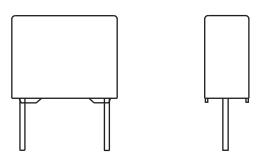


# DC Film Capacitors MKT Radial Potted Type



#### **FEATURES**

 7.62 mm lead pitch. Supplied loose in box and taped on reel or ammopack



 Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

## RoHS

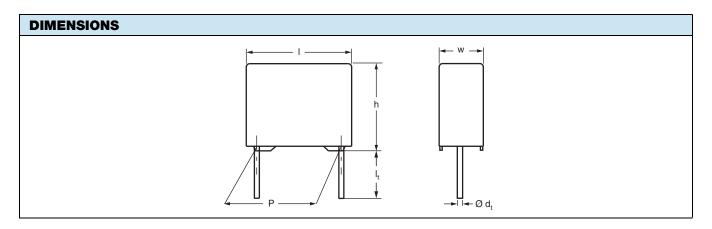
#### **APPLICATIONS**

Blocking and coupling, bypass and energy reservoir

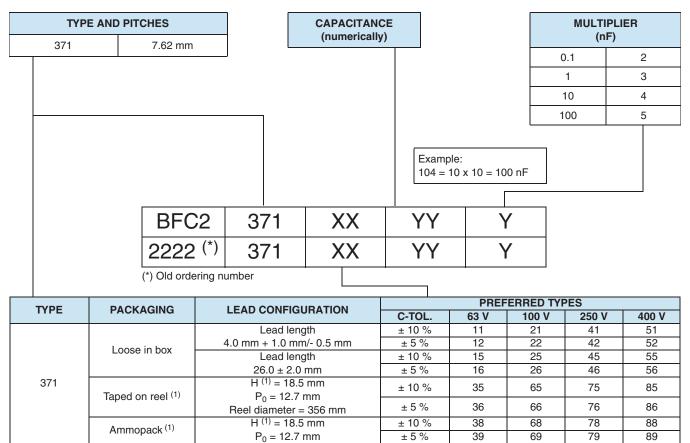
QUICK REFERENCE DATA	
Capacitance tolerance	± 10 %, ± 5 %
Capacitance range (E12 series)	0.0039 μF to 1.5 μF
Rated DC voltage	63 V, 100 V, 250 V, 400 V
Rated AC voltage	40 V, 63 V, 160 V, 220 V
Climatic testing class (according to IEC 60068-1)	55/105/56
Rated temperature	85 °C
Maximum application temperature 105 °C	
Performance grade	Grade 1 (long life)
Leads	Tinned wire
Reference standards	IEC 60384-2
Dielectric	Polyester film
Electrodes	Metallized
	Mono construction
Construction	
Encapsulation	Flame retardant plastic case and epoxy resin (UL-class 94 V-0)
Marking	C-value; tolerance; rated voltage; manufacturer's symbol; year and week of manufacturer; manufacturer's type

#### Note

• For more detailed data and test requirements, contact dc-film@vishay.com



#### **COMPOSITION OF CATALOG NUMBER**



#### Note

(1) For detailed tape specifications refer to packaging information: <a href="www.vishay.com/doc?28139">www.vishay.com/doc?28139</a>

SPECIFIC REFERENCE DATA							
DESCRIPTION	VALUE						
Tangent of loss angle:	at 1 kHz		at 10	kHz		at 100 kHz	
C ≤ 0.1 µF	≤ 75 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		≤ 130	x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		≤ 250 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
0.1 μF < C ≤ 0.47 μF	≤ 75 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		≤ 130	x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		≤ 250 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
0.47 μF < C ≤ 1.5 μF	≤ 75 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		≤ 130	x 10 <sup>-4</sup>		-	
Pated valtage pulse alone (dl.I/dt) at	63 V <sub>DC</sub>		100 V <sub>DC</sub>	250 V <sub>DC</sub>	;	400 V <sub>DC</sub>	
Rated voltage pulse slope (dU/dt) <sub>R</sub> at	18 V/μs		36 V/µs	70 V/µs		190 V/µs	
R between leads, for C ≤ 0.33 µF							
at 10 V; 1 min	$>$ 15 000 M $\Omega$						
at 100 V; 1 min		> 1	15 000 M $\Omega$	$>$ 30 000 M $\Omega$		> 30 000 MΩ	
RC between leads, for C > 0.33 μF							
at 10 V; 1 min	> 5000 s			-		-	
at 100 V; 1 min		>	> 5000 s				
R between interconnecting leads and case (foil method)	> 30 000 MΩ						
Withstanding (DC) voltage (cut off current 10 mA) $^{(1)}$ ; rise time $\leq$ 1000 V/s	100 V; 1 min	160 V; 1 min		400 V; 1 m	nin	640 V; 1 min	
Withstanding (DC) voltage between leads and case	200 V; 1 min	20	0 V; 1 min	500 V; 1 m	nin	800 V; 1 min	
Maximum application temperature	105 °C						

