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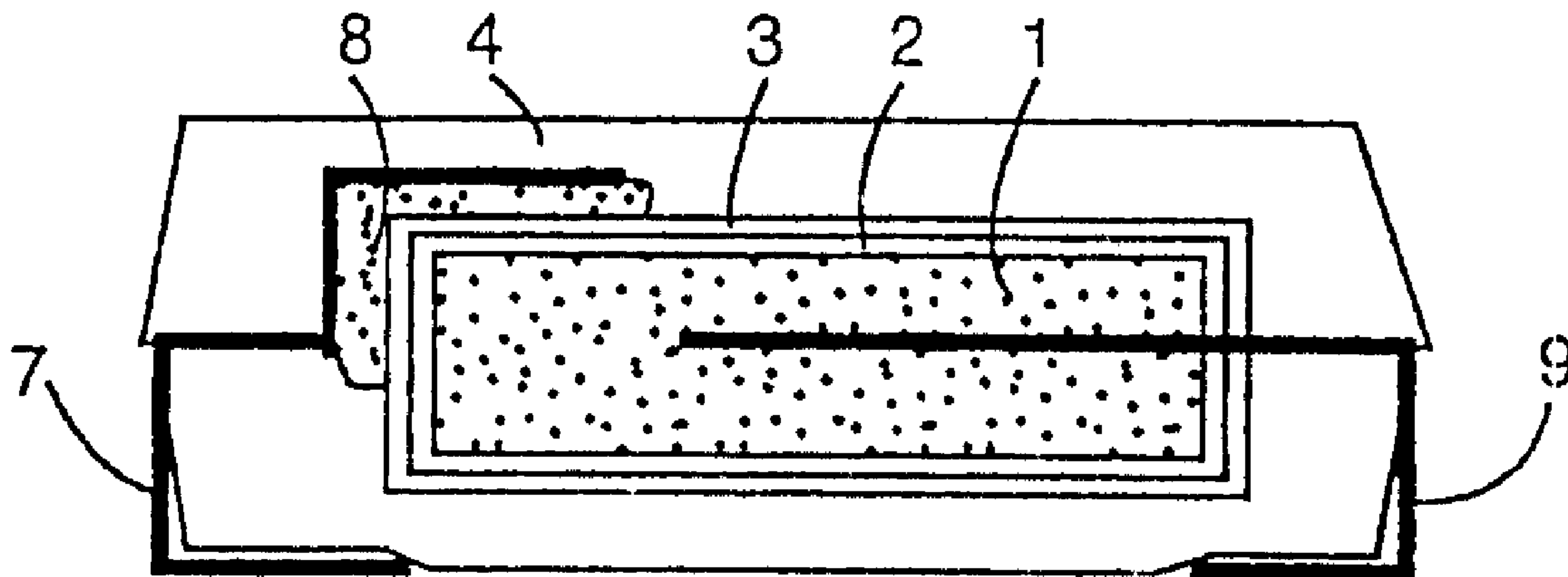
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(54) Titre : ANODE POUR CONDENSATEURS ELECTROLYTIQUES, CONDENSATEUR ELECTROLYTIQUE ET  
PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION DE L'ANODE

(54) Title: ANODE FOR ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS, ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR AND METHOD OF  
PRODUCING SAID ANODE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to an anode for a capacitor, wherein the anode lead (9) is configured as a planar structure and establishes a large-surface connection with an anode body (1). The end of the anode lead (9) that is guided through the anode body (1) is bent in the form of a connecting link. The invention also relates to three different methods of producing the anode body, using a paste (18), a green film or a powder.



## Abstract

Anode for electrolytic capacitors, electrolytic capacitor and processes for producing the anode

5

The invention relates to an anode for a capacitor, in which an anode conductor (9) is of flat design and provides a large-area connection to an anode body (1). That end of the anode conductor (9) which leads out of the anode body (1) is bent  
10 into a terminal connector. Three different processes for working with a paste (18), a green film and a powder are proposed for the production of the anode body.

Fig. 1

GR 99 P 2677

Description

5 Anode for electrolytic capacitors, electrolytic capacitor and processes for producing the anode

The present invention relates to an anode for electrolytic capacitors, having an anode body and an anode conductor. The invention also relates to an electrolytic capacitor having the anode, a dielectric surrounding the anode, a layered cathode provided on the dielectric, a first terminal connector formed from the anode conductor and a second terminal connector which is connected to the layered cathode. The present invention  
10  
15 furthermore relates to processes for producing the anode.

The capacitor is preferably a chip capacitor. However, the present invention can also readily be applied to other capacitors, such as for example, capacitors without housings. A capacitor without a housing is of low structural height and is integrated, for example, in a hybrid circuit. However, the following text assumes that the capacitor according to the invention is a chip capacitor.

25 Chip capacitors, in particular tantalum chip capacitors, are distinguished by a high volume-specific capacitance-voltage product, also known as the "CV product". This means that in these capacitors the value of the volume-related product of capacitance and voltage which can be applied to the capacitor is particularly high. Further advantageous properties of chip capacitors include a stable thermal behavior and frequency response, a low residual current and a small loss factor.

Due to these excellent properties, in particular tantalum chip capacitors are used for numerous applications in a very wide range of fields. New applications, demanding conditions of use and an increasing tendency toward miniaturization in  
5 electronics mean that the demands imposed on chip capacitors are becoming ever greater.

Fig. 24 shows a diagrammatic section through the structure of a conventional tantalum chip capacitor, while Fig. 25 shows a  
10 side view of the anode body of this chip capacitor and Fig. 26 shows a plan view of the anode body.

This conventional chip capacitor comprises the anode body 1, a dielectric 2 and a layered cathode 3, which form an actual  
15 capacitor element.

In addition, there is a housing 4 which is responsible for important protective functions for the capacitor element.

20 A tantalum wire 5, which in the interior of the housing 4 is connected to a first metal connector 6, leads to the capacitor element comprising the anode body 1, the dielectric 2 and the layered cathode 3. By means of a conductive adhesive 8, the layered cathode 3 is connected to a second metal connector 7  
25 which, like the metal connector 6, leads out of the housing 4.

Chip capacitors of this nature are produced in different sizes of housing 4, usually with standardized basic surface area dimensions and structural heights. Consequently, to achieve a  
30 higher CV product, the volume taken up by the capacitor element or the anode body 1 contained therein has to be increased.

Owing to the use of the tantalum wire 5 in the anode body 1 (cf. in this respect in particular Figs. 25 and 26) as the anode-side conductor, the utilization of the housing can scarcely be increased further. This is because the free end of the tantalum wire 5 is welded to the metal connector 6 which, in the finished chip capacitor, is intended to provide electrical connection to an electronic circuit on a printed-circuit board, together with the other metal connector. In a design of this nature, the distance between the capacitor element and the housing wall is particularly great especially on the positive side. The distance between the positive metal connector 6 and the capacitor element or the anode body 1, which is formed by the tantalum wire 5, can scarcely be reduced further, for manufacturing reasons. In other words, in the known chip capacitor the volume of the housing is only insufficiently utilized.

Patent DD 215 420 has disclosed a tantalum chip capacitor in which an anode conductor is embedded in a two-part anode body produced by extrusion. Then, the anode body is sintered to the anode conductor. The use of two pre-extruded partial anode bodies has the drawback that it is impossible to achieve an exact form fit between the anode body and the anode conductor, owing to manufacturing tolerances. Consequently, the electrical contact between anode body and anode conductor is impaired.

Furthermore, document DE 36 34 103 A1 has disclosed a tantalum capacitor in which a tantalum powder is pressed around a wire anode conductor. This capacitor has the drawback of a small contact area between the wire anode conductor and the anode body. The result is an increased resistance in the capacitor which may have an adverse effect on the electrical



characteristics of the capacitor. This is an undesirable effect.

Furthermore, document US 3,903,589 has disclosed a tantalum  
5 capacitor, the anode of which is produced by immersing the  
anode conductor in a dispersion containing metal powder. When  
the anode conductor is pulled out of the dispersion, a drop  
remains hanging from the anode conductor, which is then dried  
and sintered. This tantalum capacitor has the drawback that  
10 the anode body cannot be produced with a defined geometry.  
Because of the absence of an optimized anode geometry and the  
broad tolerances, the known capacitor exhibits poor volume  
utilization.

15 Therefore, the object of the present invention is to specify  
an anode which has a large contact area between the anode  
conductor and the anode body, the anode body of which is of  
fixedly predetermined shape and in which there is good  
electrical contact between the anode body and the anode  
20 conductor.

The invention provides an anode for an electrolytic capacitor,  
having an anode body of fixedly predetermined shape and having  
a flat anode conductor, in which the anode body is molded onto  
25 the anode conductor from a continuously deformable material  
which can be solidified.

Furthermore, the invention provides a capacitor in which the  
anode body is surrounded by a dielectric, in which a layered  
30 cathode is provided on the dielectric, in which a further end  
section of the anode conductor is shaped into a first terminal  
connector and in which the layered cathode is connected to a  
second terminal connector.

The anode according to the invention has the advantage that as a result of the entire anode body being molded onto the anode conductor in the form of a continuously deformable material, it is possible to form a homogeneous anode body which exhibits  
5 a good form fit with the anode conductor and good electrical contact with the anode conductor.

Furthermore, the anode according to the invention has the advantage that, as a result of the anode body being shaped  
10 with the aid of a continuously deformable material, it is possible to achieve any desired shape with the aid of suitable molds which are removed before or after solidification of the anode body. The material from which the anode body is formed may, for example, be a paste containing metal powder, a green  
15 film produced from the paste, or a suitable metal powder itself.

