

# **Film Capacitors**

EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

Series/Type: B32021 ... B32026

Date: June 2018

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#### Y2/300 V AC

#### **Typical applications**

- Y2 class for interference suppression
- "Line to ground" applications.

#### Climatic

- Max. operating temperature: 110 °C
- Climatic category (IEC 60068-1:2013): 40/110/56

#### Construction

- Dielectric: polypropylene (MKP)
- Plastic case (UL 94 V-0)
- Epoxy resin sealing (UL 94 V-0)

#### **Features**

- Very small dimensions
- Good self-healing properties
- High voltage capability
- RoHS-compatible
- Halogen-free capacitors available on request

#### **Terminals**

- Parallel wire leads, lead-free tinned
- Special lead lengths available on request

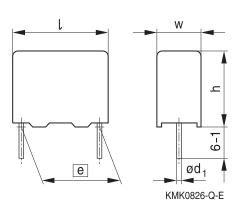
#### Marking

Manufacturer's logo, lot number, date code, rated capacitance (coded), capacitance tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage (IEC), series number, sub-class (Y2), dielectric code (MKP), climatic category, passive flammability category, approvals.

#### **Delivery mode**

Bulk (untaped)
Taped (Ammo pack or reel)
For taping details, refer to chapter
"Taping and packing"

#### **Dimensional drawing**



Dimensions in mm

Lead spacing  e ±0.4	Lead diameter d <sub>1</sub> ±0.05	Туре
10	0.6	B32021
15 27.5	0.8	B32022 B32024
37.5	1.0	B32026

# Marking example (position of marks may vary):





#### Y2/300 V AC



#### **Approvals**

Approval marks	Standards	Certificate
10	EN 60384-14:2014 IEC 60384-14:2013	40018909
<b>7.1</b>	UL 1414:2000 UL 1283:2005	E97863 / E157153
c <b>FL</b>	CSA C22.2 No.1:2004 CSA C22.2 No.8:2013	E97863 / E157153 (approved by UL)
c <b>91</b> us	UL 60384-14:2014 CSA E60384-14:2013	E97863 (approved by UL)

#### Notes:

Effective January 2014, only for EMI supression capacitors:

- UL 60384-14:2014 certification replaces both UL 1414:2000 and UL 1283:2005 standards.
- CSA C22.2 No.1.2004 and CSA C22.2 No.8:2013 are replaced by CSA E60384-14:2013.
- References like 1414, 1283 are removed from the capacitor marking.

Capacitors under UL 1414:2000, UL 1283:2005 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under UL scope.

Capacitors under CSA C22.2 No.1:2004 / CSA C22.2 No.8:2013 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under cUL scope.





## Y2/300 V AC

## Overview of available types

Lead spacing	10 mm	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm
Type	B32021	B32022	B32023	B32024	B32026
C <sub>R</sub> (μF)					
0.0010					
0.0015					
0.0022					
0.0033					
0.0047					
0.0056					
0.0068					
0.0082					
0.010					
0.015					
0.022					
0.033					
0.047					
0.056					
0.068					
0.082					
0.10					
0.15					
0.22					
0.33					
0.39					
0.47					
0.56					
0.68					
0.82					
1.0					







#### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead spacing	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Ammo	Reel	Untaped
		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	pack		
mm	μF	mm	below)	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ
10	0.0010	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3102+***	4000	6800	4000
	0.0015	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3152+***	4000	6800	4000
	0.0022	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3222+***	4000	6800	4000
	0.0033	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3332+***	4000	6800	4000
	0.0047	$5.0 \times 11.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3472+***	3320	5200	4000
	0.0056	$5.0 \times 11.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3562+***	3320	5200	4000
	0.0068	$5.0 \times 11.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3682+***	3320	5200	4000
	0.0082	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3822+***	2720	4400	4000
	0.010	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 13.0$	B32021A3103M***	2720	4400	4000
15	0.010	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32022A3103+***	4680	5200	4000
	0.015	$6.0 \times 11.0 \times 18.0$	B32022A3153+***	3840	4400	4000
	0.022	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 18.0$	B32022A3223M***	3840	4400	4000
	0.022	$7.0 \times 12.5 \times 18.0$	B32022B3223+***	3320	3600	4000
	0.033	$8.0 \times 14.0 \times 18.0$	B32022A3333+***	2920	3000	2000
	0.047	$8.5 \times 14.5 \times 18.0$	B32022A3473M***	2720	2800	2000
	0.047	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32022B3473+***	2560	2800	2000
	0.056	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32022A3563+***	2560	2800	2000
	0.068	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32022A3683M***	2560	2800	2000
	0.082	$11.0 \times 18.5 \times 18.0$	B32022A3823M***	_	2200	1200

