



a YAGEO company

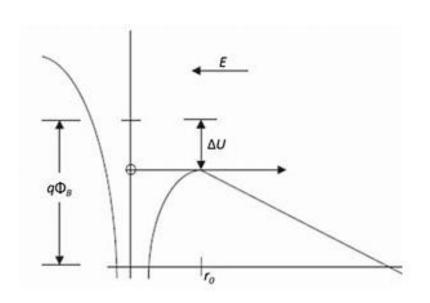
Derating and Technology in Polymer Tantalum Capacitors

Y. Freeman and P. Lessner

Leakage Current and Electric Field



Poole-Frenkel Conduction



$$J \propto E \exp\left(\frac{q\sqrt{qE/(\pi\epsilon)}}{k_B T}\right)$$

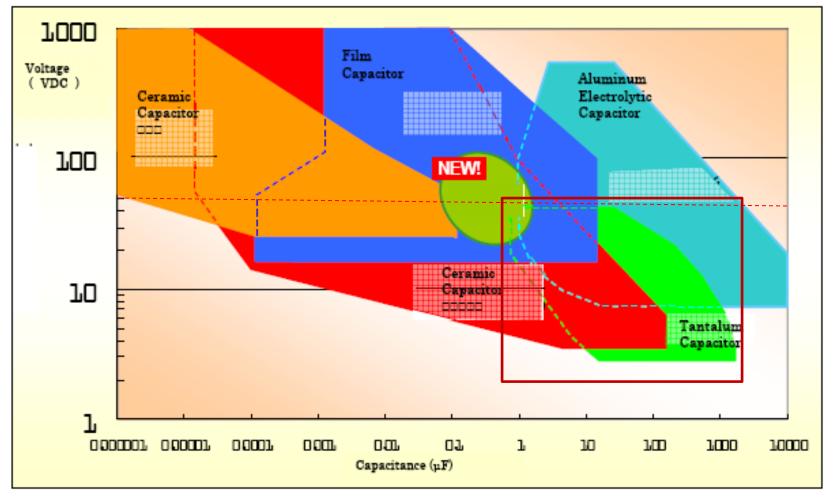
$$E = V_a/d$$

V_a – applied voltage d – dielectric thickness



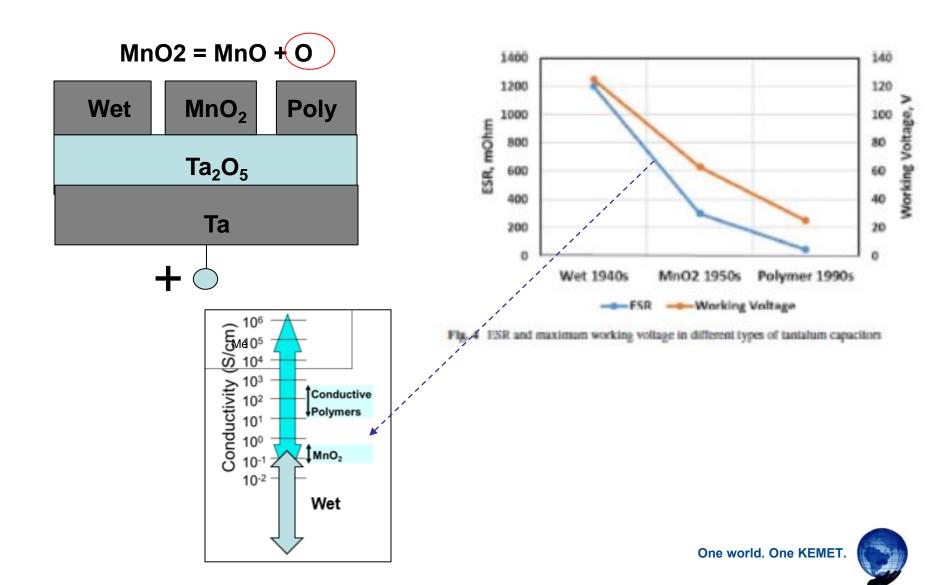
Capacitor World (Murata 2000)





