

A Dimensions: [mm]

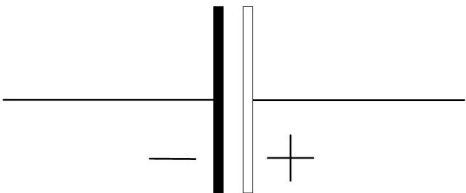


D ±0.5	10.0
P ±0.5	5.0
L ±t	20.0
t	1.5
Pin Ø ±0.02	0.6
a	5.0
b	0.9

B Recommended hole pattern: [mm]



C Schematic:



				Projection	
				Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG	
				EMC & Inductive Solutions	
				Max-Eyth-Str. 1	
				74638 Waldenburg	
				Germany	
				Tel. +49 (0) 79 42 945 - 0	
				www.we-online.com	
				eiSos@we-online.com	
1.0	2014-11-11	SSt	PSL		
REV	DATE	BY	CHECKED		



D1 Electrical Properties:

Properties	Test conditions		Value	Unit	Tol.
Capacitance	0.25V; 120Hz	C	680	µF	± 20%
Rated voltage		U _R	35	V (DC)	max.
Leakage current	after 2 min.	I _{Leak}	238	µA	max.
Dissipation factor	120 Hz	DF	12	%	typ.
Ripple current	120kHz @85°C	I _{ripple}	891	mA	max.

E General information:

Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors	
Storage Conditions:	35°C, <45% RH
Operating Temperature:	-40 °C bis +85 °C
Load Life:	2000 h @ +85°C / 35 V (DC)
Test conditions of Electrical Properties:	20°C, 33% RH; if not specified differently
FIT according to	separate documentation

This electronic component has been designed and developed for usage in general electronic equipment only. This product is not authorized for use in equipment where a higher safety standard and reliability standard is especially required or where a failure of the product is reasonably expected to cause severe personal injury or death, unless the parties have executed an agreement specifically governing such use. Moreover Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co KG products are neither designed nor intended for use in areas such as military, aerospace, aviation, nuclear control, submarine, transportation (automotive control, train control, ship control), transportation signal, disaster prevention, medical, public information network etc.. Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co KG must be informed about the intent of such usage before the design-in stage. In addition, sufficient reliability evaluation checks for safety must be performed on every electronic component which is used in electrical circuits that require high safety and reliability functions or performance.



Component Marking:

Print	Description
1 st Line	Capacitance value: 680 µF & Rated voltage: 35 V (DC)
2 nd Line	WCAP-ATG8 & max. operating temperature +85°C
3 rd Line	Datecode: YWW
4 th Line	VENT marking

D2 Multiplier for Ripple Current vs. Frequency:

C [µF]/ Frequency [Hz]	60 (50)	120	400	1000	10000	50000-100000
C ≤ 10	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.65	1.70
10 < C ≤ 100	0.90	1.00	1.23	1.36	1.48	1.53
100 < C ≤ 1000	0.10	1.00	1.16	1.25	1.35	1.38
1000 < C	0.11	1.00	1.11	1.17	1.25	1.28

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1.0	2014-11-11	SSt	PSL			860010575015
REV	DATE	BY	CHECKED			Size: 10.0 x 20.0
						COMPLIANT RoHS&REACH WÜRTH ELEKTRONIK
						SIZE
						A4

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H Soldering Specifications:



H4: Classification Wave Soldering Profile:



H5: Classification Wave Profile

Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly	Sn-Pb Assembly
Preheat - Temperature Min (T_{smin}) - Temperature Typical ($T_{stypical}$) - Temperature Max (T_{smax}) - Time (t_s) from (T_{smin} to T_{smax})	100°C 120°C 130°C 70 seconds	100°C 120°C 130°C 70 seconds
Δ preheat to max Temperature	150°C max.	150°C max.
Peak temperature (T_p)	250°C - 260°C	235°C - 260°C
Time of actual peak temperature (t_p)	max. 10 seconds max. 5 second each wave	max. 10 seconds max. 5 second each wave
Ramp-down rate - Min - Typical - Max	~ 2 K/s ~ 3.5 K/s ~ 5 K/s	~ 2 K/s ~ 3.5 K/s ~ 5 K/s
Time 25°C to 25°C	4 minutes	4 minutes

refer to EN 61760-1:2006

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						A4

I Cautions and Warnings:

The following conditions apply to all goods within the product series of **WCAP-ATG8** of Würth Elektronik eiSos GmbH & Co. KG:

1.1 Polarity

An Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor has a polarity. In operation this polarity needs to be considered and adhered. Reverse voltage can damage or destroy an Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor. This can finally lead to a malfunction. If the polarity in a circuit will be switched or possibly can be reversed, the usage of a non-polar capacitor shall be applied. The polarity of an Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor is for THT radial types marked like following. The terminal with shorter lead wire marks the negative terminal. On the sleeve the negative terminal is marked with a color band and thereon are minus signs given. For further details see technical drawing on A1 dimensions in this datasheet.

