Product Specifications

Type: Chip Capacitor

Model: CPH3225A

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 formal version of this spec sheet.

We will issue the formal specification sheet for you.

(Basically the contents is the same as this one.)

We would like you to put your signature on it to state your approval of the specification, and send it back to us. It will be a kind of contract between you and us.

Seller: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Electronic Components Business Unit

Micro-Energy Division

Address: 1-8, Nakase, Mihamaku, Chiba-shi, Chiba 261-8507, Japan

Responsible person: Sales Dep.

General Manager

Shigeo Niwa

Signature:

(Not applicable to submit this specification by e-mail)

History of Revision

No.	Described	Details of Change	Checked	Issue Date
01	Development dept.	Initial release	QA Dep.	Jun.18, 2010

Manufacturer information

Company name: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Electronic Components Business Unit

Micro-Energy Division

Address: 45-1, Aza-Matsubara, Kami-ayashi, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi,

Japan, postal code: 989-3124

Responsible Quality Assurance Office Manager

person: Kazuhiro Shimizu

Signature:

(Not applicable to submit this specification by e-mail)

E-mail address: sii.sendai-qa01@sii.co.jp

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Appendix

Chemical System and Structure

Capacitor drawing

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 Chip-type Capacitor.

2. Model

Refer to the Model in this cover page.

3. Chemical System and Structure Refer to Appendix "Chemical System and Structure".

4. Nominal Specifications

	•	Model	
No.	Characteristics	CPH3225A	
4-1	Operating temperature range	-20°C to +60°C	
		(Detailed : follow to Cp.#5)	
4-2	Charging voltage	Max. 3.3V	
4-3	Maximum discharge Current	10uA	
4-4	Nominal Capacity		
	Discharge capacity	4.0uAh	
	(3.3V to 2.0V, 5uA)		
	Electrostatic capacity	11mF	
4-5	Internal impedance	250 ohm	
4-6	Size Length	3.2±0.1mm	
	Width	2.5±0.1mm	
	Height	0.9±0.1mm	
4-7	Standard mass	25mg	
4-8	Recommended Storage conditions		
	Temperature	+10°C to +30°C	
	Humidity	60%RH or less	
4-9	The voltage at the delivery time	0.3V Max.	

5. Characteristics

		Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	CPH3225A	Methods	Methods
1	Capacity (initial)		7-1	6-2
	24°C	3.5uAh or more		
	-20°C	2.1uAh or more		
	60°C	2.1uAh or more		
2	Internal impedance	ce (initial)	7-1	6-3
	24°C	850 ohm or less		
	-20°C	8000 ohm or less		
	60°C	500 ohm or less		
3	Float Charge Characteristics		7-2	6-2
	Capacity	2.8uAh or more		6-3
	Internal	8000 ohm or less		
	impedance			
4		e and High Humidity Storage	7-3	6-2
	Characteristics			6-3
	Capacity	2.8uAh or more		
	Internal	1500 ohm or less		
	impedance		-	
5		ge Cycle Characteristics	7-4	6-2
	Capacity	2.8uAh or more		6-3
	Internal	4000 ohm or less		7-4
	impedance			

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: Size

For measuring size 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 electrical measurements must be conducted after 3 minutes of short-circuit.

6-2. Capacity

Figure 6-2 shows the capacity measurement circuit at the charge-discharge, and Table 6-2 shows the charge-discharge condition.

6-2-1. Charge

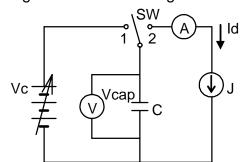
The SW is set to 1 and the charge begins. And the SW is opened when the charge time gets to charging time: Tc.

6-2-2. Discharge

The SW is set to 2, and the discharge begins. The discharge current at this time is assumed to be Id (uA). When the voltage of the capacitor: Vcap becomes a cutoff voltage Vcut, the switch is opened. The time to reach the cutoff voltage: Vcut is assumed to be Tcut (hour).

