Product Specifications

Type XH-HG Capacitor
(Pb-free Reflowable)

Model XH414HG IV01E

This is a "Standard Spec sheet " which is a general documentation for your evaluation.

Before we will start to supply this part to you, we would like you to ask us the form

Seller: Seiko Instruments Inc .

Network Components Business Unit

Micro-Energy Division

Address: Arcacentral 13F, 2-1 Kinshi 1-Chome Sumida-ku Tokyo, Japan

Postal code: 130-0013

Sales Dep.

History of Revision

No.	Described	Details of Change	Checked	Issue Date
01	QA sec R.Ito	Initial Release for Standard Specifications STDE-B-XH0414HG0ASIV01E-0014-1	QA sec H. Ishikawa	Nov. 14 .2007

Manufacturer information

Company name: Seiko Instruments Inc .

Network Components Business Unit

Micro-Energy Division

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Japan, postal code: 989-3124

Quality Assurance Department

Index

	Contents	page
	Cover page	1
	History of revision	2
	Manufacturer Information	
	Index	3
1	Application	4
2	Model	4
3	Chemical System and Structure	4
4	Nominal Specifications	4
5	Characteristics	5
6	Measuring Methods	6
7	Test Methods	9
8	Mounting Methods	10
9	Indications (Markings)	10
10	Inspection (Outgoing and Incoming)	11
11	Package Specifications	11
12	In case of quality trouble	11
13	Operation of this Specification	11
14	Notice	12

Appendix

Leakage Criteria

Construction of Capacitor

Capacitor drawing with tabs

Explanation of coplanarity

Reflow Profile

Drawing of Emboss Carrier Tape

Capacitor position in emboss tape

Taping specifications

Package specifications

Precautions for Your Safety

1. Application

This specification applies to the coin-type Reflowable XH-HG Capacitor, which Seiko Instruments Inc .manufactures and supplies to the customer specified in the cover page of this document.

2. Model

Refer to the Model in this cover page.

3. Chemical System and Structure

Refer to the document attached as "The construction of capacitor".

4. Nominal Specifications

	•	Model
No.	Characteristics	XH414HG
4-1	Operating temperature range	-20°C to +60°C
4-2	Rated Operating Voltage	3.3V
4-3	Charging voltage	3.3V or less
4-4	Nominal Capacity	
	Discharge capacity	0.027 mAh (3.3V to 2.0V)
	Electrostatic capacity	0.08F (3.3V to 0.0V)
4-5	Internal impedance	100 ohm
4-6	Nominal dimensions	
	Diameter	4.8mm
	Height	1.4mm
4-7	Standard mass	0.06g
4-8	Recommended Storage conditions	
	Temperature	+10°C to +30°C
	Humidity	60%RH or less
4-9	The voltage at the delivery time (V)	0.3 Max.

5. Characteristics _____

			Model	Test	Measuring
No.	. Characteristics		XH414HG	Methods	Methods
1	Capacity (initial		1)	7-1	6-2-1
		24°C	0.02 mAh or more		
		-20°C	0.005 mAh or more		
		60°C	0.014 mAh or more		
2	Int	ernal impedan	ce (initial)	7-1	6-3
		24°C	250ohm or less		
		-20°C	2000 ohm or less		
		60°C	250 ohm or less		
3	Flo	oat-Charge Cha	aracteristics	7-2	
		Capacity	0.012 mAh or more		6-2-1
		Internal	2000 ohm or less		6-3
		impedance			
4	Hi	gh Temperatur	e and High Humidity Storage Characteristics	7-3	
		Capacity	0.014 mAh or more		6-2-1
		Internal	2000 ohm or less		6-3
	<u> </u>	impedance			
5	Cr		ge Cycle Characteristics	7-4	
		Capacity	0.014 mAh or more		6-2-1
		Internal	2000 ohm or less		6-3
		impedance	L 1 00 (*4) l	7.5	0.5
6		Leakage Resistance	Level S3 (*1) or less	7-5	6-5
		Resistance	(There is no significant leakage, which effects capacitor's performance.)		
7		Appearance	оарабног з репоннанов.)		6-5
,	'	Initial (1)	No leakage.		0.5
		initial (1)	There is no foreign body adhesion (over level	Initial	
			S2).		
			There is no significant deformation, stain,		
			stricken mark, rust and burr.		
		After Test	There is no significant leakage (C1 or more),	7-2	
			deformation, stain, stricken mark, rust and	7-3	
			burr.	7-4	

^{*1:} Refer to "Leakage Criteria"

[&]quot;Initial" means within one month after deliver.

