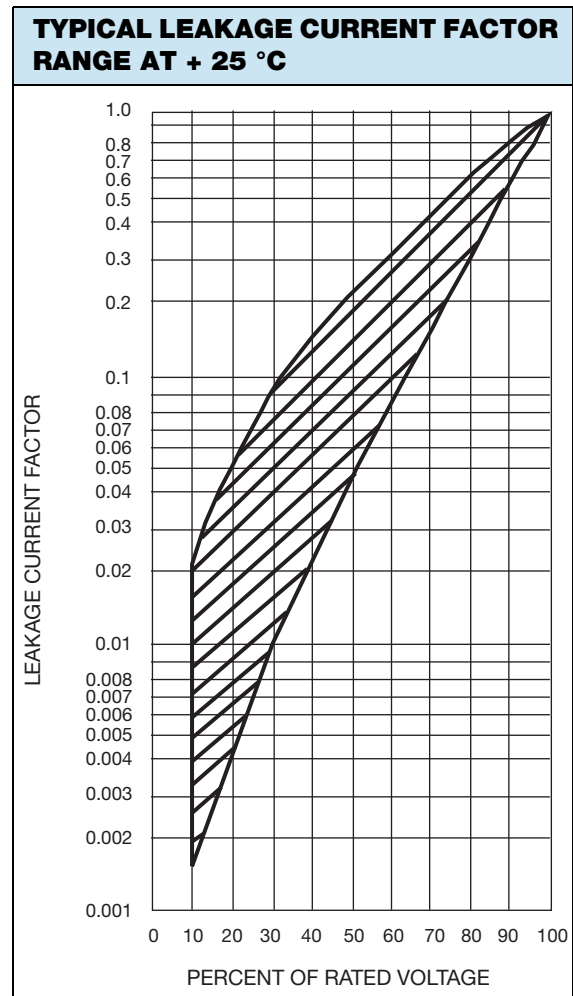
- 55 °C	+ 85 °C	+ 125 °C
- 10 %	+ 8 %	+ 12 %

6. **Dissipation Factor:** The dissipation factor, determined from the expression  $2\pi fC_R$ , shall not exceed values listed in the Standard Ratings table.

6.1 Measurements shall be made by the bridge method at, or referred to, a frequency of 1000 Hz and a temperature of + 25 °C.

7. **Leakage Current:** Capacitors shall be stabilized at the rated temperature for 30 min. Rated voltage shall be applied to capacitors for 5 min using a steady source of power (such as a regulated power supply) with  $1000 \Omega$  resistor connected in series with the capacitor under test to limit the charging current. Leakage current shall then be measured.

Note that the leakage current varies with temperature and applied voltage. See graph below for the appropriate adjustment factor.





