

# **Aluminum electrolytic capacitors**

Axial-lead and soldering star capacitors

**Series/Type: B41692, B41792**Date: February 2011

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### Axial-lead and soldering star capacitors

B41692, B41792

#### Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C

#### **Applications**

Compact design for automotive applications up to 140 °C

#### Features

- Up to 150 °C operating temperature at reduced voltage applied
- Long useful life, 2000 h at up to 140 °C
- Very high ripple current capability
- Compact design
- High vibration resistance
- Shelf life up to 15 years at storage temperatures up to 40 °C. To ensure solderability, the capacitors should be built into the application within one year of delivery. After a total of two years' storage, the operating voltage must be applied for one hour to ensure the specified leakage current.

#### Construction

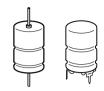
- Charge/discharge-proof, polar
- Aluminum case with insulating sleeve
- Negative pole connected to case

#### **Terminals**

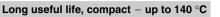
- Axial leads, welded to ensure perfect electrical contact
- Also available with soldering stars

#### Taping and packing

- Axial-lead capacitors will be delivered in pallet package. Capacitors with d × l ≤ 16 × 30 mm are also available taped on reel.
- Soldering star capacitors are packed in cardboard.









## Specifications and characteristics in brief

	T						
Rated voltage V <sub>R</sub>	25 63 V DC						
Surge voltage V <sub>s</sub>	1.15 · V <sub>R</sub>						
Rated capacitance C <sub>R</sub>	220 6800 μF						
Capacitance tolerance	-10/+30% ≙ Q	!					
Leakage current I <sub>leak</sub> (5 min, 20 °C)	I <sub>leak</sub> ≤ 0.006 μ	$_{L}A \cdot \left(\frac{C_{R}}{\mu F} \cdot \frac{V_{R}}{V}\right) +$	4 μΑ				
Self-inductance ESL <sup>1)</sup>	Diameter d (mn	า)	12	14	16	18	20/21
	Terminals	Length I (mm)	Approx	x. ESL (	nH)		
	axial	25	_	22	-	_	_
		29	_	-	-	-	38
		30	21	24	29	34	_
		39	_	_	33	38	45
		49	_	_	_	_	50
	soldering star	25	_	6	_	_	_
	_	30	6	7	8	10	_
		39	_	_	9	11	13
		49	_	_	_	_	14
Useful life			Requi	rements	:		L
150 °C; V <sub>op</sub> ; 0.5 ⋅ I <sub>AC,R</sub> *)	> 2000 h		ΔC/C	$\leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value			
140 °C; V <sub>R</sub> ; 0.6 · I <sub>AC,R</sub>	> 2000 h		ESR	≤ 3 times initial specified limit			fied limit
125 °C; V <sub>R</sub> ; I <sub>AC, R</sub>	> 5000 h	I <sub>leak</sub>	≤ initial specified limit				
85 °C; V <sub>R</sub> ; I <sub>AC, max</sub>	> 15000 h						
40 °C; V <sub>R</sub> ; 2 · I <sub>AC, R</sub>	> 500000 h						
*)V <sub>op</sub> : see useful life graph							
Voltage endurance test			Post te	est requ	irement	s:	
125 °C; V <sub>B</sub>	2000 h		ΔC/C	•	% of init		e
/ 11			ESR	≤ 1.3%	6 initial	specifie	d limit
			I <sub>leak</sub>		ıl specif	•	
Vibration resistance test	1000						
	Frequency range 10 Hz 2 kHz, displacement amplitude max.						
	1.5 mm, acceleration max. 20 $g$ , duration $3 \times 2$ h.						
	Capacitor mounted by its wire leads at a distance of (6 $\pm$ 1) mm from						
		dditionally clampe	ed by the	e case.			
IEC climatic category	To IEC 60068-1						
		°C/+125 °C/56	days daı	mp heat	test)		
Detail specification	Similar to CECC 30301-802						
Sectional specification	IEC 60384-4						

<sup>1)</sup> If optimum circuit design is used, the values are lower by 30%.