6. Measuring Methods

6-1. Measuring Environment, Meters and Equipment

6-1-1: Environment

Testing and Measuring must be conducted under the environment of the normal temperature (24+/-2°C) and the normal humidity (65+/-20%RH), if not specified.

6-1-2: Dimensions

For measuring dimension JIS B 7503 (Dial gauge), JIS B 7507 (Vernier caliper) and JIS B 7502 (External micrometer) or meter with same grade in accuracy must be used.

6-1-3: DC Voltmeter

Voltmeter with class 0.2 of JIS C 1102 (Electric indicating instrument) or meter with same or better grade in accuracy, and its input impedance is over 10Mohm must be used.

6-1-4: DC Ammeter and AC Ammeter

Ammeter with class 0.2 of JIS C 1102 (Electric indicating instrument) or meter with same or better grade in accuracy must be used.

6-1-5: Resistance

Resistance should include all resistance in external circuit and its tolerance must be within +/-0.5%.

6-1-6: Initialization of capacitor

All measurements must be conducted after 30 minutes of short-circuit.

6-2. Capacity

6-2-1. Discharge capacity

1) Charging condition:

Charge capacitor by voltage of 3.3V through protective resistance of 100 ohms for 5 hours.

2) Discharging condition:

Discharge the capacitor by using constant current of 10uA to 2.0V. Then the capacity is calculated by the duration.

The electrical discharge by the fixed resistance of 200kohm is allowed as substitution of 10uA in a fixed current ampere. However, the calculation of capacity must be used the division mensuration.

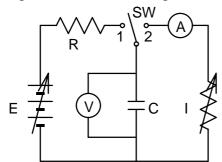
Capacity(C) =
$$\sum_{i} \left(\frac{\left(V_{i} + V_{i+1} \right)}{2} \times \frac{1}{Rd} \times \left(T_{i+1} - T_{i} \right) \right)$$

6-2-2. Electrostatic Capacity (for reference)

- 1) Follow next measuring method in the circuit shown in Fig. 6-2-1.
- 2) Set DC voltage (E) as listed in Table 6-2.
- 3) Turn SW toward 1 for charging. Charge and impress listed voltage (E) for listed time (T) in Table 6-2 through protective resistance (R).
- 4) After having impressed the voltage for listed time, then turn SW toward 2 for discharging by listed discharging current (I) in Table 6-2 through constant-current load device.
- 5) Measure the time while the tab-voltage of product (capacitor) changes from listed starting voltage (V1) to ending voltage (V2) in Table 6-2 (Td=T2-T1). Then calculate capacity (C) by following formula. Please refer to Fig. 6-2-2.

C (F) =
$$\frac{1 \times (T2 - T1)}{V1 - V2}$$

<Fig. 6-2-1: Measureing Circuit>



C: Test Sample

E : DC Constant-voltage Power

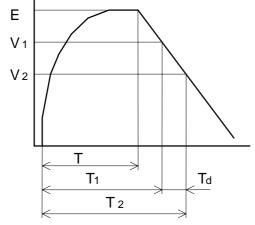
R: Protective Resistance

V : DC Voltmeter

I: Constant-current Load Device

A: DC Ammeter

<Fig. 6-2-2: Charging and discharging Curve>



<Table: 6-2>

Model	Charging voltage	Protective Resistance	Charging Time	Discharging Current	Starting Voltage	Ending Voltage
	(E)	(R)	(T)	(I)	(V1)	(V2)
XH414HG	3.30V	100 ohm	30 min.	10uA	2.0V	1.5V

6-3. Internal Impedance

Measure by alternating method with Frequency 1kHz.

6-4. Charging Current (for reference)

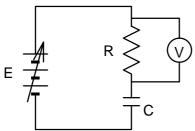
After test sample is charged in the circuit shown in Fig.6-4 by listed voltage (E) and listed protective resistance (R) for listed time in Table 6-4, measure the voltage (V) between tabs of protective resistance (R).

Then calculate charging current (I) by following formula.

