

# METALLIZED POLYETHYLENETEREPHTHALATE FILM CAPACITORS

MKT axial moulded type

- Supplied in boxes

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Rated capacitance range (E12-series)	0,0082 to 6,8 $\mu$ F
Tolerance on rated capacitance	$\pm 20\%$ , $\pm 10\%$ , $\pm 5\%$
Rated voltage $U_R$ (d.c.)	100 V, 250 V, 400 V
Climatic category	55/100/56
Rated temperature	85 °C
Tangent of loss angle at 10 kHz	$100 \times 10^{-4}$
Related specification	IEC 384-2
Performance grade	general purpose

## STYLE



Style 2222 341; see Tables 1 to 3.

## APPLICATION

In electronic circuits for blocking and coupling, bypass and energy reservoir applications.

## DESCRIPTION

The capacitors consist of a low-inductance wound cell of metallized polyethyleneterephthalate (PETP) film. The cell is moulded in yellow flame retardent polypropylene. The axial leads are of solder-coated wire. One end of the capacitor is provided with two stand-off ridges to allow removal of solder flux etc., when cleaning the printed-wiring board.

GENERAL DATA

Dimensions in mm

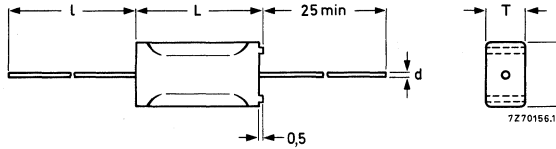


Fig. 1.

Table 1- $U_R$  (d.c.) = 100 V; max. a.c. voltage = 63 V; Fig. 1

rated capacitance $\mu\text{F}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$H_{\text{max}}$	$L_{\text{max}}$	$d$	$\ell \text{ min}$	mass g	catalogue number 2222 341 . . . .		
							tol. $\pm 20\%$	tol. $\pm 10\%$	tol. $\pm 5\%$
0,082	5,1	8,8	14,6	0,8	40	1,0	26823	27823	25823
0,10							26104	27104	25104
0,12							26124	27124	25124
0,15							26154	27154	25154
0,18							26184	27184	25184
0,22							26224	27224	25224
0,27							26274	27274	25274
0,33							26334	27334	25334
0,39							26394	27394	25394
0,47							26474	27474	25474
0,56	6,6	10,4	18,1	0,8	40	1,7	26564	27564	25564
0,68							26684	27684	25684
0,82							26824	27824	25824
1,0							26105	27105	25105
1,2							26125	27125	25125
1,5							26155	27155	25155
1,8							26185	27185	25185
2,2							26225	27225	25225
2,7							26275	27275	25275
3,3							26335	27335	25335
3,9	12,5	19,5	31	1	50	8,0	26395	27395	25395
4,7							26475	27475	25475
5,6							26565	27565	25565
6,8							26685	27685	25685
15,4	22,1	31	31	1	50	10,5	26565	27565	25565
							26685	27685	25685

Table 2-U<sub>R</sub> (d.c.) = 250 V; max. a.c. voltage = 160 V; Fig. 1

rated capacitance μF	T <sub>max</sub>	H <sub>max</sub>	L <sub>max</sub>	d	ℓ min	mass g	catalogue number 2222 341 . . . . .						
							tol. ± 20%	tol. ± 10%	tol. ± 5%				
0,039	5,1	8,8	14,6	0,8	40	1,0	88393	89393	87393				
0,047							88473	89473	87473				
0,056							88563	89563	87563				
0,068							88683	89683	87683				
0,082	5,7	9,5	14,6			0,8	40	1,1	88823	89823	87823		
0,10								88104	89104	87104			
0,12	6,6	10,4	18,1					0,8	40	1,7	88124	89124	87124
0,15										88154	89154	87154	
0,18						88184	89184			87184			
0,22						88224	89224			87224			
0,27	7,8	11,6	23,5			1	50	2,5	88274	89274	87274		
0,33									88334	89334	87334		
0,39				88394	89394				87394				
0,47				88474	89474				87474				
0,56	9,2	12,9	23,5	1	50			3,2	88564	89564	87564		
0,68									88684	89684	87684		
0,82	10,7	14,6	31					1	50	5,5	88824	89824	87824
1,0										88105	89105	87105	
1,2										88125	89125	87125	
1,5										88155	89155	87155	
1,8	12,5	19,5	31					1	50	8,0	88185	89185	87185
2,2											88225	89225	87225

