



A New Method for Testing Electrolytic Capacitors to Compare Life Expectancy

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Stephani Gulbrandsen¹, Ken Cartmill², Joelle Arnold¹,
Nicholas Kirsch¹, Greg Caswell¹

¹ DfR Solutions, LLC – Beltsville, MD USA
301-474-0607

²LED Roadway Lighting – Halifax, NS Canada
877-533-5755



Overview

- Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors
 - Introduction
 - Construction
 - Failure Criteria
 - Ripple Current
 - Wear-Out
- Life Test
 - Traditional
 - Trends evident in data
 - Accelerated
 - Calculations
 - Traditional vs. Accelerated
- Accelerated Life Test
 - Conditions
 - Suppliers A & B
 - Suppliers C & D
- Conclusions

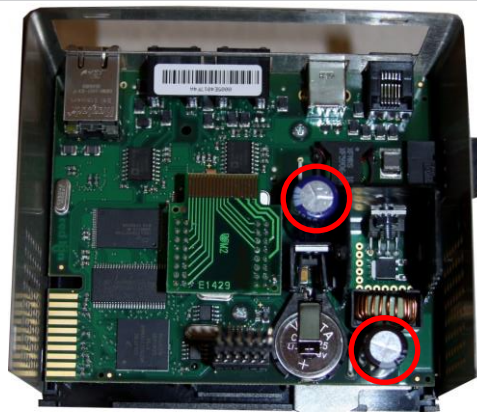


Overview

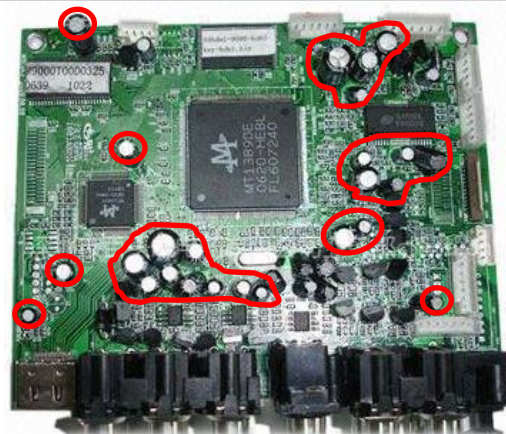
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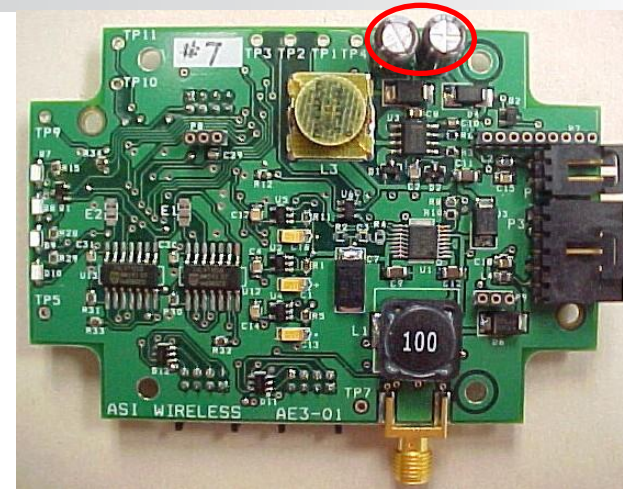
Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Introduction



Industrial customer
communication interface
PCBA from Monico Inc.



Digital media player PCBA
from Shenzhen Sinetech
Electronic Co Ltd.



Automotive asset tracking PCBA
from Theta Engineering Inc.

Al ECap 1

Datasheet lifetime

Test lifetime

Al ECap 2

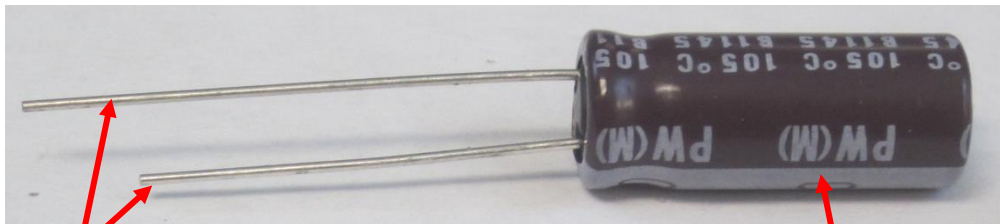
Datasheet lifetime

Test lifetime

Time (hours)

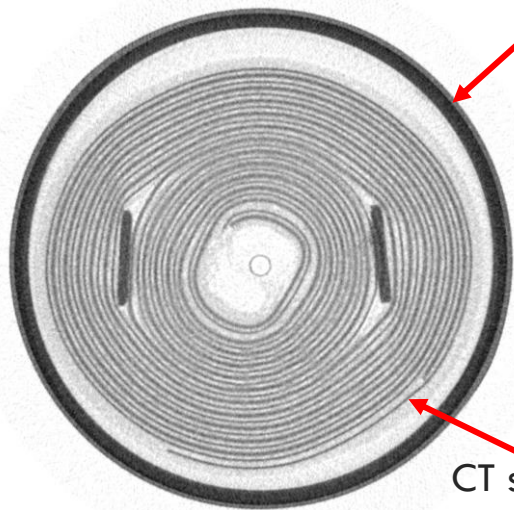
Traditional life testing of Al ECaps indicates test lifetime can be slightly less than or 2-3x greater than datasheet lifetime.

Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Construction

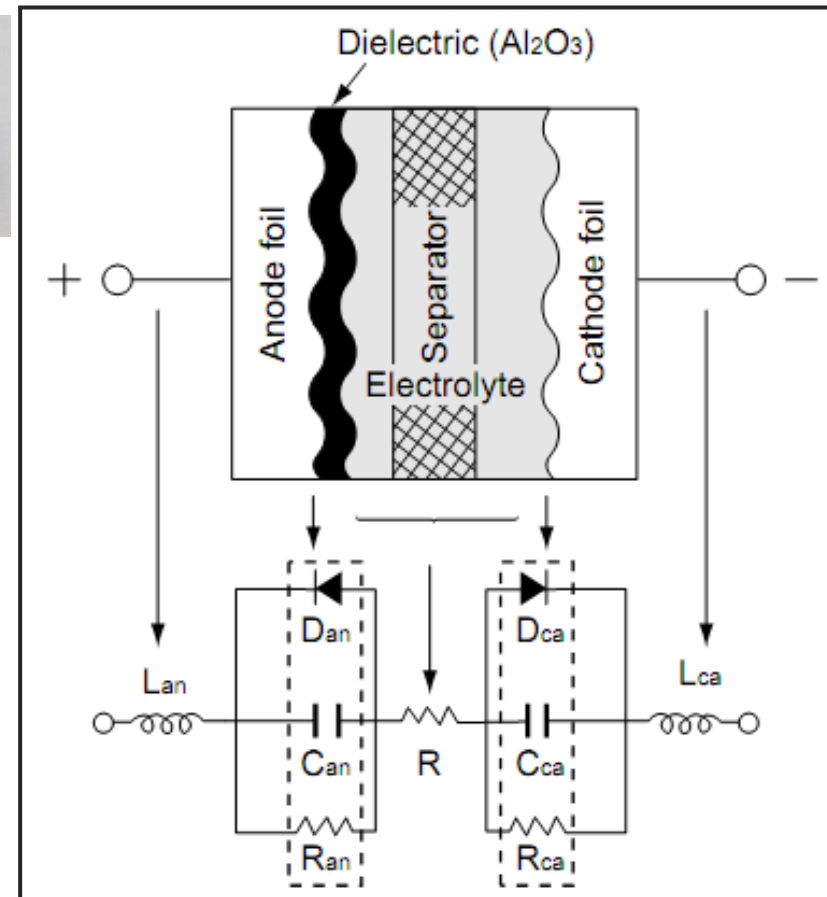


Different lead lengths distinguish the anode (long) and the cathode (short) leads.