Capacity = Id x Tcut (uAh)

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



C: Capacitor

Vc : DC Constant-voltage Power

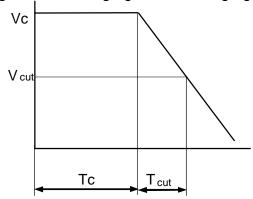
Vcap: Voltage of capacitor

SW: Switch

J: Constant-current Load Device

Id: Discharge current

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



<Table: 6-2>

Model	Charging voltage	Charging Time	Discharging Current	Cutoff Voltage
	Vc (V)	Tc (hour)	I d(uA)	Vcut (V)
CPH3225A	3.3	2.0	5	2.0

6-3. Internal Impedance

Measure by alternating method with frequency 1kHz.

6-4. Appearance

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.

Model	Vc	Temperature	period
CPH3225A	3.3V	60+/-2°C	480 hours

7-3. High Temperature and High Humidity Storage Characteristics Test

Measure electrical characteristics and check the appearance after storage of capacitor.

Model	Temperature	Humidity	period
CPH3225A	60+/-2°C	90+/-3%RH	480 hours

7-4. Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics Test

Charge : Apply Vc, 5 minutes.

Discharge: Short 1 minutes.

Cycles : 10000 cycles

Model	Vc	
CPH3225A	3.3V	

After 10000 cycles, capacity is measured by the method of 6-2.

8. Mounting and Rework Methods

8-1. Mounting methods

It is possible to reflow soldering. Execute it when the capacitor has the voltage of 0.3V or less. Refer to "Reflow Profile" attached.

8-2. Rework methods

Manual soldering using soldering iron for rework

Max. tip temperature : 350°C +/- 10°C

Max. exposure time : 20s Max. capacitor voltage : 0.3V

*Example of method of decrease in voltage of capacitor

Please make the capacitor short-circuit between + and - terminal for 3 minutes if there is 0.3V or more voltage of the capacitor.

9. Marking

9-1. Marking

Following items are indicated on the surface of capacitor.

- (1) Positive polarity (+) (2) Name of Manufacturer or monogram
- 9-2. Lot number: 5digits

Example: *7901

*: our own number, and might be omitted.

7: manufactured in 2007

9: manufactured in **September**

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

Oct. (0), Nov. (Y), Dec. (Z)

01: 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	n=6, c=0	per lot
	(initial)		
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.

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.

