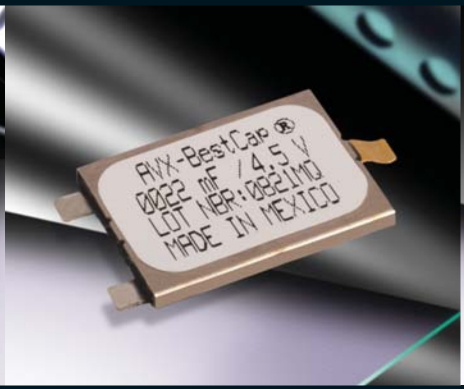
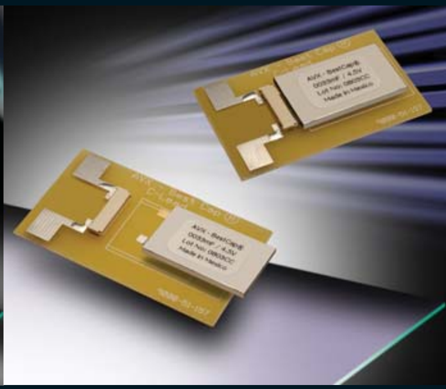
AVX **BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors**





Version 9.1

A KYOCERA GROUP COMPANY

www.avx.com

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

Table of Contents

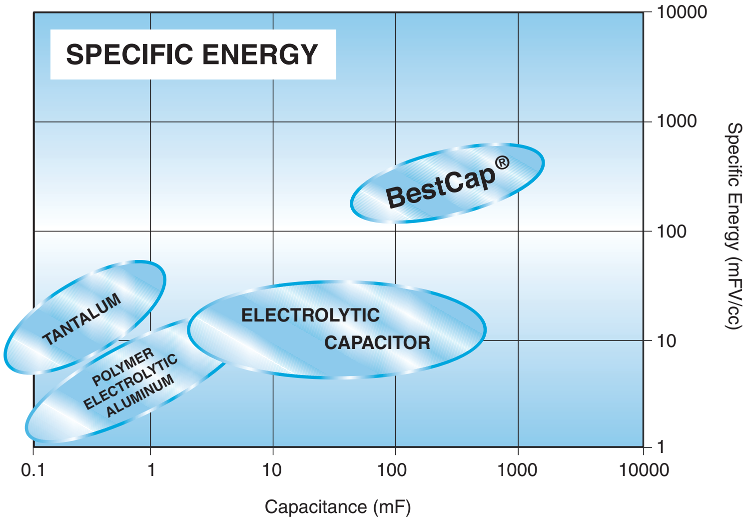
INTRODUCING
BESTCAP®: A NEW GENERATION OF PULSE SUPERCAPACITORS

Supercapacitors, (also referred to as Electrochemical Capacitors or Double Layer Capacitors) have rapidly become recognized, not only as an excellent compromise between "electronic" or "dielectric" capacitors such as ceramic, tantalum, film and aluminum electrolytic, and batteries (Figure 1), but also as a valuable technology for providing a unique combination of characteristics, particularly very high energy, power and capacitance densities.

There are however, two limitations associated with conventional supercapacitors, namely: high ESR in the tens of Ohms range, and high capacitance loss when required to supply very short duration current pulses. BestCap® successfully addresses both of these limitations.

The capacitance loss in the millisecond region is caused by the charge transfer (i.e. establishment of capacitance) being carried out primarily by relatively slow moving ions in double layer capacitors.

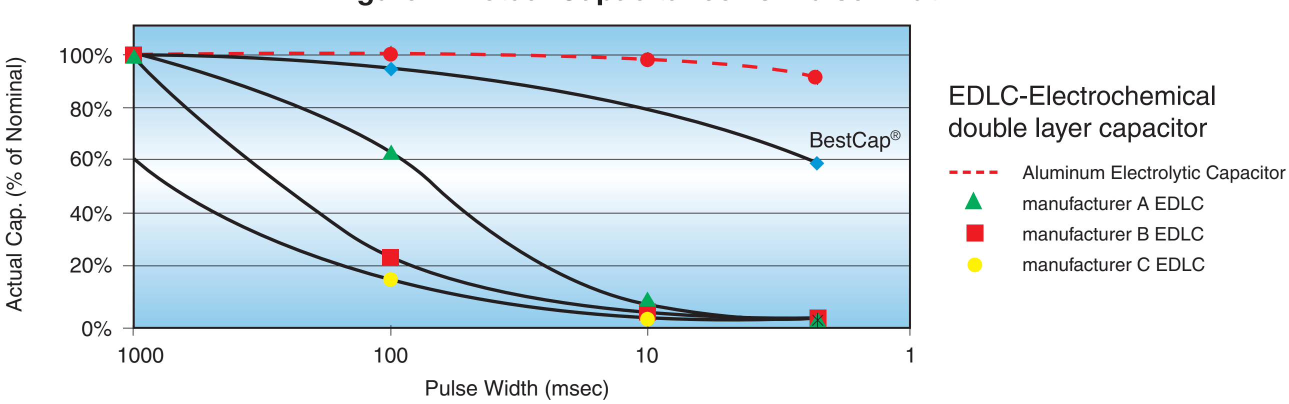
Figure 1. Specific Energy of Capacitor Types



In the above-mentioned "electronic" capacitors, the charge transfer is performed by fast electrons, thereby creating virtually instant rated capacitance value. In the BestCap®, a unique proton polymer membrane is used – charge transfer by protons is close to the transfer rate for electrons and orders of magnitude greater than organic molecules. Figure 2 below illustrates the severe capacitance loss experienced by several varieties of supercapacitors, under short pulse width conditions. It can also be seen from Figure 2, how well BestCap® retains its capacitance with reducing pulse widths.

For comparison purposes, the characteristic of an equivalent capacitance value aluminum electrolytic capacitor is shown in Figure 2. The electrolytic capacitor is many times the volume of the BestCap®.

Figure 2. Actual Capacitance vs. Pulse Width



BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

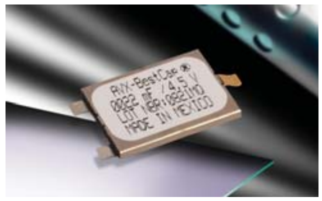
BESTCAP® – A SERIES – MAXIMUM CAPACITANCE, LOW ESR
B SERIES – LOW PROFILE, LOW ESR

The BestCap® is a low profile device available in four case sizes. Capacitance range is from 6.8 to 1000mF and includes 7 voltage ratings from 3.6v to 15v.

BESTCAP® – AVAILABLE LEAD CONFIGURATIONS

STANDARD:

N-Style: Two Terminal Planar Mount (Available in BZ05, BZ09 case only)

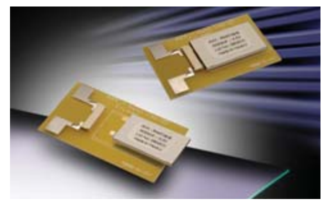


S-Style: Three Terminal Planar Mount (Available in BZ01, BZ05, BZ09 case only)

L-Style: Four Terminal Planar Mount (Available in BZ02 case only)

A Style: Through-Hole Mount (Available in BZ01, BZ02 case only)

H-Style: Extended Stand-Off Through Hole Mount (Available in BZ01, BZ02 case only)



C-Style: Connector Mount (Available in BZ01, BZ05 case only)

	BODY DIMENSIONS		
Case Size	**L±0.5 (0.020) mm (inches)**	**W ±0.2 (0.008) mm (inches)**	**H nom mm (inches)**
BZ01	28 (1.102)	17 (0.669)	2.1 (0.083) – 6.5 (0.256)
BZ02	48 (1.890)	30 (1.181)	2.9 (0.114) – 6.8 (0.268)
BZ05	20 (0.787)	15 (0.590)	2.1 (0.083) – 6.5 (0.256)
BZ09	17 (0.669)	15 (0.590)	2.1 (0.083)

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Full dimensional specifications shown in section (2)

Capacitance range:	6.8mF – 1000mF					
Capacitance tolerance:	–20% / +80%					
Voltage ratings (max):	3.6V	4.5V	5.5V	9V	12V	15V
Test voltages:	3.5V	4.2V	5.0V	8.4V	10.0V	10.0V
Surge test voltage:	4.5V	5.6V	6.9V	11.3V	15.0V	18.8V
Temperature range:	–20°C to 70°C, consult factory for -40ºC and +75ºC options					

HOW TO ORDER

(See Detailed Electrical Specifications for valid combinations)

BZ	0	1	5	A	503	Z	A	B	XX
BestCap®	**Standard** 0 = Standard 1 = High Cap	**Case Size** 1 = 28mmx17mm 2 = 48mmx30mm 5 = 20mmx15mm 9 = 17mmx15mm	**Rated Voltage** 3 = 3.6V 4 = 4.5V 5 = 5.5V 7 = 7.0V 9 = 9.0V C = 12.0V F = 15.0V	**Series** A = Maximum Capacitance B = Low Profile	**Capacitance Code (Farad Code)**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Z = (-20/+80)%	**Lead Format** A, C, H, L N or S	**Packaging** B = Bulk	**Not Used For Standard Product (Consult Factory For Special Requirements)**

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

SECTION 1: ELECTRICAL RATINGS

CAPACITANCE / VOLTAGE / CASE SIZE MATRIX

A-SERIES – MAXIMUM CAPACITANCE

Capacitance		Rated Voltage DC at 25°C							
mF	Code	3.6V		5.5V		9.0V		12.0V	
		Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles
10	103							BZ05	C, N, S
22	223							BZ01	A, C, H, S
33	333			BZ05	C, N, S	BZ01	A, C, H, S		
47	473								
50	503			BZ01	A, C, H, S				
68	683			BZ05	S				
70	703	BZ01	A, C, H, S						
90	903							BZ02	A, H, L
100	104			BZ01	A, H, S				
120	124					BZ02	A, H, L		
140	144	BZ01	A, H, S						
150	154								
200	204			BZ02	A, H, L				
280	284	BZ02	A, H, L						
400	404			BZ02	A, H, L				
560	564	BZ02	A, H, L						
1000	105			BZ12	A, H, L				

