

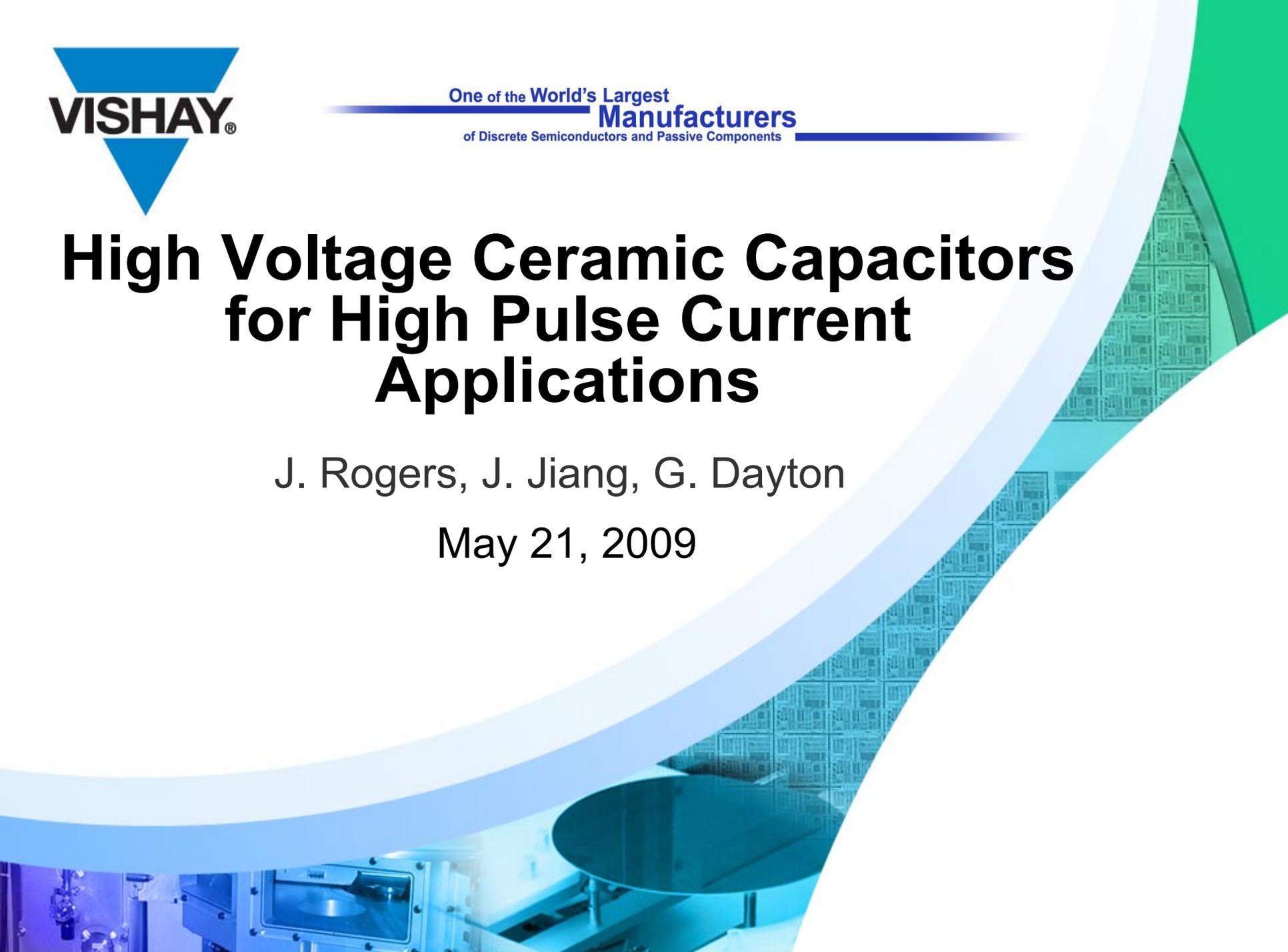


One of the World's Largest
Manufacturers
of Discrete Semiconductors and Passive Components

High Voltage Ceramic Capacitors for High Pulse Current Applications

J. Rogers, J. Jiang, G. Dayton

May 21, 2009



Control Discharge Capacitor (CDC) Development

- Vishay developed a new X7R (X5P) dielectric system having a Low Coefficient of Electrostriction (Low Q_E).
- The Low Q_E material has less mechanical strain when an electric field is applied.
- This new material is incorporated in MLCCs for high voltage and high pulse current applications.
- The CDC was developed specifically for Electronic Fuze applications.

