



Film Capacitors

EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

Series/Type: B32911 ... B32916

Date: February 2013

Typical applications

- X1 class for interference suppression
- "Across the line" applications
- For apparatus permanently connected to mains and isolated from direct contact with humidity

Climatic

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

Construction

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

Features

- Very small dimensions
- Good self-healing properties
- High voltage capability
- 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), capacitance tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage (IEC), series number, sub-class (X1), dielectric code (MKP), climatic category, passive flammability category, approvals.

Delivery mode

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

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm

| Lead spacing $e \pm 0.4$ | Lead diameter d_1 | Type |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 10 | 0.6 | B32911 |
| 15 ... 27.5 | 0.8 | B32912 ... B32914 |
| 37.5 | 1.0 | B32916 |

Marking examples

$e = 10$ mm



KMK1261-Z

$15 \leq e \leq 27.5$ mm
 $(C_R \leq 1 \mu F)$



KMK1262-P

$22.5 \leq e \leq 37.5$ mm
 $(C_R > 1 \mu F)$



KMK1263-7



Approvals

| Approval marks | Standards | Certificate |
|---|--|-------------------|
|  | EN 60384-14 / IEC 60384-14 (330 V AC) | 40032766 |
|  | UL1414 (250 V AC) UL1283 (300 V AC) | E97863 E157153 |
|  ¹⁾ | CSA C22.2 No. 1 (250 V AC) CSA C22.2 No. 8 (300 V AC) | E97863 E157153 |

1) approved by UL

Overview of available types

| Lead spacing | 10 mm | 15 mm | 22.5 mm | 27.5 mm | 37.5 mm |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Type | B32911 | B32912 | B32913 | B32914 | B32916 |
| 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 | | | | | |
| 4.7 | | | | | |
| 6.8 | | | | | |


B32911 ... B32916
X1 / 330 V AC
Ordering codes and packing units

| Lead spacing mm | C _R μF | Max. dimensions w × h × l mm | Ordering code (composition see below) | Ammo pack pcs./MOQ | Reel pcs./MOQ | Untaped pcs./MOQ |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 10 | 0.010 | 4.0 × 9.0 × 13.0 | B32911A3103+*** | 4000 | 6800 | 4000 |
| | 0.022 | 5.0 × 11.0 × 13.0 | B32911B3223+*** | 3320 | 5200 | 4000 |
| | 0.033 | 6.0 × 12.0 × 13.0 | B32911A3333M*** | 2720 | 4400 | 4000 |
| 15 | 0.022 | 5.0 × 10.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3223+*** | 4680 | 5200 | 4000 |
| | 0.033 | 5.0 × 10.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3333+*** | 4680 | 5200 | 4000 |
| | 0.047 | 5.0 × 10.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3473+*** | 4680 | 5200 | 4000 |
| | 0.068 | 6.0 × 11.0 × 18.0 | B32912A3683+*** | 3840 | 4400 | 4000 |
| | 0.10 | 7.0 × 12.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3104+*** | 3320 | 3600 | 4000 |
| | 0.15 | 7.0 × 12.5 × 18.0 | B32912B3154M*** | 3320 | 3600 | 4000 |
| | 0.15 | 8.5 × 14.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3154+*** | 2720 | 2800 | 2000 |
| | 0.22 | 8.5 × 14.5 × 18.0 | B32912B3224M*** | 2720 | 2800 | 2000 |
| | 0.22 | 9.0 × 17.5 × 18.0 | B32912A3224+*** | 2560 | 2800 | 2000 |
| | 0.33 | 9.0 × 17.5 × 18.0 | B32912B3334M*** | 2560 | 2800 | 2000 |
| 22.5 | 0.15 | 6.0 × 15.0 × 26.5 | B32913A3154+*** | 2720 | 2800 | 2880 |
| | 0.22 | 7.0 × 16.0 × 26.5 | B32913A3224+*** | 2320 | 2400 | 2520 |
| | 0.33 | 8.5 × 16.5 × 26.5 | B32913A3334M*** | 1920 | 2000 | 2040 |
| | 0.47 | 10.5 × 18.5 × 26.5 | B32913A3474M*** | 1560 | 1600 | 2160 |
| 27.5 | 0.47 | 11.0 × 21.0 × 31.5 | B32914A3474+*** | – | 1400 | 1280 |
| | 0.68 | 11.0 × 21.0 × 31.5 | B32914B3684+*** | – | 1400 | 1280 |
| | 1.0 | 13.5 × 23.0 × 31.5 | B32914A3105+*** | – | 1000 | 1040 |
| | 1.5 | 18.0 × 27.5 × 31.5 | B32914A3155+*** | – | – | 800 |
| | 2.2 | 19.0 × 30.0 × 31.5 | B32914A3225M*** | – | – | 720 |
| 37.5 | 3.3 | 18.0 × 32.5 × 41.5 | B32916A3335M*** | – | – | 720 |
| | 4.7 | 20.0 × 39.5 × 41.5 | B32916A3475M*** | – | – | 640 |
| | 6.8 | 28.0 × 42.5 × 41.5 | B32916A3685M*** | – | – | 440 |

