



# A New Method for Testing Electrolytic Capacitors to Compare Life Expectancy

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# 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

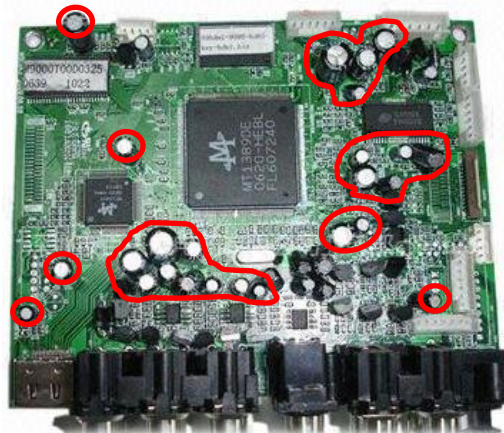
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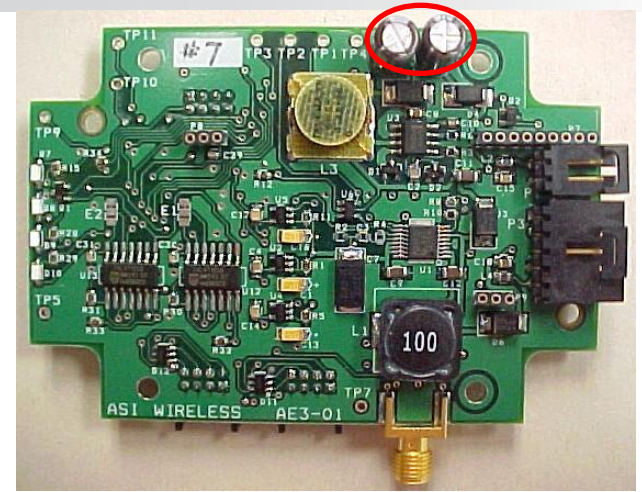
# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Introduction



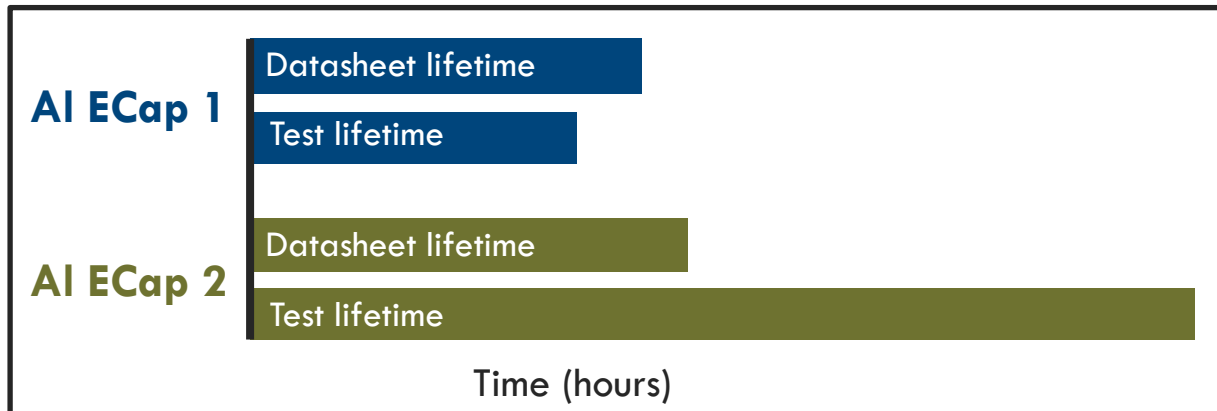
Industrial customer communication interface PCBA from Monico Inc.



Digital media player PCBA from Shenzhen Sinetech Electronic Co Ltd.

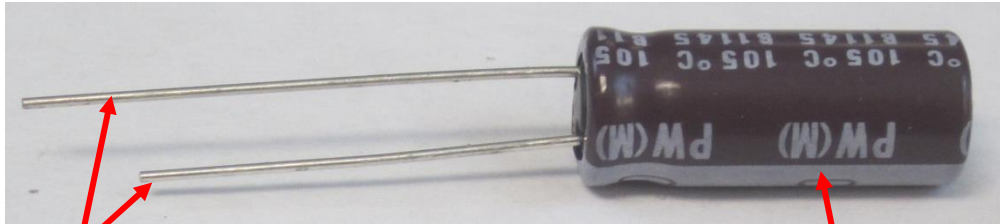


Automotive asset tracking PCBA from Theta Engineering Inc.



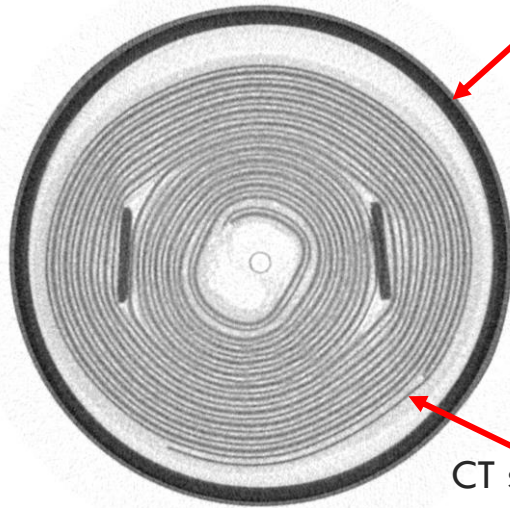
Traditional life testing of AI ECaps indicates test lifetime can be slightly less than or 2-3x greater than datasheet lifetime.

# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Construction

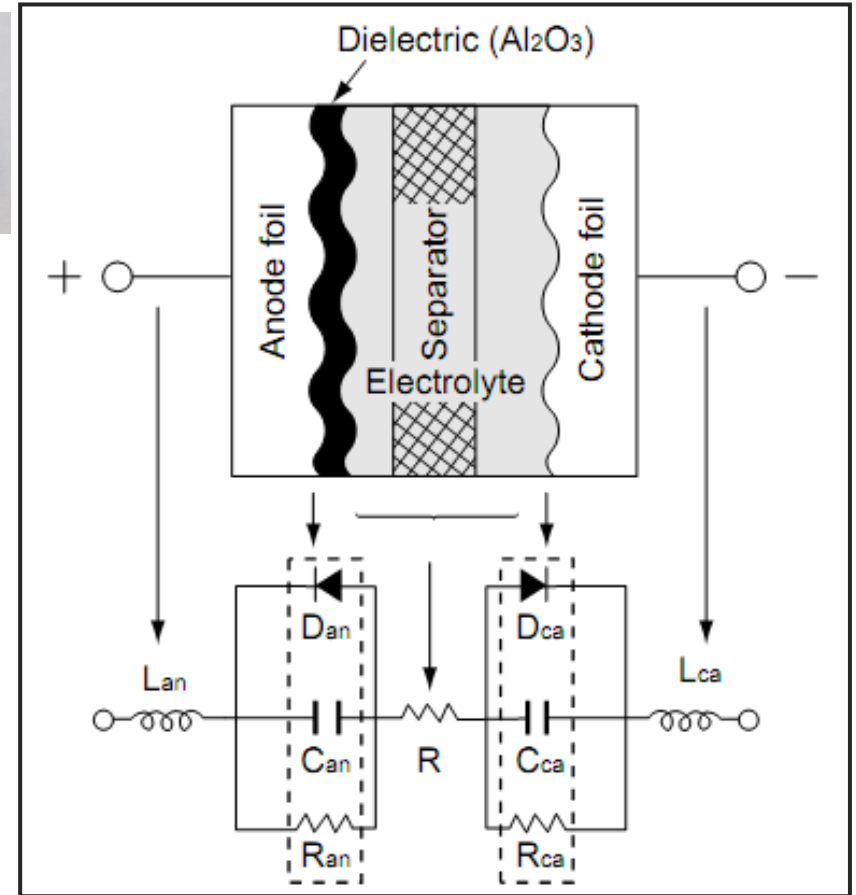


Different lead lengths distinguish the anode (long) and the cathode (short) leads.