B-SERIES – LOW PROFILE

Capacitance		Rated Voltage DC at 25°C											
mF	Code	3.6V		4.5V		5.5V		9.0V		12.0V		15.0V	
		Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles	Case Size	Lead Styles
6.8	682											BZ05	C, N, S
15	153			BZ09	N, S	BZ05	C, N, S			BZ01	A, H, S		
22	223			BZ05	N, S			BZ01	A, H, S				
30	303					BZ01	C, S						
33	333			BZ01	C, S	BZ05	S						
47	473			BZ15	N, S								
50	503	BZ01	C, S										
60	603					BZ01	A, H, S						
100	104	BZ11	C, S										

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

SECTION 1: ELECTRICAL RATINGS

ELECTRICAL RATINGS - SEE SECTION 2 FOR DIMENSIONAL REFERENCES

BZ 01 CASE SIZE

Part Number	Rated Voltage (Volts)	Capacitance (mF)	ESR (mOhms at 1 kHz)		Leakage Current (μA max)	Height A-Lead (mm)	Height C-Lead (mm)	Height H-Lead (mm)	Height S-Lead (mm)	Height S-Lead (AJ)* (mm)
		Nominal +80%, –20%	Typical	Maximum	Maximum	H max	H max	H max	H max	H max
3.6V										
BZ013B503Z_B	**3.6V**	50	100	120	5	NA	2.1	NA	3.2	2.1
BZ013A703Z_B		70	140	168	5	3.5	2.9	6.4	4.0	2.9
BZ113B104Z_B		100	100	120	10	NA	2.1	NA	3.2	2.1
BZ013A144Z_B		140	70	84	5	5.3	NA	8.2	5.8	NA
4.5V										
BZ014B333Z_B	**4.5V**	33	150	180	5	NA	2.4	NA	3.5	2.4
5.5V										
BZ015B303Z_B	**5.5V**	30	160	192	5	NA	2.7	NA	3.8	2.7
BZ015A503Z_B		50	160	192	5	4.1	3.5	7.0	4.6	3.5
BZ015B603Z_B		60	80	96	10	5.4	NA	8.3	5.9	NA
BZ015A104Z_B		100	80	96	10	6.7	NA	9.6	7.2	NA
9.0V										
BZ019B223Z_B	**9.0V**	22	250	300	5	4.7	NA	7.6	5.2	4.1
BZ019A333Z_B		33	250	300	5	5.5	4.9	8.4	6.0	4.9
12.0V										
BZ01CB153Z_B	**12.0V**	15	350	420	5	5.9	NA	8.8	6.4	5.3
BZ01CA223Z_B		22	350	420	5	7.1	6.5	10.0	7.6	6.5

* Select S-Lead BZ01 BestCap® are available with insulation on the bottom of the part and zero clearance from the PCB. See section 2.6 for dimensions. To order, please add special requirement AJ to the end of the part number. Example: BZ013B503ZSBAJ

BZ 02 CASE SIZE

Part Number	Rated Voltage (Volts)	Capacitance (mF)	ESR (mOhms at 1 kHz)		Leakage Current (μA max)	Height A-Lead (mm)	Height H-Lead (mm)	Height L-Lead (mm)
		Nominal +80%, –20%	Typical	Maximum	Maximum	H max	H max	H max
3.6V								
BZ023A284Z_B	**3.6V**	280	45	54	20	3.5	6.4	3.7
BZ023A564Z_B		560	25	30	40	5.3	8.2	5.5
5.5V								
BZ025A204Z_B	**5.5V**	200	60	72	20	4.1	7.0	4.3
BZ025A404Z_B		400	35	42	40	6.7	9.6	6.9
BZ125A105Z_B		1000	35	42	120	6.7	9.6	6.9
9.0 V								
BZ029A124Z_B	**9.0V**	120	70	84	20	5.8	8.7	6.0
12.0V								
BZ02CA903Z_B	**12.0V**	90	90	108	20	7.4	10.3	7.6

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

BZ 05 CASE SIZE								
Part Number	Rated Voltage (Volts)	Capacitance (mF)	ESR (mOhms at 1 kHz)		Leakage Current (µA max)	Height C-Lead (mm)	Height N-Lead (mm)	Height S-Lead (mm)
		Nominal +80%, –20%	Typical	Maximum	Maximum	H max	H max	H max
4.5V								
BZ054B223Z_BBQ	**4.5V**	22	170	204	5	NA	2.1*	2.1*
BZ154B473Z_BBQ		47	170	204	10	NA	2.1*	2.1*
5.5V								
BZ055B153Z_B	**5.5V**	15	250	300	5	2.7	2.7	2.7
BZ055A333Z_B		33	250	300	5	3.5	3.5	3.5
BZ055B333Z_B		33	125	150	10	NA	NA	4.8
BZ055A683Z_B		68	125	150	10	NA	NA	6.1
12.0V								
BZ05CA103Z_B	**12.0V**	10	500	600	5	6.5	6.5	6.5
15.0V								
BZ05FB682Z_BBH	**15.0V**	6.8	500	600	10	4.8**	4.8**	4.8**

* The 4.5V BZ05 BestCap® are available only in a special low profile version. Please add special requirement BQ to the end of the part number. Example: BZ054B223ZSBBQ.

** The 15.0V BZ05 BestCap® are available only in a special low profile version. Please add special requirement BH to the end of the part number. Example: BZ05FB682ZNBBH.

BZ 09 CASE SIZE							
Part Number	Rated Voltage (Volts)	Capacitance (mF)	ESR (mOhms at 1 kHz)		Leakage Current (µA max)	Height N-Lead (mm)	Height S-Lead (mm)
		Nominal +80%, –20%	Typical	Maximum	Maximum	H max	H max
4.5V							
BZ094B153Z_BBQ	**4.5V**	15	230	276	5	2.1*	2.1*

* The 4.5V BZ09 BestCap® are available only in a special low profile version. Please add special requirement BQ to the end of the part number. Example: BZ094B153ZSBBQ.

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Case Dimensions & Recommended PCB Layout
2.1.1: A-Style Configuration (Pin Through Hole)

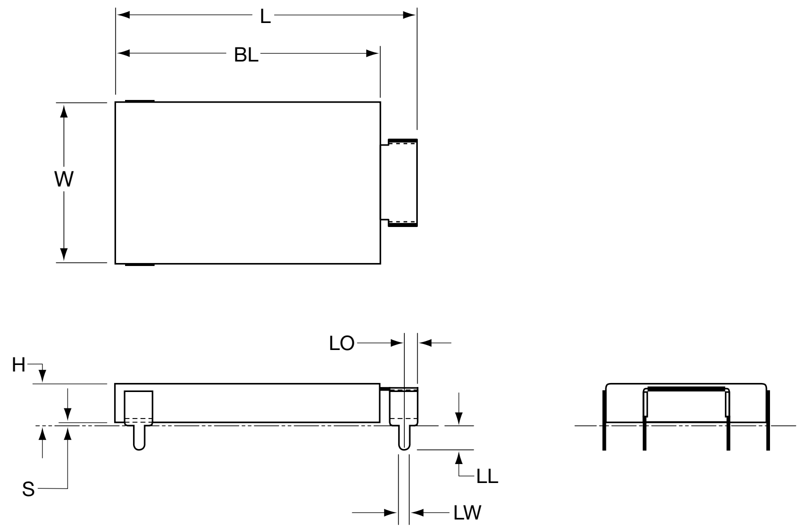


TABLE 2.1.1: A-STYLE DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)							
	BL +1.0 (0.040)/-0	**W** +1.0 (0.040)/-0	**H** (Maximum)	**L** ±1.0 (0.040)	**S** ±0.1 (0.004)	**LO** ±0.2 (0.008)	**LW** ±0.2 (0.008)	**LL** ±0.2 (0.008)
BZ01	28 (1.102)	17 (0.669)	See Section 1	32	0.45 (0.018)	1.5 (0.059)	1.27 (0.050)	2.5 (0.098)
BZ02	48 (1.890)	30 (1.181)	See Section 1	52	0.45 (0.018)	1.5 (0.059)	1.27 (0.050)	2.5 (0.098)

2.1.2: A-Lead Configuration (Through Hole)

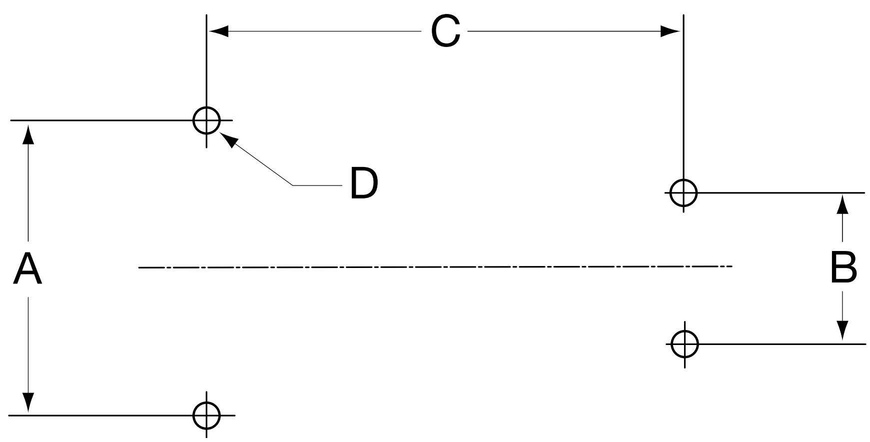


TABLE 2.1.2: A-LEAD LAYOUT DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Recommended PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)			
	A ±0.05 (0.002)	**B** ±0.05 (0.002)	**C** ±0.05 (0.002)	**D** ±0.1 (0.004)
BZ01	17.25 (0.679)	8.90 (0.350)	28 (1.102)	Ø1.4 (0.055)
BZ02	30.25 (1.191)	8.90 (0.350)	48 (1.890)	Ø1.4 (0.055)