**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS** (Continued)

- 7.1 **At + 25 °C**, the leakage current shall not exceed the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.
- 7.2 **At + 85 °C**, the leakage current shall not exceed 10 times the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.
- 7.3 **At + 125 °C**, the leakage current shall not exceed 15 times the value listed in the Standard Ratings table.
8. **Life Test:** Capacitors shall withstand rated DC voltage applied at + 85 °C for 2000 h or rated DC voltage applied at + 125 °C for 1000 h.
- 8.1 Following the life test, the dissipation factor shall meet the initial requirement; the capacitance change shall not exceed  $\pm 2\%$ ; the leakage current shall not exceed 125 % of the original requirement.
9. **Shelf Test:** Capacitors shall withstand a shelf test for 5000 h at a temperature of + 85 °C, with no voltage applied.
- 9.1 Following the shelf test, the leakage current shall meet the initial requirement; the dissipation factor shall not exceed 150 % of the initial requirement; the capacitance change shall not exceed  $\pm 5\%$ .
10. **Vibration Tests:** Capacitors shall be subjected to vibration tests in accordance with the following criteria.
- 10.1 Capacitors shall be secured for test by means of a rigid mounting using suitable brackets.
- 10.2 Low Frequency Vibration: Vibration shall consist of a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.03" [0.76] and a maximum total excursion of 0.06" [1.52], in a direction perpendicular to the major axis of the capacitor.
- 10.2.1 Vibration frequency shall be varied uniformly between the approximate limits of 10 Hz to 55 Hz during a period of approximately one minute, continuously for 1 h and 1.5 h.
- 10.2.2 A cathode ray oscilloscope or other comparable means shall be used in determining electrical intermittency during the final 30 minutes of the test. The AC voltage applied shall not exceed  $2 V_{RMS}$ .
- 10.2.3 Electrical tests shall show no evidence of intermittent contacts, open circuits or short circuits during these tests.
- 10.2.4 Following the low frequency vibration test, capacitors shall meet the original requirements for leakage current and dissipation factor; capacitance change shall not exceed  $\pm 5\%$  of the original measured value.
- 10.3 **High Frequency Vibration:** Vibration shall consist of a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.06" [1.52]  $\pm 10\%$  maximum total excursion or 20 g peak, whichever is less.
- 10.3.1 Vibration frequency shall be varied logarithmically from 50 Hz to 2000 Hz and return to 50 Hz during a cycle period of 20 min.
- 10.3.2 The vibration shall be applied for 4 h in each of 2 directions, parallel and perpendicular to the major axis of the capacitors.
- 10.3.3 Rated DC voltage shall be applied during the vibration cycling.
- 10.3.4 A cathode ray oscilloscope or other comparable means shall be used in determining electrical intermittency during test. The AC voltage applied shall not exceed  $2 V_{RMS}$ .
- 10.3.5 Electrical tests shall show no evidence of intermittent contacts, open circuits or short circuits during these tests.
- 10.3.6 There shall be no mechanical damage to these capacitors as a result of these tests.
- 10.3.7 Following the high frequency vibration test, capacitors shall meet the original limits for capacitance, dissipation factor and leakage current.
11. **Acceleration Test:**
- 11.1 Capacitors shall be rigidly mounted by means of suitable brackets.
- 11.2 Capacitors shall be subjected to a constant acceleration of 100 g for a period of 10 s in each of 2 mutually perpendicular planes.
- 11.2.1 The direction of motion shall be parallel to and perpendicular to the cylindrical axis of the capacitors.
- 11.3 Rated DC voltage shall be applied during acceleration test.
- 11.3.1 A cathode ray oscilloscope or other comparable means shall be used in determining electrical intermittency during test. The AC voltage applied shall not exceed  $2 V_{RMS}$ .
- 11.4 Electrical tests shall show no evidence of intermittent contacts, open circuits or short circuits during these tests.
- 11.5 There shall be no mechanical damage to these capacitors as a result of these tests.
- 11.6 Following the acceleration test, capacitors shall meet the original limits for capacitance, dissipation factor and leakage current.
12. **Shock Test:**
- 12.1 Capacitors shall be rigidly mounted by means of suitable brackets. The test load shall be distributed uniformly on the test platform to minimize the effects of unbalanced loads.
- 12.1.1 Test equipment shall be adjusted to produce a shock of 100 g peak with a duration of 6 ms and a sawtooth waveform at a velocity change of 9.7 ft./s.
- 12.2 Capacitors shall be subjected to 3 shocks applied in each of 3 directions corresponding to the 3 mutually perpendicular axes of the capacitors.
- 12.3 Rated DC voltage shall be applied to capacitors during test.
- 12.3.1 A cathode ray oscilloscope or other comparable means shall be used in determining electrical intermittency during test. The AC voltage applied shall not exceed  $2 V_{RMS}$ .
- 12.4 Electrical tests shall show no evidence of intermittent contacts, open circuits or short circuits during these tests.
- 12.5 There shall be no mechanical damage to these capacitors as a result of these tests.
- 12.6 Following the shock test, capacitors shall meet the original limits for capacitance, dissipation factor and leakage current.