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



CT scan showing the internal windings.



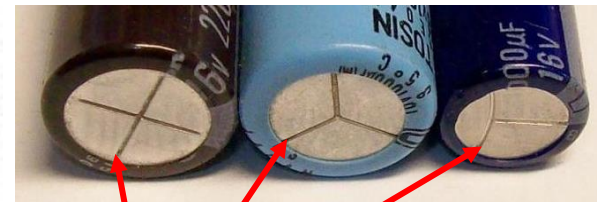
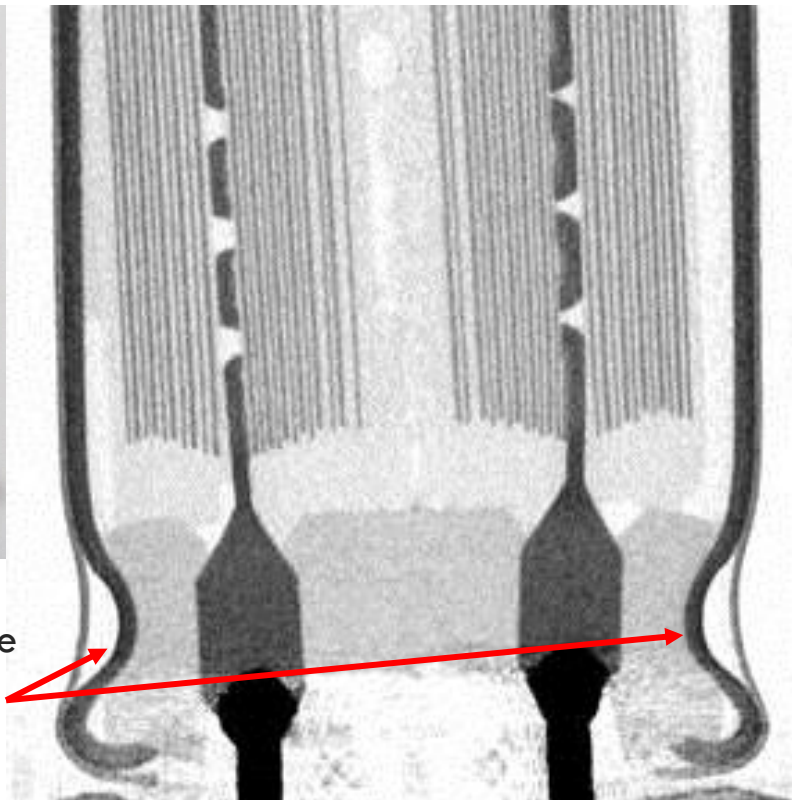
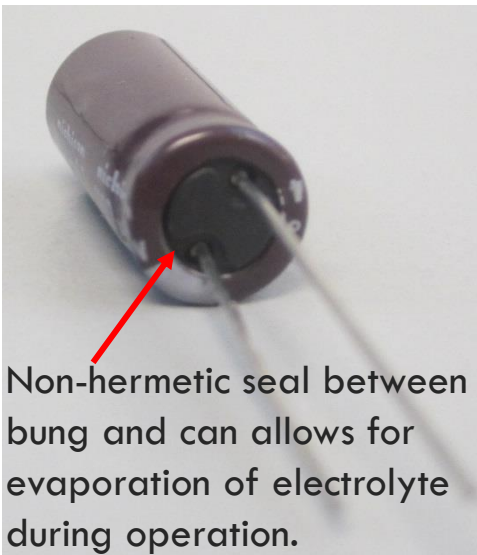
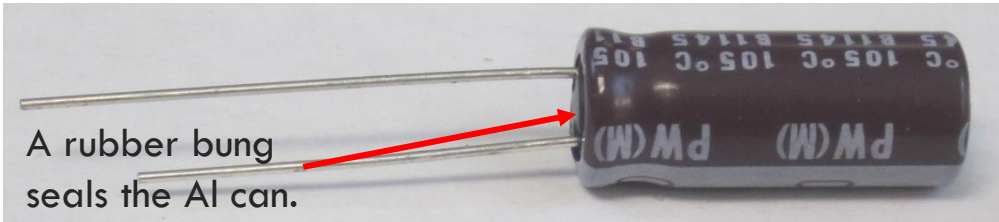
Internal construction of an Al ECap with equivalent circuit from Nippon Chemi-Con.

DfR Solutions





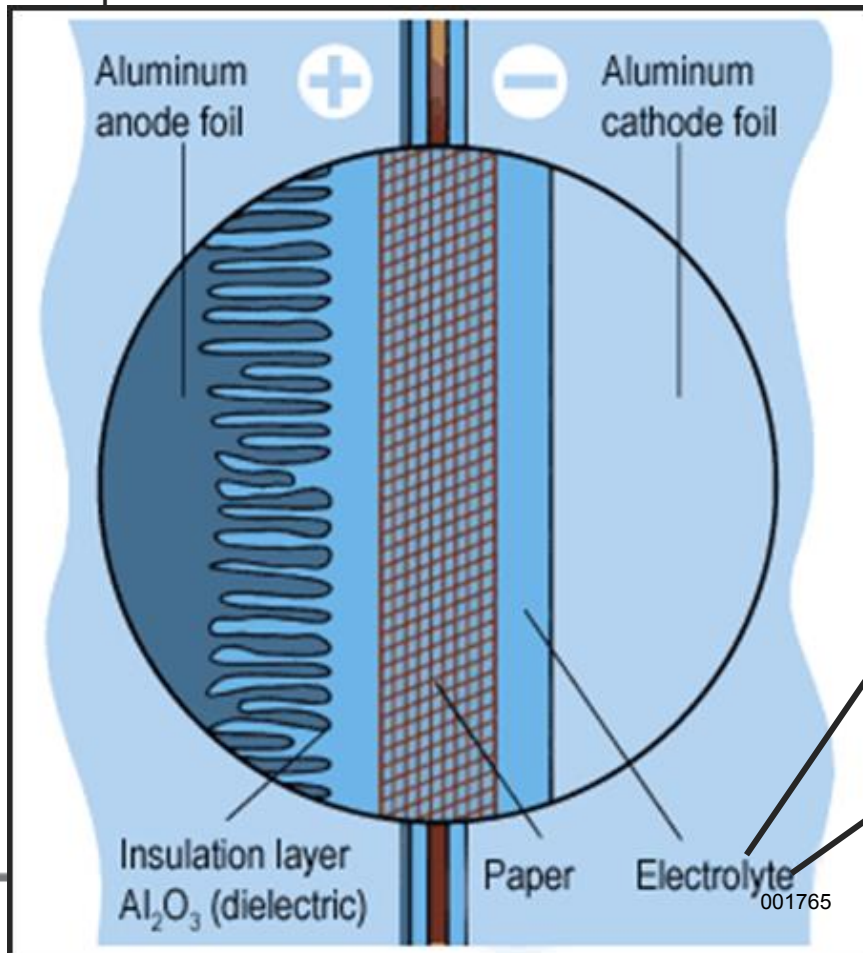
# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Construction



# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Failure Criteria

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

Detailed internal construction of an Al ECap from EPCOS.



