

## Overview

HV Series Supercapacitors, also known as Electric Double-Layer Capacitors (EDLCs), are intended for high energy storage applications.

## Applications

Supercapacitors have characteristics ranging from traditional capacitors and batteries. As a result, supercapacitors can be used like a secondary battery when applied in a DC circuit. These devices are best suited for use in low voltage DC hold-up applications such as embedded microprocessor systems with flash memory.

## Benefits

- Wide range of temperature from -25°C to +60°C and -25°C to +70°C
- Maintenance free
- 2.5 VDC and 2.7 VDC
- Highly reliable against liquid leakage
- Lead-free and RoHS Compliant

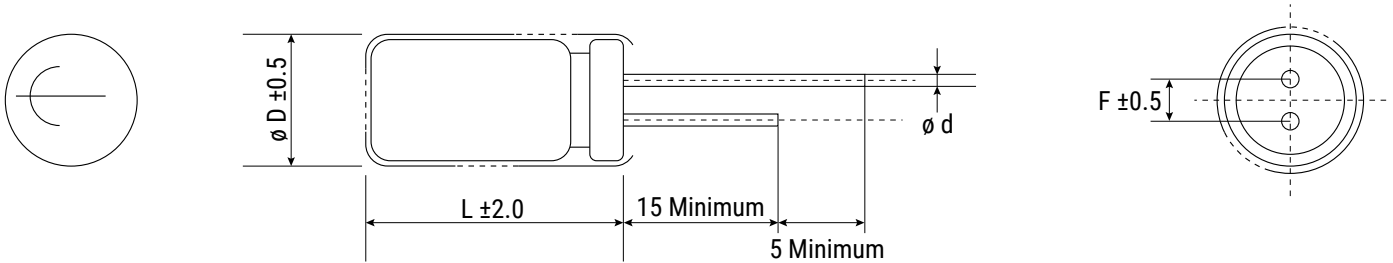


## Part Number System

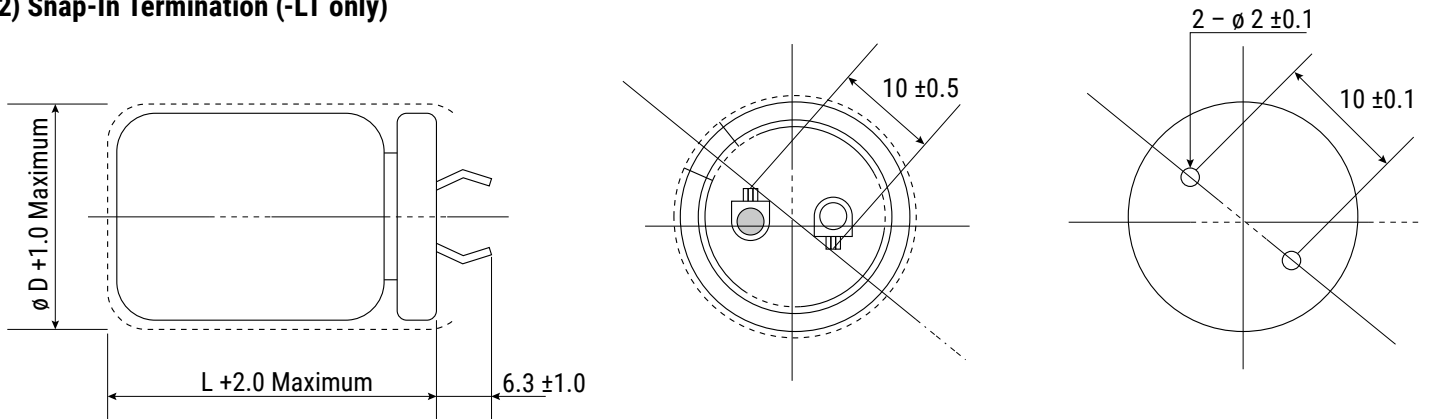
| <b>HVZ</b> | <b>0E</b>                               | <b>105</b>   | <b>N</b>              | <b>F</b>      | <b>-LT</b>                        |
|------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Series     | Maximum Operating Voltage               | Capacitance Code (F)   | Capacitance Tolerance | Environmental | Terminal                          |
| HVZ        | 0E = 2.7 VDC<br>(50 F type has 2.5 VDC) | First two digits represent significant figures. Third digit specifies number of zeros. | N = ±30%              | F = Lead-free | -LT = Snap-in<br>Blank = Standard |