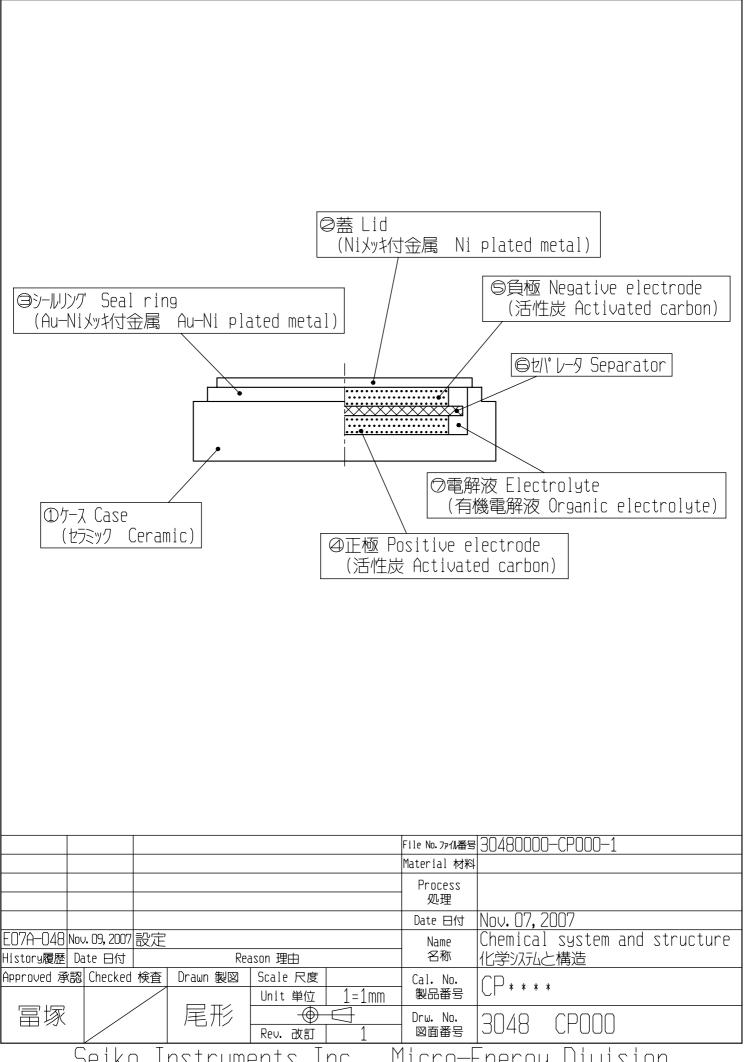
13. Operation of this Specification

13-1. Agreement

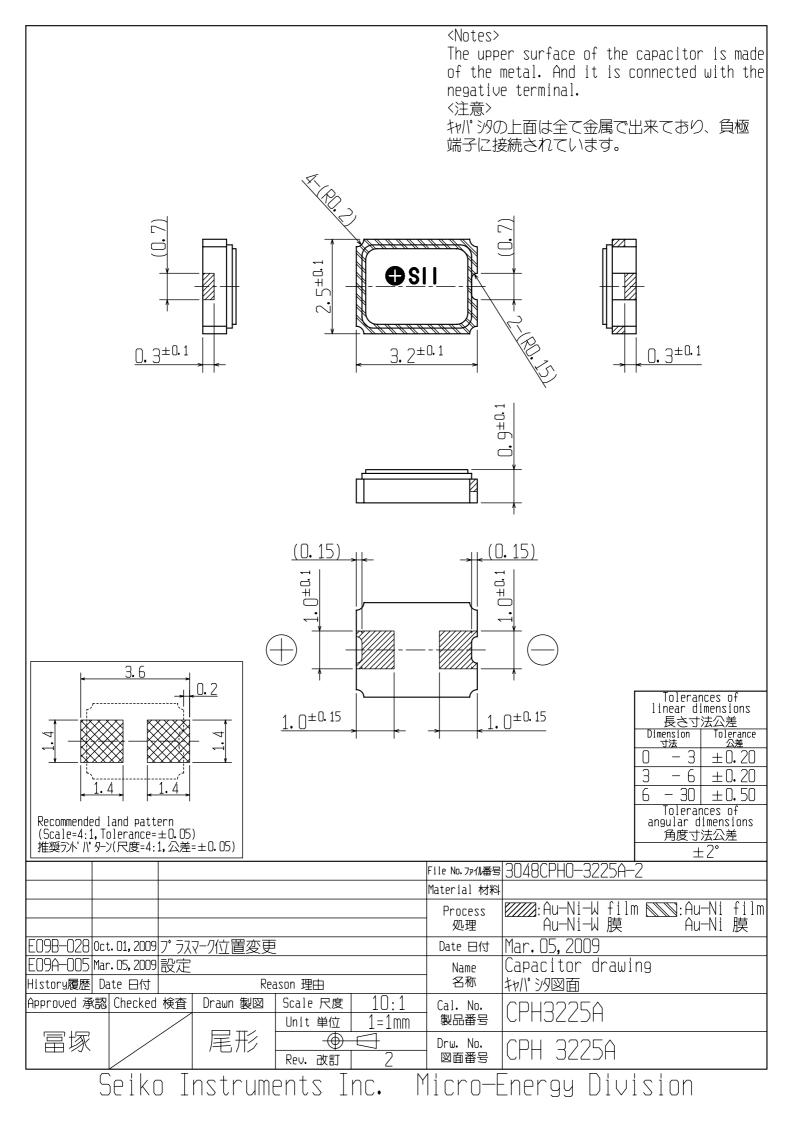
Before these specifications being revised, the agreement, of the customer, seller and manufacturer, is required.