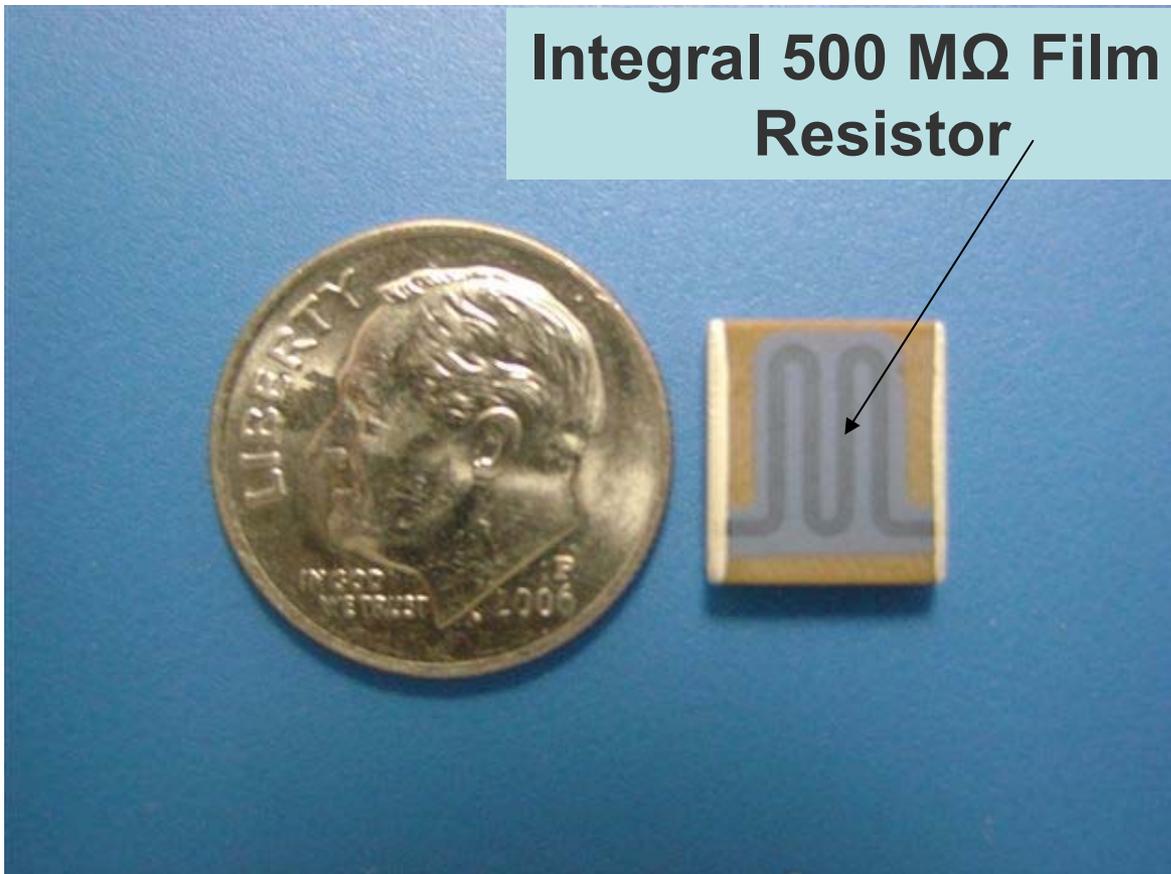
Overview

- **CDC properties**
- **Comparison of Electrical Characteristics**
 - Voltage Breakdown Levels (VBD)
 - Temperature Coefficient of Capacitance (TCC)
 - Voltage Coefficient of Capacitance (VCC)
- **Pulse Discharge Current of Experimental CDCs**
- **Fireset Ringdown Measurements at (-40, 25, 75) Celsius**
- **Conclusions**

Controlled Discharge Capacitor

CDC - 3640, 180nF, 1500Vr

Integral 500 M Ω Film Resistor

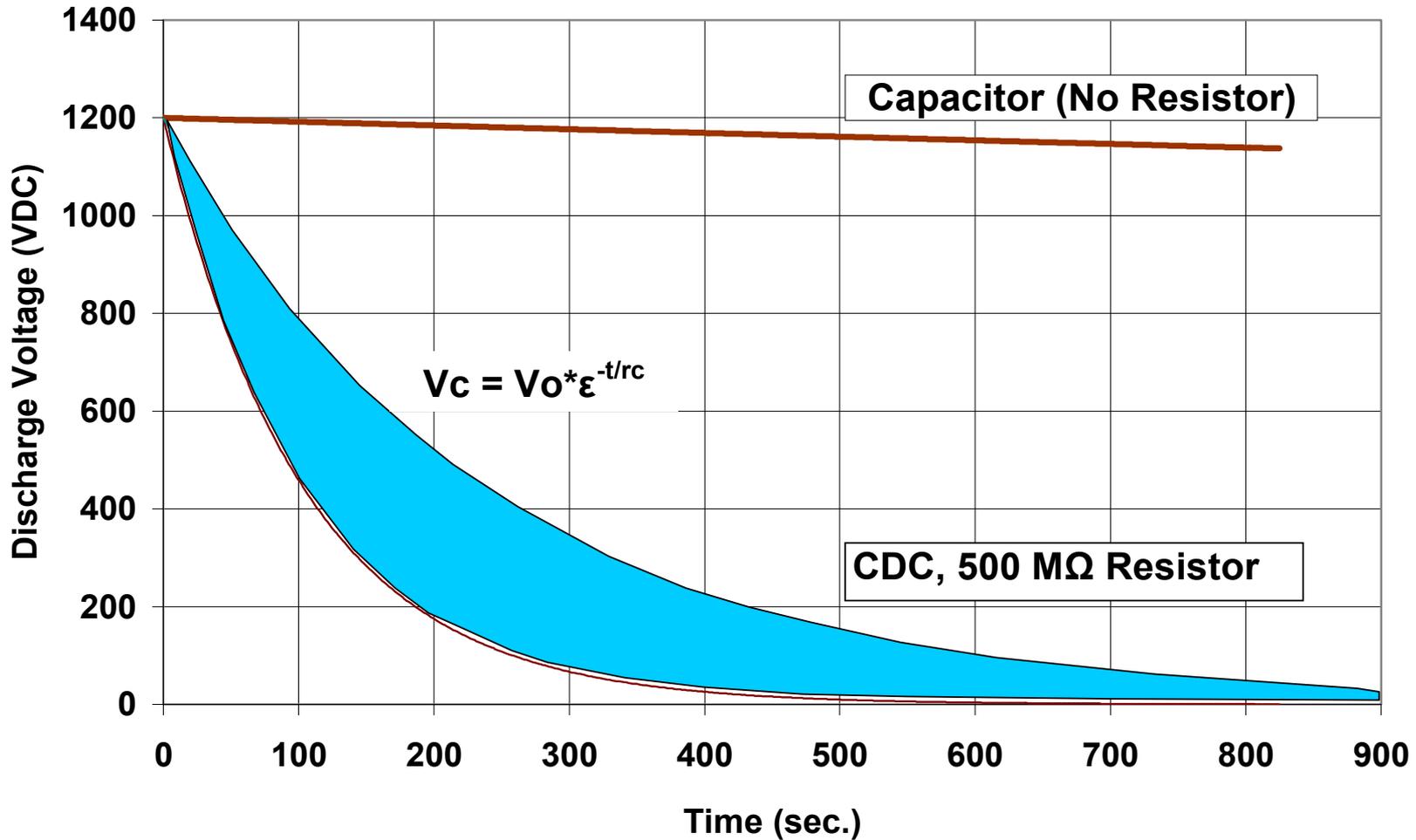


CDC Discharge Time

- The discharge voltage vs. time curve of a CDC is compared to that of a regular high voltage capacitor.
- The capacitor with no parallel resistor maintained 95% of the initial charge voltage 800 seconds after the bias is removed.
- The CDC safely discharges below the firing threshold and closely follows a typical RC discharge function $V_c = V_0 * \epsilon^{-t/rc}$

Self Discharge Curve

CDC: 4044, 330nF, 1500V



CDC Dimensions

| CDC DIMENSIONS inches [millimeters] | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| P/N CASE CODE | LENGTH | WIDTH | MAXIMUM THICKNESS (T) |
| VJ3640 | 0.360 ± 0.015 [9.14 ± 0.38] | 0.400 ± 0.015 [10.20 ± 0.38] | 0.086 [2.18] |
| VJ4044 | 0.400 ± 0.015 [10.16 ± 0.38] | 0.440 ± 0.015 [11.17 ± 0.38] | 0.120 [3.05] |

Comparison of Electrical Characteristics

- **Three experimental CDC capacitor designs**
- **Testing:**
 - **Voltage breakdown,**
 - **Temperature coefficient**
 - **Voltage coefficient**

