

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The BestCap<sup>™</sup> series of electrochemical supercapacitors offer excellent high power pulse characteristics based upon the combination of very high capacitance and ultra low ESR in the milliOhm region.

Based on a unique patented aqueous chemistry and an innovative design, the system offers high capacitance, even with short pulse duration regimes such as in GSM and PCS based systems, together with a variety of voltage ratings.

Depending upon package size, standard capacitance values of 30mF to 560mF are available in voltage ratings of 3.5V, 4.5V and 5.5V. ESR values for these standard devices range from 25 milliOhm to 230 milliOhm.

Used in conjunction with battery packs, BestCap<sup>™</sup> improves the voltage performance for high current pulses, resulting in higher PA efficiency and longer battery talk-time as shown in Fig. 5. BestCap<sup>™</sup> can also be used to boost instantaneous power availability in non-battery electronic applications

where low level constant currents need to be supplemented by high current pulses.



APPLICATIONS

RF ModemsMainframe Computer DecouplingHybrid Battery PacksHearing AidsCamera Flash SystemsProstheticsAudio System "Base Line Stiffeners"Wireless Alarm SystemsSystems/Products based on GSM/DSC1800/PCS/DECT/etc.

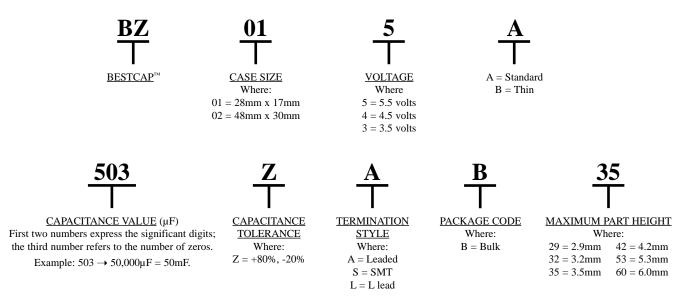
Memory Back-up UPS Switch Mode Power Supplies

# **PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS & DIMENSIONS**

AVX CATALOG PART NUMBER	Size (mm)	Rated Voltage Volts	Capacitance milli farads +80%, -20%	ESR (ohms) ohms +/-20% @1khz	Leakage Current milli amps max
BZ015B303Z_B27	28 x 17 x 2.7	5.5	30	0.200	0.005
BZ014B353Z_B24	28 x 17 x 2.4	4.5	35	0.180	0.005
BZ013B403Z_B21	28 x 17 x 2.1	3.5	40	0.170	0.005
BZ015A503Z_B35	28 x 17 x 3.5	5.5	50	0.230	0.005
BZ014A603Z_B32	28 x 17 x 3.2	4.5	60	0.210	0.005
BZ013A703Z_B29	28 x 17 x 2.9	3.5	70	0.200	0.005
BZ015B603Z_B48	28 x 17 x 4.8	5.5	60	0.100	0.010
BZ014B703Z_B43	28 x 17 x 4.3	4.5	70	0.090	0.010
BZ013B803Z_B38	28 x 17 x 3.8	3.5	80	0.080	0.010
BZ015A104Z_B61	28 x 17 x 6.1	5.5	100	0.120	0.010
BZ014A124Z_B55	28 x 17 x 5.5	4.5	120	0.100	0.010
BZ013A144Z_B47	28 x 17 x 4.7	3.5	140	0.090	0.010
BZ025A204Z_B35	48 x 30 x 3.5	5.5	200	0.060	0.020
BZ024A234Z_B32	48 x 30 x 3.2	4.5	230	0.050	0.020
BZ023A284Z_B29	48 x 30 x 2.9	3.5	280	0.045	0.020
BZ025A404Z_B60	48 x 30 x 6.0	5.5	400	0.035	0.040
BZ024A474Z_B55	48 x 30 x 5.5	4.5	470	0.030	0.040
BZ023A564Z_B47	48 x 30 x 4.7	3.5	560	0.025	0.040



### **HOW TO ORDER**



### **BESTCAP<sup>TM</sup>: 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" capacitors such as ceramic, tantalum, film and aluminium electrolytic, and batteries (Fig. 1), but also as a valuable technology for providing a unique combination of characteristics, particularly very high energy, power and capacitance densities.