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

<Fig. 6-4 Charging Current

Measuring Circuit>



<Table 6-4>

Charging	Protective	Charging
voltage	resistance	Time
(E)	(R)	(T)
3.30V	100 ohm	30 min.

6-5. Appearance: Refer to "Leakage Criteria"

After Test : Use microscope, which has magnification of from 10 to 15.

General: Naked eye

7. Test Methods

7-1. Temperature Characteristic Test

Measure electrical characteristics after exposing capacitor to each temperature atmosphere for 2 hours.

Temperature : -20+/-2°C, +24+/-2°C, +60+/-2 °C

7-2. Float-Charge Characteristics Test

Measure electrical characteristics and conduct appearance check after charging capacitor continuously with charging voltage of Vc and charging resistance of 100ohm at temperature 60+/-2 ° C for 500 hours.

Model XH414HG Vc 3.3V

7-3. High Temperature and High Humidity Storage Characteristics Test Measure electrical characteristics and check the appearance after storage of capacitor at temperature 60+/-2°C and 90+/-2%RH for 500 hours.

7-4. Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics Test

Charge : Apply Vc through protective resistance (Rp) for 9 minutes.

Discharge : Discharge with load resistance (RI) for 1 minutes.

Cycles : 10000 cycles

*Rp and RI of each model are shown as below table

Model	Vc	(Rp)	(RI)
XH414HG	3.3V	100 ohm	100 ohm

7-5. Leakage Resistance Characteristics Test (Thermal Shock Test: Air to Air) Hold capacitor at -10+/-2°C for 1 hour then hold it at 60+/-2°C for 1 hour. (Camber). Not humidity controlled. Repeat 100 cycles between above conditions.

8. Mounting Methods

8-1. Capacitor with tabs

1) For soldering iron

Use the conditions as follows

	Model			
	XH414HG			
Temperature	260°C or less			
Soldering time	Within five seconds			

Within above conditions, do not heat capacitor over 100°C.

Do not solder directly to the capacitor.

2) Dip soldering

It is possible to apply. Do not heat the capacitor over 100°C.

3) Reflow soldering

It is possible to apply. Execute it when the capacitor has the voltage of 0.3V or less.

Refer to "Reflow Profile" attached.

9. Indications (Markings)

9-1. Dies

Following items are indicated on the surface of capacitor.

(1) Model code

(2) Positive polarity (+)

(3) Name of Manufacturer, or monogram

(4) Country of origin

Above items can be omitted except item (2).

9-2. Lot number

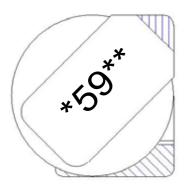
Date of Manufacturing is marked on the positive tab or the capacitor (if possible) and label of each package as.

Example: <u>59</u>...manufactured in <u>September</u> 200<u>5</u>

5Y...manufactured in November 2005

Abbreviation of month: Jan. $(\underline{1})$, Feb. $(\underline{2})$,..., Sep. $(\underline{9})$

Oct. $(\underline{0})$, Nov. (\underline{Y}) , Dec. (\underline{Z})



Method of marking of manufacturing date is laser type.

^{*} is identification code of product.

^{**}is our own number, and might be omitted.

10. Inspection (Outgoing and Incoming)

10-1. Lot composition

Lot must be composed within the same manufacturing conditions.

10-2. Outgoing Inspection

Seiko Instruments Inc. shall do outgoing inspection before shipping. The inspection items are as below table. The inspection results shall be submitted immediately for the customer request.

No	Characteristics	Inspection levels	Frequency
1	Capacity (initial)	n=6, c=0	per lot
2	Internal Impedance (initial)	n=6, c=0	per lot
3	Leakage Resistance	n=10, c=0	per lot

10-3. Incoming Inspection

The customer should do incoming inspection within 30 days from the receiving day. If defects are find out at the incoming inspection, the customer immediately should notify to Seiko Instruments Inc. in writing, with the defective products, for replacement request. When there was no connection from you within 30 days, we shall judge that

those were accepted.

11. Package specifications

Examples of the tray etc. for wrapping, wrapping specification, and packing specification are shown in the following.

11-1. Wrapping

Refer to "Drawing of Emboss Carrier Tape" and "Taping specifications".

11-2. Wrapping and packing

Refer to "Package Specifications".

12. In case of quality trouble

The warranties set forth herein are the only warranties on the Products.

