

# HS106 / HS206 SUPERCAPACITOR

## Datasheet Rev 4.3, July 2018

This Datasheet should be read in conjunction with the CAP-XX Supercapacitors Product Guide which contains information common to our product lines.

### Electrical Specifications

The HS106 is a single cell supercapacitor. The HS206 is a dual cell supercapacitor with two HS106 cells in series, so HS206 capacitance = Capacitance of HS106/2 and HS206 ESR = 2 x HS106 ESR.

**Table 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Name		Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Terminal Voltage	V <sub>peak</sub>	HS106		0		2.9	V
		HS206				5.8	
Temperature	T <sub>max</sub>			-40		+85	°C

**Table 2: Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Name		Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Terminal Voltage	V <sub>n</sub>	HS106		0		2.75	V
		HS206		0		5.5	
Capacitance	C	HS106	DC, 23°C	1040	1300	1560	mF
		HS206		520	650	780	
ESR	ESR	HS106	DC, 23°C		30	36	mΩ
		HS206			55	66	
Leakage Current	I <sub>L</sub>		2.75V, 23°C 120hrs		1	2	μA
RMS Current	I <sub>RMS</sub>		23°C			6	A
Peak Current <sup>1</sup>	I <sub>P</sub>		23°C			30	A

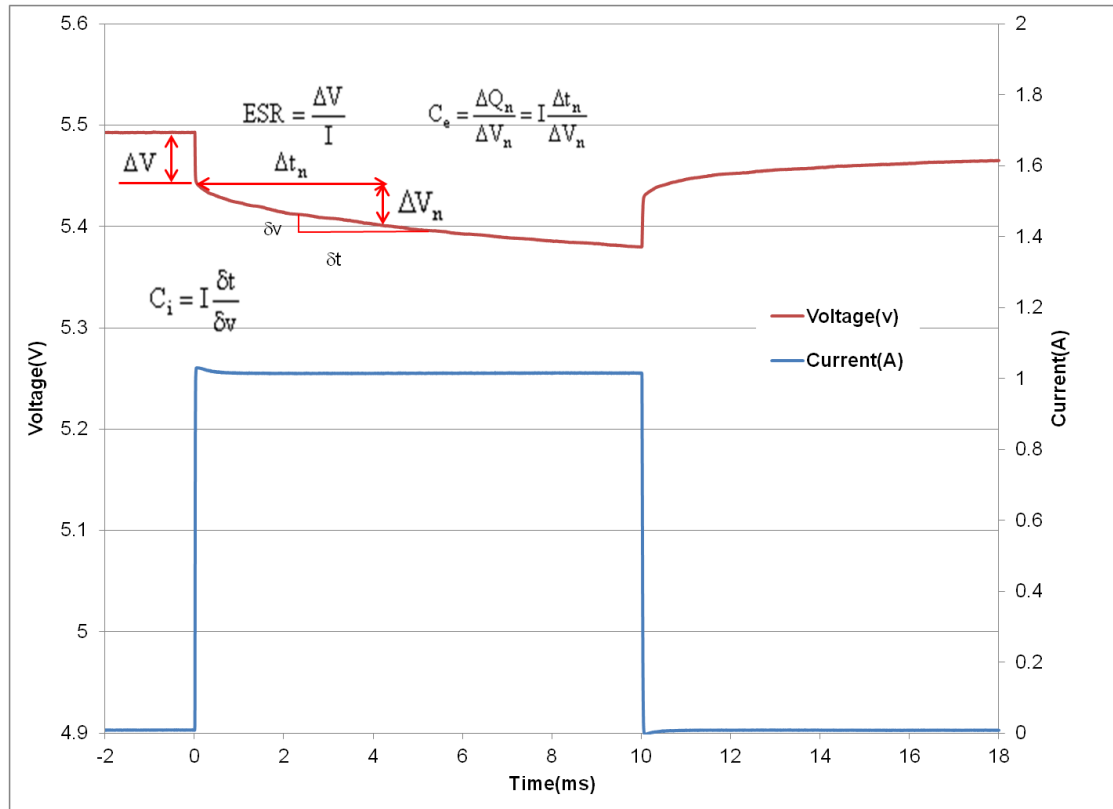
<sup>1</sup>Non-repetitive current, single pulse to discharge fully charged supercapacitor.

**Table 3: Thickness**

HS106F	1.3mm	No adhesive tape on underside of the supercapacitor	HS106G	1.4mm	Adhesive tape on underside, release tape removed
HS206F	2.7mm		HS206G	2.8mm	

## Definition of Terms

In its simplest form, the Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) of a capacitor is the real part of the complex impedance. In the time domain, it can be found by applying a step discharge current to a charged cell as in Fig. 1. In this figure, the supercapacitor is pre-charged and then discharged with a current pulse,  $I = 1\text{A}$  for duration  $0.01\text{ sec}$ .