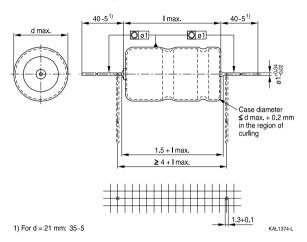




### Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C

#### B41692, Axial-lead capacitors

#### **Dimensional drawing**



# Dimensions, weights and packing units

$\overline{d \times I}$	$d_{max} \times I_{max}$	Approx. weight	Packing un	its (pcs.)
mm	mm	g	Pallet	Reel
12×30	12.5 × 30.5	5.1	288	450
$14 \times 25$	$14.5 \times 25.5$	5.7	200	350
$14 \times 30$	$14.5 \times 30.5$	6.8	200	350
$16 \times 30$	$16.5 \times 30.5$	8.9	180	250
$16 \times 39$	$16.5 \times 40$	11.7	180	_
18 × 30	$18.5 \times 30.5$	11.1	160	_
18 × 39	18.5 × 40	14.7	160	_
$20 \times 29$	$20.5 \times 29.5$	13.5	140	_
$21 \times 39$	21.5 × 40	20.0	140	_
21 × 49	21.5 × 50	25.0	110	_





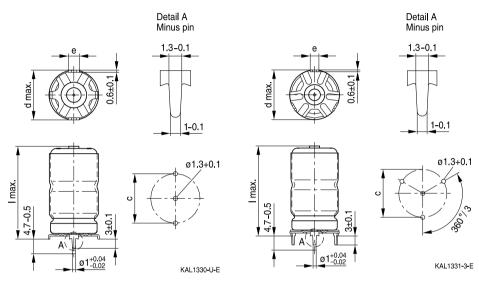
### Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C



## B41792, Soldering star capacitors Dimensional drawings

Mounting holes d = 12 mm ... 14 mm

Mounting holes d = 16 mm ... 21 mm



#### Dimensions, weights and packing units

$\overline{d \times I}$	$d_{max} \times I_{max}$	c ±0.1	e ±0.1	Approx. weight	Packing units
mm	mm	mm	mm	g	pcs.
12 × 30	13.5 × 32	12.5	3.0	5.4	480
$14 \times 25$	15.5 × 27	14.5	3.0	6.1	480
$14 \times 30$	15.5 × 32	14.5	3.0	7.2	480
$16 \times 30$	17.5 × 32	16.5	3.0	9.4	300
$16 \times 39$	17.5 × 41.5	16.5	3.0	12.2	200
$18 \times 30$	19.5 × 32	18.5	3.0	11.8	300
$18 \times 39$	19.5 × 41.5	18.5	3.0	15.4	200
$21 \times 39$	22.5 × 41.5	21.5	3.5	21.0	324
$21 \times 49$	$22.5\times51.5$	21.5	3.5	26.0	264



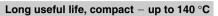


# Long useful life, compact – up to 140 °C

### Overview of available types

V <sub>R</sub> (V DC)	25	40	63
	Case dimensions	d×I (mm)	•
C <sub>R</sub> (μF)			
220			12 × 30
330			14 × 30
470		12×30	16 × 30
680	12 × 30	14 × 30	16 × 39 18 × 30
1000	14 × 25	16 × 30	18 × 39
1100			20 × 29
1500	14 × 30	16 × 39 18 × 30	
1800			21 × 39
2200	16 × 39 18 × 30	18 × 39 20 × 29	21 × 49
3300	18 × 39 20 × 29	21 × 39	
4400		21 × 49	
5000	21 × 39		
6800	21 × 49		







