



Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Axial-lead and soldering star capacitors

Series/Type: B41694, B41794

Date: November 2008

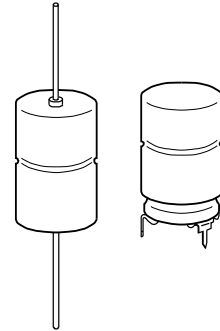
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Applications

- For automotive applications with high EMV requirements

Features

- Very high ripple current capability
- Very low ESR at temperatures down to –55 °C
- High vibration resistance
- High reliability of 1000 h at up to 140 °C
- 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

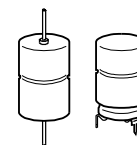
- Charge/discharge-proof, polar
- Aluminum case with insulating sleeve
- Negative pole connected to case

Terminals

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

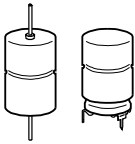
Taping and Packing

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


Specifications and characteristics in brief

Rated voltage V_R	25 and 40 V DC						
Surge voltage V_S	$1.15 \cdot V_R$						
Rated capacitance C_R	330 ... 3900 μF						
Capacitance tolerance	$-10/+30\% \triangleq Q$						
Leakage current I_{leak} (5 min, 20 °C)	$I_{\text{leak}} \leq 0.006 \mu\text{A} \cdot \left(\frac{C_R}{\mu\text{F}} \cdot \frac{V_R}{V} \right) + 4 \mu\text{A}$						
Self-inductance ESL ¹⁾	Diameter d (mm)		12	14	16	18	20/21
	Terminals	Length l (mm)	Approx. ESL (nH)				
	axial	25	–	22	26	–	–
		29	–	–	–	–	38
		30	21	24	29	34	–
		39	–	–	33	38	45
		49	–	–	–	–	50
	soldering star	25	–	6	7	–	–
		30	6	7	8	10	–
39		–	–	9	11	–	
Useful life 140 °C; V_R ; $I_{AC,R}$ 125 °C; V_R ; $I_{AC,R}$ 85 °C; V_R ; $I_{AC,max}$ 40 °C; V_R ; $2.1 \cdot I_{AC,R}$	> 1000 h		Requirements:				
	> 3000 h		$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value				
	> 8000 h		ESR ≤ 3 times initial specified limit				
	> 200000 h		$I_{\text{leak}} \leq$ initial specified limit				
Voltage endurance test 125 °C; V_R	2000 h		Post test requirements:				
			$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 10\%$ of initial value				
		ESR $\leq 1.3\%$ initial specified limit					
		$I_{\text{leak}} \leq$ initial specified limit					
Vibration resistance test	To IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc: Displacement amplitude 1.5 mm, at 10 Hz ... 2 kHz, acceleration max. 20 g, duration 3×2 h. Capacitor mounted by its wire leads at a distance of (6 ± 1) mm from the case and additionally clamped by the case.						
IEC climatic category	To IEC 60068-1: 55/125/56 (-55 °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%.

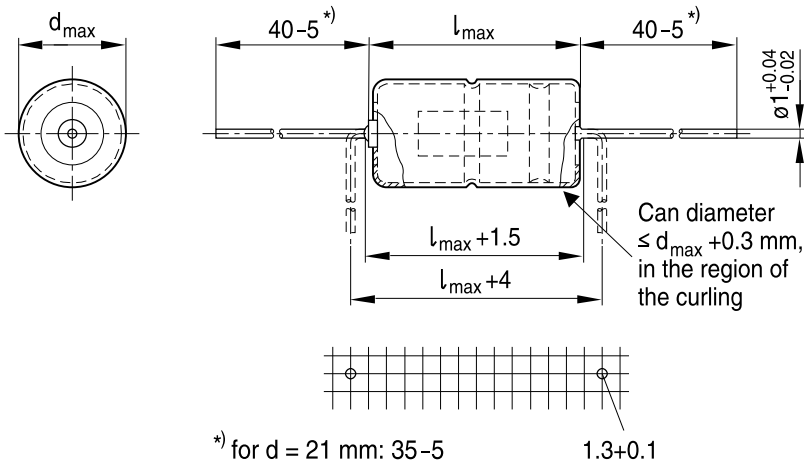


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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