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

Increase in leakage current

Increase in dissipation factor (ESR);  
Decrease in capacitance

Bad chemistry

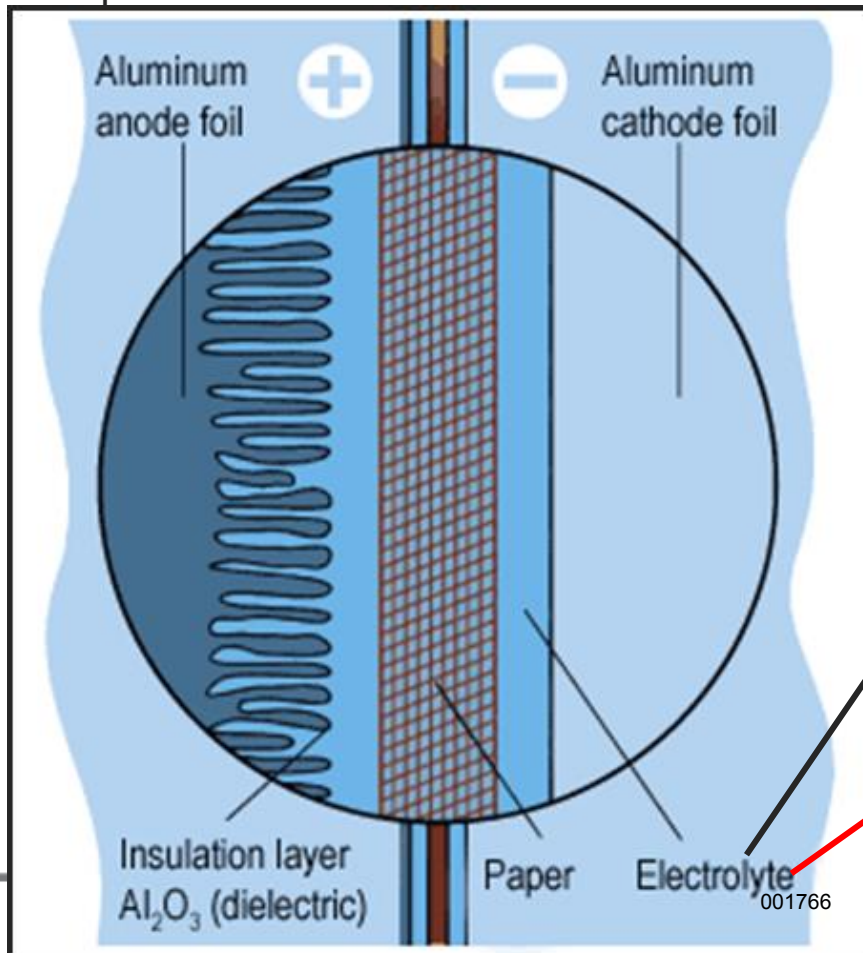
Evaporation



# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Failure Criteria

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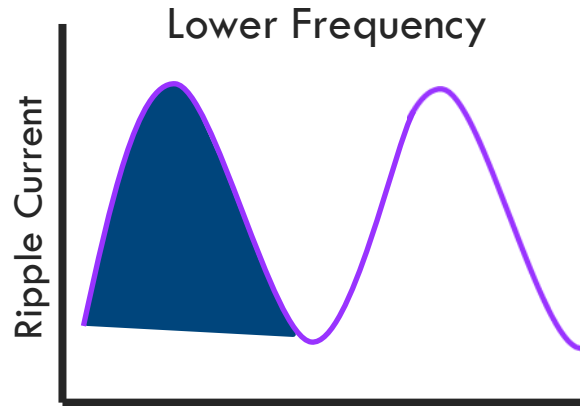
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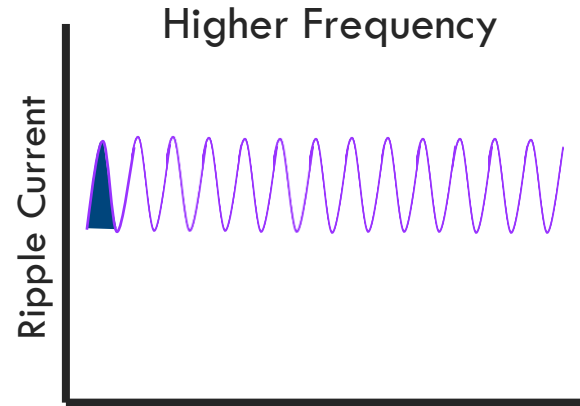
Evaporation



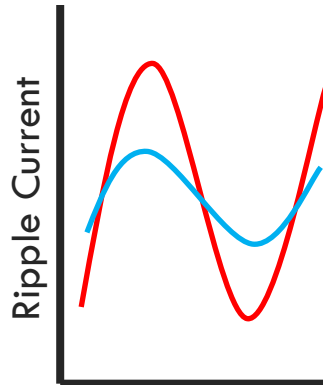
# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Ripple Current



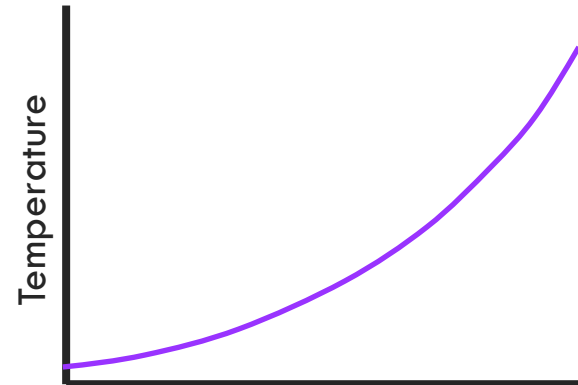
Lower frequencies allow the capacitor to fully charge and discharge.



