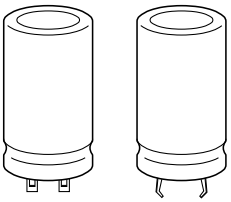
Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Capacitors for pulse applications

Series/Type: **B43415, B43416**

Date: December 2010



B43415 B43416

Application

- Professional flash light generators

Features

- Compact design
- Outstanding reliability
- High charge/discharge proof, polar
- Low leakage current
- Low dissipation factor
- RoHS-compatible

Construction

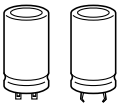
- Aluminum case, fully insulated
- Safety vent

Terminals

- Snap-in
- Solder lug

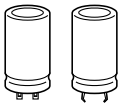
Overview

Temperature °C	Series	Useful life	V_R V DC	C_R µF
+60 (max. case temp.)	B43415 Solder lug	> 100000 discharges	300 ... 500	1000 ... 6600
	B43416 Snap-in			200 ... 1500



Specifications and characteristics in brief

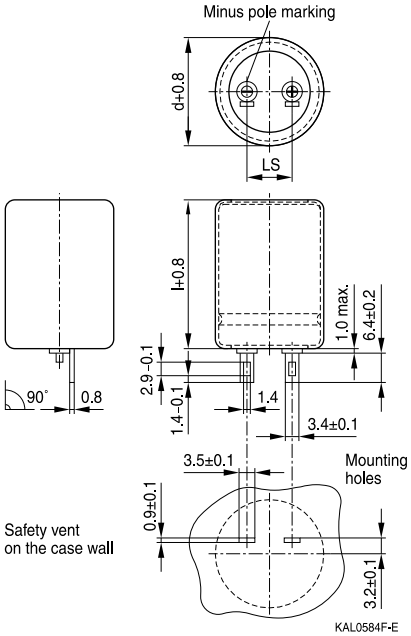
Rated voltage	V_R	300 ... 500 V DC	
Rated capacitance	C_R	200 ... 6600 µF	
Capacitance tolerance	ΔC_R	−10/+20%	
Leakage current (5 min, 20 °C)	I_{leak}	$I_{leak} \leq 0.3\ \mu A \cdot \left(\frac{C_R}{\mu F} \cdot \frac{V_R}{V}\right)^{0.7} + 4\ \mu A$	
Dissipation factor (20 °C, 120 Hz)	tan δ	15%	
Useful life		> 100000 discharges at:	Requirements:
		Case temperature ≤ 60 °C	ΔC/C ≤ ±20% of initial value
		Discharge repetition rate ≥ 2 s	ESR ≤ 3 times initial specified limit
		Max. discharges per week ≤ 5000	I_{leak} ≤ initial specified limit
		Charge resistance > 10 Ω	
		Discharge resistance > 0.5 Ω	
Vibration resistance test		To IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc: Displacement amplitude 0.35 mm, frequency range 10 Hz ... 55 Hz, acceleration max. 5 *g*, duration 3 × 2 h. Capacitor mounted by its body which is rigidly clamped to the work surface. If terminals are used for mechanical fixation of the capacitor, the vibration resistance can be reduced depending on capacitor size.	
IEC climatic category		$V_R \leq 400$ V DC: 40/060/56 (−40 °C/+60 °C/56 days damp heat test) $V_R > 400$ V DC: 25/060/56 (−25 °C/+60 °C/56 days damp heat test)	



B43415

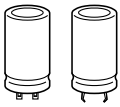
Compact – up to 60°C

Dimensional drawing
B43415, solder lug terminals



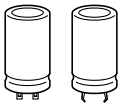
Dimensions, weights and packing units

d × l mm	Lead spacing (LS) mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units pcs.
35 × 55	10.0	75	36
35 × 65	10.0	88	36
40 × 65	10.0	115	33
40 × 70	10.0	130	33
40 × 80	10.0	150	33
40 × 90	10.0	160	33
40 × 105	10.0	180	33
40 × 110	10.0	190	33
50 × 80	20.0	230	28
50 × 100	20.0	270	28