Axial-lead capacitors

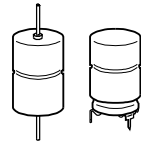
Dimensional drawing



KAL0524-S-E

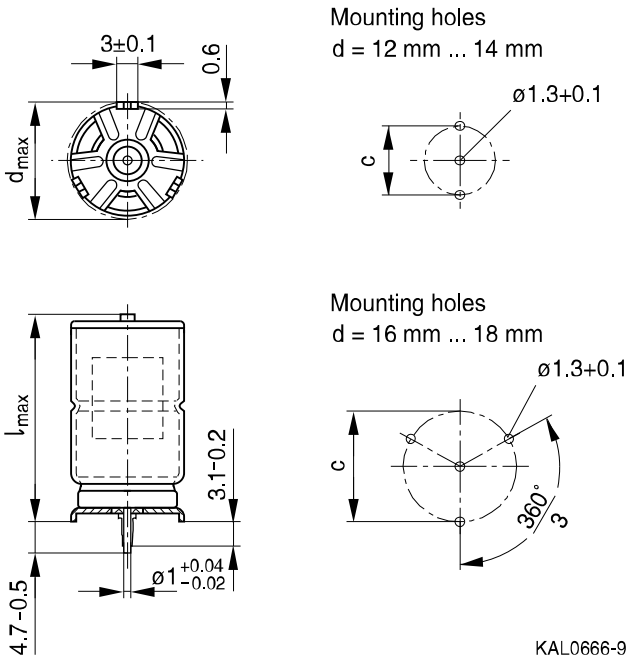
Dimensions, weights and packing units

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



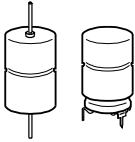
Soldering star capacitors

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions, weights and packing units

d × l mm	d _{max} × l _{max} mm	c ±0.1 mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units pcs.
12 × 30	13.5 × 32	12.5	5.4	480
14 × 25	15.5 × 27	14.5	6.1	480
14 × 30	15.5 × 32	14.5	7.2	480
16 × 30	17.5 × 32	16.5	9.4	300
16 × 39	17.5 × 41.5	16.5	12.2	200
18 × 30	19.5 × 32	18.5	11.8	300
18 × 39	19.5 × 41.5	18.5	15.4	200

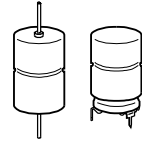


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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

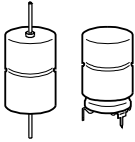
Overview of available types

V_R (V DC)	25	40
	Case dimensions $d \times l$ (mm)	
C_R (μF)		
330		12 × 30
470	14 × 25	14 × 30
680		16 × 30
1000	16 × 30	18 × 30
1200		20 × 29
1500	16 × 39 18 × 30	18 × 39
1800	20 × 29	
2200	18 × 39	21 × 39
2700		21 × 49
3300	21 × 39	
3900	21 × 49	


Case dimensions and ordering codes

V_R	C_R 100 Hz 20 °C μF	Case dimensions $d \times l$ mm	Ordering code Axial pallet	Ordering code Axial reel	Ordering code Soldering star
25	470	14 × 25	B41694A5477Q007	B41694A5477Q009	B41794A5477Q000
	1000	16 × 30	B41694A5108Q007	B41694A5108Q009	B41794A5108Q000
	1500	16 × 39	B41694A5158Q007		B41794A5158Q000
	1500 ▽	18 × 30	B41694C5158Q007		B41794C5158Q000
	1800	20 × 29	B41694A5188Q007		
	2200	18 × 39	B41694A5228Q007		B41794A5228Q000
	3300	21 × 39	B41694A5338Q007		
	3900	21 × 49	B41694A5398Q007		
40	330	12 × 30	B41694A7337Q007	B41694A7337Q009	B41794A7337Q000
	470	14 × 30	B41694B7477Q007	B41694B7477Q009	B41794B7477Q000
	680	16 × 30	B41694A7687Q007	B41694A7687Q009	B41794A7687Q000
	1000	18 × 30	B41694B7108Q007		B41794B7108Q000
	1200	20 × 29	B41694A7128Q007		
	1500	18 × 39	B41694B7158Q007		B41794B7158Q000
	2200	21 × 39	B41694A7228Q007		
	2700	21 × 49	B41694A7278Q007		