The liabilities of Seiko Instruments Inc .in connection with the Products under these specifications are expressly limited to the replacement of defective Products.

13. Operation of this Specification

13-1. Agreement

Before these specifications being revised, the agreement, of the customer, seller and manufacturer, is required.

13-2. Negotiation

If some accident not specified on these specifications occurs, the customer, seller and manufacturer must negotiate in order to solve the problem faithfully.

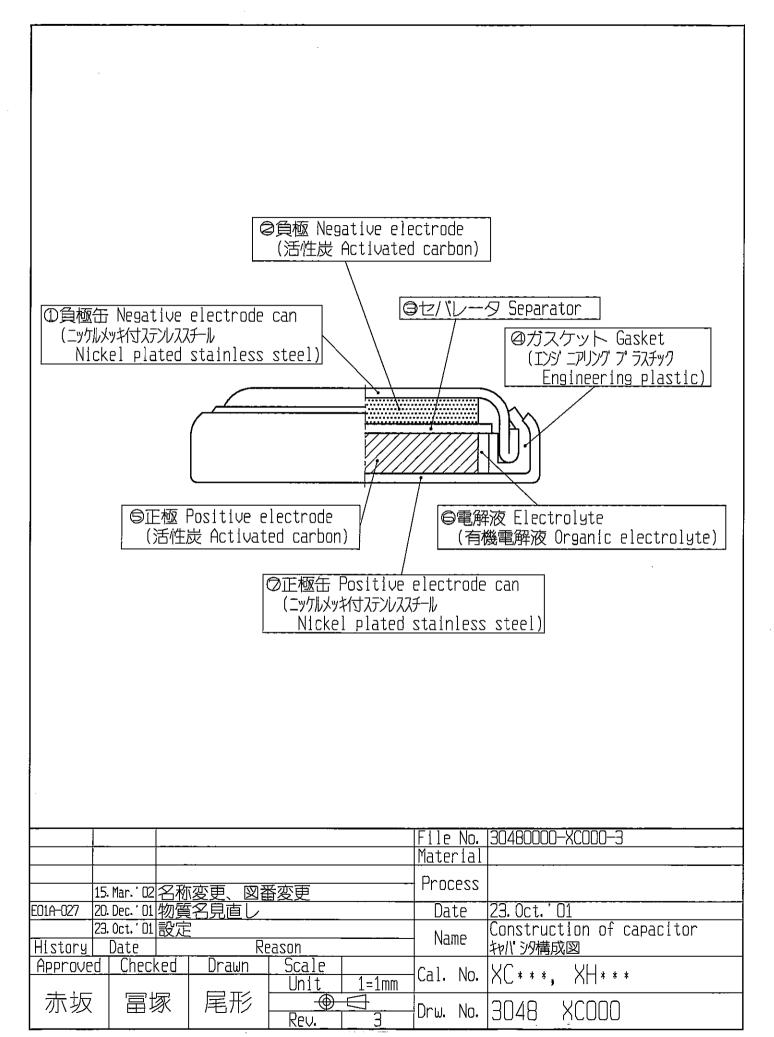
14. Notice

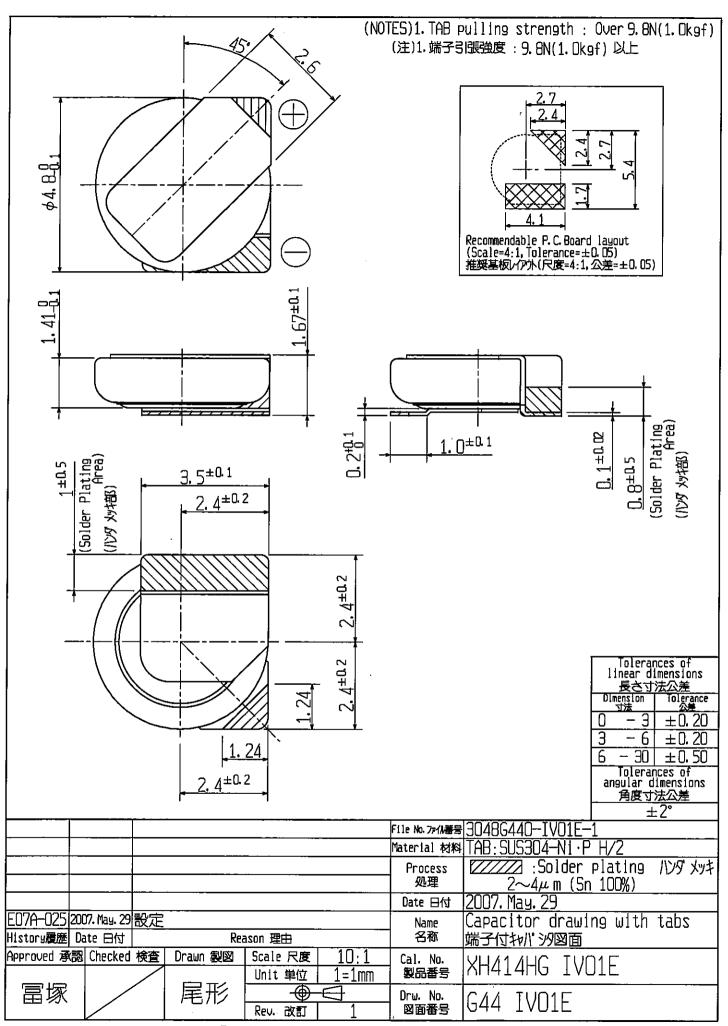
14-1. Defective samples

The defect for the cause analysis has occasionally received thermal damage. In many cases, overheating when detaching it from the PCB is a cause. The root cause might not be able to investigate with the being overheated defective goods. Please send the defective goods on each PCB as it is, as much as possible. Please cut the terminal with nippers etc., for avoiding the influence of heat when detaching it.

Leakage Criteria

		Criteria
Grade	Diagram	Definition
S1	Leakage	The leakage can not be seen by naked eyes, but can be seen by microscope, which have magnification of 10 to 15.
S2	Leakage	The leakage can be seen by naked eyes. The area of leakage is within half of the round and reaching to neither the flat area of the negative can nor the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is not bridged between the negative can and the positive can.