Table 3-U<sub>R</sub> (d.c.) = 400 V; max. a.c. voltage = 220 V; Fig. 1

rated capacitance $\mu\text{F}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$H_{\text{max}}$	$L_{\text{max}}$	d	$\ell$ min	mass g	catalogue number 2222 341 . . . . .								
							tol. $\pm$ 20%	tol. $\pm$ 10%	tol. $\pm$ 5%						
0,0082	5,1	8,8	14,6	0,8	40	1,0	54822	55822	53822						
0,010							54103	55103	53103						
0,012							54123	55123	53123						
0,015							54153	55153	53153						
0,018							54183	55183	53183						
0,022							54223	55223	53223						
0,027							54273	55273	53273						
0,033							54333	55333	53333						
0,039							7	10,6	14,6	0,8	40	1,4	54393	55393	53393
0,047													54473	55473	53473
0,056							6,6	10,4	18,1	0,8	40	1,7	54563	55563	53563
0,068													54683	55683	53683
0,082							7,9	11,5	18,1	0,8	40	2,0	54823	55823	53823
0,10													54104	55104	53104
0,12							7,8	11,6	23,5	0,8	40	2,5	54124	55124	53124
0,15	54154	55154	53154												
0,18	9,2	12,9	23,5	0,8	40	3,2	54184	55184	53184						
0,22							54224	55224	53224						
0,27	10,8	14,5	23,5	0,8	40	4,0	54274	55274	53274						
0,33							54334	55334	53334						
0,39	10,7	14,6	31	1	50	5,5	54394	55394	53394						
0,47							54474	55474	53474						
0,56	12,5	19,5	31	1	50	8,0	54564	55564	53564						
0,68							54684	55684	53684						
0,82	15,4	22,1	31	1	50	10,5	54824	55824	53824						
1,0							54105	55105	53105						

### Marking

- a. Rated capacitance
- b. Rated voltage
- c. Tolerance on rated capacitance
- d. Category voltage
- e. Year and month of manufacture
- f. Manufacturer's name
- g. Climatic category
- h. Manufacturer's type designation

The marking is impressed on one side with a, b, c, e and h as follows:

1st line : rated capacitance in pF or  $\mu\text{F}$ , tolerance and rated d.c. voltage;

2nd line : 5th, 6th and 7th digits of the catalogue number, code for dielectric material (MKT) and production date code (according to IEC 62, clause 5).

The marking on the other side is impressed with f as follows:

1st line : manufacturer's name;

2nd line : code for factory of origin.

The package containing the capacitors is marked with a to h.

### Mounting

The capacitors are for horizontal or vertical mounting on printed-wiring boards and for point to point wiring.

**Ratings and characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified all electrical values apply to an ambient free air temperature of  $23 \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , an atmospheric pressure of 86 to 106 kPa and a relative humidity of  $50 \pm 2\%$ .

**Capacitance**

Rated capacitance range at 1 kHz

see Tables 1 to 3

Tolerance on rated capacitance

see Tables 1 to 3

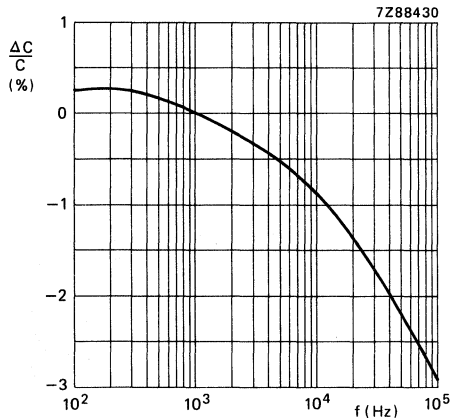


Fig. 2 Capacitance as a function of frequency; typical curve.

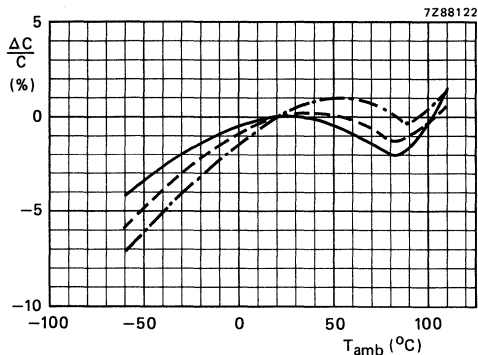


Fig. 3 Capacitance as a function of ambient free air temperature; typical curves.

- for all capacitance values, measured at 1 kHz, 1 V.
- - - for capacitance values  $\leq 1 \mu\text{F}$ , measured at 10 kHz, 1 V.
- · - · for capacitance values  $\leq 0,1 \mu\text{F}$ , measured at 100 kHz, 0,3 V.