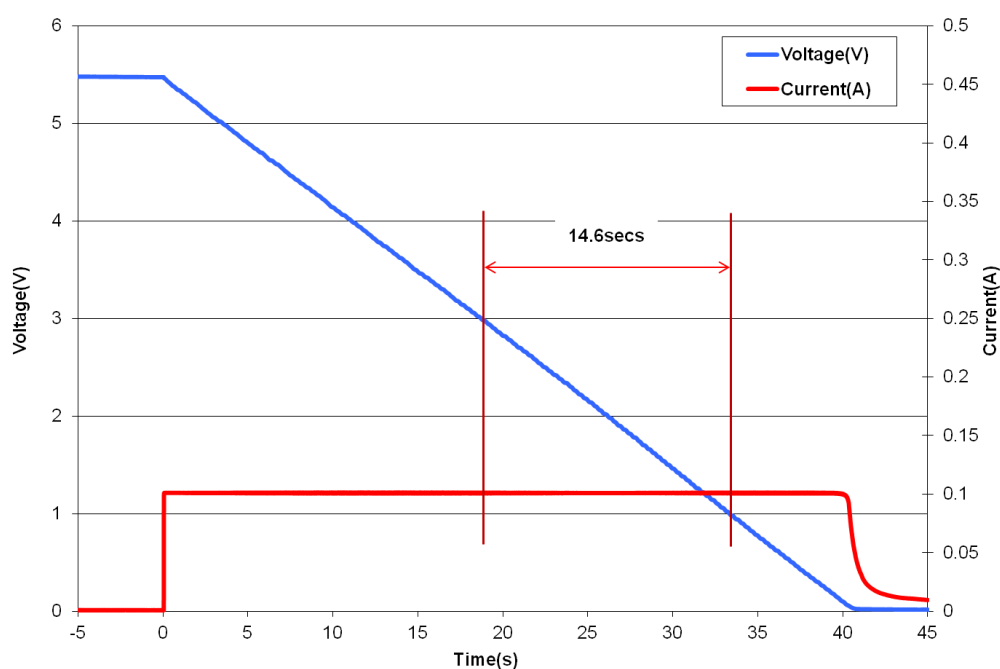
**Figure 1: Effective capacitance, instantaneous capacitance and ESR for an HS206**

The ESR is found by dividing the instantaneous voltage step ( $\Delta V$ ) by  $I$ . In this example  $= (5.492\text{V} - 5.446\text{V})/1\text{A} = 46\text{m}\Omega$ .

The instantaneous capacitance ( $C_i$ ) can be found by taking the inverse of the derivative of the voltage, and multiplying it by  $I$ .

The effective capacitance for a pulse of duration  $\Delta t_n$ ,  $C_e(\Delta t_n)$  is found by dividing the total charge removed from the capacitor ( $\Delta Q_n$ ) by the voltage lost by the capacitor ( $\Delta V_n$ ). For constant current  $C_e(\Delta t_n) = I \times \Delta t_n / \Delta V_n$ .  $C_e$  increases as the pulse width increases and tends to the DC capacitance value as the pulse width becomes very long ( $\sim 10\text{ secs}$ ). After  $2\text{msecs}$ , Fig 1 shows the voltage drop  $V_{2\text{ms}} = (5.446\text{V} - 5.413\text{V}) = 33\text{mV}$ . Therefore  $C_e(2\text{ms}) = 1\text{A} \times 2\text{ms}/33\text{mV} = 60.6\text{mF}$ . After  $10\text{ms}$ , the voltage drop  $= 5.446\text{V} - 5.379\text{V} = 67\text{mV}$ . Therefore  $C_e(10\text{ms}) = 1\text{A} \times 10\text{ms}/67\text{mV} = 149\text{mF}$ . The DC capacitance of an HS206 =  $0.65\text{ F}$ . Note that  $\Delta V$ , or  $IR$  drop, is not included because very little charge is removed from the capacitor during this time.  $C_e$  shows the time response of the capacitor and it is useful for predicting circuit behavior in pulsed applications.

