



## Film Capacitors

### EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

Series/Type: B81123  
Date: May 2009

Typical applications

- Y1 class for interference suppression
- "Line to ground" applications

Climatic

- Max. operating temperature: 100 °C
- Climatic category (IEC 60068-1): 40/100/21

Construction

- Dielectric: polypropylene (MKP)
- Internal series connection
- Plastic case (UL 94 V-0)
- Epoxy resin sealing (UL 94 V-0)

Features

- Self-healing properties

Terminals

- Parallel wire leads, lead-free tinned
- Standard lead lengths: 6 ± 1 mm
- Special lead lengths available on request

Marking

Manufacturer's logo, lot number, date code, rated capacitance (coded), cap. tolerance (code letter), rated AC voltage, series number, sub-class (Y1), dielectric code (MKP), climatic category, passive flammability category, approvals.

Delivery mode



Bulk (untaped)

Taped (Ammo pack or reel)

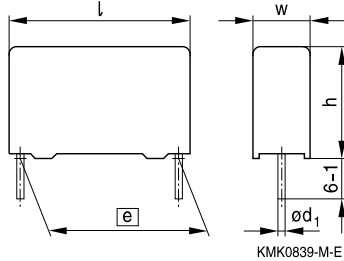
For taping details, refer to chapter

"Taping and packing".

Approvals

Approval marks	Standards	Certificate
	EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14	138584
	UL 1414 (double protection)	E97863

Dimensional drawing



Dimensions in mm

Lead spacing	Lead diameter d <sub>1</sub>
$e \pm 0.4$	
15, 22.5	0.8

Marking example



KMK1169-9

### Overview of available types

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm
C <sub>R</sub> (nF)		
0.0010		
0.0015		
0.0022		
0.0033		
0.0047		
0.0056		
0.0068		
0.010		

### Ordering codes and packing units

Lead spacing	C <sub>R</sub>	Max. dimensions w ´ h ´ l	Ordering code (composition see below)	Ammo pack pcs./MOQ	Reel pcs./ MOQ	Untaped pcs./ MOQ
mm	nF	mm				
15	0.0010	5.0 ´ 10.5 ´ 18.0	B81123C1102M***	4680	5200	4000
	0.0015	6.0 ´ 11.0 ´ 18.0	B81123C1152M***	3840	4400	4000
	0.0022	7.0 ´ 12.5 ´ 18.0	B81123C1222M***	3320	3600	4000
	0.0033	8.5 ´ 14.5 ´ 18.0	B81123C1332M***	2720	2800	2000
	0.0047	9.0 ´ 17.5 ´ 18.0	B81123C1472M***	2560	2800	2000
22.5	0.0056	7.0 ´ 16.0 ´ 26.5	B81123C1562M***	2320	2400	2520
	0.0068	8.5 ´ 16.5 ´ 26.5	B81123C1682M***	1920	2000	2040
	0.010	10.5 ´ 18.5 ´ 26.5	B81123C1103M***	1560	1600	2160

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.

#### Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:

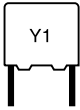
M = ±20%

\*\*\* = Packaging code:

289 = Ammo pack

189 = Reel

000 = Untaped (lead length 6 ± 1 mm)

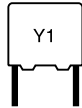


B81123

Y1 / 250 V AC

Technical data

Max. operating temperature $T_{op,max}$	+100 °C	
Dissipation factor $\tan d$ (in $10^{-3}$ ) at 20 °C (upper limit values)	at 1 kHz	1.0
	100 kHz	5.0
Insulation resistance $R_{ins}$ or time constant $t = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$ at 20 °C, rel. humidity $\leq$ 65% (minimum as-delivered values)	30 000 MW	
DC test voltage	4800 V, 2 s	
Passive flammability category to IEC 40 (CO) 752	C	
Maximum continuous AC voltage $V_{AC}$	750 V (50/60 Hz)	
Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14)	250 V (50/60 Hz)	
Maximum continuous DC voltage $V_{DC}$	3000 V	
Operating AC voltage $V_{op}$ at high temperature	$T_A \leq 100$ °C	$V_{op} = V_{AC}$ (continuously)
	$T_A \leq 100$ °C	$V_{op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{AC}$ (1000 h)
Damp heat test	21 days / 40 °C / 93% relative humidity	
Limit values after damp heat test	Capacitance change $\Delta C/C$	$\leq$ 5%
	Dissipation factor change $\Delta \tan d$	$\leq$ 0.5 $\cdot 10^{-3}$ (at 1 kHz)
	Insulation resistance $R_{ins}$	$\leq$ 1.0 $\cdot 10^{-3}$ (at 100 kHz)
	or time constant $t = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$	$\geq$ 50% of minimum as-delivered values



Pulse handling capability

"dV/dt" represents the maximum permissible voltage change per unit of time for non-sinusoidal voltages, expressed in V/ms.