Due to the flat design of the anode conductor which is sintered into the anode body made from sintered tantalum  
20 powder, for example, a larger contact area between anode conductor and anode body is achieved compared with a sintered-in tantalum wire of the same cross-sectional area. The number of powder particles which are in contact with the surface of the anode conductor is increased, and consequently the mean  
25 length of the current paths between the dielectric and the anode conductor, which comprise tantalum particles which have been sintered together, is reduced. Consequently, it is possible to achieve reduced resistances and an increased capacitance at high frequencies.

30

Moreover, the use of a flat anode conductor in the anode body reduces the risk of local overheating at the transitions between the anode conductor and a fine network formed by the sintered tantalum particles when current is flowing. This is

because higher current densities occur at these transitions than in the adjoining network. Local overheating of this type may be a cause of chip capacitors being suddenly and dramatically eroded.

5

The essential feature of the capacitor or anode according to the invention is in particular the production of a strong, large-area connection between the anode body, comprising an open-pored sintered body which forms the capacitance, and an  
10 anode conductor with a large surface area. For all these components, it is preferable to use tantalum or another suitable metal, such as niobium or a material which allows a layer with a high dielectric constant to be formed.

15 Furthermore, an anode in which the anode body completely surrounds an end section of the anode conductor is advantageous. In this way, it is possible to achieve optimum utilization of the surface area of the anode conductor for contact with the anode body. Furthermore, high mechanical  
20 stability of the anode is ensured in this way.

Furthermore, the invention provides a process for producing the anode according to the invention, in which a continuously deformable material, which can be solidified, is molded onto a  
25 flat anode conductor with simultaneous external shaping, and is then solidified to form an anode body. The simultaneous molding of the material onto the anode conductor and the defining of the external shape of the anode body with the aid of a continuously deformable material obviates the need for  
30 complex post-machining processes for shaping the anode body.

A process in which a paste which contains a binder system and a powder is applied to the anode conductor and is then dried and sintered is particularly advantageous. In this process,



the paste may be combined with the anode conductor to form an anode by means of various methods. By way of example, it is possible to use a paste which is known from document DE 199 27 909 A1 and which comprises a discrete phase containing a metal powder and a continuous phase containing organic compounds.

The capacitor according to the invention can be used as an SMD (SMD = Surface Mounted Device). The use of a paste simplifies the processing of high capacitance and ultra-high capacitance tantalum powders.

Furthermore, the invention provides a process for producing the anode according to the invention, in which a powder is pressed around a flat anode conductor, with the anode conductor projecting on one side. Then, the compact is sintered. The process according to the invention may advantageously be carried out in such a way that an anode conductor in the form of a strip-like metal sheet is pushed into a bed of the powder which is situated in a press mold, and then the pressing operation takes place.

The material tantalum which is preferably used for the anode conductor is extremely expensive, and consequently the strip used for the process should be as thin as possible. Conversely, the tantalum sheet used must be sufficiently mechanically stable to be able to be pushed into the powder bed and subsequently bent into a mechanically stable connector. Within these boundary conditions, strip-like anode conductors with a width of between 0.3 and 5 mm and a thickness of between 50 and 150  $\mu\text{m}$  have proven suitable. These anode conductors have a width/thickness ratio of between 2 and 100.

The pressing of the powder may particularly advantageously be carried out by transverse pressing, that is to say by pressing transversely with respect to the direction in which the strip-like anode conductor extends.

5

The further manufacturing steps correspond to the steps used for the conventional manufacture of tantalum chip capacitors. Therefore, in the procedure known as forming, the dielectric is formed from tantalum pentoxide on the inner and outer  
10 surfaces of the sintered anode body. After the cathode layers have been applied, cathode terminal and housing are produced. In the configuration according to the invention, the anode connector made from tantalum, which is used as the positive electrical terminal, may undergo further treatment in order to  
15 be made suitable for soldering or adhesive bonding, and this statement also applies to the other exemplary embodiments.

As a modification to the above design according to the invention of the tantalum chip capacitor, the tantalum powder  
20 is also mixed with an additive which, due to its lubricating action, makes the pressing operation easier and more gentle on the press mold. The flow properties of the powder and the mechanical stability of the compact are also improved by the binding action of the additive. Camphor is a standard  
25 additive. Before the compact is sintered, the additive should be removed as far as possible without leaving any residues.

As an alternative to tantalum, it is also possible to use other suitable metals, such as for example niobium, or alloys  
30 of suitable metals, or other materials which are capable of forming a dielectric.

The invention is explained in more detail below with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figs. 1 to 3 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a first exemplary embodiment of the invention,

5 Figs. 4 to 6 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a second exemplary embodiment of the invention,

Figs. 7 to 13 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a first process for producing an anode body,

10

Figs. 14 and 15 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a modification of the process shown in Figs. 7 to 13,

15 Figs. 16 to 23 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a second process for producing an anode body and

Figs. 24 to 26 show diagrammatic illustrations explaining a conventional chip capacitor.

20 Figs. 24 to 26 have already been described in the introduction. In the figures, corresponding components are in each case provided with identical reference numerals.

Fig. 1 shows a chip capacitor according to the invention,  
25 having an actual capacitor element comprising an anode body 1, a dielectric 2, a layered cathode 3 and a flat anode conductor 9 which extends into the anode body 1. The anode body 1 comprises a porous sintered metal body which, as will be explained in more detail below, is constructed from a paste  
30 which contains metal powder and is dried and sintered, in the process forming a firm, large-area connection to the anode conductor 9.

The anode conductor 9 is preferably made from tantalum, which is advantageously also used as the metal for the metal powder in the paste.

- 5 As in the conventional chip capacitor shown in Fig. 24 the layered cathode 3 is connected to the metal connector 7 via a conductive adhesive 8.

The anode conductor 9 fulfills the functions of the tantalum  
10 wire 5 and the metal connector 6 in the conventional chip capacitor shown in Fig. 24: for this purpose, it is bent or shaped into a contact connector (cf. in particular Figs. 2 and 3), with the result that the distance between the capacitor element and the edge of the housing 4 on the positive side can  
15 be reduced. Consequently, the volume of the housing 4 of the component is better utilized, in order advantageously to achieve a higher CV product. Thus, it is possible to select a smaller size of housing 4, while the volume of the anode body 1 remains constant. If the size of housing 4 remains the same,  
20 the invention allows the capacitor element or the anode body 1 to be larger than in the prior art shown in Figs. 24 to 26.

The chip capacitor according to the invention having the flat anode conductor 9 in the anode body 1 makes it possible to  
25 produce extremely shallow capacitor elements, as can be seen diagrammatically in Figs. 4 to 6. Fig. 5, like Fig. 2, shows a side view of the anode body 1 with the anode conductor 9, while Fig. 6, like Fig. 3, shows a plan view of the anode body 1 with the anode conductor 9. However, Figs. 3 and 6 show the  
30 entire extent of the anode conductor 9, even though it is in fact partially covered by the anode body 1.

The shallow design, in accordance with the exemplary embodiment shown in Figs. 4 to 6, results in a particularly



large lateral surface area, which allows short current paths and improves the electrical properties. If appropriate, the extremely shallow capacitor elements may also be integrated in hybrid circuits without housings.

5

To produce an anode body, a paste comprising a binder system and a tantalum powder is printed onto a tantalum foil or a tantalum sheet 10 with a thickness of from 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , using a stencil 11. Fig. 7 shows a plan view of this stencil 11, while Fig. 8 shows a side view of the tantalum sheet 10, together with the stencil 11, and Fig. 9 shows the stencil 11 once it has been filled with tantalum paste 12. The tantalum sheet 10 together with the tantalum paste 12 which has been doctored or printed on, is dried and sintered following removal of the stencil 11, so that the arrangement shown in side view in Fig. 10 is obtained.

Finally, the arrangement shown in Fig. 10 is cut to length along the dotted lines (cf. Fig. 11), so that the result is anode bodies which are connected to the tantalum sheet 10. Fig. 12 shows a side view of an anode body of this type with a tantalum sheet 10, while Fig. 13 shows a plan view thereof.

If appropriate, the cutting to length to form the individual anode bodies (cf. Fig 11), given sufficient drying, may also take place prior to sintering.

The subsequent process steps correspond to those used for the conventional manufacture of tantalum chip capacitors. Thus, in a procedure known as forming, the dielectric 2 is formed from tantalum pentoxide on the inner and outer surfaces of the sintered anode body 1. After the layered cathode 3 has been applied, the cathode terminal or metal connector 7 and housing 4 are produced. The anode connector made from the anode

conductor 9 made from tantalum, which serves as the positive electrical terminal, may be treated further for the purpose of making it more suitable for soldering or adhesive bonding.

5 As a modification to the exemplary embodiment shown in Figs. 7 to 13, it is possible for the tantalum paste 12 to be printed onto the tantalum sheet 10 on both sides, which may take place in a single operation. For printing in two steps, after the first side of the tantalum sheet 10 has been printed, the  
10 paste which has been applied to this side undergoes preliminary drying. Irrespective of whether the printing is carried out in one operation or in two operations, the ultimate result is an arrangement as shown in Figs. 14 and 15, Fig. 14 showing a side view while Fig. 15 shows a plan view of  
15 the tantalum sheet 10 with the anode body comprising two parts.

The anode body for the chip capacitor can also be produced by screen-printing, for which purpose a paste comprising a binder  
20 system and tantalum powder is screen-printed onto a tantalum foil or a tantalum sheet 10 with a thickness of from 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . As in the previous examples, the tantalum sheet 10 with the screen-printed tantalum paste 12 is dried and sintered.