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.2.1: C-Style Case Dimensions

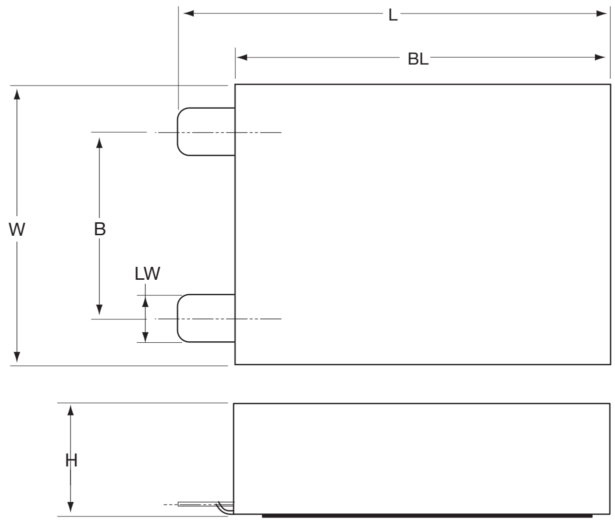
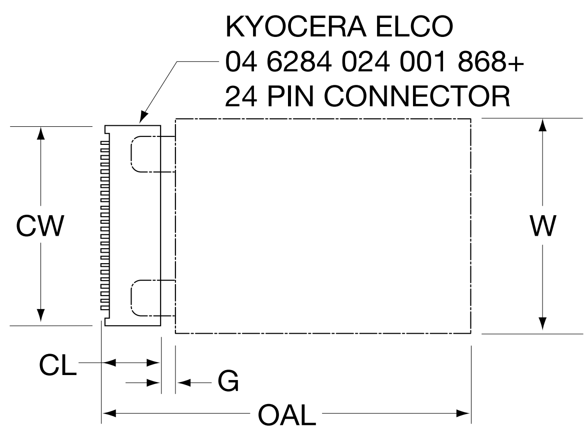


TABLE 2.2.1: C-STYLE CASE DIMENSIONS

	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)					
Case Size	L ±0.5 (0.020)	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	H (Maximum)	BL +1.0 (0.040)/-0	LW ±0.2 (0.008)	B ±0.5 (0.020)
BZ01	31 (1.220)	17 (0.669)	See Section 1	28 (1.102)	2.5 (0.098)	10 (0.394)
BZ05	23 (0.906)	15 (0.591)	See Section 1	20 (0.787)	2.5 (0.098)	10 (0.394)

2.2.2: C-Lead Configuration



Connector must be ordered separately.

Pinouts:	
1-5	Common*
6-18	Not Connected
19-24	Positive*

* Devices are non polar but it is usual to maintain case at ground potential.

TABLE 2.2.2: C-LEAD LAYOUT DIMENSIONS

	PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)				
Case Size	OAL ±0.5 (0.020)	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	CW*	CL*	G ±0.5 (0.020)
BZ01	33.05 (1.301)	17 (0.669)	4.05 (0.159)	13.9 (0.547)	1.0 (0.039)
BZ05	25.05 (0.986)	15 (0.591)	4.05 (0.159)	13.9 (0.547)	1.0 (0.039)

* See Connector data sheet.

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.3.1: H-Style Case Dimensions (Through Hole Extended Height)

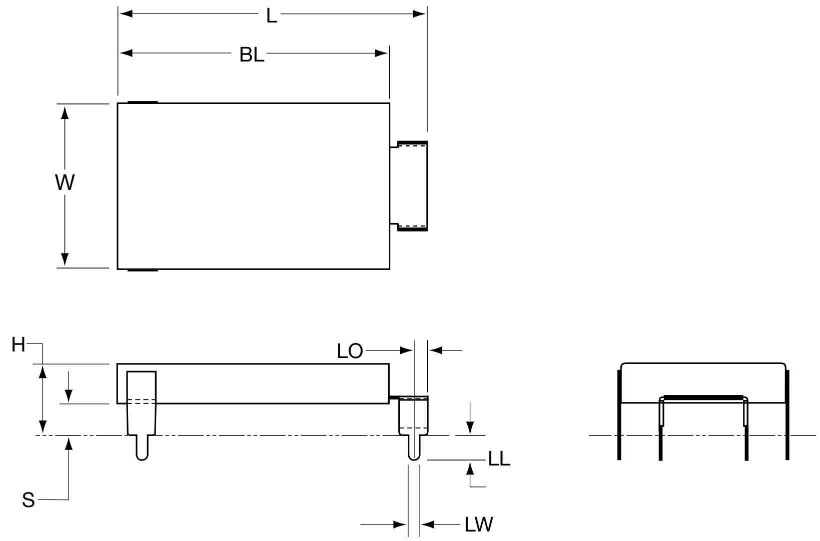


TABLE 2.3.1: H-STYLE CASE DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)							
	BL +1.0 (0.040)/-0	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	H (Maximum)	L ±1.0 (0.040)	S +0.5 (0.020)/ -0.4 (0.016)	LO ±0.2 (0.008)	LW ±0.2 (0.008)	LL ±0.2 (0.008)
BZ01	28 (1.102)	17 (0.669)	See Section 1	32	3.0	1.5 (0.059)	1.27 (0.050)	2.5 (0.098)
BZ02	48 (1.890)	30 (1.181)	See Section 1	52	3.0	1.5 (0.059)	1.27 (0.050)	2.5 (0.098)

2.3.2: H-Lead Configuration (Through Hole Extended Height)

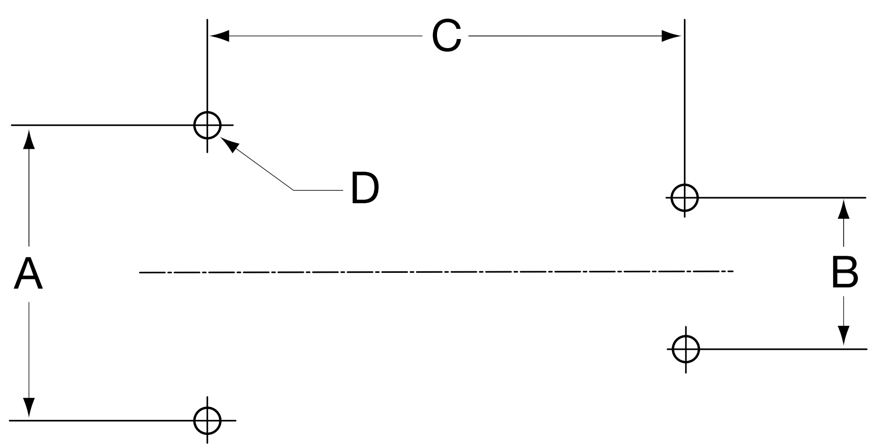


TABLE 2.3.2: H-LEAD LAYOUT DIMENSIONS

Case Size	PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)			
	A ±0.05 (0.002)	B ±0.05 (0.002)	C ±0.05 (0.002)	D ±0.1 (0.004)
BZ01	17.25 (0.679)	8.90 (0.350)	28 (1.102)	Ø1.4 (0.055)
BZ02	30.25 (1.191)	8.90 (0.350)	48 (1.890)	Ø1.4 (0.055)

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.4.1: L-Lead Configuration (Planar Mount)

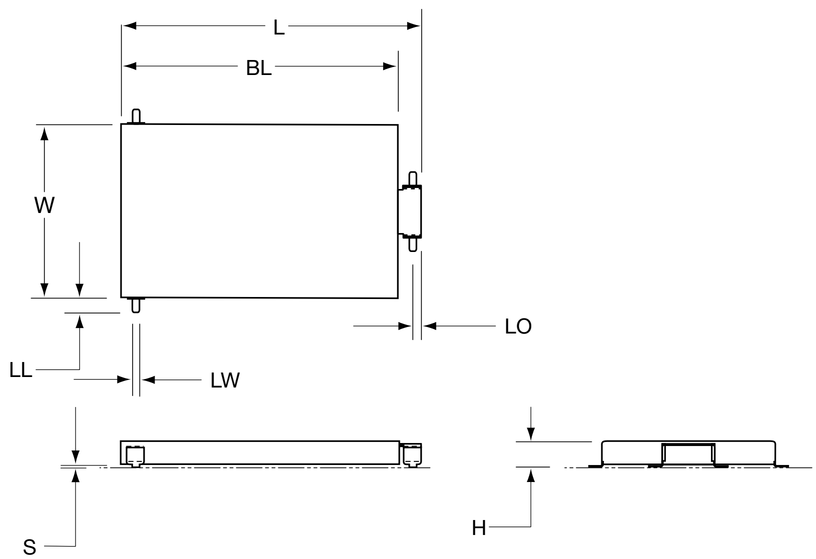


TABLE 2.4.1: L-STYLE CASE DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)							
	BL +1.0 (0.040)/-0	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	H (Maximum)	L ±1.0 (0.040)	S ±0.2 (0.008)	LO ±0.2 (0.008)	LW ±0.2 (0.008)	LL ±0.5 (0.020)
BZ02	48 (1.890)	30 (1.181)	See Section 1	52	0.55 (0.022)	1.5 (0.059)	1.27 (0.050)	2.4 (0.098)