## Dimensions – Millimeters

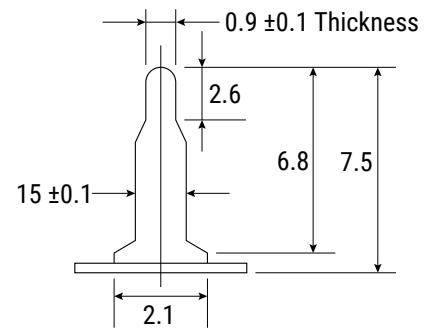
### 1) Standard Termination (all types except -LT)



### 2) Snap-In Termination (-LT only)



Snap-In (-LT) Terminal Details



| Part Number   | $\phi D$ | L    | F   | d   |
|---------------|----------|------|-----|-----|
| HVZ0E105NF    | 8.0      | 12.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 |
| HVZ0E275NF    | 8.0      | 22.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 |
| HVZ0E475NF    | 10.0     | 20.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| HVZ0E106NF    | 10.0     | 35.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| HVZ0E226NF    | 12.5     | 35.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| HVZ0E506NF    | 18.0     | 40.0 | 7.5 | 0.8 |
| HVZ0E107NF-LT | 25.0     | 50.0 | -   | -   |
| HVZ0E207NF-LT | 35.0     | 50.0 | -   | -   |

## Performance Characteristics

Supercapacitors should not be used for applications such as ripple absorption because of their high internal resistance (several hundred mΩ to a hundred Ω) compared to aluminum electrolytic capacitors. Thus, its main use would be similar to that of secondary battery such as power back-up in DC circuit. The following list shows the characteristics of supercapacitors as compared to aluminum electrolytic capacitors for power back-up and secondary batteries.

|                                  | Secondary Battery       |  | Capacitor             |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                  | NiCd                    | Lithium Ion                              | Aluminum Electrolytic | Supercapacitor                |
| Back-up ability                  | –                       | –  | –                     | –                             |
| Eco-hazard                       | Cd                      | –  | –                     | –                             |
| Operating Temperature Range      | -20 to +60°C            | -20 to +50°C                             | -55 to +105°C         | -40 to +85°C (FR, FT)         |
| Charge Time                      | few hours               | few hours                                | few seconds           | few seconds                   |
| Charge/Discharge Life Time       | approximately 500 times | approximately 500 to 1,000 times         | limitless (*1)        | limitless (*1)                |
| Restrictions on Charge/Discharge | yes                     | yes                                      | none                  | none                          |
| Flow Soldering                   | not applicable          | not applicable                           | applicable            | applicable                    |
| Automatic Mounting               | not applicable          | not applicable                           | applicable            | applicable (FM and FC series) |
| Safety Risks                     | leakage, explosion      | leakage, combustion, explosion, ignition | heat-up, explosion    | gas emission (*2)             |

(\*1) Aluminum electrolytic capacitors and supercapacitors have limited lifetime. However, when used under proper conditions, both can operate within a predetermined lifetime.

(\*2) There is no harm as it is a mere leak of water vapor which transitioned from water contained in the electrolyte (diluted sulfuric acid). However, application of abnormal voltage surge exceeding maximum operating voltage may result in leakage and explosion.

## Typical Applications

| Intended Use (Guideline) | Power Supply (Guideline) | Application                           | Examples of Equipment           | Series    |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Power assist             | Up to several A          | Power supply, subsidiary power supply | Street sign, display light, UPS | HV series |

## Environmental Compliance

All KEMET supercapacitors are RoHS Compliant.