25 Following sintering, the tantalum sheet 10 is cut to length. In this way, individual anode bodies with an anode conductor comprising tantalum sheet 10 or tantalum foil corresponding to those shown in Figs. 12 and 13 are obtained. In this case too, the cutting to length, given sufficient drying, may also take  
30 place prior to the actual sintering.

The further process steps are carried out in the manner explained above.

It is also possible to screen-print onto the tantalum sheet 10 on both sides, if appropriate, in one operation. If the printing is carried out in two steps, after the paste has been printed on the first side of the tantalum sheet 10,

5 preliminary drying may be carried out. In this way, the ultimate result is the arrangement shown in Figs. 14 and 15, having the tantalum sheet 10 and the tantalum pastes 12 which have been sintered, to form anode bodies.

10 In an exemplary embodiment of the invention which is explained with reference to Figs. 16 to 23, an anode conductor is completely enclosed by a metal powder paste, so that the anode conductor can only project out of an anode body 20 produced from the metal powder paste by drying and sintering on one  
15 side, as is shown first of all in a side view and plan view in Figs. 22 and 23, respectively. To produce an arrangement of this nature, it is possible to employ a multistage stencil process in which initially strips 15 of tantalum foil or tantalum sheet with a thickness of from 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  are  
20 placed between two perforated masks 13, 14. Fig. 16 shows a plan view of the perforated mask 13, together with the strips 15, while Fig. 17 shows a side view of the perforated masks 13, 14 together with the strips 15 on a first base plate 16. That part of the strip 15 which projects into the hole in the  
25 perforated masks 13, 14 may be supported by a spacer 17 (cf. Fig. 17). If appropriate, this spacer 17 may also be part of the base plate 16 or may be fixed thereto.

After preliminary drying of a paste 18 which has been doctored  
30 in (cf. Fig. 18), a further base plate 19 is fitted (cf. Fig. 19), the first base plate 16 together with the spacers 17 is removed (cf. Fig. 20), and metal powder paste is doctored in a second time (cf. Fig. 21). Following final shaping, drying and sintering are carried out. In this way, it is possible to

obtain the arrangements shown in Figs. 22 and 23 with the anode body 20.

Alternatively, to produce a chip capacitor, it is also  
5 possible for a paste comprising a binder system and a tantalum powder to be injected, pressed or cast around a strip of tantalum foil or tantalum sheet with a thickness of from 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . Following final shaping, the anode body obtained in this way is dried and sintered. In this way, individual anode  
10 bodies with an anode conductor made from tantalum foil or tantalum sheet corresponding to Fig. 22 (side view) and Fig. 23 (plan view) are obtained, and these anode bodies are treated further in the manner explained above.

15 As a final option for producing an anode body, it is also possible for an elastic, film-like mass (green film) to be prefabricated from a paste which comprises a binder system and tantalum powder, and this mass is then cut to length and adhesively bonded to the tantalum foil or the tantalum sheet  
20 with a thickness of from 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . Following drying and sintering, individual anode bodies with an anode conductor made from tantalum foil or tantalum sheet are obtained, as illustrated in Figs. 22 and 23.

25 The anode bodies which are produced by the pressing process using powder which is described above look exactly like those illustrated in Figs. 22 and 23.



## Patent claims

1. An anode for an electrolytic capacitor, having an anode body (1; 20) of fixedly predetermined shape and having a flat anode conductor (9), in which the anode body (1; 20) is molded onto the anode conductor (9) from a continuously deformable material which can be solidified.
2. The anode as claimed in claim 1, in which the anode body (1; 20) completely surrounds an end section of the anode conductor (9).
3. The anode as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which the anode body (1; 20) consists of an open-pored sintered body.
4. The anode as claimed in claim 3, in which the sintered body is made from a suitable metal, such as tantalum or niobium, or a suitable metal alloy, or another material which is able to form a dielectric.
5. The anode as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, in which the anode conductor (9) is made from a suitable metal, such as tantalum or niobium, or a suitable metal alloy or another material which is able to form a dielectric.
6. The anode as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, in which the anode conductor (9) is in the form of a sheet-metal strip with a width/thickness ratio of between 2 and 100.
7. A capacitor having the anode as claimed in claims 1 to 6, in which the anode body (1; 20) is surrounded by a dielectric (2), in which a layered cathode (3) is provided on the dielectric (2), in which a further end section of the anode conductor (9) is shaped into a first terminal connector, and

in which the layered cathode (3) is connected to a second terminal connector.

8. A process for producing the anode as claimed in one of  
5 claims 1 to 6, in which a continuously deformable material, which can be solidified, is molded onto a flat anode conductor (9) with simultaneous external shaping, and is then solidified to form an anode body (1; 20).

10 9. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which a paste (18) comprising a binder system and a powder is applied to the anode conductor (9) and is then dried and sintered.

15 10. The process as claimed in claim 9, in which the paste (18) is applied by printing using a stencil (11).

11. The process as claimed in claim 9, in which the paste (18) is applied by screen-printing.

20 12. The process as claimed in one of claims 9 to 11, in which the paste (18) is applied to both sides of the anode conductor (9).

25 13. The process as claimed in claim 9, in which the paste (18) is applied to the anode conductor (9) by means of two masks, each of which is assigned to one side of the anode conductor (9).

30 14. The process as claimed in claim 13, in which an end of the anode conductor (9) which projects beyond an edge of a perforation in the mask is supported by a spacer (17).

15. The process as claimed in claim 9, in which the paste (18) is applied by being injected, pressed or cast around the anode conductor (9).

5 16. The process as claimed in claim 9, in which a green film is made from the paste (18) and is cut to length and adhesively bonded to the anode conductor (9).

10 17. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which a powder is pressed around the anode conductor (9) so that a compact is formed, from which the anode conductor (9) projects on one side, and in which the compact is then sintered.

15 18. The process as claimed in claim 17, in which the flat anode conductor (9) is pushed into a bed of the powder before the pressing operation.

20 19. The process as claimed in claim 17 or 18, in which a strip-like metal sheet with a width/thickness ratio of between 2 and 100 is used for the anode conductor (9).

25 20. The process as claimed in claims 17 to 19, in which a tantalum foil or a tantalum sheet (10) is provided for the anode conductor (9).

21. The process as claimed in claims 17 to 20, in which a tantalum powder is provided for the powder.

30 22. The process as claimed in one of claims 17 to 21, in which an additive with a lubricating action, in particular camphor is added to the powder.

