

Film Capacitors

EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

Series/Type:B32921C/D ... B32928C/DDate:December 2016

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EMI suppression capacitors (MKP)

X2 / 305 V AC

B32921C/D ... B32928C/D

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

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

Terminals

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

Marking

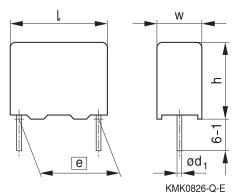
Manufacturer's logo, lot number, date code, rated capacitance (coded), cap. tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage, series number, sub-class (X2), dielectric code (MKP), climatic category, passive flammability category, approvals.

Delivery mode

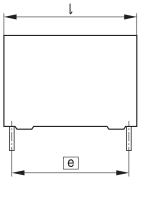
Bulk (untaped) Taped (Ammo pack or reel) For taping details, refer to chapter "Taping and packing"

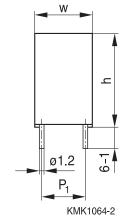
Dimensional drawings

Drawing 1









Dimensions in mm

 $P_1 = 20.3 \text{ mm}$

Lead spacing e_±0.4	Lead diameter d1 ±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 / 2 ¹⁾
52.5	1.2	B32928	2

1) A few individual types only

Please read *Cautions and warnings* and *Important notes* at the end of this document.



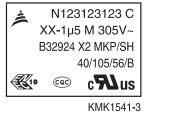
X2



X2/305 V AC

Marking Examples





Approvals

	•		
Approval marks	Standards	Certificate	
EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14, Ed. 4		40010694 (approved by VDE) (C \leq 10 $\mu F)$	
15	EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14, Ed. 4	E97863 (approved by UL)	
N UL 1414 / UL 1283		E97863 / E157153	
17 °3	CSA C22.2 No.1 / No. 8	E97863 / E157153 (approved by UL)	
CQC (GB/T 14472-1998)		CQC06001015331 / CQC06001016454 (C \leq 10 $\mu\text{F})$	
CNUS UL 60384-14, CSA E60384-14		E97863 (approved by UL)	

 $C > 10 \ \mu F$

Â

E15

N123123123 D

XX-15µ M 305V~

B32926 X2 MKP/SH

40/110/56/B

cALus KMK1542-2

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.

Please read Cautions and warnings and

Important notes at the end of this document.





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 _R (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						



X2 / 305 V AC

X2

Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C _R	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times l$	(composition see	terminals,	terminals,	terminals,	
mm	μF	mm	below)	Ammo	Reel	Untaped	
				pack			
				pcs./	pcs./	pcs./	
				MOQ	MOQ	MOQ	
10	0.010	$4.0\times 9.0\times 13.0$	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	$5.0\times11.0\times13.0$	B32921C3473+*** ◆	3320	5200	4000	2
	0.068	$6.0\times12.0\times13.0$	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	$5.0\times10.5\times18.0$	B32922C3473K***	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.068	$5.0\times10.5\times18.0$	B32922C3683K*** ◆	4680	5200	4000	2
	0.10	$5.0\times10.5\times18.0$	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	$9.0\times17.5\times18.0$	B32922C3474+*** ◆	2560	2800	2000	2
	0.68	$11.0\times18.5\times18.0$	B32922C3684+*** ◆	—	2200	1200	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 =±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 ±0.3 mm)
 - 000 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)





X2 / 305 V AC

Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C _R	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times l$	(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	$6.0\times15.0\times26.5$	B32923C3334M***	2720	2800	2880	2
	0.33	$7.0\times16.0\times26.5$	B32923D3334K***	2320	2400	2520	2
	0.47	$8.5 \times 16.5 \times 26.5$	B32923C3474+***	1920	2000	2040	2
	0.68	$10.5\times16.5\times26.5$	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	$14.5 \times 29.5 \times 26.5$	B32923C3225+***	_	_	1040	2
27.5	0.68	$11.0 \times 19.0 \times 31.5$	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	$14.0\times24.5\times31.5$	B32924C3225+***	_	—	1040	2
	3.3	$16.0\times32.0\times31.5$	B32924D3335K***	_	—	880	2
	3.3	$18.0\times27.5\times31.5$	B32924C3335M***	—	—	800	2
	4.7	$18.0\times33.0\times31.5$	B32924C3475M***	—	—	800	2
	4.7	$21.0\times31.0\times31.5$	B32924D3475K***	-	—	720	2
	5.6	$22.0\times36.5\times31.5$	B32924C3565+***	_	_	784	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:
 - $M = \pm 20\%$
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 - = (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
 - $\begin{array}{rl} \text{003} = & \text{Straight terminals, untaped} \\ & (\text{lead length 3.2 } \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}) \end{array}$
 - 000 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)