Technical data and ordering codes – B43415

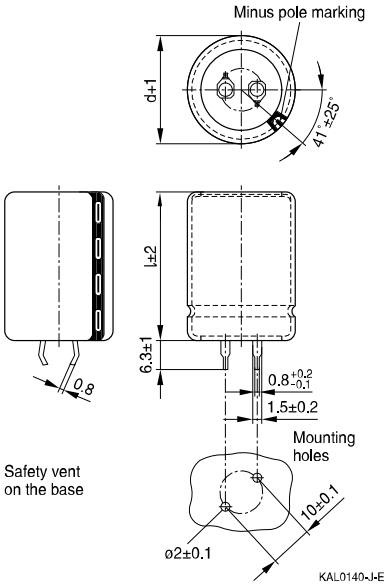
C_R 100 Hz 20 °C µF	Case dimensions d × l mm	$I_{leak,max}$ 5 min. 20 °C mA	Ordering code
V_R = 300 V DC			
2100	35 × 65	3.4	B43415C3218A000
3000	40 × 70	4.4	B43415C3308A000
4700	40 × 105	6.0	B43415C3478A000
6600	50 × 100	7.7	B43415C3668A000
V_R = 330 V DC			
2100	40 × 65	3.7	B43415C8218A000
3000	40 × 80	4.7	B43415C8308A000
3800	40 × 105	5.6	B43415C8388A000
5600	50 × 100	7.3	B43415C8568A000
V_R = 360 V DC			
2100	40 × 65	3.9	B43415C9218A000
3000	40 × 90	5.0	B43415C9308A000
3800	40 × 110	5.9	B43415C9388A000
4900	50 × 100	7.6	B43415C9498A000
V_R = 400 V DC			
1000	35 × 55	2.5	B43415C9108A000
2100	40 × 80	4.2	B43415D9218A000
3000	40 × 110	5.4	B43415D9308A000
3800	50 × 100	6.4	B43415D9388A000
V_R = 500 V DC			
1000	40 × 65	2.9	B43415C6108A000
2100	50 × 80	4.9	B43415C6218A000
2500	50 × 100	5.8	B43415C6258A000



B43416

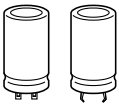
Compact – up to 60°C

Dimensional drawing
B43416, snap-in terminals



Dimensions, weights and packing units

d × l mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units pcs.
25 × 45	25	130
30 × 40	36	80
30 × 50	46	80
35 × 45	56	60
35 × 50	70	60
35 x 55	81	60



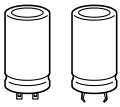
Technical data and ordering codes – B43416

C_R 100 Hz 20 °C µF	Case dimensions d × l mm	$I_{leak,max}$ 5 min. 20 °C mA	Ordering code
V_R = 300 V DC			
1000	30 × 50	2.0	B43416C3108A000
1500	35 × 50	2.7	B43416C3158A000
V_R = 330 V DC			
1000	35 × 45	2.2	B43416C8108A000
1200	35 × 50	2.5	B43416C8128A000
V_R = 360 V DC			
560	30 × 40	1.5	B43416C9567A000
1100	35 × 50	2.6	B43416C9118A000
1200	35 × 55	2.8	B43416C9128A000
V_R = 400 V DC			
330	25 × 45	1.2	B43416C9337A000
700	35 × 45	2.0	B43416C9707A000
900	35 × 55	2.6	B43416C9907A000
V_R = 500 V DC			
200	25 × 45	0.9	B43416C6207A000
560	35 × 50	2.0	B43416C6567A000
600	35 × 55	2.1	B43416C6607A000

Packing of snap-in capacitors

Packing of solder lug capacitors

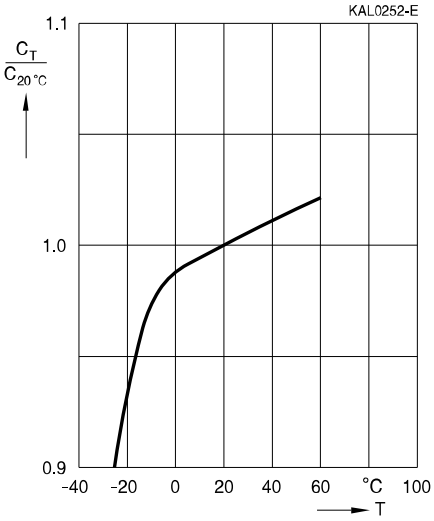
For ecological reasons the packing is pure cardboard.