The body consists of an Al can encased with a plastic sleeve.



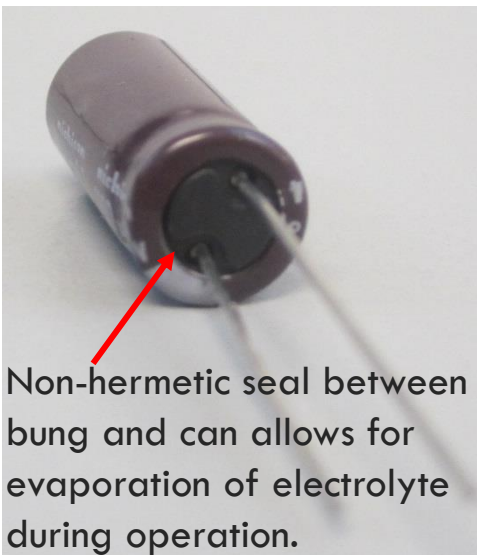
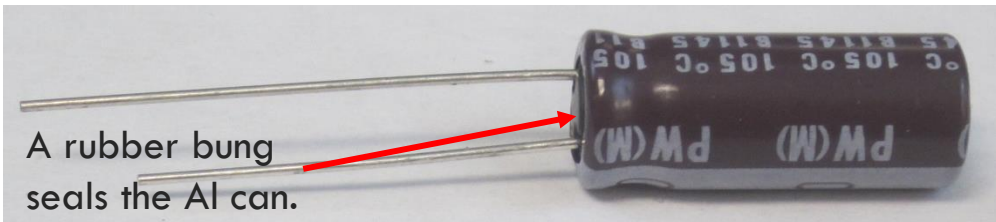
CT scan showing the internal windings.



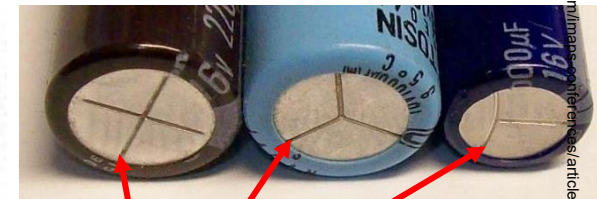
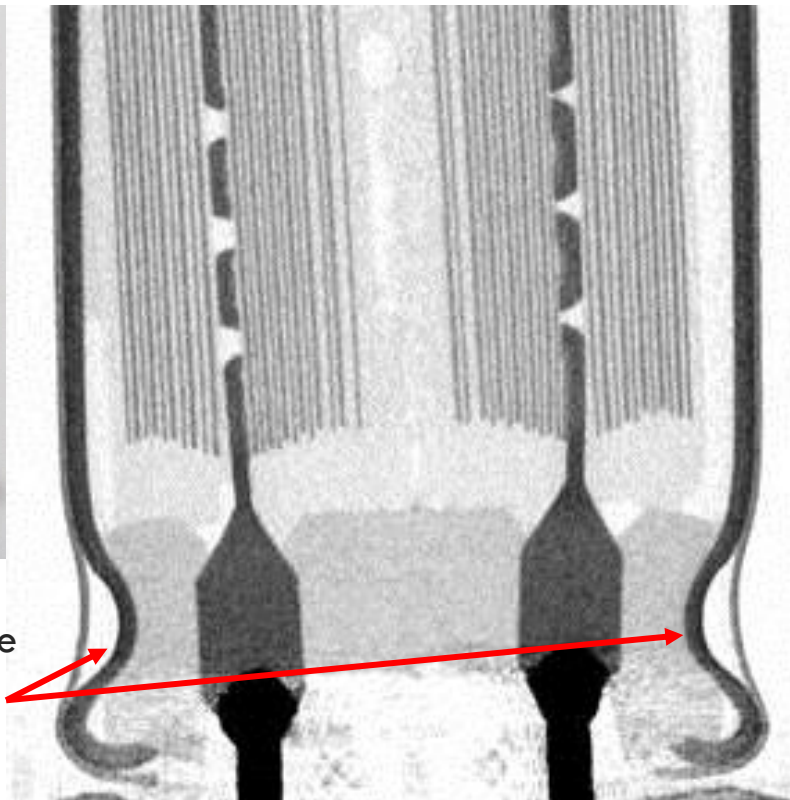
Internal construction of an Al ECap with equivalent circuit from Nippon Chemi-Con.

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Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Construction



CT scan showing the crimped seal between the can and the bung.



Smaller capacitors have etched vents at can top. These are designed so that in the event of a failure, leaking electrolyte is directed away from the PCB.