23. The process as claimed in claim 22, in which the additive is removed prior to sintering.

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Fig. 1

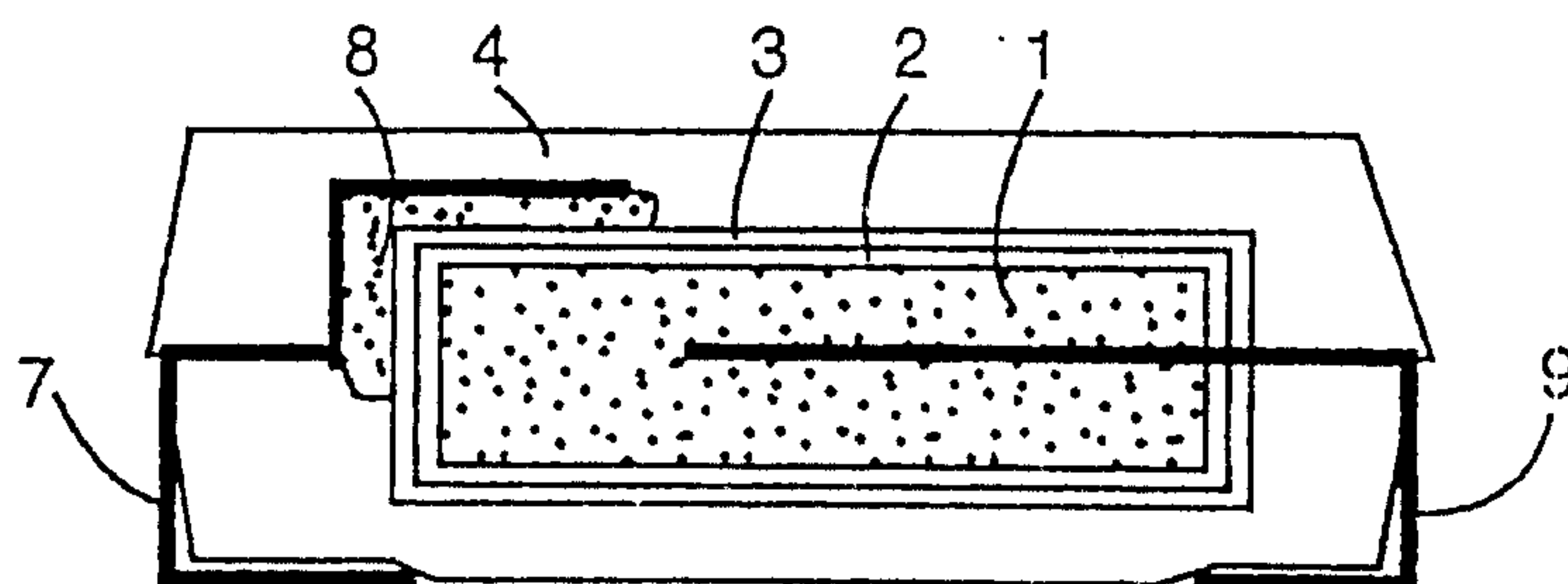


Fig. 2

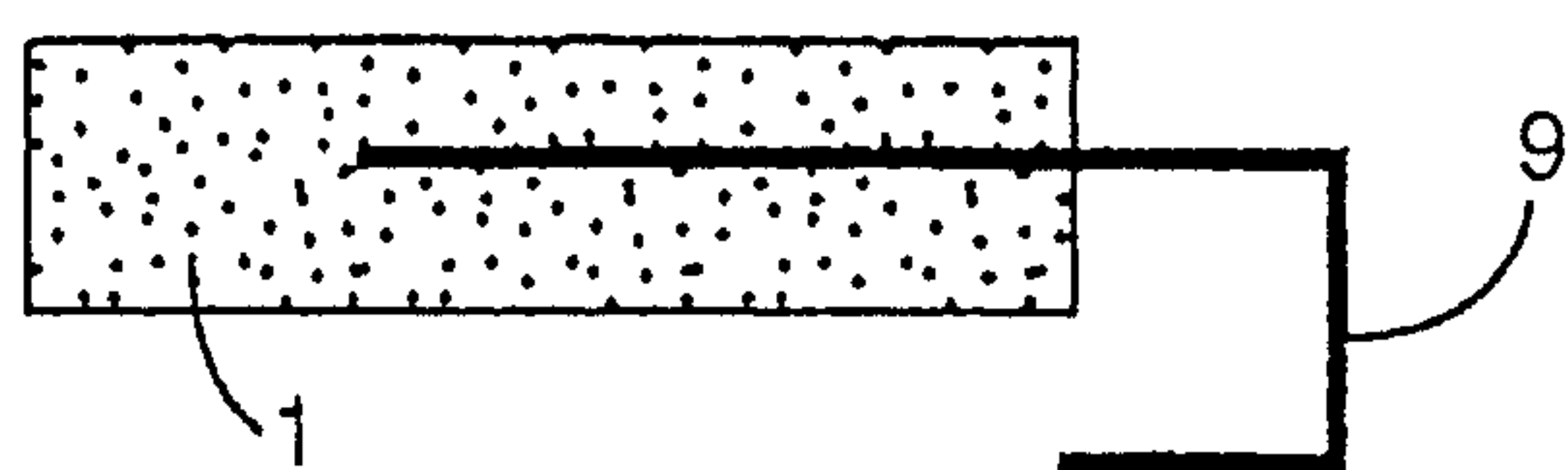


