

DESCRIPTION

SOLID ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a solid electrolytic capacitor for a variety of electronic equipment and manufacturing methods thereof.

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BACKGROUND ART

Recent trend of digitalization in electronic equipment has increasing demand for downsized capacitors with large capacitances and low impedances in high frequency. In conventional art, following capacitors are used for high frequency application: plastic film capacitors, mica capacitors and multi-layered ceramic capacitors. Also, there are aluminum dry electrolytic capacitors, aluminum solid electrolytic capacitors, tantalum solid electrolytic capacitors or the like. An aluminum dry electrolytic capacitor consists essentially of an etched aluminum anode and a cathode rolled up into a cylinder with a separator in between to form a device, impregnating the separator with a liquid electrolyte.

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Aluminum solid electrolytic capacitor or tantalum solid electrolytic capacitor employs a solid electrolyte to improve performances of the aluminum dry electrolytic

capacitor.

A method of manufacturing the solid electrolyte is described: an anode is dipped in manganese nitrate solution; the anode is pyrolytically decomposed in a furnace with approximately 250 °C to 350 °C; manganese oxide layer as the solid electrolyte is formed on the anode. Capacitors having the solid electrolyte show better frequency characteristics and temperature characteristics compared with capacitors with the liquid electrolyte, as the solid electrolyte is free from problems inherent to liquid electrolytes such as outflows of electrolytes in a high temperature, decrease in capacitance owing to a dry up or function degradations owing to hardening of electrolytes in low temperatures.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open Application No. H02-130906 discloses a solid electrolytic capacitor having a solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers made by polymerized from monomers such as pyrrole and thiophene.

A method of manufacturing a solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers for use in the solid electrolytic capacitor is described below.

First, a pre coat layer composed of conductive materials such as manganese oxide, conductive polymer or the like is formed on a surface of dielectric oxide film of a valve metal. Next, the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers is formed through: (1) an electrolytic polymerization by supplied electricity to the pre coat

layer in electrolytic solution for polymerization containing monomer and a dopant, or (2) a chemical polymerization by dipping the pre coat layer in electrolytic solution for polymerization containing an oxidizing agent. Generally, sulfonic acid compounds or phosphoric acid compounds are used as the dopants to produce the solid electrolytic capacitor by the manufacturing methods. The strongly acidic dopants cited above, however, have a problem that undoping of the dopants, especially in highly humid environments, causes damages on the dielectric oxide film of valve metal, or decreases in product reliability due to poor forming. A measure proposed for the problem is to use alkyl aromatic sulfone compound or the like as a dopant to prevent degradation of equivalent series resistances (ESR) and capacitances caused by undoping. Another problem, however, arises that a usable rate of capacitance decreases in this case. The decrease in the usable rate of capacitance is supposedly caused by the facts that:

(1) polymer is apt to be bulky when dopants having a large steric hindrance such as alkyl aromatic sulfone compound or the like are adopted, and

(2) polymer is apt to be formed concentrated on edges of rough surfaces of the dielectric oxide film of valve metal.

On the other hand, although an excellent usable rate of capacitance is obtained when a large quantity of

compounds with a small steric hindrance such as sulfuric acid or the like are used as the dopants, a significant degradation will occur in characteristics due to undoping of the sulfuric acid under hot and humid environments.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above problems, the present invention can provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with excellent electrical characteristics even under hot and humid environments. The solid electrolytic capacitor comprises:
10 an anode composed of a valve metal whose surface is provided with a dielectric oxide film; a solid electrolyte, composed of conductive polymers, formed on the dielectric oxide film; and a cathode formed on the solid electrolyte,
15 wherein the solid electrolyte contains naphthalenesulfonate compounds.

A method of manufacturing a solid electrolytic capacitor,

the solid electrolytic capacitor comprising: an anode
20 composed of a valve metal whose surface is provided with a dielectric oxide film; a solid electrolyte, composed of conductive polymers, formed on the dielectric oxide film; and a cathode formed on the solid electrolyte, and

the method comprising: dipping the anode into
25 electrolytic solution for polymerization containing monomer to form the conductive polymers, naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds and water; and forming the solid electrolyte on

the dielectric oxide film by chemical polymerization or electrolytic polymerization. The solid electrolytic capacitor is provided with excellent leakage current characteristics, ESR and capacitance characteristics even
5 under hot and humid environments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view showing a solid electrolytic capacitor used in an example
10 of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a characteristic showing a relation between the content of dopant vs ESR.

FIG. 3 illustrates characteristics showing relations between the content of p-nitrophenol in electrolytic
15 solution for polymerization vs ESR.

FIG. 4 illustrates characteristics showing relations between the content of sulfuric acid in electrolytic solution for polymerization vs capacitance or ESR.

FIG. 5 illustrates characteristics showing relations
20 between the content of 2-propanol in electrolytic solution for polymerization vs leakage current or polymerization time.

FIG. 6 illustrates characteristics showing relations between the electrolytic polymerization voltage vs ESR or
25 polymerization time.

FIG. 7 illustrates characteristics showing relations between the molar concentration ratio of dopant to sulfuric

acid vs capacitance.

FIG. 8 illustrates a characteristic showing a relation between the surface tension vs capacitance.

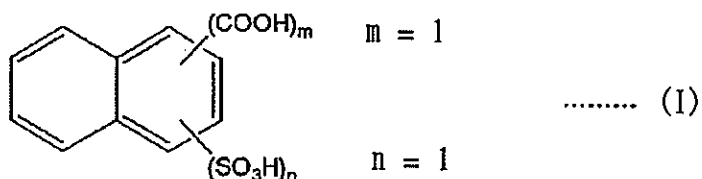
FIG. 9 illustrates characteristics showing relations
5 between the content of p-nitrophenol in electrolytic solution for polymerization vs ESR.

FIG. 10 illustrates characteristics showing relations between the electrolytic polymerization voltage vs ESR or polymerization time.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INVENTION

The solid electrolytic capacitor disclosed in the present invention comprises a solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers doped with at least compound (I). The
15 solid electrolytic capacitor of the present invention has excellent characteristics even in hot and humid environments. This is because dopants having carboxyl groups promote forming and provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with excellent characteristics especially in
20 leakage current and ESR even under hot and humid environments. Additionally, dopant with small steric hindrance such as compound (I) is thought to be able to form a solid electrolyte composed of a orderly conductive polymer that would contribute to an excellent initial
25 capacitance characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitor.