### Case dimensions and ordering codes

$\overline{V_R}$	C <sub>R</sub>	Case	Ordering code	Ordering code	Ordering code
	100 Hz	dimensions	Axial pallet	Axial reel	Soldering star
	20 °C	d×I	·		Ü
V DC	μF	mm			
25	680	12 × 30	B41692A5687Q007	B41692A5687Q009	B41792A5687Q000
	1000	14 × 25	B41692A5108Q007	B41692A5108Q009	B41792A5108Q000
	1500	14 × 30	B41692A5158Q007	B41692A5158Q009	B41792A5158Q000
	2200	16 × 39	B41692A5228Q007		B41792A5228Q000
	2200 ∇	18 × 30	B41692B5228Q007		B41792B5228Q000
	3300	18 × 39	B41692A5338Q007		B41792A5338Q000
	3300 ∇	20 × 29	B41692B5338Q007		
	5000	21 × 39	B41692A5508Q007		B41792A5508Q000
	6800	21 × 49	B41692A5688Q007		B41792A5688Q000
40	470	12 × 30	B41692A7477Q007	B41692A7477Q009	B41792A7477Q000
	680	14 × 30	B41692A7687Q007	B41692A7687Q009	B41792A7687Q000
	1000	16 × 30	B41692A7108Q007	B41692A7108Q009	B41792A7108Q000
	1500	16 × 39	B41692A7158Q007		B41792A7158Q000
	1500 ∇	18 × 30	B41692B7158Q007		B41792B7158Q000
	2200	18 × 39	B41692A7228Q007		B41792A7228Q000
	2200 ∇	20 × 29	B41692B7228Q007		
	3300	21 × 39	B41692A7338Q007		B41792A7338Q000
	4400	21 × 49	B41692A7448Q007		B41792A7448Q000
63	220	12 × 30	B41692A8227Q007	B41692A8227Q009	B41792A8227Q000
	330	14 × 30	B41692A8337Q007	B41692A8337Q009	B41792A8337Q000
	470	16 × 30	B41692A8477Q007	B41692A8477Q009	B41792A8477Q000
	680	16 × 39	B41692A8687Q007		B41792A8687Q000
	680 ∇	18 × 30	B41692B8687Q007		B41792B8687Q000
	1000	18 × 39	B41692A8108Q007		B41792A8108Q000
	1100	20 × 29	B41692A8118Q007		
	1800	21 × 39	B41692A8188Q007		B41792A8188Q000
	2200	21 × 49	B41692A8228Q007		B41792A8228Q000

<sup>∇</sup> Variant with different case dimensions





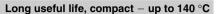
# Long useful life, compact – up to 140 °C

#### **Technical data**

C <sub>R</sub>	ESR <sub>typ</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	$Z_{\text{max}}$	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,R</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>
100 Hz	100 Hz	100 Hz	100 Hz	10 kHz	100 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz
20 °C	20 °C	20 °C	-40 °C	20 °C	20 °C	85 °C	105 °C	125 °C	125 °C	140 °C
μF	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
$V_{R} = 25$	V DC									
680	150	250	1600	165	155	4.5	3.8	2.85	1.95	1.25
1000	100	170	1200	120	112	4.8	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.4
1500	70	120	800	82	77	6.2	5.3	4.0	2.75	1.8
2200	50	82	550	55	50	9.2	7.9	5.9	4.05	2.6
2200 ∇	48	79	550	52	48	9.1	7.8	5.8	4.0	2.6
3300	32	53	360	35	33	12.7	10.8	8.1	5.5	3.6
3300 ∇	33	55	360	38	36	10.6	9.1	6.8	4.6	3.0
5000	22	37	240	27	27	15.0	12.9	9.6	6.6	4.3
6800	17	28	180	20	20	19.0	16.3	12.1	8.3	5.4
$V_{R} = 40$	V DC									
470	145	240	1400	135	128	4.9	4.2	3.1	2.15	1.4
680	105	170	1000	95	90	6.0	5.1	3.8	2.6	1.7
1000	73	120	660	70	67	6.9	5.9	4.4	3.0	2.0
1500	49	80	450	50	48	9.6	8.2	6.1	4.2	2.7
1500 ∇	46	77	450	45	43	9.7	8.3	6.1	4.2	2.7
2200	32	53	300	30	29	13.3	11.4	8.5	5.8	3.8
2200 ∇	34	55	300	33	32	10.9	9.3	6.9	4.8	3.1
3300	23	39	200	23	23	15.4	13.1	9.8	6.7	4.4
4400	18	30	160	18	18	19.4	16.6	12.3	8.5	5.5
$V_{R} = 63$	V DC									
220	210	350	1600	145	138	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.05	1.35
330	140	240	1100	100	95	5.9	5.0	3.7	2.55	1.7
470	105	170	750	75	72	6.8	5.8	4.3	3.0	2.0
680	71	120	500	55	53	9.4	8.0	6.0	4.1	2.7
680 ∇	69	114	500	50	48	9.4	8.0	6.0	4.1	2.7
1000	50	78	350	35	34	13.0	11.1	8.2	5.7	3.7
1100	48	75	330	36	35	10.9	9.3	6.9	4.8	3.1
1800	30	47	220	23	23	15.5	13.2	9.8	6.7	4.4
2200	25	38	175	19	19	19.3	16.5	12.3	8.5	5.5