2.4.2: L-Lead Configuration (Planar Mount)

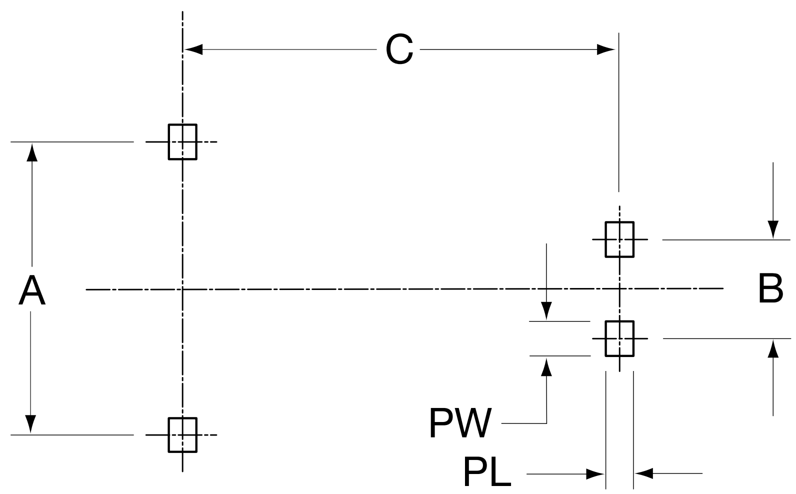


TABLE 2.4.2: L-STYLE LEAD LAYOUT

Case Size	PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)				
	A ±0.1 (0.004)	B ±0.1 (0.004)	C ±0.1 (0.004)	PL ±0.2 (0.008)	PW ±0.2 (0.008)
BZ02	32.2 (1.268)	10.8 (0.425)	48 (1.890)	3.2 (0.126)	3.7 (0.146)

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.5.1: N-Lead Configuration

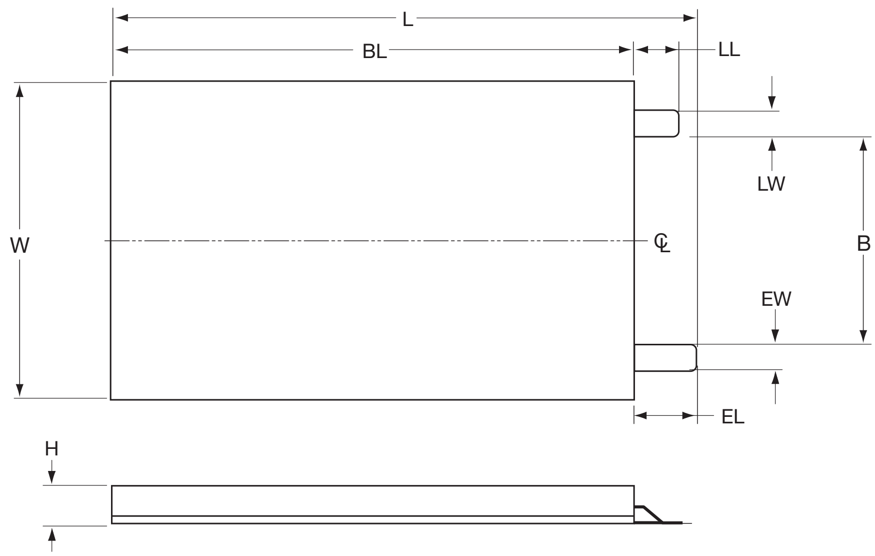


TABLE 2.5.1: N-STYLE CASE DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)							
	L ±0.5 (0.020)	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	H (Maximum)	B ±0.5 (0.020)	LL ±0.2 (0.008)	LW ±0.2 (0.008)	EL ±0.5 (0.020)	EW ±0.5 (0.020)
BZ05	23.5 (0.925)	15 (0.591)	See Section 1	7.5 (0.295)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)	3.5 (0.138)	2.5 (0.098)
BZ09	20.5 (0.807)	15 (0.591)	See Section 1	7.5 (0.295)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)	3.5 (0.138)	2.5 (0.098)

2.5.2: N-Lead Configuration (Planar Mount)

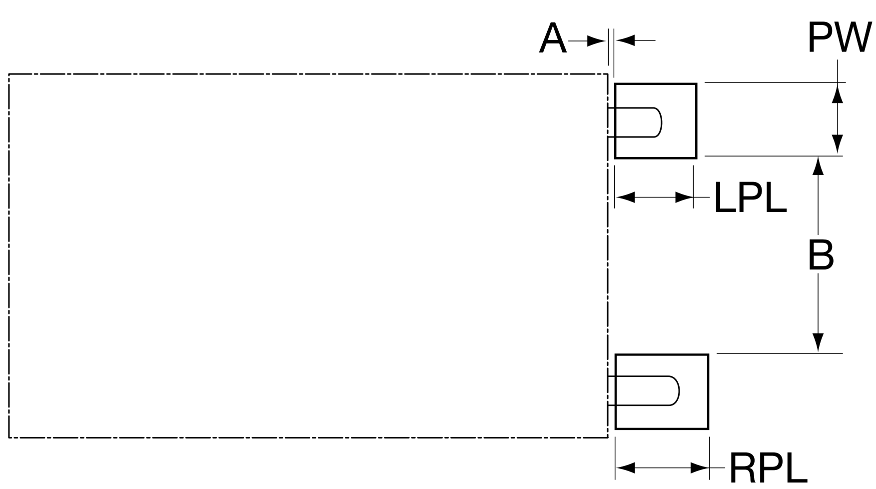


TABLE 2.5.2: N-STYLE LEAD LAYOUT

Case Size	PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)				
	A ±0.5 (0.020)	B ±0.1 (0.004)	PW ±0.1 (0.004)	LPL ±0.1 (0.004)	RPL ±0.1 (0.004)
BZ05	1.0 (0.039)	5.9 (0.232)	4.1 (0.161)	2.5 (0.098)	3.5 (0.138)
BZ09	1.0 (0.039)	5.9 (0.232)	4.1 (0.161)	2.5 (0.098)	3.5 (0.138)

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.6.1: S-Lead Configuration (Planar Mount)

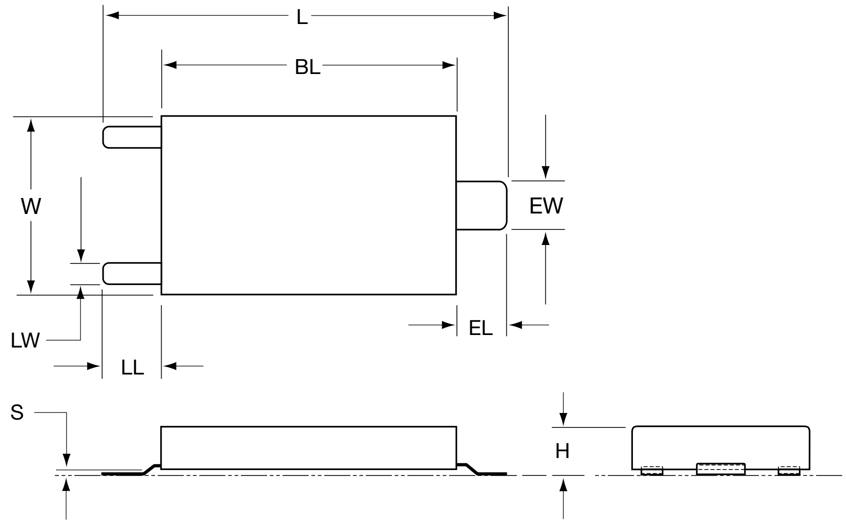
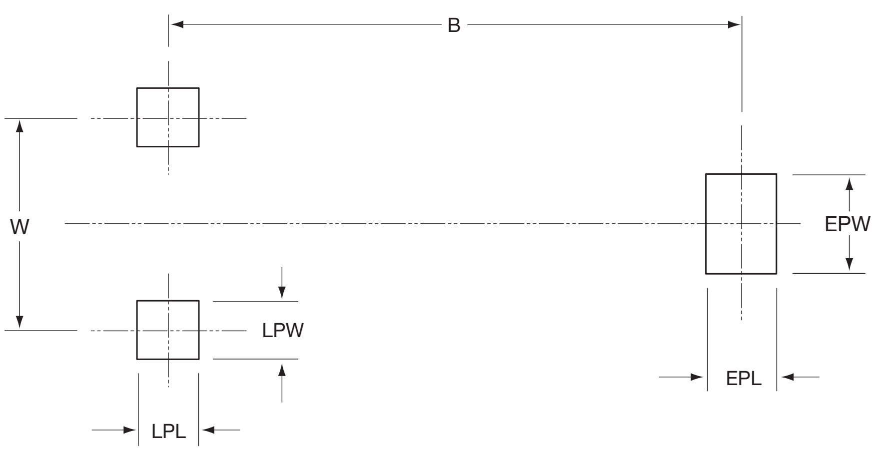


TABLE 2.6.1: S-STYLE CASE DIMENSIONS

Case Size	Case Dimensions: mm (inches)							
	BL +1.0 (0.040)/-0	W +1.0 (0.040)/-0	H (Maximum)	L ±1.0 (0.040)	EL ±0.5 (0.020)	EW ±0.2 (0.008)	LL ±0.5 (0.020)	LW ±0.2 (0.008)
BZ01	28 (1.102)	17 (0.669)	See Section 1	38.7 (1.524)	5.0 (0.197)	4.5 (0.177)	5.7 (0.224)	2.0 (0.079)
BZ05	20 (0.787)	15 (0.591)	See Section 1	26 (1.024)	3.5 (0.138)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)
BZ09	17 (0.669)	15 (0.591)	See Section 1	23 (0.906)	3.5 (0.138)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)	2.5 (0.098)