The content of compound (I) to 1 mol of a monomer that forms the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymer should preferably range from 0.05 to 0.5 mol. The configuration can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with further excellent ESR and impedance characteristics.

Doping less than 0.05 mol of compound (I) to 1 mol of a monomer that forms the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymer causes a poor ESR characteristics due to a low electrical conductivity. Contrarily, doping more than 0.5 mol of compound (I) is not preferable, as it will also cause poor ESR characteristics owing to a steric hindrance due to the excess amounts of the dopant, thereby causing regularity of the main chain of conductive polymer to lower.

Monomers should preferably be selected from at least one of pyrrole, thiophene, furan, aniline and their derivatives to form the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers. Those monomers can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with good impedance characteristics in high frequencies due to a high electrical conductivity.

Adding phenol derivatives to the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with a stable performance even in

hot environments as the phenol derivatives can increase the degree of order of polymer skeleton.

Phenol derivatives should preferably be selected from at least one of nitrophenol, cyanophenol, hydroxybenzoic acid, and hydroxyphenol. Those chemicals can further improve the characteristics of solid electrolytic capacitor under hot and humid conditions in addition to the effects described in claim 4 of the invention.

Phenol derivatives are selected from: o-nitrophenol, m-nitrophenol, p-nitrophenol, o-cyanophenol, m-cyanophenol, p-cyanophenol, o-hydroxybenzoic acid, m-hydroxybenzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, o-hydroxyphenol, m-hydroxyphenol and p-hydroxyphenol.

Also, sulfuric acid can be doped into the solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymers. The sulfuric acid is thought taken into the conductive polymers as a dopant. Compounds, such as sulfuric acid, with molecular structure of a small steric hindrance will alter the filling factor of formed polymers, enabling to provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with a high usable rate of capacitance.

Next, an example of the manufacturing method of the solid electrolytic capacitor in the present invention is described roughly. That is, the conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte is formed by polymerization using solution involving water as solvent containing at least a monomer

and compound (I).

Especially, forming (or anodizing) carried out during electrolytic polymerization using water as base solution can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with further
5 excellent leakage current characteristics, and ESR and capacitance characteristics under humid environments, as compound (I) performs forming very well.

Monomers should preferably be selected from at least one of pyrrole, thiophene, aniline and their derivatives.
10 Those monomers can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with excellent impedance characteristics in high frequencies due to a higher electrical conductivity.

At least one of phenol derivatives, sulfuric acid and alcohols can be added to the electrolytic solution for
15 polymerization. Those chemicals can provide an excellent capacitance usable rate and can form a solid electrolyte with a stable film quality.

The phenol derivatives should preferably be selected from at least one of nitrophenol, cyanophenol,
20 hydroxybenzoic acid and hydroxyphenol, and should preferably have the concentration in electrolytic solution for polymerization ranging from 0.01 to 0.1 mol. As the phenol derivatives enhance the degree of order of polymer skeleton, the solid electrolyte with excellent ESR and
25 capacitance characteristics is obtained.

The concentration of phenol derivatives in electrolytic solution for polymerization of less than 0.01

mol will cause decrease in heat resistances due to a lower degree of order of the formed polymer. Contrarily, the concentration of phenol derivatives in electrolytic solution for polymerization of more than 0.1 mol is not
5 preferable because polymerizing current concentrates on edges due to faster polymerization rates, causing an uneven polymer thickness, thereby causing decrease in leakage current characteristics owing to stresses occurred when the capacitor elements are layered.

10 The concentration of sulfuric acid in electrolytic solution for polymerization should preferably range from 0.01 to 1 wt %. Doping of sulfuric acid can alter the filling factor of formed polymer and can contribute to form a solid electrolyte with a further excellent usable rate of
15 capacitance.

The concentration of sulfuric acid in electrolytic solution for polymerization of less than 0.01 wt % will not provide enough effects on the usable rate of capacitance. Contrarily, the concentration of sulfuric acid in the
20 electrolytic solution for polymerization of more than 1 wt % is not preferable because doped sulfuric acid will cause dissolution in humid conditions, causing a drastic decrease in ESR and capacitance characteristics.

Alcohols having a carbon number ranging from 1 to 4
25 may be involved in the electrolytic solution for polymerization and the alcohol concentration in electrolytic solution for polymerization should preferably

range from 0.5 to 20 in wt %. The addition of organic solvents such as alcohols to the electrolytic solution for polymerization can perform especially to restrain polymerization reactions on edges, resulting in improved surface conditions of conductive polymers produced. Followings are the organic solvents: methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, 2-propyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, 2-butyl alcohol, 3-butyl alcohol, tert-butyl alcohol, acetonitrile, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol, γ -butyl lactone, dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide.

The concentration of alcohols in electrolytic solution for polymerization of less than 0.5 wt % is not preferable because polymerizing current concentrates on edges, causing the polymer to have an uneven thickness, thereby causing poor leakage current characteristics owing to stresses occurred when the capacitor elements are layered. The concentration of alcohols in electrolytic solution for polymerization of more than 20 wt % is also not preferable because of a longer polymerization time due to lowered polymerizing rate, causing productivity of the capacitor to decrease drastically.

The solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymer can be produced by electrolytic polymerization. The electrolytic polymerization can form a conductive polymer with a high steric order, resulting in the solid electrolyte to have an even polymer film thickness and a

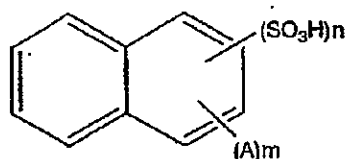
high electrical conductivity.

The polymerization voltage should preferably range from 1 to 3 V. The applying voltage can control the polymerization reaction to form a solid electrolyte having
5 a high usable rate of capacitance.

The electrolytic polymerization voltage lower than 1 V should not be preferable because of longer polymerization time. The electrolytic polymerization voltage higher than 3 V should also not be preferable because side reaction such
10 as electrolysis of water or the like will increase proportionally, causing capacitor characteristics such as initial ESR, capacitance or the like to decrease.

Next, another example of the manufacturing method of the solid electrolytic capacitor in the present invention
15 is described roughly.