Fig. 3

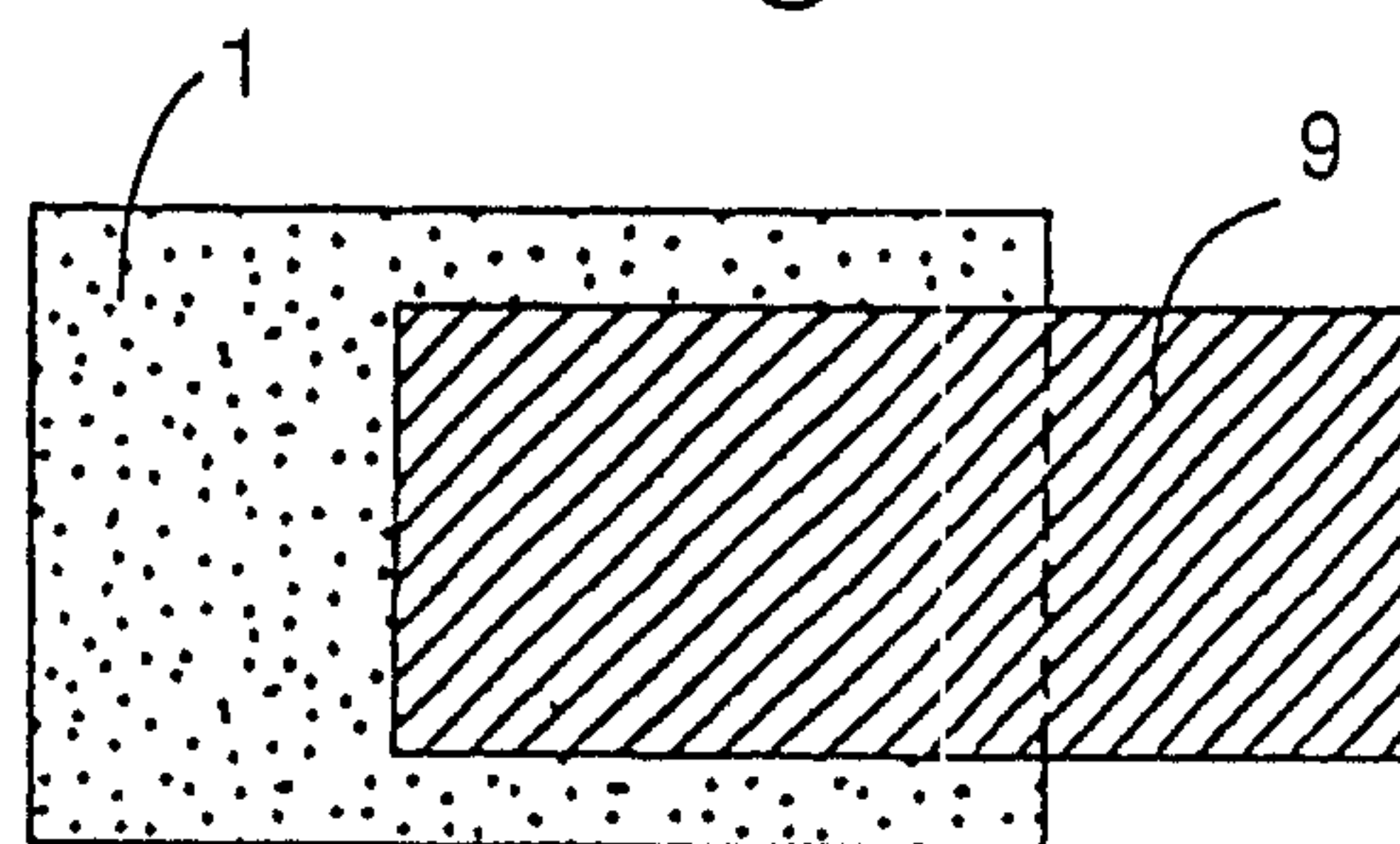


Fig. 4

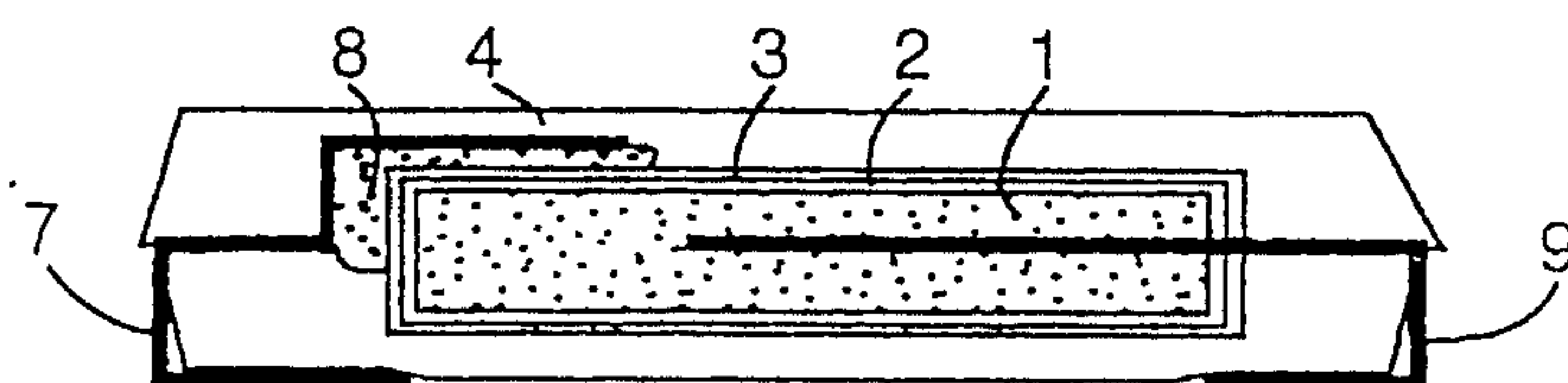


Fig. 5

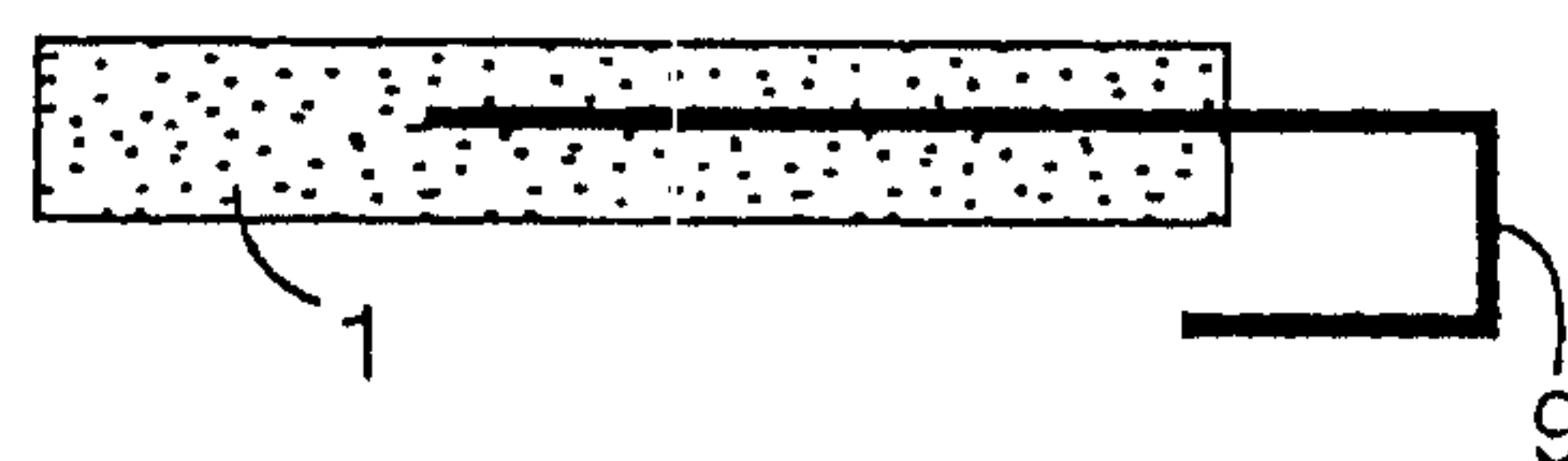


Fig. 6

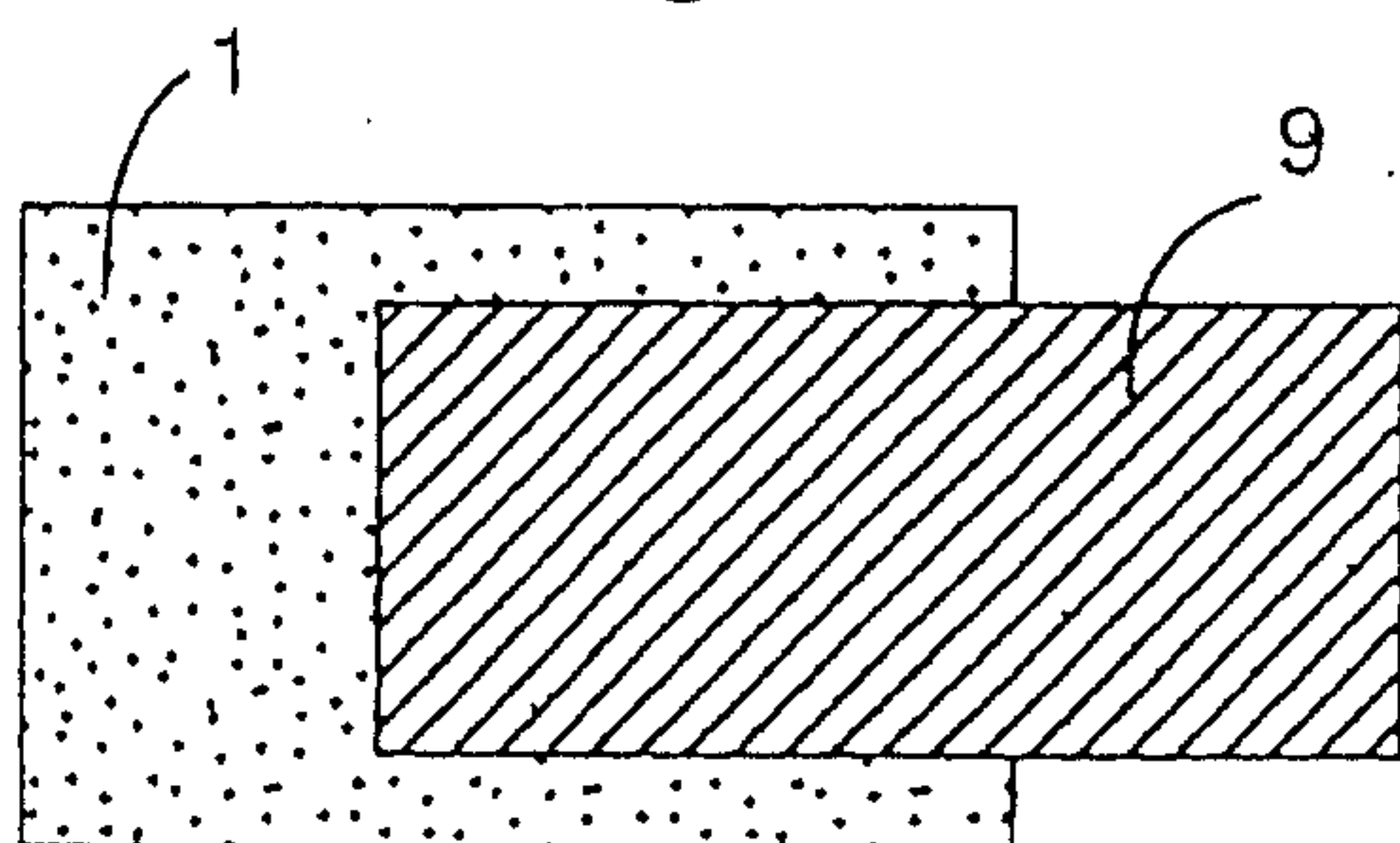


Fig. 7

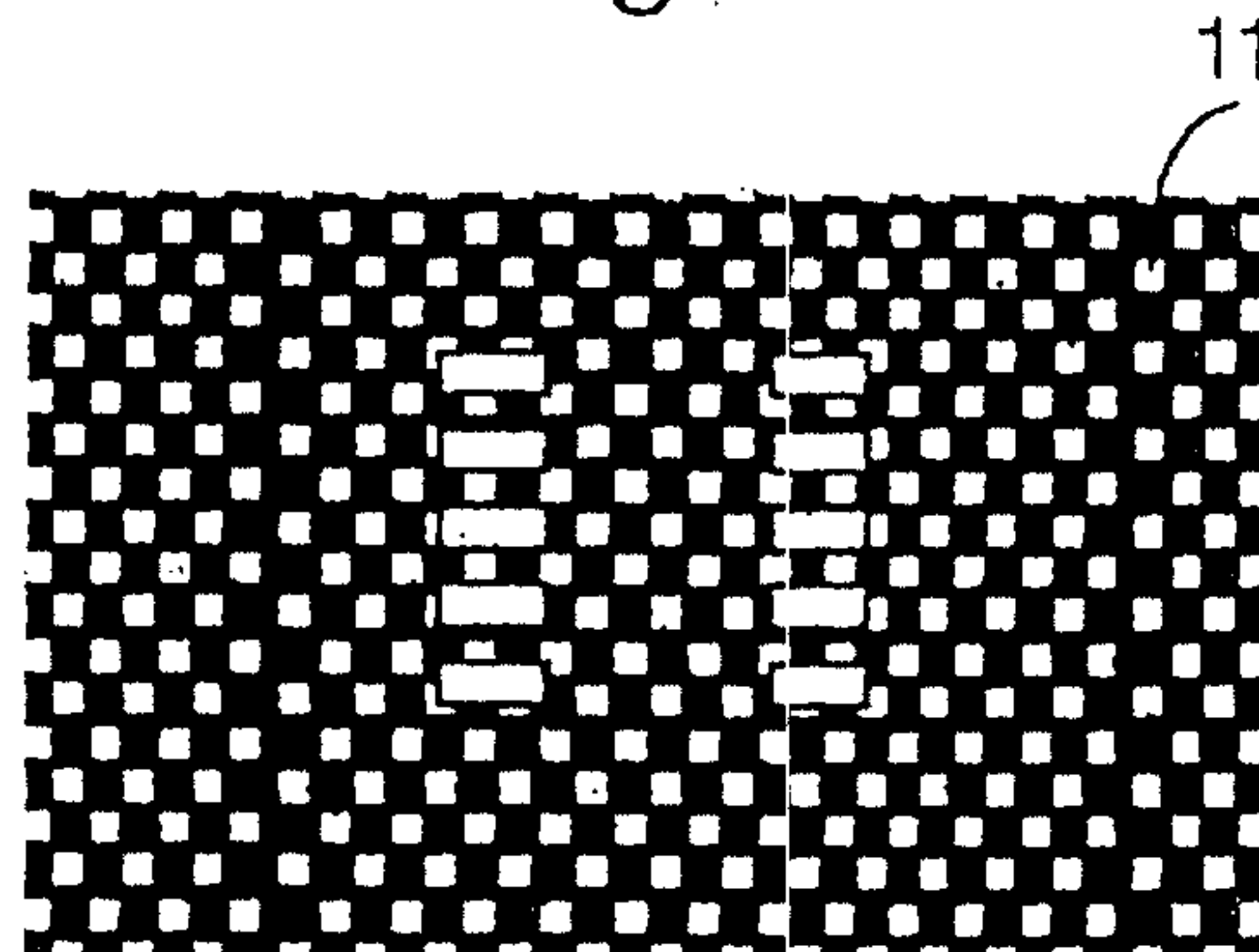