**Voltage**

Rated voltage $U_R$ (d.c.)	See Tables 1 to 3
Category voltage $U_C$	$0,8 \times U_R$ (d.c.)
Maximum a.c. voltage (r.m.s. value), at 50 to 60 Hz	See Tables 1 to 3
Test voltage	
between terminations	$1,6 \times U_R$ (d.c.)
between interconnected terminations and case	$2 \times U_R$ (d.c.); min. 200 V

**Temperature**

Climatic category	55/100/56
Rated temperature	85 °C
Storage temperature range	-55 to + 100 °C

Notes

- The sum of the d.c. voltage and the peak value of the superimposed a.c. voltage must be  $\leq U_R$  (d.c.).
- For waveforms other than sinusoidal the maximum permissible dissipation must not be exceeded.

**Maximum pulse load**

rated voltage V	maximum pulse load (V/ $\mu$ s)			
	L = 14,5 mm	L = 18 mm	L = 23,5 mm	L = 31 mm
100	24	10	6	3,5
250	35	14	9	5
400	55	22	14	8

The maximum pulse load values in the table are valid for pulse voltages equal to the rated voltage. For lower pulse voltages the given values may be multiplied by  $U_R$ /applied voltage.

Note

If the pulse load requirement is satisfied, a check must be made to ascertain that the maximum dissipation is not exceeded.

**Tangent of loss angle**

capacitance	tangent of loss angle		
	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz
$C_R \leq 0,1 \mu F$	$\leq 75 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 130 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 250 \times 10^{-4}$
$0,1 \mu F < C_R \leq 1 \mu F$	$\leq 75 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 130 \times 10^{-4}$	
$C_R > 1 \mu F$	$\leq 75 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 150 \times 10^{-4}$	

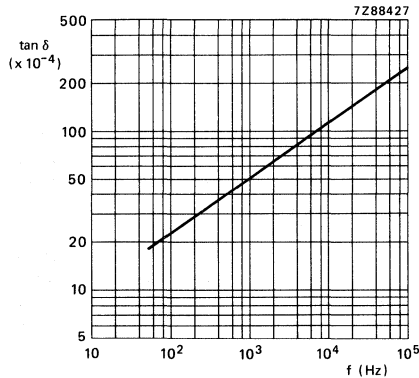


Fig. 4 Tan  $\delta$  as a function of frequency, typical curve.

**Insulation resistance**

The insulation resistance is measured after a voltage of  $100 \pm 15$  V has been applied for  $1 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ s}$ , at  $T_{\text{amb}} = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

R between terminations, for  $C_R \leq 0,33 \mu F$

100 V version

$> 15\ 000 \text{ M}\Omega$

250 V and 400 V versions

$> 30\ 000 \text{ M}\Omega$

RC between terminations, for  $C_R > 0,33 \mu F$

100 V version

$> 5\ 000 \text{ s}$

250 V and 400 V versions

$> 10\ 000 \text{ s}$

R between interconnected terminations and case (foil method)

$> 30\ 000 \text{ M}\Omega$



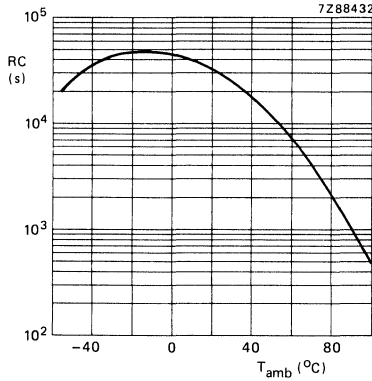


Fig. 5 RC-product as a function of ambient free air temperature; typical curve.

**Maximum dissipation**

**Notes**

In applications where voltages higher than 50 V are applied, it is recommended that the power in the capacitor be limited to 2,5 VA in case of capacitor failure.

If the requirement for the maximum dissipation is satisfied, a check must be made to ascertain that the maximum pulse load is not exceeded.

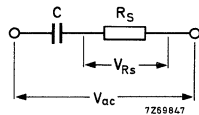
The maximum a.c. voltage has been specified for 50 to 60 Hz and at 23 °C. This voltage value must also never be exceeded at other frequencies. This permissible a.c. voltage may further be limited by the following requirements:

1. The power dissipation must not exceed the specified limit  $P_{max}$ .
2. The steepness of the a.c. voltage must not exceed the specified limit.