▽ Variant with different case dimensions



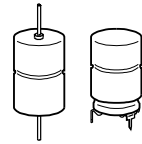
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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

Technical data

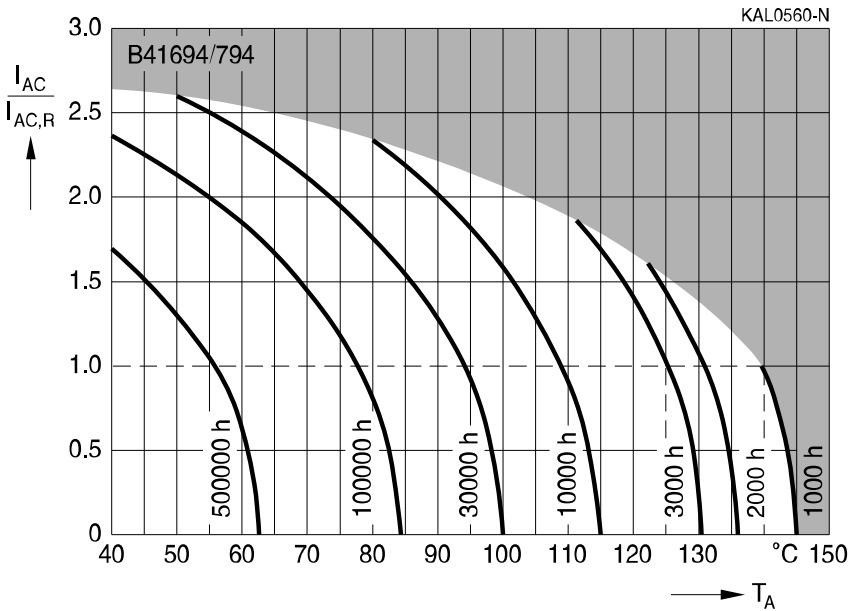
C_R 100 Hz 20 °C μF	ESR_{typ} 100 Hz 20 °C m Ω	ESR_{max} 100 Hz 20 °C m Ω	ESR_{max} 100 Hz -40 °C m Ω	ESR_{max} 10 kHz 20 °C m Ω	Z_{max} 100 kHz 20 °C m Ω	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 85 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 105 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 125 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,R}}$ 10 kHz 125 °C A	$I_{\text{AC,max}}$ 10 kHz 140 °C A
$V_R = 25 \text{ V DC}$										
470	100	160	400	65	60	5.3	4.6	3.6	2.35	2.35
1000	50	80	200	38	35	7.3	6.3	4.9	3.2	3.2
1500	35	55	150	26	24	10.0	8.7	6.8	4.4	4.4
1500 ∇	32	51	150	22	20	10.7	9.3	7.3	4.7	4.7
1800	27	44	130	19	19	11.3	9.9	7.7	5.0	5.0
2200	22	35	110	15	14	14.6	12.7	9.9	6.4	6.4
3300	17	27	80	13	13	15.7	13.6	10.7	6.9	6.9
3900	14	22	60	10	10	19.8	17.2	13.5	8.7	8.7
$V_R = 40 \text{ V DC}$										
330	120	200	450	65	60	5.7	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.5
470	85	140	350	47	44	6.6	5.8	4.5	2.9	2.9
680	60	100	250	38	36	7.3	6.3	5.0	3.2	3.2
1000	40	65	180	23	22	10.6	9.2	7.2	4.6	4.6
1200	35	57	140	21	20	11.4	9.8	7.7	5.0	5.0
1500	27	45	120	16	15	14.5	12.6	9.9	6.3	6.3
2200	21	33	85	13	13	15.8	13.8	10.8	6.9	6.9
2700	17	27	65	11	11	19.9	17.3	13.5	8.7	8.7