2.6.2: S-Lead Layout (Planar Mount)



Planar Mount
"S"
Available in
BZ01, BZ05
& BZ09
Case Size Only

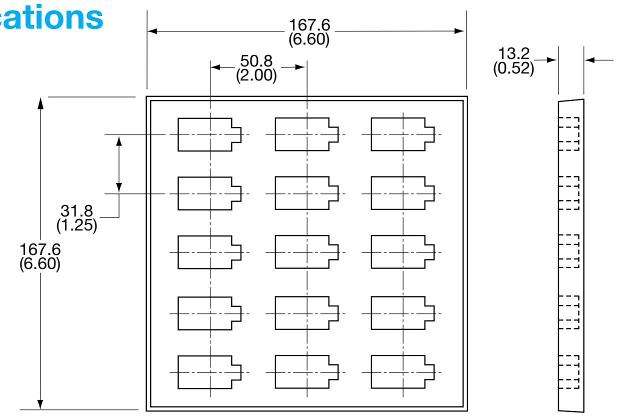
TABLE 2.6.2: S-STYLE PAD LAYOUT DIMENSIONS

Case Size	PCB Dimensions: mm (inches)					
	W ±0.1 (0.004)	B ±0.1 (0.004)	EPL ±0.1 (0.004)	EPW ±0.1 (0.004)	LPL ±0.1 (0.004)	LPW ±0.1 (0.004)
BZ02	13.0 (0.512)	35.1 (1.382)	4.5 (0.177)	6.0 (0.236)	5.8 (0.228)	3.5 (0.138)
BZ05	10.0 (0.394)	25.0 (0.984)	3.0 (0.118)	4.5 (0.177)	2.9 (0.114)	4.5 (0.177)
BZ09	10.0 (0.394)	22.0 (0.886)	3.0 (0.118)	4.5 (0.177)	2.9 (0.114)	4.5 (0.177)

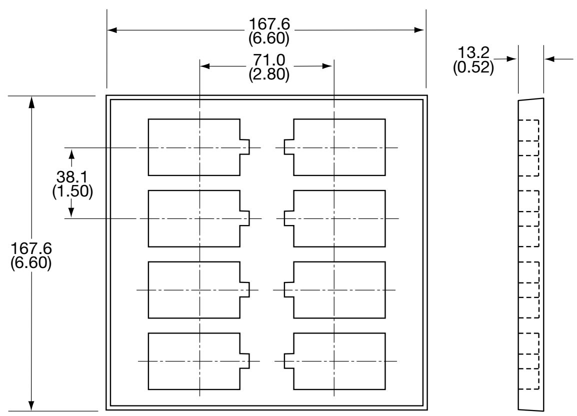
SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

2.7: Packaging Specifications

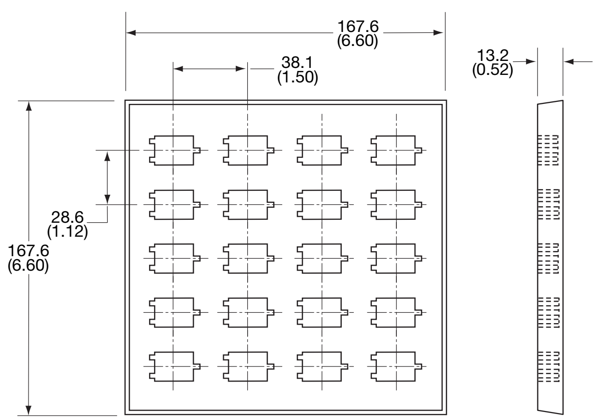
BZ01 Case:



BZ02 Case:



BZ05, BZ09 Case:



This specification applies when our electrochemical supercapacitors are packed using a 165mm by 165mm container. The parts are held in place by a 166mm by 166mm lid.

PACKAGING QUANTITIES:

Size	No. of Rows	No. of Columns	Pieces/Tray
BZ01	5	3	15
BZ02	4	2	8
BZ05	5	4	20
BZ09	5	4	20

SECTION 2: MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.8 CLEANING

The BestCap® supercapacitor is cleaned prior to shipment. Should cleaning be required prior to insertion into the application, it is recommended to use a small amount of propanol taking care not to remove the label. The cell should not be immersed due to possible deterioration of the epoxy encapsulation. Care must also be taken not to bend the leads.

2.9 HANDLING

Care should be taken not to allow grease or oil into the part as it may lead to soldering problems. Handling should be minimized to reduce possible bending of the electrodes leads.

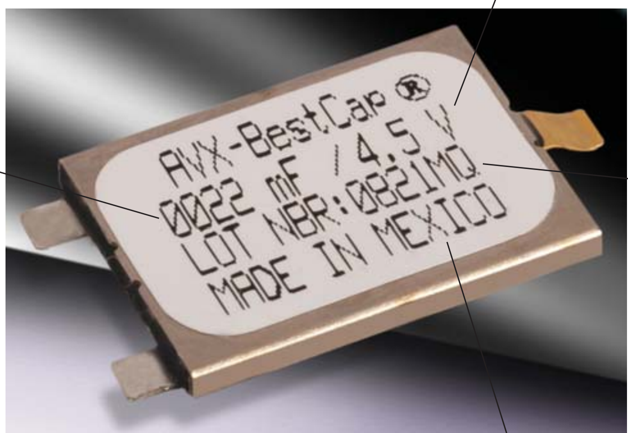
2.10 STORAGE CONDITIONS

AVX BestCap® supercapacitor are unaffected by the following storage conditions.

Temperature:	15°C ~ 35°C
Humidity:	45% RH ~ 75% RH

This temperature and humidity range are specified for consideration of terminal solderability. BestCap® are able to withstand shelf life at 70ºC for 1000 hours.

2.11 PART MARKING



2.12 TERMINATION FINISH

Gold over nickel, tin over nickel.

2.13 PRODUCT SAFETY MATERIALS HANDLING

Precautions

- Do not disassemble the capacitor.
- Do not incinerate the capacitor and do not use incineration for disposal.
- The capacitor contains polymeric electrolyte and carbon electrodes. However, since the polymer is composed of acid based chemical ingredients, if punctured or dismantled and the skin is contacted with the capacitor internal components, it is recommended to wash the skin with excess of running water.
- If any internal material contacts the eyes, rinse thoroughly with running water.
- Be aware not to apply over-voltage. Combination of charging at voltage greater than the nominal, plus high temperature, plus prolonged time-may result in capacitor bulging or rupturing.

2.14 BESTCAP® MATERIALS AND WEIGHT

Materials	Constituent	RoHS Compliant?	BZ01 Weight %	BZ02 Weight %	BZ05 Weight %	BZ09 Weight %
Case	Stainless Steel	YES	56.7%	44.5%	64.8%	64.8%
Leads (A, H, and L lead only)	Stainless Steel	YES	4.2%	0.7%		
Electrode	Stainless Steel	YES	13.6%	8.0%	13.6%	13.6%
Electrode Insulation	Laminating Adhesive	YES	2.3%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Core	Metallized Current Collector	YES	5.2%	8.0%	1.6%	1.6%
	Current Collector	YES	2.5%	14.3%	1.0%	1.0%
	Active Electrode	YES	1.0%	5.7%	0.4%	0.4%
	Core Sealant	YES	0.9%	5.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Encapsulant	Epoxy	YES	10.3%	11.4%	11.8%	11.8%
Bottom Insulation	Laminating Adhesive	YES	2.3%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Label	Label	YES	1.0%	0.2%	1.8%	1.8%
TOTAL			100%	100%	100%	100%

BestCap® is RoHS compliant

May be assembled with Pb-Free solder.

RoHS COMPLIANT

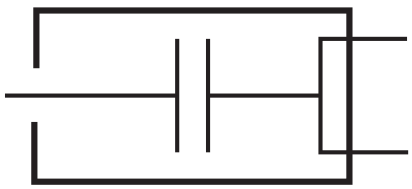
BESTCAP® – TYPICAL WEIGHT DATA

Rated Voltage (V)	Capacitance (mF)	Part Number	Weight (g)
3.6V	50	BZ013B503Z_B	2.9
	70	BZ013A703Z_B	4.2
	100	BZ113B104Z_B	2.9
	140	BZ013A144Z_B	5.3
	280	BZ023A284Z_B	12.2
	560	BZ023A564Z_B	15.9
4.5V	15	BZ094B153Z_B	1.5
	22	BZ054B223Z_BBQ	1.8
	33	BZ014B333Z_B	3.2
	47	BZ154B473Z_BBQ	1.8
5.5V	15	BZ055B153Z_B	1.9
	30	BZ015B303Z_B	3.4
	33	BZ055A333Z_B	2.3
	33	BZ055B333Z_B	2.1
	50	BZ015A503Z_B	4.6
	60	BZ015B603Z_B	5.5
	68	BZ055A683Z_B	3.4
	100	BZ015A104Z_B	6.1
	200	BZ025A204Z_B	13.3
	400	BZ025A404Z_B	18.4
	1000	BZ125A105Z_B	18.4
9.0V	22	BZ019B223Z_B	4.4
	33	BZ019A333Z_B	5.0
	120	BZ029A124Z_B	15.6
12.0V	10	BZ05CA103Z_B	3.5
	15	BZ01CB153Z_B	5.0
	22	BZ01CA223Z_B	6.2
	90	BZ02CA903Z_B	19.3
15.0V	6.8	BZ01FB682Z_B	2.8

