



# Medium Power Film Capacitors



## FFLB Design

DC FILTERING

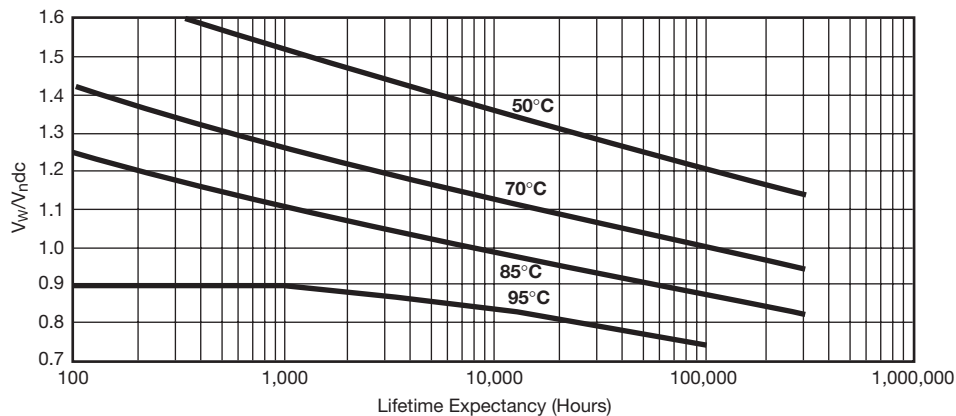
### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Capacitance Range $C_N$                  | 58 $\mu\text{F}$ to 800 $\mu\text{F}$ |
| Tolerance on $C_N$                       | $\pm 10\%$                            |
| Rated DC Voltage $U_N$ dc                | 680 to 1900 V                         |
| Maximum rms Current $I_{\text{rms}}$ max | up to 60 Arms                         |
| Stray Inductance $L_s$                   | 60 to 100 nH                          |

### FFLB

| Part Number                        | Capacitance ( $\mu\text{F}$ ) | Height mm (in) | $I_{\text{rms}}$ (A) | $L_s$ (nH) | $R_s$ (m $\Omega$ ) | $R_{\text{th}}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) | Weight (kg) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| <b><math>U_N</math> dc: 680 V</b>  |                               |                |                      |            |                     |   |             |
| FFLB6A0807K--                      | 800                           | 170 (6.693)    | 45                   | 100        | 6.5                 | 3.2   | 1.5         |
| FFLB6A0657K--                      | 650                           | 145 (5.709)    | 60                   | 85         | 5.6                 | 3.3   | 1.3         |
| FFLB6A0387K--                      | 380                           | 97 (3.819)     | 60                   | 60         | 3.6                 | 3.4   | 0.9         |
| <b><math>U_N</math> dc: 1000 V</b> |                               |                |                      |            |                     |   |             |
| FFLB6L0467K--                      | 460                           | 170 (6.693)    | 45                   | 100        | 6.1                 | 3.2   | 1.5         |
| FFLB6L0397K--                      | 390                           | 145 (5.709)    | 60                   | 85         | 5.2                 | 3.3   | 1.3         |
| FFLB6L0237K--                      | 230                           | 97 (3.819)     | 60                   | 60         | 3.5                 | 3.7   | 0.9         |
| <b><math>U_N</math> dc: 1200 V</b> |                               |                |                      |            |                     |   |             |
| FFLB6U0327K--                      | 320                           | 170 (6.693)    | 45                   | 100        | 7.2                 | 3.2   | 1.5         |
| FFLB6U0277K--                      | 270                           | 145 (5.709)    | 60                   | 85         | 6.1                 | 3.3   | 1.3         |
| FFLB6U0167K--                      | 160                           | 97 (3.819)     | 60                   | 60         | 4.1                 | 3.7   | 0.9         |
| <b><math>U_N</math> dc: 1900 V</b> |                               |                |                      |            |                     |   |             |
| FFLB6N1256K--                      | 125                           | 170 (6.693)    | 50                   | 100        | 3.8                 | 3.1   | 1.5         |
| FFLB6N0107K--                      | 100                           | 145 (5.709)    | 55                   | 85         | 3.4                 | 3.3   | 1.3         |
| FFLB6N0586K--                      | 58                            | 97 (3.819)     | 60                   | 60         | 2.3                 | 3.4   | 0.9         |

### LIFETIME EXPECTANCY vs HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE



$V_w$ : permanent working or operating DC-voltage.

### HOT SPOT CALCULATION

$$\theta_{\text{hot spot}} = \theta_{\text{ambient}} + (P_d + P_t) \times R_{\text{th}}$$

with  $P_d$  (Dielectric losses) =  $Q \times \text{tg}\delta_0$   
 $\Rightarrow [ \frac{1}{2} \times C_n \times (V_{\text{peak to peak}})^2 \times f ] \times (2 \times 10^{-4})$   
 $P_t$  (Thermal losses) =  $R_s \times (I_{\text{rms}})^2$

where  $C_n$  in Farad  $I_{\text{rms}}$  in Ampere  $f$  in Hertz  $V$  in Volt  $R_s$  in Ohm  $\theta$  in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$   $R_{\text{th}}$  in  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