∇ Variant with different case dimensions



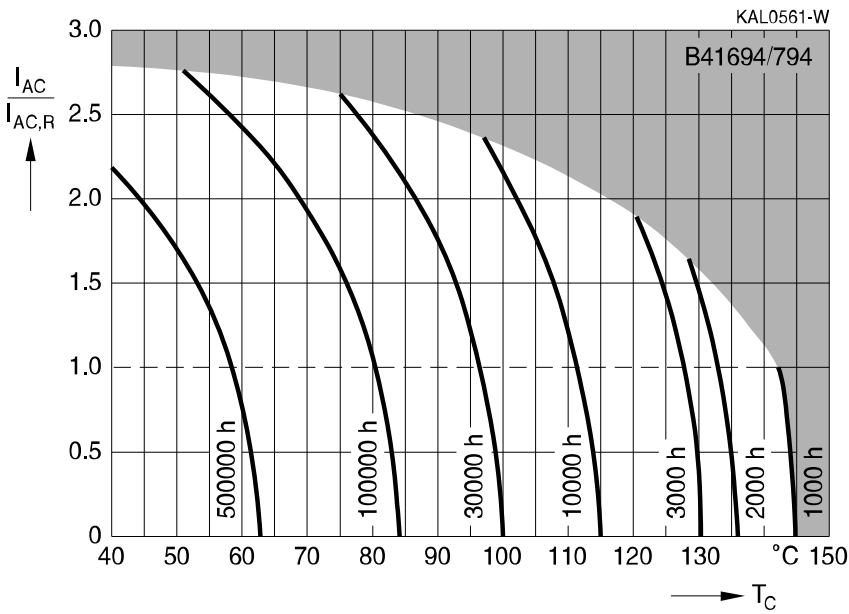
Useful life

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

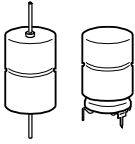


Useful life

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



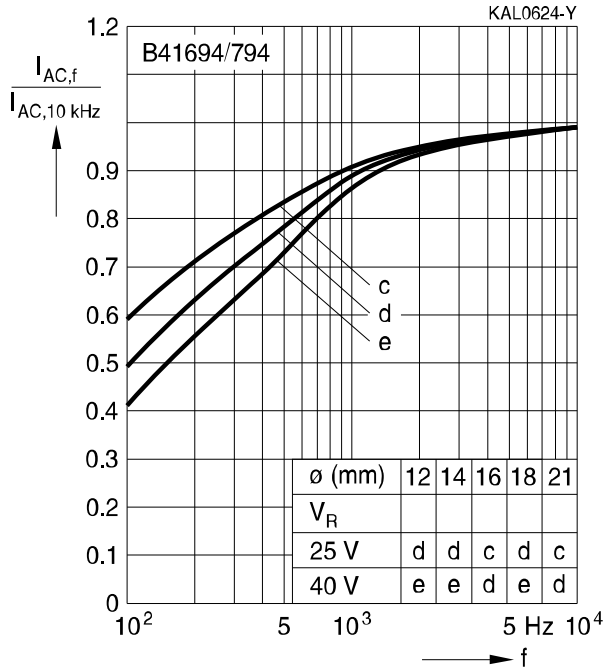
1) Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.



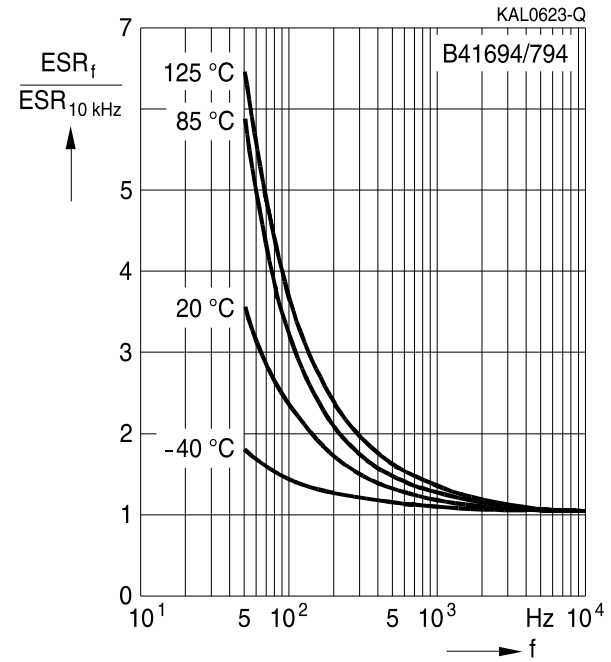
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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