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

Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

M = ±20%

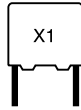
K = ±10%

*** = Packaging code:

289 = Ammo pack

189 = Reel

000 = Untaped (lead length 6 – 1 mm)


Technical data

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14) | 330 V (50/60 Hz) | | |
| Maximum continuous DC voltage V_{DC} | 760 V | | |
| Max. operating temperature $T_{op,max}$ | +110 °C | | |
| DC test voltage | 2500 V, 2 s | | |
| Dissipation factor $\tan \delta$ (in 10^{-3}) at 20 °C (upper limit values) | | $C_R \leq 2.2 \mu F$ | $C_R > 2.2 \mu F$ |
| | at 1 kHz | 1 | 2 |
| Insulation resistance R_{ins} or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$ at 100 V DC, 20 °C, rel. humidity $\leq 65\%$ and for 60 s (minimum as-delivered values) | | $C_R \leq 0.33 \mu F$ | $C_R > 0.33 \mu F$ |
| | | 100 000 M Ω | 30 000 s |
| Passive flammability category to IEC 40 (CO) 752 | B | | |
| Capacitance tolerances (measured at 1 kHz) | $\pm 10\%$ (K), $\pm 20\%$ (M) | | |

Pulse handling capability

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

" k_0 " represents the maximum permissible pulse characteristic of the waveform applied to the capacitor, expressed in V²/ μ s.

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 k_0 values

| Lead spacing | 10 mm | 15 mm | 22.5 mm | 27.5 mm | 37.5 mm |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| dV/dt in V/ μ s | 550 | 400 | 200 | 150 | 100 |
| k_0 in V ² / μ s | 473 000 | 344 000 | 172 000 | 129 000 | 86 000 |



B32911 ... B32916

X1 / 330 V AC

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



| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Immersion depth | 2.0 +0/−0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane |
| Shield | Heat-absorbing board, (1.5 ±0.5) mm thick, between capacitor body and liquid solder |
| Evaluation criteria: | |
| Visual inspection | No visible damage |
| $\Delta C/C_0$ | 2% for MKT/MKP/MFP 5% for EMI suppression capacitors |
| $\tan \delta$ | As specified in sectional specification |



B32911 ... B32916

X1 / 330 V AC

1.3 General notes on soldering

Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature T_{max} . Long exposure to temperatures above this type-related temperature limit can lead to changes in the plastic dielectric and thus change irreversibly a capacitor's electrical characteristics. For short exposures (as in practical soldering processes) the heat load (and thus the possible effects on a capacitor) will also depend on other factors like:

- Pre-heating temperature and time
- Forced cooling immediately after soldering
- Terminal characteristics:
 - diameter, length, thermal resistance, special configurations (e.g. crimping)
- Height of capacitor above solder bath
- Shadowing by neighboring components
- Additional heating due to heat dissipation by neighboring components
- Use of solder-resist coatings

The overheating associated with some of these factors can usually be reduced by suitable countermeasures. For example, if a pre-heating step cannot be avoided, an additional or reinforced cooling process may possibly have to be included.

EPCOS 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



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" |
| 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" |


B32911 ... B32916
X1 / 330 V AC

| Topic | Safety information | Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines" |
|--|---|--|
| Soldering | Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering. | 1 "Soldering" |
| Cleaning | Use only suitable solvents for cleaning capacitors. | 2 "Cleaning" |
| Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies | When embedding finished circuit assemblies in plastic resins, chemical and thermal influences must be taken into account. Caution: Consult us first, if you also wish to embed other uncoated component types! | 3 "Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies" |

Design of EMI Capacitors

EPCOS EMI capacitors use polypropylene (PP) film metalized with a thin layer of Zinc (Zn). The following key points have made this design suitable to IEC/UL testing, holding a minimum size.