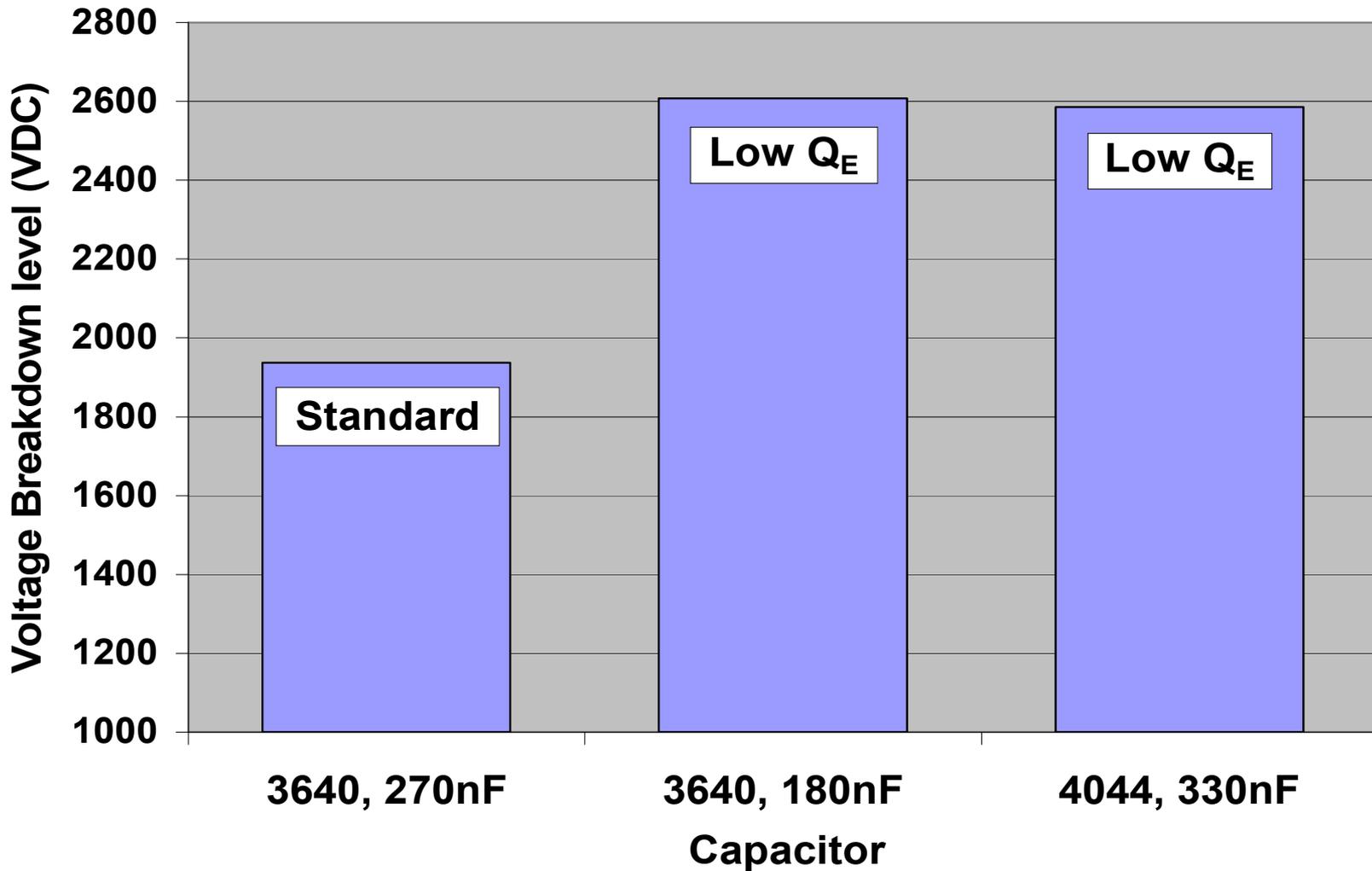
Experimental Capacitors

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Case Size | 4044 | 3640 | 3640 |
| Dielectric | Low Q_E | Low Q_E | Standard X7R |
| Capacitance | 330 nF | 180 nF | 270 nF |
| DC Rated Voltage | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |

Voltage Breakdown Levels

- **Three 1500V rated CDC designs are subjected to voltage breakdown analysis.**
- **50 samples of each design tested to failure by applying a uniform voltage ramp at a rate of 500 VDC/sec (EIA-198-2-E. Method 103)**
- **Capacitors using low Q_E dielectric averaged 600V higher VBD – a 33% improvement over the standard dielectric.**