That is, the conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte is formed by electrolytic polymerization using aqueous electrolytic solution for polymerization containing at least a monomer, naphthalenesulfonic acid compound
20 (hereafter referred to as compound (II)) and sulfuric acid, wherein the molar concentration ratio of compound (II) to sulfuric acid ranges from 50 : 1 to 4 : 1, and the surface tension is lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m. The method can provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with a high usable rate of
25 capacitance and with little decrease in characteristics even in hot and humid conditions.



$$n = 1$$

$$m = 0$$

(II)

A: $(-\text{OH})$ or $(=\text{O})$

The molar concentration ratio of compound (II) to sulfuric acid of larger than 50 : 1 should not be preferable because the smaller content of the sulfuric acid makes little improvement in the usable rate of capacitance. The molar concentration ratio of compound (II) to sulfuric acid of smaller than 4 : 1 should also not be preferable because the large content of the sulfuric acid causes undesired effects such as decreases in capacitance in hot and humid conditions, deterioration of ESR or the like.

Employing the electrolytic solution for polymerization having surface tension lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m can improve the wetting performance to dielectric oxide film and can provide a further excellent usable rate of capacitance. The effects, however, to improve the usable rate of capacitance by adding sulfuric acid and adopting surface tension lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m can be obtained only when the electrolytic solution for polymerization containing compound (II) is employed. On the other hand, alkyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid added in the electrolytic solution for polymerization will achieve no effects to improve the usable rate of capacitance. The result may be caused by a difference in polymerization conditions of the conductive

polymer, or by a difference in easier concentration of the conductive polymer on pit edges of rough surface valve metal due to the difference in dopants.

5 Applying voltages on external terminal and anode composed of valve metal respectively during electrolytic polymerization can provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with a further higher usable rate of capacitance, and excellent impedance and leakage current characteristics in high frequencies.

10 The fact is thought that voltages applied on anode composed of valve metal to form conductive polymer will attract anion dopants easily to surfaces of dielectric oxide films provided on the valve metal, causing internal fine pits of rough surface of the valve metal to be filled
15 with conductive polymer with a high electrical conductivity, resulting in the solid electrolytic capacitor having an excellent usable rate of capacitance as well as excellent impedance characteristics in high frequencies. Additionally, the reduction of leakage currents is supposed due to
20 dielectric oxide films formed at the same time of applying voltages on valve metal.

By adding organic solvents or nonionic surfactants to control the surface tension of electrolytic solution for polymerization to lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m, the solid
25 electrolytic capacitor is provided with excellent leakage current characteristics and excellent impedance characteristics in high frequencies. Especially,

polymerization reactions on edge portions are restrained, enabling to improve surface conditions of formed conductive polymers. The nonionic surfactants are as follows: acetylglycol surfactants, silicone surfactants, 5 polyoxyalkyleneglycol surfactants, fluoro-surfactants or the like.

Ionic surfactants, however, used as additives to lower the surface tension are apt to coordinate in conductive polymers easily, causing poor impedance characteristics in 10 high frequencies and little effects on reduction in leakage currents due to no restraint on polymerization reaction on edges.

Phenol derivatives added in electrolytic solution for polymerization can provide a conductive polymer with a 15 stable film quality.

In another manufacturing method using compound (II) of the present invention, the phenol derivatives should preferably be selected from at least one of: nitrophenol, cyanophenol, hydroxybenzoic acid and hydroxyphenol and the 20 concentration of phenol derivatives in electrolytic solution for polymerization should preferably range from 0.001 to 0.2 mol. Enhancing the order of polymer skeleton, the phenol derivative can provide the solid electrolyte with a further excellent ESR and capacitance 25 characteristics in hot and humid conditions.

The concentration of phenol derivatives in electrolytic solution for polymerization smaller than 0.001

mol will cause decreases in heat resistance owing to a lower degree of order of the formed polymer. On the contrary, the concentration of phenol derivatives in the electrolytic solution for polymerization greater than 0.2
5 mol is not preferable because polymerizing current concentrates on edges due to a faster polymerization rate, causing an uneven polymer thickness, thereby causing decrease in leakage current characteristics owing to stresses occurred when the capacitor elements are layered.

10 The solid electrolytic capacitor disclosed in the present invention comprises: a dielectric oxide film; a solid electrolyte layer composed of conductive polymer; and a cathode layer formed sequentially on an anode made from valve metal, wherein the conductive polymer includes at
15 least compound (I) as a dopant.

As dopants having carboxyl group carry out good forming, the doped compound (I) can provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with excellent leakage current characteristics and other characteristics under hot and
20 humid environments. Moreover, the solid electrolytic capacitor comprising: a dielectric oxide film; a solid electrolyte layer composed of conductive polymer; and a cathode layer formed sequentially on an anode made from valve metal, is prepared by electrolytic polymerization
25 using solution involving water as solvent for polymerization. The solution contains at least a monomer, compound (II) and sulfuric acid, wherein the molar

concentration ratio of compound (II) to sulfuric acid ranges from 50 : 1 to 4 : 1, and the surface tension is lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m. The method can provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with a high usable rate of capacitance.

The solid electrolytic capacitor disclosed in the present invention is described with reference to the examples but the present invention is not so limited to the examples.

FIG. 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of the solid electrolytic capacitor used in the examples of the present invention. Etched aluminum foil or sintered tantalum with a lead wire is used as anode 1, on that surface dielectric oxide film 2 is formed. Subsequently, solid electrolyte 3 composed of conductive polymer is formed and cathode terminal section composed of carbon layer 4 and silver layer 5 is formed. Then, by packaging externally using epoxy resin, not shown, the solid electrolytic capacitors described in the examples are prepared.

Next, the examples are explained specifically. Compound (I) ($m=2$ and $n=1$) is used in examples 1 through 4.

(EXAMPLE 1)

Etched aluminum foil dimensioned of 3 mm $\times$ 4 mm attached with a lead wire is used as an anode. Dielectric oxide film 2 is formed on a surface of the etched aluminum

foil by dipping the etched aluminum foil into solution involving water containing 3 % of ammonium adipate for anodization at 12V and at the solution temperature 70°C for 60 minutes. After dipping anodized etched aluminum foil 1 in solution involving water containing 30 % manganese nitrate, anodized etched aluminum foil 1 is pulled out of the solution for air drying, and is finally processed for thermal decomposition at 300°C for 10 minutes to form manganese oxide composing a part of solid electrolyte 3 .