RoHS Compliant

### Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference

| Part Number   | Maximum Operating Voltage (VDC) | Nominal Capacitance (F) | Maximum ESR at 1 kHz (mΩ) | Maximum Current at 30 Minutes (mA) | Weight (g) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| HVZ0E506NF    | 2.5                             | 50.0                    | 50.0                      | 40.0                               | 14.0       |
| HVZ0E105NF    | 2.7                             | 1.0                     | 300.0                     | 0.8                                | 1.0        |
| HVZ0E275NF    | 2.7                             | 2.7                     | 300.0                     | 2.2                                | 1.9        |
| HVZ0E475NF    | 2.7                             | 4.7                     | 100.0                     | 3.8                                | 2.5        |
| HVZ0E106NF    | 2.7                             | 10.0                    | 100.0                     | 8.0                                | 4.0        |
| HVZ0E226NF    | 2.7                             | 22.0                    | 100.0                     | 18.0                               | 10.0       |
| HVZ0E107NF-LT | 2.7                             | 100.0                   | 30.0                      | 81.0                               | 28.0       |
| HVZ0E207NF-LT | 2.7                             | 200.0                   | 30.0                      | 162.0                              | 61.5       |

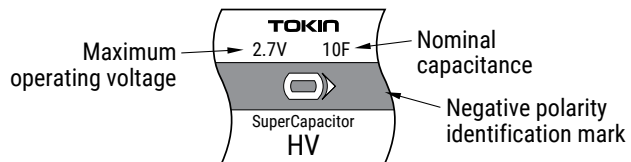
## Specifications

| Item                                     |                            | HV Type   |                              | Test Conditions<br>(conforming to JIS C 5160-2)   |
|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Category Temperature Range               |                            | -25°C to +60°C (22 F, 50 F, 100 F, 200 F)<br>-25°C to +70°C (1.0 F, 2.7 F, 4.7 F, 10 F) |                              |   |
| Maximum Operating Voltage                |                            | 2.7 VDC (50 F type has 2.5 VDC)   |                              |   |
| Capacitance                              |                            | Refer to Table 1  |                              | Refer to "Measurement Conditions"   |
| Capacitance Allowance                    |                            | ±30%  |                              | Refer to "Measurement Conditions"   |
| ESR                                      |                            | Refer to Table 1  |                              | Measured at 1 kHz, 10 mA; See also "Measurement Conditions"   |
| Current (30 minutes value)               |                            | Refer to Table 1  |                              | Refer to "Measurement Conditions"   |
| Characteristics in Different Temperature | Capacitance                | Phase 2   | ≥ 70% of initial value       | Conforms to 4.13<br>Phase 2: -25±2°C<br>Phase 4: Category maximum temperature ±2°C<br>Phase 5: +25±2°C                                    |
|  | ESR                        |   | ≤ 500% of initial value      |   |
|  | Capacitance                | Phase 4   | ≤ 150% of initial value      |   |
|  | ESR                        |   | Satisfy initial ratings      |   |
|  | Current (30 minutes value) |   | ≤ 1.5 CV (mA)                |   |
|  | Capacitance                | Phase 5   | Within ±20% of initial value |   |
|  | ESR                        |   | Satisfy initial ratings      |   |
| Current (30 minutes value)               | Satisfy initial ratings    |   |                              |   |
| Lead Strength                            |                            | No pin disconnection  |                              | Conforms to 4.5   |
| Vibration Resistance                     | Capacitance                | Satisfy initial ratings   |                              | Conforms to 4.9<br>Frequency: 10 to 55 Hz<br>Testing Time: 6 hours  |
|  | ESR                        |   |                              |   |
|  | Current (30 minutes value) |   |                              |   |
|  | Appearance                 | No obvious abnormality  |                              |   |
| Solderability                            |                            | Over 3/4 of pin surface should be covered by the new solder                             |                              | Conforms to 4.7<br>Solder temp: +245±5°C<br>Dipping time: 5±0.5 seconds<br>1.6 mm from the bottom should be dipped.                       |
| Solder Heat Resistance                   | Capacitance                | Satisfy initial ratings   |                              | Conforms to 4.6<br>Solder temp: +245±5°C<br>Dipping time: 5±0.5 seconds<br>1.6 mm from the bottom should be dipped.                       |
|  | ESR                        |   |                              |   |
|  | Current (30 minutes value) |   |                              |   |
|  | Appearance                 | No obvious abnormality  |                              |   |
| Temperature Cycle                        | Capacitance                | Satisfy initial ratings   |                              | Conforms to 4.8<br>Temperature Condition: -25°C » Room temperature » Maximum temperature » Room temperature<br>Number of cycles: 5 cycles |
|  | ESR                        |   |                              |   |
|  | Current (30 minutes value) |   |                              |   |
|  | Appearance                 | No obvious abnormality  |                              |   |
| Humidity Resistance                      | Capacitance                | Within ±20% of initial value  |                              | Conforms to 4.14<br>Temperature: +40±2°C<br>Relative humidity: 90 to 95% RH<br>Testing time: 240±8 hours                                  |
|  | ESR                        | ≤ 150% of initial ratings   |                              |   |
|  | Current (30 minutes value) | ≤ 150% of initial ratings   |                              |   |
|  | Appearance                 | No obvious abnormality  |                              |   |