Voltage Breakdown Levels of Experimental Capacitors



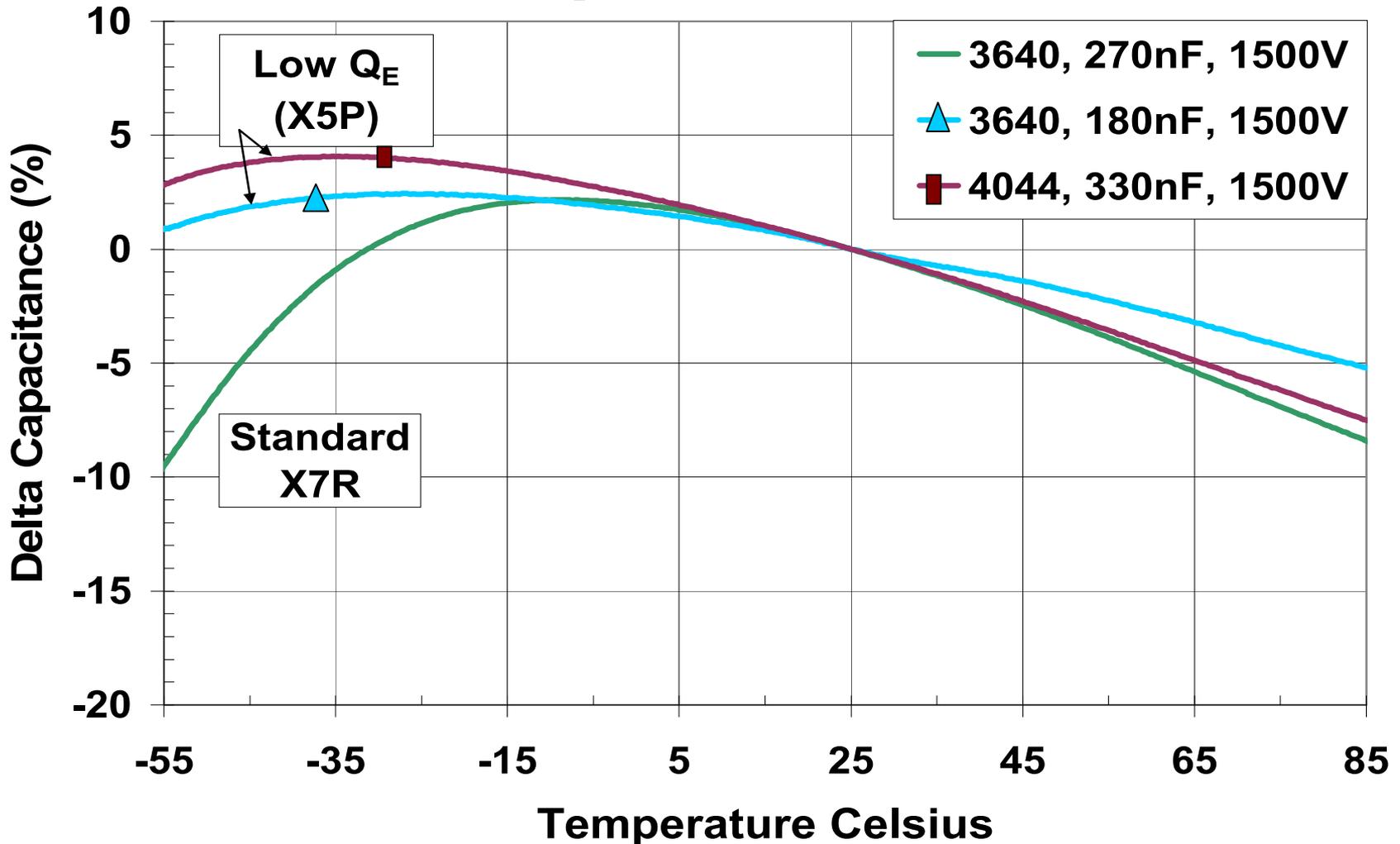
Voltage and Temperature Coefficient of Capacitance

- EIA Class II dielectrics utilize ferroelectric materials.
- Capacitors made with these dielectrics will undergo a capacitance delta when either a bias voltage is applied or ambient temperature conditions change.
- Capacitors made with the low Q_E dielectric retain more capacitance when subject to voltage and temperature compared to standard X7R capacitors.

Temperature Coefficient of Capacitance

- Low Q_E dielectric has improved capacitance stability across the operating temperature range and meets X5P TC Code.
- X5P Code: Capacitance delta will not exceed $\pm 10\%$ within a -55 to 85 °C operating temperature.
- Below 25 °C the capacitance delta of Low Q_E dielectric is positive, affording more energy at the fireset's bias voltage.

Temperature Coefficient of Capacitance

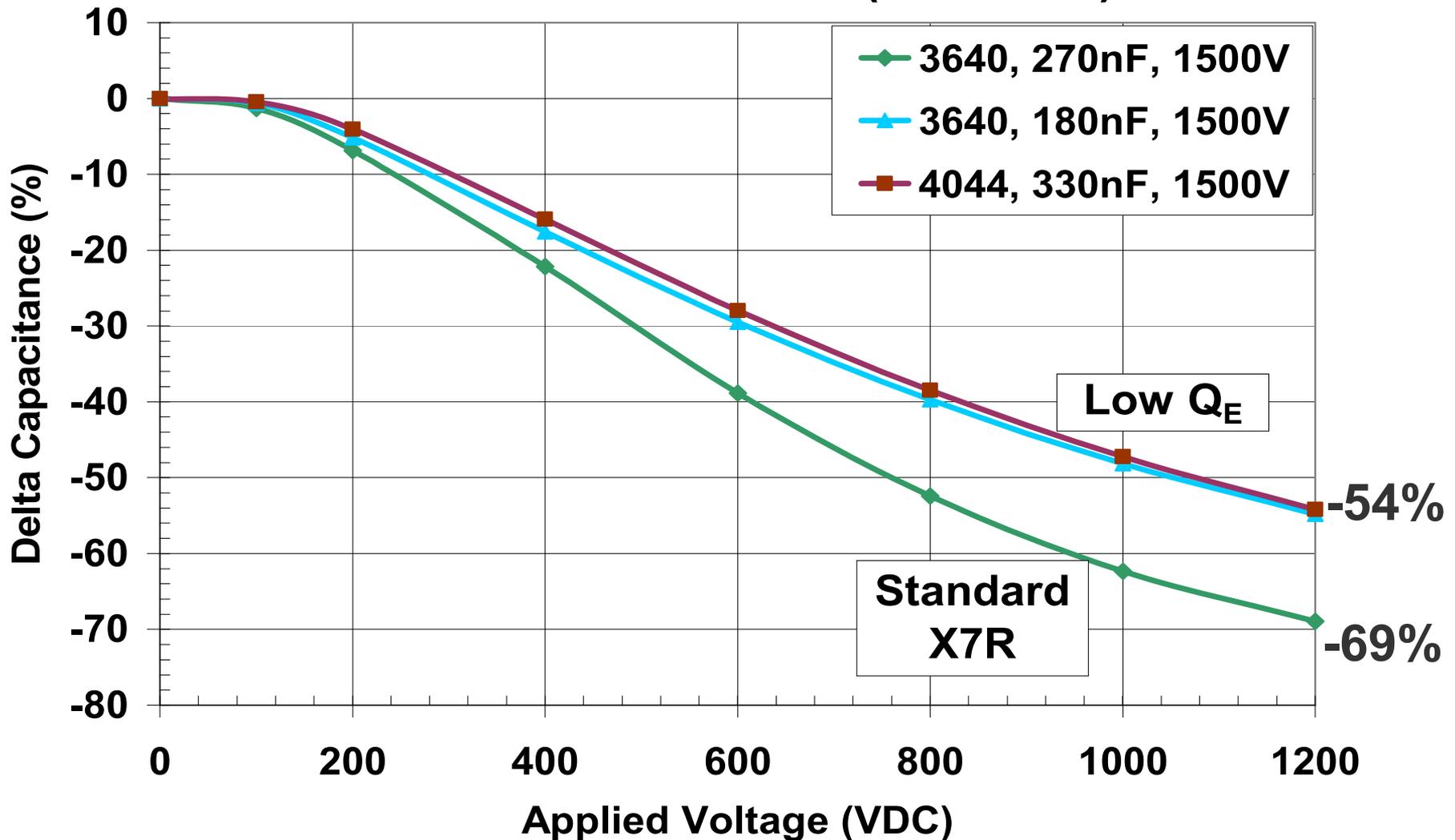


Voltage Coefficient of Capacitance

- Because of the improved dependence of K on voltage, the low Q_E dielectric exhibits decreased capacitance loss at the use voltage.
- At a bias of 1200 VDC capacitors using low Q_E dielectric material have 15% improved capacitance retention over standard dielectric.