S3	Leakage	The area of leakage is from half to all of the round and reaching to neither the flat area of the negative can nor the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is not bridged between the negative can and the positive can.
C1	Leakage Bridge Leakage	The area of leakage is reaching to either the flat area of the negative can or the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is bridged between the negative can and the positive can.

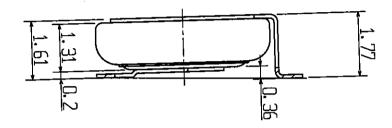




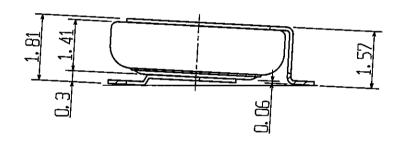
Seiko Instruments Inc.

Capacitor negative side based おパック負極側基準

Gap : +0.36mm ギャップ : +0.36mm



Gap: +0.06mm ギャップ: +0.06mm



					File No.ファル番号	3048G440-IV01EC1
					Material 材料	
					Process 処理	
					Date 日付	2007. May. 29
E07A-025 200	07. May. 29 設定	-				Explanation of coplanarity
History履歴 Da	te 日付	Rea	ison 理由			平坦度説明図
Approved 承認	Checked 検査	Drawn 製図	Scale 尺度		Cal. No.	XH414HG IVO1E
]	Unit 単位	1=1mm	製品番号	VUATAUR IANTE
富塚		尾形	Rev. 改訂	<u>1</u>	Drw. No. 図面番号	G44 IVD1E C

Reflow Profile

< Reflow Soldering Conditions >

Reflow Soldering Profile: As per shown in Fig.-1.

The times of repeated reflow soldering must be **two times or less**.

The temperature must be measured at top of the cell.

