

# **Film Capacitors**

**EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)** 

Series/Type: B32921C/D ... B32928C/D

Date: June 2015

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#### X2 / 305 V AC

#### Typical applications

- X2 class for interference suppression
- "Across the line" applications

#### Climatic

- Max. operating temperature: 110 °C
- Climatic category (IEC 60068-1): 40/105/56 (ENEC10) 40/110/56 (ENEC15)

#### Construction

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

#### **Features**

- Verv small dimensions
- Self-healing properties
- RoHS-compatible
- Halogen-free capacitors available on request

#### **Terminals**

Parallel wire leads, lead-free tinned

Manufacturer's logo, lot number,

Special lead lengths available on request

#### Marking

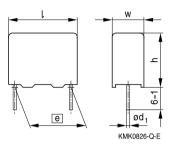
date code, rated capacitance (coded), cap. tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage, series number, sub-class (X2), dielectric code (MKP), climatic category, passive flammability category, approvals.

#### **Delivery mode**

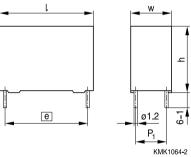
Bulk (untaped)
Taped (Ammo pack or reel)
For taping details, refer to chapter
"Taping and packing"

#### **Dimensional drawings**

#### Drawing 1



#### Drawing 2



Dimensions in mm

 $P_1 = 20.3 \text{ mm}$ 

Lead spacing <u>e</u> ±0.4	Lead diameter d <sub>1</sub> ±0.05	Туре	Drawing
10	0.6	B32921	1
15	0.8	B32922	1
22.5	0.8	B32923	1
27.5	0.8	B32924	1
37.5	1.0	B32926	1 / 21)
52.5	1.2	B32928	2

<sup>1)</sup> A few individual types only



### X2 / 305 V AC



#### **Marking Examples**









KMK1542-2

### **Approvals**

Approval marks	Standards	Certificate
<b>11</b> 10	EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14, Ed. 3	40010694 (approved by VDE) (C ≤ 10 μF)
<b>15</b>	EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14, Ed. 3	E97863 (approved by UL)
7/1	UL 1414 / UL 1283	E97863 / E157153
<b>.PL</b>	CSA C22.2 No.1 / No. 8	E97863 / E157153 (approved by UL)
Cac	CQC (GB/T 14472-1998)	CQC06001015331 / CQC06001016454 (C $\leq$ 10 $\mu$ F)
c <b>91</b> /us	UL 60384-14, CSA E60384-14	E97863 (approved by UL)

Notes:	Effective January 2014, only for EMI supression capacitors:  – UL 60384-14 certification replaces both UL 1414 and UL 1283 standards.  – CSA C22.2 No. 1 and CSA C22.s No. 8 are replaced by CSA E60384-14.  – References like 1414, 1283 are removed from the capacitor marking
	Capacitors under UL1414, UL1283 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under UL scope.
	Capacitors under CSA C22.2 No.1 / No. 8 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under cUL scope.





#### X2 / 305 V AC

### Overview of available types

Lead spacing	10 mm	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm	52.5 mm
Туре	B32921	B32922	B32923	B32924	B32926	B32928
C <sub>R</sub> (μF)						
0.010						
0.022						
0.033						
0.047						
0.068						
0.10						
0.15						
0.22						
0.33						
0.47						
0.68						
1.0						
1.5						
2.2						
3.3						
3.9						
4.7						
5.6						
6.8						
8.2						
10						
15	-					
20						
25						
30						







#### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	terminals,	terminals,	terminals,	
mm	μF	mm	below)	Ammo	Reel	Untaped	
				pack			
				pcs./	pcs./	pcs./	
				MOQ	MOQ	MOQ	
10	0.010	4.0 × 9.0 × 13.0	B32921C3103+*** ◆	4000	6800	4000	2
	0.022	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32921C3223+*** ◆	4000	6800	4000	2
	0.033	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32921C3333+*** ◆	4000	6800	4000	2
	0.047	$5.0 \times 11.0 \times 13.0$	B32921C3473+*** ◆	3320	5200	4000	2
	0.068	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 13.0$	B32921C3683+***	2720	4400	4000	2
	0.10	$6.0\times12.0\times13.0$	B32921C3104M***	2720	4400	4000	2
15	0.033	$5.0\times10.5\times18.0$	B32922C3333K***	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.047	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32922C3473K***	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.068	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32922C3683K*** ◆	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.10	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32922C3104+*** ◆	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.15	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 18.0$	B32922C3154+*** ◆	3840	4400	4000	2
	0.22	$7.0 \times 12.5 \times 18.0$	B32922C3224+*** ◆	3320	3600	4000	2
	0.33	$8.0 \times 14.0 \times 18.0$	B32922C3334M*** ◆	2920	3000	2000	2
	0.33	$8.5 \times 14.5 \times 18.0$	B32922D3334K***	2720	2800	2000	2
	0.47	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32922C3474+*** ◆	2560	2800	2000	2
	0.68	$11.0\times18.5\times18.0$	B32922C3684+*** ◆	_	2200	1000	2

#### ◆ Preferred type

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 = ±10%

= (Closer tolerances on request)

\*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack

189 = Straight terminals, Reel

240 = Crimped down from lead spacing 10 mm to 7.5 mm, Ammo pack

140 = Crimped down from lead spacing 10 mm to 7.5 mm, Reel

255 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Ammo pack

155 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Reel

003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length  $3.2 \pm 0.3$  mm)

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





#### X2 / 305 V AC

#### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	terminals,	terminals,	terminals,	
mm	μF	mm	below)	Ammo	Reel	Untaped	
				pack			
				pcs./	pcs./	pcs./	
				MOQ	MOQ	MOQ	
22.5	0.22	$6.0 \times 15.0 \times 26.5$	B32923C3224+***	2720	2800	2880	2
	0.33	$6.0 \times 15.0 \times 26.5$	B32923C3334M***	2720	2800	2880	2
	0.33	$7.0\times16.0\times26.5$	B32923D3334K***	2320	2400	2520	2
	0.47	$8.5\times16.5\times26.5$	B32923C3474+***	1920	2000	2040	2
	0.68	$10.5 \times 16.5 \times 26.5$	B32923C3684+***	1560	1600	2160	2
	1.0	$11.0\times20.5\times26.5$	B32923C3105+*** ◆	1480	1400	2040	2
	1.5	$12.0\times22.0\times26.5$	B32923C3155M***	_	_	1800	2
	2.2	$14.5\times29.5\times26.5$	B32923C3225+***	_	_	1040	2
27.5	0.68	$11.0\times19.0\times31.5$	B32924C3684+***	_	1400	1280	2
	1.0	$11.0 \times 19.0 \times 31.5$	B32924C3105+***	_	1400	1280	2
	1.5	$12.5 \times 21.5 \times 31.5$	B32924C3155+*** ◆	_	1200	1120	2
	2.2	$14.0 \times 24.5 \times 31.5$	B32924C3225+***	_	_	1040	2
	3.3	$16.0 \times 32.0 \times 31.5$	B32924D3335K***	_	_	880	2
	3.3	$18.0 \times 27.5 \times 31.5$	B32924C3335M***	_	_	800	2
	4.7	$18.0 \times 33.0 \times 31.5$	B32924C3475M***	_	_	800	2
	4.7	$21.0 \times 31.0 \times 31.5$	B32924D3475K***	_	_	720	2
	5.6	$22.0\times36.5\times31.5$	B32924C3565+***	_	_	784	2

#### ◆ Preferred type

 $\mathsf{MOQ} = \mathsf{Minimum}$  Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.

Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

#### Composition of ordering code

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 $M = \pm 20\%$ 

 $K = \pm 10\%$ 

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255 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Ammo pack

155 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Reel

003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length  $3.2 \pm 0.3$  mm)

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







### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	terminals,	terminals,	terminals,	
mm	μF	mm	below)	Ammo	Reel	Untaped	
				pack			
				pcs./	pcs./	pcs./	
				MOQ	MOQ	MOQ	
37.5	2.2	$14.0\times25.0\times41.5$	B32926C3225+***	_	_	1380	2
	3.3	$16.0\times28.5\times41.5$	B32926C3335+***	_	_	800	2
	3.9	$16.0\times28.5\times41.5$	B32926C3395+***	_	_	800	2
	4.7	$18.0\times32.5\times41.5$	B32926C3475+***	_	_	720	2
	5.6	$18.0\times32.5\times41.5$	B32926C3565+***	_	_	720	2
	6.8	$20.0\times39.5\times41.5$	B32926C3685+***	_	_	640	2
	8.2	$20.0\times39.5\times41.5$	B32926C3825+***	_	_	640	2
	10	$28.0\times42.5\times41.5$	B32926C3106+***	_	_	440	2
	15	$30.0\times45.0\times42.0$	B32926C3156M***	_	_	200	2
	15	$33.0\times48.0\times42.0$	B32926D3156+***	_	_	180	4
52.5	20	$30.0\times45.0\times57.5$	B32928C3206+***	_	_	280	4
	25	$35.0\times50.0\times57.5$	B32928C3256+***	_	_	108	4
	30	$35.0\times50.0\times57.5$	B32928C3306M***	_	_	108	4

#### ◆ Preferred type

 $\mathsf{MOQ} = \mathsf{Minimum}$  Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.

Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

#### Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

 $M = \pm 20\%$ 

 $K = \pm 10\%$ 

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003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length  $3.2 \pm 0.3$  mm)

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





#### X2 / 305 V AC

#### **Technical data**

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

Tielefelice standard. ILO / OL 00304-	14. /	iii dala give	511 at 1 – 20	O uniess otherwis	e specified.
Max. operating temperature T <sub>op,max</sub>	+11	10 °C			
Dissipation factor tan $\delta$ (in 10 <sup>-3</sup> )			C <sub>R</sub> ≤0.1 μF	0.1μF <c<sub>R≤2.2 μF</c<sub>	C <sub>R</sub> >2.2 μF
at 20 °C (upper limit values)	at	1 kHz	1.0	1.0	2.0
		100 kHz	5.0	-	_
Insulation resistance R <sub>ins</sub>	CRS	≦0.33 μF	C <sub>R</sub> >0.33 μI	=	
or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$	100	ΩM 000 (	30 000 s		
at 20 °C, rel. humidity ≤ 65% (minimum as-delivered values)					
DC test voltage	212	21 V, 2 s (0	C ≤ 10 μF) /	1312 V, 2 s (C > 10	μF)
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.					
Passive flammability category	В	•			
$\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline Maximum continuous DC voltage $V_{DC}$ \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	630	) V			
Maximum continuous AC voltage V.	310	) V (50/60	Hz)		

Passive flammability category	В		
Maximum continuous DC voltage $V_{\text{DC}}$	630 V		
Maximum continuous AC voltage V <sub>AC</sub>	310 V (50/60 Hz)		
Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14)	305 V (50/60 Hz)		
Operating AC voltage V <sub>op</sub> at high	$T_A \le 110  ^{\circ}C$	$V_{op} = V_{AC}$	(continuously)
temperature	$T_A \le 110  ^{\circ}C$	$V_{op} = 1.25$	· V <sub>AC</sub> (1000 h)
Damp heat test	56 days / 40 °C / 93%	relative hur	nidity
Limit values after damp heat test	Capacitance change	∆C/C	≤ 5%
	Dissipation factor char	$\log \Delta \tan \delta$	$\leq 0.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (at 1 kHz)}$
	Insulation resistance F	R <sub>ins</sub>	$\leq 1.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (at 10 kHz)}$
	or time constant $\tau = C_F$	$_{R}\cdotR_{ins}$	$\geq$ 50% of minimum
			as-delivered values



B32921C/D ... B32928C/D X2 / 305 V AC



#### Pulse handling capability

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

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

#### Note:

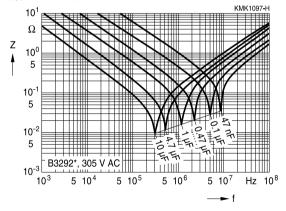
The values of dV/dt and  $k_0$  provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.