Voltage Coefficient of Capacitance

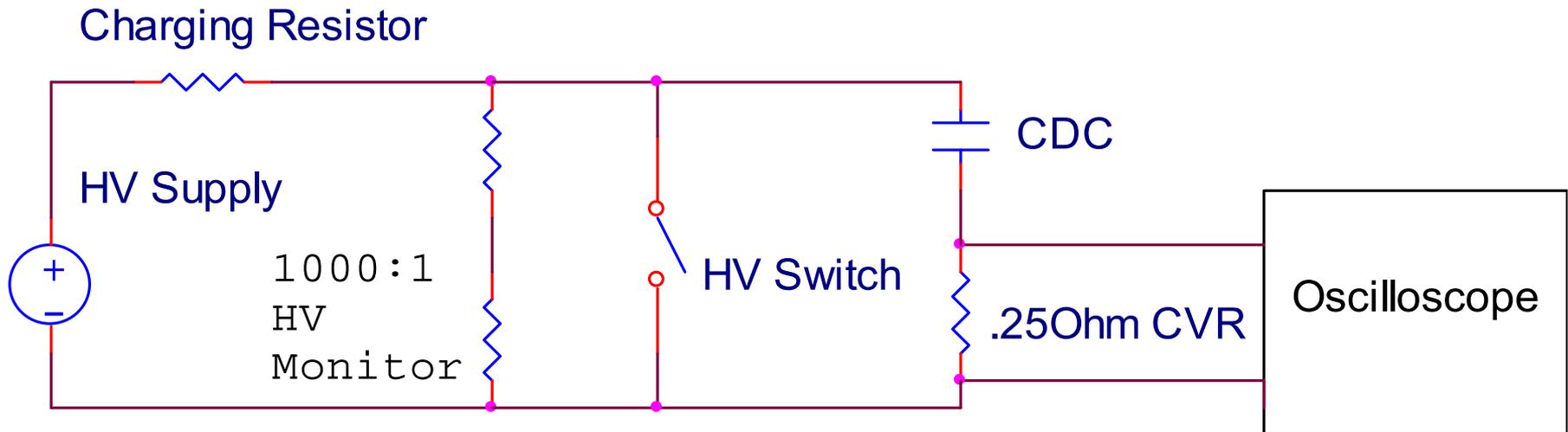
Ambient test conditions (T = 25 °C)



Pulse Discharge Current

- To obtain the pulse discharge currents of the experimental capacitors a capacitor discharge unit is constructed per Figure A-1 of MIL-DTL-23659E.
- The experimental capacitors are charged to DC voltage levels and then discharged through a low inductance loop and a 0.25Ω current viewing resistor.