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

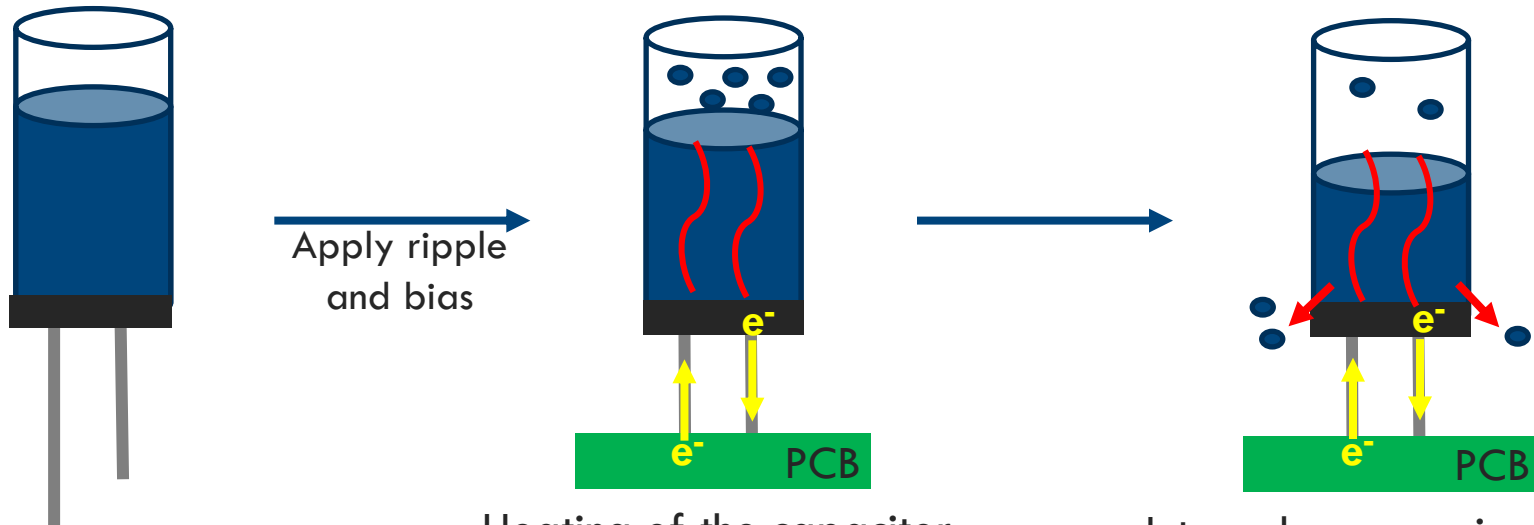


Larger amplitude and larger applied ripple currents induce greater internal temperature rise.



Ripple Current

# Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors – Wear-Out



Heating of the capacitor from applied ripple current causes evaporation of the electrolyte.

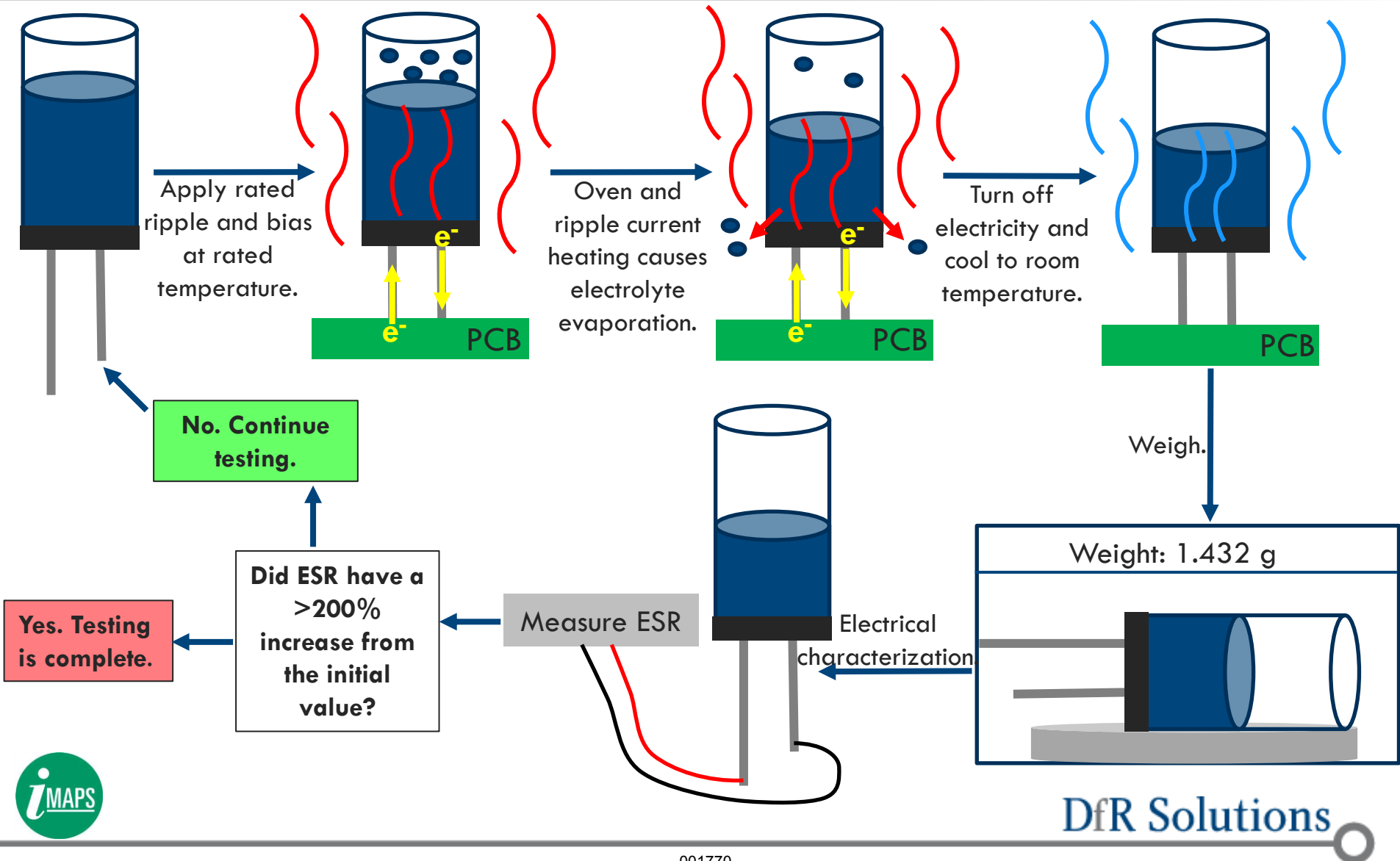
Internal pressure increase from electrolyte evaporation facilitates electrolyte egress between the rubber bung and Al case.

# Overview

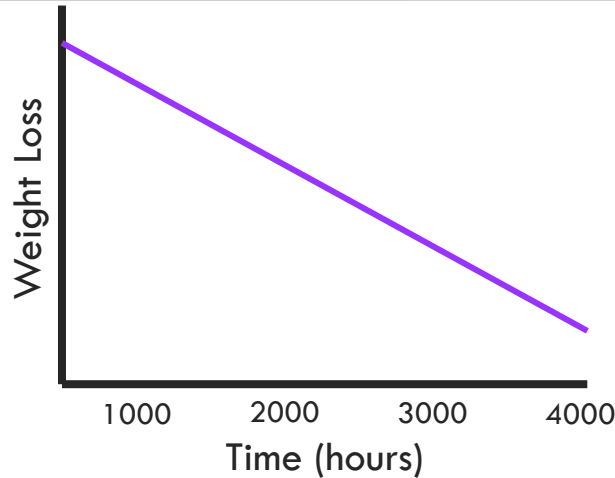
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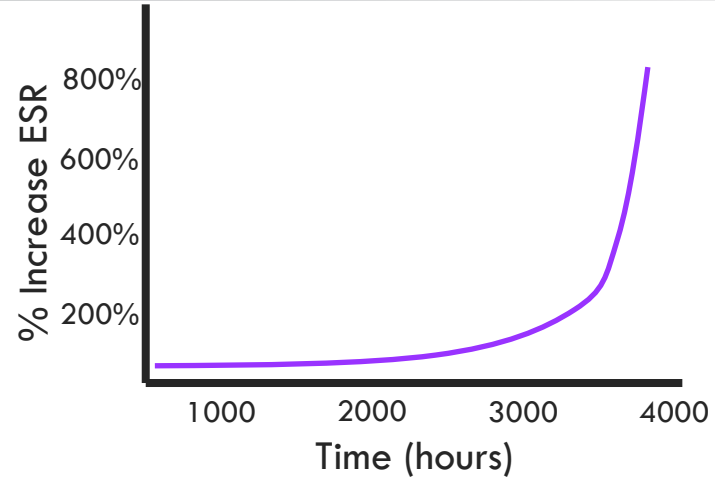
# Life Test – Traditional (& Accelerated: Rate of Weight Loss)