#### dV/dt and ko values

Lead spacing	10 mm	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm	52.5 mm
dV/dt in V/μs	475	340	170	120	80	50
k <sub>0</sub> in V <sup>2</sup> /μs	408500	292400	146200	103200	68800	43200

#### Impedance Z versus frequency f

(typical values)







### X2 / 305 V AC

### **Testing and Standards**

Test	Reference Conditions of test		Performance	
				requirements
Electrical	IEC 60384-14	Voltage Proof:		Within specified limits
Parameters		Between terminals:		
		$4.3 \times V_R$ (DC), 1 min		
		Terminals and enclo	sure:	
		2 V <sub>R</sub> + 1500 V AC	Ъ	
		Insulation resistance	, H <sub>INS</sub>	
		Capacitance, C Dissipation factor, ta	2	
Robustness of	IEC 60068-2-21	Tensile strength (tes		Canacitanea and tan 2
terminations	IEC 00008-2-21	1	Tensile	Capacitance and tan $\delta$ within specified limits
terminations		Wire diameter	force	within specified limits
		$0.5 < d_1 \le 0.8 \text{ mm}$	10 N	
		$0.8 < d_1 \le 1.25 \text{ mm}$	20 N	
Resistance to	IEC 60068-2-20,	Solder bath tempera	ture at	$\Delta C/C_0 \le 5\%$
soldering heat	test Tb,	260 ± 5 °C, immersion	on for	tan $\delta$ within specified
	method 1A	10 seconds		limits
Rapid change of	IEC 60384-16	T <sub>A</sub> = lower category		No visible damage
temperature		$T_B$ = upper category		$I\Delta C/C_0 I \leq 5\%$
		Five cycles, duration	t = 30  min.	tan $\delta$ within specified
				limits
Damp Heat	IEC 60384-14	Test Ca		No visible damage
Steady State		40 °C / 93% RH / 56	days	$I\Delta C/C_0 I \leq 5\%$
				$I\Delta$ tan $\delta$ $I \leq 0.008$ ,
				C ≤ 1 μF
				$I\Delta \tan \delta I > 0.005$ ,
				C > 1 μF
				Voltage proof
				$R_{INS} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Impulse test	IEC 60384-14	3 impulses		No visible damage
Endurance		T <sub>B</sub> / 1.25 V <sub>R</sub> / 1000 h		IΔC/C <sub>0</sub> I ≤ 10%
		1000 V <sub>rms</sub> for 0.1 s e	very hour	$ \Delta \tan \delta  \le 0.008$ ,
				C ≤ 1 μF
				$I\Delta \tan \delta I > 0.005$ ,
				C > 1 µF
				Voltage proof
Danaina	IEC 60384-14			$R_{INS} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Passive	150 00384-14	Flame applied for a p		В
flammability Active	IEC 60384-14	depending on capac 20 discharges at 2.5		The cheesecloth shall
flammability	120 00304-14	20 discriarges at 2.5	rv + v <sub>R</sub>	not burn with a flame
naminability				not barn with a name



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#### Mounting guidelines

#### 1 Soldering

#### 1.1 Solderability of leads

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

Before a solderability test is carried out, terminals are subjected to accelerated ageing (to IEC 60068-2-2, 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

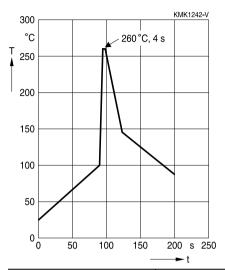
Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A. Conditions:

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





#### X2 / 305 V AC



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



#### X2 / 305 V AC



#### 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 recommends the following conditions:

- Pre-heating with a maximum temperature of 110 °C
- Temperature inside the capacitor should not exceed the following limits:
  - MKP/MFP 110 °C
  - MKT 160 °C
- When SMD components are used together with leaded ones, the leaded 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.