Then, solution involving water for polymerization composed of 0.5 mol/L of ethylenedioxythiophene monomer and 0.1 mol/L of compound (I) ($m=2$, $n=1$) is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. A terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte 3 at 2 V and solution temperature of 25°C in the electrolytic solution for polymerization. The content of compound (I) ($m=2$ and $n=1$) to 1 mol of monomer composing the conductive polymer in solid electrolyte 3 is 0.3 mol.

Subsequently, a coated carbon is dried to form carbon layer 4 on the solid electrolyte and then a coated silver paste is dried to form silver layer 5 on carbon layer 4, forming a cathode terminal section using both two layers. Then, with packaging externally using epoxy resin, not shown, 10 pieces of solid electrolytic capacitors with the ratings of 6.3V, 10 μ F are prepared.

(EXAMPLE 2)

By the method similar to example 1, the etched aluminum foil is anodized to form dielectric oxide film 2. The anodized etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution involving water containing 5% of water-soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 10 minutes to form a conductive polymer composing a part of the solid electrolyte 3. Then, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.5 mol/L of pyrrole monomer and a 0.1 mol/L of compound (I) ($m=2$, $n=1$) is prepared to form the solid electrolyte.

The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared under conditions similar to example 1 except the condition of solution involving water as solvent for polymerization.

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(EXAMPLE 3)

By the method similar to example 1, a manganese oxide film composing a part of the solid electrolyte is formed on a surface of the anodized etched aluminum foil. Then, solution involving ethanol for polymerization dissolving a 0.5 mol/L of ethylenedioxythiophene monomer and a 0.1mol/L of compound (I) ($m=2$, $n=1$) is prepared to form the solid electrolyte.

The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared under conditions similar to example 1 except the condition of solution for polymerization.

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(EXAMPLE 4)

By the method similar to example 1, the etched aluminum foil is anodized to form dielectric oxide film 2. Then the anodized etched aluminum foil is immersed in a
5 1.0 % polyethylenedioxythiophene water-alcohol mixed solution containing 1% of compound (I) ($m=2$, $n=1$) and 3 % of binder component. After pulling out of the solution, the anodized etched aluminum foil is dried at 150°C for 5 minutes to form a layer of sulfonated
10 polyethylenedioxythiophene.

Subsequently, the anodized etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution involving water as solvent containing: 0.5 mol/L of ethylenedioxythiophene, a heterocyclic monomer; 1 mol/L of p-ferric toluenesulfonate, an oxidant;
15 and 2 mol/L of n-butanol, a polymerizing solvent. After pulling out of the solution, the anodized etched aluminum foil is left at 85°C for 60 minutes to form a solid electrolyte composed of polyethylenedioxythiophene that is a chemically polymerized conductive polymer. The solid
20 electrolytic capacitor is prepared under conditions similar to example 1 except the above.

(COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1)

By the method similar to example 1, a dielectric oxide
25 film is formed on an outer surface of an etched aluminum foil to act as an anode, then a conductive pre-coat composing a part of the solid electrolyte is formed by heat

treatments. Subsequently, solution involving water for polymerization dissolving 0.5 mol/L of pyrrole monomer and 0.1 mol/L of sodium butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid is prepared to form solid electrolytes. A terminal to initiate
5 polymerization is placed close to a surface of the element to form the solid electrolyte at solution temperature of 25°C and at polymerization voltage of 2 V in the electrolytic solution for polymerization. Subsequently, by the method similar to example 1, a carbon layer and a
10 silver layer are formed to make up a cathode terminal section, and then packaging externally 10 pieces of solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared.

(EXAMPLE 5)

15 Tantalum powder formed embedded such that a portion of tantalum lead wire surfaces is sintered to form an anode of 1.4 mm thick, 3.0 mm wide and 3.8 mm long. The anode is immersed in aqueous phosphoric solution to form a dielectric oxide film on the anode surface by applying 20 V
20 for a forming (anodizing) reaction.

Subsequently, the anode is immersed for 5 minutes in aqueous ethylene glycol solution dissolving pyrrole, a heterocyclic monomer, and compound (I) ($m=2$, $n=1$). After pulling out of the solution, the anode is immediately
25 immersed for 10 minutes in oxidizing solution composed of ethylene glycol solution involving water dissolving ferrous sulfate (III), an oxidant. Then, pulling out of the

oxidizing solution, the anode is washed for forming for restoration and is dried at 100°C. Repeating 10 times of serial operations from immersing in the electrolytic solution for polymerization to the forming for restoration, 5 a solid electrolyte composed of conductive polymer is formed.

Next, a surface of the solid electrolyte is impregnated with solution involving water containing 2 wt % of carbon particles and 2 wt % of pyrogallol and prepared 10 to pH10 by adding ammonia, and is dried at 150°C to form a carbon layer. A conductive silver paste layer is then applied on the carbon layer to make up the capacitor element.

Next, the tantalum lead wire is connected to the anode 15 terminal and a cathode terminal is connected to the cathode of capacitor element via a conductive adhesive. The solid electrolytic capacitor is finished after covering the whole with a packaging resin such that portions of the anode and cathode terminals are exposed (D size: 7.3 × 4.3 × 2.8 mm).

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(COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2)

By the method similar to example 5, a dielectric oxide film is formed on the anode composed of tantalum. In this comparative example 2, to form the solid electrolyte, the 25 anode provided with the dielectric oxide film is once immersed into solution for polymerization for 5 minutes, and is then pulled out of the solution. The solution is

ethylene glycol solution involving water as solvent containing pyrrole, a heterocyclic monomer, and sodium butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid. The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared under conditions similar to example 5
 5 except the above conditions (D size: $7.3 \times 4.3 \times 2.8$ mm).

(Measurements of ESR values and capacitances)

Table 1 shows initial characteristics and ESR values after humidity test (60°C , 90%, 6.3 V and 500 hrs.) of the
 10 solid electrolytic capacitors described in examples 1 through 5 and comparative examples 1 and 2. ESR values are measured at 100 kHz.

Table 1

	ESR (m Ω)		Capacitance (μF)
	Initial	After test	Initial
Example 1	53	62	10.2
Example 2	58	68	10.5
Example 3	55	80	10.5
Example 4	58	85	10.0
Example 5	86	99	20.4
Comparison 1	54	256	7.9
Comparison 2	95	112	17.3

Table 1 shows clearly that ESR characteristics in
 15 comparative example 1 become worse significantly after the humidity test compared with those in examples 1 through 4. This proves that compound (I) performs good forming for

aluminum, while sodium butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, used as a dopant, has a great influence to decrease ESR characteristics in humidity test.