"k<sub>0</sub>" represents the maximum permissible pulse characteristic of the waveform applied to the capacitor, expressed in V<sup>2</sup>/ms.

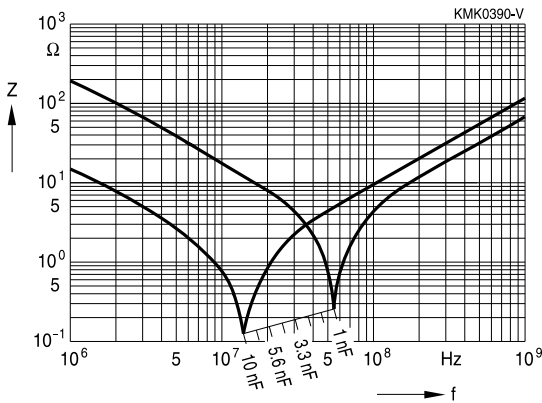
Note:

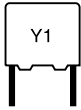
The values of dV/dt and k<sub>0</sub> provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.

dV/dt and k<sub>0</sub> values

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm
dV/dt in V/ms	3 000	1 000
k <sub>0</sub> in V <sup>2</sup> /ms	2 100 000	700 000

Impedance Z versus frequency f  
(typical values)





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## Mounting guidelines

### 1 Soldering

#### 1.1 Solderability of leads

The solderability of terminal leads is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1.

Before a solderability test is carried out, terminals are subjected to accelerated ageing (to IEC 60068-2-2, test Ba: 4 h exposure to dry heat at 155 °C). Since the ageing temperature is far higher than the upper category temperature of the capacitors, the terminal wires should be cut off from the capacitor before the ageing procedure to prevent the solderability being impaired by the products of any capacitor decomposition that might occur.

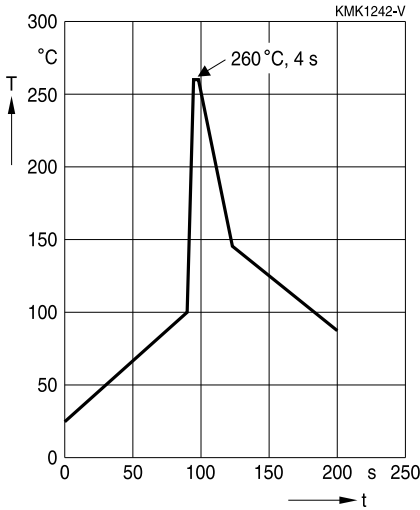
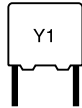
Solder bath temperature	235 ±5 °C
Soldering time	2.0 ±0.5 s
Immersion depth	2.0 +0/ 0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	Wetting of wire surface by new solder <sup>3</sup> 90%, free-flowing solder

#### 1.2 Resistance to soldering heat

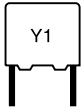
Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A.

Conditions:

Series	Solder bath temperature	Soldering time
MKT boxed (except 2.5 ´ 6.5 ´ 7.2 mm) coated uncoated (lead spacing > 10 mm)	260 ±5 °C	10 ±1 s
MFP MKP (lead spacing > 7.5 mm)		
MKT boxed (case 2.5 ´ 6.5 ´ 7.2 mm)		5 ±1 s
MKP (lead spacing £ 7.5 mm)		< 4 s
MKT uncoated (lead spacing £ 10 mm) insulated (B32559)		recommended soldering profile for MKT uncoated (lead spacing £ 10 mm) and insulated (B32559)



Immersion depth	2.0 +0/ 0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Shield	Heat-absorbing board, (1.5 ±0.5) mm thick, between capacitor body and liquid solder
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	No visible damage
DC/C <sub>0</sub>	2% for MKT/MKP/MFP 5% for EMI suppression capacitors
tan d	As specified in sectional specification



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### 1.3 General notes on soldering

Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature  $T_{max}$ . Long exposure to temperatures above this type-related temperature limit can lead to changes in the plastic dielectric and thus change irreversibly a capacitor's electrical characteristics. For short exposures (as in practical soldering processes) the heat load (and thus the possible effects on a capacitor) will also depend on other factors like:

- Pre-heating temperature and time
- Forced cooling immediately after soldering
- Terminal characteristics:  
diameter, length, thermal resistance, special configurations (e.g. crimping)
- Height of capacitor above solder bath
- Shadowing by neighboring components
- Additional heating due to heat dissipation by neighboring components
- Use of solder-resist coatings

The overheating associated with some of these factors can usually be reduced by suitable countermeasures. For example, if a pre-heating step cannot be avoided, an additional or reinforced cooling process may possibly have to be included.