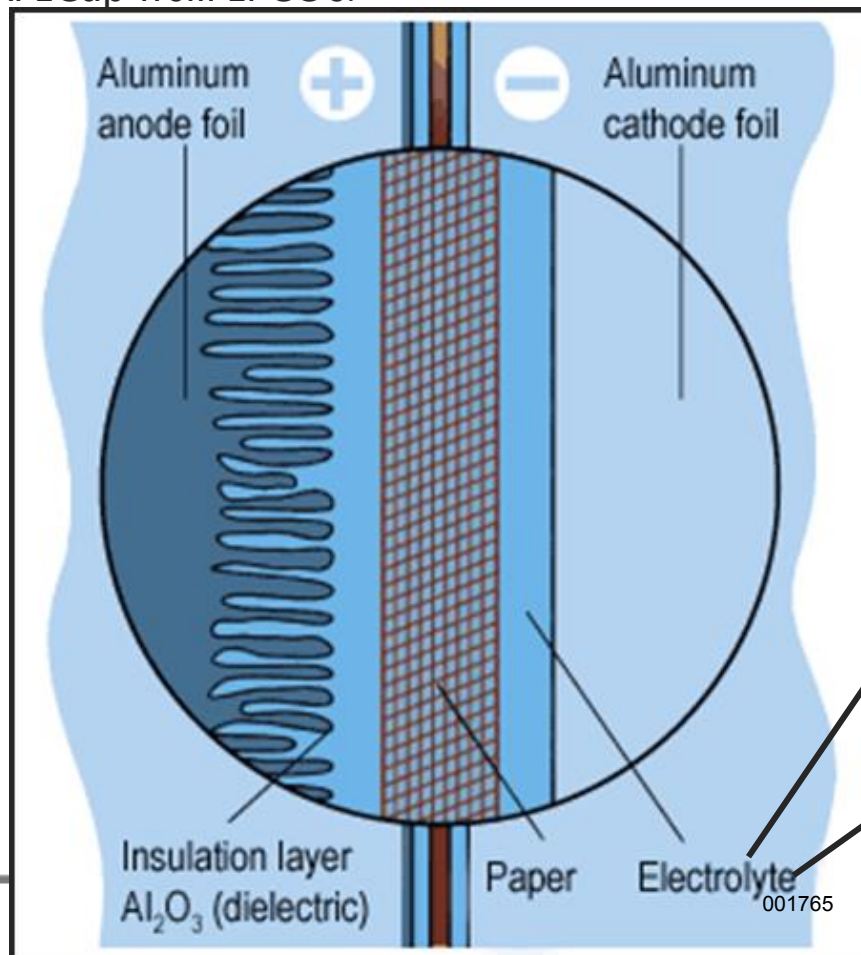


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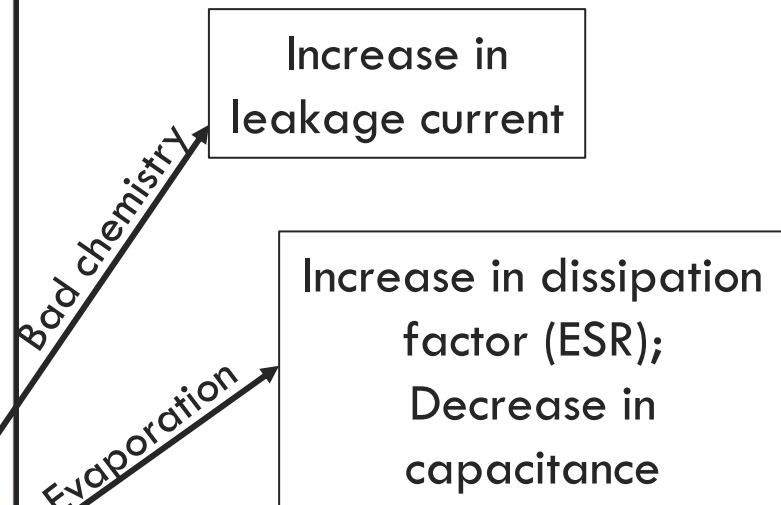
Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Failure Criteria

Detailed internal construction of an Al ECap from EPCOS.

Capacitance Change	Within +/- 20% of initial value
Dissipation Factor	Not more than 200% of the specified value
Leakage Current	Initial specific value or less



Failure criteria defined in manufacturer datasheets. Dissipation factor is proportional to equivalent series resistance (ESR), so >200% increase in ESR is classified as failed.

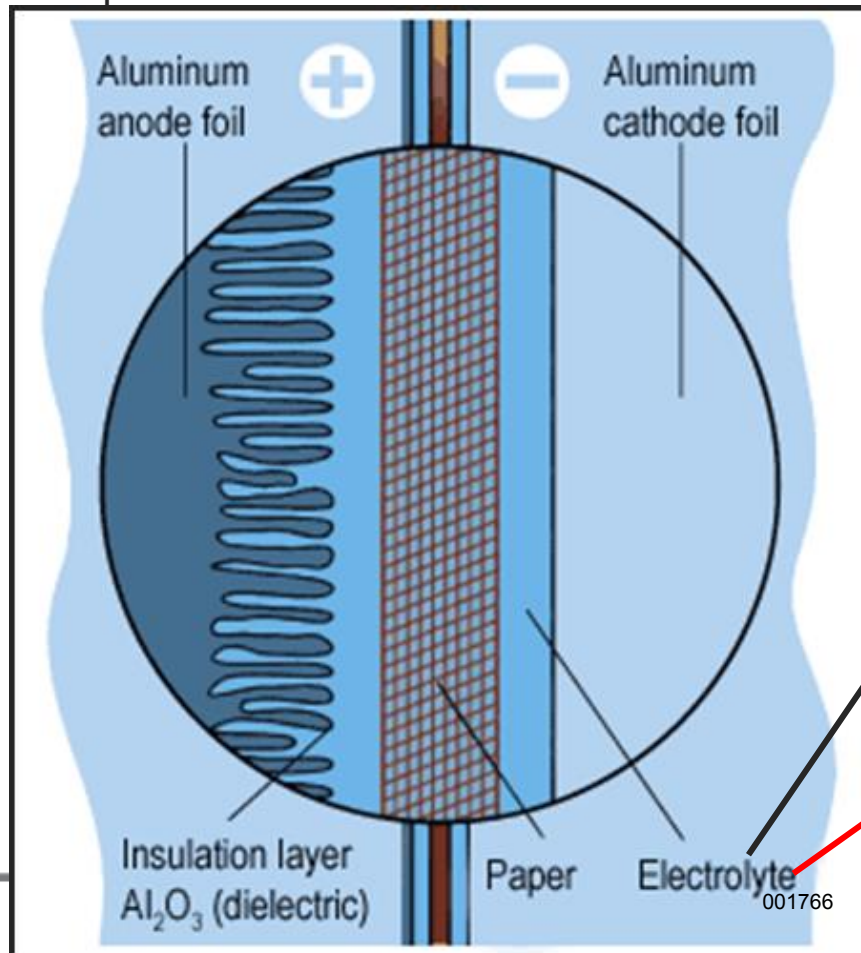


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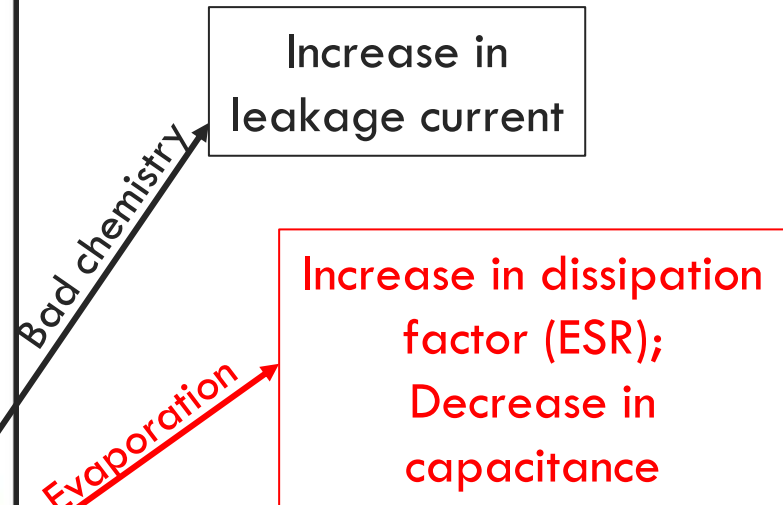
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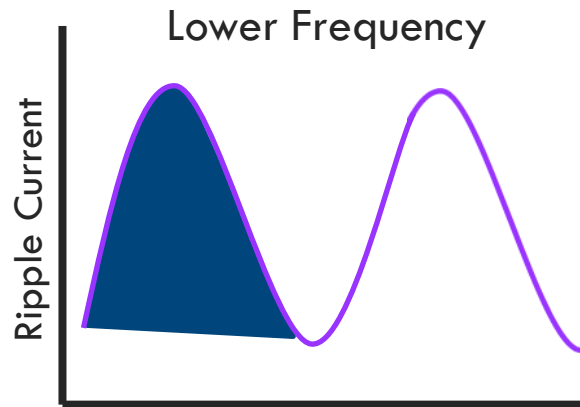


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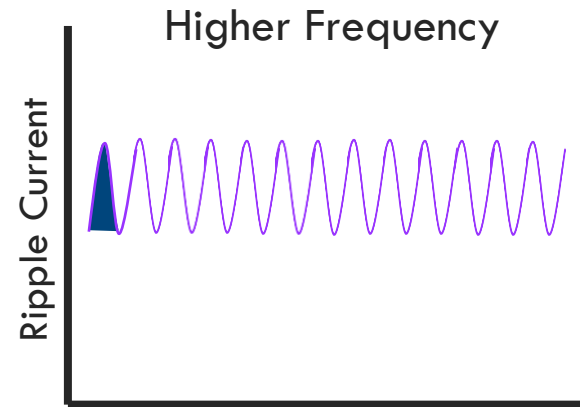


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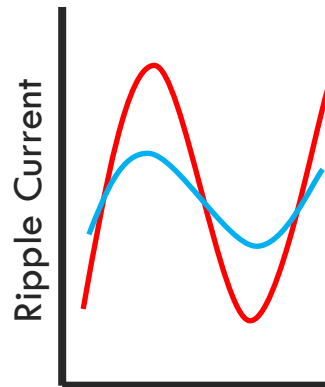
Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Ripple Current



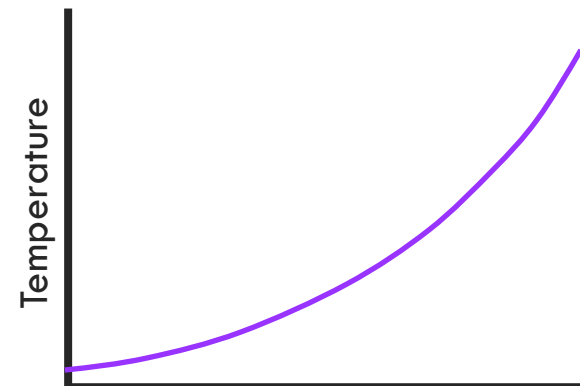
Lower frequencies allow the capacitor to fully charge and discharge.