5 The comparison between example 1 and example 2 shows that a water-soluble polyaniline to act as a conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte can provide equivalent ESR characteristics.

10 Comparison between example 1 and example 3 proves that water is an effective base solvent, as ESR characteristics after humidity test tend to be worse with electrolytic solution for polymerization using solution involving ethanol.

15 Moreover, the solid electrolytes prepared in example 4 using a chemical polymerization with an oxidant cannot have ESR characteristics equivalent to example 1. This proves that electrolytic polymerization is superior to chemical polymerization to provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with excellent properties. Additionally, the comparisons between example 1 and comparative example 1, and between 20 example 5 and comparative example 2 prove that bulky dopant such as sodium butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid causes a significant decrease in initial capacitances owing to difficulties to produce orderly conductive polymers.

25 (EXAMPLE 6)

In example 2, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 2

except content of compound (I) to 1 mol of monomer composing conductive polymer varied to 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, and 0.7 mol respectively.

Table 2

Content of compound (I) (mol)	Initial ESR (mΩ)
0.001	96
0.01	71
0.05	33
0.1	30
0.5	34
0.7	59

5 Table 2 and FIG. 2 show the relation between content of compound (I) and initial ESR values of the solid electrolytic capacitors. ESR values are measured at 100 kHz.

FIG. 2 proves clearly that solid electrolytic capacitors have excellent ESR characteristics with the
10 content of compound (I) to 1 mol of monomer composing conductive polymer ranging from 0.05 to 0.5 mol, but the ESR characteristics tend to be worse with the content of less than 0.05 mol or more than 0.5 mol. Therefore, to enable the solid electrolytic capacitors to have further
15 excellent ESR and impedance characteristics by using compound (I), the content of compound (I) to 1 mol of monomer composing conductive polymer should preferably be controlled in a range from 0.05 to 0.5 mol.

(EXAMPLE 7)

In example 1, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 1 except content of p-nitrophenol into the electrolytic solution for polymerization varied to 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, and 0.2 mol respectively for forming solid electrolytes with p-nitrophenol contained in conductive polymer partially.

Table 3

Content (mol)	Initial ESR (mΩ)	ESR after 1000 hrs. (mΩ)
0	30	188
0.001	28	110
0.005	29	80
0.01	30	37
0.05	33	38
0.1	30	35
0.2	70	85

Table 3 and FIG. 3 shows ESR characteristics for initial and after a hot no-load test (125°C, 1000 hours). ESR values are measured at 100 kHz.

(EXAMPLE 8)

In example 1, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 1 except content of sulfuric acid to the electrolytic

solution for polymerization varied to 0.005, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 wt % respectively for forming solid electrolytes with sulfuric acid contained in conductive polymer partially.

5 Table 4 and FIG. 4 shows initial capacitance characteristics and ESR values for initial and after a humidity test (60°C, 90%, 6.3 V, 500 hours) of the solid electrolytic capacitors. Capacitances are measured at 120 kHz, and ESR values are measured at 100 kHz. In FIG. 4,
10 right-hand vertical axis represents capacitance, left-hand vertical axis represents ESR values and horizontal axis represents content of sulfuric acid.

Table 4

Content (wt %)	Initial ESR (mΩ)	ESR after 500 hrs. (mΩ)	Capacitance (μF)
0	45	55	10.01
0.005	40	50	10.05
0.01	36	44	11.56
0.1	37	45	11.39
1	37	48	11.89
1.5	34	90	12.19
2	34	185	12.02

15 FIG. 3 proves clearly that the solid electrolytic capacitors with content of p-nitrophenol ranging from 0.01 to 0.1 mol have excellent ESR characteristics and that the

ESR characteristics tend to be worse with the content of less than 0.01 mol or more than 0.1 mol. To provide, therefore, the solid electrolytic capacitors with stable characteristics even under hot conditions by adding p-nitrophenol and causing to heighten the order of polymer skeleton, the content of p-nitrophenol should preferably range from 0.01 to 0.1 mol.

Following additives, instead of p-nitrophenol, have been evaluated as showing the similar effects: p-cyanophenol, p-hydroxybenzoic acid and p-hydroxyphenol.

FIG. 4 proves clearly that the solid electrolytic capacitors with 0.01 to 1 wt % of sulfuric acid have excellent capacitance characteristics as well as properties under a high humidity. The capacitances show poor values with the sulfuric acid content of less than 0.01 wt %, and contrarily, ESR characteristics tend to be worse in humidity test with sulfuric acid content of more than 1 wt %. Therefore, to provide the solid electrolytic capacitor with an increased usable rate of capacitance as well as a high moisture resistance by improving the filling ratio of formed polymer, the content of sulfuric acid should preferably range from 0.01 to 1 wt %.

(EXAMPLE 9)

In example 1, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 1 except content of 2-propanol into the solution for

polymerization varied to 0.1, 0.5, 1, 10, 20, and 30 wt % respectively for forming solid electrolytes.

Table 5 and FIG. 5 show initial leakage current characteristics (6.3 V, 1 minute value) of the solid electrolytic capacitors. In FIG. 5, right-hand vertical axis represents polymerizing time, left-hand vertical axis represents leakage currents, and horizontal axis represents content of 2-propanol.

FIG. 5 proves clearly that the solid electrolytic capacitors with 2-propanol content ranging from 0.5 to 20 wt % have excellent leakage current characteristics. The leakage current characteristics tend to be worse with the content of less than 0.5 wt %. Contrarily, 2-propanol content of more than 20 wt % causes a longer polymerizing time owing to poorer polymerization reactions. To provide, therefore, the solid electrolytic capacitors with excellent leakage current characteristics by doping organic solvents such as alcohols into the electrolytic solution for polymerization to restrain the polymerization reaction, preventing currents from concentrating on edges, thereby improving surface conditions of conductive polymer, 2-propanol content should preferably range from 0.5 to 20 wt %.

Table 5

Content (wt %)	Leakage current (nA)	Polymerizing time (min)
0	9900	20
0.1	1300	21
0.5	200	24
1	150	25
10	160	28
20	190	30
30	190	60

Following organic solvents instead of 2-propanol have been estimated as capable of providing the similar effects: methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, 2-butyl alcohol, tert-butyl alcohol, acetonitrile, acetone tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol, γ -butyl lactone dimethyl formamide and dimethyl sulfoxide.