AC capacitance versus temperature

V_R = 350 V DC

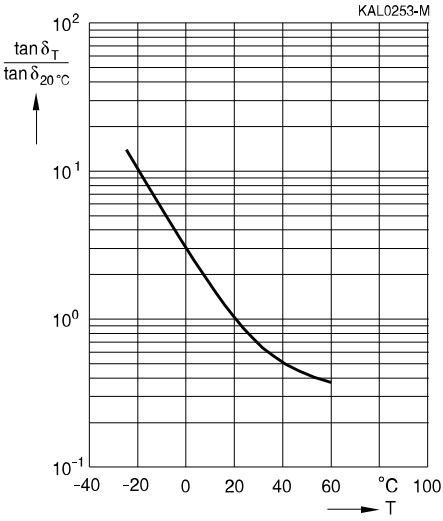
Typical behaviour



Dissipation factor tan δ versus temperature

V_R = 350 V DC, measuring frequency = 120 Hz

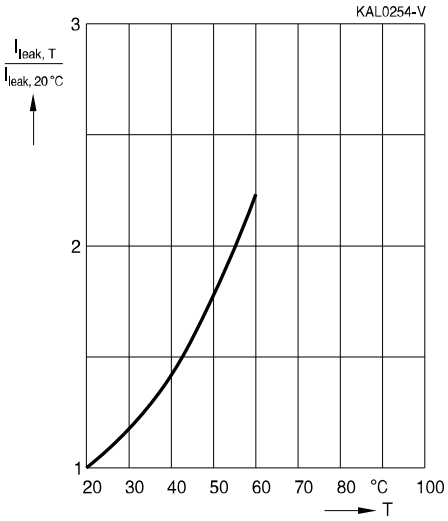
Typical behaviour

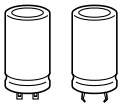


Leakage current I_{leak} versus temperature

Measurement duration = 5 minutes

Typical behaviour





B43415, B43416

Compact – up to 60 °C

Questionnaire

Please use the questionnaire when having other, improved or additional technical requirements which cannot be covered by our standard series.
The characteristic data listed in the questionnaire below are essentially the most important information for determining design dimensions of electrolytic capacitors for professional photo flash applications.

Rated capacitance per capacitor _____ µF

Rated voltage per capacitor _____ V DC

Charge/discharge voltage _____ / _____ V

Required dimensions: Diameter (max.) _____ mm

Length (max.) _____ mm

Style of terminals _____

Ambient temperature _____ ° C

Method of cooling _____

Discharge conditions

Internal resistance of the discharge tube (if applicable) _____ Ω

Charging resistance (series resistance) _____ Ω

No. of capacitors in series _____

No. of capacitors in parallel _____

Flash sequence _____

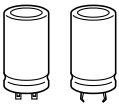
Pause periods _____

Other special operating conditions _____

Expected useful life _____ flashes

Annual demand of capacitors _____

For any further support, please contact your nearest EPCOS representative.



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.

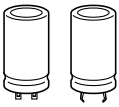
As far as possible, EPCOS does not use any dangerous chemicals or compounds to produce operating electrolytes. However, in exceptional cases, such materials must be used in order to achieve specific physical and electrical properties because no safe substitute materials are currently known. However, 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".

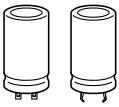
Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Polarity	Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.	1 "Basic construction of aluminum electrolytic capacitors"
Reverse voltage	Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.	3.1.6 "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"

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
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; $2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$	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.
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.
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