## Specifications cont'd

| Item                  |                            | HV Type                            | Test Conditions<br>(conforming to JIS C 5160-2)  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| High Temperature Load | Capacitance                | Within $\pm 30\%$ of initial value | Conforms to 4.10<br>Temperature: Maximum operating temperature $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$<br>Voltage applied: Maximum operating voltage<br>Series protection resistance: $0\ \Omega$<br>Testing time: $1,000+48 (+48/-0)$ hours |
|                       | ESR                        | $\leq 200\%$ of initial ratings    |  |
|                       | Current (30 minutes value) | $\leq 200\%$ of initial ratings    |  |
|                       | Appearance                 | No obvious abnormality             |  |

## Marking



## Packaging Quantities

| Part Number   | Bulk Quantity per Box |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| HVZ0E105NF    | 10,000 pieces         |
| HVZ0E275NF    | 5,000 pieces          |
| HVZ0E475NF    | 5,000 pieces          |
| HVZ0E106NF    | 4,000 pieces          |
| HVZ0E226NF    | 1,500 pieces          |
| HVZ0E506NF    | 750 pieces            |
| HVZ0E107NF-LT | 200 pieces            |
| HVZ0E207NF-LT | 200 pieces            |

## List of Plating & Sleeve Type

By changing the solder plating from leaded solder to lead-free solder and the outer tube material of can-cased conventional supercapacitor from polyvinyl chloride to polyethylene terephthalate (PET), our supercapacitor is now even friendlier to the environment.

- Iron + copper base + lead-free solder plating (Sn-1Cu)
- SUS nickel base + copper base + reflow lead-free solder plating (100% Sn, reflow processed)
- Iron + copper base + leaf-free solder plating (100% Sn)

| Series | Part Number  | Plating | Sleeve     |
|--------|--------------|---------|------------|
| HV     | All HV Types | c       | PET (Blue) |

Recommended Pb-free solder :

- Sn/3.5Ag/0.75Cu*
- Sn/3.0Ag/0.5Cu*
- Sn/0.7Cu*
- Sn/2.5Ag/1.0Bi/0.5Cu*

## Measurement Conditions

### Capacitance (Charge System)

Capacitance is calculated from expression (9) by measuring the charge time constant ( $\tau$ ) of the capacitor (C). Prior to measurement, the capacitor is discharged by shorting both pins of the device for at least 30 minutes. In addition, use the polarity indicator on the device to determine correct orientation of capacitor for charging.

$$\text{Capacitance: } C = \frac{\tau}{R_c} \text{ (F) (9)}$$



**Eo:** 3.0 (V) Product with maximum operating voltage of 3.5 V  
 5.0 (V) Product with maximum operating voltage of 5.5 V  
 6.0 (V) Product with maximum operating voltage of 6.5 V  
 10.0 (V) Product with maximum operating voltage of 11 V  
 12.0 (V) Product with maximum operating voltage of 12 V  
 **$\tau$ :** Time from start of charging until  $V_c$  becomes 0.632  $E_o$  (V)  
 (seconds)  
 **$R_c$ :** See table below ( $\Omega$ ).

