

## EMC filters

2-line filters

SIFI-F for normal insertion loss

**Series/Type:** B84111F  
**Date:** May 2014

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**SIFI-F for normal insertion loss**
**Power line filters for 1-phase systems**
**Rated voltage  $V_R$ : 250 V AC/DC**
**Rated current  $I_R$ : 3 A to 36 A**
**Construction**

- 2-line filters
- Metal case
- Polyurethane potting (UL 94 V-0)

**Versions**

- Standard version (B84111F0000B\*/G\*)
- Medical version for applications with low leakage current (B84111F0000M\*)

**Features**

- Easy to install
- Very compact design
- Cost-optimized construction
- ENEC, UL and cUL approval


**Typical applications**

- Switch-mode power supplies
- Industrial electronics
- Telecommunications
- Data systems
- DC applications
- Medical equipment (Version B84111F0000M\*)

**Terminals**

3 A ... 20 A: Tab connectors

25 A ... 36 A: Threaded studs

**Marking**

Marking on component:

Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, rated voltage, rated current, rated temperature, climatic category, date code, approvals

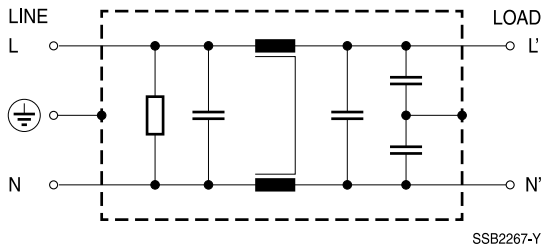
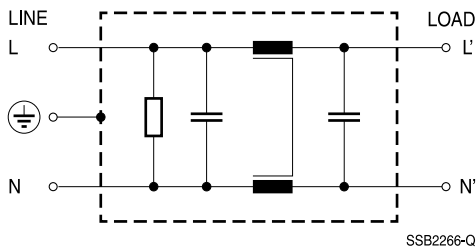
Minimum data on packaging:

Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, quantity, date code


**3 A, 6 A, 10 A**




**16 A, 20 A**

**25 A, 36 A**

**SIFI-F for normal insertion loss**
**Circuit diagram (standard version)**

**Circuit diagram (medical version)**

**Technical data and measuring conditions**

Rated voltage $V_R$	250 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 250 V DC
Rated current $I_R$	Referred to 40 °C rated temperature
Test voltage $V_{test}$ B84111F0000B*/G*	1770 V DC, 2 s (line/line) 2700 V DC, 2 s (lines/case)
Test voltage $V_{test}$ B84111F0000M*	1770 V DC, 2 s (line/line) 2500 V AC, 2 s (lines/case)
Leakage current $I_{LK}$	At $V_R$ and 50 Hz
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	25/100/21 (-25 °C/+100 °C/21 days damp heat test)
Approvals	IEC 60939, UL 1283, CSA C22.2 No.8