Higher frequencies do not allow the capacitor to fully charge and discharge.



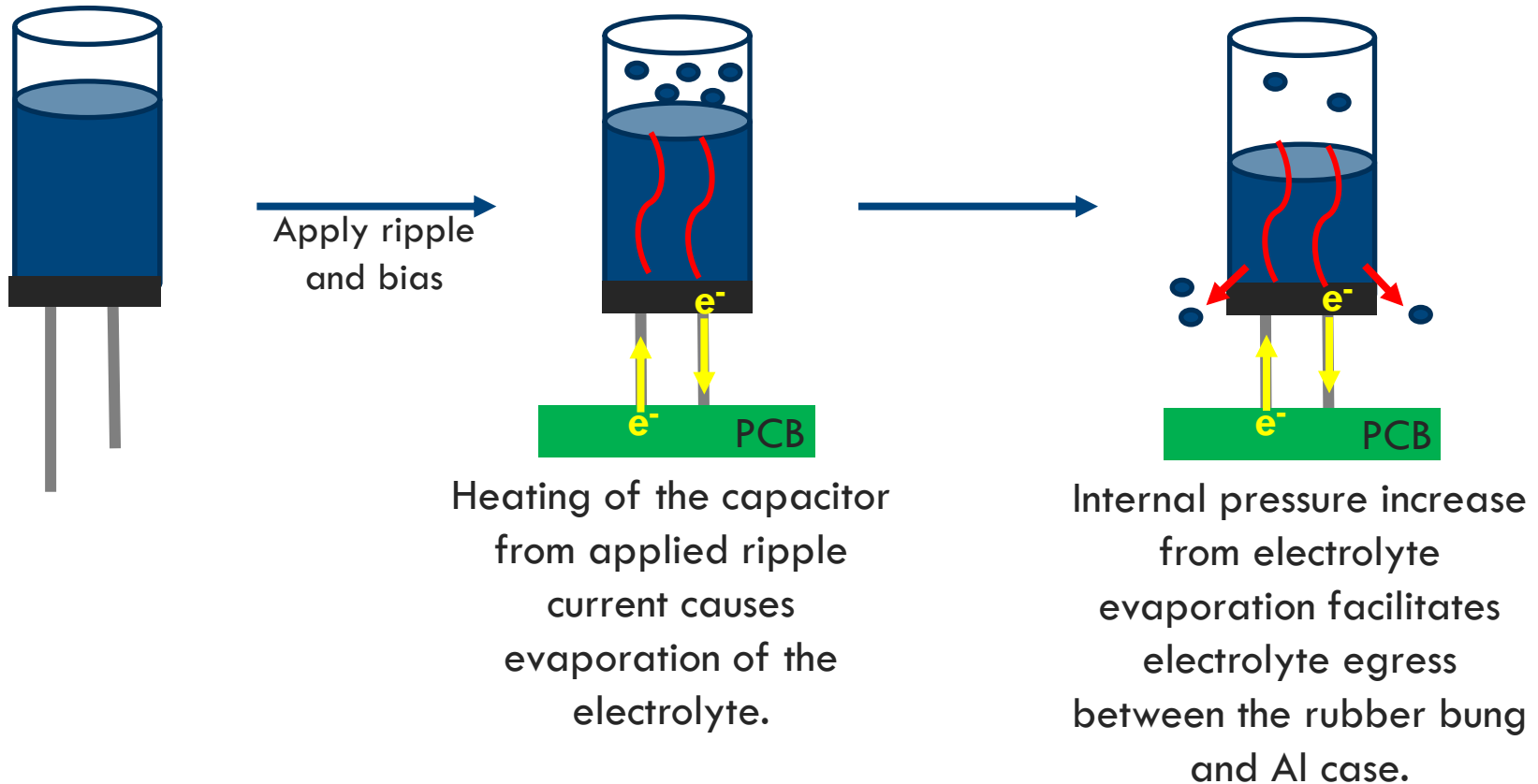
Larger amplitude and larger applied ripple currents induce greater internal temperature rise.



Ripple Current

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Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Wear-Out



Overview

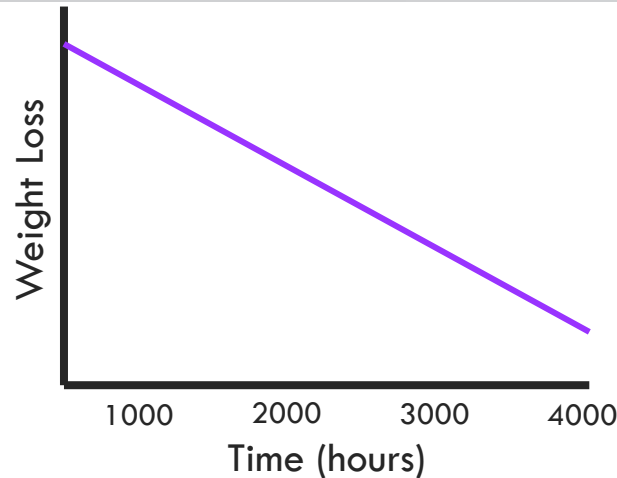
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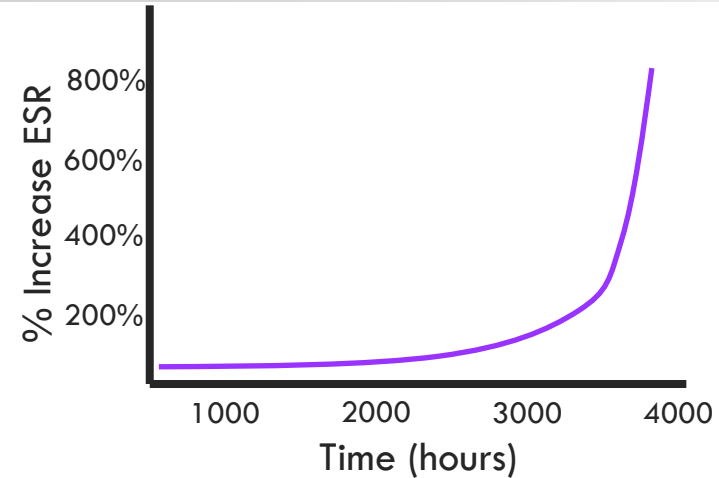
PCB 9.1.4

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Life Test – Trends in Traditional Data



Linear throughout entire test
lifetime of an Al ECap population.