#### Note

<sup>(1)</sup> See "Voltage Proof Test for Metallized Film Capacitors": www.vishay.com/doc?28169



ELE	:CTR	ICAL DATA	l			ATAL 00 11	IIIMPED D	E00 074 V	WWW AND	DACKAO	10				
						IN BOX	IOMBER B	FC2 371 XX	PACK (2)		NG L <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	1			
U <sub>RDC</sub>	CAP. (µF)	wynyi	MASS	I <sub>t</sub> = 4.0 mm		I <sub>t</sub> = 26.0 mm ± 2.0 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm		C-VALUE			
(V)			(g) <sup>(3)</sup>		C-TOL. = ± 5 %			C-TOL. = ± 10 %			C-TOL. = ± 5 %	0 171202			
				XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	YYY			
	U <sub>RAC</sub> = 40 V; PITCH = 7.62 mm + 0.30 mm/- 0.40 mm; d <sub>t</sub> = 0.50 mm ± 0.05 mm														
	0.056		TIAG	,								563			
	0.068			11	12	15	16	38	39	35	36	683			
	0.082	2.5 x 6.5 x 10.0	0.24	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	823			
	0.10											104			
	0.12											124			
	0.15			11	12	15	16	38	39	35	36	154			
	0.18	3.0 x 8.0 x 10.0	0.34	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	184			
	0.22											224			
63	0.27											274			
	0.33											334			
	0.39		x 9.0 x 10.0 0.51	11	<b>12</b> (1000)	<b>15</b> (1000)	<b>16</b> (1000)		39	35	<b>36</b> (1500)	394			
	0.47	4.0 x 9.0 x 10.0		(1000)					(1000)	(1500)		474			
	0.56											564			
	0.68											684			
	0.82	32	10 5 10 0 0 70	0.70	0.70	0.70	11	12	15	16	38	39	35	36	824
	1.0 5.0 x 10.5 x 10.0	0 0.73	(1000)		(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	) (1000)	(1000)	(1000)	105				
	1.2	1.2	10.0 1.0	1.0	11	12	15	16	38	39	35	36	125		
	1.5	6.0 x 11.5 x 10.0	1.0	(750)	(750)	(1000)	(1000)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	155			
			U <sub>RAC</sub> =	63 V; PITC	CH = 7.62 n	nm + 0.30 r	mm/- 0.40 ı	mm; $d_t = 0$ .	50 mm ± 0	.05 mm	_				
	0.018											183			
	0.022											223			
	0.027	2.5 x 6.5 x 10.0	0.24	21	22	25	26	68	69	65	66	273			
	0.033	033	33 2.5 × 0.5 × 10.0 0.24 (1000) (1000) (1000	(1000)	(1000)	00) (2000)	2000) (2000)	(2000)	(2000)	333					
	0.039											393			
	0.047											473			
	0.056											563			
	0.068	3.0 x 8.0 x 10.0	0.34	21	22	25	26	68	69	65	66	683			
100	0.082	0.0 x 0.0 x 10.0	0.04	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	823			
	0.10											104			
	0.12											124			
	0.15	4.0 x 9.0 x 10.0	0.51	21	22	25	26	68	69	65	66	154			
	0.18	-4.0 A 3.0 A 10.0	0.0 0.51	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)		(1500)	(1500)	184			
	0.22											224			
	0.27											274			
	0.33	50×105×100	0.73	72 21 22	22	25	26	68	69	65	66	334			
	0.39 5.0 x 10.5 x 10	J.U X 10.5 X 10.0	0.73	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)			(1000)	(1000)	394			
	0.47											474			