Fig. 8



Fig. 9





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Fig. 10

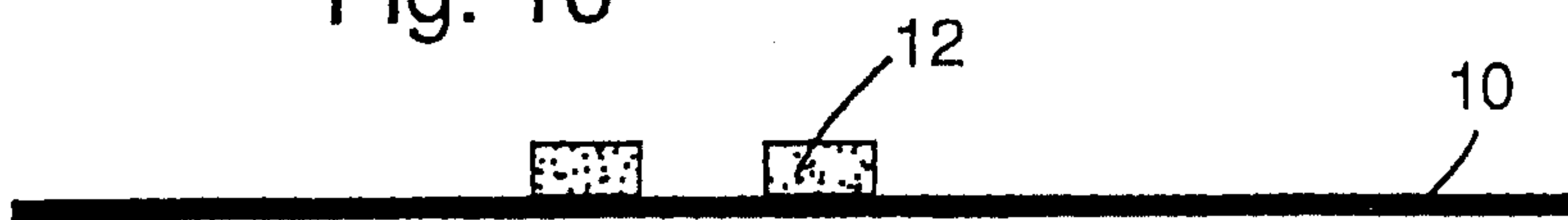


Fig. 11

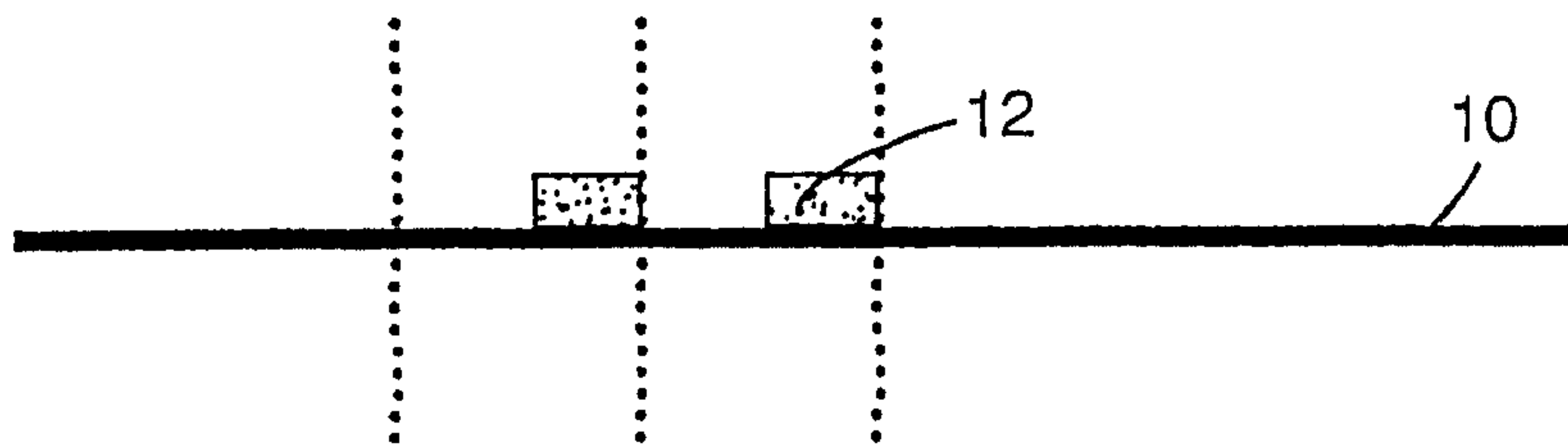


Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