# 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.

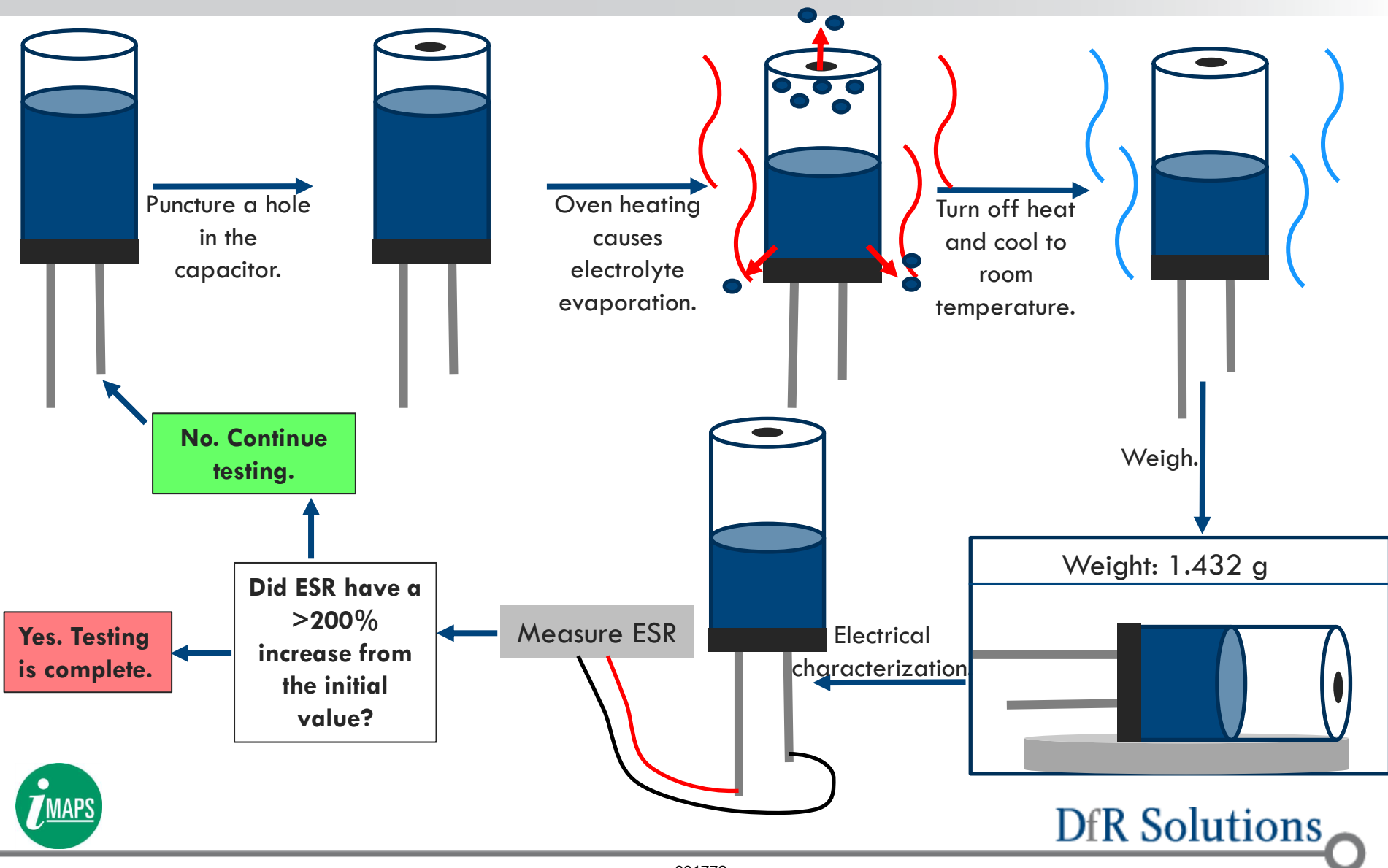
| Variable                     | Impact on Rate of Weight Loss |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ↑ Ambient temperature        | ↑                             |
| ↑ Applied ripple current     | ↑                             |
| ↑ Heat dissipation           | ↓      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

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

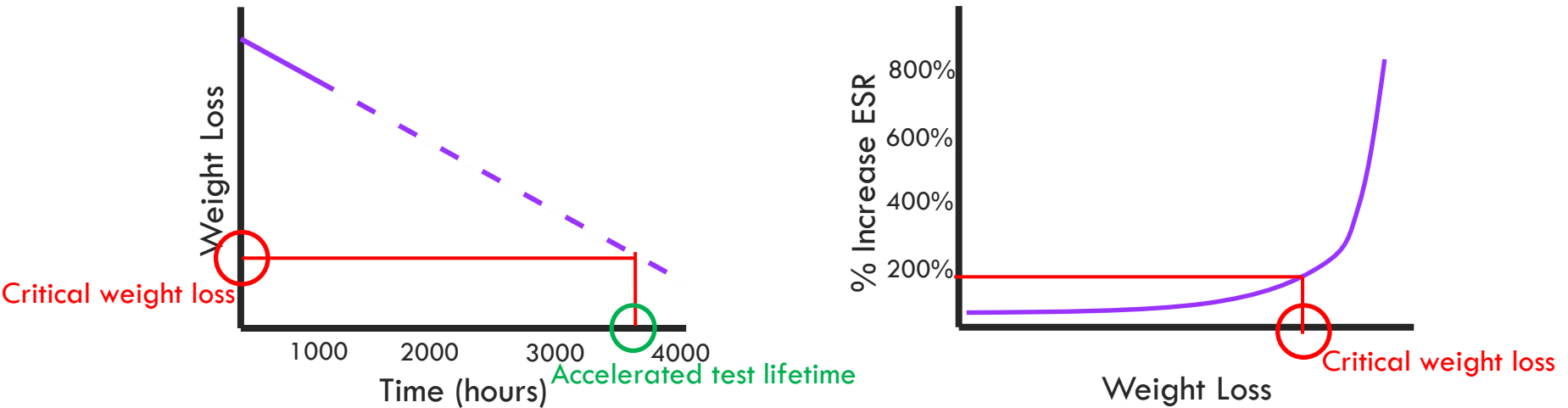




# Life Test– Accelerated: Critical Weight Loss



# Life Test– Accelerated Calculations



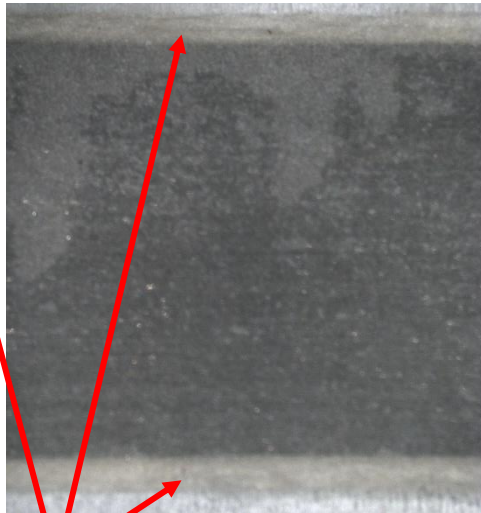
1. Critical weight loss at 200% increase in ESR is calculated using the ESR-Weight Loss curve
2. Rate of weight loss is extrapolated to the critical weight loss and the corresponding time is recorded as the accelerated test lifetime