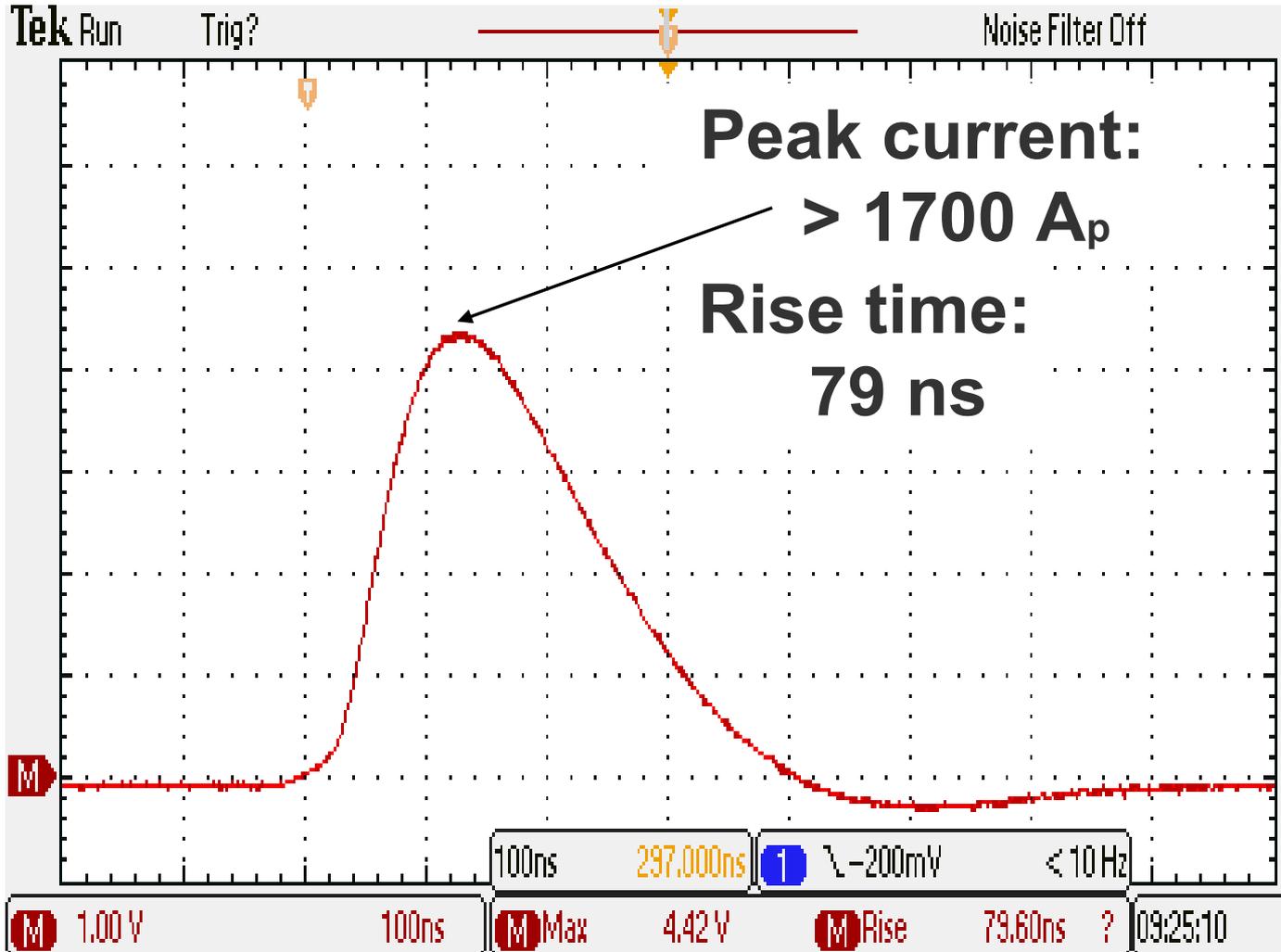
Capacitor Discharge Unit



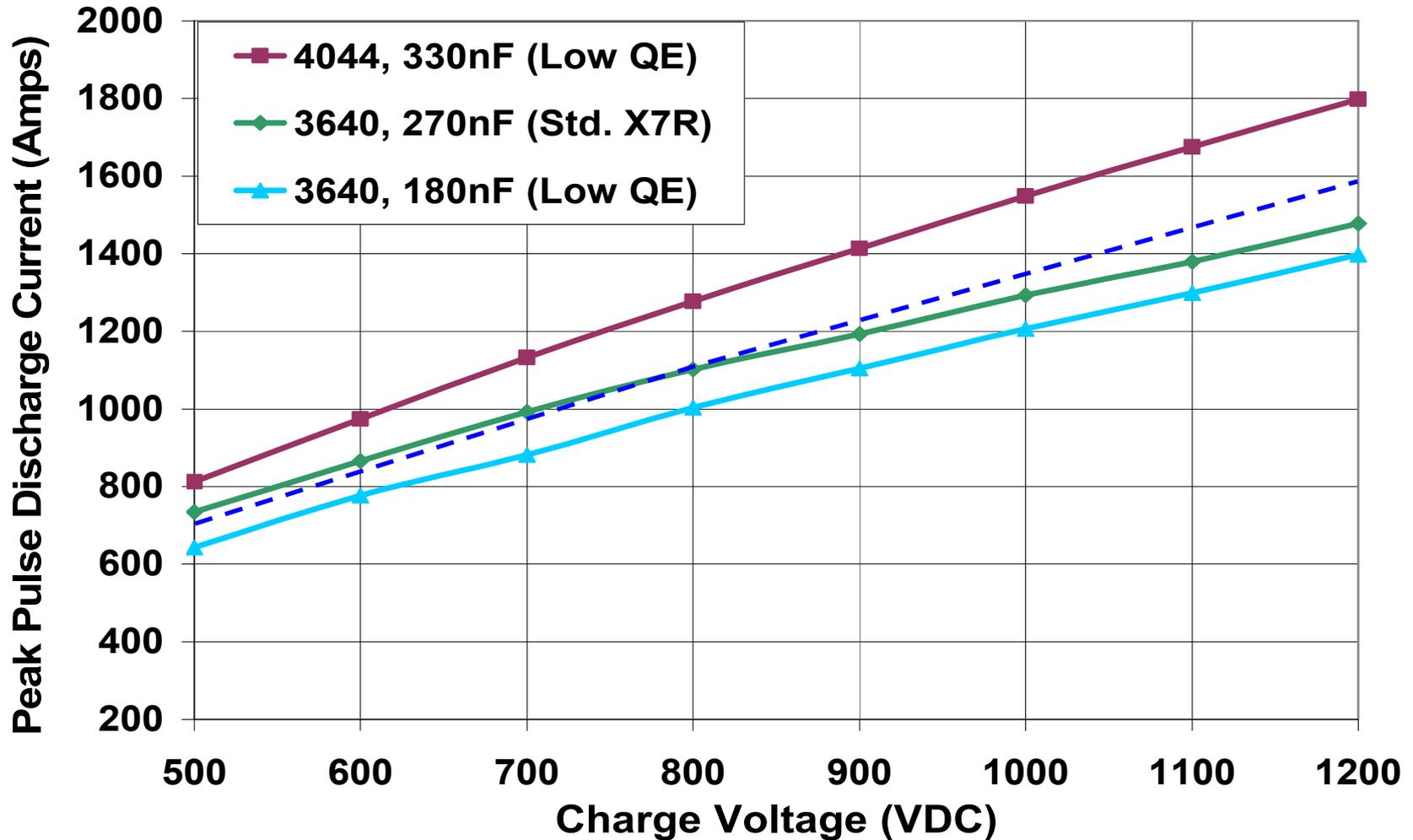
Per Figure A-1 of MIL-DTL-23659E

Discharge Pulse

CDC: 4044, 330nF, 1500Vr



Discharge Current vs. Charge Voltage

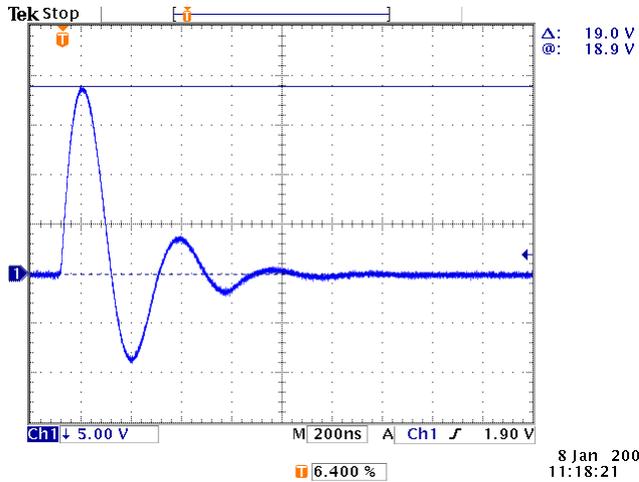


Pulse Discharge Ringdown

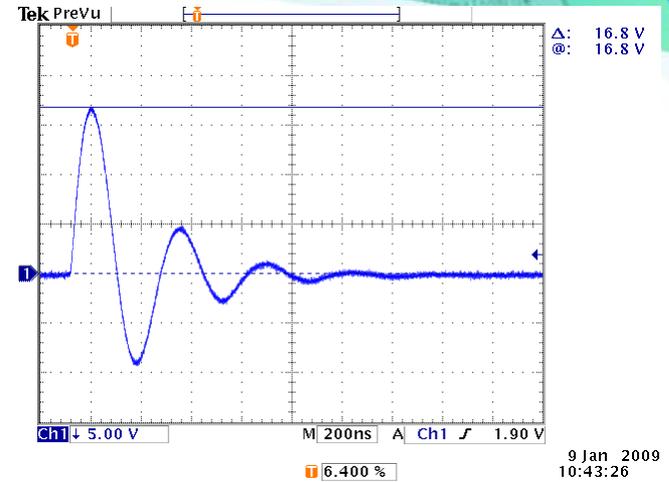
- **4 types of fireset capacitors tested with a low impedance fireset:**
 1. 120nF, 3040, 1500V Control Cap A
 2. 120nF, 5090, 1500V Control Cap B
 3. 270nF, 3640, 1500V Vishay CDC
 4. 330nF, 4044, 1500V Vishay CDC
- Test data supplied by PerkinElmer
- Control Caps A&B are commercially available pulse discharge capacitors

