



# Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Axial-lead and soldering star capacitors

**Series/Type:** B43693, B43793

**Date:** February 2011

### Applications

- For high-voltage applications in automotive

### Features

- High ripple current capability
- Long useful life
- High vibration resistance

### Construction

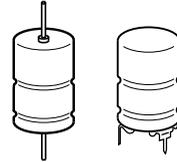
- Charge/discharge-proof, polar
- Aluminum case with insulating sleeve
- Negative pole connected to case

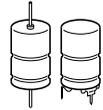
### Terminals

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

### Taping and packing

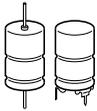
- Axial-lead capacitors will be delivered in pallet package.  
Capacitors with  $d \times l \leq 16 \times 30$  mm are also available taped on reel.
- Soldering star capacitors are packed in cardboard.




**Specifications and characteristics in brief**

Rated voltage $V_R$	250 V DC					
Surge voltage $V_S$	$1.15 \cdot V_R$					
Rated capacitance $C_R$	22 ... 130 $\mu\text{F}$					
Capacitance tolerance	$-10/+30\% \triangle Q$					
Leakage current $I_{\text{leak}}$ (5 min, 20 °C)	$I_{\text{leak}} \leq 0.3 \mu\text{A} \cdot \left( \frac{C_R}{\mu\text{F}} \cdot \frac{V_R}{\text{V}} \right)^{0.7} + 4 \mu\text{A}$					
Self-inductance ESL <sup>1)</sup>	Diameter d (mm)	14	18	21		
	Terminals	Length l (mm)				Approx. ESL (nH)
	axial	30	24	34	–	
		39	–	38	45	
		49	–	–	50	
	soldering star	30	7	10	–	
		39	–	11	13	
49		–	–	14		
Useful life 125 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,R}$ 105 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,R}$ 85 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,max}$ 40 °C; $V_R$ ; $2 \cdot I_{AC,R}$	> 2500 h		Requirements:			
	> 10000 h		$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value			
	> 4000 h		ESR $\leq 3$ times initial specified limit			
	> 250000 h		$I_{\text{leak}} \leq$ initial specified limit			
Voltage endurance test 105 °C; $V_R$	5000 h		Post test requirements:			
			$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 10\%$ of initial value			
		ESR $\leq 1.3\%$ of initial specified limit				
		$I_{\text{leak}} \leq$ initial specified limit				
Vibration resistance test	To IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc: 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 the case and additionally clamped by the case.					
IEC climatic category	To IEC 60068-1: 40/125/56 ( $-40$ °C/ $+125$ °C/56 days damp heat test)					
Detail specification	Similar to CECC 30301-802					
Sectional specification	IEC 60384-4					