(EXAMPLE 10)

In example 1, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 1 except polymerization voltages varied to 0.5, 1, 2, 3 and 5 V respectively for electrolytic polymerization.

Table 6 and FIG. 6 show initial ESR characteristics. ESR values are measured at 100 kHz. In FIG. 6, right-hand vertical axis represents polymerizing time, left-hand vertical axis represents initial ESR values, and horizontal axis represents polymerization voltages.

Table 6

Voltage (V)	ESR value (mΩ)	Polymerization time (min)
0.5	32	60
1	30	35
2	25	25
3	29	24
5	65	19

FIG. 6 proves that the solid electrolytic capacitors prepared by polymerization voltage ranging from 1 to 3 V have excellent ESR characteristics. Polymerization rates decrease with applied voltages lower than 1 V. Contrarily, ESR characteristics tend to be worse with the voltages higher than 3 V as orderly polymers are not formed. To provide the solid electrolytic capacitor, therefore, with excellent ESR characteristics by controlling the polymerization voltages to restrain the reactivity of polymerization, the polymerization voltages should preferably range from 1 to 3 V.

(EXAMPLE 11)

Etched aluminum foil of 3 mm × 4 mm attached with a lead wire is used as an anode. Dielectric oxide film 2 is formed on a surface of the etched aluminum foil by dipping the etched aluminum foil into solution involving water as solvent containing 3 % of ammonium adipate to anodize at 6V and at solution temperature of 70°C for 60 minutes. Then,

the anodized etched aluminum foil 1 is dipped in solution involving water as solvent containing 30 % manganese nitrate and is pulled out of the solution for air drying, and is finally processed for thermal decomposition at 300°C
5 for 10 minutes to form manganese oxide composing a part of solid electrolyte 3.

Next, a solid electrolyte is formed on the manganese oxide. First, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving 0.5 mol/L of
10 ethylenedioxythiophene monomer, 0.1 mol/L of compound (II) having each of hydroxyl group and sulfonic group as substituents, and 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further added by ethyl alcohol to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. An
15 external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte at solution temperature of 25°C and at polymerizing voltage of 2.5 V in the solution. At the time of forming the solid electrolyte, 5 V is applied on the
20 anode composed of etched aluminum foil simultaneously. 10 pieces of solid electrolytic capacitors with the ratings of 2.5 V, 20 μ F are prepared under conditions similar to example 1 except the above conditions.

25 (EXAMPLE 12)

In example 11, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.1 mol/L of compound (II)

having one hydroxyl group and two sulfonic group as substituents, and a 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further added by propyl alcohol to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte.

5 The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared by the method similar to example 11 except that an external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the

10 electrolytic solution for polymerization.

(EXAMPLE 13)

In example 11, after forming the dielectric oxide film, the anodized etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution

15 involving water as solvent containing 5% of water-soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 5 minutes to form a conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte partially. Then, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.2 mol/L of

20 pyrrole monomer, a 0.05 mol/L of compound (II) having each one of hydroxyl group and sulfonic group as substituents, and a 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further added by n-butyl alcohol to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. The solid

25 electrolytic capacitor is prepared by the method similar to example 11 except that an external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched

aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution.

(EXAMPLE 14)

5 In example 11, after forming the dielectric oxide film, the anodized etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution involving water as solvent containing 5% of water-soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 5 minutes to form a conductive polymer composing the solid
10 electrolyte partially. Then, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.2 mol/L of pyrrole monomer, a 0.05 mol/L of compound (II) having one sulfonic group as a substituent, and a 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further added by iso-propyl alcohol to
15 control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared by the method similar to example 11 except that an external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to
20 form the solid electrolyte by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution.

(EXAMPLE 15)

25 In example 11, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.2 mol/L of pyrrole monomer, a 0.05 mol/L of compound (II) having two sulfonic groups as substituents, and a 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further

added by silicone surfactants to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. The solid electrolytic capacitor is prepared by the method similar to example 11 except that an external
5 terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution.

10 (EXAMPLE 16)

With the method similar to example 11, dielectric oxide film 2 is formed on an outer surface of etched aluminum foil 1. The etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution involving water as solvent containing 5% of water-
15 soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 5 minutes to form a conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte partially. Then, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving a 0.2 mol/L of pyrrole monomer, a 0.05 mol/L of compound (II) having one
20 sulfonic group as a substituent, and a 0.01 mol/L of sulfuric acid, further added by iso-propyl alcohol to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form the solid electrolyte. An external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the
25 etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte 3 by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution.

Subsequently, a coated carbon is dried to form a carbon layer 4 on the solid electrolyte and then a coated silver paste is dried to form a silver layer 5 on the carbon layer 4, causing both two layers to form a cathode terminal section. Then, with external packaging using epoxy resin, not shown, 10 pieces of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared.

(COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3)

10 With the method similar to example 11, dielectric oxide film is formed on an outer surface of etched aluminum foil. The etched aluminum foil is immersed in solution involving water as solvent containing 5% of water-soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 5 minutes
15 to form a conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte partially. Subsequently, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving 0.2 mol/L of pyrrole monomer and 0.05 mol/L of propylnaphthalenesulfonic acid is prepared to form solid electrolytes. An external
20 terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the etched aluminum foil to form the solid electrolyte 3 by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution. Then, a carbon layer and a silver layer are formed to make up a cathode terminal section, and with
25 external packaging, 10 pieces of solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared.

(COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 4)

With the method similar to example 11, dielectric oxide film is formed on an outer surface of an etched aluminum foil. The etched aluminum foil is immersed in
5 solution involving water as solvent containing 5% of water-soluble polyaniline, and is then heat-treated at 200°C for 5 minutes to form a conductive polymer composing the solid electrolyte partially. Subsequently, solution involving water as solvent for polymerization dissolving 0.2 mol/L of
10 pyrrole monomer and 0.05 mol/L of butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, added by n-butyl alcohol to control the surface tension to 60×10^{-3} N/m, is prepared to form solid electrolytes. An external terminal to initiate polymerization is placed close to a surface of the
15 capacitor element to form the solid electrolyte by electrolytic polymerization reactions at 2 V in the solution. Then, a cathode terminal section composed of a carbon layer and a silver layer is made up, and thus 10 pieces of solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared with
20 external packaging.