Evolution of Ta Capacitors





Ignition Failure Mode

Solid Electrolytic Ta Capacitors



rated voltage reversed

All Solid Ta Capacitors

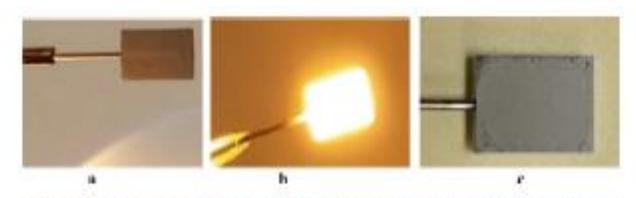


Fig. 3.27 Tantalum anode ignited with a burner (a), burning (b) and cooled to room temperature (c)

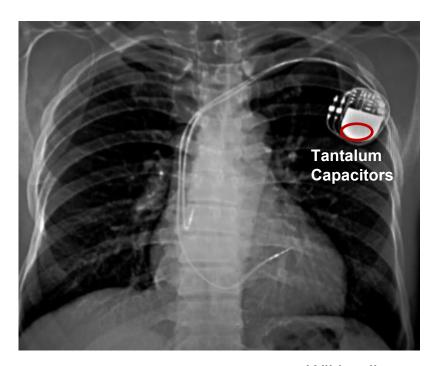
Volumetric Efficiency



Stationary defibrillator

ICD





Wikipedia



Volumetric Efficiency and Derating



C~A/d

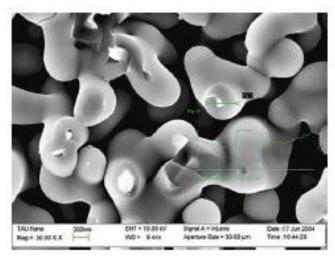


Fig. 3.3 Breakage of the tantalum anode sintered with 50,000 μ C/g tantalum powder and formed to 75 V

50% Derating

Fig. 3.16 Solid Electrolytic Tantahum capacitors: D-case 4.7 μF, 50 V (left), and A-case 4.7 μF, 25 V (right)



increased volume, weight, cost



Effect of Dielectric Thickness



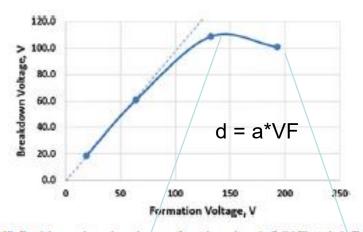


Fig. 3.18 Breakdown voltage dependence on formation voltage in Solid Electrolytic Tantalum capacitors

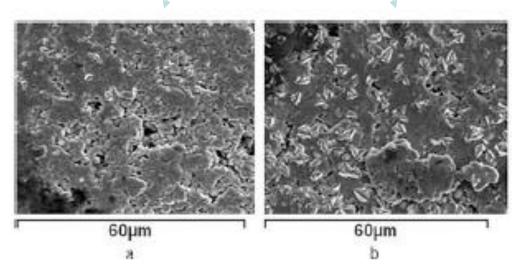


Fig. 3.17 SEM images of tantalum anodes formed at formation voltages 130 V (a) and 190 V (b) rld. One KEMET.

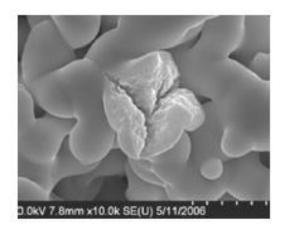


Crystallization and Flawless Dielectric Technology (F-Tech)



Conventional

Fig. 1.8 Cracks from a crystal growing in anodic oxide film on tantalum anode with critical oxygen content



F-Tech

Fig. 2.25 SEM image of fluwless Ta₂O₃ dielectric formed on F-Tech tantalum anode

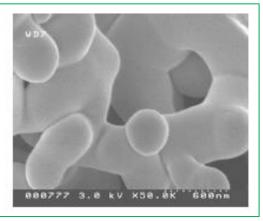
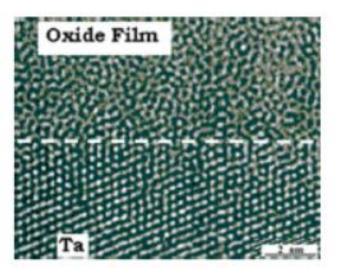