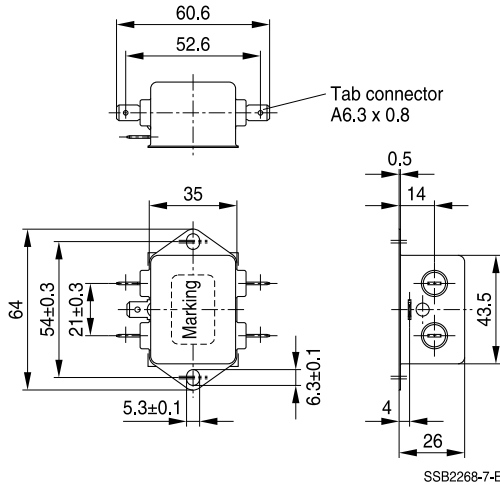
**Characteristics and ordering codes**

$I_R$	$C_R$ X2	$C_R$ Y2	$L_R$	$I_{LK}$	Approx. weight	Ordering code	Approvals		
A	$\mu F$	pF	mH	mA	g				
$V_R = 250 \text{ V AC/DC}$									
3	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 1.5	0.369	90	B84111F0000B030	×	×	×
3	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 1.5	0	90	B84111F0000M030	×	×	×
6	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 1.8	0.369	90	B84111F0000B060	×	×	×
6	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 1.8	0	90	B84111F0000M060	×	×	×
10	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 0.87	0.369	90	B84111F0000B110	×	×	×
10	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 0.87	0	90	B84111F0000M110	×	×	×
16	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 0.65	0.369	130	B84111F0000B116	×	×	×
16	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 0.65	0	130	B84111F0000M116	×	×	×
20	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 0.43	0.369	130	B84111F0000B120	×	×	×
20	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 0.43	0	130	B84111F0000M120	×	×	×
25	2 × 0.1	2 × 4700	2 × 0.66	0.369	300	B84111F0000G125	×	×	×
25	2 × 0.1	—	2 × 0.66	0	300	B84111F0000M125	×	×	×
36	2 × 0.47	2 × 10000	2 × 0.4	0.785	300	B84111F0000G136	×	×	×
36	2 × 0.47	—	2 × 0.4	0	300	B84111F0000M136	×	×	×

× = Approval granted

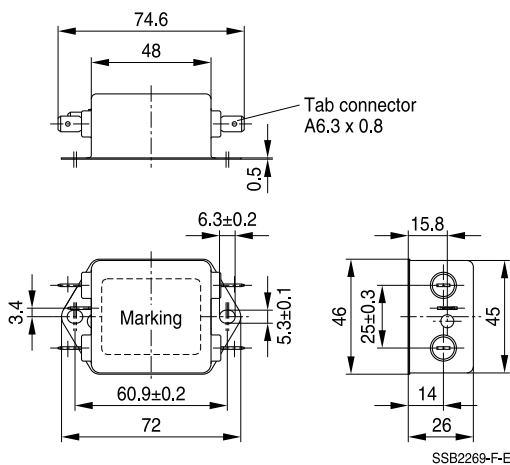
Dimensional drawings

B84111F0000\*030, B84111F0000\*060, B84111F0000\*110 (3 A, 6 A, 10 A)



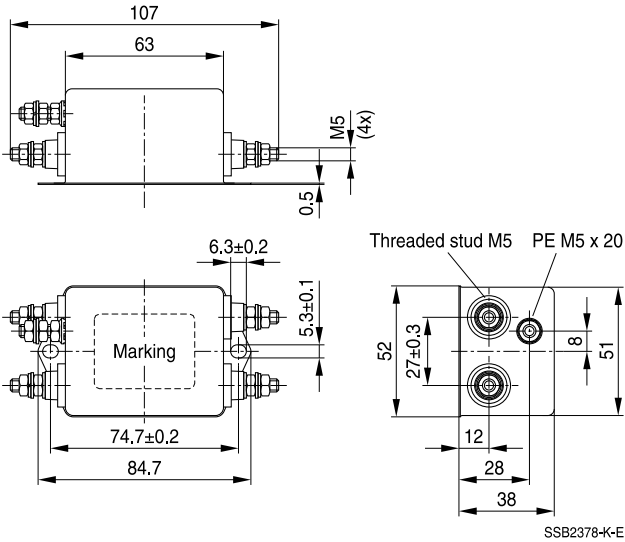
General tolerances according to ISO 2768–cL  
Dimensions in mm

B84111F0000\*116, B84111F0000\*120 (16 A, 20 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768–cL  
Dimensions in mm

B84111F0000\*125, B84111F0000\*136 (25 A, 36 A)



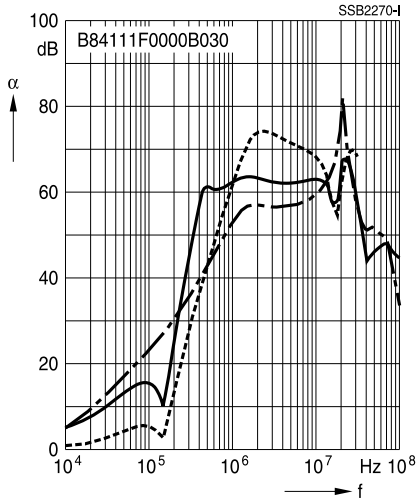
General tolerances according to ISO 2768–cL  
Dimensions in mm

SIFI-F for normal insertion loss

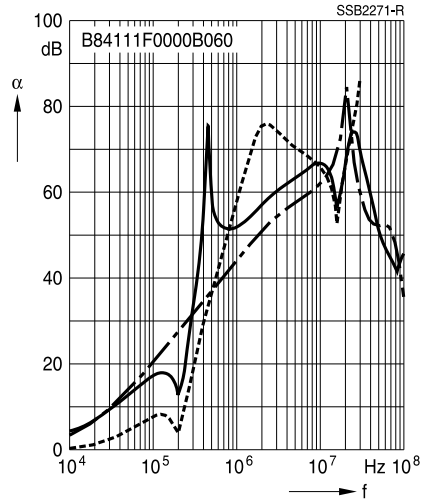
Insertion loss for standard version (typical values at  $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
- - - - - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- - - - - differential mode (symmetrical)