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS** (Continued)**13. Moisture Resistance:**

13.1 Capacitors shall be subjected to temperature cycling at 90 % to 98 % relative humidity, in a test chamber constructed of non-reactive materials (non-resiniferous and containing no formaldehyde or phenol). Steam or distilled, demineralized or deionized water having a pH value between 6.0 and 7.2 at + 23 °C shall be used to obtain the required humidity. No rust, corrosive contaminants or dripping condensate shall be imposed on test specimens.

13.1.1 Capacitors shall be mounted by their normal mounting means in a normal mounting position and placed in a test chamber so that uniform and thorough exposure is obtained.

13.1.2 No conditioning or initial measurements will be performed prior to temperature cycling. Polarization and load voltages are not applicable.

13.1.3 Capacitors shall be subjected to temperature cycling from + 25 °C to + 65 °C to + 25 °C (+ 10 °C, - 2 °C) over a period of 8 h, at 90 % to 98 % relative humidity, for 20 cycles.

13.1.4 Temperature cycling shall be stopped after an even number of cycles 5 times during the first 18 cycles, and the capacitor shall be allowed to stabilize at high humidity for 1 h to 4 h.

13.1.5 After stabilization, capacitors shall be removed from the humidity chamber and shall be conditioned for 3 h at - 10 °C ± 2 °C.

13.1.6 After cold conditioning, capacitors shall be subjected to vibration cycling consisting of a simple harmonic vibration having an amplitude of 0.03" [0.76] and a maximum total excursion of 0.06" [1.52] varied uniformly from 10 Hz to 55 Hz to 10 Hz over a period of 1 min, for 15 cycles.

13.1.7 Capacitors shall then be returned to temperature/humidity cycling.

13.2 After completion of temperature cycling, capacitors shall be removed from the test chamber and stabilized at room temperature for 2 h to 6 h.

13.3 Capacitors shall show no evidence of harmful or extensive corrosion, obliteration or marking or other visible damage.

13.4 Following the moisture resistance test, capacitors shall meet the original limits for capacitance, dissipation factor and leakage current.

**14. Insulating Sleeves:**

14.1 Capacitors with insulating sleeves shall withstand a 2000 V<sub>DC</sub> potential applied for 1 min between the case and a metal "V" block in intimate contact with the insulating sleeve.

14.2 Capacitors with insulating sleeves shall have the insulation resistance measured between the case and a metal "V" block in intimate contact with the insulating sleeve. The insulation resistance shall be at least 1000 MΩ.

**15. Thermal Shock And Immersion Cycling:**

15.1 Capacitors shall be conditioned prior to temperature cycling for 15 min at + 25 °C, at less than 50 % relative humidity and a barometric pressure at 28" to 31".

15.2 Capacitors shall be subjected to thermal shock in a cycle of exposure to ambient air at - 65 °C (+ 0 °C, - 5 °C) for 30 min, then, + 25 °C (+ 10 °C, - 5 °C) for 5 min, then + 125 °C (+ 3 °C, - 0 °C) for 30 min, then + 25 °C (+ 10 °C, - 5 °C) for 5 min, for 5 cycles.

15.3 Between 4 h and 24 h after temperature cycling, capacitors shall be subjected to immersion in a bath of fresh tap water with the non-corrosive dye Rhodamine B added, at + 65 °C (+ 5 °C, - 0 °C) for 15 min, then, within 3 s, immersed in a saturated solution of sodium chloride and water with Rhodamine B added, at a temperature of + 25 °C (+ 10 °C, - 5 °C) for 15 min, for 2 cycles.

15.3.1 Capacitors shall be thoroughly rinsed and wiped or air-blasted dry immediately upon removal from immersion cycling.

15.4 Capacitors shall show no evidence of harmful or extensive corrosion, obliteration of marking or other visible damage.