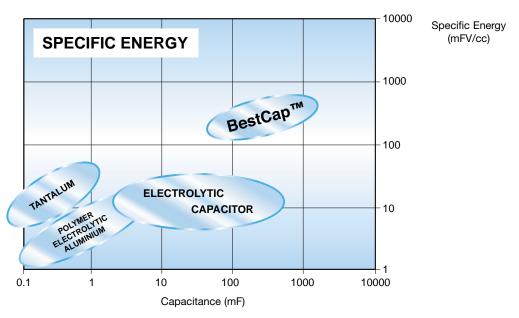


Fig. 1 Specific Energy of Capacitor Types

There are however, two negative characteristics associated with conventional supercapacitors, viz: high ESR in the Ohms or tens of Ohms area, and severe capacitance loss when called upon to supply very short duration current pulses. BestCap<sup>™</sup> successfully addresses both of these drawbacks.



This 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. In the above-mentioned "electronic" capacitors, the charge transfer is performed by fast electrons, thereby creating virtually instant rated capacitance value. Fig. 2 illustrates the severe capacitance loss experienced by several varieties of supercapacitors (N, M & P), under short pulse width conditions. It can also be seen from Fig. 2, how well BestCap<sup>TM</sup> retains its capacitance with reducing pulse widths.

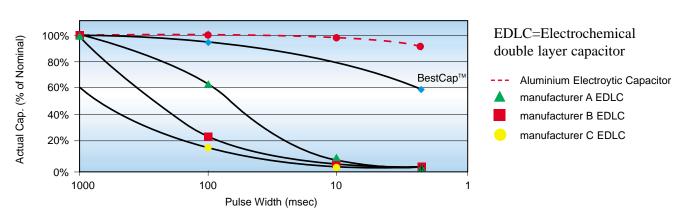


Fig. 2 Actual capacitance vs. pulse width

For comparison purposes, the characteristic of an equivalent capacitance value aluminium electrolytic capacitor is shown in Fig. 3. The electrolytic capacitor is many times the volume of the BestCap<sup>TM</sup>.

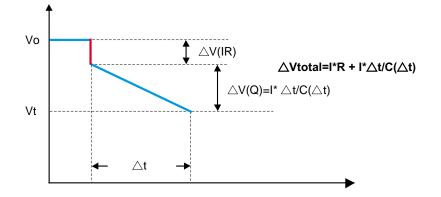


Fig. 3 Sized comparison, BestCap<sup>™</sup> vs aluminium electrolytic capacitor



### **VOLTAGE DROP**

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



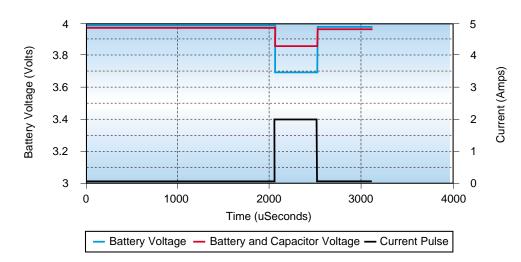
#### Fig 4 Voltage-time relation of capacitor unit

The instant voltage drop  $\triangle V$  (IR) is caused by and is directly proportional to the capacitor's ESR. The continuing voltage drop with time  $\triangle V$  (Q), 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<sup>™</sup> performance under such pulse conditions. The ultra-low, (milliOhm), ESR minimizes the instantaneous voltage drop, while the very high retained capacitance drastically reduces the severity of the charge related drop.

## **EFFICIENCY/TALKTIME BENEFITS OF BESTCAP<sup>TM</sup>**

Because BestCap<sup>™</sup>, 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 Fig. 5, the efficiency of the RF power amplifier is improved.



#### Fig. 5 GSM Pulse



Additionally, the higher-than battery voltage supplied by the BestCap<sup>TM</sup> 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 "talktime" is demonstrated in figures 6a) (Li-Ion at +25°C); 6b) (Li-Ion at 0°C); 6c) (Ni-MH at +25°C) & 6d) (Ni-MH at 0°C).