<sup>∇</sup> Variant with different case dimensions

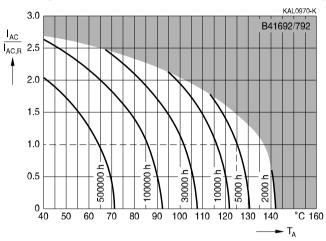






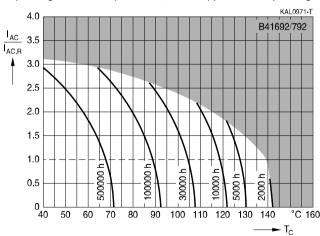
#### **Useful life**

depending on ambient temperature  $T_A$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_{R^{1)}}$ 



#### **Useful life**

depending on case temperature T<sub>C</sub> under ripple current operating conditions at V<sub>B</sub><sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.





### Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C

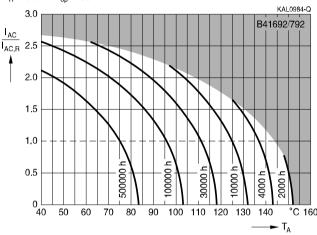
#### **Useful life**

depending on ambient temperature  $T_A$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_{op}^{\,2)}$ 

$$V_R = 25 \text{ V: } V_{op} \le 20 \text{ V;}$$

$$V_{R} = 40 \text{ V}: V_{op} \le 35 \text{ V};$$

$$V_{R} = 63 \text{ V}: V_{op} \le 55 \text{ V}$$



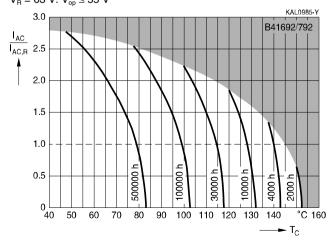
#### **Useful life**

depending on case temperature  $T_C$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_{op}^{2j}$ 

$$V_R = 25 \text{ V: } V_{op} \le 20 \text{ V;}$$

$$V_R = 40 \text{ V: } V_{op} \le 35 \text{ V;}$$

$$V_{R} = 63 \text{ V}: V_{op} \le 55 \text{ V}$$



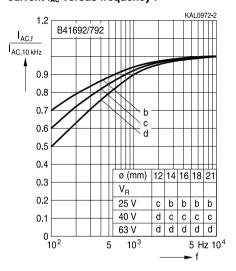
<sup>2)</sup> Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.



#### Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C

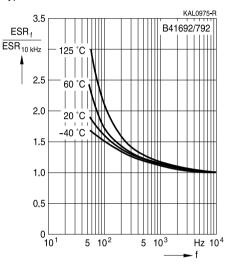


# Frequency factor of permissible ripple current I<sub>AC</sub> versus frequency f



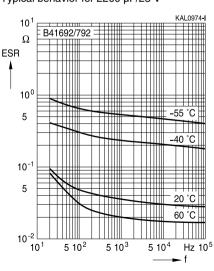
#### Frequency characteristics of ESR

Typical behavior



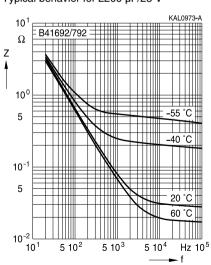
# Equivalent series resistance ESR versus frequency f

Typical behavior for 2200 µF/25 V



# Impedance Z versus frequency f

Typical behavior for 2200 µF/25 V







Long useful life, compact - up to 140 °C

#### Cautions and warnings

#### Personal safety

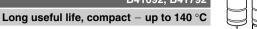
The electrolytes used by EPCOS have not only been optimized with a view to the intended application, but also with regard to health and environmental compatibility. They do not contain any solvents that are detrimental to health, e.g. dimethyl formamide (DMF) or dimethyl acetamide (DMAC).

