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## **Film Capacitors**

Double Sided Metallized Polypropylene Film Capacitor MMKP

Series/Type: B32641B ... B32642B

Date: May 2015

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### **High frequency**

### Typical applications

- Electronic ballasts (resonant circuits)
- LLC typology in resonant circuits
- High frequency applications with high current stress
- Switched-mode power supply

### Climatic

- Max. operating temperature: 110 °C
- Climatic category (IEC 60068-1): 55/100/56

### Construction

- Dielectric: polypropylene (PP) with polyester (PET)
- Wound capacitor technology
- Plastic case (UL 94 V-0)
- Epoxy resin sealing

### **Features**

- Very compact design
- High pulse strength
- High current withstand capability
- Halogen free available on request

#### Terminals

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

### Marking

Manufacturer's logo, lot number, series number rated capacitance (coded), capacitance tolerance (code letter), rated DC voltage, date of manufacture (coded)

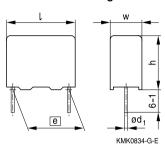
### **Delivery mode**

Bulk (untaped)

Taped (Ammo pack or reel)

For notes on taping, refer to chapter "Taping and packing".

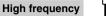
### **Dimensional drawing**



Dimensions in mm

Lead spacing	Lead diameter d <sub>1</sub> ±0.05	Туре
		B32641B
15	0.8	B32642B







## Overview of available types

Lead spacing	Lead spacing 10 mm		15 mm		
Туре	B32641B		B32642B		
Page	4		5		
V <sub>R</sub> (V DC)	630	1000	630	1000	
V <sub>RMS</sub> (V AC)	400	600	400	600	
C <sub>R</sub> (nF)					
4.7					
6.8					
8.2					
10					
15					
18					
22					
27					
33					
39					
47					
56					
68					
82					
100					
120					
150					





### B32641B

### **High frequency**

### Ordering codes and packing units (lead spacing 10 mm)

$V_R$	$V_{RMS}$	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Ammo	Reel	Untaped
	f≤1 kHz		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	pack	pcs./	pcs./
V DC	V AC	nF	mm	below)	pcs./MOQ	MOQ	MOQ
630	400	6.8	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32641B6682+***	4000	6800	4000
		8.2	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32641B6822+***	4000	6800	4000
		10	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32641B6103+***	4000	6800	4000
		15	$5.0\times11.0\times13.0$	B32641B6153+***	3320	5200	4000
		18	$5.0\times11.0\times13.0$	B32641B6183+***	3320	5200	4000
		22	$6.0\times12.0\times13.0$	B32641B6223+***	2720	4400	4000
		27	$6.0\times12.0\times13.0$	B32641B6273+***	2720	4400	4000
		33	$6.0\times14.0\times13.0$	B32641B6333+***	2720	4400	4000
		39	$7.0\times16.0\times13.0$	B32641B6393+***	_	_	4000
		47	$8.0\times17.5\times13.0$	B32641B6473+***	_	_	4000
1000	600	4.7	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32641B0472+***	4000	6800	4000
		6.8	$4.0 \times 9.0 \times 13.0$	B32641B0682+***	4000	6800	4000
		8.2	$5.0\times11.0\times13.0$	B32641B0822+***	3320	5200	4000
		10	$5.0\times11.0\times13.0$	B32641B0103+***	3320	5200	4000
		15	$6.0\times12.0\times13.0$	B32641B0153+***	2720	4400	4000
		18	$6.0\times14.0\times13.0$	B32641B0183+***	2720	4400	4000
		22	$7.0\times16.0\times13.0$	B32641B0223+***	_	_	4000
		27	$8.0\times17.5\times13.0$	B32641B0273+***	_	_	4000
		33	$8.0\times17.5\times13.0$	B32641B0333+***	_	_	4000

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

Further E series and intermediate capacitance values on request.

### Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

 $K = \pm 10\%$  $J = \pm 5\%$  \*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Ammo pack

189 = Reel

000 = Untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)



B32642B

### **High frequency**



### Ordering codes and packing units (lead spacing 15 mm)

$V_R$	$V_{RMS}$	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Ammo	Reel	Untaped
	f≤1 kHz		$w \times h \times I$	(composition see	pack	pcs./	pcs./
V DC	V AC	nF	mm	below)	pcs./MOQ	MOQ	MOQ
630	400	15	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6153+***	4680	5200	4000
		18	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6183+***	4680	5200	4000
		22	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6223+***	4680	5200	4000
		27	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6273+***	4680	5200	4000
		33	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6333+***	4680	5200	4000
		39	$6.0 \times 11.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B6393+***	3840	4400	4000
		47	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B6473+***	3840	4400	4000
		56	$7.0 \times 12.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6563+***	3320	3600	4000
		68	$8.0 \times 14.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B6683+***	2920	3000	2000
		82	$8.5 \times 14.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6823+***	2720	2800	2000
		100	$8.5 \times 14.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6104+***	2720	2800	2000
		120	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6124+***	2560	2800	2000
		150	$11.0 \times 18.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B6154+***	_	2200	1200
1000	600	10	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0103+***	4680	5200	4000
		15	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0153+***	4680	5200	4000
		18	$5.0 \times 10.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0183+***	4680	5200	4000
		22	$6.0 \times 11.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B0223+***	3840	4400	4000
		27	$6.0 \times 12.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B0273+***	3840	4400	4000
		33	$7.0 \times 12.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0333+***	3320	3600	4000
		39	$8.0 \times 14.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B0393+***	2920	3000	2000
		47	$8.0 \times 14.0 \times 18.0$	B32642B0473+***	2920	3000	2000
		56	$8.5 \times 14.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0563+***	2720	2800	2000
		68	$9.0 \times 17.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0683+***	2560	2800	2000
		82	$11.0 \times 18.5 \times 18.0$	B32642B0823+***	_	2200	1200
		100	$11.0\times18.5\times18.0$	B32642B0104K***	_	2200	1200

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

### Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

 $K = \pm 10\%$  $J = \pm 5\%$  \*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Ammo pack

189 = Reel

000 = Untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)





### **High frequency**

### **Technical data**

Reference standard: IEC-60384-16. All data given at T = 20 °C, otherwise is specified.

Operating temperature range	Max. operating temperature T <sub>op,max</sub> +110 °C			
	Upper cate	gory temperature T <sub>max</sub>	+100 °C	
	Lower cate	gory temperature T <sub>min</sub>	−55 °C	
	Rated temp	erature T <sub>R</sub>	+85 °C	
Dissipation factor tan δ (in 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	1 kHz	0.6		
at 20 °C (upper limit values)	10 kHz	0.6		
	100 kHz	1.5		
Insulation resistance R <sub>ins</sub>				
at 20 °C, rel. humidity ≤ 65%	> 100 GΩ			
(minimum as-delivered values)				
Test voltage (terminal to terminal)	1.6 · V <sub>R</sub> , 2 s			
Test voltage (terminal to case)	2000 V AC, 60s			
Category voltage V <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> (°C)	DC voltage derating		
(continuous operation with V <sub>DC</sub> )	$T_A \leq 85$	$V_C = V_R$		
	85 <t<sub>A≤100</t<sub>	$V_{\rm C} = V_{\rm R} \cdot (165 - T_{\rm A})/80$		
Operating voltage $V_{op}$ for short	T <sub>A</sub> (°C)	DC voltage (max. hours	,	
operating periods (V <sub>DC</sub> )	$T_A \le 85$	$V_{op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{C} (1000 \text{ h})$		
	85 <t<sub>A≤100</t<sub>	$V_{op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{C} (1000 \text{ h})$		
Reliability:				
Failure rate $\lambda$	1 fit (≤ 1 · 1	0 <sup>-9</sup> /h) at 0.5 ⋅ V <sub>R</sub> , 40 °C		
Service life t <sub>SL</sub>	200 000 h a	at 1.0 ⋅ V <sub>R</sub> , 85 °C		
	For convers	sion to other operating co	nditions and	
	temperature	es, refer to chapter "Qual	ity, 2 Reliability".	
Failure criteria:				
Total failure	Short circuit or open circuit			
Failure due to variation	Capacitance change  ∆C/C  > 10%			
of parameters	Dissipation factor tan $\delta$ > 4		> 4 · upper limit value	
	Insulation resistance $R_{ins}$ < 1500 $M\Omega$		< 1500 MΩ	







### 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. These parameters are given for isolated pulses in such a way that the heat generated by one pulse will be completely dissipated before applying the next pulse. For a train of pulses, please refer to the curves of permissible AC voltage-current versus frequency.

