



# Film Capacitors

## EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

**Series/Type:** B81123  
**Date:** June 2018

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### Typical applications

- Y1 class for interference suppression
- "Line to ground" applications
- Double insulation

### Climatic

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

### Construction

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

### Features

- Self-healing properties
- RoHS-compatible
- AEC-Q200D compliant

### Terminals

- Parallel wire leads, lead-free tinned
- Standard lead lengths: 6 – 1 mm
- Special lead lengths available on request

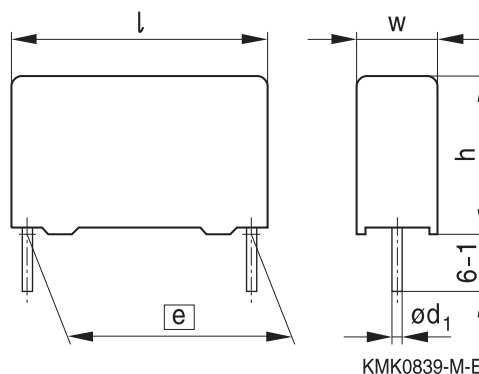
### Marking

Manufacturer's logo, lot number, date code, rated capacitance (coded), cap. tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage, series number, sub-class (Y1), 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

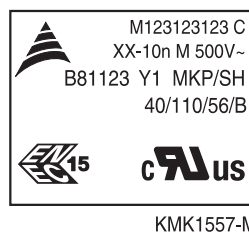


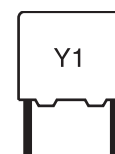
Dimensions in mm

Lead spacing	Lead diameter $d_1$
$e \pm 0.4$	
15, 22.5	0.8

### Marking example

(position of marks may vary):





### Approvals

Approval marks	Standards	Certificate
	EN 60384-14:2014 IEC 60384-14:2013	ENEC-01093
	EN 60384-14:2014 IEC 60384-14:2013	138584
	UL 1414:2000	E97863
	UL 60384-14:2014 CSA E60384-14:2013	E97863 (approved by UL)

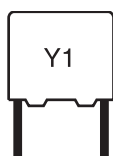
Notes:	Effective January 2014, only for EMI suppression capacitors:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– UL 60384-14:2014 certification replaces both UL 1414:2000 and UL 1283:2005 standards.</li> <li>– CSA C22.2 No.1:2004 and CSA C22.2 No.8:2013 are replaced by CSA E60384-14:2013.</li> <li>– References like 1414, 1283 are removed from the capacitor marking.</li> </ul>
	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 UL scope.
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### Overview of available types

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm
$C_R$ (μF)		
0.0010		
0.0015		
0.0022		
0.0033		
0.0047		
0.0056		
0.0068		
0.010		



**B81123**

**Y1 / 500 V AC**

**Ordering codes and packing units**

Lead spacing mm	C <sub>R</sub> μF	Max. dimensions w × h × l mm	Ordering code (composition see below)	Ammo pack pcs./MOQ	Reel pcs./MOQ	Untaped pcs./MOQ
15	0.0010	5.0 × 10.5 × 18.0	B81123C1102M***	4680	5200	4000
	0.0015	6.0 × 11.0 × 18.0	B81123C1152M***	3840	4400	4000
	0.0022	7.0 × 12.5 × 18.0	B81123C1222M***	3320	3600	4000
	0.0033	8.5 × 14.5 × 18.0	B81123C1332M***	2720	2800	2000
	0.0047	9.0 × 17.5 × 18.0	B81123C1472M***	2560	2800	2000
22.5	0.0056	7.0 × 16.0 × 26.5	B81123C1562M***	2320	2400	2520
	0.0068	8.5 × 16.5 × 26.5	B81123C1682M***	1920	2000	2040
	0.010	10.5 × 18.5 × 26.5	B81123C1103M***	1560	1600	2160

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

**Composition of ordering code**

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

M = ±20%

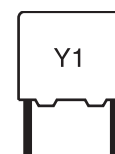
\*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack

189 = Straight terminals, Reel

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

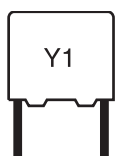
000 = Straight terminals, untaped  
(lead length 6 – 1 mm)