1.2 Overvoltage

Avoid any overvoltage and do not apply a continuous overvoltage. If an overvoltage is applied to the capacitor, the leakage current can increase drastically. The applied working voltage is not allowed to exceed the rated working voltage of the specific capacitor.

1.3 Operating Temperature

The capacitor shall not be operated above the operating temperature, which is stated within this datasheet of the specific capacitor. The achievable lifetime of the capacitor is correlating to the applied temperature. In order to achieve the maximum lifetime, the capacitor should be operated by the lowest possible temperature conditions within the application.

1.4 Ripple Current

The applied ripple current shall not exceed the specified maximum ripple current of the capacitor. If a higher ripple current is applied as permitted, it can cause excessive heat generation and higher temperature inside the capacitor. This happens due to pole change effects, if ripple current is applied to the capacitor. This can result in damage or lifetime shortage of the capacitor and may cause deterioration. Electrolytic capacitors are regularly not designed for usage in AC applications and ripple current is applied / based due to parasitic effects on DC signal. Please see electrical specification within this datasheet for maximum allowed ripple current.

1.5 Charge and Discharge

Frequent and quick charge / discharge cycles may generate heat inside the capacitor. In worst case this can cause a decrease of capacitance, an increase of leakage current or breakdown. Applications with rapid charge and discharge cycles should be avoided. For assistance with your application please consult our technical support.



1.6 Vent

On most Aluminum Electrolytic Types types, a predetermined breaking point is given on the top of the component, which is the so called vent. The vent is there to assure a possible pressure relief and to avoid that the capacitor can explode due to internal pressure, which can occur by applying reverse voltage or a too high ripple current. A space of at least 3mm above the vent is recommended, in order to assure the full function of the vent. If less space is present the vent may be cannot operate correctly / completely.

1.7 Sleeve

The sleeve material consists of PVC (polyvinyl-chloride). If excessive heat is applied to the sleeve (e.g. soldering process, etc.) the sleeve may crack or deform. If the capacitor will be exposed to xylene, toluene or likewise and will be afterwards heated, the sleeve may crack or deform. The sleeve does not assure any electrical insulation. It is to avoid to use / place the product on a spot where electrical insulation is needed. To assure electrical insulation, especially to the case of capacitor, further actions need to be taken.

1.8 Storage Conditions

The storage conditions for a capacitor are recommended to be 5 °C up to 35 °C and less than 75 % rel. humidity. Do not expose the capacitor to environments with hazardous gas, ozone, ultraviolet rays or any kind of radiation. Avoid any contact of the capacitor with direct sunshine, saltwater, spray of water or types of oil during storage.. If a capacitor is stored for a long time without applying voltage or storage conditions of 35 °C or above and more than 75 % relative humidity, the leakage current may increase. The leakage current will return to normal level when applying the rated voltage to the capacitor before use. If the capacitor was stored for more than 6 months, it is recommended to apply DC working voltage to the capacitor for 30 minutes through a 1 kΩ protective series resistor. All products shall be used before the end of the period of 12 months based on the product date code, if not a 100 % solderability cannot be guaranteed. The capacitance tolerance as specified within the datasheet is only valid on the date of delivery.

1.9 Wave Soldering

The detailed soldering instruction is given within Soldering Specification in this datasheet. During wave soldering only the pins / terminals should have contact with hot solder bath / wave. Assure that no direct contact of capacitor body with hot solder bath / wave or any other component will happen. Soldering must be done from the opposite PCB side where capacitor body is placed.

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						SIZE
						A4
1.0	2014-11-11	SS	PSL			
REV	DATE	BY	CHECKED			

I Cautions and Warnings (2):

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1.10 Hand Soldering

Take care that the tip of solder iron will only contact pins or leadframe of the capacitor to avoid any possible damage of the capacitor.