### dV/dt values

L	ead spac	ead spacing 10 mm		15 mm
١	/ <sub>R</sub>	$V_{RMS}$		
١	/ DC	V AC	dV/dt in V/μs	
	630	400	4000	2700
	1000	600	6200	3500

### k₀ values

Lead spac	cing	10 mm	15 mm
$V_R$	$V_{RMS}$		
V DC	V AC	$k_0$ in $V^2/\mu s$	
630	400	5 040 000	3 402 000
1000	600	12 400 000	7 000 000

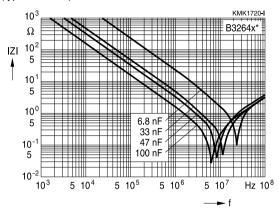




### **High frequency**

## Impedance Z versus frequency f

(typical values)





B32641B





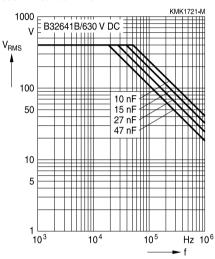
### Permissible AC voltage V<sub>RMS</sub> versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms, T<sub>A</sub> ≤85 °C)

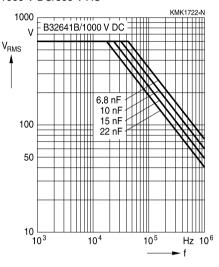
Self-heating T<sub>A</sub> ≤10 °C, typical values

For T<sub>A</sub> >80 °C, please refer to "General technical information", section 3.2.3.

### Lead spacing 10 mm

630 V DC/400 V AC









### B32642B

### **High frequency**

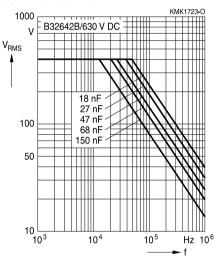
### Permissible AC voltage V<sub>RMS</sub> versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms, T<sub>A</sub> ≤85 °C)

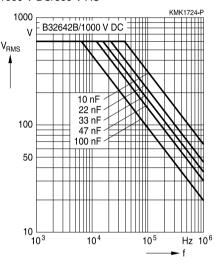
Self-heating T<sub>A</sub> ≤10 °C, typical values

For T<sub>A</sub> >80 °C, please refer to "General technical information", section 3.2.3.

### Lead spacing 15 mm

630 V DC/400 V AC







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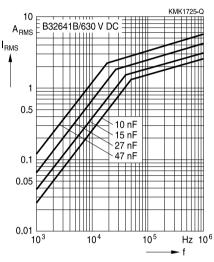
**High frequency** 

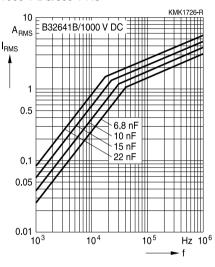


Permissible current I\_{RMS} versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms, T\_A  $\leq$ 85 °C) Self-heating T\_A  $\leq$ 10 °C, typical values

### Lead spacing 10 mm

630 V DC/400 V AC





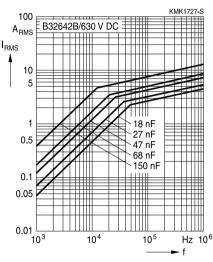


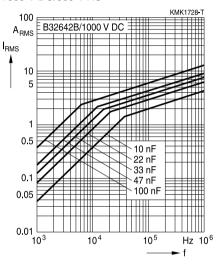


# Permissible current I\_{RMS} versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms, T\_A $\leq$ 85 °C) Self-heating T\_A $\leq$ 10 °C, typical values

