

## Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Capacitors for pulse applications with snap-in and solder lug terminals

 Series/Type:
 B43415, B43416

 Date:
 December 2006



Capacitors for pulse applications

B43415, B43416

Compact – up to 60  $^{\circ}$ C

#### **Application**

■ Professional flash light generators

#### **Features**

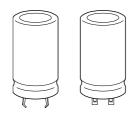
- Compact design
- Outstanding reliability
- High charge/discharge proof, polar
- PAPR (protection against polarity reversal)

#### Construction

- Aluminum case, fully insulated
- Case with safety vent

#### **Terminals**

- Snap-in
- Solder lug



B43416 B43415

#### Overview

Tem-	Series	Useful life	Features	V <sub>R</sub>	C <sub>R</sub>
perature					
°C				V DC	μF
+60	B43416	> 30000 flashes	<ul><li>Compact</li></ul>	300 500	200 1500
	Snap-in		<ul> <li>Easy PCB mounting</li> </ul>		
	B43415	1	<ul> <li>Outstanding reliability</li> </ul>		1000 6600
	Solder lug		<ul> <li>Low leakage current</li> </ul>		
			<ul> <li>Low dissipation factor</li> </ul>		



Compact – up to 60 °C

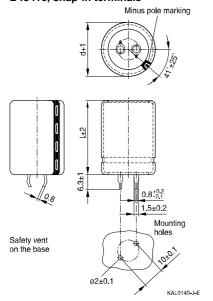
## Specifications and characteristics in brief

Rated voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	300 500 V DC			
Discharge voltage	$V_{\text{discharge}}$	50 V DC			
Rated capacitance	C <sub>R</sub>	200 6600 μF			
Capacitance	$\Delta C_{R}$	-10/+20%			
tolerance					
Leakage current (5 min, 20 °C)	l <sub>leak</sub>	$I_{leak} \le 0.3 \ \mu A \cdot \left(\frac{C_R}{\mu F} \cdot \frac{V_R}{V}\right)^{0.7} + 4 \ \mu A$			
Dissipation factor	tan δ	15%			
Useful life		> 30000 flashes at:		Requi	rements:
		Case temperature	≤ 60 °C	$\Delta C/C$	$\leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value
		Flash repetition rate	≥ 2 s	ESR	≤ 3 times initial specified limit
		Max. flashes per week	≤ 10000	I <sub>leak</sub>	≤ initial specified limit
		Charge resistance	10 Ω		
		Discharge resistance	$0.5\Omega$		
Vibration resistance	test	To IEC 60068-2-6, test	Fc:		
					ency range 10 Hz 55 Hz,
		acceleration max. 5 g, o			
		Capacitor mounted by i surface.	ts body wh	nich is i	rigidly clamped to the work
IEC climatic catego	ry	V <sub>R</sub> ≤ 400 V DC: 40/060/	/56 (-40 °	C/+60	°C/56 days damp heat test)
		V <sub>R</sub> > 400 V DC: 25/060	/56 (-25 °	C/+60	°C/56 days damp heat test)



Compact – up to 60°C

# Dimensional drawing B43416, snap-in terminals



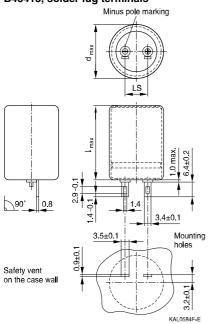
## Dimensions, weights and packing units

$d \times I$	Approx. weight	Packing
	weight	units
mm	g	pcs.
25 × 45	25	130
30 × 40	36	80
30×50	46	80
35 × 45	56	60
$35 \times 50$	70	60



Compact − up to 60°C

## Dimensional drawing B43415, solder lug terminals



## Dimensions, weights and packing units

$d_{max} \times I_{max}$	Lead	Approx.	Packing
	spacing (LS)	weight	units
mm	mm	g	pcs.
$35.8 \times 55.8$	10.0	66	59
$35.8 \times 65.8$	10.0	82	59
40.8 × 65.8	10.0	115	42
40.8 × 70.8	10.0	130	42
40.8 × 80.8	10.0	150	42
40.8 × 90.8	10.0	160	42
40.8 × 105.8	10.0	180	42
40.8 × 110.8	10.0	190	42
50.8 × 80.8	20.0	230	28
50.8 × 100.8	20.0	270	28



Compact – up to 60°C

## Technical data and ordering codes - B43416

$C_R$	Case dimensions	leak,max	Ordering code		
100 Hz	$d \times I$	5 min.			
20 °C		20 °C			
μF	mm	mA			
V <sub>R</sub> = 300 V DC	;				
1000	30 × 50	2.0	B43416A3108A000		
1500	35 × 50	2.7	B43416A3158A000		
$V_R = 330 \text{ V DC}$	;				
1000	35 × 45	2.2	B43416A8108A000		
1200	35 × 50	2.5	B43416A8128A000		
V <sub>R</sub> = 360 V DC					
560	30 × 40	1.5	B43416A9567A000		
1100	35 × 50	2.6	B43416A9118A000		
$V_R = 400 \text{ V DC}$					
330	25 × 45	1.2	B43416A9337A000		
700	35 × 45	2.0	B43416A9707A000		
V <sub>R</sub> = 500 V DC					
200	25 × 45	0.9	B43416A6207A000		
560	35 × 50	2.0	B43416A6567A000		