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X2

Ordering codes and packing units

Lead	C _B	Max. dimensions	Ordering code	Straight	Straight	Straight	Pins
spacing		$w \times h \times l$	(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***	_	—	400	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

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:
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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 ±0.3 mm)
 - 000 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)



as-delivered values



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Technical data

Reference standard: IEC / UL 60384-14. All data given at T = 20 $^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified.

Max. operating temperature T _{op,max}	+110 °C			
Dissipation factor tan δ (in 10 ⁻³)		C _R ≤0.1 μF	0.1μF <c<sub>R≤2.2 μ</c<sub>	F C _R >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 _{ins}	C _R ≤0.33 μF	С _R >0.33 µ	F	
or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$	100 000 MΩ	30 000 s		
at 20 °C, rel. humidity \leq 65%		1		
(minimum as-delivered values)				
DC test voltage	2121 V, 2 s (0	$C \le 10 \ \mu F)$ /	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 pa	rallel configura	tion.		
Passive flammability category	В			
Maximum continuous DC voltage V_{DC}	630 V			
Maximum continuous AC voltage V _{AC}	310 V (50/60	Hz)		
Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14)	305 V (50/60	Hz)		
Operating AC voltage V _{op} at high	$T_A \le 110 \ ^{\circ}C$	V	$V_{op} = V_{AC}$ (C	ontinuously)
temperature	T _A ≤ 110 °C	V	$V_{\rm op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{\rm AC}$ (1	000 h)
Damp heat test	56 days / 40	°C / 93% re	lative humidity	
Limit values after damp heat test	Capacitance	change $ \Delta C$	$ C \leq 5\%$	
	Dissipation factor change Δ tan $\delta \leq 5.10$		$\Delta \tan \delta \leq 5.10^{-3}$	(at 1 kHz)
		-	≤ 1.0 ·	10 ⁻³ (at 10 kHz)
	Insulation resistance R_{ins} or \geq 50% of minimum			,
			a.a1 . P	

time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$



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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 V²/µs.

Note:

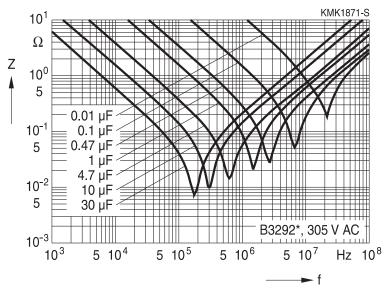
The values of dV/dt and k_0 provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.

dV/dt and k₀ 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
k₀in V²/µs	408500	292400	146200	103200	68800	43200

Impedance Z versus frequency f

(typical values)

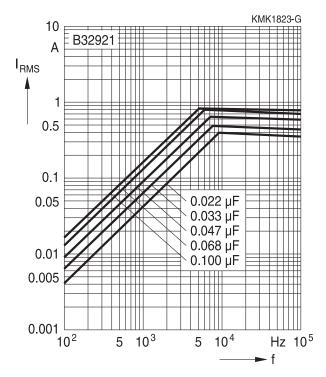




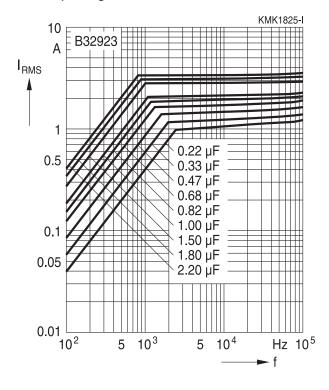


Permissible AC current I_{RMS} versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms $T_A \le 90$ °C and $\triangle ESR < 100\%$ from receipt condition)