(Measurements)

Table 7 lists initial characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors described in examples 11 through 16
25 and comparative examples 3 and 4. ESR values are measured at 100 kHz.

Table 1

	Capacitance (μF)	ESR ($\text{m}\Omega$)	Leakage current (nA)
Example 11	22.5	24	37
Example 12	23.1	22	48
Example 13	24.0	22	28
Example 14	24.8	20	32
Example 15	23.8	21	45
Example 16	23.4	26	96
Example 3	18.0	35	148
Example 4	19.2	31	136

Table 7 proves that from the comparison between examples 11 through 16 and comparative example 3, the solid electrolytic capacitors can be provided with excellent capacitance characteristics by using compound (II) and sulfuric acid as dopants to control the surface tension of the electrolytic solution for polymerization to lower than $70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N/m}$, and that from the comparison between example 13 and comparative example 4, compound (II) and sulfuric acid used as dopants can provide an exclusively excellent usable rate of capacitance.

Moreover, it is also proved that from the comparison between example 14 and example 16, the solid electrolytic capacitors can be provided with a high usable rate of capacitance as well as excellent impedance and leakage current characteristics in high frequencies by applying

voltages on an external electrode and a valve metal respectively during electrolytic polymerization reactions.

(EXAMPLE 17)

5 In example 14, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 14 except content of sulfuric acid to compound (II) varied to 100 : 1, 50 : 1, 10 : 1, 5 : 1, 4 : 1, and 2 : 1 in molar ratio respectively.

10 FIG. 7 shows the capacitance characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors at initial and after 1000 hours-aging at 85°C and 85% rated voltage.

(COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 5)

15 In example 14, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 14 except content of sulfuric acid to butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, replacing compound (II), varied to 100 : 1, 50 : 1, 10 : 1, 5 : 1, 4 : 1, and 2 : 1
20 in molar ratio respectively.

FIG. 7 shows capacitance characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitors at initial and after 1000 hours-aging at 85°C and 85% rated voltage.

FIG. 7 proves clearly that the solid electrolytic
25 capacitors have excellent initial capacitance characteristics when sulfuric acid is added to 50 : 1 or higher in concentration ratio against compound (II).

However, the capacitance tends to decrease significantly with the sulfuric acid concentration ratio of 4 : 1 or higher. The undoping of sulfuric acid in hot and humid environments and corrosions affected by the sulfuric acid
5 would cause the decreases in capacitance.

Sulfuric acid can provide an excellent usable rate of capacitance exclusively when used with compound (II). As shown in comparative example 5, therefore, naphthalenesulfonic acids having alkyl groups such as
10 butylnaphthalenesulfonic acid cannot improve the usable rate of capacitance even if sulfuric acid is added or surface tension is controlled to lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m. These naphthalenesulfonic acids are thought so surface-active that polymers are apt to be formed concentrated on
15 pit edges of rough surfaces of the valve metal.

To provide, therefore, solid electrolytic capacitors with an excellent initial usable rate of capacitance, the molar concentration ratio of compound (II) in the electrolytic solution for polymerization should preferably
20 be 50 : 1 or higher and the electrolytic solution for polymerization should have a surface tension of lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m. To provide the solid electrolytic capacitors with little decrease in properties in hot and humid conditions, molar concentration ratio of sulfuric acid
25 against compound (II) in the solution should preferably be controlled to lower than 4 : 1.

(EXAMPLE 18)

In example 13, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 13 except content of n-butyl alcohol to control
5 surface tensions of the electrolytic solution for polymerization varied to 40×10^{-3} , 50×10^{-3} , 55×10^{-3} , 60×10^{-3} , 65×10^{-3} , 70×10^{-3} and 73×10^{-3} N/m respectively.

FIG. 8 shows initial capacitance characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitor. FIG. 8 proves clearly
10 that the solid electrolytic capacitor can be provided with excellent capacitance characteristics with surface tension of the electrolytic solution for polymerization of lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m.

Following organic solvents can replace 2-propanol to
15 control the surface tension of electrolytic solution for polymerization to lower than 70×10^{-3} N/m: methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, 2-butyl alcohol, 3-butyl alcohol, tert-butyl alcohol, acetonitrile, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol and γ -butyl
20 lactone. Additionally, following nonionic surfactants have been estimated as capable of providing the similar effects: acetyl glycol surfactants, silicone surfactants, polyoxyalkylene glycol surfactants and fluoro-surfactants.

25 (EXAMPLE 19)

In example 14, 10 pieces each of the solid electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar

to example 14 except content of p-nitrophenol in the electrolytic solution for polymerization varied to 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 mol respectively to include p-nitrophenol into the conductive polymer partially.

5 FIG. 9 shows ESR characteristics for initial and after a hot and no-load test (125°C, 500 hours). ESR values are measured at 100 kHz.

FIG. 9 proves clearly that solid electrolytic capacitors with a content of p-nitrophenol ranging from 10 0.001 to 0.2 mol have excellent ESR characteristics. The ESR characteristics, however, tend to be worse with the content of less than 0.001 mol or more than 0.2 mol. To provide, therefore, the solid electrolytic capacitors with stable characteristics even under hot conditions by adding 15 p-nitrophenol, causing the order of polymer skeleton to enhance, the content of p-nitrophenol should preferably range from 0.001 to 0.2 mol.

Additionally, following organic solvents instead of p-nitrophenol have been estimated as capable of providing the 20 similar effects: p-cyanophenol, p-hydroxybenzoic acid and p-hydroxyphenol.

(EXAMPLE 20)

In example 11, 10 pieces each of the solid 25 electrolytic capacitors are prepared by the method similar to example 11 except applying voltages for the electrolytic polymerization varied to 0.5, 1, 2, 3 and 5 V respectively,

FIG. 10 shows initial ESR characteristics of the solid electrolytic capacitor. ESR values are measured at 100 kHz. In FIG. 10, right-hand vertical axis represents polymerizing time, left-hand vertical axis represents initial ESR values, and horizontal axis represents polymerization voltages.

FIG. 10 proves that the solid electrolytic capacitors prepared by polymerization voltages ranging from 1 to 3 V have excellent ESR characteristics. Polymerization reactions do not proceed rapidly with applied voltages lower than 1 V. Contrarily, ESR characteristics tend to be worse with the voltages higher than 3 V as orderly polymers are not formed. To provide the solid electrolytic capacitor, therefore, with excellent ESR characteristics by controlling the applying voltages to restrain the polymerization reaction, the polymerization voltages should preferably range from 1 to 3 V.