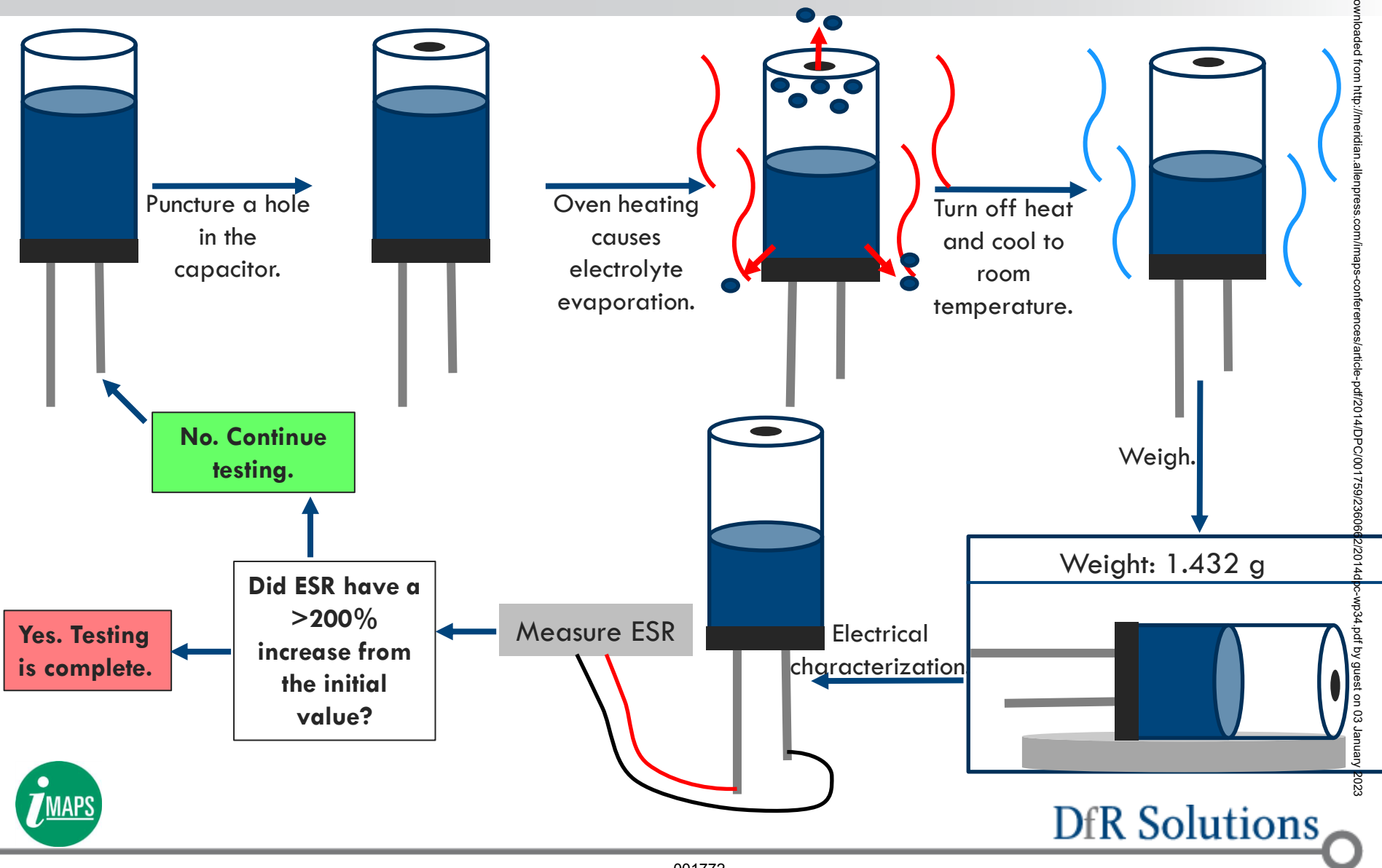
Exponential behavior that is relatively
constant until approach time to failure.

Variable	Impact on Rate of Weight Loss
↑ Ambient temperature	↑
↑ Applied ripple current	↑
↑ Heat dissipation	↓
↑ Crimp between bung and can	↑

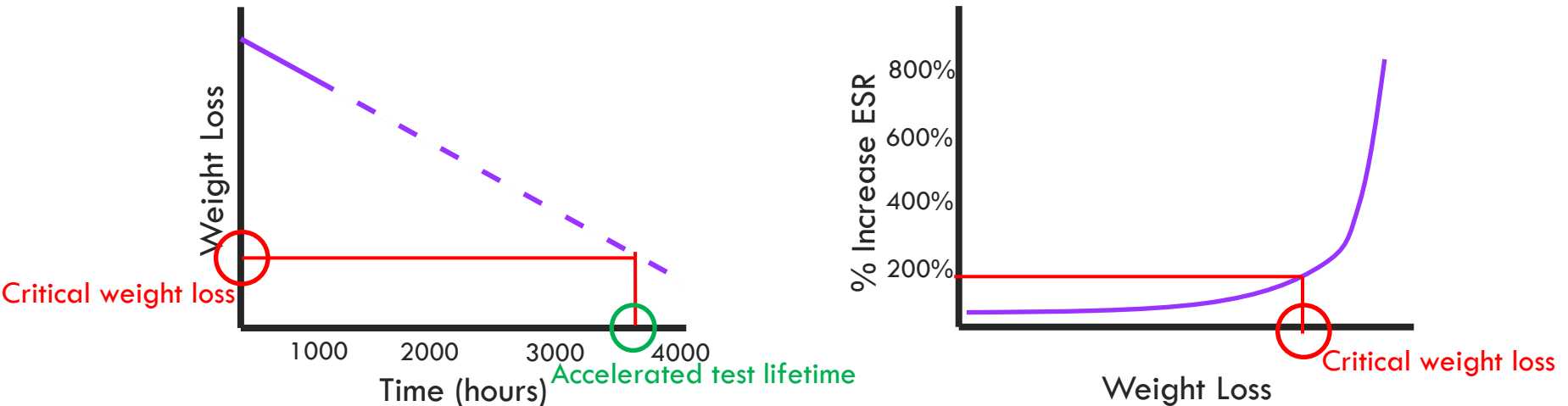
Variable	Impact on Critical Weight Loss
↑ Electrolyte stability	↑
↑ Initial ESR measurement	↓



Life Test– Accelerated: Critical Weight Loss



Life Test– Accelerated Calculations



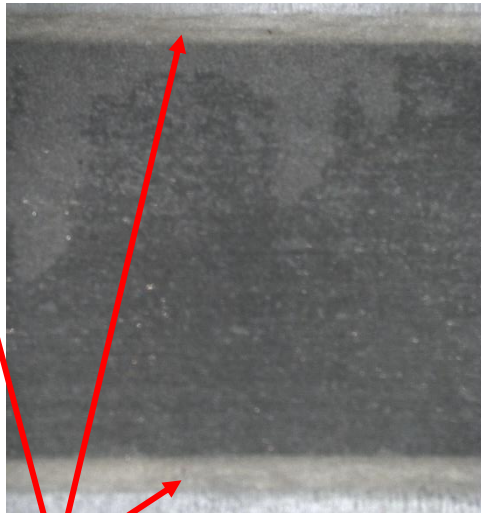
1. Critical weight loss at 200% increase in ESR is calculated using the ESR-Weight Loss curve
2. Rate of weight loss is extrapolated to the critical weight loss and the corresponding time is recorded as the accelerated test lifetime



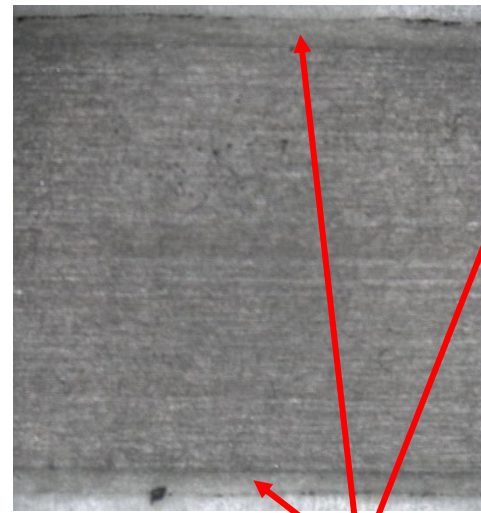
Life Test – Accelerated Wear-Out Failure Mode



Accelerated test



Dried out, off white paper indicative of electrolyte evaporation.