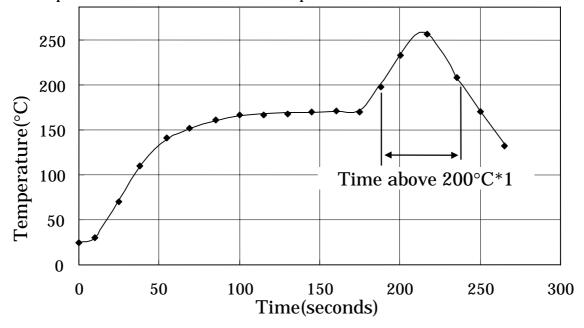


Fig.-1: Reflow soldering profile (for reference only)

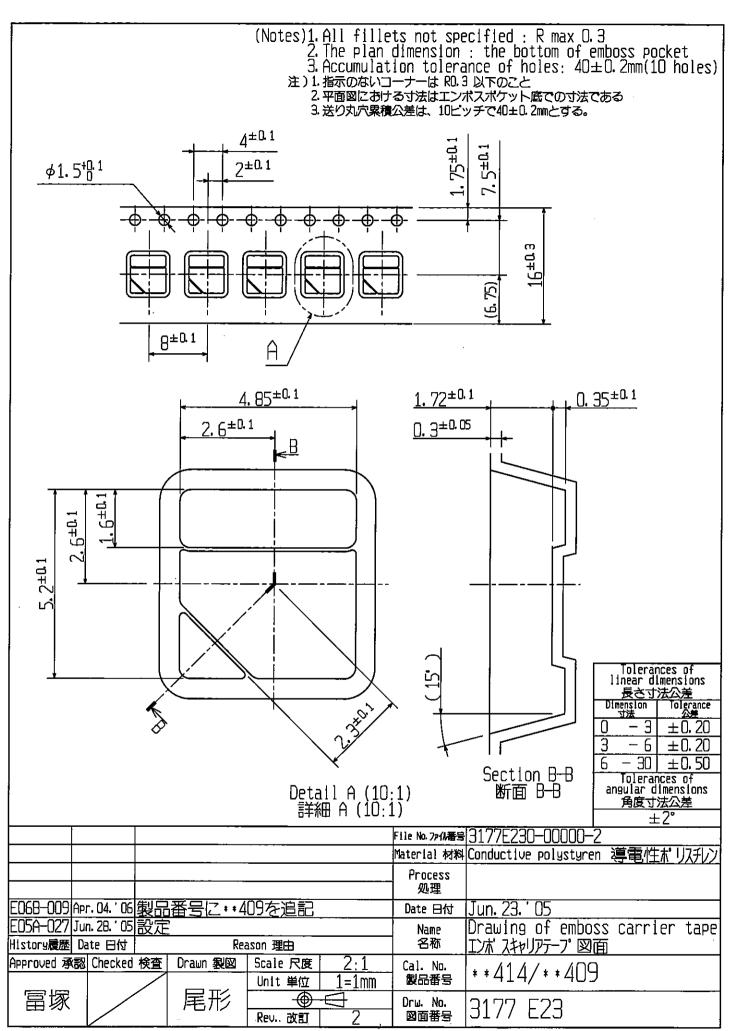
*1: Time above 200°C must be max. 80seconds.

Total length of profile must be max. 300seconds.

	Model
Peak Temperature	XH414HG
Max.260°C	Applicable (within 5 seconds)