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

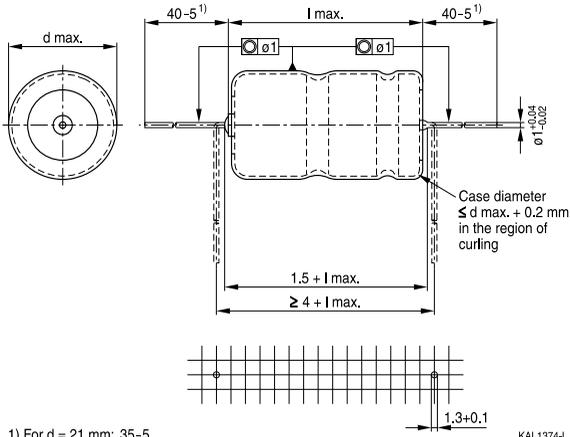


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**High voltage – 125 °C**

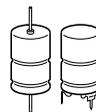
**B43693, Axial-lead capacitors**

**Dimensional drawing**

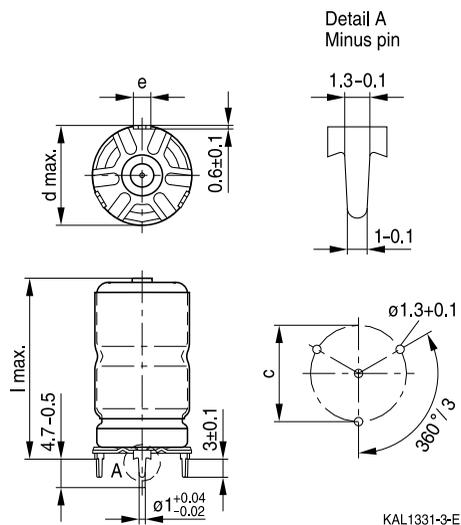
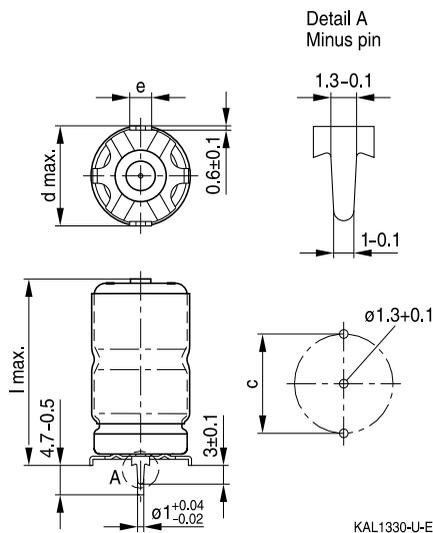


**Dimensions, weights and packing units**

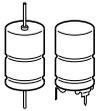
$d \times l$ mm	$d_{\max} \times l_{\max}$ mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units (pcs.)	
			Pallet	Reel
14 × 30	14.5 × 30.5	6.8	200	350
18 × 30	18.5 × 30.5	11.1	160	—
18 × 39	18.5 × 40	14.7	160	—
21 × 39	21.5 × 40	20.0	140	—
21 × 49	21.5 × 50	25.0	110	—


**B43793, Soldering star capacitors**
**Dimensional drawings**

 Mounting holes  $d = 14 \text{ mm}$ 

 Mounting holes  $d = 16 \text{ mm} \dots 21 \text{ mm}$ 

**Dimensions, weights and packing units**

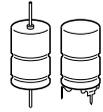
$d \times l$ mm	$d_{\max} \times l_{\max}$ mm	$c \pm 0.1$ mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units pcs.
14 × 30	15.5 × 32	14.5	7.2	480
18 × 30	19.5 × 32	18.5	11.8	300
18 × 39	19.5 × 41.5	18.5	15.4	200
21 × 39	22.5 × 41.5	21.5	21.0	324
21 × 49	22.5 × 51.5	21.5	26.0	264


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**High voltage – 125 °C**
**Case dimensions and ordering codes**

$V_R$	$C_R$ 100 Hz 20 °C $\mu\text{F}$	Case dimensions $d \times l$ mm	Ordering code Axial pallet	Ordering code Axial reel	Ordering code Soldering star
250	22 47 68 100 130	14 × 30 18 × 30 18 × 39 21 × 39 21 × 49	B43693A2226Q007 B43693A2476Q007 B43693A2686Q007 B43693A2107Q007 B43693A2137Q007	B43693A2226Q009	B43793A2226Q000 B43793A2476Q000 B43793A2686Q000 B43793A2107Q000 B43793A2137Q000