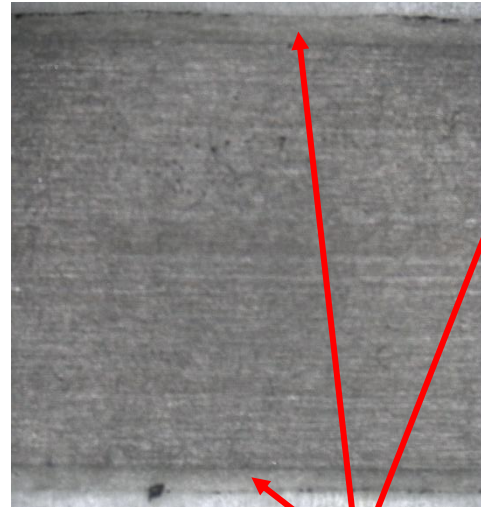
# Life Test – Accelerated Wear-Out Failure Mode



Accelerated test



Dried out, off white paper indicative of electrolyte evaporation.

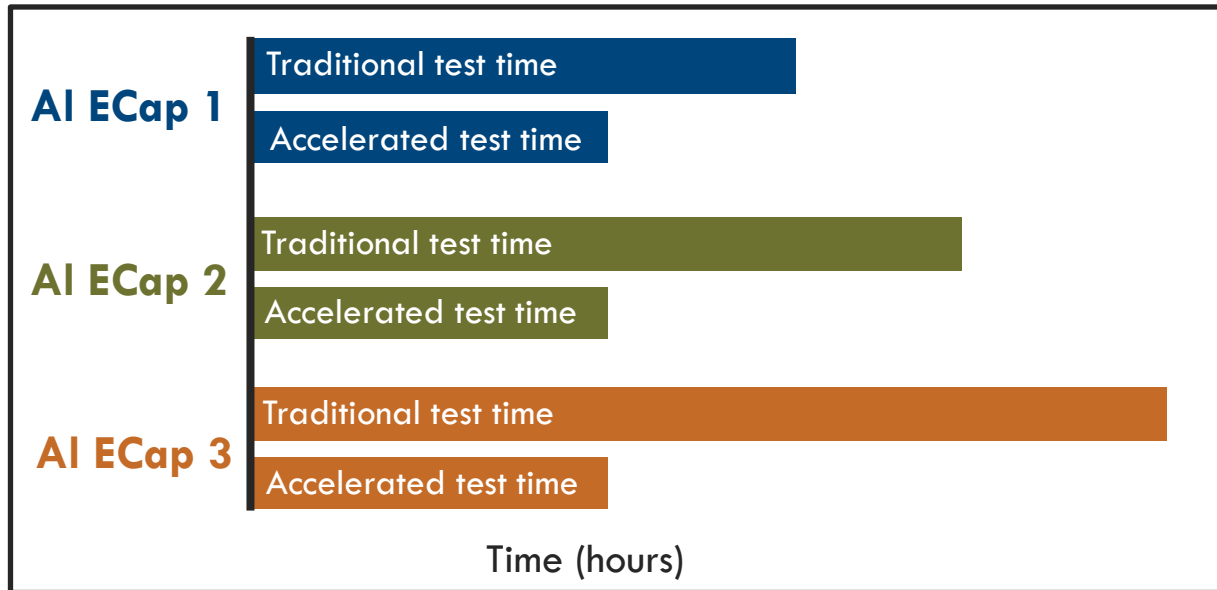


Grey paper indicative of electrolyte saturation.



As-received

# 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 (μF) | 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                            |

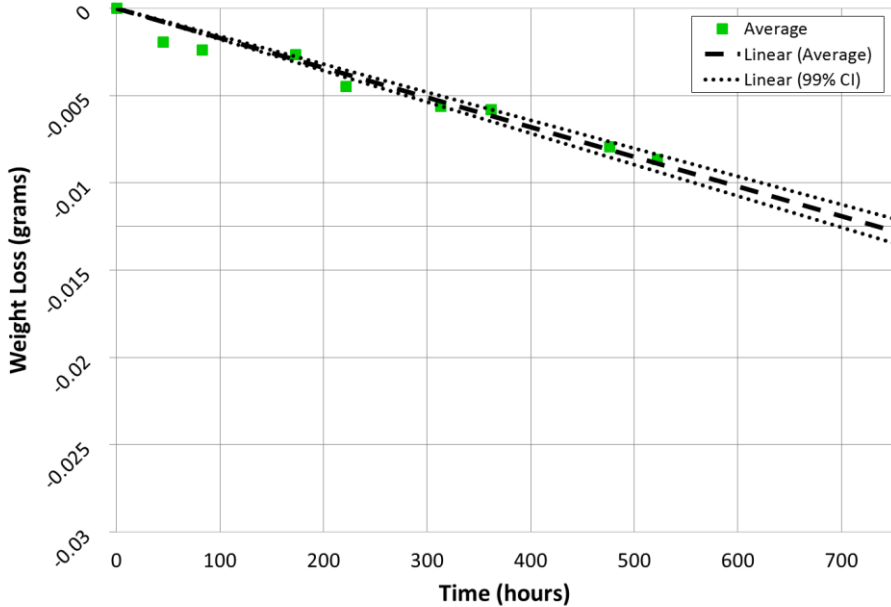
\* Ripple applied at 120 Hz.



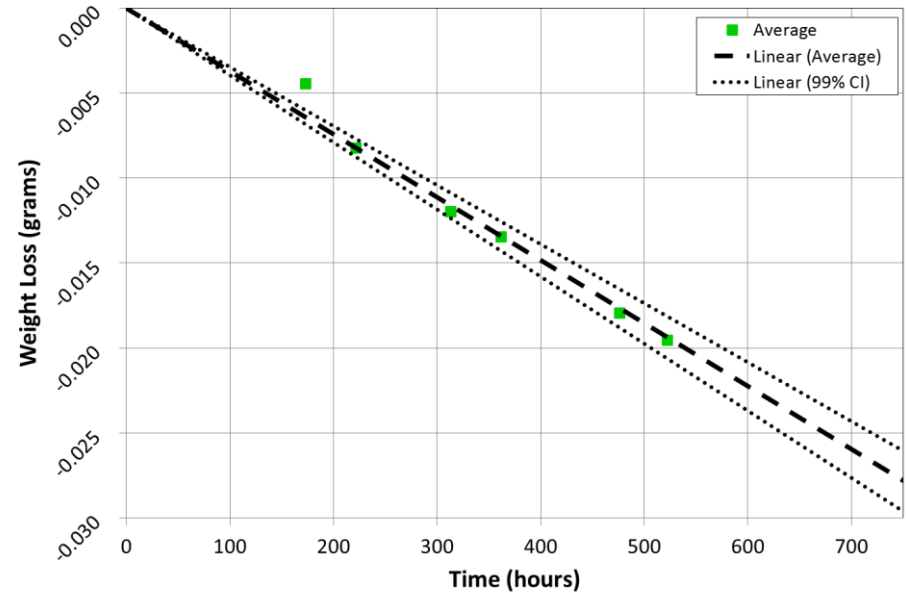
# Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers A & B Rate of Weight Loss