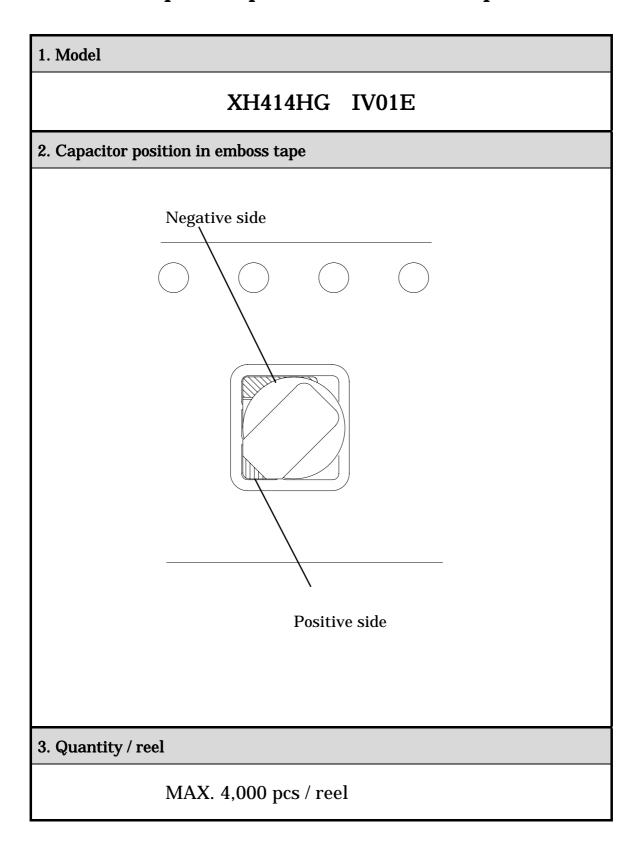
< Underfilling Conditions >

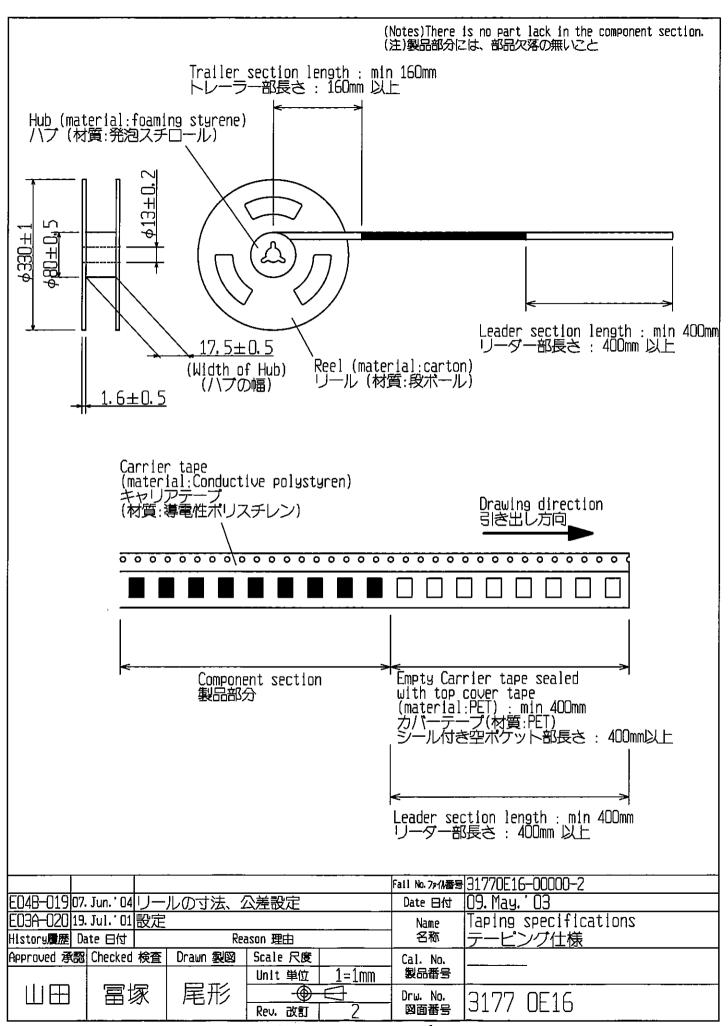
Temperature: Max.160°C, Time: Max.10 minutes.



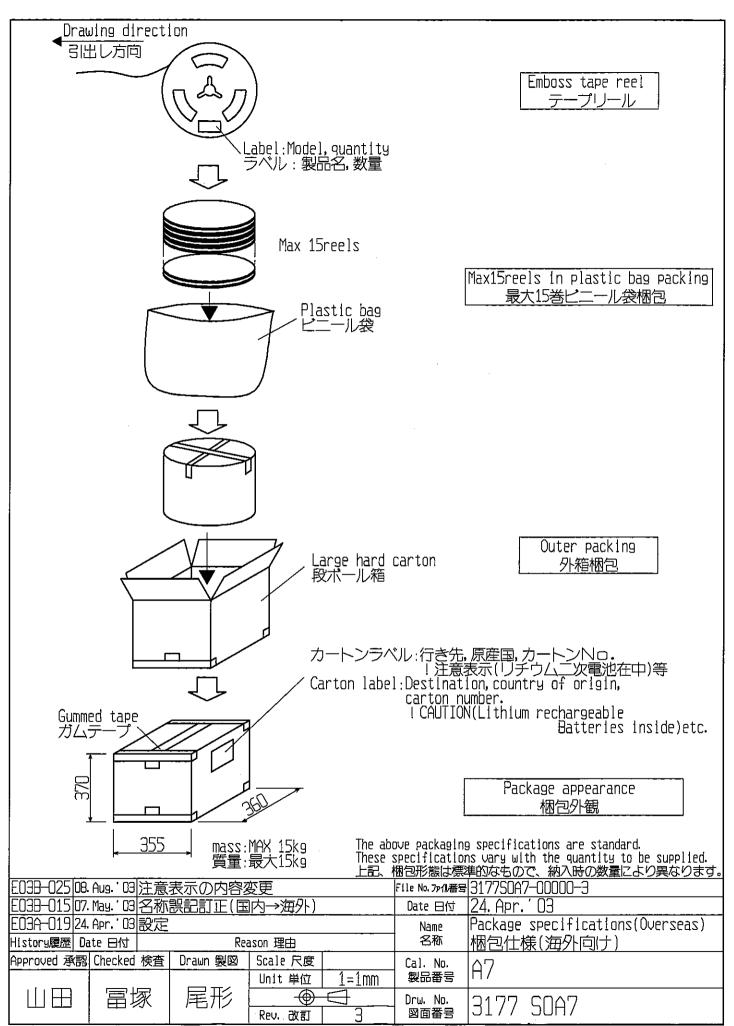
Seiko Instruments Inc.