## Technical data

Reference standard: IEC 60384-14:2013 / UL 60384-14:2014. All data given at T = 20 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Max. operating temperature $T_{op,max}$	+110 °C	
Dissipation factor $\tan \delta$ (in $10^{-3}$ ) at 20 °C (upper limit values)	at 1 kHz	1.0
	at 100 kHz	5.0
Insulation resistance $R_{ins}$ or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$ at 20 °C, rel. humidity $\leq 65\%$ (minimum as-delivered values)	30 000 M $\Omega$	
DC test voltage	4800 V, 2 s	
<i>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.</i>		
Passive flammability category	B	
Maximum continuous AC voltage $V_{AC}$	750 V (50/60 Hz)	
Rated AC voltage (UL 60384-14:2014)	500 V (50/60 Hz)	
Maximum continuous DC voltage $V_{DC}$	3000 V	
temperature	$T_{op} \leq 110$ °C	$V_{op} = V_{AC}$ (continuously)
	$T_{op} \leq 110$ °C	$V_{op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{AC}$ (1000 h)
Damp heat test	56 days / 40 °C / 93% relative humidity	
Limit values after damp heat test	Capacitance change $ \Delta C/C  \leq 5\%$	
	Dissipation factor change $\Delta \tan \delta \leq 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ (at 1 kHz)	
	$\leq 1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ (at 100 kHz)	
	Insulation resistance $R_{ins}$ or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins} \geq 50\%$ of minimum as-delivered values	



B81123

Y1 / 500 V AC

### Pulse handling capability

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

"k<sub>0</sub>" represents the maximum permissible pulse characteristic of the waveform applied to the capacitor, expressed in V<sup>2</sup>/μs.

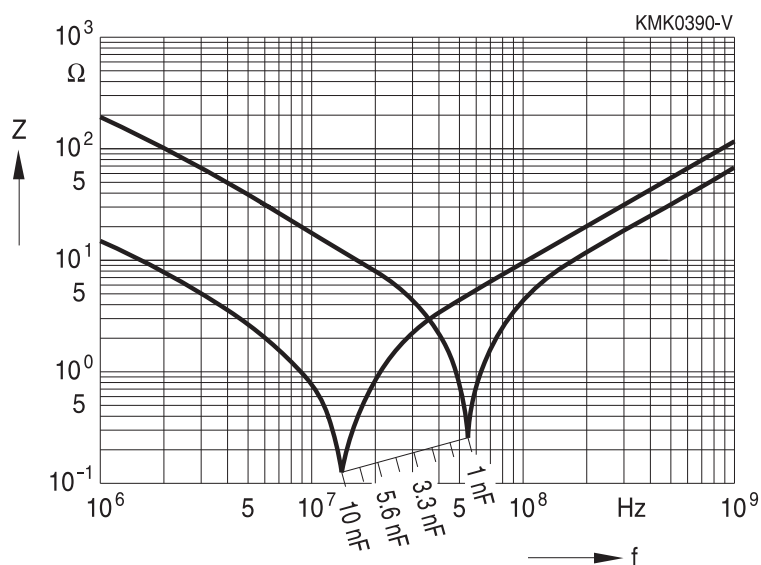
*Note:*

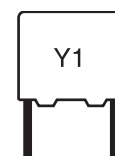
*The values of dV/dt and k<sub>0</sub> provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.*

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

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm
dV/dt in V/μs	3 000	1 000
k <sub>0</sub> in V <sup>2</sup> /μs	2 100 000	700 000

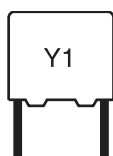
### Impedance Z versus frequency f (typical values)