EPCOS recommends the following conditions:

- Pre-heating with a maximum temperature of 110 °C
- Temperature inside the capacitor should not exceed the following limits:  
MKP/MFP 110 °C  
MKT 160 °C
- When SMD components are used together with leaded ones, the leaded film capacitors should not pass into the SMD adhesive curing oven. The leaded components should be assembled after the SMD curing step.
- Leaded film capacitors are not suitable for reflow soldering.

#### Uncoated capacitors

For uncoated MKT capacitors with lead spacings  $\geq 10$  mm (B32560/B32561) the following measures are recommended:

- pre-heating to not more than 110 °C in the preheater phase
- rapid cooling after soldering

## 2 Cleaning

To determine whether the following solvents, often used to remove flux residues and other substances, are suitable for the capacitors described, refer to the table below:

Type	Ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol	n-propanol-water mixtures, water with surface tension-reducing tensides (neutral)	Solvent from table A (see next page)	Solvent from table B (see next page)
MKT (uncoated)	Suitable	Unsuitable	In part suitable	Unsuitable
MKT, MKP, MFP (coated/boxed)		Suitable	Suitable	

Even when suitable solvents are used, a reversible change of the electrical characteristics may occur in uncoated capacitors immediately after they are washed. Thus it is always recommended to dry the components (e.g. 4 h at 70 °C) before they are subjected to subsequent electrical testing.

Table A

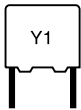
Manufacturers' designations for trifluoro-trichloro-ethane-based cleaning solvents (selection)

Trifluoro-trichloro-ethane	Mixtures of trifluoro-trichloro-ethane with ethanol and isopropanol	Manufacturer
Freon TF	Freon TE 35; Freon TP 35; Freon TES	Du Pont
Frigen 113 TR	Frigen 113 TR-E; Frigen 113 TR-P; Frigen TR-E 35	Hoechst
Arklone P	Arklone A; Arklone L; Arklone K	ICI
Kaltron 113 MDR	Kaltron 113 MDA; Kaltron 113 MDI; Kaltron 113 MDI 35	Kali-Chemie
Flugene 113	Flugene 113 E; Flugene 113 IPA	Rhone-Progil

Table B (worldwide banned substances)

Manufacturers' designations for unsuitable cleaning solvents (selection)

Mixtures of chlorinated hydrocarbons and ketones with fluorated hydrocarbons	Manufacturer
Freon TMC; Freon TA; Freon TC	Du Pont
Arklone E	ICI
Kaltron 113 MDD; Kaltron 113 MDK	Kali-Chemie
Flugene 113 CM	Rhone-Progil



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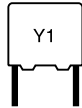
### 3 Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies

In many applications, finished circuit assemblies are embedded in plastic resins. In this case, both chemical and thermal influences of the embedding ("potting") and curing processes must be taken into account.

Our experience has shown that the following potting materials can be recommended: non-flexible epoxy resins with acid-anhydride hardeners; chemically inert, non-conducting fillers; maximum curing temperature of 100 °C.

#### Caution:

Consult us first if you wish to embed uncoated types!

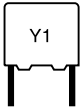


Cautions and warnings

- Do not exceed the upper category temperature (UCT).
- Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.
- Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.
- Do not move the capacitor after it has been soldered to the PC board.
- Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor.
- Do not place the capacitor on a PC board whose PTH hole spacing differs from the specified lead spacing.
- Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.
- Avoid external energy inputs, such as fire or electricity.
- Avoid overload of the capacitors.

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must always be observed. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of the chapters "General technical information" and "Mounting guidelines".

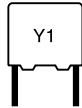
Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Storage conditions	Make sure that capacitors are stored within the specified range of time, temperature and humidity conditions.	4.5 "Storage conditions"
Flammability	Avoid external energy, such as fire or electricity (passive flammability), avoid overload of the capacitors (active flammability) and consider the flammability of materials.	5.3 "Flammability"
Resistance to vibration	Do not exceed the tested ability to withstand vibration. The capacitors are tested to IEC 60068-2-6. EPCOS offers film capacitors specially designed for operation under more severe vibration regimes such as those found in automotive applications. Consult our catalog "Film Capacitors for Automotive Electronics".	5.2 "Resistance to vibration"



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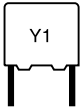
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Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	1 "Soldering"
Cleaning	Use only suitable solvents for cleaning capacitors.	2 "Cleaning"
Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies	When embedding finished circuit assemblies in plastic resins, chemical and thermal influences must be taken into account. Caution: Consult us first, if you also wish to embed other uncoated component types!	3 "Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies"