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

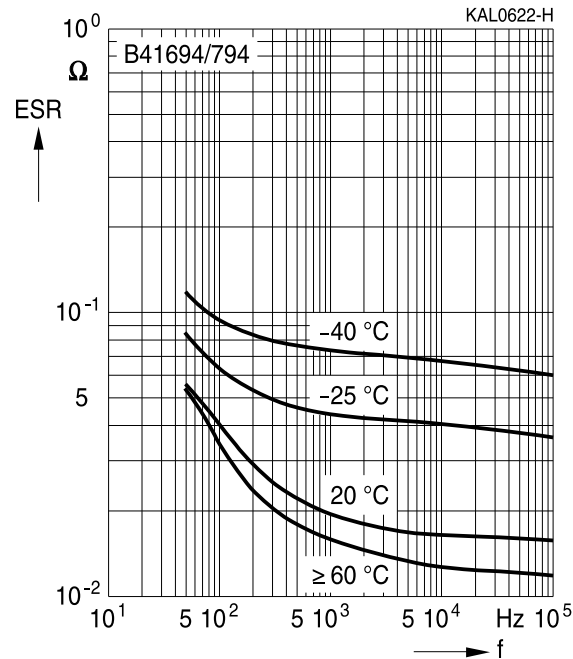


Frequency characteristics of ESR
Typical behavior



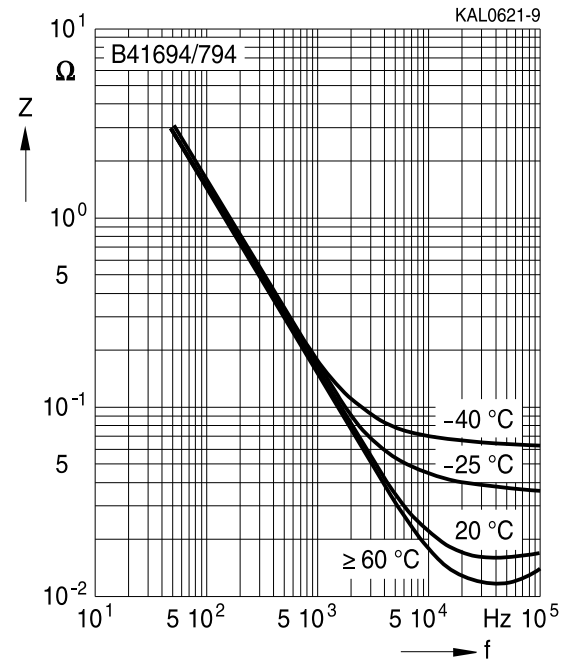
Equivalent series resistance ESR versus frequency f

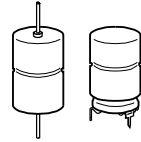
Typical behavior for 1000 μ F/40 V



Impedance Z versus frequency f

Typical behavior for 1000 μ F/40 V





Cautions and warnings

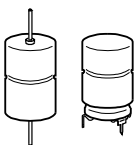
Personal safety

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 Al 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.



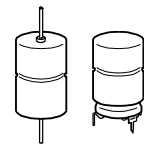
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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

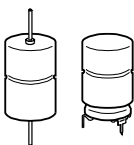
Product safety

The table below summarize 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 temperatur.	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"

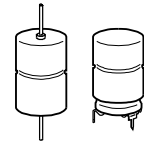


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Low ESR – up to 140 °C

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	Ableitstrom
$I_{leak,op}$	Operating leakage current	Ableitstrom bei Betrieb
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
ΔT	Temperature difference	Temperaturdifferenz
T_A	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
T_C	Case temperature	Gehäusetemperatur
T_B	Capacitor base temperature	Temperatur des Becherbodens
t	Time	Zeit
Δt	Period	Zeitraum
t_b	Service life (operating hours)	Brauchbarkeitsdauer (Betriebszeit)



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 δ	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
ε ₀	Absolute permittivity	Elektrische Feldkonstante
ε _r	Relative permittivity	Dielektrizitätszahl
ω	Angular velocity; 2 · π · f	Kreisfrequenz; 2 · π · f

Notes

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.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
4. In order to satisfy certain technical requirements, **some of the products described in this publication may contain substances subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions (e.g. because they are classed as hazardous)**. Useful information on this will be found in our Material Data Sheets on the Internet (www.epcos.com/material). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
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