Furthermore, part of the high-voltage electrolytes used by EPCOS are self-extinguishing. They contain flame-retarding substances which will quickly extinguish any flame that may have been ignited.

As far as possible, EPCOS does not use any dangerous chemicals or compounds to produce operating electrolytes. However, in exceptional cases, such materials must be used in order to achieve specific physical and electrical properties because no safe substitute materials are currently known. However, the amount of dangerous materials used in our products has been limited to an absolute minimum. Nevertheless, the following rules should be observed when handling aluminum electrolytic capacitors:

- Any escaping electrolyte should not come into contact with eyes or skin.
- If electrolyte does come into contact with the skin, wash the affected parts immediately with running water. If the eyes are affected, rinse them for 10 minutes with plenty of water. If symptoms persist, seek medical treatment.
- Avoid breathing in electrolyte vapor or mists. Workplaces and other affected areas should be well ventilated. Clothing that has been contaminated by electrolyte must be changed and rinsed in water.







#### **Product safety**

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of chapter "General technical information".

Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Basic construction of aluminum electrolytic capacitors:  Reverse voltage  Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature.  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors.  Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors.  Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  might be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires.  Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.  Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board.  Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitors.  Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  The following maximum tightening torques must  11.3	Topic	Safety information	Reference
Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected aluminum electrolytic capacitors.  Reverse voltage  Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature.  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Maintenance  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors.  Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors.  Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminals (safety vent) upside down.  The internal structure of single-ended capacitors might be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires.  Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.  Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board.  Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitors bonot move the capacitor after soldering to PC board.  Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  Robustness of the following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals:  M5: 2 Nm  M6: 2.5 Nm  Soldering  Do not exceed the specified time or temperature  11.5	Торіс	Salety information	
Polarity  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.  Peverse voltage  Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors.  Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors.  Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  The internal structure of single-ended capacitors with screw terminals for the lead wires.  Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.  Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board.  Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitors.  Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  Robustness of terminals:  M5: 2 Nm  M6: 2.5 Nm  Mointing or temperature  11.1.1  "Basic construction of aluminum electrolytic capacitors"  7.2  "Maximum permissible operating temperature"  10  "Maintenance"  11.1.  "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals on single-ended capacitors with screw terminals and positions of respective of the soldered capacitors on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  Robustness of terminals:  M5: 2 Nm  M6: 2.5 Nm  Do not exceed the specified time or temperature  11.5			
with the right polarity.  With the reverse voltage.  With the reverse voltage.  With the reverse voltage.  With the reverse voltage.  Waximum permissible operature.  Waximum permissible operature.  Waximum permissible operature.  Waximum permissible operature.  Waximum pertissible operature.  Waximum pertissible operature.  10.  Waiximum pertissible operature.  11.1.  Waiximum pertissible operature.  Waiximum pertissible operature.  11.1.  Waiximum per	Dolority	Make ourse that polar conscitors are connected	
Reverse voltage Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Maintenance  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors. Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors. Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  The internal structure of single-ended capacitors might be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires.  Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress. Do not move the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals:  M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm  Soldering  Do not exceed the upper category temperature  3.1.6 "Reverse voltage"  7.2 "Maximum permissible operating to "Maintenance"  "Maintenance"  "Maintenance"  "Maintenance"  "Maintenance"  "Mounting ostitions of capacitors with screw terminals  "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals  "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals"  11.4 "Mounting considerations for single-ended capacitors"  11.4 "Mounting considerations for single-ended capacitors"  The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals:  M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm  Soldering  Do not exceed the specified time or temperature  11.5	Polanty	· · ·	-
Reverse voltage  Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Maintenance  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors. Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors. Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  The internal structure of single-ended capacitors might be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires.  Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress. Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board. Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor. Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  Robustness of terminals:  M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm  Soldering  Do not exceed the specified time or temperature  11.5		with the right polarity.	
Reverse voltage  Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.  Upper category temperature  Do not exceed the upper category temperature.  Maintenance  Make periodic inspections of the capacitors. Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors. Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.  Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors  Mounting of single-ended capacitors  The internal structure of single-ended capacitors with be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires. Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress. Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board. Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor. Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.  Robustness of terminals  The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals:  M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm  Soldering  Do not exceed the specified time or temperature  11.5			,
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		limits during soldering.	"Soldering"