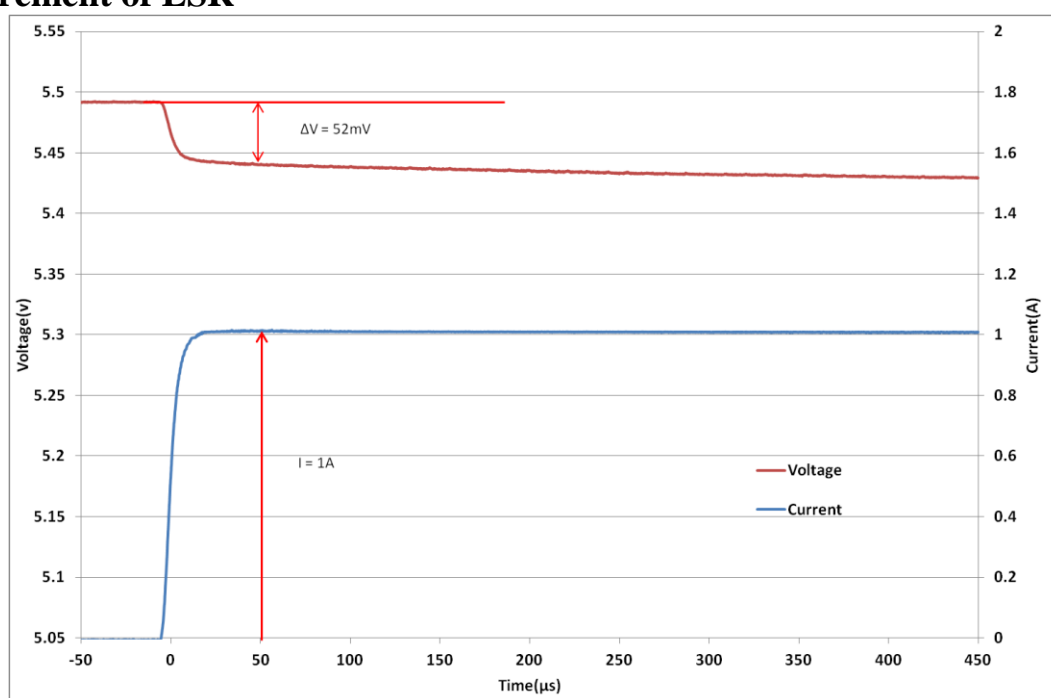
## Measurement of DC Capacitance



**Fig 2: Measurement of DC Capacitance for an HS206**

Fig 2 shows the measurement of DC capacitance by drawing a constant 100mA current from a fully charged supercapacitor and measuring the time taken to discharge from 1.5V to 0.5V for a single cell, or from 3V to 1V for a dual cell supercapacitor. In this case,  $C = 0.1A \times 14.6s / 2V = 730mF$ , which is well within the 650mF +/- 20% tolerance for an HS206 cell.

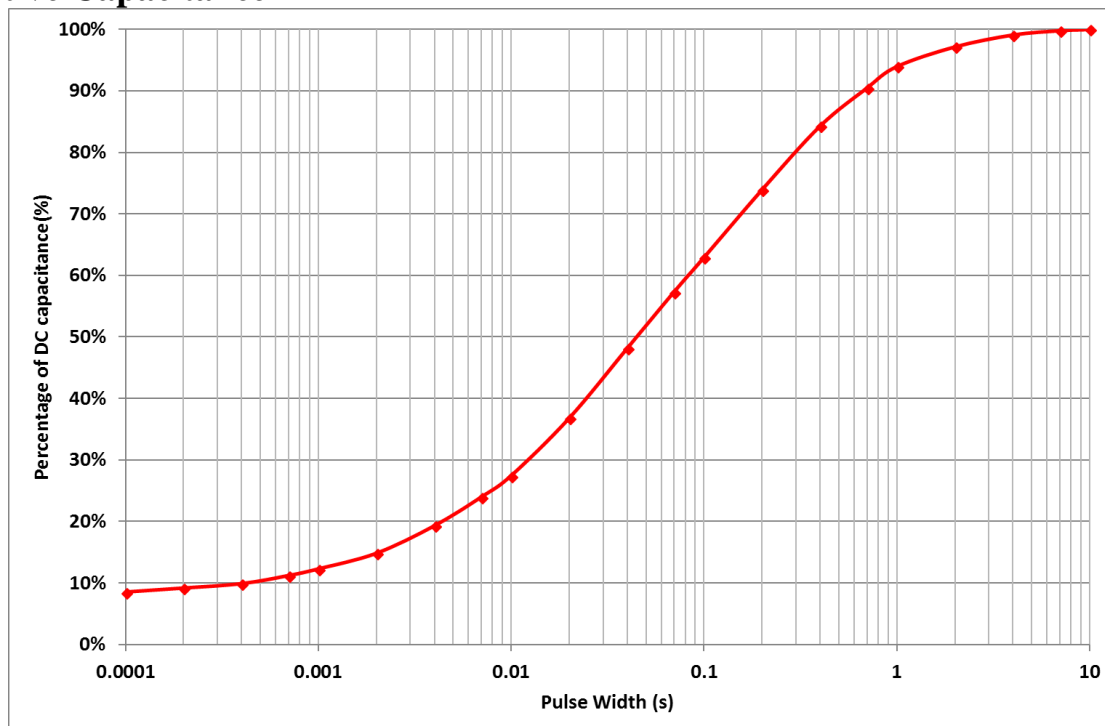
## Measurement of ESR



**Fig 3: Measurement of ESR for an HS206**

Fig 3 shows DC measurement of ESR by applying a step load current to the supercapacitor and measuring the resulting voltage drop. CAP-XX waits for a delay of 50μs after the step current is applied to ensure the voltage and current have settled. In this case the ESR is measured as  $52mV / 1A = 52m\Omega$ .