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units. Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

#### Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

 $M = \pm 20\%$ 

 $K = \pm 10\%$ 

\*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack

189 = Straight terminals, Reel

003 = Straight terminals, untaped

(lead length 3.2 ±0.3 mm)

000 =Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 -1 mm)





#### Y2/300 V AC

#### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead spacing	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Ammo	Reel	Untaped
		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	pack		
mm	μF	mm	below)	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ
22.5	0.047	$6.0\times15.0\times26.5$	B32023A3473+***	2720	2800	2880
	0.056	$6.0 \times 15.0 \times 26.5$	B32023A3563M***	2720	2800	2880
	0.068	$7.0\times16.0\times26.5$	B32023A3683+***	2320	2400	2520
	0.068	$7.5 \times 14.5 \times 26.5$	B32023B3683M***	2200	2000	2280
	0.082	$8.5\times16.5\times26.5$	B32023A3823+***	1920	2000	2040
	0.10	$8.5 \times 16.5 \times 26.5$	B32023A3104M***	1920	2000	2040
	0.10	$10.5\times16.5\times26.5$	B32023B3104+***	1560	1600	2160
	0.15	$10.5 \times 18.5 \times 26.5$	B32023A3154M***	1560	1600	2160
	0.15	$10.5\times20.5\times26.5$	B32023B3154+***	_	_	2160
	0.22	$12.0 \times 22.0 \times 26.5$	B32023A3224M***	_	_	1800
	0.22	$14.5 \times 29.5 \times 26.5$	B32023B3224+***	_	_	2160
	0.33	$14.5 \times 29.5 \times 26.5$	B32023A3334+***	_	_	2160
	0.39	$14.5\times29.5\times26.5$	B32023A3394M***		_	2160
27.5	0.15	$11.0 \times 19.0 \times 31.5$	B32024A3154+***	_	1400	1280
	0.22	$11.0 \times 19.0 \times 31.5$	B32024A3224M***	_	1400	1280
	0.22	$11.0 \times 21.0 \times 31.5$	B32024B3224+***	_	1400	1280
	0.33	$13.5 \times 23.0 \times 31.5$	B32024A3334M***	_	1000	1040
	0.33	$14.0 \times 24.5 \times 31.5$	B32024B3334+***	_	_	1040
	0.47	$15.0 \times 24.5 \times 31.5$	B32024A3474M***	_	_	960
	0.47	$16.0 \times 32.0 \times 31.5$	B32024C3474+***	_	_	880

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.

Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

#### Composition of ordering code

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 $M = \pm 20\%$ 

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289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack

189 = Straight terminals, Reel

003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 3.2 ±0.3 mm)

000 = Straight terminals, untaped

(lead length 6-1 mm)







#### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead spacing	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions Ordering code		Ammo	Reel	Untaped
		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	pack		
mm	μF	mm	below)	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ	pcs./MOQ
27.5	0.47	$18.0 \times 27.5 \times 31.5$	B32024B3474+***	_	_	800
	0.56	$16.0 \times 32.0 \times 31.5$	B32024A3564+***	_	_	880
	0.68	$18.0 \times 33.0 \times 31.5$	B32024B3684+***	_	_	800
	0.68	$19.0 \times 30.0 \times 31.5$	B32024A3684M***	_	_	720
	0.68	$21.0 \times 31.0 \times 31.5$	B32024C3684+***	_	_	720
	0.82	$22.0 \times 36.5 \times 31.5$	B32024A3824+***	_	_	640
	1.0	$22.0\times36.5\times31.5$	B32024A3105M***	_	_	640
37.5	0.33	$12.0 \times 22.0 \times 41.5$	B32026A3334+***	_	_	1620
	0.47	$14.0 \times 25.0 \times 41.5$	B32026A3474+***	_	_	1380
	0.56	$14.0 \times 25.0 \times 41.5$	B32026A3564M***	_	_	1380
	0.56	$16.0 \times 28.5 \times 41.5$	B32026B3564+***	_	_	800
	0.68	$16.0 \times 28.5 \times 41.5$	B32026A3684+***	_	_	800
	0.82	$16.0 \times 28.5 \times 41.5$	B32026A3824M***	_	_	800
	0.82	$18.0 \times 32.5 \times 41.5$	B32026B3824+***	_	_	720
	1.0	$18.0 \times 32.5 \times 41.5$	B32026A3105M***	_	_	720
	1.0	$20.0\times39.5\times41.5$	B32026B3105+***	_	_	640

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.

Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

#### Composition of ordering code

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(lead length 3.2 ±0.3 mm)

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#### Y2/300 V AC

#### **Technical data**

Reference standard: IEC 60384-14:2013. All data given at T = 20 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14:2013)	300 V (50/60 Hz)
Maximum continuous DC voltage V <sub>DC</sub>	1500 V
Maximum continuous AC voltage V <sub>AC</sub>	480 V (50/60 Hz)
Max. operating temperature T <sub>op,max</sub>	+110 °C
DC test voltage	4000 V (C $\leq$ 0.33 μF), 3700 V (C $>$ 0.33 μF), 2 s

The repetition of this DC voltage test may damage the capacitor. Special care must be taken in case of use several capacitors in a parallel configuration.

Dissipation factor tan δ (in 10 <sup>-3</sup> )		$C_R \le 0.33 \; \mu F$	C <sub>R</sub> > 0.33 μF
at 20 °C (upper limit values)	at 1 kHz	1	1
Insulation resistance R <sub>ins</sub> or time constant	$C_R \le 0.33 \ \mu F$	:	$C_R > 0.33  \mu F$
$\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$ at 100 V DC, 20 °C,	100 000 MΩ		30 000 s
rel. humidity $\leq$ 65% and for 60 s			
(minimum as-delivered values)			
Passive flammability category	В		
Capacitance tolerances (measured at 1 kHz)	±10% (K), ±2	20% (M)	

#### Pulse handling capability

"dV/dt" represents the maximum permissible voltage change per unit of time for non-sinusoidal voltages, expressed in  $V/\mu s$ .

" $k_0$ " represents the maximum permissible pulse characteristic of the waveform applied to the capacitor, expressed in  $V^2/\mu s$ .

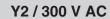
#### Note:

The values of dV/dt and  $k_0$  provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.

#### dV/dt and k<sub>0</sub> values

Lead spacing	10 mm	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm
dV/dt in V/μs	800	600	500	400	300
$k_0$ in $V^2/\mu s$	677 000	508 000	423 000	338 000	254 000







## **Testing and Standards**

Test	Reference	Conditions of test		Performance requirements
Electrical	IEC	Voltage Proof:		Within specified limits
parameters	60384-14:2013	Between terminals,		
		1500 V AC, 1 min.		
		Terminals and enclo	osure:	
		2 V <sub>R</sub> + 1500 V AC		
		Insulation resistanc	e, R <sub>ins</sub>	
		Capacitance, C		
		Dissipation factor, to	an $\delta$	
Robustness	IEC	Tensile strength (te	st Ua1)	Capacitance and $\delta$
of termina-	60068-2-21:2006	Wire diameter	Tensile	within specified limits
tions			force	
		$0.5 < d_1 \le 0.8 \text{ mm}$	10 N	
		$0.8 < d_1 \le 1.25 \text{ mm}$	20 N	
Resistance	IEC	Solder bath tempera	ature at	$\Delta C/C_0 \le 5\%$
to soldering	60068-2-20:2008,	260 ±5 °C, immersion	on for	tan $\delta$ within specified limits
heat	test Tb,	10 seconds		
	method 1A			
Rapid	IEC	T <sub>A</sub> = lower category	temperature	No visible damage
change of	60384-14:2013	T <sub>B</sub> = upper category	temperature	$ \Delta C/C_0  \le 5\%$
temperature		Five cycles, duratio	n t = 30 min.	tan $\delta$ within specified limits
Vibration	IEC	Test F <sub>C</sub> : vibration si	nusoidal	No visible damage
	60384-14:2013	Displacement: 0.75	mm	
		Accleration: 98 m/s	2	
		Frequency: 10 Hz	500 Hz	
		Test duration: 3 orth	nogonal axes,	
		2 hours each axe		
Bump	IEC	Test Eb: Total 4000	0 bumps with	No visible damage
	60384-14:2013	400 m/s² mounted on PCB		$ \Delta C/C_0  \le 5\%$
		6 ms duration		tan $\delta$ within specified limits
Climatic	IEC	Dry heat Tb / 16 h		No visible damage
sequence	60384-14:2013	Damp heat cyclic, 1	st cycle	$ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 5\%$
		+55 °C / 24 h / 95% 100% RH		
		Cold Ta / 2 h		$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.005 \text{ for C} > 1 \mu\text{F}$
		Damp heat cyclic, 5	cycles	Voltage proof
		+55 °C / 24 h / 95%	100% RH	$R_{ins} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit





## Y2/300 V AC

Test	Reference	Conditions of test	Performance requirements
Damp heat,	IEC	Test Ca	No visible damage
steady	60384-14:2013	40 °C / 93% RH / 56 days	$ \Delta C/C_0  \le 5\%$
state			$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.008$ for C $\le 1 \mu F$
			$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.005$ for C > 1 $\mu$ F
			Voltage proof
			$R_{ins} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Impulse	IEC	3 impulses	No visible damage
test	60384-14:2013	Tb / 1.7 V <sub>R</sub> / 1000 hours,	$ \Delta C/C_0  \le 10\%$
Endurance		1000 V <sub>RMS</sub> for 0.1 s every hour	$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.008$ for C $\le 1 \mu$ F
			$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.005$ for C > 1 $\mu$ F
			Voltage proof
			$R_{ins} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Passive	IEC	Flame applied for a period of	В
flammability	60384-14:2013	time depending on capacitor	
		volume	
Active	IEC	20 discharges at 2.5 kV + V <sub>R</sub>	The cheesecloth shall not
flammability	60384-14:2013		burn with a flame



Y2/300 V AC



#### Mounting guidelines

#### 1 Soldering

#### 1.1 Solderability of leads

The solderability of terminal leads is tested to IEC 60068-2-20:2008, test Ta, method 1.

Before a solderability test is carried out, terminals are subjected to accelerated ageing (to IEC 60068-2-2:2007, test Ba: 4 h exposure to dry heat at 155 °C). Since the ageing temperature is far higher than the upper category temperature of the capacitors, the terminal wires should be cut off from the capacitor before the ageing procedure to prevent the solderability being impaired by the products of any capacitor decomposition that might occur.

Solder bath temperature	235 ±5 °C
Soldering time	2.0 ±0.5 s
Immersion depth	2.0 +0/-0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	Wetting of wire surface by new solder ≥90%, free-flowing solder

#### 1.2 Resistance to soldering heat

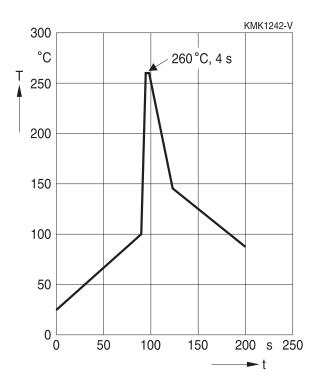
Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20:2008, test Tb, method 1. Conditions:

Series		Solder bath temperature	Soldering time
MKT	boxed (except $2.5 \times 6.5 \times 7.2$ mm) coated uncoated (lead spacing >10 mm)	260 ±5 °C	10 ±1 s
MFP			
MKP	(lead spacing >7.5 mm)		
MKT	boxed (case $2.5 \times 6.5 \times 7.2$ mm)		5 ±1 s
MKP	(lead spacing ≤7.5 mm)		<4 s
MKT	uncoated (lead spacing ≤10 mm) insulated (B32559)		recommended soldering profile for MKT uncoated (lead spacing ≤ 10 mm) and insulated (B32559)





#### Y2/300 V AC



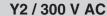
Immersion depth	2.0 +0/-0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Shield	Heat-absorbing board, (1.5 ±0.5) mm thick, between
	capacitor body and liquid solder
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	No visible damage
$\Delta C/C_0$	2% for MKT/MKP/MFP
$\Delta O/O_0$	5% for EMI suppression capacitors
$tan \delta$	As specified in sectional specification

#### 1.3 General notes on soldering

Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature  $T_{\text{max}}$ . Long exposure to temperatures above this type-related temperature limit can lead to changes in the plastic dielectric and thus change irreversibly a capacitor's electrical characteristics. For short exposures (as in practical soldering processes) the heat load (and thus the possible effects on a capacitor) will also depend on other factors like:

- Pre-heating temperature and time
- Forced cooling immediately after soldering
- Terminal characteristics: diameter, length, thermal resistance, special configurations (e.g. crimping)
- Height of capacitor above solder bath
- Shadowing by neighboring components
- Additional heating due to heat dissipation by neighboring components
- Use of solder-resist coatings



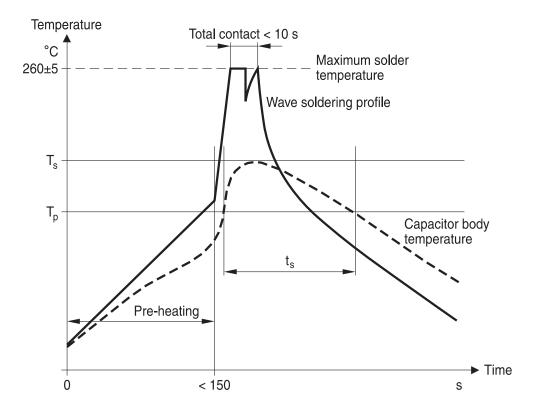




The overheating associated with some of these factors can usually be reduced by suitable countermeasures. For example, if a pre-heating step cannot be avoided, an additional or reinforced cooling process may possibly have to be included.

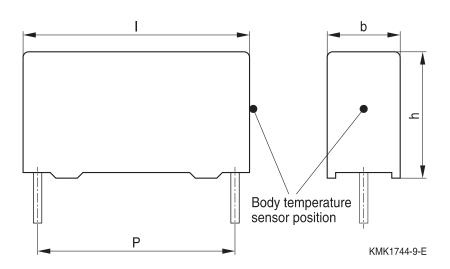
#### **EPCOS** recommendations

As a reference, the recommended wave soldering profile for our film capacitors is as follows:



T<sub>s</sub>: Capacitor body maximum temperature at wave soldering

T<sub>p</sub>: Capacitor body maximum temperature at pre-heating кмк1745-A-E







#### Y2 / 300 V AC

Body temperature should follow the description below:

MKP capacitor

During pre-heating:  $T_p \le 110 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ During soldering:  $T_s \le 120 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $t_s \le 45 \, \text{s}$ 

MKT capacitor

During pre-heating: T<sub>p</sub> ≤125 °C

During soldering: T<sub>s</sub> ≤160 °C, t<sub>s</sub> ≤45 s

When SMD components are used together with leaded ones, the film capacitors should not pass into the SMD adhesive curing oven. The leaded components should be assembled after the SMD curing step.

Leaded film capacitors are not suitable for reflow soldering.

In order to ensure proper conditions for manual or selective soldering, the body temperature of the capacitor ( $T_s$ ) must be  $\leq 120$  °C.

One recommended condition for manual soldering is that the tip of the soldering iron should be <360 °C and the soldering contact time should be no longer than 3 seconds.

For uncoated MKT capacitors with lead spacings ≤10 mm (B32560/B32561) the following measures are recommended:

- pre-heating to not more than 110 °C in the preheater phase
- rapid cooling after soldering

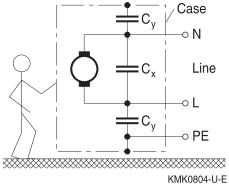
Please refer to EPCOS Film Capacitor Data Book in case more details are needed.

#### **Application note**

A Y capacitor to be connected between AC lines and the Frame Ground (FG) has an effect of emitting common mode current to the FG.Leak current corresponding in frequency and voltage to the AC power supply flows in the Y capacitor.

As the capacity of a Y capacitor grows, leak current also increases. This can cause electric shock. Therefore, UL and other safety standards restrict the capacity so that the amount of leak current does not exceed a certain level. Usually, two Y capacitors are used, as shown in Figure below. As AC lines are connected with capacitors, they are effective in reducing differential mode noises. In particular, they are effective for high frequency ranges of 8 to 10 MHz.

Example of EMI suppression, typical application:



TAMINOOU+ O



Y2/300 V AC



#### **Cautions and warnings**

- Do not exceed the upper category temperature (UCT).
- Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.
- Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.
- Do not move the capacitor after it has been soldered to the PC board.
- Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor.
- Do not place the capacitor on a PC board whose PTH hole spacing differs from the specified lead spacing.
- Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.
- Avoid external energy inputs, such as fire or electricity.
- Avoid overload of the capacitors.
- Consult us if application is with severe temperature and humidity condition.
- There are no serviceable or repairable parts inside the capacitor. Opening the capacitor or any attempts to open or repair the capacitor will void the warranty and liability of EPCOS.
- Please note that the standards referred to in this publication may have been revised in the meantime.