The power dissipated by a capacitor is a function of the voltage across the series resistance ( $R_s$ ) or of the current through the series resistance and is expressed by

$$P = \frac{V_{R_s}^2}{R_s} = I^2 R_s \tag{1}$$

$$V_{R_s}^2 = \frac{R_s^2}{R_s^2 + 1/\omega^2 C^2} V_{ac}^2 \tag{2a}$$



Because for these capacitors  $\tan \delta = R_s \omega C = < 0,1$ , the formula (2a) can be simplified to

$$V_{R_s}^2 = \frac{R_s^2}{1/\omega^2 C^2} V_{ac}^2 = R_s^2 \omega^2 C^2 V_{ac}^2 \tag{2b}$$

Thus  $P = R_s \omega^2 C^2 V_{ac}^2 \tag{3a}$

or  $P = (R_s C) C \omega^2 V_{ac}^2 \tag{3b}$

The term  $R_sC$  can be found from Fig. 6,  $C$  (in farads),  $\omega = 2\pi f$  and  $V_{ac}$  are assumed to be known.

The maximum permissible value of power dissipation ( $P_{max}$ ), which depends on the dimensions of the capacitor and on the ambient free air temperature, can be read from Fig. 7.

Thus, when the actual power has been calculated with equation (3b), Fig. 7 gives the minimum size of capacitor which can dissipate this power.

**Example** of using Figs 6 and 7

A capacitor of  $1 \mu F$  should be used at an a.c. voltage of 130 V, a frequency of 1 kHz and an ambient free air temperature of  $50^\circ C$ .

The  $R_sC$ -product is  $7,1 \times 10^{-7} \Omega F$  (from Fig. 6), so that the power to be dissipated is

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= (R_sC) C \omega^2 V_{ac}^2 \\
 &= 7,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \times 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \times (2\pi)^2 \times 10^6 \times 130^2 \\
 &= 472 \text{ mW}
 \end{aligned}$$

For a rated voltage of 130 Vac a capacitor of the 250 V range is required at least.

Capacitor  $1 \mu F/160 \text{ Vac}$  is satisfactory because of its dimensions  $10,7 \text{ mm} \times 14,6 \text{ mm} \times 31 \text{ mm}$  and its dissipated power of 595 mW at  $50^\circ C$ .

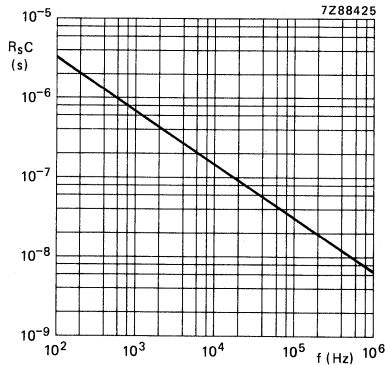


Fig. 6 Maximum product of series resistance and capacitance as a function of frequency.

curve	dimensions (mm)		
	T <sub>max</sub>	H <sub>max</sub>	L <sub>max</sub>
1	5,1	8,8	14,6
2	5,7	9,5	14,6
3	7	10,6	14,6
4	6,6	10,4	18,1
5	7,9	11,5	18,1
6	7,8	11,6	23,5
7	9,2	12,9	23,5
8	10,8	14,5	23,5
9	10,7	14,6	31
10	12,5	19,5	31
11	15,4	22,1	31

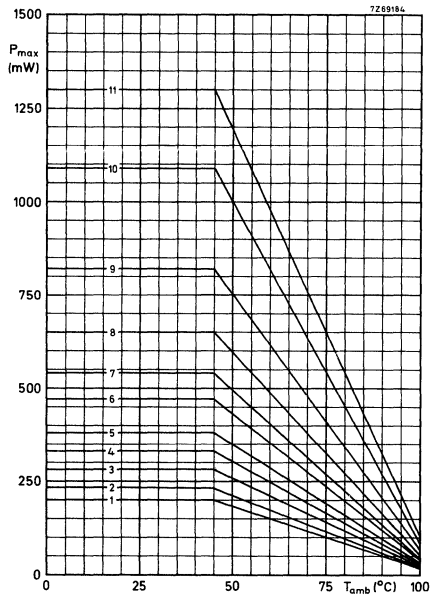


Fig. 7 Maximum dissipation as a function of ambient free air temperature.

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Order the capacitors by quoting the 12-digit catalogue number as shown in Tables 1 to 3.

**PACKING**

The capacitors are packed in boxes of 250 (for  $H_{max} \leq 11,6$  mm) and 200 (for  $H_{max} > 11,6$  mm).