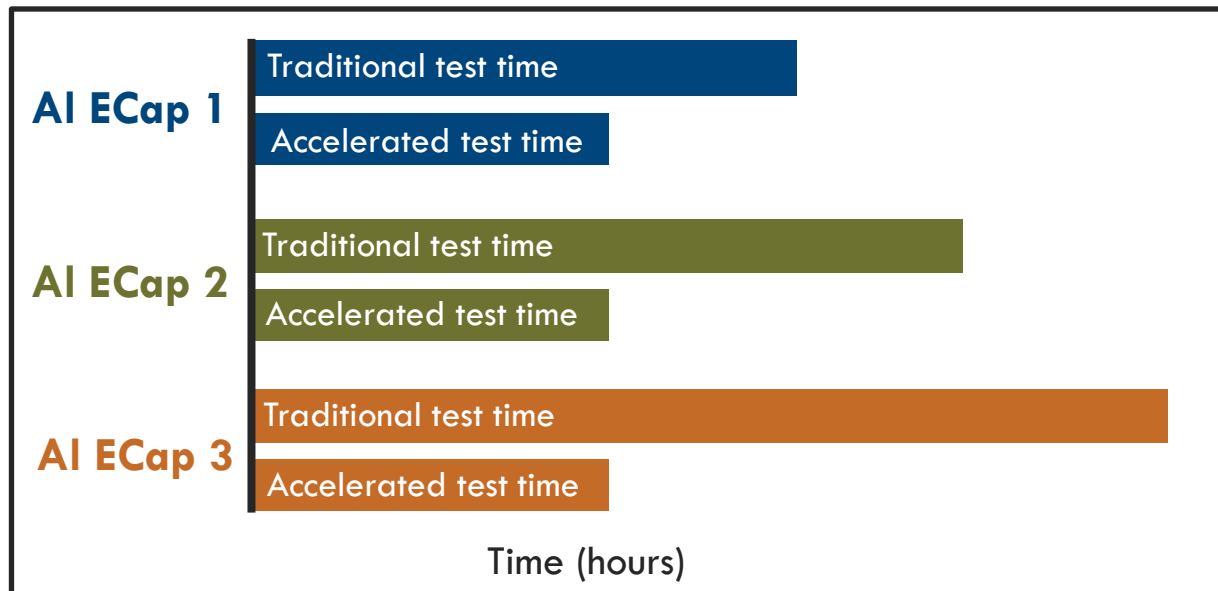
Grey paper indicative of electrolyte saturation.



As-received

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Life Test – Traditional vs. Accelerated



Applied Test Conditions*		
	Traditional (T)	Accelerated (A)
Ripple Current (I)	$I_T = I_R$	$0 < I_A \leq I_R$
Bias Voltage (V)	$V_T = V_R$	$0 < V_A \leq V_R$
Temperature (T)	$T_T = T_R$	$T_A = T_R$

* Datasheet rating (R). All ripple applied at 120 Hz.

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Accelerated Life Test – Conditions

- The accelerated test approached was used to compare the behavior of the following two pairs of Al ECaps.

Supplier	Capacitance (μ F)	Size (mm)	Rated Lifetime (hrs)	Voltage (V)	Test Voltage (V)	Rated Ripple Current (mA RMS)	Test Ripple Current* (mA RMS)
A	68	18 x 31.5	10,000	450	225	1575	300
B	68	18 x 40	>15,000	450	225	1517	300
C	2.2	10 x 20	10,175	450	225	43	20
D	2.2	10 x 20	5,000	450	225	29	15

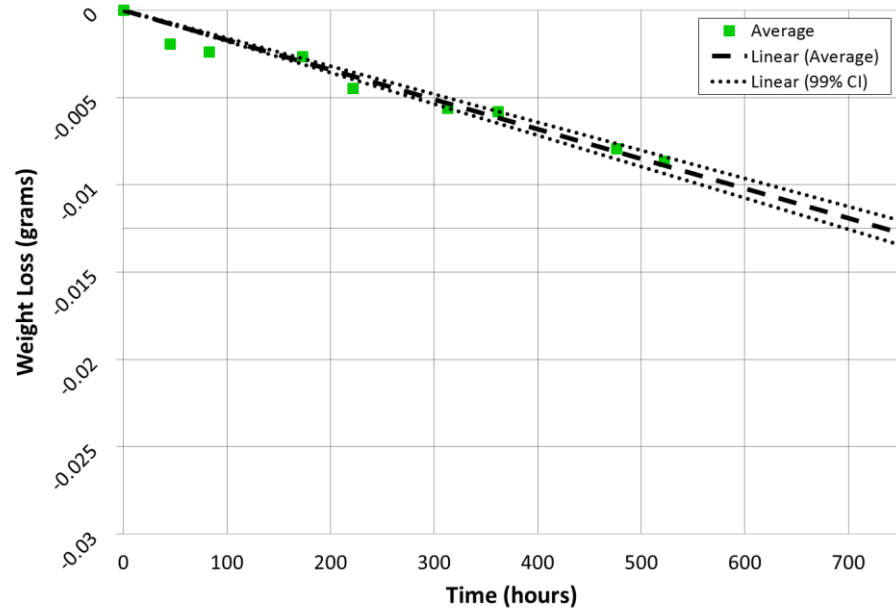
* Ripple applied at 120 Hz.



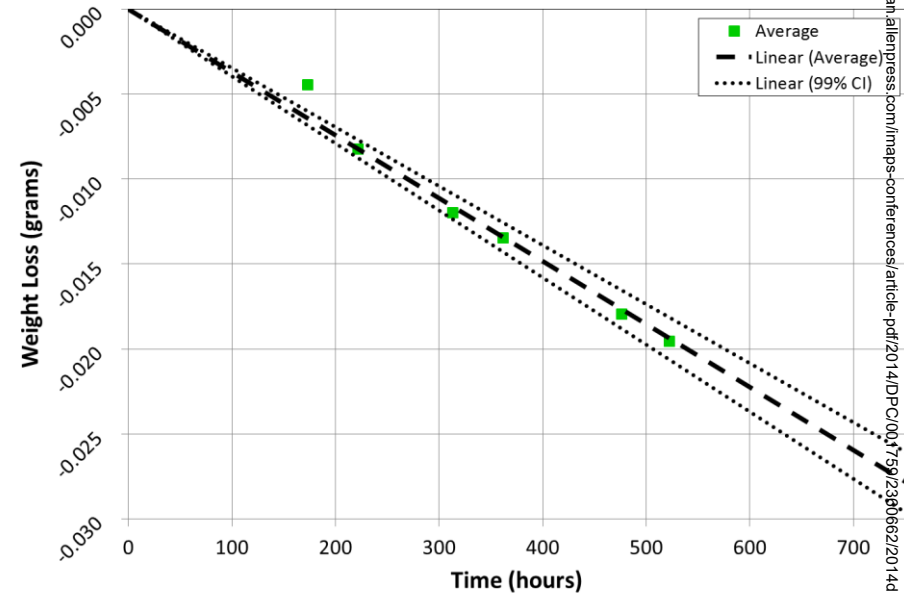
Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers A & B Rate of Weight Loss

450 V, 68 μ F

Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier A



Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier B



- Supplier A_{Rate of Weight Loss} $\approx \frac{1}{2}$ Supplier B_{Rate of Weight Loss}
- Supplier A capacitors have a better seal between the can and bung