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must always be observed. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of the chapters "General technical information" and "Mounting guidelines".

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Storage	Make sure that capacitors are stored within the specified	4.5
conditions	range of time, temperature and humidity conditions.	"Storage conditions"
Flammability	Avoid external energy, such as fire or electricity (passive	5.3
	flammability), avoid overload of the capacitors (active	"Flammability"
	flammability) and consider the flammability of materials.	
Resistance to	Do not exceed the tested ability to withstand vibration.	5.2
vibration	The capacitors are tested to IEC 60068-2-6:2007.	"Resistance to
	EPCOS offers film capacitors specially designed for	vibration"
	operation under more severe vibration regimes such as	
	those found in automotive applications. Consult our	
	catalog "Film Capacitors for Automotive Electronics".	

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits	1 "Soldering"
	during soldering.	
Cleaning	Use only suitable solvents for cleaning capacitors.	2 "Cleaning"





#### Y2 / 300 V AC

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter
		"Mounting guidelines"
Embedding of	When embedding finished circuit assemblies in plastic	3 "Embedding of
capacitors in	resins, chemical and thermal influences must be taken	capacitors in finished
finished	into account.	assemblies"
assemblies	Caution: Consult us first, if you also wish to embed other	
	uncoated component types!	

#### **Design of EMI Capacitors**

EPCOS EMI capacitors use polypropylene (PP) film metalized with a thin layer of Zinc (Zn). The following key points have made this design suitable to IEC/UL testing, holding a minimum size.

- Overvoltage AC capability with very high temperature Endurance test of IEC 60384-14:2013 (4th edition) / UL 60384-14:2014 (2nd edition) must be performed at 1.25 × V<sub>R</sub> at maximum temperature, during 1000 hours, with a capacitance drift less than 10%.
- Higher breakdown voltage withstanding if compared to other film metallizations, like Aluminum. IEC 60384-14:2013 (4<sup>th</sup> edition) / UL 60384-14:2014 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) establishes high voltage tests performed at  $4.3 \times V_R 1$  minute, impulse testing at 2500 V for C = 1 µF and active flammability tests.
- Damp heat steady state: 40 °C/ 93% RH / 56 days. (without voltage or current load)

#### Effect of humidity on capacitance stability

Long contact of a film capacitor with humidity can produce irreversible effects. Direct contact with liquid water or excess exposure to high ambient humidity or dew will eventually remove the film metallization and thus destroy the capacitor. Plastic boxed capacitors must be properly tested in the final application at the worst expected conditions of temperature and humidity in order to check if any parameter drift may provoke a circuit malfunction.

In case of penetration of humidity through the film, the layer of Zinc can be degraded, specially under AC operation (change of polarity), accelerated by the temperature, provoking an increment of the serial resistance of the electrode and eventually a reduction of the capacitance value. For DC operation, the parameter drift is much less.

Plastic boxes and resins can not protect 100% against humidity. Metal enclosures, resin potting or coatings or similar measures by customers in their applications will offer additional protection against humidity penetration.

#### Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

The ordering code for one and the same product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications and the website of EPCOS, or in order-related documents such as shipping notes, order confirmations and product labels. The varying representations of the ordering codes are due to different processes employed and do not affect the specifications of the respective products. Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.epcos.com/orderingcodes.