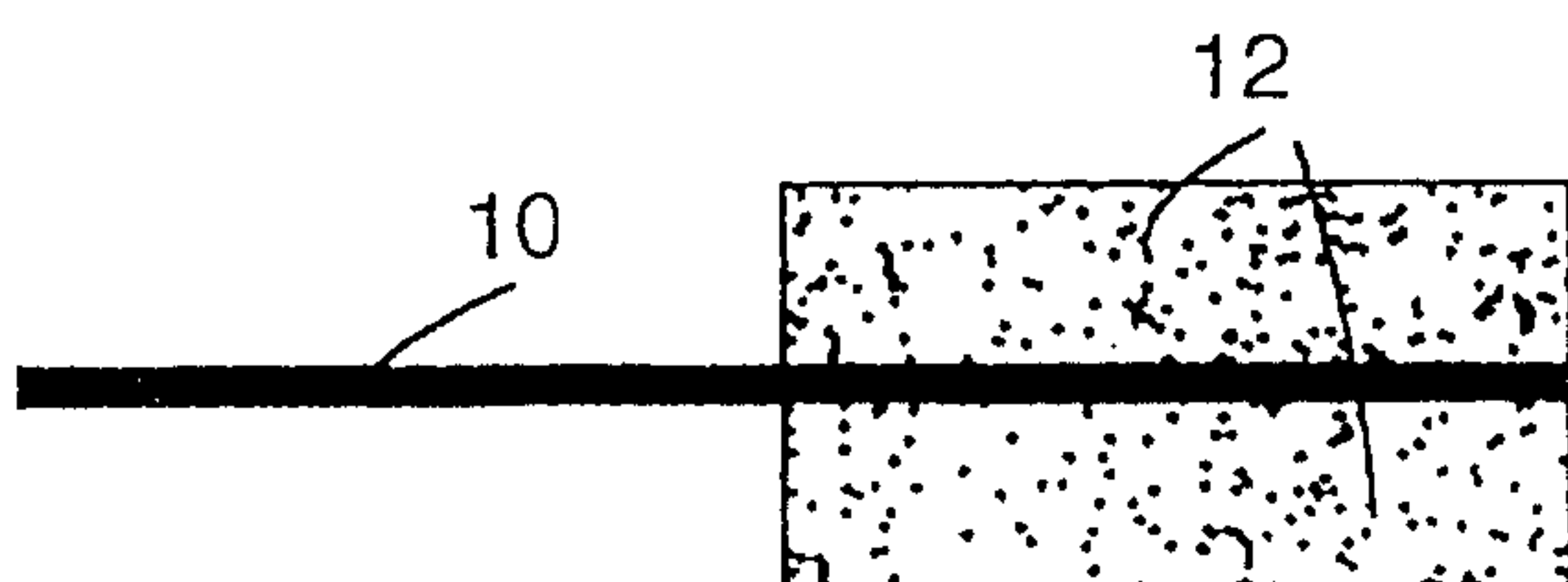


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

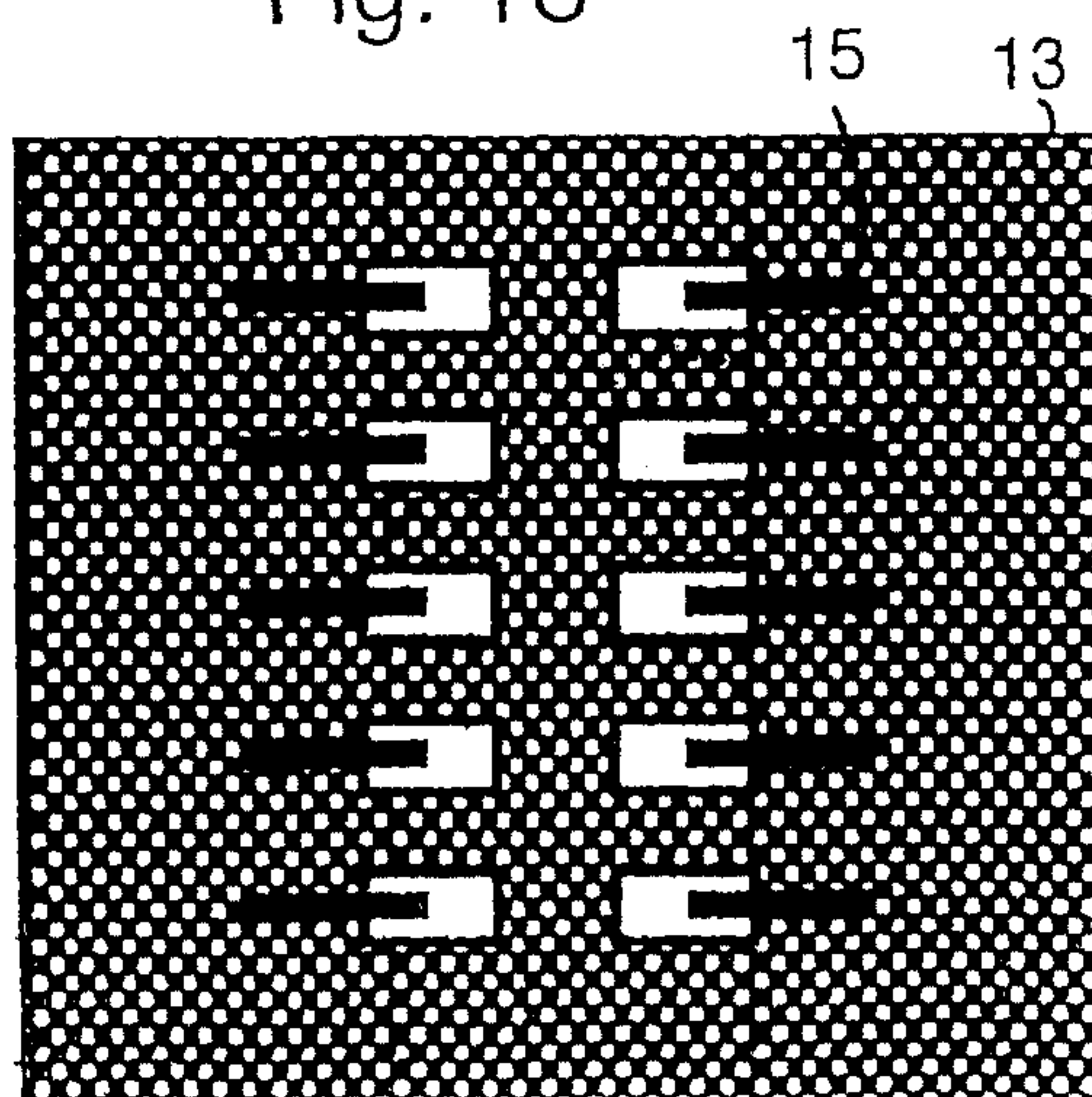


Fig. 17

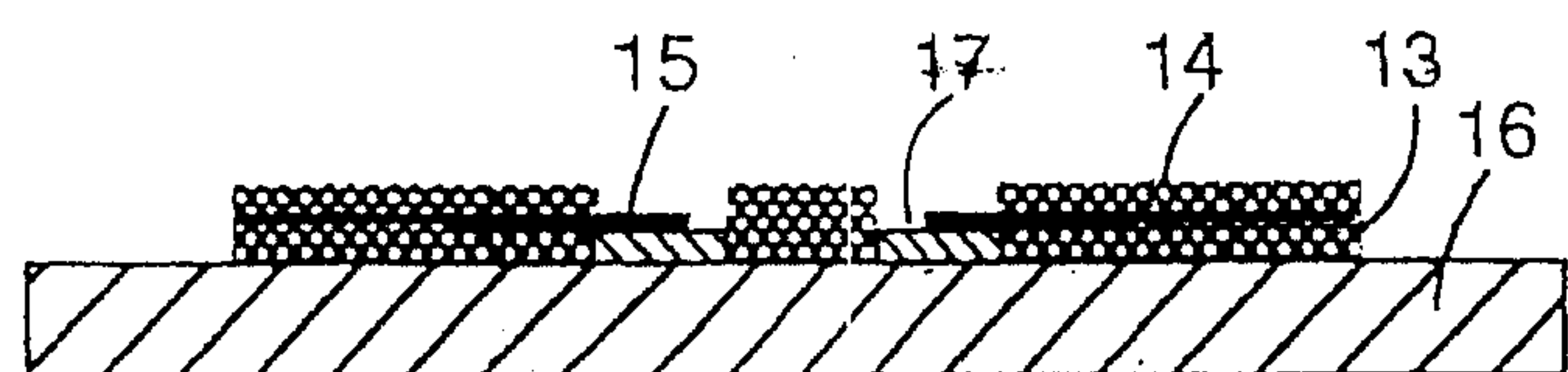
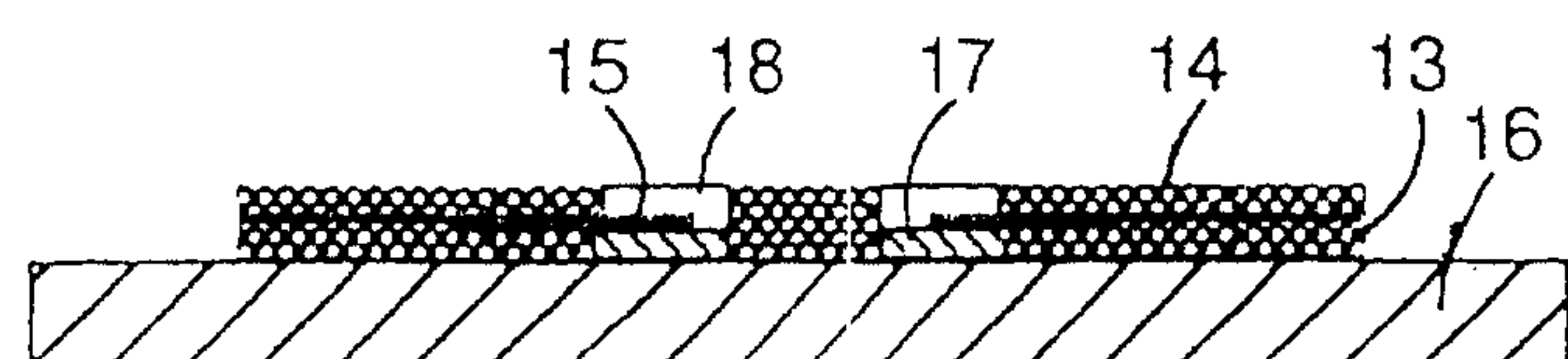