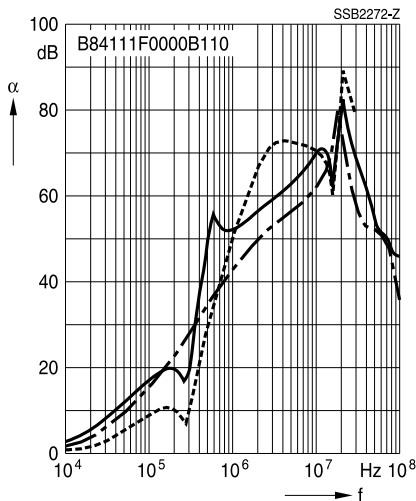
Filters for 3 A



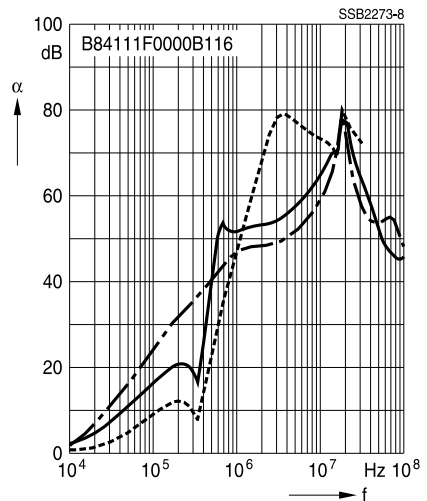
Filters for 6 A



Filters for 10 A



Filters for 16 A

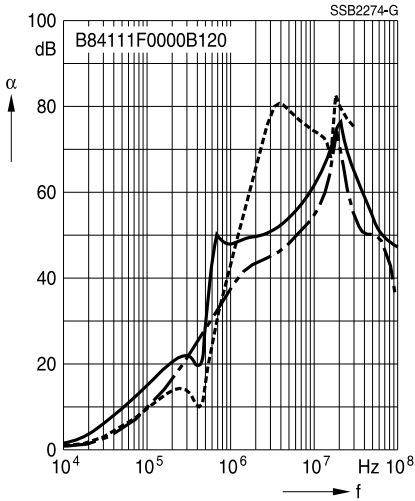


**SIFI-F for normal insertion loss**

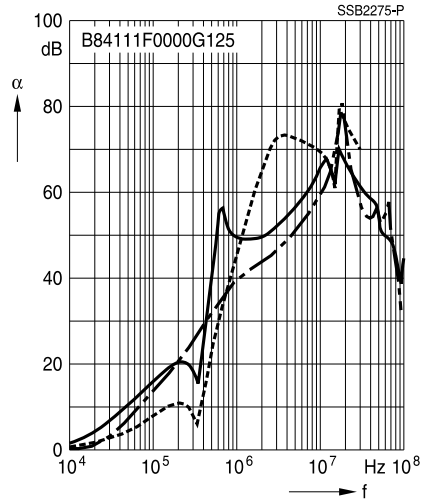
**Insertion loss for standard version** (typical values at  $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
- - - - - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- - - - - differential mode (symmetrical)