## Y2/300 V AC



## Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
α	Heat transfer coefficient	Wärmeübergangszahl
$\alpha_{\text{C}}$	Temperature coefficient of capacitance	Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität
Α	Capacitor surface area	Kondensatoroberfläche
$eta_{ extsf{C}}$	Humidity coefficient of capacitance	Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität
С	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
$\Delta C$	Absolute capacitance change	Absolute Kapazitätsänderung
ΔC/C	Relative capacitance change (relative deviation of actual value)	Relative Kapazitätsänderung (relative Abweichung vom Ist-Wert)
$\Delta C/C_R$	Capacitance tolerance (relative deviation from rated capacitance)	Kapazitätstoleranz (relative Abweichung vom Nennwert)
dt	Time differential	Differentielle Zeit
$\Delta t$	Time interval	Zeitintervall
ΔΤ	Absolute temperature change (self-heating)	Absolute Temperaturänderung (Selbsterwärmung)
$\Delta tan \delta$	Absolute change of dissipation factor	Absolute Änderung des Verlustfaktors
$\Delta V$	Absolute voltage change	Absolute Spannungsänderung
dV/dt	Time differential of voltage function (rate of voltage rise)	Differentielle Spannungsänderung (Spannungsflankensteilheit)
$\Delta V/\Delta t$	Voltage change per time interval	Spannungsänderung pro Zeitintervall
E	Activation energy for diffusion	Aktivierungsenergie zur Diffusion
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatz-Serienwiderstand
f	Frequency	Frequenz
f <sub>1</sub>	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to thermal limits	Grenzfrequenz für thermisch bedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
$f_2$	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to current limit	Grenzfrequenz für strombedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
$f_r$	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
$F_D$	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
$F_T$	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
Ic	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)





## Y2/300 V AC

Symbol	English	German
I <sub>RMS</sub>	(Sinusoidal) alternating current,	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
	root-mean-square value	
$i_z$	Capacitance drift	Inkonstanz der Kapazität
$k_0$	Pulse characteristic	Impulskennwert
Ls	Series inductance	Serieninduktivität
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
$\lambda_{o}$	Constant failure rate during useful	Konstante Ausfallrate in der
	service life	Nutzungsphase
$\lambda_{\text{test}}$	Failure rate, determined by tests	Experimentell ermittelte Ausfallrate
$P_{diss}$	Dissipated power	Abgegebene Verlustleistung
$P_{gen}$	Generated power	Erzeugte Verlustleistung
Q	Heat energy	Wärmeenergie
ρ	Density of water vapor in air	Dichte von Wasserdampf in Luft
R	Universal molar constant for gases	Allg. Molarkonstante für Gas
R	Ohmic resistance of discharge circuit	Ohmscher Widerstand des
		Entladekreises
$R_{i}$	Internal resistance	Innenwiderstand
$R_{ins}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_P$	Parallel resistance	Parallelwiderstand
$R_s$	Series resistance	Serienwiderstand
S	severity (humidity test)	Schärfegrad (Feuchtetest)
t	Time	Zeit
Т	Temperature	Temperatur
τ	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
tan $\delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
tan $\delta_{\scriptscriptstyle D}$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
tan $\delta_{P}$	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlfustfaktors
tan $\delta_{\text{S}}$	Series component of dissipation factor	Serienanteil des Verlustfaktors
T <sub>A</sub>	Temperature of the air surrounding the component	Temperatur der Luft, die das Bauteil umgibt
$T_{max}$	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur
T <sub>min</sub>	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
t <sub>OL</sub>	Operating life at operating temperature	Betriebszeit bei Betriebstemperatur und
•	and voltage	-spannung
$T_op$	Operating temperature, $T_A + \Delta T$	Beriebstemperatur, $T_A + \Delta T$
T <sub>R</sub>	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
$T_{ref}$	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
$t_{SL}$	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer



## Y2/300 V AC



Symbol	English	German
$V_{AC}$	AC voltage	Wechselspannung
$V_{C}$	Category voltage	Kategoriespannung
$V_{C,RMS}$	Category AC voltage	(Sinusförmige)
		Kategorie-Wechselspannung
$V_{CD}$	Corona-discharge onset voltage	Teilentlade-Einsatzspannung
$V_{ch}$	Charging voltage	Ladespannung
$V_{DC}$	DC voltage	Gleichspannung
$V_{FB}$	Fly-back capacitor voltage	Spannung (Flyback)
$V_{i}$	Input voltage	Eingangsspannung
$V_{o}$	Output voltage	Ausgangssspannung
$V_{op}$	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
$V_p$	Peak pulse voltage	Impuls-Spitzenspannung
$V_{pp}$	Peak-to-peak voltage Impedance	Spannungshub
$V_R$	Rated voltage	Nennspannung
ν̂ <sub>R</sub>	Amplitude of rated AC voltage	Amplitude der Nenn-Wechselspannung
$V_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating voltage,	(Sinusförmige) Wechselspannung
	root-mean-square value	
$V_{SC}$	S-correction voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "S-correction"
$V_{sn}$	Snubber capacitor voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung
		"Beschaltung"
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
е	Lead spacing	Rastermaß



#### **Important notes**

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

- 1. Some parts of this publication contain statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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