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.



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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.

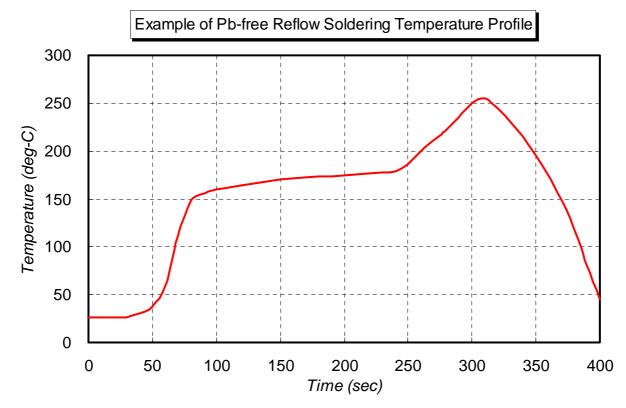


Fig.-1: Reflow soldering profile (for reference only)

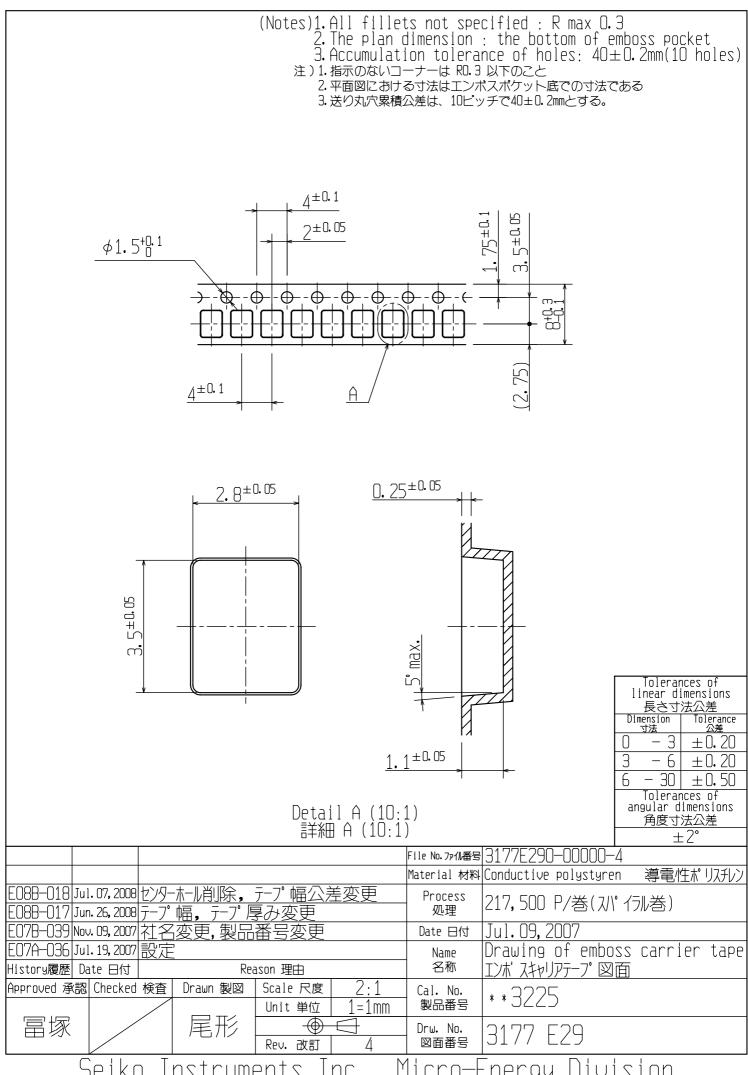
*1: Time above 217°C must be max. 80seconds.

Time above 250°C must be max. 20seconds.