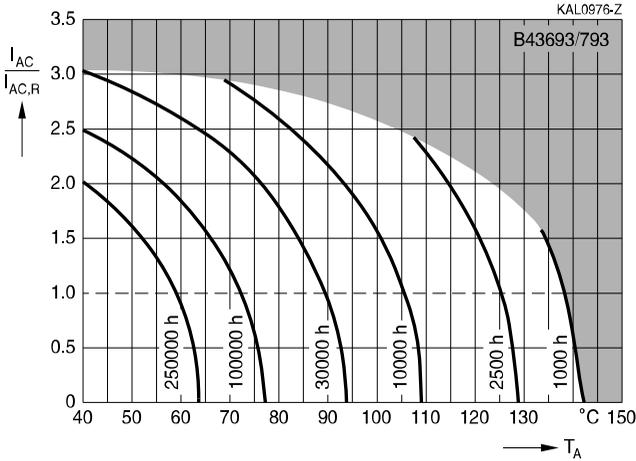
**Technical data**

$C_R$ 100 Hz 20 °C $\mu\text{F}$	$\text{ESR}_{\text{typ}}$ 100 Hz 20 °C m $\Omega$	$\text{ESR}_{\text{max}}$ 100 Hz 20 °C m $\Omega$	$\text{ESR}_{\text{max}}$ 100 Hz -40 °C $\Omega$	$\text{ESR}_{\text{max}}$ 10 kHz 20 °C m $\Omega$	$Z_{\text{max}}$ 100 kHz 20 °C m $\Omega$	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 40 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 85 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 105 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,R}}$ 10 kHz 105 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 125 °C A
$V_R = 250 \text{ V DC}$										
22	1400	2300	34.0	454	510	3.65	3.32	2.90	1.20	2.27
47	650	1100	16.0	222	246	5.43	4.95	4.35	1.78	3.38
68	450	750	11.0	154	171	7.36	6.71	5.90	2.41	4.58
100	300	520	7.5	102	114	10.16	9.26	8.15	3.33	6.33
130	240	400	6.0	79	88	12.89	11.75	10.35	4.23	8.03



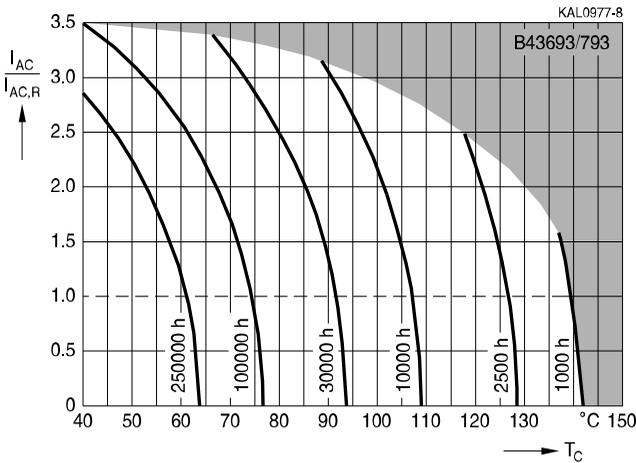
**Useful life**

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

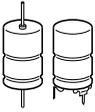


**Useful life**

depending on case temperature  $T_C$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_R^{1)}$



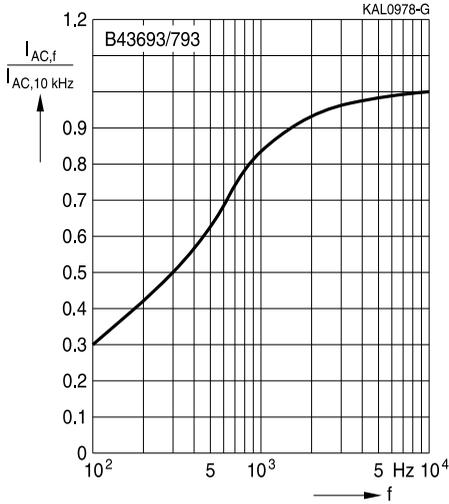
1) Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.