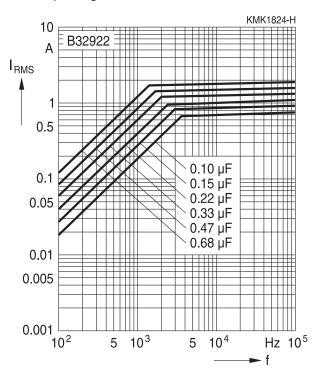
Lead spacing 10 mm



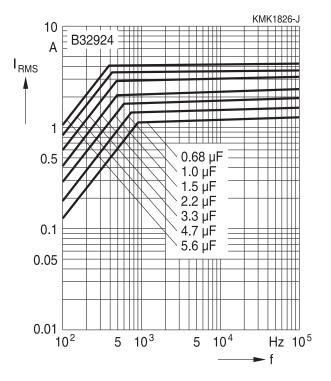
Lead spacing 22.5 mm



Lead spacing 15 mm









X2

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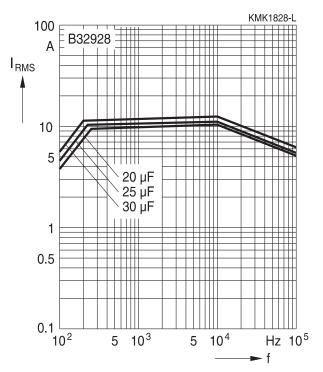
X2 / 305 V AC

Permissible AC current I_{RMS} versus frequency f (for sinusoidal waveforms T_A \leq 90 °C and Δ ESR < 100% from receipt condition)

Lead spacing 37.5 mm

KMK1827-K 10 B32926 A RMS 5 2.2 µF 3.3 µF 4.7 µF 1 6.8 µF 8.2 µF 10 µF 0.5 15 µF 0.1 10² 10³ 10⁴ 5 5 Hz 10⁵ ► f

Lead spacing 52.5 mm







X2/305 V AC

Testing and Standards

Test	Reference	Conditions of test		Performance requirements
Electrical Parameters	IEC 60384-14	Voltage Proof: Between terminals: $4.3 \times V_R$ (DC), 1 min Terminals and enclosure: $2 V_R + 1500 V AC$ Insulation resistance, R _{INS} Capacitance, C		Within specified limits
Robustness of termina- tions	IEC 60068-2-21	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline Dissipation factor, tan \delta \\ \hline Tensile strength (test Ua1) \\ \hline Wire diameter & Tensile \\ force \\ \hline 0.5 < d_1 \leq 0.8 \text{ mm} & 10 \text{ N} \\ \hline 0.8 < d_1 \leq 1.25 \text{ mm} & 20 \text{ N} \\ \hline \end{array}$		Capacitance and tan δ within specified limits
Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A	Solder bath temperature at 260 \pm 5 °C, immersion for 10 seconds		$\Delta C/C_0 \le 5\%$ tan δ within specified limits
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60384-14	T_A = lower category temperature T_B = upper category temperature Five cycles, duration t = 30 min.		No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0 \le 5\%$ tan δ within specified limits
Damp Heat Steady State	IEC 60384-14	Test Ca 40 °C / 93% RH / 56 days		No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0 \le 5\%$ $ \Delta \tan \delta \le 0.008$ for $C \le 1 \mu F$ $ \Delta \tan \delta \le 0.005$ for $C > 1 \mu F$ Voltage proof $R_{INS} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Impulse test Endurance	IEC 60384-14	3 impulses $T_B / 1.25 V_R / 1000$ hours, 1000 V_{rms} for 0.1 s every hour		No visible damage $ \Delta C/C_0 \le 10\%$ $ \Delta \tan \delta \le 0.008$ for $C \le 1 \mu F$ $ \Delta \tan \delta \le 0.005$ for $C > 1 \mu F$ Voltage proof $R_{INS} \ge 50\%$ of initial limit
Passive flammability	IEC 60384-14	Flame applied for a period of time depending on capacitor volume		В
Active flammability	IEC 60384-14	20 discharges at 2.8	5 kV + V _R	The cheesecloth shall not burn with a flame



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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 $^{\circ}$ 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.