SECTION 3: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – SCHEMATIC

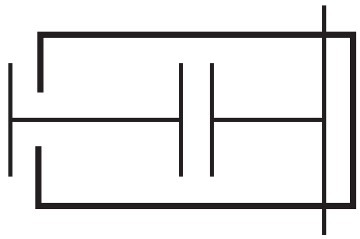
3.1 Terminal Connections:

3.1.1: S-Lead



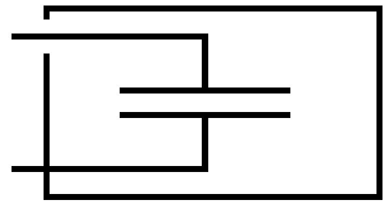
Common terminals connected to case

3.1.2: A-, H- & L-Lead



Common terminals connected to case

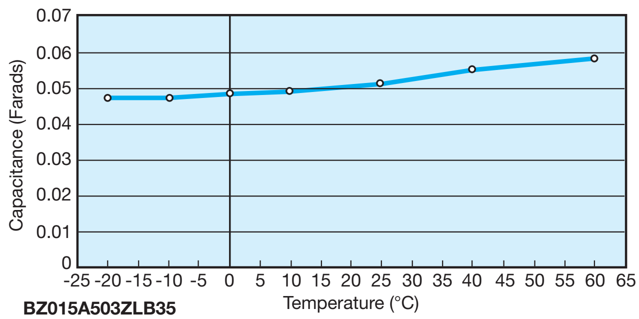
3.1.3: C- & N-Lead



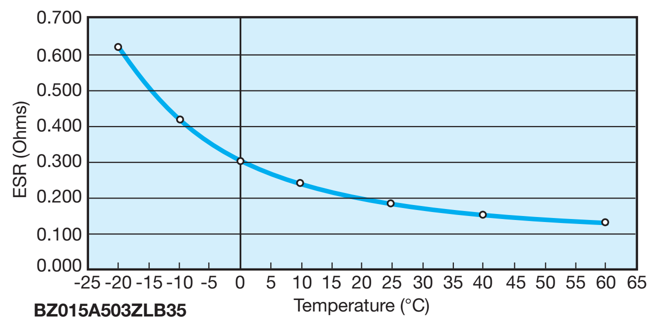
Devices are non polar but it is usual to maintain case at ground potential

SECTION 3.2: TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

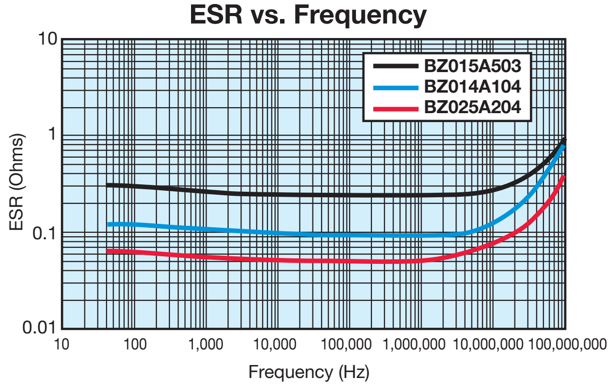
Capacitance vs. Temperature



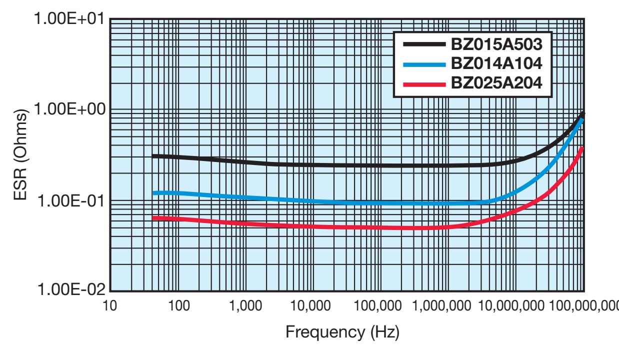
ESR vs. Temperature



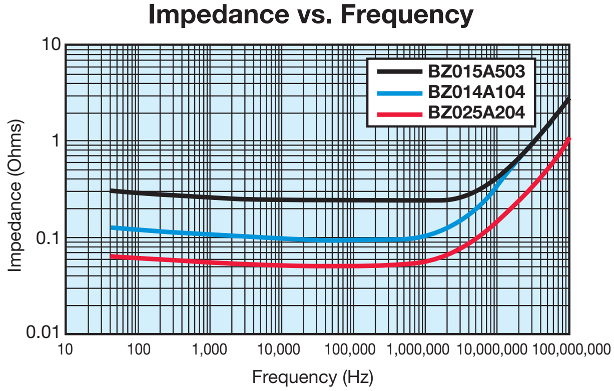
ESR vs. Frequency



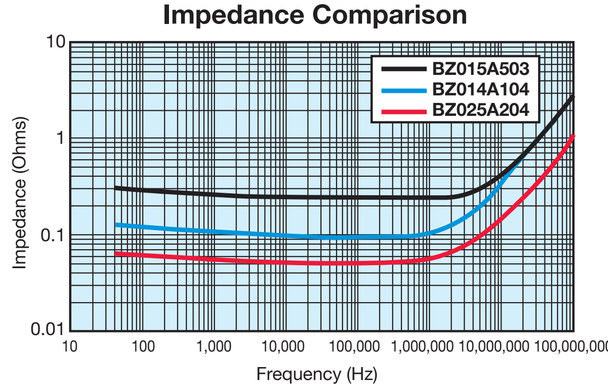
ESR Comparison



Impedance vs. Frequency



Impedance Comparison



SECTION 3.3: MOUNTING PROCEDURE ON A PCB FOR BESTCAP®

BestCap® products can be mounted on PCBs by either selectively heating only the capacitor terminals by using a pulsed reflow soldering station or by using hand soldering. IR Reflow or wave soldering may not be used. The main body of the device should be less than 60ºC at all times.

PULSED REFLOW SOLDERING

Application data for the 'Unitek' pulsed-reflow soldering station.

Equipment:

Controller	Uniflow 'Pulsed Thermode Control'
Head	Thin-line Reflow Solder Head
Solder paste type	No Clean Flux
Solder composition	63% Sn, 37% Pb
Percent solids	88%
Solder thickness	6 mils
Solder-weld tip size	0.075"
Solder-weld tip force	6 lbs.

Temperature profile:

	Temperature	Time
Pre-heat	130ºC	0 sec.
Rise	440ºC (±10)	2 sec.
Reflow	440ºC (±10)	2 sec.
Cool	165ºC	

HAND SOLDERING STATION

Equipment:	Temperature controlled, 50W general purpose iron
Solder type:	63Sn/37Pb, rosin core wire
Temperature:	400ºC (+20ºC - 100ºC)
Time:	2 to 5 seconds maximum, smaller time (2 sec.) at 420ºC and 5 sec. at 300ºC, overall it being a time-temperature relationship. Shorter time, higher temperature is preferred.
Solder Type:	Lead Free, 95Sn/5Ag
Temperature:	430ºC (+20ºC - 100ºC)
Time:	2 to 5 seconds maximum, smaller time (2 sec.) at 450ºC and 5 sec. at 330ºC, overall it being a time-temperature relationship. Shorter time, higher temperature is preferred.

In both cases, the main body of the BestCap® part should be less than 60ºC at all times.

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

SECTION 3.4: QUALIFICATION TEST SUMMARY

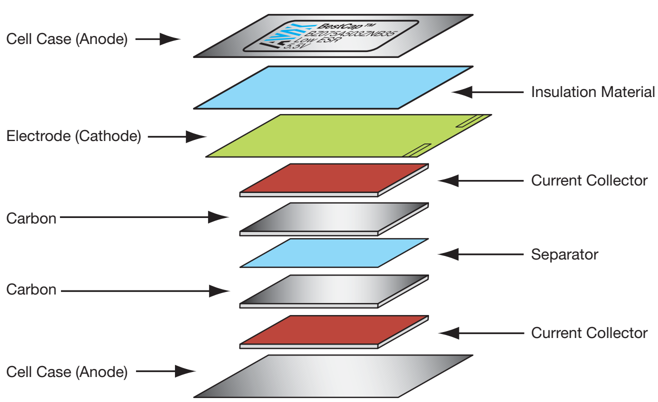
Test	Test Method			Parameter	Limits
Initial Capacitance Measurement	Charge to test voltage. Disconnect parts from voltage to remove charging effects. Discharge cells with a constant current (4 mA) noting voltage and time 1 and 2 seconds after beginning discharge. C = I * dt/dv			Capacitance (Cap)	+80% / -20% of rated Cap
Initial DCL Measurement	Charge to test voltage. Disconnect parts from voltage to remove charging effects. Note voltage and time 5 minutes and 25 minutes after disconnecting. I = C * dV/dt			Leakage Current (DCL)	Within Limit
Initial ESR Measurement	Measurement frequency @ 1kHz; Measurement voltage @ 10 mV			Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)	+20% / -50% of typical value
Load Life	Apply rated voltage at 70ºC for 1000 hours. Allow to cool to room temperature and measure Cap, DCL and ESR			DCL Cap ESR	< 2.0x rated max. > 0.7x rated < 3.0x rated
Shelf Life	Maintain at 70ºC for 1000 hours with no voltage applied. Allow to cool to room temperature and measure Cap, DCL and ESR.			DCL Cap ESR	< 1.5x rated max. > 0.7x rated < 2.0x rated
Humidity Life	Maintain at 40°C / 95% RH for 1000 hours. Allow to cool to room temperature and measure Cap, DCL and ESR.			DCL Cap ESR	< 1.5x rated max. > 0.7x rated < 1.5x rated
Leg pull strength	Apply an increasing force in shear mode until leg pulls away			Yield Force (A and L leads only)	Not less than 25 pounds shear
Surge Voltage	Step				
	1	Apply 125% of the rated voltage for 10 seconds		DCL	< 1.5x rated max.
	2	Short the cell for 10 minutes		Cap	> 0.7x rated
	3	Repeat 1 and 2 for 1000 cycles		ESR	< 1.5x rated
Temperature Cycling	Step				
	1	Ramp oven down to –20°C and then hold for 15 min.		DCL	< 1.5x rated max.
	2	Ramp oven up to 70ºC and then hold for 15 min.		Cap	> 0.7x rated
	3	Repeat 1 and 2 for 100 cycles		ESR	< 1.5x rated
Temperature Characteristics	Step	Temp	Soak Time (prior to test)		
	1	-40°C	4 hours	DCL	
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL (-40ºC rated parts only)		70°C	< 10x rated
	2	-20°C	4 hours		
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL			
	3	-10°C	4 hours		
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL		Cap	
	4	0°C	4 hours	25°C	> 80% rated
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL			
	5	25°C	4 hours	ESR	
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL		-40°C	< 20x rated
	6	40°C	4 hours	-20°C	< 5x rated
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL		-10°C	< 4x rated
	7	60°C	4 hours	70°C	< 1.3x rated
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL			< 1.3x rated
	8	70°C	4 hours		
		Measure Cap, ESR, DCL			
Thermal Shock	Step				
	1	Place cells into an oven at –20°C for 30 minutes		DCL	< 2.0x rated max.
	2	In less than 15 seconds, move cells into a 70ºC oven for 30 minutes		Cap	> 0.7x rated
	3	Repeat 1 and 2 for 100 cycles		ESR	< 2.0x rated max.
Vibration	Step				
	1	Apply a harmonic motion that is deflected 0.03 inches		DCL	< 2.0x rated max.
	2	Vary frequency from 10 cycles per second to 55 cycles at a ramp rate of 1 Hz per minute		Cap	> 0.7x rated
	3	Vibrate the cells in the X-Y direction for three hours		ESR	< 2.0x rated max.
	4	Vibrate the cells in the Z direction for three hours			
	5	Measure Cap, ESR and DCL			