### Testing and Standards

Test	Reference	Conditions of test	Performance requirements
Electrical parameters	IEC 60384-14:2013	Voltage Proof: Between terminals: 4000 V AC, 1 min Terminals and enclosure: 4000 V AC, 1 min Insulation resistance, $R_{ins}$ Capacitance, C Dissipation factor, $\tan \delta$	Within specified limits
Robustness of terminations	IEC 60068-2-21:2006	Tensile strength (test Ua1)	Capacitance and $\tan \delta$ within specified limits
		Wire diameter	
		0.5 < $d_1$ ≤ 0.8 mm	10 N
		0.8 < $d_1$ ≤ 1.25 mm	20 N
Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 60068-2-20:2008, test Tb, method 1A	Solder bath temperature at 260 ±5 °C, immersion for 10 seconds	$\Delta C/C_0 \leq 5\%$ $\tan \delta$ within specified limits
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60384-14:2013	$T_A$ = lower category temperature $T_B$ = upper category temperature Five cycles, duration $t = 30$ min.	No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 5\%$ $\tan \delta$ within specified limits
Vibration	IEC 60384-14:2013	Test $F_C$ : vibration sinusoidal Displacement: 0.75 mm Acceleration: 98 m/s <sup>2</sup> Frequency: 10 Hz ... 500 Hz Test duration: 3 orthogonal axes, 2 hours each axe	No visible damage
Bump	IEC 60384-14:2013	Test Eb: Total 4000 bumps with 400 m/s <sup>2</sup> mounted on PCB 6 ms duration	No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 5\%$ $\tan \delta$ within specified limits
Climatic sequence	IEC 60384-14:2013	Dry heat $T_b$ / 16 h Damp heat cyclic, 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle +55 °C / 24 h / 95% ... 100% RH Cold $T_a$ / 2 h Damp heat cyclic, 5 cycles +55 °C / 24 h / 95% ... 100% RH	No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 5\%$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.008$ for $C \leq 1 \mu F$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.005$ for $C > 1 \mu F$ Voltage proof $R_{ins} \geq 50\%$ of initial limit



B81123

Y1 / 500 V AC

Test	Reference	Conditions of test	Performance requirements
Damp heat, steady state	IEC 60384-14:2013	Test Ca 40 °C / 93% RH / 56 days	No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 5\%$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.008$ for $C \leq 1 \mu\text{F}$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.005$ for $C > 1 \mu\text{F}$ Voltage proof $R_{\text{ins}} \geq 50\%$ of initial limit
Impulse test Endurance	IEC 60384-14:2013	3 impulses $T_b / 1.7 V_R / 1000$ hours, $1000 V_{\text{RMS}}$ for 0.1 s every hour	No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0  \leq 10\%$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.008$ for $C \leq 1 \mu\text{F}$ $ \Delta \tan \delta  \leq 0.005$ for $C > 1 \mu\text{F}$ Voltage proof $R_{\text{ins}} \geq 50\%$ of initial limit
Passive flammability	IEC 60384-14:2013	Flame applied for a period of time depending on capacitor volume	B

## Mounting guidelines

### 1 Soldering

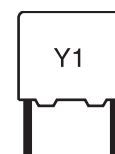
#### 1.1 Solderability of leads

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



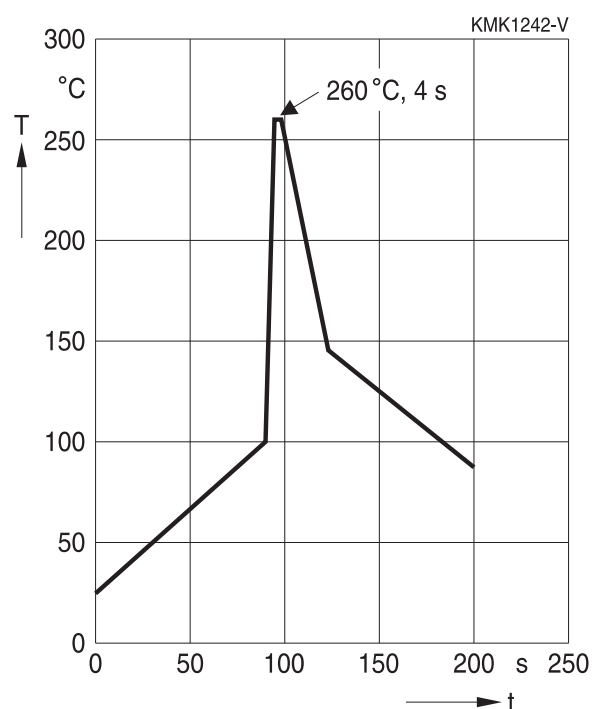


## 1.2 Resistance to soldering heat

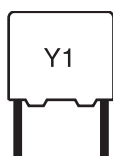
Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1.

Conditions:

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



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 5% for EMI suppression capacitors
$\tan \delta$	As specified in sectional specification



B81123

Y1 / 500 V AC

### 1.3 General notes on soldering

Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature  $T_{max}$ . 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

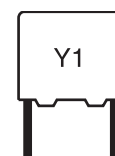
As a reference, the recommended wave soldering profile for our film capacitors is as follows:



$T_s$ : Capacitor body maximum temperature at wave soldering

$T_p$ : Capacitor body maximum temperature at pre-heating

KMK1745-A-E



Body temperature should follow the description below:

- MKP capacitor
  - During pre-heating:  $T_p \leq 110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - During soldering:  $T_s \leq 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_s \leq 45 \text{ s}$
- MKT capacitor
  - During pre-heating:  $T_p \leq 125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - During soldering:  $T_s \leq 160 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_s \leq 45 \text{ s}$

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.