- Overvoltage AC capability with very high temperature Endurance test of IEC60384-14 (3rd edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) must be performed at $1.25 \times V_R$ at maximum temperature, during 1000 hours, with a capacitance drift less than 10%.
- Higher breakdown voltage withstanding if compared to other film metallizations, like Aluminum. IEC60384-14 (3rd edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) establishes high voltage tests performed at $4.3 \times V_R - 1$ minute, impulse testing at 2500 V for $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$ and active flammability tests.
- Damp heat steady state: 40 °C/ 93% RH / 56 days. (without voltage or current load)

Effect of humidity on capacitance stability

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

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

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

Symbols and terms

| Symbol | English | German |
|----------------------|---|---|
| α | Heat transfer coefficient | Wärmeübergangszahl |
| α_C | Temperature coefficient of capacitance | Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität |
| A | Capacitor surface area | Kondensatoroberfläche |
| β_C | Humidity coefficient of capacitance | Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität |
| C | Capacitance | Kapazität |
| C_R | Rated capacitance | Nennkapazität |
| ΔC | Absolute capacitance change | Absolute Kapazitätsänderung |
| $\Delta C/C$ | Relative capacitance change (relative deviation of actual value) | Relative Kapazitätsänderung (relative Abweichung vom Ist-Wert) |
| $\Delta C/C_R$ | Capacitance tolerance (relative deviation from rated capacitance) | Kapazitätstoleranz (relative Abweichung vom Nennwert) |
| dt | Time differential | Differentielle Zeit |
| Δt | Time interval | Zeitintervall |
| ΔT | Absolute temperature change (self-heating) | Absolute Temperaturänderung (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 of voltage rise) | Differentielle Spannungsänderung (Spannungsflankensteilheit) |
| $\Delta V/\Delta t$ | Voltage change per time interval | Spannungsänderung pro Zeitintervall |
| E | Activation energy for diffusion | Aktivierungsenergie zur Diffusion |
| ESL | Self-inductance | Eigeninduktivität |
| ESR | Equivalent series resistance | Ersatz-Serienwiderstand |
| f | Frequency | Frequenz |
| f_1 | Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to thermal limits | Grenzfrequenz für thermisch bedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung |
| f_2 | Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to current limit | Grenzfrequenz für strombedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung |
| f_r | Resonant frequency | Resonanzfrequenz |
| F_D | Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion | Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion |
| F_T | Derating factor | Deratingfaktor |
| i | Current (peak) | Stromspitze |
| I_C | Category current (max. continuous current) | Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom) |



B32911 ... B32916

X1 / 330 V AC

| Symbol | English | German |
|------------------|--|---|
| I_{RMS} | (Sinusoidal) alternating current, root-mean-square value | (Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom |
| i_z | Capacitance drift | Inkonstanz der Kapazität |
| k_0 | Pulse characteristic | Impuls Kennwert |
| L_S | Series inductance | Serieninduktivität |
| λ | Failure rate | Ausfallrate |
| λ_0 | Constant failure rate during useful service life | Konstante Ausfallrate in der 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 |
| R_S | Series resistance | Serienwiderstand |
| S | severity (humidity test) | Schärfegrad (Feuchtest) |
| t | Time | Zeit |
| T | Temperature | Temperatur |
| τ | Time constant | Zeitkonstante |
| $\tan \delta$ | Dissipation factor | Verlustfaktor |
| $\tan \delta_D$ | Dielectric component of dissipation factor | Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors |
| $\tan \delta_P$ | Parallel component of dissipation factor | Parallelanteil des Verlustfaktors |
| $\tan \delta_S$ | Series component of dissipation factor | Serienanteil des Verlustfaktors |
| T_A | Ambient temperature | Umgebungstemperatur |
| 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 | Betriebstemperatur |
| T_R | Rated temperature | Nenntemperatur |
| T_{ref} | Reference temperature | Referenztemperatur |
| t_{SL} | Reference service life | Referenz-Lebensdauer |
| V_{AC} | AC voltage | Wechselspannung |

| Symbol | English | German |
|-------------|---|---|
| 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 |
| V_o | 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 |
| \hat{V}_R | Amplitude of rated AC voltage | Amplitude der Nenn-Wechselspannung |
| V_{RMS} | (Sinusoidal) alternating voltage, root-mean-square value | (Sinusförmige) Wechselspannung |
| V_{SC} | S-correction voltage | Spannung bei Anwendung "S-correction" |
| V_{sn} | Snubber capacitor voltage | Spannung bei Anwendung "Beschaltung" |
| Z | Impedance | Scheinwiderstand |
| e | Lead spacing | Rastermaß |

Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

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