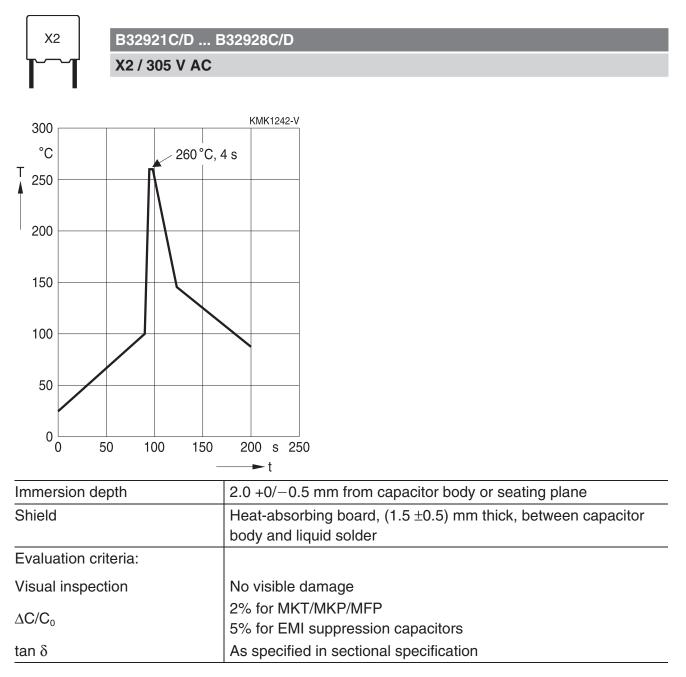
Solder bath temperature	235 ±5 °C
Soldering time	2.0 ±0.5 s
Immersion depth	2.0 +0/ -0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	Wetting of wire surface by new solder \geq 90%, free-flowing solder

1.2 Resistance to soldering heat

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

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







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X2

1.3 General notes on soldering

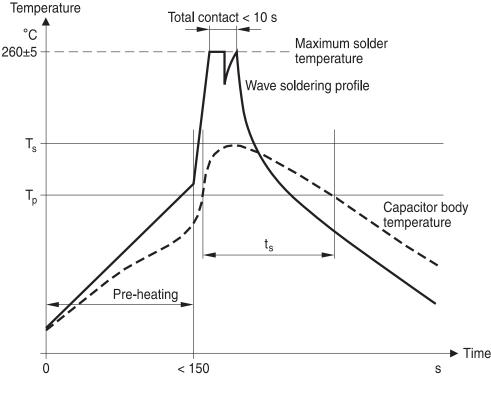
Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature T_{max} . Long exposure to temperatures above this type-related temperature limit can lead to changes in the plastic dielectric and thus change irreversibly a capacitor's electrical characteristics. 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

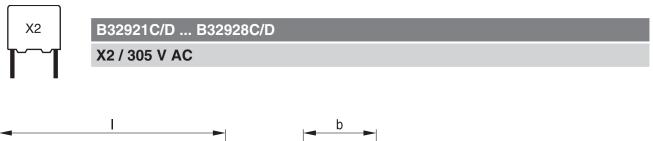
As a reference, the recommended wave soldering profile for our film capacitors is as follows:

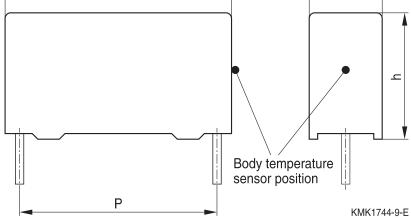


Ts: Capacitor body maximum temperature at wave soldering

T_p: Capacitor body maximum temperature at pre-heating







Body temperature should follow the description below:

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

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 °C.

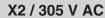
One recommended condition for manual soldering is that the tip of the soldering iron should be < $360 \degree$ C and the soldering contact time should be no longer than 3 seconds.

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

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

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







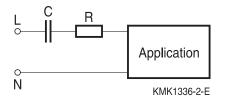
Application note for the different possible X1 / X2 positions

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

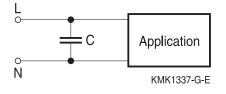
- B3293* (305 V AC) heavy duty with EN approval for X2 (UL Q1/2010)
- B3265* MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3267*L MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3292*H/J (305 V AC), severe ambient condition, approved as X2

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".