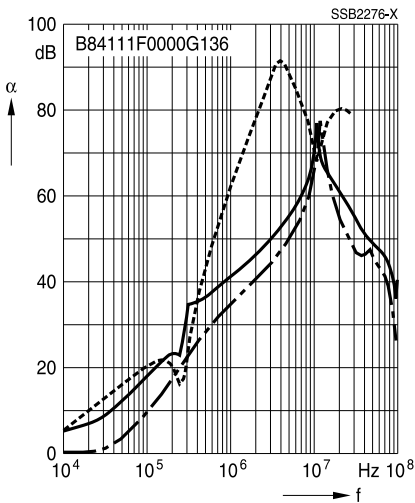
**Filters for 20 A**



**Filters for 25 A**



**Filters for 36 A**



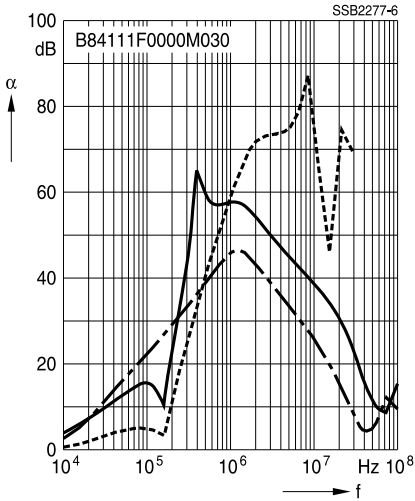


SIFI-F for normal insertion loss

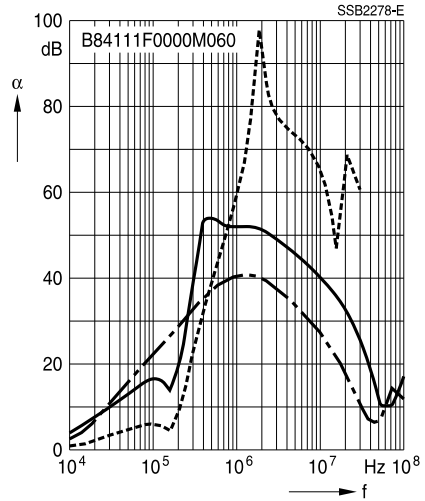
Insertion loss for medical version (typical values at  $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
- - - - - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- - - - - differential mode (symmetrical)

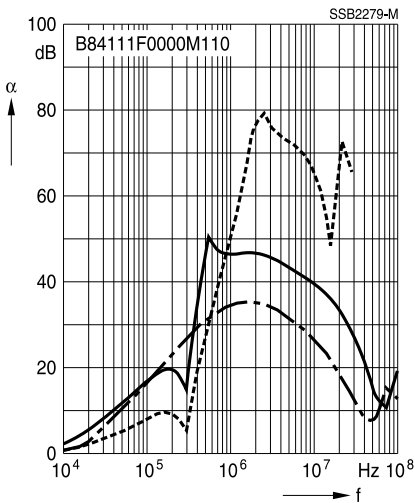
Filters for 3 A



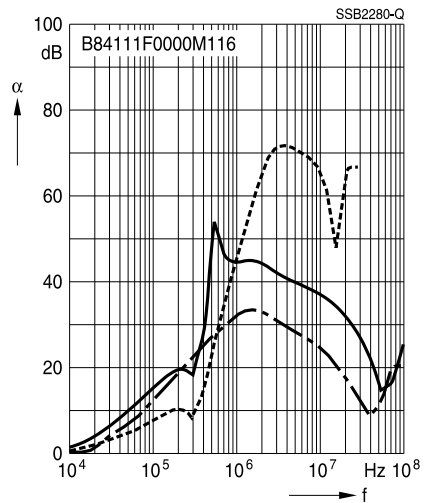
Filters for 6 A



Filters for 10 A



Filters for 16 A

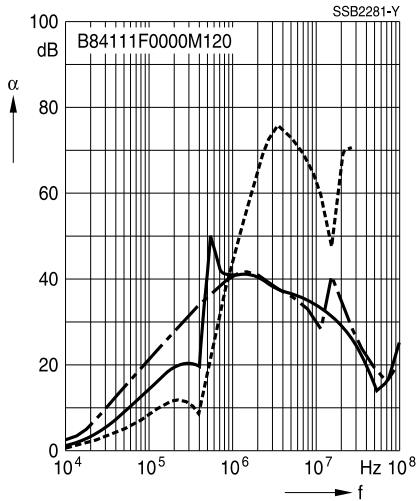


**SIFI-F for normal insertion loss**

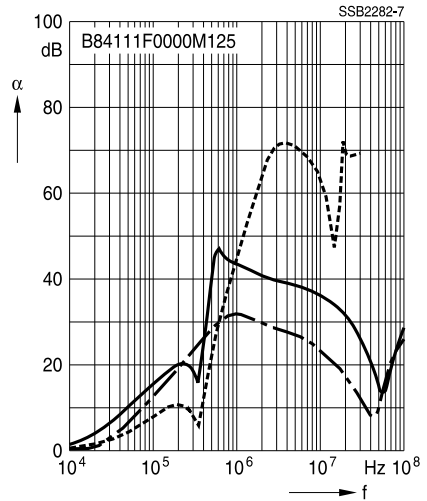
**Insertion loss for medical version** (typical values at  $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
- - - - - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- - - - - differential mode (symmetrical)