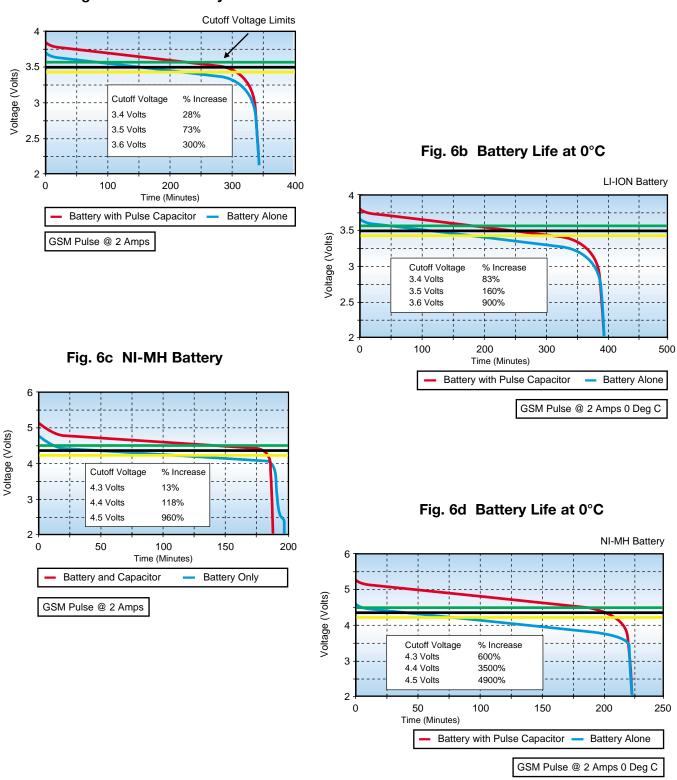


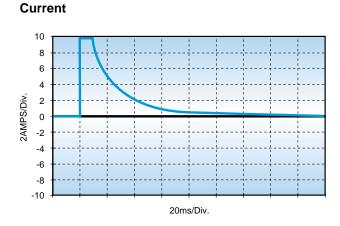
Fig. 6a Li-ION Battery

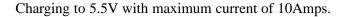


### **BESTCAP<sup>TM</sup> INRUSH CURRENT/SHORT CIRCUIT DISCHARGE CAPABILITIES**

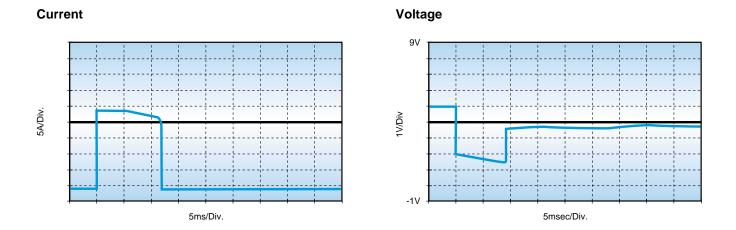
Testing of capacitors, including supercapacitors, is normally carried out using milliAmpere signals. However, for many applications it is important to know the true capability of the device in terms of inrush and discharge currents. In Figs. 7 & 8, shown below, show BestCap<sup>TM</sup> charging to 10 Amps max., (28 x 17mm version) and discharging with a peak current of 25 Amps (48 x 30mm version) into a load impedance of approximately 70 milliOhms.

#### Fig. 7 Inrush Characteristics





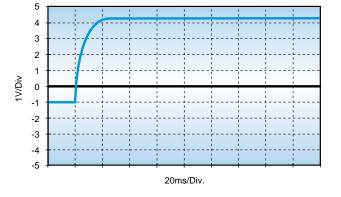
#### Fig. 8 Short-Circuit Discharge Characteristics



Discharge into load of 70 milliOhms; peak current = 25Amps.

These figures graphically illustrate the exceptional peak current handling capabilities of BestCap<sup>™</sup>.







### **BESTCAP<sup>TM</sup> IN BATTERY BACK-UP APPLICATIONS**

BestCap<sup>™</sup> is normally utilized as a power-boosting device to assist the main battery during pulse power demand periods. However, the capacitor may also be used as a back-up unit when, for example, the battery is being replaced.