### Charge Resistor Selection Guide

| Cap     | FA             | FE             | FS             | FY             |                |                | FR             | FM, FME<br>FMR, FML                | FMC            | FG<br>FGR      | FGH       | FT           | FC, FCS   | HV        |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
|         |                |                |                | FYD            | FYH            | FYL            |                |                                    |                |                |           |              |           |           |
| 0.010 F | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | 5,000 $\Omega$ | -              | 5,000 $\Omega$                     | -              | 5,000 $\Omega$ | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 0.022 F | 1,000 $\Omega$ | -              | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$                     | -              | 2,000 $\Omega$ | -         | -            | Discharge | -         |
| 0.033 F | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | Discharge                          | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 0.047 F | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$                     | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 2,000 $\Omega$ | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 0.10 F  | 510 $\Omega$   | 510 $\Omega$   | 510 $\Omega$   | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 510 $\Omega$   | -              | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$                     | 1,000 $\Omega$ | 1,000 $\Omega$ | Discharge | 510 $\Omega$ | Discharge | -         |
| 0.22 F  | 200 $\Omega$   | 200 $\Omega$   | 200 $\Omega$   | 510 $\Omega$   | 510 $\Omega$   | -              | 510 $\Omega$   | 0H: Discharge<br>0V: 1000 $\Omega$ | -              | 1,000 $\Omega$ | Discharge | 200 $\Omega$ | Discharge | -         |
| 0.33 F  | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | Discharge      | -              | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 0.47 F  | 100 $\Omega$   | 100 $\Omega$   | 100 $\Omega$   | 200 $\Omega$   | 200 $\Omega$   | -              | 200 $\Omega$   | -                                  | -              | 1,000 $\Omega$ | Discharge | 100 $\Omega$ | Discharge | -         |
| 1.0 F   | 51 $\Omega$    | 51 $\Omega$    | 100 $\Omega$   | 100 $\Omega$   | 100 $\Omega$   | -              | 100 $\Omega$   | -                                  | -              | 510 $\Omega$   | Discharge | 100 $\Omega$ | Discharge | Discharge |
| 1.4 F   | -              | -              | -              | 200 $\Omega$   | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 1.5 F   | -              | 51 $\Omega$    | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | 510 $\Omega$   | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 2.2 F   | -              | -              | -              | 100 $\Omega$   | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | 200 $\Omega$   | -         | 51 $\Omega$  | -         | -         |
| 2.7 F   | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 3.3 F   | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | 51 $\Omega$  | -         | -         |
| 4.7 F   | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | 100 $\Omega$   | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 5.0 F   | -              | -              | 100 $\Omega$   | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | -         |
| 5.6 F   | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | 20 $\Omega$  | -         | -         |
| 10.0 F  | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 22.0 F  | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 50.0 F  | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 100.0 F | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |
| 200.0 F | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                                  | -              | -              | -         | -            | -         | Discharge |

\*Capacitance values according to the constant current discharge method.

\*HV Series capacitance is measured by discharge system



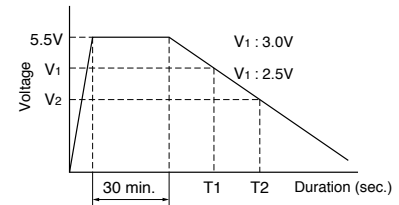
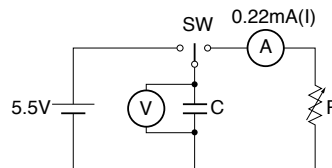
## Measurement Conditions cont'd

### Capacitance (Discharge System)

As shown in the diagram below, charging is performed for a duration of 30 minutes once the voltage of the capacitor terminal reaches 5.5 V. Then, use a constant current load device and measure the time for the terminal voltage to drop from 3.0 to 2.5 V upon discharge at 0.22 mA per 0.22 F, for example, and calculate the static capacitance according to the equation shown below.

Note: The current value is 1 mA discharged per 1 F.

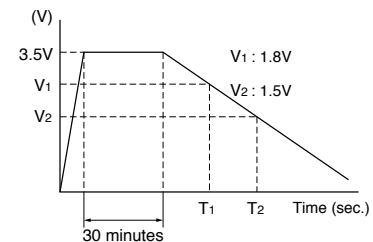
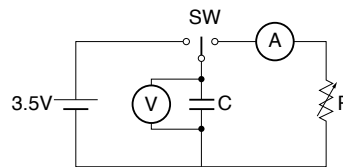
$$C = \frac{I \times (T_2 - T_1)}{V_1 - V_2} \quad (F)$$



### Capacitance (Discharge System – 3.5 V)

As shown in the diagram below, charging is performed for a duration of 30 minutes once the voltage of the capacitor terminal reaches 3.5 V. Then, use a constant current load device and measure the time for the terminal voltage to drop from 1.8 to 1.5 V upon discharge at 1.0 mA per 1.0 F, for example, and calculate the static capacitance according to the equation shown below.