450 V, 68  $\mu$ F

Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier A



Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier B



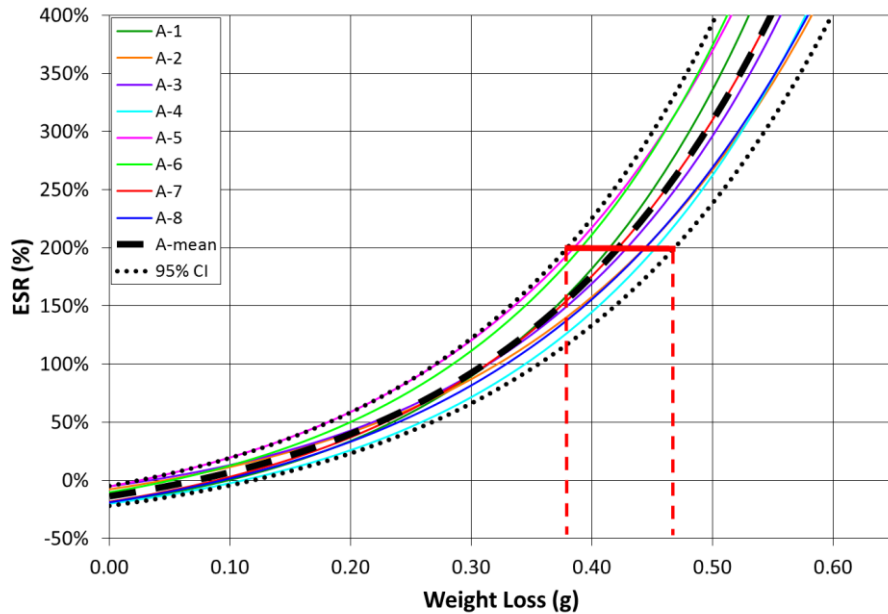
- Supplier A<sub>Rate of Weight Loss</sub>  $\approx 1/2$  Supplier B<sub>Rate of Weight Loss</sub>
- Supplier A capacitors have a better seal between the can and bung



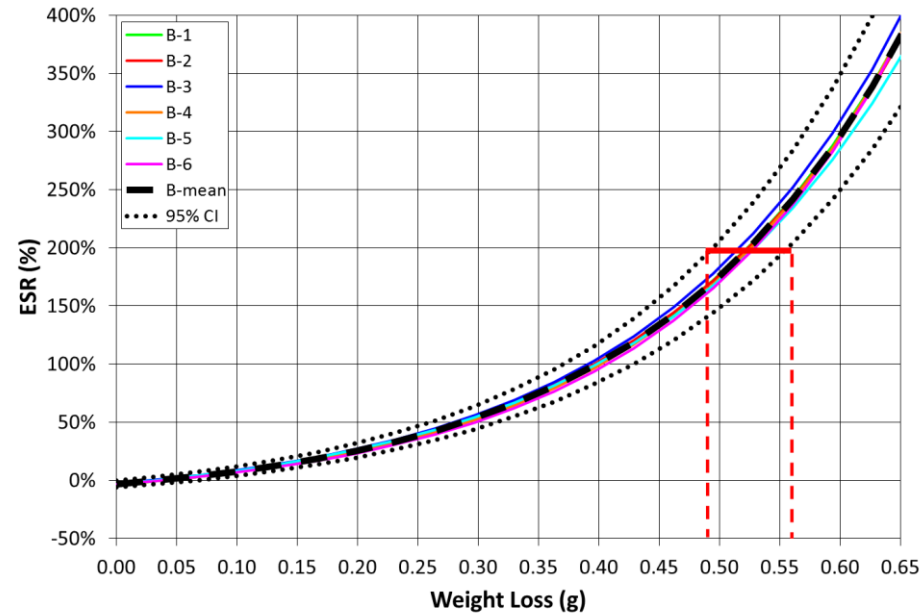
# Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers A & B Critical Weight Loss

450 V, 68  $\mu$ F

Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier A



Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier B



- Supplier A<sub>Critical Weight Loss</sub>  $\approx$  Supplier B<sub>Critical Weight Loss</sub>
- Chemical stability of Supplier A and Supplier B electrolyte is comparable



# 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                    |

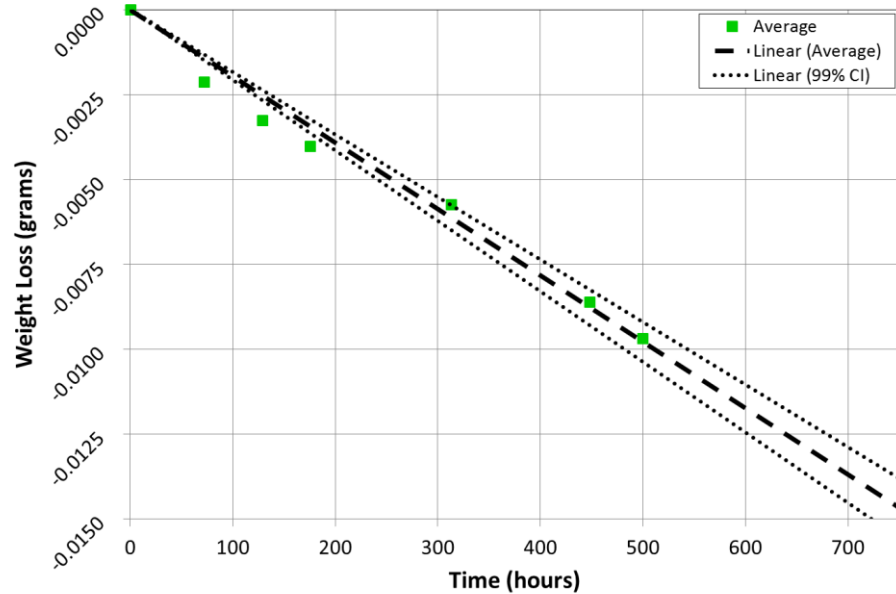
- Accelerated life test results indicate that the Supplier A Al ECap is more reliable than Supplier B
  - This is opposite of what the datasheet lifetimes suggest



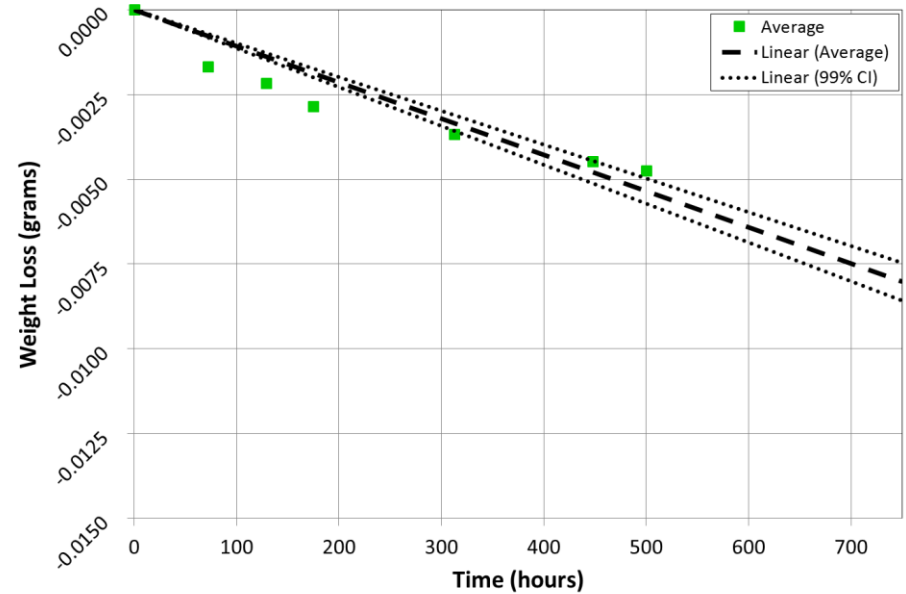
# Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers C & D Rate of Weight Loss