# Long useful life, compact – up to 140 °C

Topic	Safety information	Reference
·	,	chapter "General
		technical information"
Soldering,	Do not allow halogenated hydrocarbons to come	11.6
cleaning agents	into contact with aluminum electrolytic capacitors.	"Cleaning agents"
Passive	Avoid external energy, such as fire or electricity.	8.1
flammability		"Passive flammability"
Active	Avoid overload of the capacitors.	8.2
flammability		"Active flammability"
		Reference
		chapter "Capacitors with
		screw terminals"
Breakdown strength	Do not damage the insulating sleeve, especially	"Screw terminals -
of insulating	when ring clips are used for mounting.	accessories"
sleeves		





# Long useful life, compact - up to 140 $^{\circ}$ C

#### Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
С	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
Cs	Series capacitance	Serienkapazität
$C_{S,T}$	Series capacitance at temperature T	Serienkapazität bei Temperatur T
$C_{f}$	Capacitance at frequency f	Kapazität bei Frequenz f
d	Case diameter, nominal dimension	Gehäusedurchmesser, Nennmaß
$d_{\text{max}}$	Maximum case diameter	Maximaler Gehäusedurchmesser
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatzserienwiderstand
ESR <sub>f</sub>	Equivalent series resistance at frequency f	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Frequenz f
ESR <sub>T</sub>	Equivalent series resistance at temperature T	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Temperatur T
f	Frequency	Frequenz
1	Current	Strom
$I_{AC}$	Alternating current (ripple current)	Wechselstrom
$I_{\text{AC,rms}}$	Root-mean-square value of alternating current	Wechselstrom, Effektivwert
$I_{AC,f}$	Ripple current at frequency f	Wechselstrom bei Frequenz f
$I_{AC,max}$	Maximum permissible ripple current	Maximal zulässiger Wechselstrom
$I_{AC,R}$	Rated ripple current	Nennwechselstrom
I <sub>AC,R</sub> (B)	Rated ripple current for base cooling	Nennwechselstromstrom für Bodenkühlung
l <sub>leak</sub>	Leakage current	Reststrom
I <sub>leak,op</sub>	Operating leakage current	Betriebsreststrom
1	Case length, nominal dimension	Gehäuselänge, Nennmaß
I <sub>max</sub>	Maximum case length (without	Maximale Gehäuselänge (ohne Anschlüsse
	terminals and mounting stud)	und Gewindebolzen)
R	Resistance	Widerstand
$R_{ins}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_{\text{symm}}$	Balancing resistance	Symmetrierwiderstand
Т	Temperature	Temperatur
$\DeltaT$	Temperature difference	Temperaturdifferenz
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_C$	Case temperature	Gehäusetemperatur
T <sub>B</sub>	Capacitor base temperature	Temperatur des Becherbodens
t	Time	Zeit
$\Delta t$	Period	Zeitraum
t <sub>b</sub>	Service life (operating hours)	Brauchbarkeitsdauer (Betriebszeit)





# Long useful life, compact – up to 140 °C

Symbol	English	German
V	Voltage	Spannung
$V_{F}$	Forming voltage	Formierspannung
$V_{op}$	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
$V_R$	Rated voltage, DC voltage	Nennspannung, Gleichspannung
$V_s$	Surge voltage	Spitzenspannung
$X_{c}$	Capacitive reactance	Kapazitiver Blindwiderstand
$X_L$	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$Z_T$	Impedance at temperature T	Scheinwiderstand bei Temperatur T
$tan \ \delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
$\epsilon_{0}$	Absolute permittivity	Elektrische Feldkonstante
$\epsilon_{\text{r}}$	Relative permittivity	Dielektrizitätszahl
ω	Angular velocity; $2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$	Kreisfrequenz; $2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$

#### Note

All dimensions are given in mm.



#### Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

- 1. Some parts of this publication contain statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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