### Lead spacing 15 mm

630 V DC/400 V AC

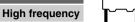






MKP

## B32641B ... B32642B



## **Reliability Tests**

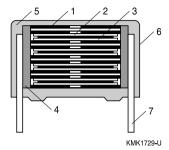
Test and	Conditions of test		Failure	criteria	<b>a</b>	
IEC reference			Visible	ΙΔC/CΙ	tan δ	R <sub>ins</sub>
			dama-		(100kHz)	
			ges			
Electrical	Capacitance:	1 KHz, 1.0 V	Yes	Wi	thin	<100 GΩ
parameters	Loss factor:	1 KHz, 1.0 V		spe	cified	
IEC 60384-16		100 KHz, 1.0V		lin	nits	
	Voltage proof:	1.6 V <sub>R</sub> , 1 min				
	Insulation resistance:	500 V, 1 min				
Rapid change	T <sub>A</sub> = Lower category	temperature	Yes	_	_	-
of temperature	T <sub>B</sub> = Upper category t	temperature				
IEC 60384-16	Five cycles, duration	t = 30 min				
Vibration	10 Hz ~ 500 Hz		Yes	_	-	-
IEC 60384-16	0.75 mm					
	6 hours per axe					
Bump	390 m/s <sup>2</sup>		Yes	> 2%	> upper	< 50% of min.
IEC 60384-16	6 ms				limit value	as-delivered
	3 axes, total number	of bumps: 4000				value
Climatic	Dry heat: 16 hours		Yes	> 2%	> 1.5 ×	< 50% of min.
sequence	Damp heat, one cycle	9			upper limit	as-delivered
IEC 60384-1	Test Aa 2 hours				value	value
Damp heat,	40 °C/93% relative hι	umidity/56 days	Yes	> 3%	> 1.5 ×	< 50% of min.
steady state					upper limit	as-delivered
IEC 60384-16					value	value
Damp heat,	60 °C/95% relative hu	umidity/	Yes	> 5%	> 1.5 ×	< 50% of min.
steady state	V <sub>R</sub> DC/1000 hours				upper limit	as-delivered
					value	value
Resistance to	Solder bath at +260 °	C ±5°C	Yes	> 2%	> upper	< 50% of min.
soldering heat					limit value	as-delivered
IEC 60068-2-20						value
Endurance	110 °C/1.25 V <sub>C</sub> /1000	hours	Yes	> 5%	> 1.5 ×	< 50% of min.
IEC 60384-16					upper limit	as-delivered
<del></del>	10000 1 1 1	1.0.1. 11.1.1.			value	value
Charge and	10000 pulses and wit		Yes	> 3%	> 1.5 ×	< 50% of min.
discharge	according to detail sp	ecilication			upper limit	as-delivered
IEC 60384-16					value	value





### **High frequency**

### **Construction MMKP**



1 Dielectric film: Metallized polyethylene terephthalate (polyester, PET)

2 Dielectric film: Polypropylene (PP)

3 Dielectric film: Metallized polypropylene (PP)

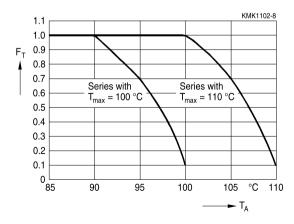
4 Metal spray: Lead free alloy

5 Sealing: Epoxy resin sealing

6 Case: PBT, according to UL 94-0
7 Terminal: Lead free tinned wire

### Important note

The operating temperature, which is the sum of ambient temperature and self-heating, shall not exceed the upper category temperature (110  $^{\circ}$ C). To assure this, a derating in the Irms shall be applied as follows:





### **High frequency**



### 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

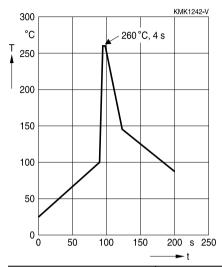
Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A. Conditions:

Series	S	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)





### **High frequency**



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	



### **High frequency**



### 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





### High frequency

### 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"





### High frequency

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
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"
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"

### 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.





### **High frequency**

### 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
$\beta_{C}$	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	Kapazitätstoleranz (relative Abweichung
	from rated capacitance)	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 <sub>D</sub>	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
$F_T$	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
I <sub>C</sub>	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)





## High frequency

Symbol	English	German
I <sub>RMS</sub>	(Sinusoidal) alternating current,	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
	root-mean-square value	
İz	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
$\lambda_{test}$	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 <sub>ins</sub>	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 $\delta_{D}$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
tan δ <sub>P</sub>	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlfustfaktors
tan $\delta_{s}$	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 <sub>max</sub>	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
<u></u>	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





## High frequency

Symbol	English	German
V <sub>AC</sub>	AC voltage	Wechselspannung
$V_{c}$	Category voltage	Kategoriespannung
$V_{\text{C,RMS}}$	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
$V_{\circ}$	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.
- 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.
- 3. The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.
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### Important notes

7. The trade names EPCOS, Alu-X, CeraDiode, CeraLink, CeraPad, CeraPlas, CSMP, CSSP, CTVS, DeltaCap, DigiSiMic, DSSP, ExoCore, FilterCap, FormFit, LeaXield, MiniBlue, MiniCell, MKD, MKK, MotorCap, PCC, PhaseCap, PhaseCube, PhaseMod, PhiCap, PQSine, SIFERRIT, SIFI, SIKOREL, SilverCap, SIMDAD, SiMic, SIMID, SineFormer, SIOV, SIP5D, SIP5K, TFAP, ThermoFuse, WindCap are trademarks registered or pending in Europe and in other countries. Further information will be found on the Internet at www.epcos.com/trademarks.