450 V, 2.2  $\mu$ F

Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier C



Rate of Weight Loss - Supplier D



- Supplier C<sub>Rate of Weight Loss</sub>  $\approx$  2 Supplier D<sub>Rate of Weight Loss</sub>
- Supplier C capacitors have a worse seal between the Al can and bung

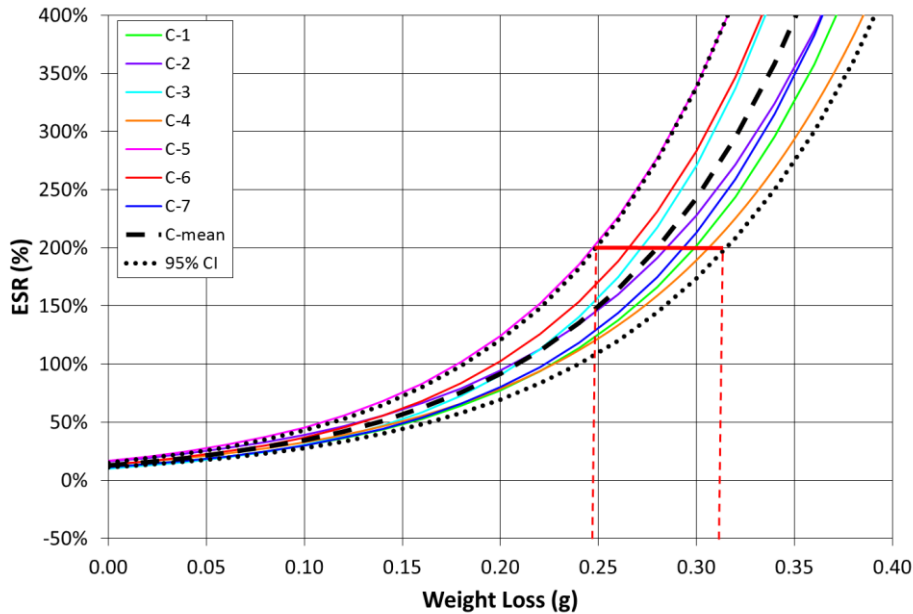




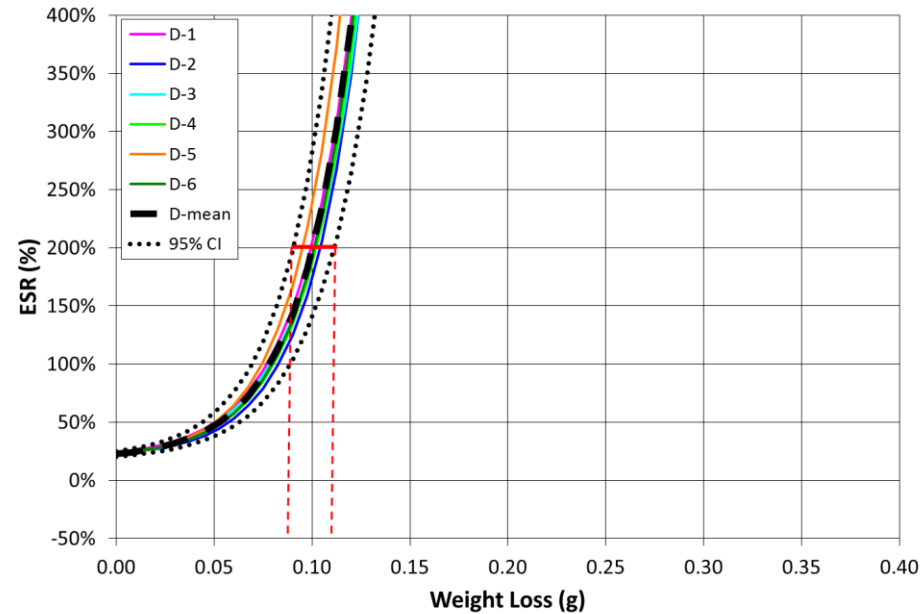
# Accelerated Life Test – Suppliers C & D Critical Weight Loss

450 V, 2.2  $\mu$ F

Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier C



Critical Weight Loss Curves - Supplier D



- Supplier C Critical Weight Loss  $\approx$  2.5 Supplier D Critical Weight Loss
- Supplier C capacitors have a more chemically stable electrolyte



# 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



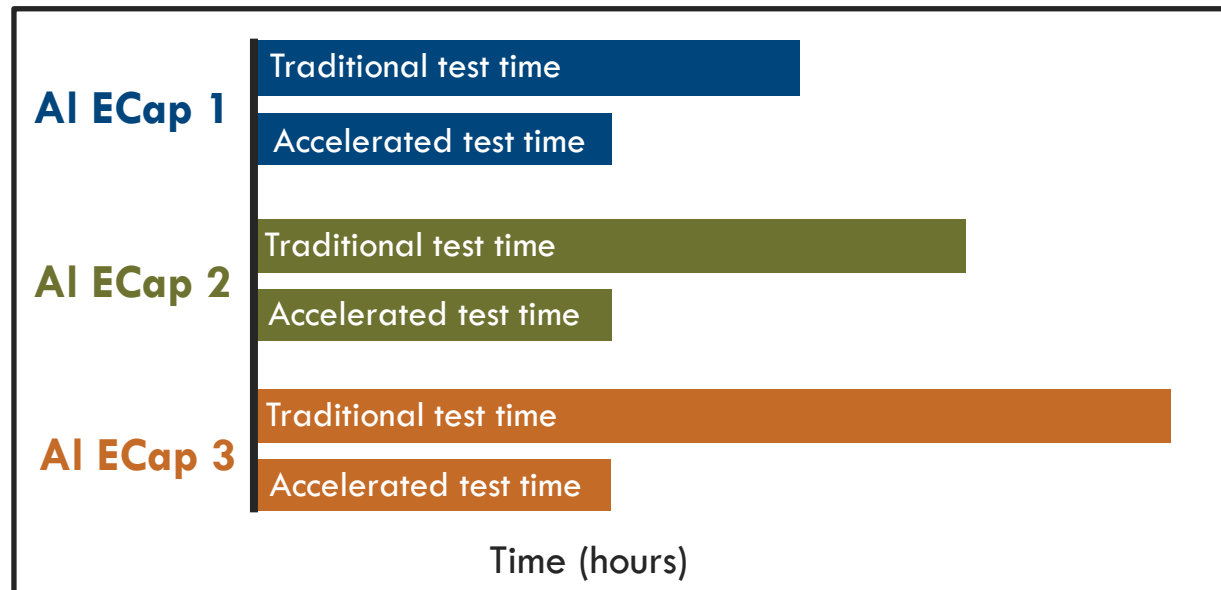
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# Conclusions

- 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.