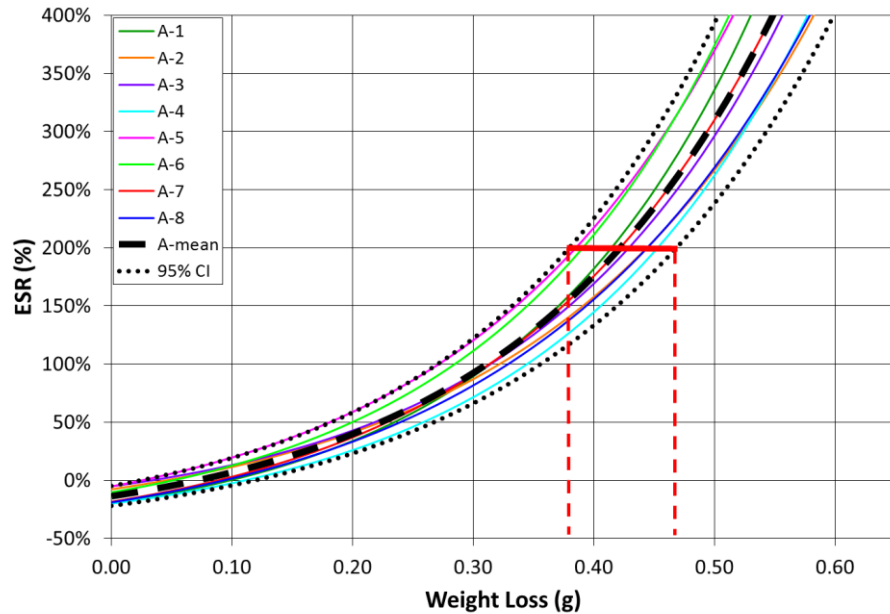


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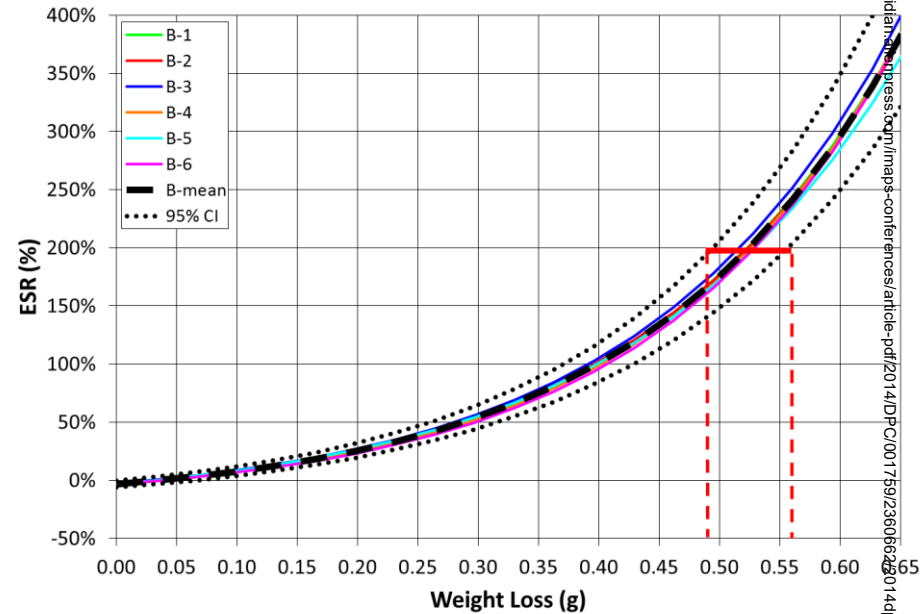
Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers A & B Critical Weight Loss

450 V, 68 μ F

Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier A



Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier B



- Supplier A_{Critical Weight Loss} \approx Supplier B_{Critical Weight Loss}
- Chemical stability of Supplier A and Supplier B electrolyte is comparable



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Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers A & B Comparison

Supplier	Minimum Accelerated Lifetime (hours)	Maximum Accelerated Lifetime (hours)	Datasheet Lifetime (hours)
A	21,130	29,140	10,000
B	12,540	16,030	>15,000

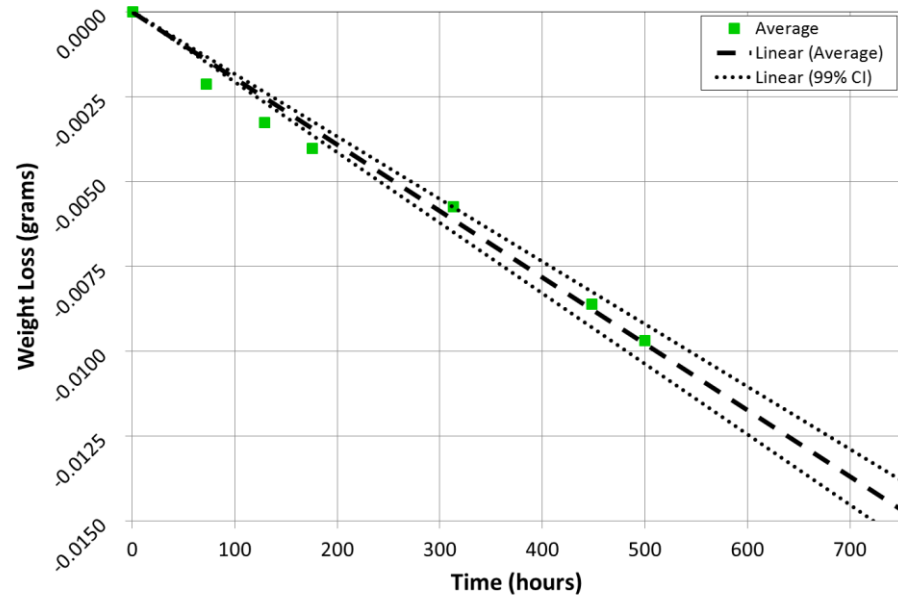
- Accelerated life test results indicate that the Supplier A Al ECap is more reliable than Supplier B
 - This is opposite of what the datasheet lifetimes suggest



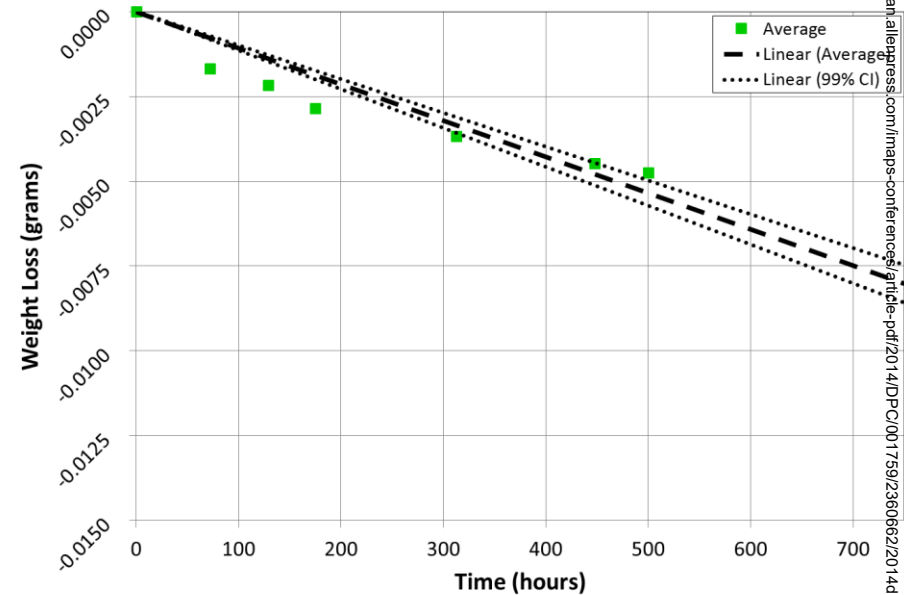
Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers C & D Rate of Weight Loss