Compact − up to 60°C

## Technical data and ordering codes - B43415

	T	1 -		
$C_R$	Case dimensions	l <sub>leak,max</sub>	Ordering code	
100 Hz	$d_{max} \times I_{max}$	5 min.		
20 °C		20 °C		
μF	mm	mA		
V <sub>R</sub> = 300 V DC				
2100	35.8 × 65.8	3.4	B43415A3218A000	
3000	$40.8 \times 70.8$	4.4	B43415A3308A000	
4700	40.8 × 105.8	6.0	B43415A3478A000	
6600	50.8 × 100.8	7.7	B43415A3668A000	
V <sub>R</sub> = 330 V DC	}			
2100	40.8 × 65.8	3.7	B43415A8218A000	
3000	$40.8 \times 80.8$	4.7	B43415A8308A000	
3800	40.8 × 105.8	5.6	B43415A8388A000	
5600	50.8 × 100.8	7.3	B43415A8568A000	
V <sub>R</sub> = 360 V DC				
2100	40.8 × 65.8	3.9	B43415A9218A000	
3000	40.8 × 90.8	5.0	B43415A9308A000	
3800	40.8 × 110.8	5.9	B43415A9388A000	
$V_R = 400 \text{ V DC}$				
1000	35.8 × 55.8	2.5	B43415A9108A000	
2100	$40.8 \times 80.8$	4.2	B43415B9218A000	
3000	40.8 × 110.8	5.4	B43415B9308A000	
3800	50.8 × 100.8	6.4	B43415B9388A000	
V <sub>R</sub> = 500 V DC				
1000	40.8 × 65.8	2.9	B43415A6108A000	
2100	50.8 × 80.8	4.9	B43415A6218A000	



Compact – up to 60 °C

## Packing of snap-in capacitors



## Packing of solder lug capacitors



For ecological reasons the packing is pure cardboard.



Compact - up to 60  $^{\circ}$ C

#### General technical information

#### Capacitance

The DC capacitance is the decisive factor for the energy yield. This characteristic is approximately 1.2 times the AC capacitance. Since the loss angle can only be determined using alternating currents and the AC capacitance is measured together with this value, it is usual to state the AC capacitance. The values are measured at a frequency of 100 Hz.

#### Leakage current (measuring conditions)

The leakage current value limits quoted by EPCOS apply to the capacitors in new condition. When the leakage current is determined, the current is measured after the capacitor has been connected, for a period of five minutes, via a 1 k $\Omega$  resistor to a stabilized power supply set to the rated voltage.

#### Temperature

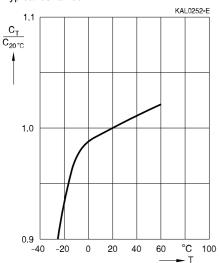
The attached diagram shows the temperature dependence of the leakage current. In order to prevent thermal instabilities, switching loads that can lead to overtemperatures of more than 15 K shall not be applied.



## Compact – up to 60 °C

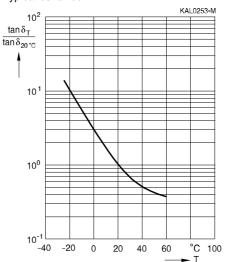
## AC capacitance versus temperature

 $V_R = 350 \text{ V DC}$ Typical behaviour



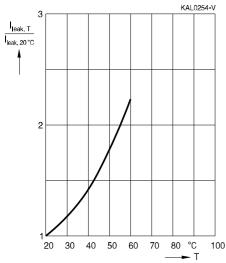
#### Dissipation factor tan $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ versus temperature

 $V_{\text{R}}$  = 350 V DC, measuring frequency = 120 Hz Typical behaviour



## Leakage current I<sub>leak</sub> versus temperature

Measurement duration = 5 minutes Typical behaviour





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 /			
Required dimensions:	Diameter (max.)		mm
	Length (max.)		mm
Style of terminals			
Ambient temperature			° C
Method of cooling			
Discharge conditions	<b>S</b>		
Internal resistance of t	he discharge tube (if applicable)		Ω
Charging resistance (series resistance)			Ω
No. of capacitors in se	ries		
No. of capacitors in pa	rallel		
Flash sequence			
Pause periods			
Other special operating	g conditions		
Expected useful life			flashes
Annual demand of cap	acitors	·	

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



Compact - up to 60  $^{\circ}$ C

#### **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.



Compact – up to 60 °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"



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



#### 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 passive 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 a passive electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving 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 a passive electronic component.
- The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.
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