Fig. 1.2 TEM image of the amorphous anodic oxide film formed on crystalline tantalum (the white spots represent individual atoms)





Simulated Breakdown Screening (SBDS)



BDV Before/After SBDS

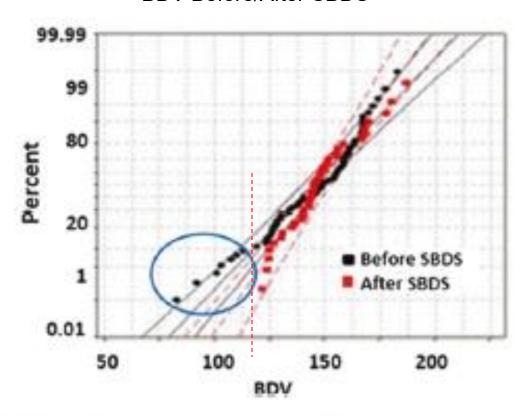


Fig. 2.33 BDV distributions in D-case 4.7 μF-50 V Solid Electrolytic Tantalum capacitors before and after SBDS

Customers on F-Tech/SBDS and Advantages of Lo/No De-rating



Northrop Grumman in Proceedings CARTS USA 2014
The F-TECH Process Demonstrated Improved Capacitor Failure Rate Versus "Standard" Processing



Industry average 0.1% lots	Industry average 1% lots	KEMET F-Tech/SBDS
1.65E-03	2.60E-03	3.64E-11

Time-to-failure for 1M parts:

8 months

12 months





Efficient, Reliable, and Cost Effective with Low/No Derating



No Ignition Failure Mode in Ta/MnO2 Capacitors

"Burning Tantalum"



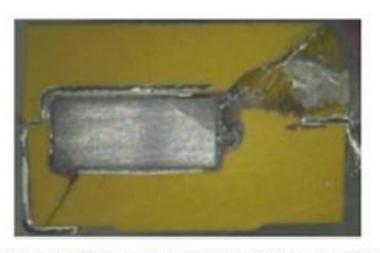


Fig. 3.28 Cross section of the failed short X-case 6.8 μF, 50 V Solid Electrolytic Tantalum capacitor

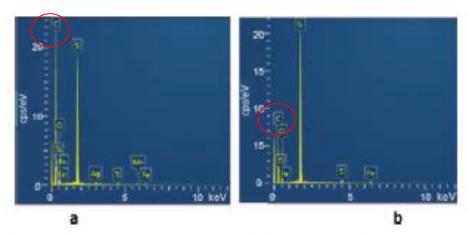


Fig. 3.29 EDX spectrums of the epoxy compound inside (a) and outside (b) the black mark on the surface of the epoxy compound in failed short X-case 6.8 μF, 50 V Solid Electrolytic Tantalum capacitor

Progress in Polymer Tantalum Capacitors(PTC)



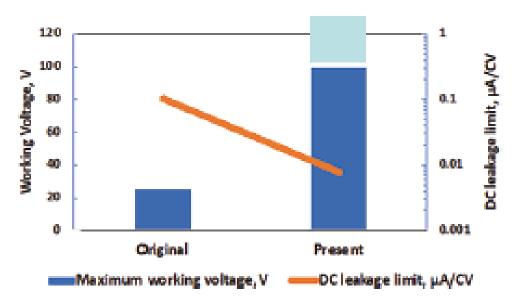


Fig. 3.31 Maximum working voltage and DC leakage per CV limit in Polymer Tantalum capacitors