Capacitor position in emboss tape





Seiko Instruments Inc.



Precautions for Your Safety

SII capacitors (XC, XH, CP) contain flammable organic solvents. For your safety, please follow following prohibitions.



WARNING!

- Do not charge by high current or high voltage.
 Doing so may generate gas inside the capacitor, resulting, swelling, catching fire, heat generation or bursting.
- Do not reverse placement of (+) and (-)
 SII capacitors have polarity. If the (+) and (-) side of the capacitor
 is reverse inserted, it may cause a short-circuiting or over
 discharge of the capacitor on some equipment and it may induce
 overheating, explosion or fire.
- 3. Do not solder directly to the capacitor
 If soldering is performed directly to the capacitor, the capacitor is
 heated up, consequently cause leakage, explosion or fire due to
 overheating from internal short-circuiting.
- Keep capacitors out of children's reach.
 If leaked liquid is ingested or a capacitor is swallowed, consult a physician immediately.

- Do not heat, disassemble nor dispose of in fire Doing so damages the insulation materials and may cause catching fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.
- 6. Do not discharge by force
 If the capacitor is discharged by direct connection to an external
 power supply etc., voltage of the capacitor will decline lower than
 0 volts (electrical reversal) and will cause the capacitor case to
 expand, overheat, leak, explode or burn.
- 7. Incase of leakage or a strange-smell; keep away from fire to prevent ignition of any leaked electrolyte.



CAUTION!

- If leaked liquids gets in the eyes, wash them with clean water, and consult a physician immediately.
- 2. Do not use nor leave the capacitors neither in direct sunlight nor in high-temperature areas. It may cause catching fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.
- Do not use new and used capacitors together.Do not use different types of capacitors together.
- It may cause catching fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.
- If you connect two or more capacitors in series or parallel, please consult us in advance.
 - It may cause bursting or catching fire due to unbalanced load or voltage.
- 5. Keep capacitors away from direct sunlight, high temperature and humidity.

It may cause heat generation or performance deterioration.

For prevention quality trouble in capacitor

 Do not conduct reflow soldering after charging the capacitor.

The deterioration of the capacitor shall be caused. In serious case, the capacitor may start swell and explode or leakage.

2. Pay attention to soldering by tips

Do no touch the capacitor by solder chips, in case of soldering another components after equipping capacitor. In basically, keep any high temperature process away from capacitor. (Except for reflow soldering and underfilling)

Pay attention to the operating temperature.The ambient temperature greatly affects the lifetime of the

capacitor

By reducing the temperature by 10deg.-C, the lifetime can be approximately doubled.

4. Do not welding the tab to the capacitor.

The tab welding by inappropriate conditions will lead to damage or breakage of the capacitor. In serious case, the capacitor may start swell and leakage or catch fire and explode. If needs capacitor with tabs, please consult us.

5. Pay attention to washing and drying.

Some detergent or high temperature drying cause deteriorates of capacitor. If you need to wash capacitors, consult us.

<u>Disposal</u>

Disposal

Recent environmental protection concerns have increased globally and waste and recycling are regulated in the world. The current regulations differ in each country, state and local municipality. Please consult local regulations and authorities for recommended disposal of batteries. If you are in question of application or safety of our batteries, please consult your local authorities.