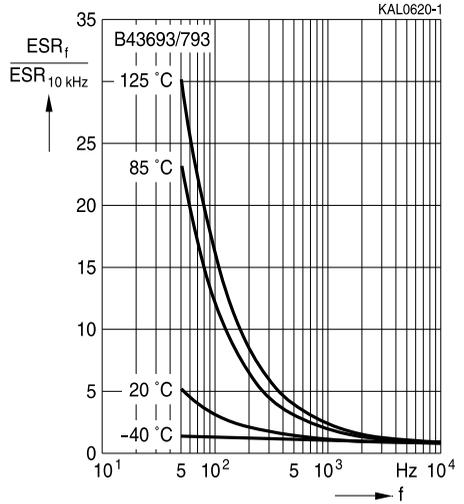
**B43693, B43793**

**High voltage – 125 °C**

**Frequency factor of permissible ripple current  $I_{AC}$  versus frequency  $f$**

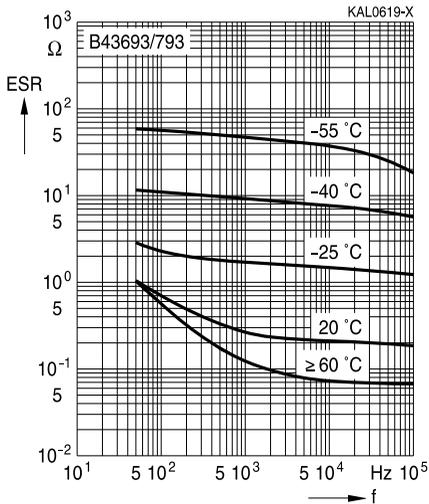


**Frequency characteristics of ESR**  
Typical behavior



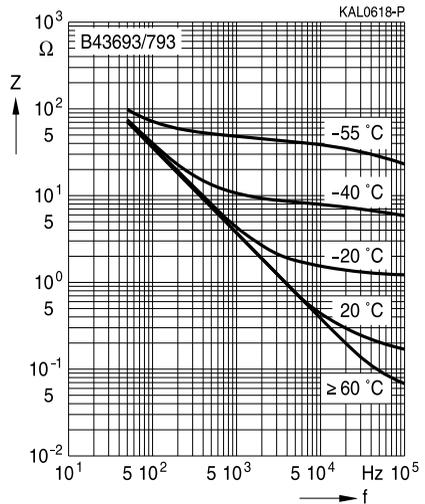
**Equivalent series resistance ESR versus frequency  $f$**

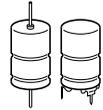
Typical behavior for 47  $\mu\text{F}/250\text{ V}$



**Impedance  $Z$  versus frequency  $f$**

Typical behavior for 47  $\mu\text{F}/250\text{ V}$





## Cautions and warnings

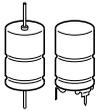
### Personal safety

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.



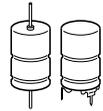
**B43693, B43793**

**High voltage – 125 °C**

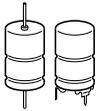
## Product safety

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".

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Polarity	Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.	1 "Basic construction of aluminum electrolytic capacitors"
Reverse voltage	Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.	3.1.6 "Reverse voltage"
Upper category temperature	Do not exceed the upper category temperature.	7.2 "Maximum permissible operating 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.	10 "Maintenance"
Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors	Do not mount the capacitor with the terminals (safety vent) upside down.	11.1. "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals"
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.	11.4 "Mounting considerations for single-ended capacitors"
Robustness of terminals	The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals: M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm	11.3 "Mounting torques"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	11.5 "Soldering"



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

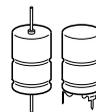


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High voltage – 125 °C

## Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
C	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
$C_S$	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
$d_{max}$	Maximum case diameter	Maximaler Gehäusedurchmesser
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatzserienwiderstand
$ESR_f$	Equivalent series resistance at frequency f	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Frequenz f
$ESR_T$	Equivalent series resistance at temperature T	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Temperatur T
f	Frequency	Frequenz
I	Current	Strom
$I_{AC}$	Alternating current (ripple current)	Wechselstrom
$I_{AC,rms}$	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
$I_{AC,R} (B)$	Rated ripple current for base cooling	Nennwechselstromstrom für Bodenkühlung
$I_{leak}$	Leakage current	Reststrom
$I_{leak,op}$	Operating leakage current	Betriebsreststrom
l	Case length, nominal dimension	Gehäuselänge, Nennmaß
$l_{max}$	Maximum case length (without terminals and mounting stud)	Maximale Gehäuselänge (ohne Anschlüsse und Gewindebolzen)
R	Resistance	Widerstand
$R_{ins}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_{symm}$	Balancing resistance	Symmetrierwiderstand
T	Temperature	Temperatur
$\Delta T$	Temperature difference	Temperaturdifferenz
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_C$	Case temperature	Gehäusetemperatur
$T_B$	Capacitor base temperature	Temperatur des Becherbodens
t	Time	Zeit
$\Delta t$	Period	Zeitraum
$t_b$	Service life (operating hours)	Brauchbarkeitsdauer (Betriebszeit)



Symbol	English	German
V	Voltage	Spannung
V <sub>F</sub>	Forming voltage	Formierspannung
V <sub>op</sub>	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
V <sub>R</sub>	Rated voltage, DC voltage	Nennspannung, Gleichspannung
V <sub>S</sub>	Surge voltage	Spitzenspannung
X <sub>C</sub>	Capacitive reactance	Kapazitiver Blindwiderstand
X <sub>L</sub>	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
Z <sub>T</sub>	Impedance at temperature T	Scheinwiderstand bei Temperatur T
tan δ	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
ε <sub>0</sub>	Absolute permittivity	Elektrische Feldkonstante
ε <sub>r</sub>	Relative permittivity	Dielektrizitätszahl
ω	Angular velocity; 2 · π · f	Kreisfrequenz; 2 · π · 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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