## Effective Capacitance



**Figure 4: Effective Capacitance**

Fig 4 shows the effective capacitance for the HS106, HS206 @ 23°C. This shows that for a 1ms PW, you will measure 12% of DC capacitance or 156mF for an HS106 or 78mF for an HS206. At 10ms you will measure 27% of the DC capacitance, and at 100ms you will measure 63% of DC capacitance. Effective is a time domain representation of the supercapacitor's frequency response. If, for example, you were calculating the voltage drop if the supercapacitor was supporting 1A for 10ms, then you would use the  $C_{eff}(10ms) = 27\%$  of DC capacitance = 176mF for an HS206, so  $V_{drop} = 1A \times ESR + 1A \times duration/C = 1A \times 55m\Omega + 1A \times 10ms / 176mF = 112mV$ . The next section on pulse response shows how the effective capacitance is sufficient for even short pulse widths.

## Pulse Response

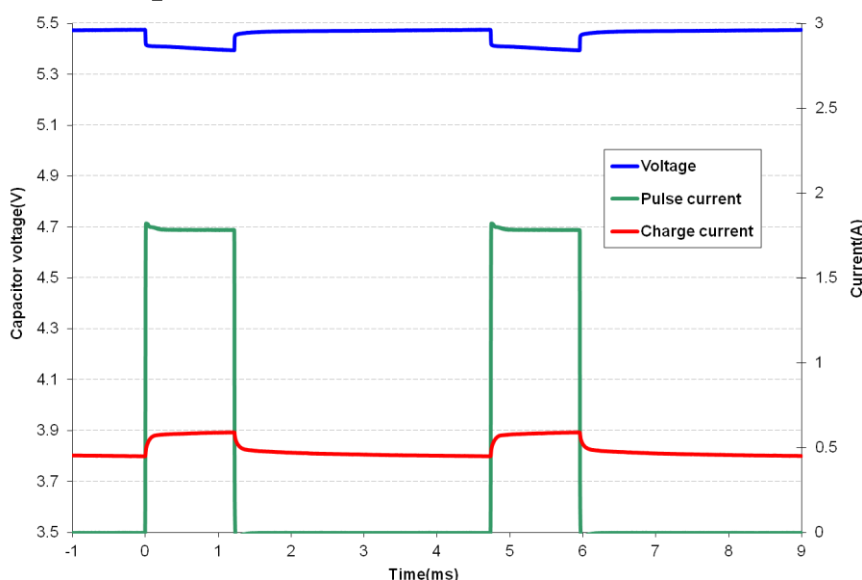
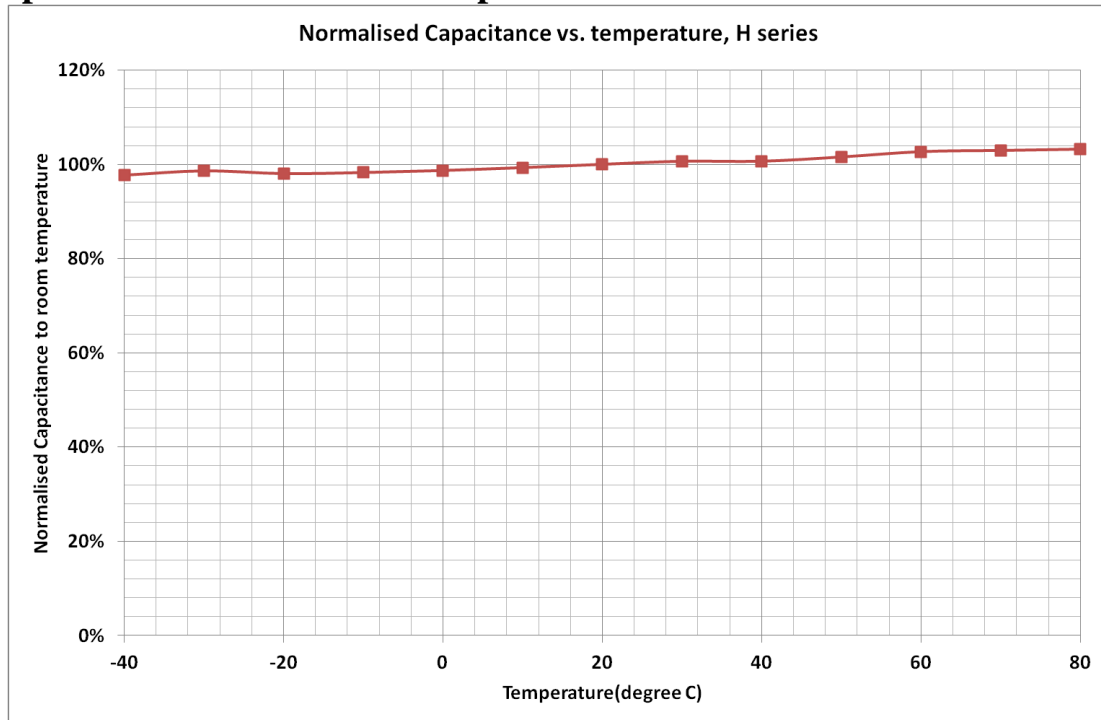


Fig 5 shows that the HS206 supercapacitor does an excellent job supporting a GPRS class 10 pulse train, drawing 1.8A for 1.1ms at 25% duty cycle. The source is current limited to 0.6A and the supercapacitor provides the 1.2A difference to achieve the peak current. At first glance the freq response of Fig 8 indicates the supercapacitor would not support a 1ms pulse, but the  $C_{eff}$  of 65mF coupled with the low ESR supports this pulse train with only ~80mV droop in the supply rail.