No Wear-Out in PTC with F-Tech



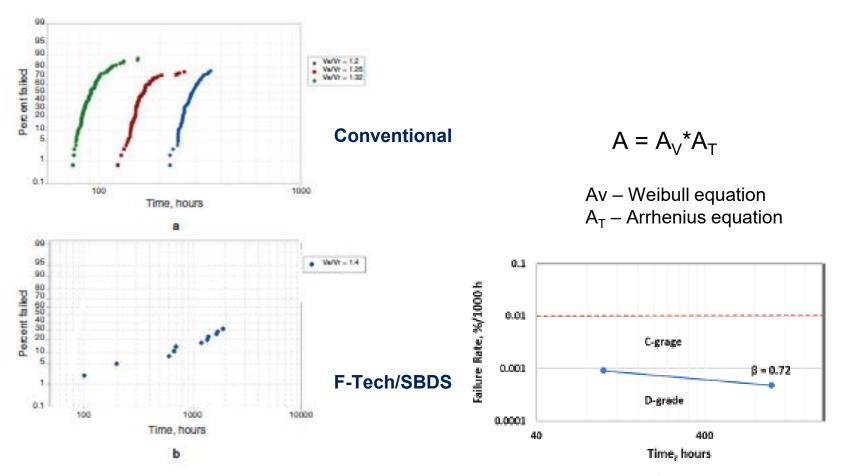


Fig. 3.20 Cumulative percent of failed parts versus time at accelerated test of H-case 220 μF, 25 V Polymer Tantalum capacitors manufactured with conventional technology (a) and F-Tech (b) at different V/V, and 105 °C

Fig. 3.21 Failure rate vs. time in H-case 220 μ F, 25 V Polymer Tantalum capacitors manufactured with F-Tech and tested at $V_r/V_r = 1.4$ and 105 °C



Long-term Stability vs. Rated Voltage

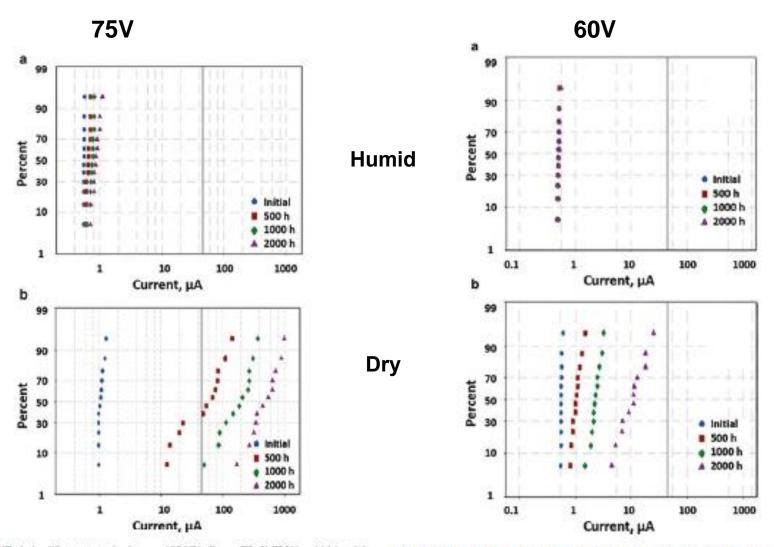


Fig. 3.40 DCL during life test at rated voltage and 85 °C in B-case 75 μF-75 V humid (a) and dry (b) PHS Tantalum capacitors

Fig. 3.42 DCL during life test at rated voltage and 85 °C in humid (a) and dry (b) B-case 100 μF-60 V PHS Tantalum capacitors

Anomalous Charge Current (ACC) in Dry PTC

Effect of Polymer Cathode

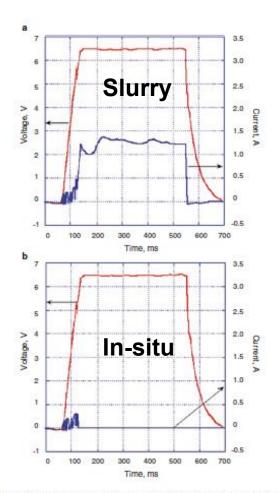


Fig. 3.61 R(t) response to one pulse, V(t), applied at -200 °C to a W-case 470 μF-6.3 V hybrid (a) and pure in situ (b) Polymer Tantalum capacitors