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

SECTION 4: APPLICATION NOTES

4.1: ELECTROCHEMICAL EDLC VS. ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY - BESTCAP® CONSTRUCTION

To understand the benefits offered by the BestCap®, it is necessary to examine how an electrochemical capacitor works. The most significant difference between an electronic capacitor and an electrochemical capacitor is that the charge transfer is carried out by the electrons in the former and by electrons and ions in the latter. The anions and cations involved in double layer supercapacitors are contained in the electrolyte which maybe liquid, (normally an aqueous or organic solution) or solid. The solid electrolyte is almost universally a conductive polymer.



Electrons are relatively fast moving and therefore transfer charge "instantly". However, ions have to move relatively slowly from anode to cathode, and hence a finite time is needed to establish the full nominal capacitance of the device. This nominal capacitance is normally measured at 1 second.

The differences between EDLC (Electrochemical Double Layer Capacitors) and electronic capacitors are summarized in the table below:

• A capacitor basically consists of two conductive plates (electrodes), separated by a layer of dielectric material.
• These dielectric materials may be ceramic, plastic film, paper, aluminum oxide, etc.
• EDLCs do not use a discrete dielectric interphase separating the electrodes.
• EDLCs utilize the charge separation, which is formed across the electrode – electrolyte interface.
• The EDLC constitutes of two types of charge carriers: IONIC species on the ELECTROLYTE side and ELECTRONIC species on the ELECTRODE side.

4.2: VOLTAGE DROP

Two factors are critical in determining the voltage drop when a capacitor delivers a short current pulse; these are ESR and "available" capacitance as shown in Figure 4.

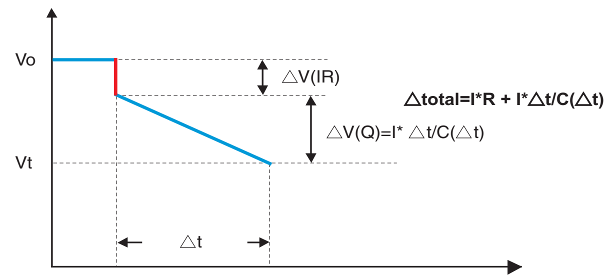


Figure 4. Voltage-time relation of capacitor unit

The instant voltage drop ΔV_{ESR} is caused by and is directly proportional to the capacitor's ESR. The continuing voltage drop with time ΔV_C, is a function of the available charge, i.e. capacitance. From Figures 3 and 4, it is apparent that, for very short current pulses, e.g. in the millisecond region, the combination of voltage drops in a conventional supercapacitor caused by a) the high ESR and b) the lack of available capacitance, causes a total voltage drop, unacceptable for most applications. Now compare the BestCap® performance under such pulse conditions. The ultra-low ESR, (in milliOhms), minimizes the instantaneous voltage drop, while the very high retained capacitance drastically reduces the severity of the charge related drop. This is explained further in a later section.

EFFICIENCY/TALKTIME BENEFITS OF BESTCAP®

Because BestCap®, when used in parallel with a battery, provides a current pulse with a substantially higher voltage than that available just from the battery as shown in Figure 5, the efficiency of the RF power amplifier is improved.

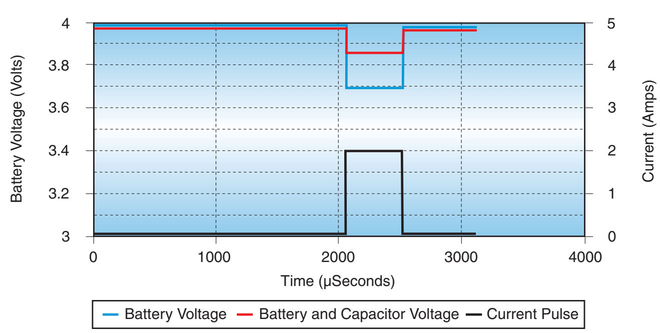


Figure 5. GSM Pulse

Additionally, the higher-than battery voltage supplied by the BestCap® keeps the voltage pulse above the "cut off voltage" limit for a significantly longer time than is the case for the battery alone. This increase in "talk time" is demonstrated in Figures 6(a) (Li-Ion at +25°C), and 6(b) (Li-Ion at 0°C).

BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

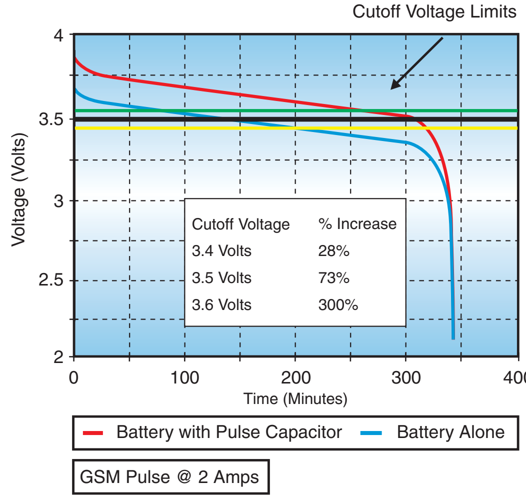


Figure 6a. Li-ION Battery at +25°C

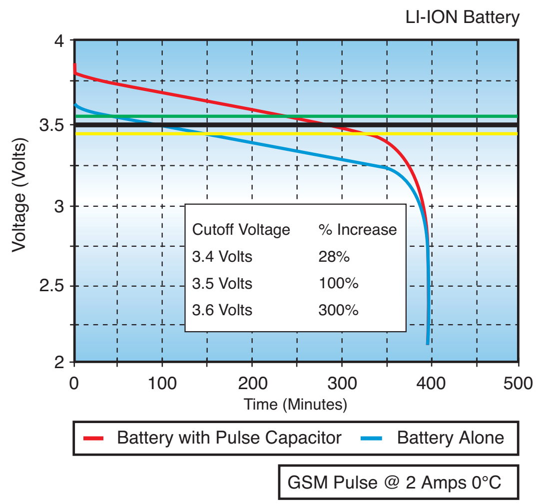


Figure 6b. Li-ION Battery at +0°C

PULSE CAPACITOR APPLICATIONS

As mentioned earlier, the voltage drop in a circuit is critical as the circuit will not operate below a certain cut-off voltage. There are two sources of voltage drop (ΔV) which occur, the first ΔV_{ESR} is because of the equivalent series resistance (ESR) and the second, called the capacitive drop, is ΔV_C. From Ohm's law,

voltage = current x resistance or V = IR

Let us say that the instantaneous starting voltage is Vo, or voltage for the circuit from where the voltage drops. If the capacitor has an ESR of 100 milliOhms and the current is 1 amp,

ΔV_{ESR} = 1 amp x (0.100) ohms = 0.1 volts or 100 milli-volts.

On demand, during the discharge mode, the voltage V = Vo - ΔV_{ESR} = (Vo - 0.1) volts

The second voltage drop is because of the capacitance. This is shown in the equation as a linear function because of simplicity. Simply put,

Q (charge) = C (capacitance) x V (voltage)

The derivative, dQ/dt = I (current, in amps) = C x dV/dt

Hence, ΔV_C (dV, the voltage drop because of capacitance) = I x dt/C. This formula states that the larger the capacitance value the lower the voltage drop. Compared to a Ta capacitor this ΔV_C is reduced by a factor of about 10 to 100. So, BestCap® has an advantage where higher capacitance is needed. If the current pulse itself is 1 amp, the current pulse width is 1 second, and the capacitance is 10 millifarads, the ΔV_C = 1A x 1Sec/0.01F, or a 100 volts; such an application is out of the range of BestCap®. However, if the pulse width becomes narrower, say 10 milli-seconds, and the capacitance is 100 millifarads, the ΔV_C = 1 x (10/1000)/(100/1000) = 0.1 volt or 100 milli-volts. This shows the advantage of the large capacitance and hence the term "pulse" capacitor. The specific power – specific energy graphs are used in the battery industry to compare competitive products. As the dt becomes smaller i.e.100 milliseconds, 10 milliseconds and then 1 millisecond, our estimates show that the specific power for the BestCap® is the highest as compared to our competitors because of our choice of internal materials chemistry.

