

# UNDERSTANDING SOLID POLYMER AND HYBRID POLYMER CAPACITORS



## THE EVOLUTION

For decades, Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors (E-Caps) have served as a cornerstone of the electronics industry, offering a cost-effective solution for energy storage. However, as circuit demands increase, traditional liquid electrolytes present inherent limitations in ESR and thermal endurance. To address these challenges, two primary innovations have emerged: Solid Organic Polymer and Hybrid Polymer technologies.

### SOLID POLYMER CAPACITORS: ENGINEERED FOR PERFORMANCE

Solid Polymer Capacitors share a foundational architecture with traditional E-Caps but replace the liquid electrolyte with a conductive solid polymer. This material shift yields significant performance advantages, including:

- Ultra-Low ESR: Minimizes energy loss and heat generation.
- Enhanced Endurance: Superior stability over extended operating lifecycles.
- High Ripple Current Ratings: The high efficiency of a single solid polymer device often allows engineers to replace multiple parallel-aligned E-Caps, reducing the overall PCB footprint.

### HYBRID POLYMER CAPACITORS: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SOLUTION

By integrating both a conductive polymer and a liquid electrolyte, Hybrid Polymer Capacitors bridge the gap between traditional and solid-state technologies. This provides a unique set of mechanical and electrical characteristics:

- Mechanical Resilience: The hybrid core is more flexible than a strictly solid polymer, offering superior resistance to mechanical shock and vibration.
- Optimized Leakage Control: Hybrid construction is the preferred choice for applications where maintaining low leakage current (DCL) is mission-critical.
- Thermal Stability: These components provide a balanced profile that maintains performance across a wider range of environmental stressors.

CHARACTERISTICS	SOLID POLYMER	HYBRID POLYMER	TRADITIONAL E-CAP
Capacitance Range	6.8 - 2,700 $\mu$ F	10 - 470 $\mu$ F	0.33 - 820,000 $\mu$ F
Voltage Range	2.5 - 35 V	16 - 80 V	4 - 525 V
Ripple Current <sup>1</sup>	900 - 8,100 mA	700 - 2,900 mA	3 - 1,400 mA
Impedance/ESR <sup>1</sup>	5 - 90 m $\Omega$	16 - 120 m $\Omega$	46 - 5,000 m $\Omega$
Vibration Resistance	Standard	High	Superior
Ripple Current Efficiency	Superior	High	Standard
Leakage Current Control	Marginal	Superior	Superior
Operating Lifetime	Superior	Superior	Standard
Failure Mode	Open/Short	Open	Open

(1) Relative to size and voltage