Fig. 18



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Fig. 19

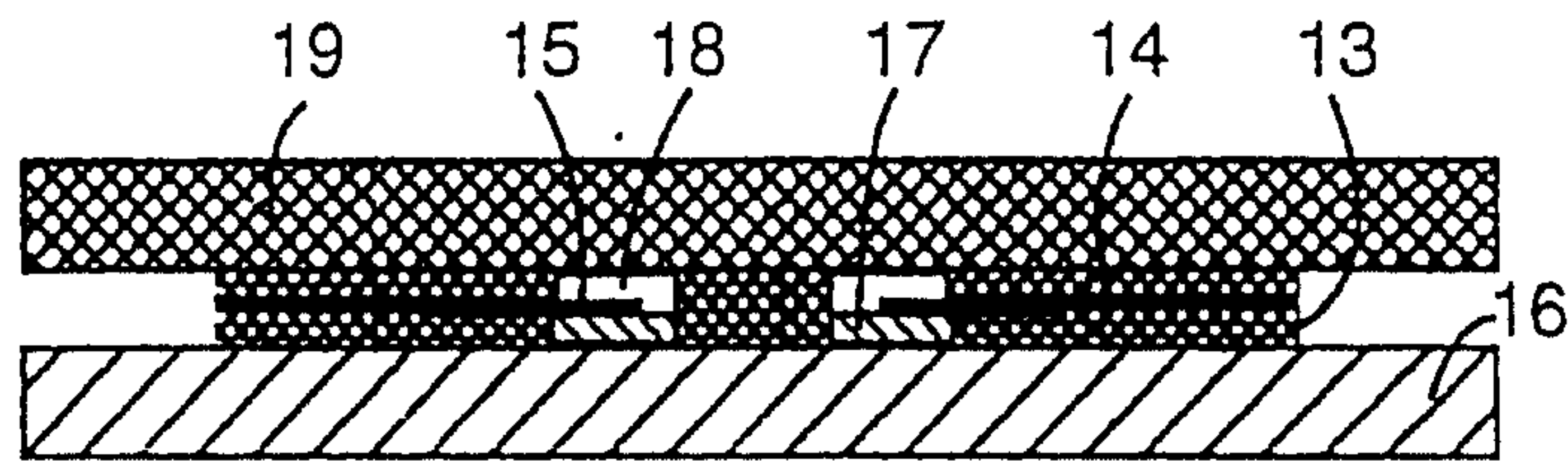


Fig. 20

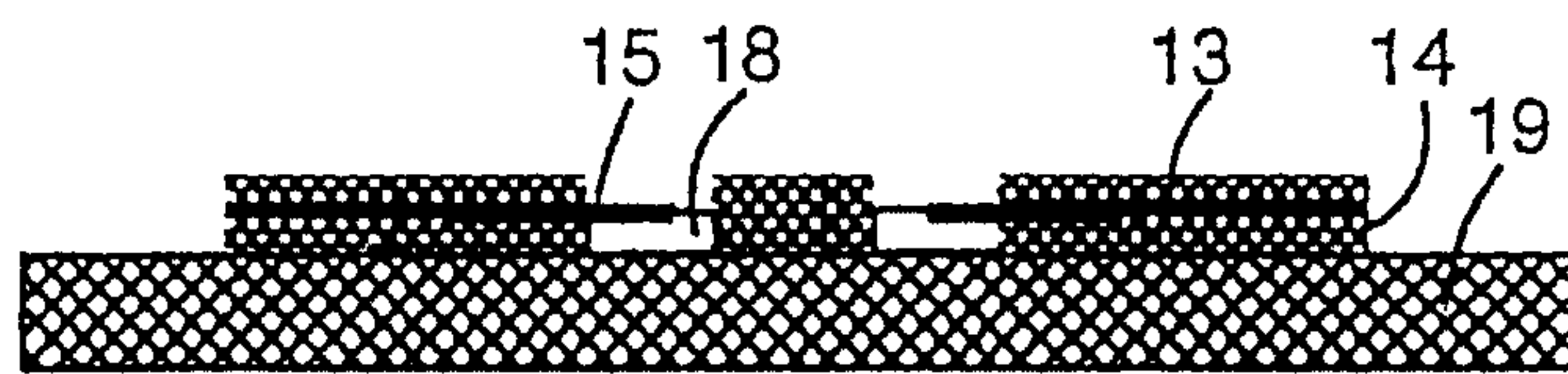


Fig. 21

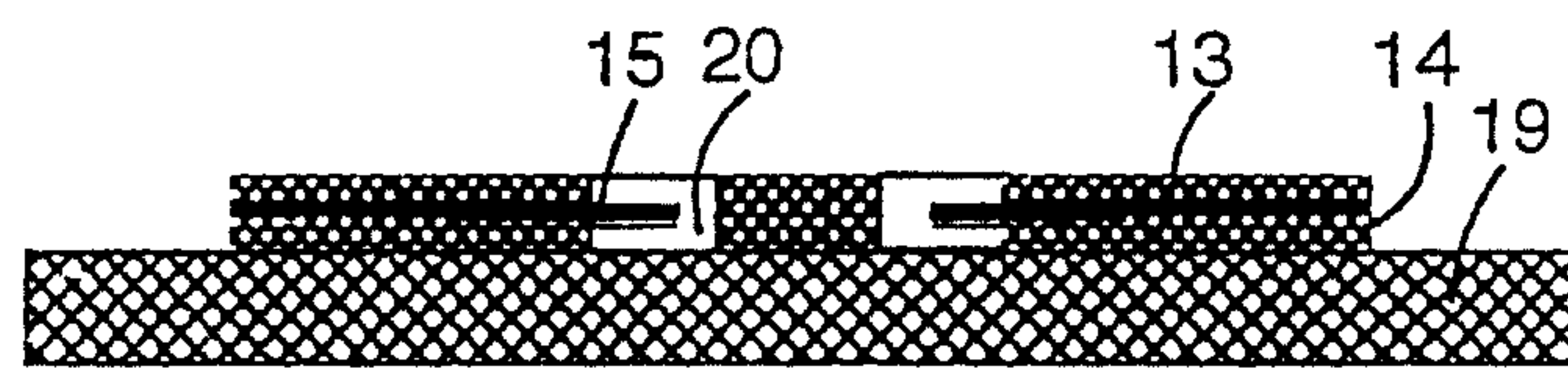


Fig. 22



Fig. 23

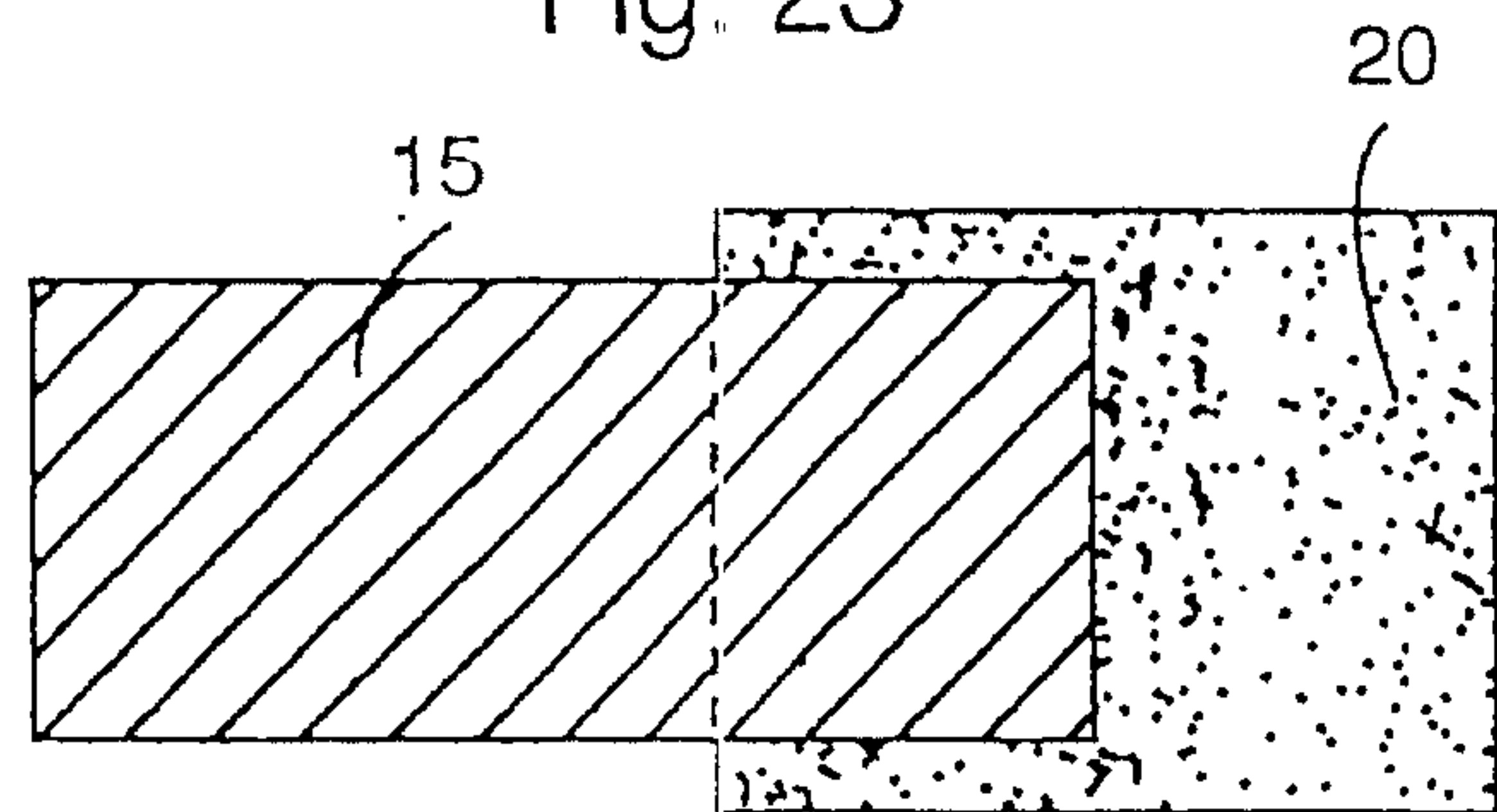


Fig. 25

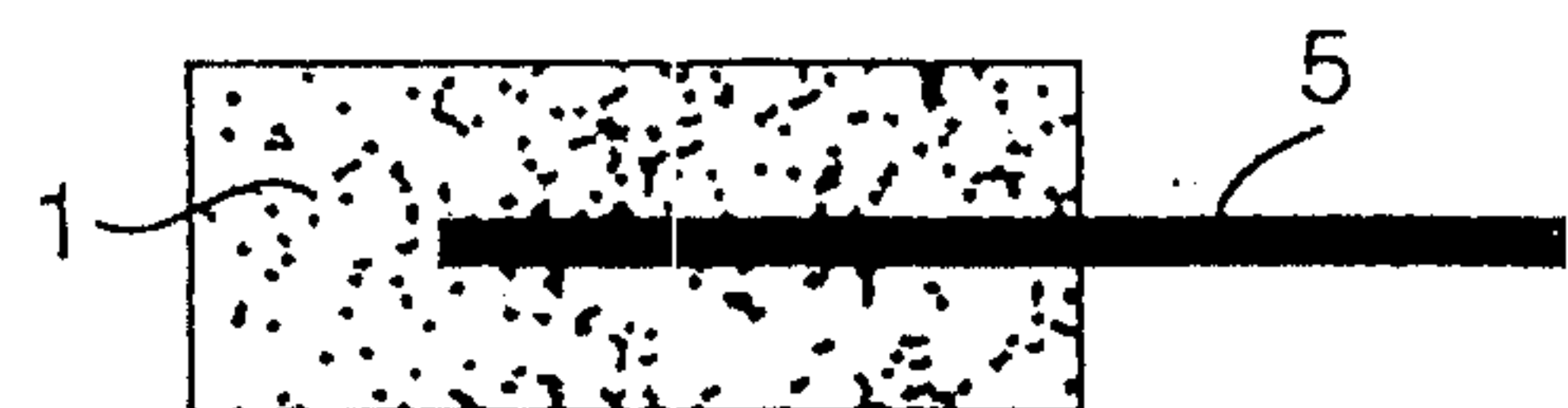


Fig. 24

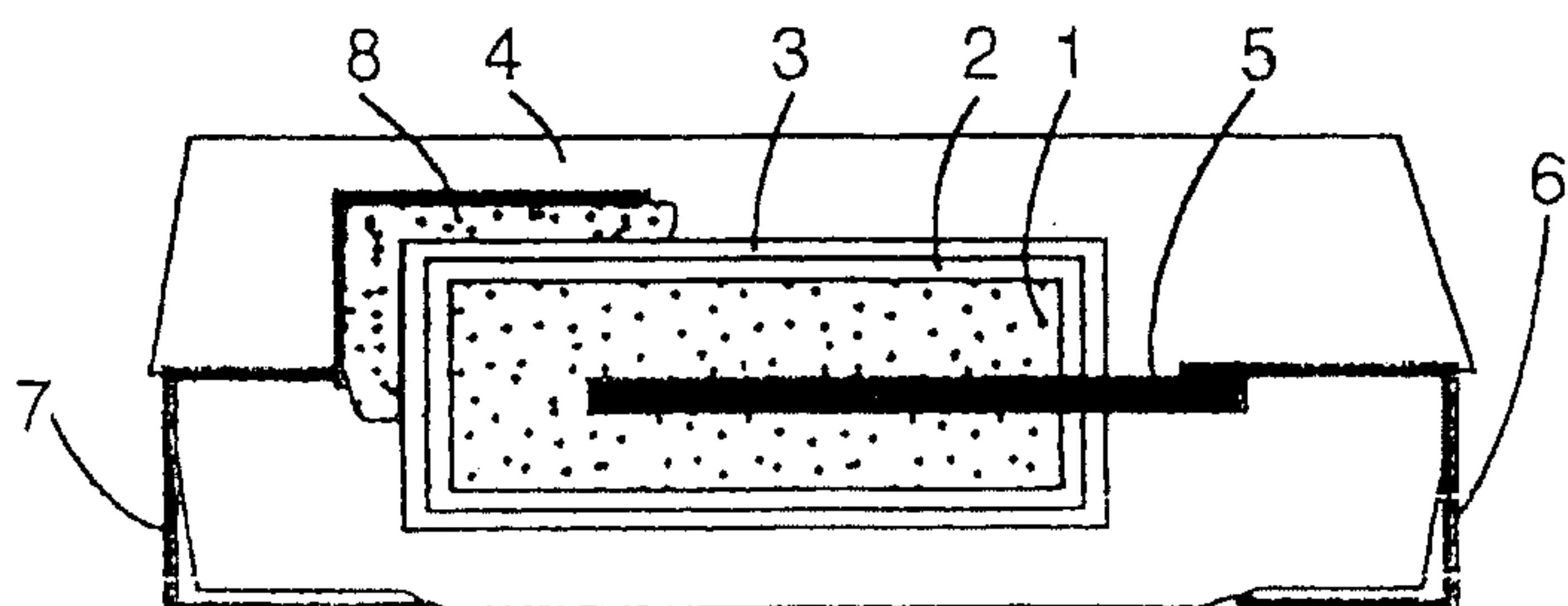


Fig. 26