**Fig 5: HS206 Pulse Response with GPRS Class 10 Pulse Train**

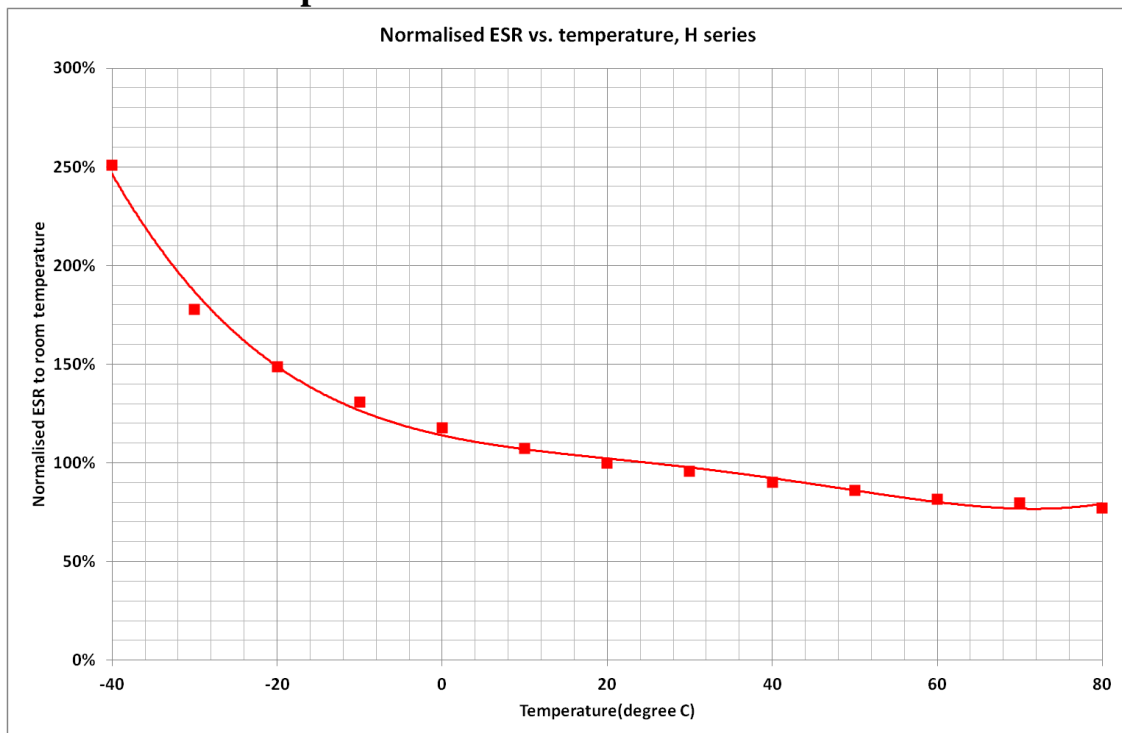
## DC Capacitance variation with temperature



**Figure 6: Capacitance change with temperature**

Fig 6 shows that DC capacitance is approximately constant with temperature.

## ESR variation with temperature



**Figure 7: ESR change with temperature**

Fig 7 shows that ESR at -40°C is ~2.5 x ESR at room temp, and that ESR at 70°C is ~0.8 x ESR at room temperature.