Cold Ringdowns

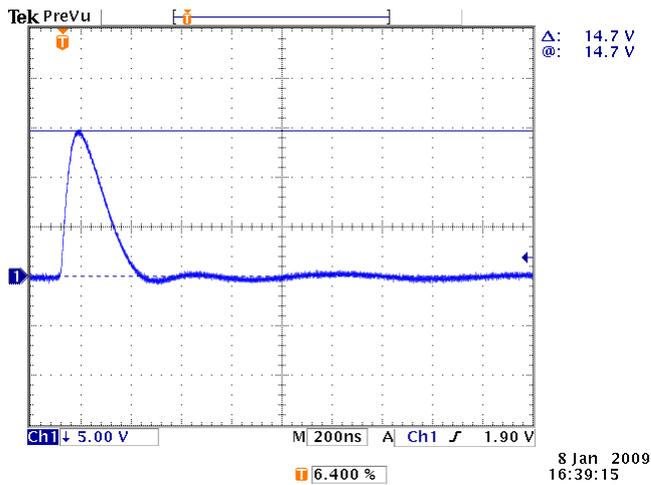
($T = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)



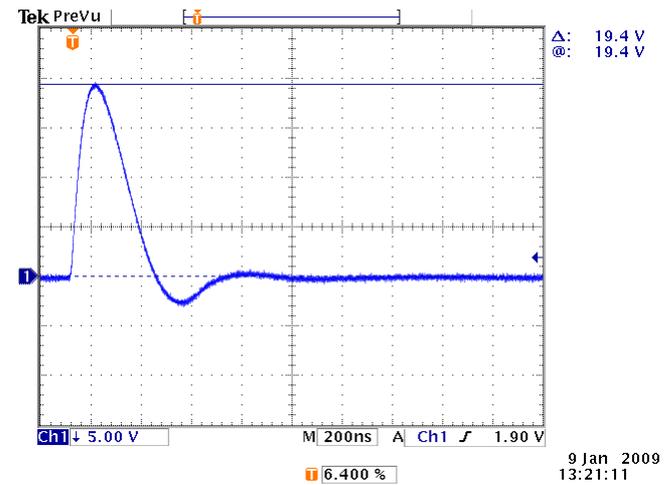
Control A: 1890 A peak



Control B: 1680 A peak



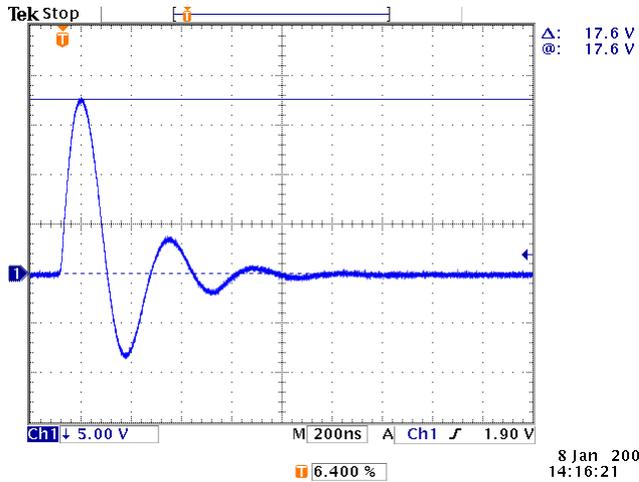
Vishay 3640: 1470 A peak



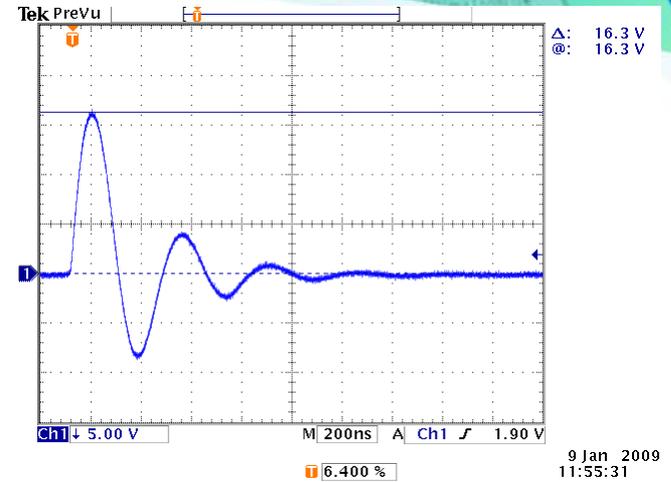
Vishay 4044: 1940 A peak

Ambient Ringdowns

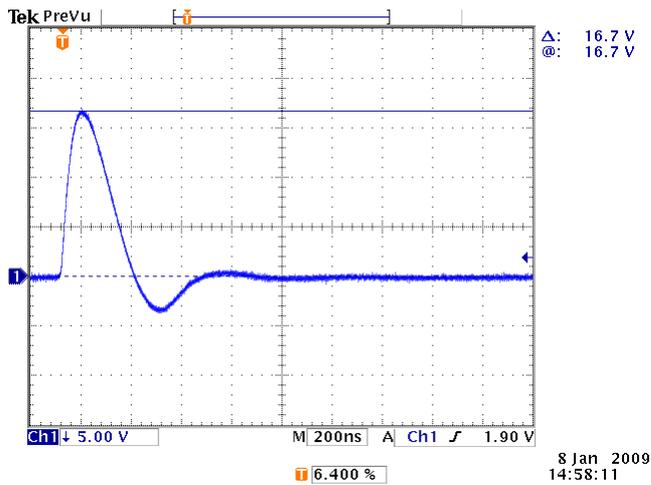
$(T = 23 \pm 10 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$