Conclusion: we now clearly show that BestCap® has an advantage over competitors for short current pulse whose widths are smaller than a few hundred milliseconds.

4.3 ENHANCING THE POWER CAPABILITY OF PRIMARY BATTERIES

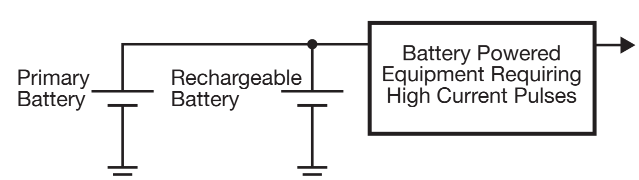
When electronic equipment is powered by a primary (non rechargeable) battery, one of the limitations is the power capability of the battery.

In order to increase the available current from the battery, while maintaining a constant voltage drop across the battery terminals, the designer must connect additional cells in parallel leading to increased size and cost of both the battery and the finished product.

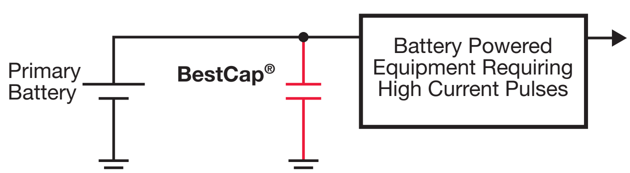
When high power is only required for short periods more sophisticated approaches can be considered. The traditional approach involves using a high power rechargeable battery, charged by a low power primary cell.

A far superior solution, however, is the use of a BestCap® Supercapacitor, which is a device specifically designed to deliver high power.

Traditional design:



Design using BestCap®:



BestCap® Supercapacitor benefits to the designer are:

- Substantially lower voltage drop for pulse durations of up to 100msec.
- Substantially lower voltage drop at cold temperatures (–20°C).
- Discharge current limited only by the ESR of the capacitor

The following analysis compares a primary battery connected in parallel to a Lithium Tionil Chloride, to the same primary battery connected to a BestCap® Supercapacitor. Various current pulses (amplitude and duration) are applied in each case.

BestCap® 5.5V 100mF

Pulse	Voltage Drop (mV) BestCap® Supercapacitors	Voltage Drop (mV) rechargeable battery
250mA / 1msec	25	150
500mA / 1msec	50	220
750mA / 1msec	75	150
200mA / 100msec at –20°C	232	470

BestCap® 3.5V 560mF

Pulse	Voltage Drop (mV) BestCap® Supercapacitors	Voltage Drop (mV) rechargeable battery
250mA / 100msec	50	190
500mA / 100msec	100	350
750mA / 100msec	152	190
1500mA / 1msec	43	220
1500mA / 100msec	305	350
750mA / 100msec at –20°C	172	470

Additional Characteristics	BestCap®	Rechargeable Battery
Maximum discharge current (single pulse)	Not limited	5A Maximum
Number of Cycles	Not limited	40K to 400K (to retain 80% capacity)

4.4 BESTCAP FOR GSM/GPRS PCMCIA MODEMS

There is an increasing usage of PCMCIA modem cards for wireless LAN and WAN (Wide Area Network) applications.

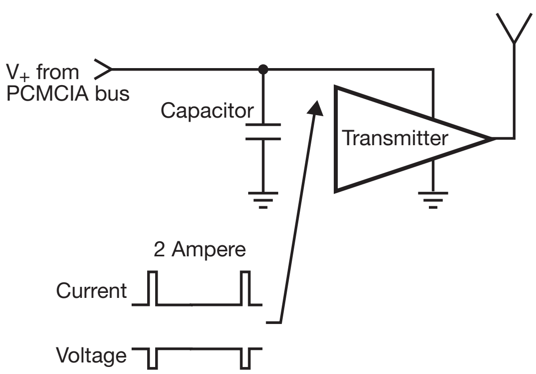
The PCMCIA card is used as an accessory to Laptops and PDA's, and enables wide area mobile Internet access, including all associated applications like Email and file transfer.

With the wide spread use of GSM networks, a PCMCIA GSM modem is a commonly used solution. To achieve higher speed data rates, GSM networks are now being upgraded to support the GPRS standard.

The design challenge:

GSM/GPRS transmission requires a current of approximately 2A for the pulse duration. The PCMCIA bus cannot supply this amount of pulsed current. Therefore, there is a need for a relatively large capacitance to bridge the gap.

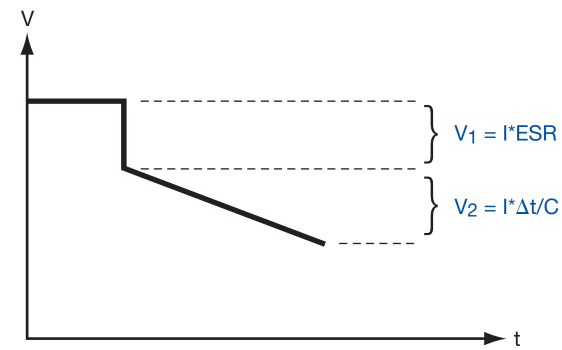
The capacitor supplies the pulse current to the transmitter, and is charged by a low current during the interval between pulses.



THE SOLUTION:

	SOLUTION A	SOLUTION B
	Chip Tantalum	**BestCap® BZ154B473ZSB**
Rated Capacitance (milli Farad)	2.2	47
Capacitance @ 0.5msec Pulse (milli Farad)	2.2	30
Operating Voltage (V)	3.7	3.7
ESR (milli ohm)	50	160
Size (mm)	.4 x 7 x 2	20 x 15 x 2.1
Voltage Drop* (V) GPRS Pulse (25% duty cycle)	**0.804V**	**0.268V**
Voltage After Pulse (V)	2.896	3.432
Cutoff Voltage (V)	3.1	3.1
Pass/FAIL	FAIL	PASS

* $V=V_1+V_2$ =1.5A*ESR + (1.5A*1.154msec)/C



It is assumed that during the pulse, 0.5A is delivered by the battery, and 1.5A by the capacitor.

Conclusion: High capacitance is needed to minimize voltage drop. A high value capacitance, even with a higher ESR, results in a lower voltage drop. Low voltage drop minimizes the conductive and emitted electro magnetic interference, and increases transmitter output power and efficiency.

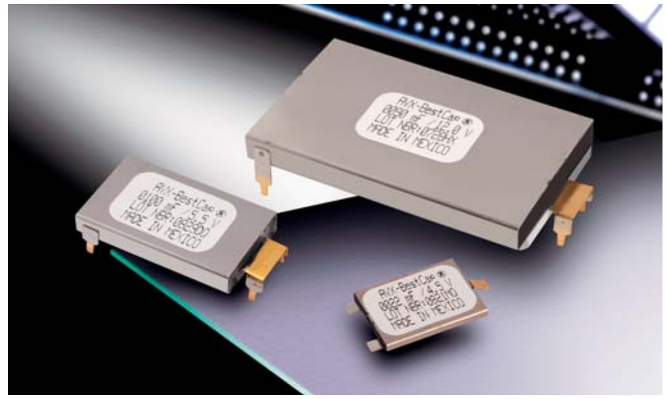
BestCap® Ultra-low ESR High Power Pulse Supercapacitors

SECTION 5: EXTENDED TEMPERATURE RANGE

AVX continues to expand the BestCap® product offerings for additional applications. For applications demanding other temperature ratings, AVX offers special construction techniques for high and low temperature performance upon request.

AVX offers two temperature range extensions: -40ºC to 70ºC and -20ºC to 75ºC.

AVX has extensive experience in manufacturing these alternate temperature rating parts. Contact AVX for your special temperature requirements.



PASSIVES

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- Multilayer Ceramic
- Film
- Glass
- Niobium Oxide* - OxiCap®
- Pulse Supercapacitors
- Tantalum

Circuit Protection
- Thermistors
- Fuses - Thin Film
- Transient Voltage Suppressors
- Varistors - Zinc Oxide

Directional Couplers
- Thin-Film

Filters
- Ceramic
- EMI
- Noise
- SAW
- Low Pass - Thin Film

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- Thin-Film

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- PMC - Thin-Film Networks
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- Feedthru Arrays
- Low Inductance Decoupling Arrays

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- Ceramic

Resistors
- Arrays
- Miniature Axials

Timing Devices
- Clock Oscillators
- MHz Quartz Crystal
- Resonators
- VCO
- TCXO

CONNECTORS

Automotive
- Standard, Custom

Board to Board
- SMD (0.4, 0.5, 1.0mm), BGA, Thru-Hole

Card Edge

DIN41612
- Standard, Inverse, High Temperature

FFC/FPC
- 0.3, 0.5, 1.0mm

Hand Held, Cellular
- Battery, I/O, SIMcard, RF shield clips

2mm Hard Metric
- Standard, Reduced Cross-Talk

IDC Wire to Board
- Headers, Plugs, Assemblies

Memory
- PCMCIA, Compact Flash, Secure Digital, MMC, Smartcard, SODIMM

Military
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Polytect™
- Soft Molding

Rack and Panel
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For more information please visit our website at http://www.avx.com

"Niobium Oxide Capacitors are manufactured and sold under patent license from Cabot Corporation, Boyertown, Pennsylvania U.S.A."

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