## Frequency Response

HS206 Magnitude and Phase vs. Frequency

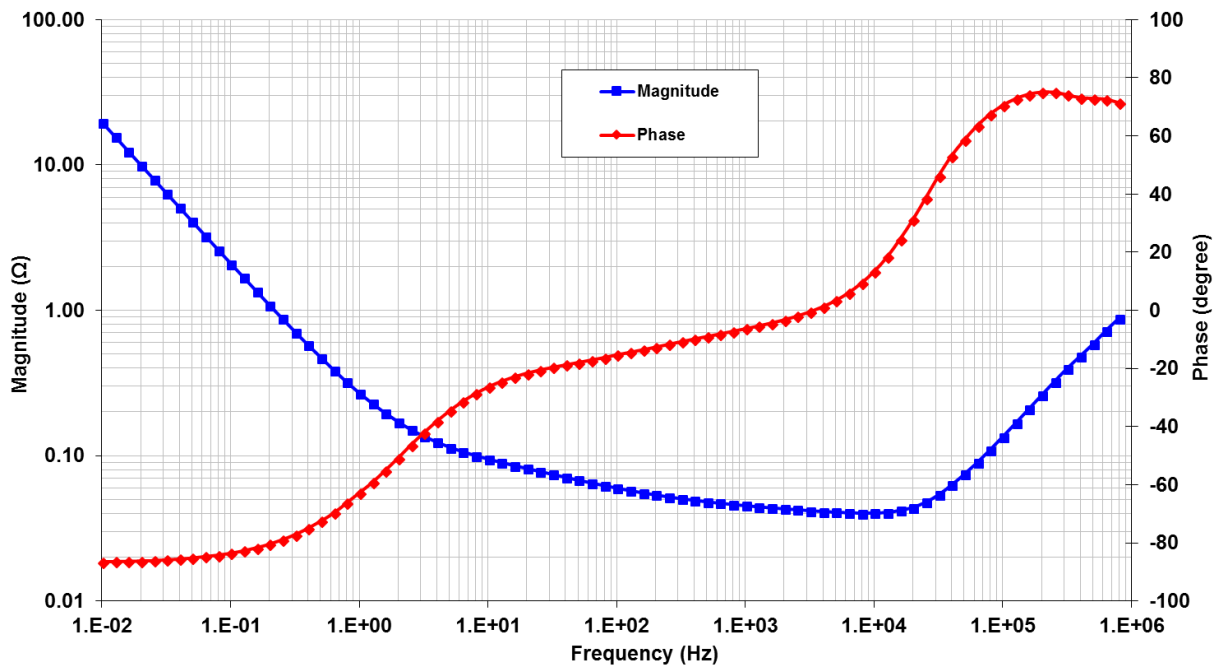


Fig 8: Frequency Response of Impedance (biased at 5.5V with a 50mV test signal)

HS206 ESR, Capacitance and Inductance vs. Frequency

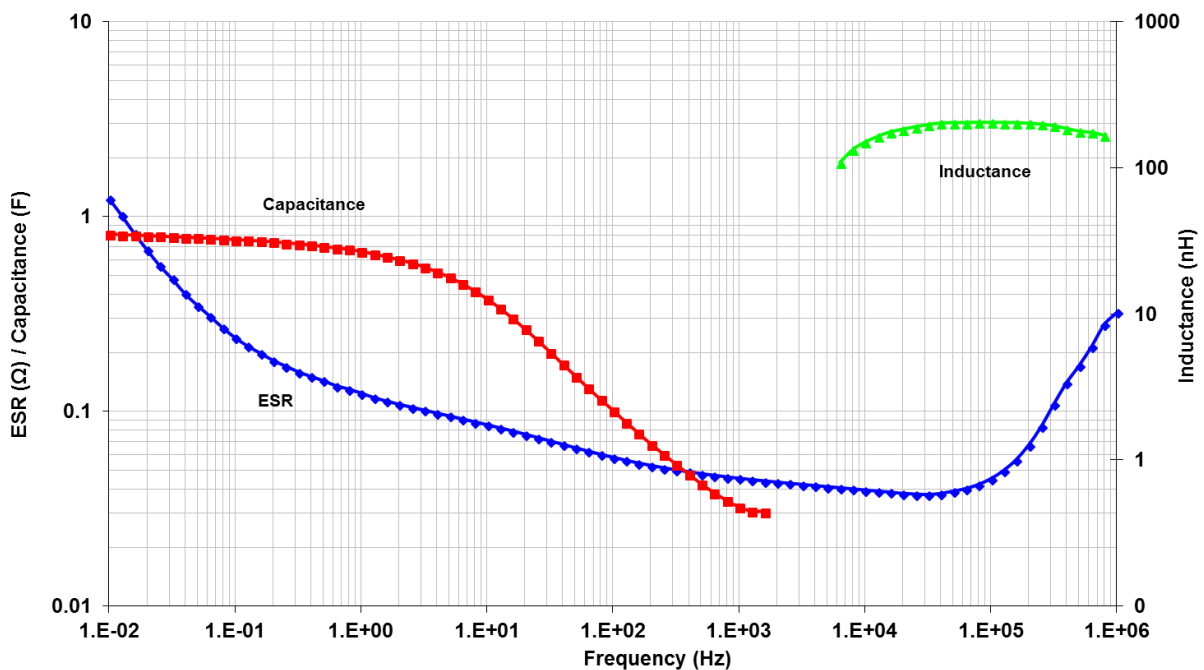
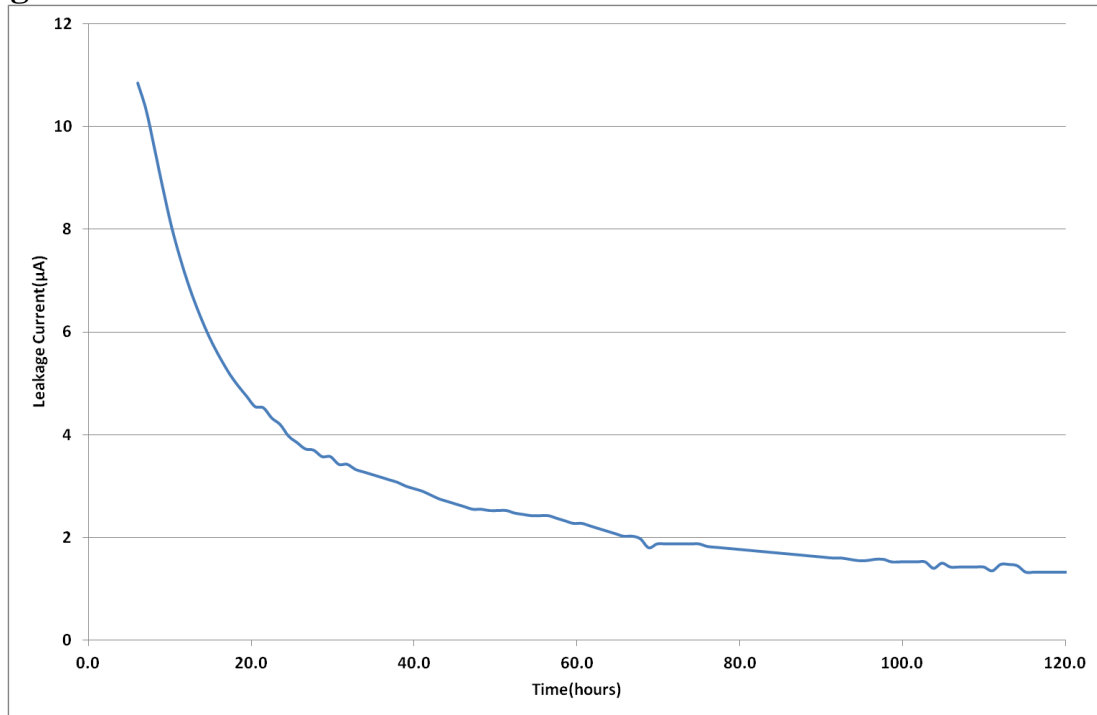