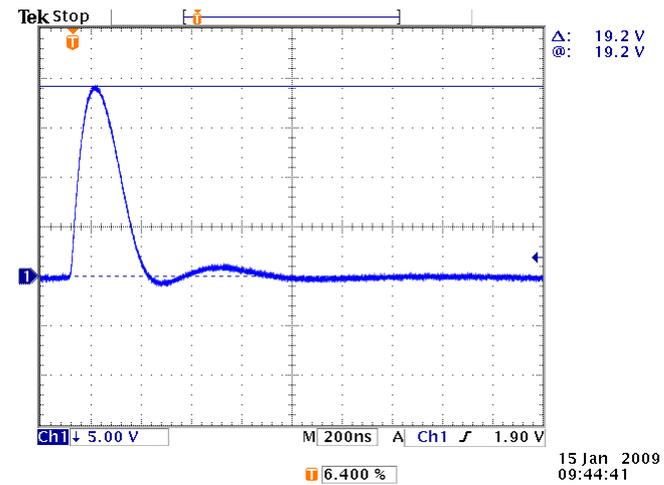
Control A: 1760 A peak



Control B: 1630 A peak



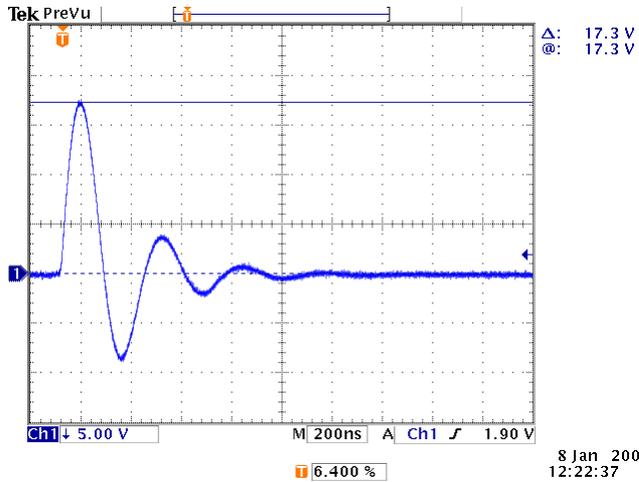
Vishay 3640: 1670 A peak



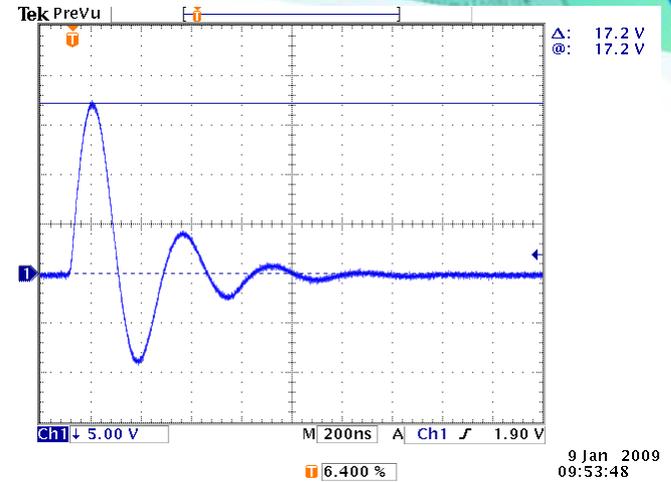
Vishay 4044: 1920 A peak

Hot Ringdowns

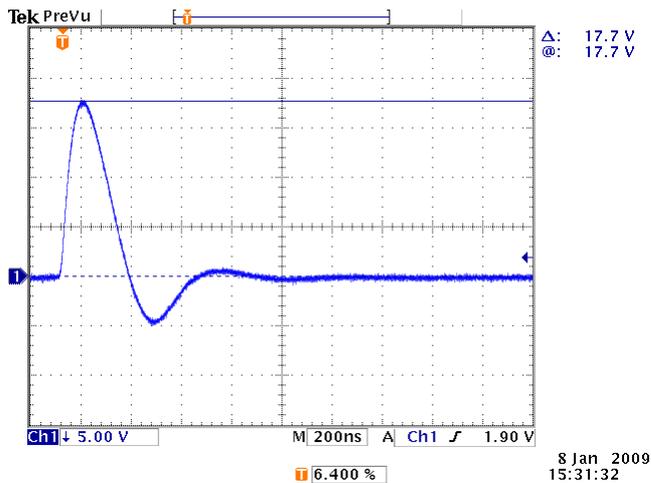
($T = +75^{\circ}\text{C}$)



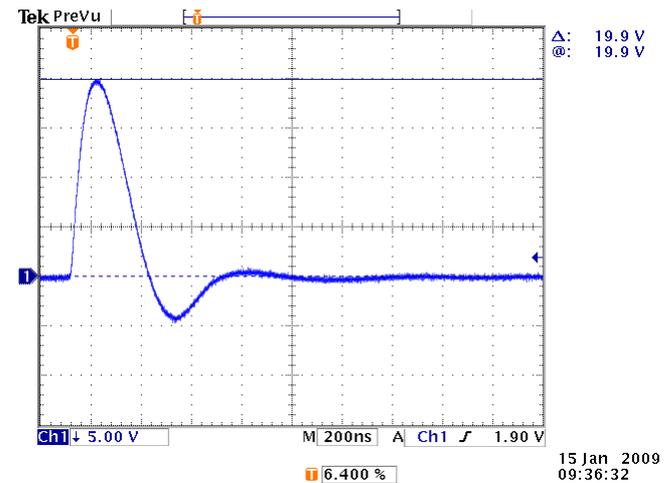
Control A: 1730 A peak



Control B: 1720 A peak



Vishay 3640: 1770 A peak



Vishay 4044: 1990 A peak

Summary of Pulse Discharge Ringdown comparison

| Temperature (°C) | Control Capacitor A (Ap) | Control Capacitor B (Ap) | Vishay Capacitor Standard X7R (Ap) | Vishay Capacitor Low Q _E (Ap) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| -40 | 1890 | 1680 | 1470 | 1940 |
| +25 | 1760 | 1630 | 1670 | 1920 |
| +75 | 1730 | 1720 | 1770 | 1990 |
| Current Average | 1793 | 1677 | 1637 | 1950 |
| Current Spread | 160 | 90 | 300 | 70 |

- Low Q_E CDC supplied the highest peak current with the least amount of deviation.
- Low Q_E CDC has better controlled energy delivery over temperature.

Conclusions

- **Low Q_E material is more temperature stable than standard material.**
- **Low Q_E material is more voltage stable than standard material.**
- **CDC exhibits high VBD and high discharge currents.**
- **Provides controlled energy delivery range over temperature.**
- **CDCs have high energy levels to fire EFIs in a fireset circuit.**

Acknowledgements

- Vishay wishes to thank PerkinElmer Corporation of Miamisburg, OH. for providing fireset comparison data.
- Special thanks to Vito Coppola, Ken Kolesar, Alice Whitcher, Barbara Primerano for support in developing, fabricating and testing this product.

CDC Electrical Specifications

| Specification | Dielectric X5P (Low Q_E) |
|---|--|
| Temperature Range | (-55 to 85) °C |
| Temperature Coefficient | ± 10% max. |
| Dissipation Factor @1kHz, 1Vrms, 25 °C | 2.5% max |
| Voltage Range | (1000 - 1500) VDC |
| Insulation Resistance @ 25 °C | 100,000 MΩ minimum or 1000 ΩF, whichever is less. |
| Integrated Resistor | 500 MΩ ± 30% |
| Capacitance Range | (10 - 330) nF |

Questions?