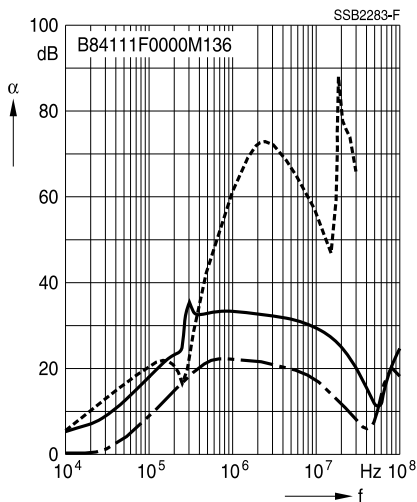
**Filters for 20 A**




**Filters for 25 A**



**Filters for 36 A**



## Cautions and warnings

Please read all safety and warning notes carefully before installing the EMC filter and putting it into operation (see ) . The same applies to the warning signs on the filter. Please ensure that the signs are not removed nor their legibility impaired by external influences.

Death, serious bodily injury and substantial material damage to equipment may occur if the appropriate safety measures are not carried out or the warnings in the text are not observed.

## Using according to the terms

The EMC filters may be used only for their intended application within the specified values in low-voltage networks in compliance with the instructions given in the data sheets and the data book. The conditions at the place of application must comply with all specifications for the filter used.

### Warning

- It shall be ensured that only qualified persons (electricity specialists) are engaged on work such as planning, assembly, installation, operation, repair and maintenance. They must be provided with the corresponding documentation.
- Danger of electric shock. EMC filters contain components that store an electric charge. Dangerous voltages can continue to exist at the filter terminals for longer than five minutes even after the power has been switched off.
- The protective earth connections shall be the first to be made when the EMC filter is installed and the last to be disconnected. Depending on the magnitude of the leakage currents, the particular specifications for making the protective-earth connection must be observed.
- Impermissible overloading of the EMC filter or filter, such as with circuits able to cause resonances, impermissible voltages at higher frequencies etc. can lead to bodily injury and death as well as cause substantial material damages (e.g. destruction of the filter housing).
- EMC filters and filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the rated currents by overcurrent protective circuitry.
- In case of leakage currents  $>3.5$  mA you shall mount the PE conductor stationary with the required cross section before beginning of operation and save it against disconnecting. For leakage currents  $I_L^{(1)} < 10$  mA the PE conductor must have a KU value<sup>2)</sup> of  $4.5 A^{3)}$ ; for leakage currents  $I_L \geq 10$  mA the PE conductor must have a KU value of 6.<sup>4)</sup>
- Output chokes and output filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the component temperature.
- The converter output frequency must be within the specified range to avoid resonances and uncontrolled warming of the output chokes and output filters.

1)  $I_L$  = leakage current let-go

2) The KU value (symbol KU) is a classification parameter of safety-referred failure types designed to ensure protection against hazardous body currents and excessive heating.

3) A value of KU = 4.5 with respect to interruptions is attained with: a) a permanently connected protective earth circuit  $\geq 2.5$  mm<sup>2</sup> connected via shroud connectors (IEC 60309–2) and b) a protective earth circuit.

4) KU = 6 with respect to interruptions is achieved for fixed–connection lines  $\geq 10$  mm<sup>2</sup> where the type of connection and line layout correspond to the requirements for PEN conductors as specified in relevant standards.

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The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant chapters of the databook.