Peak temperature must be max. 260°C.

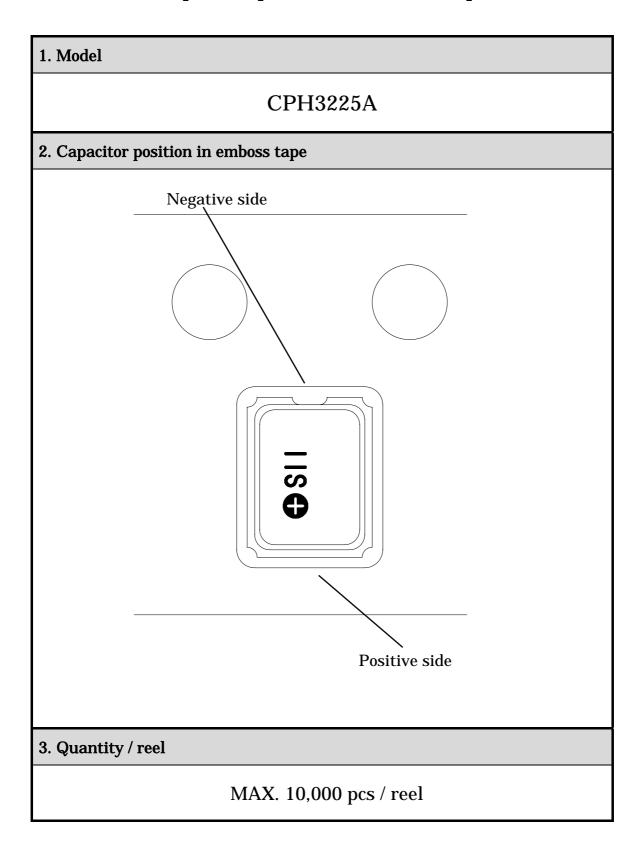
< Underfilling Conditions >

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

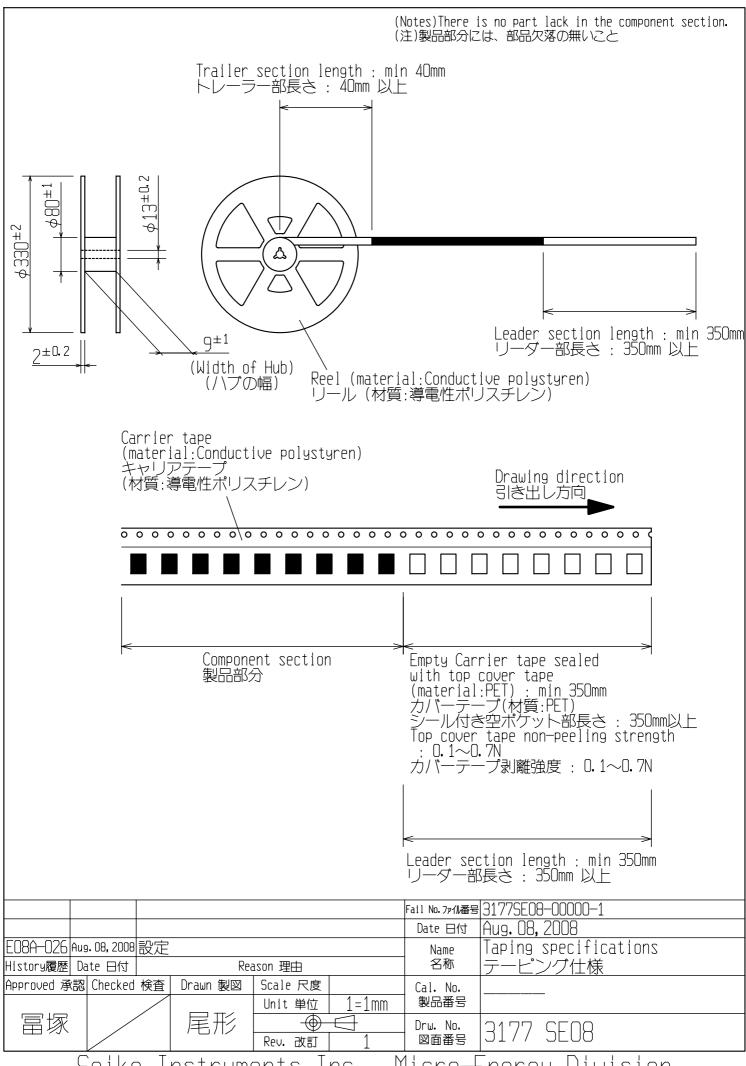


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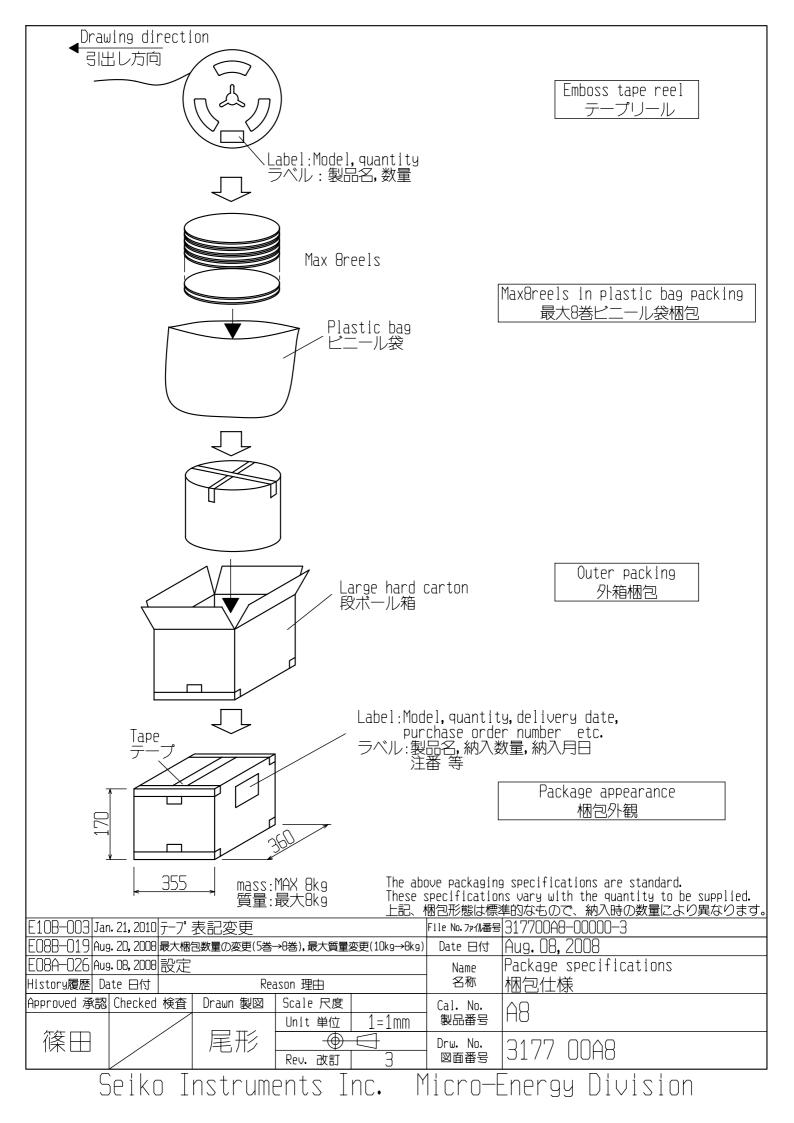
Capacitor position in emboss tape



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Precautions for Your Safety

SII capacitors (XC, XH, CP, SC) 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.
- 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.
- 4. 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.
- Keep capacitors away from direct sunlight, high temperature and humidity.
 - It may cause heat generation or performance deterioration.

For prevention quality trouble in capacitor

- 1. 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)
- 3. 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.

Disposal

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.