In the aforementioned examples, the solid electrolytic capacitor with a valve metal of aluminum or tantalum used as an anode is described exclusively. The present invention is not so limited but is susceptible to various materials having oxide films on outer surfaces to perform as a valve metal such as niobium or titanium capable of providing similar effects.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

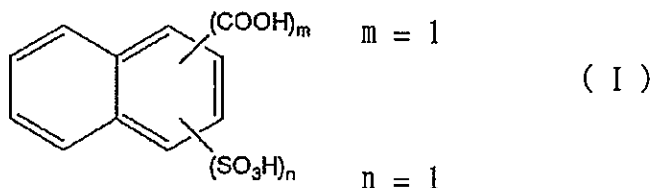
The present invention can provide a solid electrolytic capacitor with low impedance in high frequencies, a compact

size and a large capacitance that is required along with the digitalization of electronic equipment.

CLAIMS

1. A solid electrolytic capacitor comprising:
 an anode composed of a valve metal on that surface a
 5 dielectric oxide film is formed;
 a solid electrolyte composed of a conductive polymer
 formed on the dielectric oxide film;
 and
 a cathode formed on the solid electrolyte,
 10 wherein the solid electrolyte includes
 naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds.

2. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 1: wherein
 the solid electrolyte is formed by an electrolytic
 15 polymerization or a chemical polymerization of the
 conductive polymer; the naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds
 correspond to compound (I); and the compound (I) is doped
 into the conductive polymer.



20

3. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 2, wherein
 a content of the compound (I) to 1 mol of monomer forming
 the conductive polymer ranges from 0.05 to 0.5 mol.

4. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 2, wherein the conductive polymer is selected from at least one of pyrrole, thiophene, furan, aniline and their derivatives.

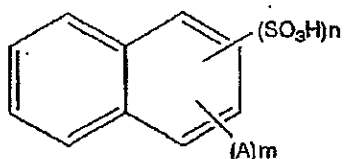
5 5. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 2, wherein the solid electrolyte further contains a phenol derivative.

6. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 5, wherein the phenol derivative is selected from at least one of
10 nitrophenol, cyanophenol, hydroxy- benzoic acid, and hydroxyphenol.

7. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 2, wherein the solid electrolyte further contains a sulfuric acid.

15

8. The solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 1: wherein the solid electrolyte is formed by an electrolytic polymerization of the conductive polymer; the naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds correspond to compound
20 (II); and the compound (II) is doped into the conductive polymer.



$$n = 1$$

$$m = 0$$

A: (-OH) or (=O)

(II)

9. A method of manufacturing a solid electrolytic

capacitor, the capacitor comprising:

an anode composed of a valve metal on that surface a dielectric oxide film is formed;

a solid electrolyte composed of a conductive polymer
5 formed on the oxide film;

and

a cathode formed on the solid electrolyte;

the method comprising:

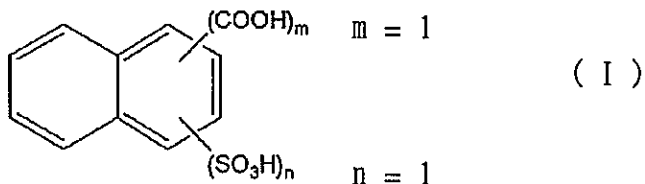
immersing the anode into a solution for polymerization
10 containing a monomer forming the conductive polymer,
naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds and water;

and

forming the solid electrolyte on the oxide film by a electrolytic polymerization or a chemical polymerization.

15

10. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 9, wherein the naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds correspond to compound (I).



20

11. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 10, wherein the monomer is selected from at least one of

pyrrole, thiophene, aniline and their derivatives.

12. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 10,
5 wherein the electrolytic solution for polymerization further contains at least one of phenol derivatives, sulfuric acid and alcohols.

13. The method of manufacturing the solid
10 electrolytic capacitor of claim 10, wherein the solution further contains 0.01 to 0.1 mol/L of a phenol derivative, and the phenol derivative is selected from at least one of nitrophenol, cyanophenol, hydroxybenzoic acid, and hydroxyphenol.

15 14. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 10, wherein the solution further contains 0.01 to 1 wt % of a sulfuric acid.

20 15. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 10, wherein the solution further contains 0.5 to 20 wt % of alcohols, and the alcohols have a carbon number ranging
25 from 1 to 4.

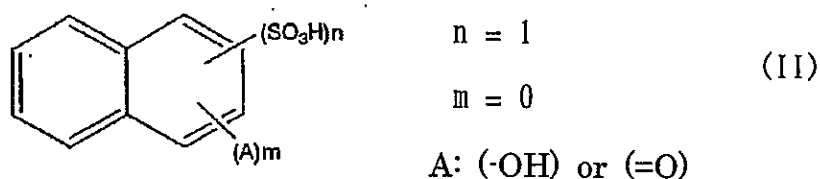
16. The method of manufacturing the solid

electrolytic capacitor of claim 9,
 wherein a voltage applied for the electrolytic
 polymerization ranges from 1 to 3 V.

5 17. The method of manufacturing the solid
 electrolytic capacitor of claim 9,
 wherein voltages are applied on an external electrode and
 the anode composed of a valve metal respectively.

10 18. The method of manufacturing the solid
 electrolytic capacitor of claim 9,
 wherein the naphthalenesulfonic acid compounds correspond
 to compound (II), and the solid electrolyte is formed by
 the electrolytic polymerization.

15



19. The method of manufacturing the solid
 electrolytic capacitor of claim 18,
 20 wherein the monomer is selected from at least one of
 pyrrole, thiophene, furan, aniline and their derivatives.

20. The method of manufacturing the solid
 electrolytic capacitor of claim 18,

wherein the electrolytic solution for polymerization further contains organic solvents or nonionic surfactants to control a surface tension of the electrolytic solution for polymerization to smaller than 70×10^{-3} N/m.

5

21. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 18, wherein the electrolytic solution for polymerization further contains phenol derivatives.

10

22. The method of manufacturing the solid electrolytic capacitor of claim 18, wherein the electrolytic solution for polymerization further contains phenol derivatives ranging 0.001 to 0.2 mol/L, and the phenol derivatives are selected from at least one of nitrophenol, cyanophenol, hydroxybenzoic acid, and hydroxyphenol.

15