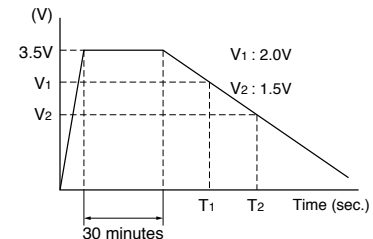
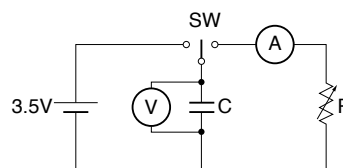
$$C = \frac{I \times (T_2 - T_1)}{V_1 - V_2} \quad (F)$$



### Capacitance (Discharge System – HV Series)

As shown in the diagram below, charging is performed for a duration of 30 minutes once the voltage of the capacitor terminal reaches maximum operating voltage. Then, use a constant current load device and measure the time for the terminal voltage to drop from 2.0 to 1.5 V upon discharge at 1.0 mA per 1.0 F, and calculate the static capacitance according to the equation shown below.

$$C = \frac{I \times (T_2 - T_1)}{V_1 - V_2} \quad (F)$$

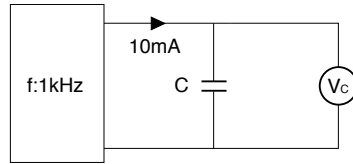


## Measurement Conditions cont'd

### Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)

ESR shall be calculated from the equation below.

$$ESR = \frac{V_C}{0.01} (\Omega)$$

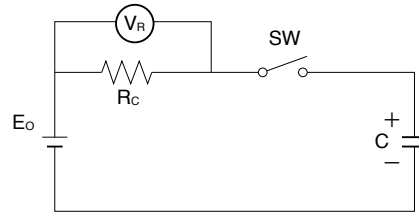


### Current (at 30 minutes after charging)

Current shall be calculated from the equation below. Prior to measurement, both lead terminals must be short-circuited for a minimum of 30 minutes. The lead terminal connected to the metal can case is connected to the negative side of the power supply.

- Eo: 2.5 VDC (HV Series 50 F)  
 2.7 VDC (HV Series except 50 F)  
 3.0 VDC (3.5 V type)  
 5.0 VDC (5.5 V type)  
 Rc: 1,000  $\Omega$  (0.010 F, 0.022 F, 0.047 F)  
 100  $\Omega$  (0.10 F, 0.22 F, 0.47 F)  
 10  $\Omega$  (1.0 F, 1.5 F, 2.2 F, 4.7 F)  
 2.2  $\Omega$  (HV Series)

$$\text{Current} = \frac{V_R}{R_C} (\text{A})$$



### Self-Discharge Characteristic (0H – 5.5 V Products)

The self-discharge characteristic is measured by charging a voltage of 5.0 VDC (charge protection resistance: 0  $\Omega$ ) according to the capacitor polarity for 24 hours, then releasing between the pins for 24 hours and measuring the pin-to-pin voltage. The test should be carried out in an environment with an ambient temperature of 25° C or below and relative humidity of 70% RH or below.

the soldering is checked.

## 4. Dismantling

There is a small amount of electrolyte stored within the capacitor. Do not attempt to dismantle as direct skin contact with the electrolyte will cause burning. This product should be treated as industrial waste and not is not to be disposed of by fire.

## Notes on Using Supercapacitors or Electric Double-Layer Capacitors (EDLCs)

### 1. Circuitry Design

#### 1.1 Useful life

The FC Series Supercapacitor (EDLC) uses an electrolyte in a sealed container. Water in the electrolyte can evaporate while in use over long periods of time at high temperatures, thus reducing electrostatic capacity which in turn will create greater internal resistance. The characteristics of the supercapacitor can vary greatly depending on the environment in which it is used. Basic breakdown mode is an open mode due to increased internal resistance.