Conventional vs. F-Tech

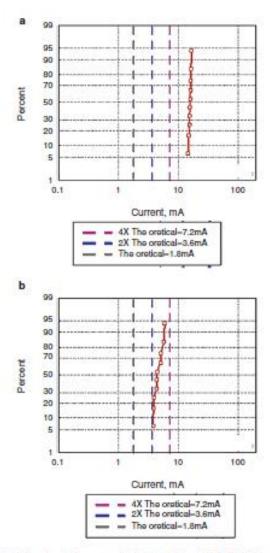


Fig. 3.64 Probability plots for the current distributions in D-case 15 μF-35 V Polymer Tantalum capacitors with slurry PEDOT cathodes and either conventional dielectric technology (a) or F-Tech (b) charged to 28 V with a ramp of 120 V/s

Polymer Hermetic Seal (PHS) Ta Capacitors



2/2001 Pozdeev-Freeman 5/2001 Kobayashi et al. 2/2004 Sakai et al.



(10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent:

6,185,090 B1 * 6,229,689 B1 * 6,696,138 B2 *

US 8.379.371 B2 Feb. 19, 2013

(54) UTILIZATION OF MOISTURE IN HERMETICALLY SEALED SOLID ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR AND CAPACITORS MADE THEREOF

(73) Assignee: Kemet Electronics Corporation,

(75) Inventors: Qingping Chen, Simpsonville, SC (US); Yuri Freeman, Greer, SC (US): Steven C. Hussey, Simpsonville, SC (US)

7.022.264 B2 * 4/2006 Takeuchi et al. 7,388,741 B2 * 2009/0244812 A1 10/2009 Rawal et al. FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

2009-246288 A 10/2009

C(f,T) in Wet and PHS B:82-75

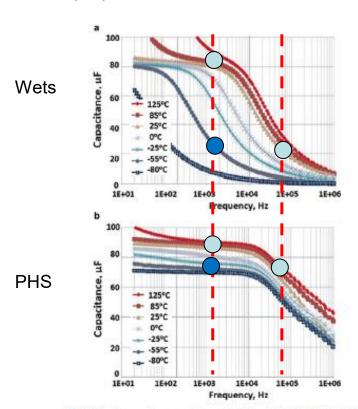


Fig. 3.37 Capacitance vs. frequency and temperature in B-case 82 µF-75 V Wet (a) and PHS (b) l'antalum capacitors

10,000h Life at 85C and RV

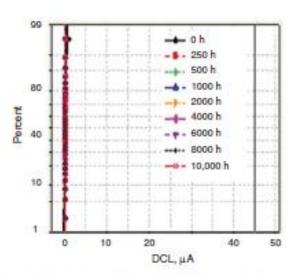
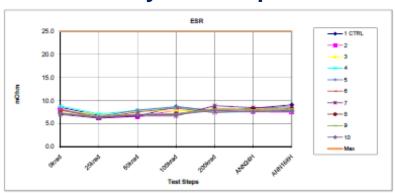


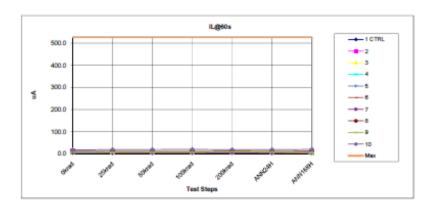
Fig. 3.35 DCL distributions in B-case 100 µF-60 V PHS Tantalum capacitors during life test at rated voltage and 85 °C

Effect of Radiation

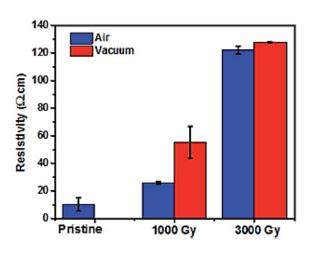


Solid Electrolytic Ta Capacitors

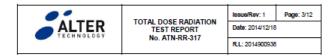


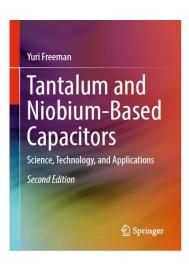


Cathode in Polymer Ta Capacitors



Resistivity as a function of dose for the PEDOT-PSS samples irradiated in air and vacuum [5]





Questions?

Consulting:

Science, Technology, and Applications of Tantalum Capacitors

Purpose:

Efficient, reliable and cost effective Ta solutions for your applications

Dr. Yuri Freeman

Ekeberg Prize and Tantalum Hall of Fame

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