Topic	Instructions	Reference chapter (data book), paragraph
Selecting a filter	When selecting a filter, it is mandatory to observe the rated data of the equipment (such as its rated input current, rated voltage, harmonic content etc.) as well as the derating instructions in Chapters 9 and 10.	Selection guide for converter filters
Rated voltage	When power distribution systems deviating from the symmetric TN-S system it is to check the suitability of the EMC filters and the allowed voltages including the fault cases.	Power distribution systems, 7
Protection from residual voltages Discharge resistors	Active parts must be discharged within 5 s to a voltage of less than 60 V (or 50 $\mu$ C). If this limit cannot be observed due to the operating mode, the hazardous point must be permanently marked in a clearly visible way.  Filters which are not permanently connected (e.g. when the test voltage is applied to the filter at the incoming goods inspection) must be discharged after the voltage has been switched off.	Safety regulations, 6.1  Safety regulations, 6.2
Installing and removing of EMC filters Installation	When installing and removing our EMC filters, a voltage-free state must be set up and secured with observance of the five safety rules described in EN 50110-1.	Safety regulations, 6.4
Use in IT systems	The special features of the IT system ("first fault case" and other fault cases) shall be observed.	Power distribution system (network types), 7.6
Safety notes on leakage currents	The filter leakage currents specified in the data book are intended for user information only. The maximum leakage current of the entire electrical equipment or appliance has to be limited for safety reasons. Please obtain the applicable limits for your application from the relevant regulations, provisions and standards.	Leakage current, 8.4 Leakage current, 8.6
Voltage derating Hazards caused by overloading the filters	If the permissible limits for the higher-frequency voltages at the filter are exceeded, the filter may be damaged or destroyed.	Voltage derating, 9.8
Current derating at elevated ambient temperatures	Non-observance of the current derating may lead to overheating and consequently represents a fire hazard.	Current derating, 10.1

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Topic	Instructions	Reference chapter (data book), paragraph
Protective earth connection at operating currents >250 A	For operating currents greater than 250 A, we recommend the PE connection to be set up between the feed (filter: line) and output (filter: load) not via the PE terminal bolt in the filter housing.	Mounting instructions, point 2
Mounting position	Note the mounting position of the filters! It must always be ensured that natural convection is not impaired.	Mounting instructions, point 13
Long motor cables	Long motor cables cause parasitic currents in the installation. The cable lengths indicated for the output chokes and output filters serve for orientation. The user must check the technical parameters and especially the choke temperatures for the respective application.	Mounting instructions, point 15

**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](http://www.epcos.com/orderingcodes)

**Symbols and terms**

Symbol	English	German
$\alpha$	Insertion loss	Einfügungsdämpfung
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Bemessungskapazität
$C_X$	Capacitance X capacitor	Kapazität X-Kondensator
$C_Y$	Capacitance Y capacitor	Kapazität Y-Kondensator
$\Delta V$	Voltage drop (input to output)	Spannungsabfall im Filter
$dv/dt$	Rate of voltage rise	Spannungsanstiegsgeschwindigkeit
$f$	Frequency	Frequenz
$f_M$	Converter output frequency	Motorfrequenz
$f_P$	Pulse frequency	Pulsfrequenz
$f_R$	Rated frequency	Bemessungsfrequenz
$f_{res}$	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
$I_C$	Current through capacitor	Strom durch Kondensator
$I_{LK}$	Filter leakage current	Filter-Ableitstrom
$I_{max}$	Maximum current	Maximalstrom
$I_N$	Nominal current	Nennstrom
$I_{op}$	Operating current (design current)	Betriebsstrom
$I_{pk}$	Rated peak withstand current	Bemessungs-Stoßstromfestigkeit
$I_q$	Capacitive reactive current	Kapazitiver Blindstrom
$I_R$	Rated current	Bemessungsstrom
$I_S$	Interference current	Störstrom
$L$	Inductance	Induktivität
$L_R$	Rated inductance	Bemessungsinduktivität
$L_{stray}$	Stray inductance	Streuinduktivität
$P_L$	Power loss	Verlustleistung
$R$	Resistance	Widerstand
$R_{is}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_{typ}$	DC resistance, typical value	Gleichstromwiderstand, Richtwert
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_{max}$	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur
$T_{min}$	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
$T_R$	Rated temperature	Bemessungstemperatur
$u_k$	Referred voltage drop in %	Bezogener Spannungsabfall in %
$V_{eff}$	RMS voltage	Effektivspannung
$V_K$	Voltage drop	Spannungsabfall
$V_{LE}$	Voltage line to earth; voltage line to ground	Spannung Phase zu Erdpotential
$V_N$	Nominal voltage	Nennspannung
$V_R$	Rated voltage	Bemessungsspannung
$V_{peak}$	Peak voltage	Spitzenspannung
$V_{test}$	Test voltage	Prüfspannung
$V_X$	Voltage over X capacitor	Spannung über X-Kondensator
$V_Y$	Voltage over Y capacitor	Spannung über Y-Kondensator
$X_L$	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
$Z$	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$ Z $	Impedance, absolute value	Scheinwiderstand (Betragswert)

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2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
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