1.11 Cleaning

Do not wash the assembled capacitors with the following cleaning agents:

- petroleum system solvents: may cause degeneration of the rubber seal material
- alkali system solvents: may cause corrosion and dissolve of the aluminum case
- halogenated solvents: may cause corrosion and failure of the capacitor
- acetone: component marking may be erased
- xylene: may cause deterioration of the rubber seal material

Verify the following points when washing is applied to capacitors:

- Please monitor conductivity, ph-value, specific gravity and the water content of cleaning agents. Contamination adversely affects these characteristics.
- Be sure to not expose the capacitors under solvent rich conditions or keep capacitors inside a closed container. In addition, please dry the solvents on the PCB and the capacitor sufficiently with an air knife (temperature should be less than the maximum rated category temperature of the capacitor) for 10 minutes.
- Capacitors can be characteristically and catastrophically damaged by halogen ions, particularly by chlorine ions. The degree of the damage mainly depends upon the characteristics of the electrolyte and rubber seal material. When halogen ions come into contact with the inside of the capacitors, the foil may corrode, when a voltage is applied. This corrosion causes an extremely high leakage current, which results in venting and an open circuit defect.

All other cleaning processes and cleaning agents are not approved by Würth Elektronik eiSos. All cleaning methods need to be tested and validated by the customer.

1.12 Adhesives and Coating Materials

The usage of any adhesive or coating material, which is containing halogenated solvents, is not allowed.

Before applying adhesives or coating materials, make sure that the following points are fulfilled:

- Take care that the surface and capacitor is dry and clean before applying adhesive or coating, to avoid any contamination with flux residues or cleaning solvents.
- Assure that no flux residue or spot is left between the rubber seal material of the capacitor and the PCB.
- Do not fully cover the entire rubber seal surface with adhesive, coating or molding materials. Otherwise the covering of the full rubber seal surface may restrain the natural diffusion of hydrogen gas. Block maximum 80% of the sealed section of a capacitor.
- If the used adhesive, coating or molding material is containing halogen ions in a large amount, the halogen ions can diffuse and creep into

the capacitor and can damage the capacitor. Both above explained circumstances can result in serious failures.

- Follow the specified heating and curing instructions given by supplier of the used adhesive or coating material. Avoid excessive pressure or heat on the capacitor by applying coating or adhesive.
- Take care that hardening of adhesive, coating material was correctly done, so that no solvents do remain.
- Be aware, that used solvents within adhesive and coating materials can damage the sleeve of the capacitor and can result in changes of the appearance of the sleeve (color, shine and marking).

1.13 Mechanical Stress on lead wire and terminal

Do not stress the capacitor with the following actions:

- Applying any excessive force to the lead wire or terminal.
- Move or turn the capacitor after soldering to the PCB.
- Bending pins after soldering.
- Carrying the PCB by picking / holding the board via a capacitor.

1.14 Operation and Usage of the Capacitor

In operation and usage take care about the following points.

Do not use the capacitor within the following environmental conditions:

- Environment with high mechanical stress / shocks or vibration (please see this specific datasheet for permitted limits).
- Environment with high amount of damp condensation, water or types of oil.
- Direct sunlight, ozone, any kind of radiation or ultraviolet rays.
- Toxic gases (e.g. ammonium, chlorine and compounds, bromine and compounds, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid).

User should never touch the terminals of the capacitor directly.

Avoid short circuit between terminals with any kind of conductive material (e.g. metal, fluid, acid, alkaline solution).

1.15 Maintenance

For industrial applications it is recommended to perform periodic inspections. Power supplies shall be turned off before inspection to discharge the capacitor. Check the following points in case of an inspection:

- Visual inspection of the capacitor to see, if the vent operated for pressure relief and if any leakage of electrolyte has taken place.
- Measurement of electrical characteristics of the capacitor (according to datasheet, especially leakage current, capacitance and dissipation factor).

In case of deviation or failure according to the specified characteristics, take care to start appropriate actions (e.g. replacement of capacitor).



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I Cautions and Warnings (3):

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1.16 Emergency Case

In case of excessive pressure within the capacitor the vent may operate and release this pressure. In case of vent operation gas becomes visible, when the component is in operation. If so, directly turn off the application and disconnect it from the power source. If the application will not be turned off, a possible short circuit of capacitor or a short circuit due to bridging of liquefied gas can possibly damage the circuit and in worst case the application may be dramatically damaged.

Do not stay or position body or face above or in direction of the vent, because in the event of any vent operation, the releasing gas temperature may have over 100 °C.

In case of contact with the electrolyte on skin, wash the skin immediately with soap and water. If the eyes will get in contact with the releasing gas, immediately wash the eyes with water. Whether the gas was inhaled, directly use gargle.

1.17 Disposal

Please contact your local responsible or organization for proper disposal of capacitor.

Also take care to be compliant in order to your local governmental law and restrictions. In case incineration, it should be done with more than 800 °C. Lower temperatures at incineration can result in toxic gases (e.g. chlorine). To avoid any explosion of capacitor, punch holes into the can or crush the capacitor before incineration.



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