Fig 9: Frequency Response of ESR, Capacitance & Inductance

Fig 8 shows the supercapacitor behaves as an ideal capacitor until approx 2.5 Hz when the magnitude no longer rolls off proportionally to 1/freq and the phase crosses  $-45^\circ$ . Performance of supercapacitors with frequency is complex and the best predictor of performance is Fig 4 showing effective capacitance as a function of pulsewidth.

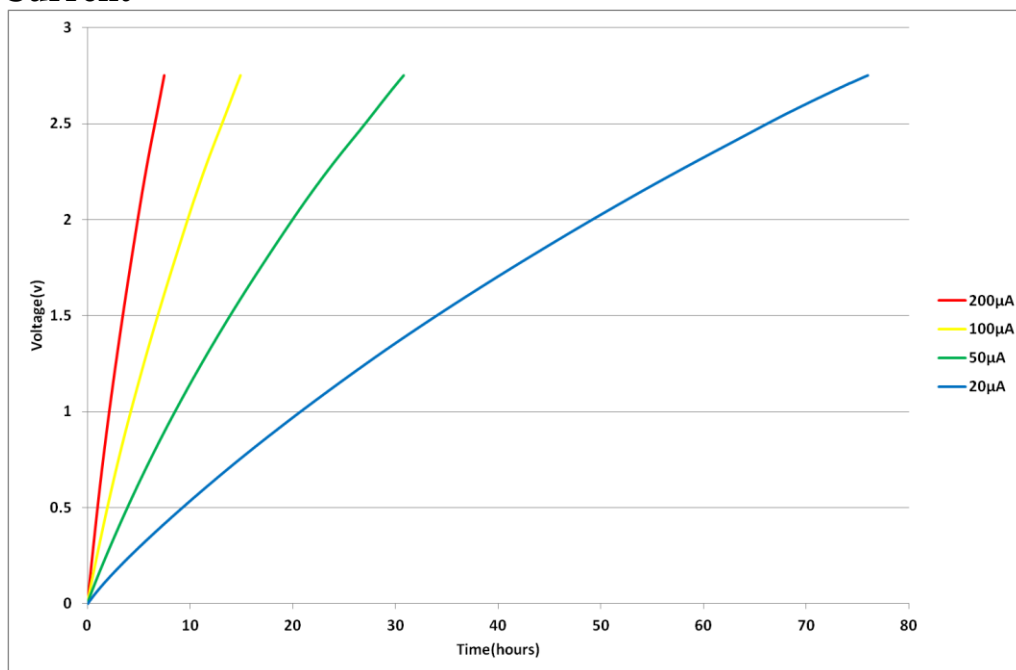
## Leakage Current



**Fig 10: Leakage Current**

Fig 10 shows the leakage current for HS106 at room temperature. The leakage current decays over time, and the equilibrium value leakage current will be reached after ~120hrs at room temperature. The typical equilibrium leakage current is 1.5µA at room temperature. At 70°C leakage current will be ~10µA.