15.5 Following the thermal shock immersion cycling test, capacitors shall meet the original requirements for leakage current and dissipation factor; capacitance change shall not exceed ± 5 % of the original measured value.

15.6 Capacitors shall be opened and examined. There shall be no evidence of dye penetration.

**16. Reduced Pressure Test:**

16.1 Capacitors shall be stabilized at a reduced pressure of 0.315" [8.0] of mercury, equivalent to an altitude of 100 000 feet [30.480 m], for a period of 5 min.

16.2 Rated DC voltage shall be applied for 1 min.

16.3 Capacitors shall not flash over nor shall end seals be damaged.

16.4 Following the reduced pressure test, the capacitance, equivalent series resistance and leakage current shall meet the original requirements.

17. **Lead Pull Test:** Leads shall withstand a tensile stress of 3 pounds (1.4 kg) applied in any direction for 30 s.

18. **Marking:** Capacitors shall be marked with Sprague or (2); the type number 550D; rated capacitance and tolerance, rated DC working voltage and the standard EIA date code.

18.1 Capacitors shall be marked on one end with a plus sign (+) to identify the positive terminal.

18.2 Vishay Sprague reserves the right to furnish capacitors of higher working voltages than those ordered, where the physical size of the higher voltage units is identical to that of the units ordered.



GUIDE TO APPLICATION

- 1. **AC Ripple Current:** The maximum allowable ripple current shall be determined from the formula:

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

where,

P = Power Dissipation in W at + 25 °C as given in the table in paragraph number 5 (Power Dissipation)

R<sub>ESR</sub> = The capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance at the specified frequency

- 2. **AC Ripple Voltage:** The maximum allowable ripple voltage shall be determined from the formula:

$$V_{RMS} = Z \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_{ESR}}}$$

or, from the formula:

$$V_{RMS} = I_{RMS} \times Z$$

where,

P = Power Dissipation in W at + 25 °C as given in the table in paragraph number 5 (Power Dissipation).

R<sub>ESR</sub> = The capacitor Equivalent Series Resistance at the specified frequency.

Z = The capacitor Impedance at the specified frequency.

- 2.1 The sum of the peak AC voltage plus the DC voltage shall not exceed the DC voltage rating of the capacitor.
- 2.2 The sum of the negative peak AC voltage plus the applied DC voltage shall not allow a voltage reversal exceeding 15 % of the DC working voltage at + 25 °C.
- 3. **Reverse Voltage:** These capacitors are capable of withstanding peak voltages in the reverse direction equal to 15 % of the DC rating at + 25 °C, 10 % of the DC rating at + 55 °C; 5 % of the DC rating at + 85 °C.
- 4. **Temperature Derating:** If these capacitors are to be operated at temperatures above + 25 °C, the permissible RMS ripple current or voltage shall be calculated using the derating factors as shown:

TEMPERATURE	DERATING FACTOR
+ 25 °C	1.0
+ 55 °C	0.8
+ 85 °C	0.6
+ 125 °C	0.4

- 5. **Power Dissipation:** The figures shown relate to an approximate + 20 °C rise in case temperature measured in free air. Power dissipation will be affected by the heat sinking capability of the mounting surface. Non-sinusoidal ripple current may produce heating effects which differ from those shown. It is important that the equivalent Irms value be established when calculating permissible operating levels.

CASE CODE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE POWER DISSIPATION AT + 25 °C (W IN FREE AIR)
R	0.185
S	0.225





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**Please note that some Vishay documentation may still make reference to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC. We confirm that all the products identified as being compliant to Directive 2002/95/EC conform to Directive 2011/65/EU.**

**Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. hereby certifies that all its products that are identified as Halogen-Free follow Halogen-Free requirements as per JEDEC JS709A standards. Please note that some Vishay documentation may still make reference to the IEC 61249-2-21 definition. We confirm that all the products identified as being compliant to IEC 61249-2-21 conform to JEDEC JS709A standards.**

Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели, кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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