#### 1.2 Fail rate in the field

Based on field data, the fail rate is calculated at approximately 0.006 Fit. We estimate that unreported failures are ten times this amount. Therefore, we assume that the fail rate is below 0.06 Fit.

#### 1.3 Exceeding maximum usable voltage

Performance may be compromised and in some cases leakage or damage may occur if applied voltage exceeds maximum working voltage.

#### 1.4 Use of capacitor as a smoothing capacitor (ripple absorption)

As supercapacitors contain a high level of internal resistance, they are not recommended for use as smoothing capacitors in electrical circuits. Performance may be compromised and, in some cases, leakage or damage may occur if a supercapacitor is used in ripple absorption.

#### 1.5 Series connections

As applied voltage balance to each supercapacitor is lost when used in series connection, excess voltage may be applied to some supercapacitors, which will not only negatively affect its performance but may also cause leakage and/or damage. Allow ample margin for maximum voltage or attach a circuit for applying equal voltage to each supercapacitor (partial pressure resistor/voltage divider) when using supercapacitors in series connection. Also, arrange supercapacitors so that the temperature between each capacitor will not vary.

#### 1.6 Case Polarity

The supercapacitor is manufactured so that the terminal on the outer case is negative (-). Align the (-) symbol during use. Even though discharging has been carried out prior to shipping, any residual electrical charge may negatively affect other parts.

#### 1.7 Use next to heat emitters

Useful life of the supercapacitor will be significantly affected if used near heat emitting items (coils, power transistors and posistors, etc.) where the supercapacitor itself may become heated.

#### 1.8 Usage environment

This device cannot be used in any acidic, alkaline or similar type of environment.

#### 1.9 Supercapacitors fitted with pressure valves

HV Series supercapacitors are fitted with pressure valves. Make an opening in the top of the pressure valve to avoid any damage to the supercapacitor when the pressure valve is in use. Allow at least a 2 mm opening for models with a diameter of  $\varnothing$  18 mm or less, and at least a 3 mm opening for models with a diameter of  $\varnothing$  22 mm.

## Notes on Using Supercapacitors or Electric Double-Layer Capacitors (EDLCs) cont'd

### 2. Mounting

#### 2.1 Mounting onto a reflow furnace

Except for the FC series, it is not possible to mount this capacitor onto an IR / VPS reflow furnace. Do not immerse the capacitor into a soldering dip tank.

#### 2.2 Flow soldering conditions

See Recommended Reflow Curves in Section – Precautions for Use

#### 2.3 Installation using a soldering iron

Care must be taken to prevent the soldering iron from touching other parts when soldering. Keep the tip of the soldering iron under 400°C and soldering time to within 3 seconds. Always make sure that the temperature of the tip is controlled. Internal capacitor resistance is likely to increase if the terminals are overheated.

#### 2.4 Lead terminal processing

Do not attempt to bend or polish the capacitor terminals with sand paper, etc. Soldering may not be possible if the metallic plating is removed from the top of the terminals.

#### 2.5 Cleaning, Coating, and Potting

Except for the FM series, cleaning, coating and potting must not be carried out. Consult KEMET if this type of procedure is necessary. Terminals should be dried at less than the maximum operating temperature after cleaning.

### 3. Storage

#### 3.1 Temperature and humidity

Make sure that the supercapacitor is stored according to the following conditions: Temperature: 5 – 35°C (Standard 25°C), Humidity: 20 – 70% (Standard: 50%). Do not allow the build up of condensation through sudden temperature change.

#### 3.2 Environment conditions

Make sure there are no corrosive gasses such as sulfur dioxide, as penetration of the lead terminals is possible. Always store this item in an area with low dust and dirt levels. Make sure that the packaging will not be deformed through heavy loading, movement and/or knocks. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from radiation, static electricity and magnetic fields.

#### 3.3 Maximum storage period

This item may be stored up to one year from the date of delivery if stored at the conditions stated above.

## KEMET Electronic Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit [www.kemet.com/sales](http://www.kemet.com/sales).

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### Disclaimer

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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.);

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## 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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