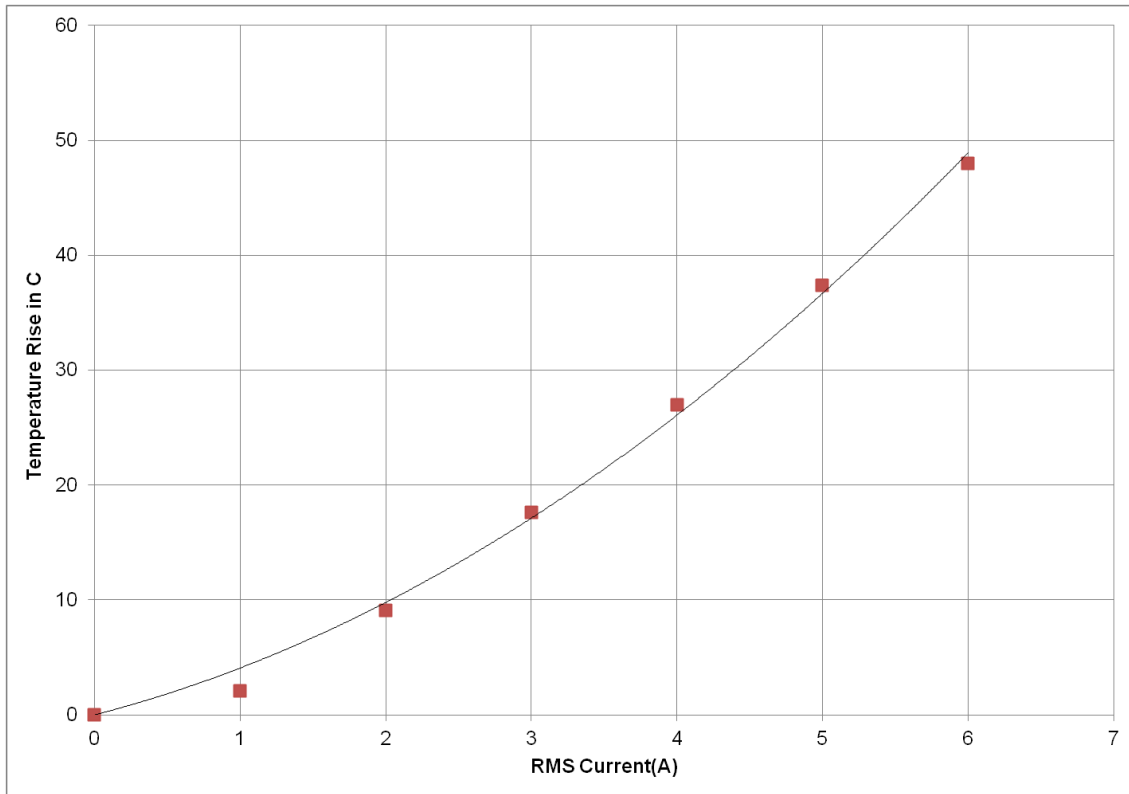
## Charge Current



**Fig 11: Charging an HS106 with low current**

The corollary to the slow decay in leakage currents shown in Fig 10 is that charging a supercapacitor at very low currents takes longer than theory predicts. At higher charge currents, the charge rate is as theory predicts. For example, it should take  $1.3 \text{ F} \times 2.7\text{V} / 0.00002\text{A} = 43.3\text{hrs}$  to charge a 1.3 F supercapacitor to 2.7V at 20µA, but Fig 11 shows it took 75hrs. At 200µA charging occurs at a rate close to the theoretical rate.

## RMS Current



**Fig 12: Temperature rise in HS206 with RMS current**

Continuous current flow into/out of the supercap will cause self heating, which limits the maximum continuous current the supercapacitor can handle. This is measured by a current square wave with 50% duty cycle, charging the supercapacitor to rated voltage at a constant current, then discharging the supercapacitor to half rated voltage at the same constant current value. For a square wave with 50% duty cycle, the RMS current is the same as the current amplitude. Fig 12 shows the increase in temperature as a function of RMS current. From this, the maximum RMS current in an application can be calculated, for example, if the ambient temperature is 40°C, and the maximum desired temperature for the supercapacitor is 70°C, then the maximum RMS current should be limited to 4.3A, which causes a 30°C temperature increase.

## CAP-XX Supercapacitors Product Guide

Refer to the package drawings in the CAP-XX Supercapacitors Product Guide for detailed information of the product's dimensions, PCB landing placements, active areas and electrical connections.

Refer to the CAP-XX Supercapacitors Product Guide for information on endurance and shelf life, transportation and storage, assembly and soldering, safety and RoHS/EREACH certification.