#### **Uncoated capacitors**

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





#### X2 / 305 V AC

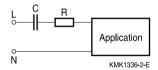
#### Application note for the different possible X1 / X2 positions

# In series with the powerline (i.e. capacitive power supply)

**Typical Applications:** 

- Power meters
- ECUs for white goods and household appliances
- Different sensor applications
- Severe ambient conditions

#### **Basic circuit**



#### Required features

- High capacitance stability over the lifetime
- Narrow tolerances for a controlled current supply

#### **Recommended EPCOS product series**

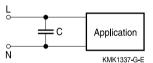
- B3293\* (305 V AC) heavy duty with EN approval for X2 (UL Q1/2010)
- B3265\* MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3267\*L MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3292\*H/J (305 V AC), severe ambient condition, approved as X2

#### In parallel with the powerline

Typical Applications:

Standard X2 are used parallel over the mains for reducing electromagnetic interferences coming from the grid. For such purposes they must meet the applicable EMC directives and standards.

#### **Basic circuit**



#### Required features

- Standard safety approvals (ENEC, UL, CSA, CQC)
- High pulse load capability
- Withstand surge voltages

#### **Recommended EPCOS product series**

- B3292\*C/D (305 V AC) standard series, approved as X2
- B3291\* (330 V AC), approved as X1
- B3291\* (530 V AC), approved as X1
- B3292\*H/J (305 V AC), severe ambient condition, approved as X2



#### X2 / 305 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.

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





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Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	1 "Soldering"
Cleaning	Use only suitable solvents for cleaning capacitors.	2 "Cleaning"
Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies	When embedding finished circuit assemblies in plastic resins, chemical and thermal influences must be taken into account. Caution: Consult us first, if you also wish to embed other uncoated component types!	3 "Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies"

#### 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 IEC60384-14 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) 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. IEC60384-14 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) establishes high voltage tests performed at  $4.3 \times V_R 1$  minute, impulse testing at 2500 V for C= 1  $\mu$ F 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.



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### 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 <a href="https://www.epcos.com/orderingcodes">www.epcos.com/orderingcodes</a>.





### X2 / 305 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
Δt	Time interval	Zeitintervall
ΔΤ	Absolute temperature change (self-heating)	Absolute Temperaturänderung (Selbsterwärmung)
∆tan δ	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 <sub>r</sub>	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
F <sub>D</sub>	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
F <sub>T</sub>	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
I <sub>C</sub>	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)





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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
$\lambda_0$	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
$R_{\text{ins}}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_P$	Parallel resistance	Parallelwiderstand
$R_s$	Series resistance	Serienwiderstand
S	severity (humidity test)	Schärfegrad (Feuchtetest)
t	Time	Zeit
T	Temperature	Temperatur
τ	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
$tan \ \delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
$tan \; \delta_{\text{\tiny D}}$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
$tan \; \delta_{\scriptscriptstyle P}$	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlfustfaktors
$tan \; \delta_{\text{S}}$	Series component of dissipation factor	Serienanteil des Verlustfaktors
$T_A$	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
JL	and voltage	-spannung
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating temperature	Beriebstemperatur
T <sub>R</sub>	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
T <sub>ref</sub>	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
t <sub>SL</sub>	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer





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Symbol	English	German
V <sub>AC</sub>	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
Ŷ <sub>R</sub>	Amplitude of rated AC voltage	Amplitude der Nenn-Wechselspannung
$V_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating voltage,	(Sinusförmige) Wechselspannung
	root-mean-square value	
$V_{\text{SC}}$	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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#### Important notes

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