## Symbols and terms

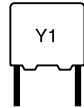
Symbol	English	German
a	Heat transfer coefficient	Wärmeübergangszahl
$a_C$	Temperature coefficient of capacitance	Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität
A	Capacitor surface area	Kondensatoroberfläche
$b_C$	Humidity coefficient of capacitance	Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität
C	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
DC	Absolute capacitance change	Absolute Kapazitätsänderung
DC/C	Relative capacitance change (relative deviation of actual value)	Relative Kapazitätsänderung (relative Abweichung vom Ist-Wert)
DC/ $C_R$	Capacitance tolerance (relative deviation from rated capacitance)	Kapazitätstoleranz (relative Abweichung vom Nennwert)
dt	Time differential	Differentielle Zeit
Dt	Time interval	Zeitintervall
DT	Absolute temperature change (self-heating)	Absolute Temperaturänderung (Selbsterwärmung)
Dtan d	Absolute change of dissipation factor	Absolute Änderung des Verlustfaktors
DV	Absolute voltage change	Absolute Spannungsänderung
dV/dt	Time differential of voltage function (rate of voltage rise)	Differentielle Spannungsänderung (Spannungsflankensteilheit)
DV/Dt	Voltage change per time interval	Spannungsänderung pro Zeitintervall
E	Activation energy for diffusion	Aktivierungsenergie zur Diffusion
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatz-Serienwiderstand
f	Frequency	Frequenz
$f_1$	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to thermal limits	Grenzfrequenz für thermisch bedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
$f_2$	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to current limit	Grenzfrequenz für strombedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
$f_r$	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
$F_D$	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
$F_T$	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
$I_C$	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)



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Symbol	English	German
$I_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating current, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
$i_z$	Capacitance drift	Inkonstanz der Kapazität
$k_0$	Pulse characteristic	Impuls Kennwert
$L_S$	Series inductance	Serieninduktivität
$l$	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
$l_0$	Constant failure rate during useful service life	Konstante Ausfallrate in der Nutzungsphase
$l_{test}$	Failure rate, determined by tests	Experimentell ermittelte Ausfallrate
$P_{diss}$	Dissipated power	Abgegebene Verlustleistung
$P_{gen}$	Generated power	Erzeugte Verlustleistung
$Q$	Heat energy	Wärmeenergie
$r$	Density of water vapor in air	Dichte von Wasserdampf in Luft
$R$	Universal molar constant for gases	Allg. Molarkonstante für Gas
$R$	Ohmic resistance of discharge circuit	Ohmscher Widerstand des Entladekreises
$R_i$	Internal resistance	Innenwiderstand
$R_{ins}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_p$	Parallel resistance	Parallelwiderstand
$R_S$	Series resistance	Serienwiderstand
$S$	severity (humidity test)	Schärfegrad (Feuchtest)
$t$	Time	Zeit
$T$	Temperature	Temperatur
$t$	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
$\tan d$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
$\tan d_b$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
$\tan d_p$	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlustfaktors
$\tan d_s$	Series component of dissipation factor	Serienanteil des Verlustfaktors
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_{max}$	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur
$T_{min}$	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
$t_{OL}$	Operating life at operating temperature and voltage	Betriebszeit bei Betriebstemperatur und -spannung
$T_{op}$	Operating temperature	Betriebstemperatur
$T_R$	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
$T_{ref}$	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
$t_{SL}$	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer
$V_{AC}$	AC voltage	Wechselspannung



Symbol	English	German
$V_C$	Category voltage	Kategorie <span>spannung</span>
$V_{C,RMS}$	Category AC voltage	(Sinusförmige) Kategorie-Wechsel <span>spannung</span>
$V_{CD}$	Corona-discharge onset voltage	Teilentlade-Einsatz <span>spannung</span>
$V_{ch}$	Charging voltage	Ladespannung
$V_{DC}$	DC voltage	Gleichspannung
$V_{FB}$	Fly-back capacitor voltage	Spannung (Flyback)
$V_i$	Input voltage	Eingangsspannung
$V_o$	Output voltage	Ausgangssspannung
$V_{op}$	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
$V_p$	Peak pulse voltage	Impuls-Spitzen <span>spannung</span>
$V_{pp}$	Peak-to-peak voltage Impedance	Spannungshub
$V_R$	Rated voltage	Nennspannung
$\hat{V}_R$	Amplitude of rated AC voltage	Amplitude der Nenn-Wechsel <span>spannung</span>
$V_{RMS}$	(Sinusoidal) alternating voltage, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmige) Wechsel <span>spannung</span>
$V_{SC}$	S-correction voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "S-correction"
$V_{sn}$	Snubber capacitor voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "Beschaltung"
$Z$	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$e$	Lead spacing	Rastermaß

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