450 V, 2.2 μ F

Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier C



Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier D



- Supplier C $\text{Rate of Weight Loss} \approx 2 \text{ Supplier D Rate of Weight Loss}$
- Supplier C capacitors have a worse seal between the Al can and bung

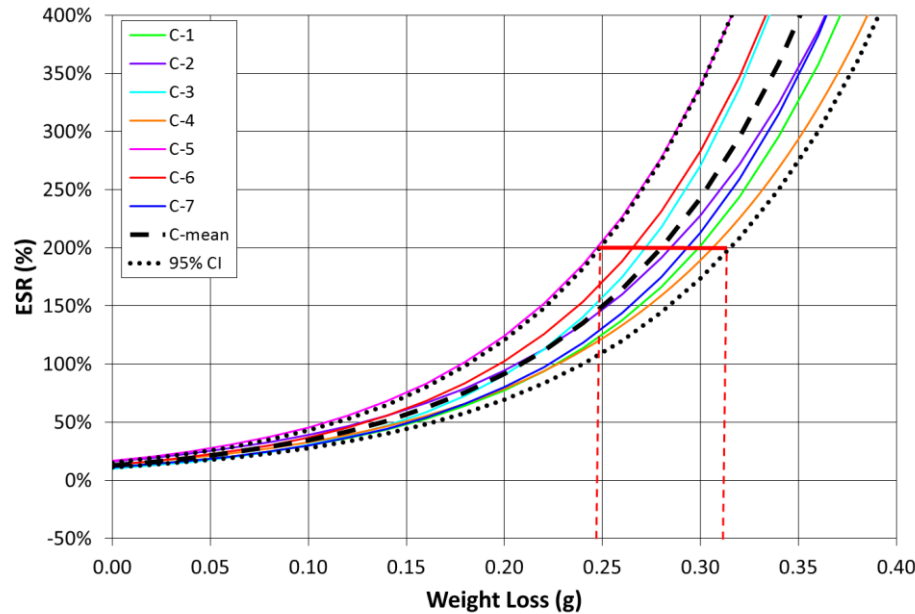


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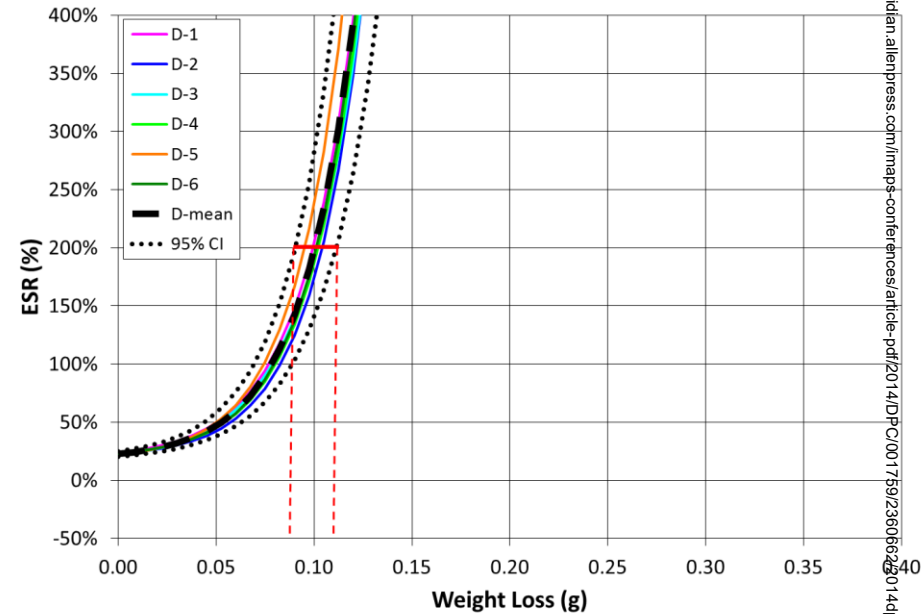
Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers C & D Critical Weight Loss

450 V, 2.2 μ F

Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier C



Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier D



- Supplier C Critical Weight Loss ≈ 2.5 Supplier D Critical Weight Loss
- Supplier C capacitors have a more chemically stable electrolyte



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Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers C & D Comparison

Supplier	Minimum Accelerated Lifetime (hours)	Maximum Accelerated Lifetime (hours)	Datasheet Lifetime (hours)
C	12,010	17,170	10,175
D	7,910	11,160	5,000

- Accelerated life test results indicate that the Supplier C Al ECap is more reliable than Supplier D
 - This supports what the datasheet lifetimes suggest



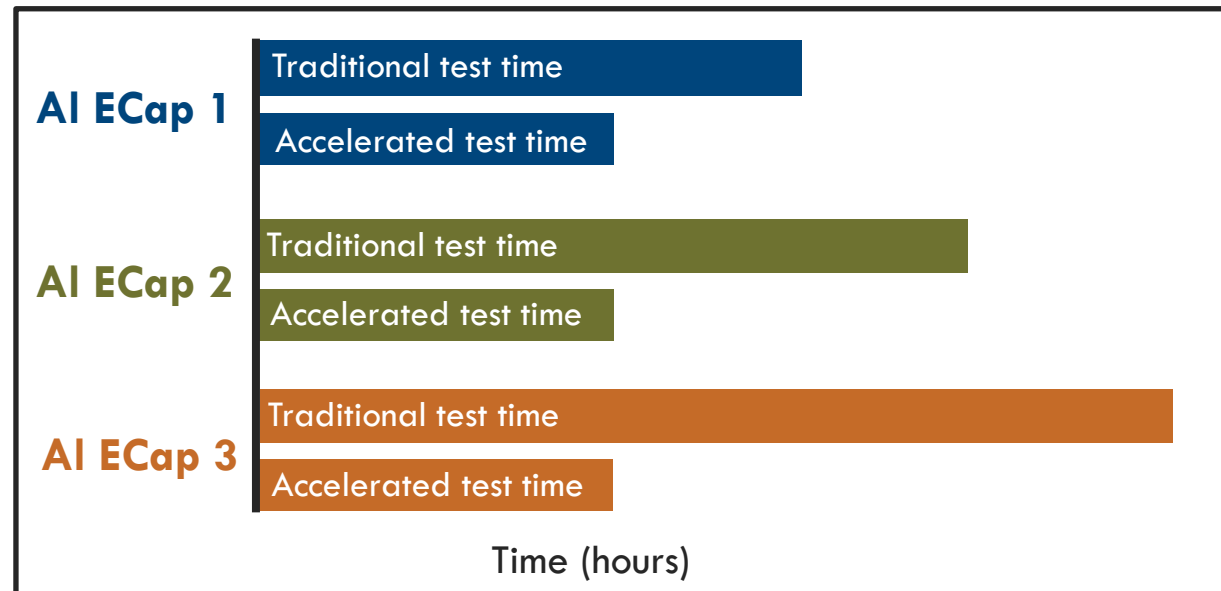
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Conclusions

- The AI ECap accelerated life test approach is an effective way to compare the reliability of the same capacitors from different manufacturers under applied test conditions
- Test results indicated that datasheet lifetime values can be inaccurate when compared to the reliability test results



Questions?

Many thanks to Steph, who is the primary author, for letting me present her findings. Our appreciation as well goes to our collaborators, LED Roadway, for allowing us to publish the findings of this study.