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

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



X2 / 305 V AC

X2

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 (4th edition) / UL60384-14 (2nd edition) must be performed at 1.25 × 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. IEC60384-14 (4th edition) / UL60384-14 (2nd edition) establishes high voltage tests performed at 4.3 × V_R −1 minute, impulse testing at 2500 V for C= 1 µF and active flammability tests.
- Damp heat steady state: 40 °C/ 93% RH / 56 days. (without voltage or current load)

Effect of humidity on capacitance stability

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

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

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

Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

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





X2/305 V AC

Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
α	Heat transfer coefficient	Wärmeübergangszahl
α_{c}	Temperature coefficient of capacitance	Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität
Α	Capacitor surface area	Kondensatoroberfläche
β_{c}	Humidity coefficient of capacitance	Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität
С	Capacitance	Kapazität
C _R	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
ΔC	Absolute capacitance change	Absolute Kapazitätsänderung
$\Delta C/C$	Relative capacitance change (relative	Relative Kapazitätsänderung (relative
	deviation of actual value)	Abweichung vom Ist-Wert)
$\Delta C/C_R$	Capacitance tolerance (relative deviation	
	from rated capacitance)	vom Nennwert)
dt	Time differential	Differentielle Zeit
Δt	Time interval	Zeitintervall
ΔT	Absolute temperature change	Absolute Temperaturänderung
	(self-heating)	(Selbsterwärmung)
$\Delta tan \delta$	Absolute change of dissipation factor	Absolute Änderung des Verlustfaktors
ΔV	Absolute voltage change	Absolute Spannungsänderung
dV/dt	Time differential of voltage function (rate	Differentielle Spannungsänderung
	of voltage rise)	(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	Grenzfrequenz für thermisch bedingte
	AC voltage due to thermal limits	Reduzierung der zulässigen
		Wechselspannung
f ₂	Frequency limit for reducing permissible	Grenzfrequenz für strombedingte
	AC voltage due to current limit	Reduzierung der zulässigen
		Wechselspannung
f _r	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
F _D	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
F _τ	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
I _C	Category current (max. continuous	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)
	current)	



X2/305 V AC

X2

Symbol	English	German
I _{RMS}	(Sinusoidal) alternating current, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
i _z	Capacitance drift	Inkonstanz der Kapazität
k _o	Pulse characteristic	Impulskennwert
L _s	Series inductance	Serieninduktivität
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
λο	Constant failure rate during useful	Konstante Ausfallrate in der
	service life	Nutzungsphase
λ_{test}	Failure rate, determined by tests	Experimentell ermittelte Ausfallrate
P _{diss}	Dissipated power	Abgegebene Verlustleistung
P _{gen}	Generated power	Erzeugte Verlustleistung
Q	Heat energy	Wärmeenergie
ρ	Density of water vapor in air	Dichte von Wasserdampf in Luft
R	Universal molar constant for gases	Allg. Molarkonstante für Gas
R	Ohmic resistance of discharge circuit	Ohmscher Widerstand des
		Entladekreises
R _i	Internal resistance	Innenwiderstand
R _{ins}	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
R _P	Parallel resistance	Parallelwiderstand
Rs	Series resistance	Serienwiderstand
S	severity (humidity test)	Schärfegrad (Feuchtetest)
t	Time	Zeit
Т	Temperature	Temperatur
τ	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
tan δ	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
tan δ_{D}	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
tan δ _₽	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlfustfaktors
tan δ_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, $T_A + \Delta T$	Beriebstemperatur, $T_A + \Delta T$
T _B	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
T _{ref}	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
t _{SL}	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer





X2/305 V AC

Symbol	English	German
V _{AC}	AC voltage	Wechselspannung
V _c	Category voltage	Kategoriespannung
$V_{C,RMS}$	Category AC voltage	(Sinusförmige)
		Kategorie-Wechselspannung
V_{CD}	Corona-discharge onset voltage	Teilentlade-Einsatzspannung
V_{ch}	Charging voltage	Ladespannung
V_{DC}	DC voltage	Gleichspannung
V_{FB}	Fly-back capacitor voltage	Spannung (Flyback)
V _i	Input voltage	Eingangsspannung
Vo	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 _R	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



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- 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.
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