Back-up time of the BestCap<sup>TM</sup> may be calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{C} &= \mathbf{I} \, \ast \, t \; / \; \bigtriangleup \mathbf{V} \\ \bigtriangleup \mathbf{V} &= \mathbf{Vo} - \mathbf{Vt} - \mathbf{I} \, \ast \, \mathbf{R}_{\text{ESR}} \\ \text{At low current (as is the case in the back-up application):} \\ \bigtriangleup \mathbf{V} &= \mathbf{Vo} - \mathbf{Vt} \\ \mathbf{t} &= \mathbf{C} \bigtriangleup \mathbf{V/I} = \mathbf{C} \ast (\mathbf{Vo} - \mathbf{Vt}) / \mathbf{I} \end{split}$$

Where C is the Capacitance in F Vo is the initial voltage Vt is the end voltage I is the back-up current drain in Amperes  $R_{ESR}$  is the ESR in Ohms t = back-up time in seconds

Example: System Clock Time Maintenance

Using a BZ015A503ZAB35 BestCap<sup>™</sup> 5.5V, 50mF, 28 x 17 footprint, 3.5 mm (max) height

If Vo = 5.0V Vt = 2.5V  $I_{(Back-up)} = 40\mu A (40*10^{-6} \text{ Amp.})$ 

The discharge current of the Cap shall be the sum of the back-up current drain plus leakage current.

Leakage Current is a function of the Capacitor voltage. In the specific case,

the Leakage Current is  $5\mu A$  at 5.0V and it comes down to  ${<}1\mu A$  at 2.5V.

In the "worst" case the Leakage Current =  $5\mu A$ . Practically, the Leakage Current is  $3\mu A[(5+1)/2]$ .

The total discharge current during the back-up period is

 $40\mu A$  (back-up) +  $5\mu A$  (Leakage Current) =  $45\mu A$ , in the worst case, or

 $40\mu A$  (back-up) +  $3\mu A$  (Leakage Current) =  $43\mu A$ , practically.

Thus the back-up time would be:

 $\mathbf{t} = 50*10^{-3} * (5-2.5)/45*10^{-6} = \mathbf{46}$  minutes

### **Engineering Guidance Notes**

1. Operational and storage temperature

 $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $+70^{\circ}$ C. Storage at room temperature is recommended.

2. Voltage

Rated voltage of the capacitor is per the data sheet and the label on the product. A surge voltage of V rated +2% may be applied to the capacitor for <5 sec without damage or performance degradation.

3. Temperature/Voltage Recommendations

Temperature	$-20^{\circ}$ C to $+35^{\circ}$ C	+35°C to +70°C	
Rated Voltage	Recommended Maximum Applied Voltage		
3.5V	3.5V	3.2V	
4.5V	4.5V	4.2V	
5.5V	5.5V	5.0V	

#### 4. Polarity

BestCap<sup>™</sup> capacitors are <u>non-polar</u>, so can handle both positive and negative voltages. The polarity marking on

the label relates to internal test procedures only and may be ignored in normal use.

5. Mounting

BestCap<sup>™</sup> may **not** be reflow or wave soldered. Hand soldering of the device is acceptable. When hand soldering, use a soldering iron of <30W rating and ensure that the tip temperature does not exceed +350°C. Duration of the soldering operation should be <3 sec. Mounting chips which may be automatically placed, (i.e. via Pick n' Place machine) and reflow soldered, and into which the BestCap<sup>™</sup> may subsequently be inserted, are available for some versions of BestCap<sup>™</sup>. Please check with your AVX Sales Office for further information.

- 6. Other Precautions
  - Do not disassemble the capacitor
  - Do not dispose of the capacitor by incineration.
  - Should the internal material come in contact with the skin or eyes, wash/rinse thoroughly with running water.



## **Other BestCap<sup>TM</sup> Characteristics**

The material systems used in the Bestcap structure features the following characteristics:

- Completely non-toxic.
- Capable of very thin formats.
- Shock resistance to >30000G's.
- Various voltage ratings.

- Non-Polar.
- Low leakage current <0.2µA/mF.</li>
- Capacitance values 30-560mF.

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