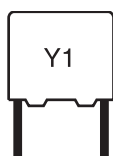
In order to ensure proper conditions for manual or selective soldering, the body temperature of the capacitor ( $T_s$ ) must be  $\leq 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

One recommended condition for manual soldering is that the tip of the soldering iron should be  $< 360 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and the soldering contact time should be no longer than 3 seconds.

For uncoated MKT capacitors with lead spacings  $\leq 10 \text{ mm}$  (B32560/B32561) the following measures are recommended:

- pre-heating to not more than  $110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in the preheater phase
- rapid cooling after soldering

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



B81123

Y1 / 500 V AC

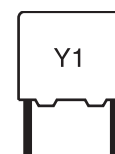
### Cautions and warnings

- 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 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 60068-2-6:2007. 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"

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"



Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
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 IEC 60384-14:2013 (4<sup>th</sup> edition) / UL 60384-14:2014 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) must be performed at  $1.25 \times V_R$  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  $C = 1 \mu F$  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

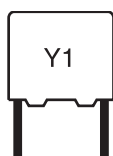
Long contact of a film capacitor with humidity can produce irreversible effects. Direct contact with liquid water or excess exposure to high ambient humidity or dew will eventually remove the film metallization and thus destroy the capacitor. Plastic boxed capacitors must be properly tested in the final 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.

### 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).

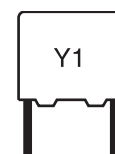


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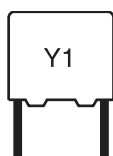
Y1 / 500 V AC

## Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
$\alpha$	Heat transfer coefficient	Wärmeübergangszahl
$\alpha_C$	Temperature coefficient of capacitance	Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität
A	Capacitor surface area	Kondensatoroberfläche
$\beta_C$	Humidity coefficient of capacitance	Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität
C	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
$\Delta C$	Absolute capacitance change	Absolute Kapazitätsänderung
$\Delta C/C$	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
$\Delta T$	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
$f_1$	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
$I_C$	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)



Symbol	English	German
$I_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating current, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
$i_z$	Capacitance drift	Inkonstanz der Kapazität
$k_0$	Pulse characteristic	Impuls Kennwert
$L_S$	Series inductance	Serieninduktivität
$\lambda$	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
$\lambda_0$	Constant failure rate during useful service life	Konstante Ausfallrate in der Nutzungsphase
$\lambda_{test}$	Failure rate, determined by tests	Experimentell ermittelte Ausfallrate
$P_{diss}$	Dissipated power	Abgegebene Verlustleistung
$P_{gen}$	Generated power	Erzeugte Verlustleistung
$Q$	Heat energy	Wärmeenergie
$\rho$	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
$T$	Temperature	Temperatur
$\tau$	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
$\tan \delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
$\tan \delta_D$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
$\tan \delta_P$	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlustfaktors
$\tan \delta_S$	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
$T_{min}$	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
$t_{OL}$	Operating life at operating temperature and voltage	Betriebszeit bei Betriebstemperatur und -spannung
$T_{op}$	Operating temperature, $T_A + \Delta T$	Betriebstemperatur, $T_A + \Delta T$
$T_R$	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
$T_{ref}$	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
$t_{SL}$	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer



**B81123**

**Y1 / 500 V AC**

Symbol	English	German
$V_{AC}$	AC voltage	Wechselspannung
$V_C$	Category voltage	Kategorie <span>spannung</span>
$V_{C,RMS}$	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	Ausgangsspannung
$V_{op}$	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
$V_p$	Peak pulse voltage	Impuls-Spitzen <span>spannung</span>
$V_{pp}$	Peak-to-peak voltage Impedance	Spannungshub
$V_R$	Rated voltage	Nennspannung
$\hat{V}_R$	Amplitude of rated AC voltage	Amplitude der Nenn-Wechselspannung
$V_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating voltage, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmige) Wechselspannung
$V_{SC}$	S-correction voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "S-correction"
$V_{sn}$	Snubber capacitor voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "Beschaltung"
$Z$	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$e$	Lead spacing	Rastermaß



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## Important notes

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