## Vishay BCcomponents

ELE	ELECTRICAL DATA												
					C	ATALOG N	IUMBER B	FC2 371 XX	YYY AND	PACKAGI	NG		
	CAP. (μF)				LOOSE IN BOX AMMOPACK (2)				REEL (1)(2)				
U <sub>RDC</sub>			MASS	l <sub>t</sub> = 4. + 1.0 mm	0 mm /- 0.5 mm	l <sub>t</sub> = 26.0 mm ± 2.0 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm		H = 18.5 mm; P <sub>0</sub> = 12.7 mm		C-VALUE	
(V)		(mm)	(g) <sup>(3)</sup>	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %	C-TOL. = ± 10 %	C-TOL. = ± 5 %		
				XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	XX (SPQ)	YYY	
		•	U <sub>RAC</sub> =	160 V; PIT	CH = 7.62 r	nm + 0.30	mm/- 0.40	mm; d <sub>t</sub> = 0	.50 mm ± 0	).05 mm			
	0.0082											822	
	0.010	0.50510.0	0.04	41	42	45	46	78	79	75	76	103	
	0.012	2.5 x 6.5 x 10.0	0.24	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	123	
	0.015											153	
	0.018											183	
	0.022										<b>76</b> (1500)	223	
	0.027	0.00010.0	0.04	<b>41</b> (1000)	<b>42</b> (1000)	<b>45</b> (1000)			<b>79</b> (1500)	<b>75</b> (1500)		273	
250	0.033	3	0.34									333	
	0.039											393	
	0.047											473	
	0.056											563	
	0.068	32 4.0 x 9.0 x 10.0 0.51	0.51	1 <b>41</b> (1000)	<b>42</b> (1000)	<b>45</b> (1000)	46	78	79	75	76	683	
	0.082						(1000) (1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1500)	(1500)	823
	0.10										104		
	0.12	5.0 x 10.5 x 10.0	0.73	<b>41</b> (1000)	<b>42</b> (1000)	<b>45</b> (1000)	<b>46</b> (1000)	<b>78</b> (1000)	<b>79</b> (1000)	<b>75</b> (1000)	<b>76</b> (1000)	124	
		<u> </u>	U <sub>RAC</sub> =	220 V; PIT	CH = 7.62 r	nm + 0.30	mm/- 0.40	mm; d <sub>t</sub> = 0	.50 mm ± 0	).05 mm	. , ,		
	0.0039			-								392	
	0.0047				51	52	55	56	88	89	85	86	472
	0.0056	2.5 x 6.5 x 10.0	0.24	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)			(2000)	(2000)	562	
	0.0068											682	
	0.0082			51	52	55	56	88	89	85	86	822	
	0.010	3.0 x 8.0 x 10.0	0.34	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	103	
400	0.012	40.00.40.5	0.54	51	52	55	56	88	89	85	86	123	
	0.015	4.0 x 9.0 x 10.0	0.51	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1500)	(1500)	153	
	0.018											183	
	0.022											223	
	0.027	5.0 x 10.5 x 10.0	0 0.73	<b>51</b> (1000)	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b> (1000)	<b>56</b> (1000)	<b>88</b> (1000)		<b>85</b> (1000)	<b>86</b> (1000)	273	
	0.033		(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	333		
	0.039											393	

#### Notes

- SPQ = Standard Packing Quantity
- (1) Reel diameter = 356 mm is available on request
- (2) H = in-tape height; P<sub>0</sub> = sprocket hole distance; for detailed specifications refer to packaging information: <u>www.vishay.com/doc?28139</u>
- (3) Weight for short lead product only

## MOUNTING

#### **Normal Use**

The capacitors are designed for mounting on printed-circuit boards. The capacitors packed in bandoliers are designed for mounting in printed-circuit boards by means of automatic insertion machines.

For detailed tape specifications refer to packaging information: <a href="www.vishay.com/doc?28139">www.vishay.com/doc?28139</a>

#### Specific Method of Mounting to Withstand Vibration and Shock

In order to withstand vibration and shock tests, it must be ensured that stand-off pips are in good contact with the printed-circuit board:

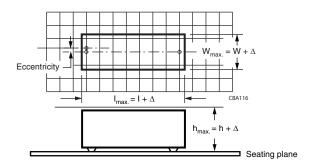
- For pitches ≤ 15 mm capacitors shall be mechanically fixed by the leads
- For larger pitches the capacitors shall be mounted in the same way and the body clamped

#### **Space Requirements On Printed-Circuit Board**

The maximum space for length (I<sub>max.</sub>), width (w<sub>max.</sub>) and height (h<sub>max.</sub>) of film capacitors to take in account on the printed-circuit board is shown in the drawing:

- For products with pitch  $\leq$  15 mm,  $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.3$  mm and  $\Delta h = 0.1$  mm
- For products with 15 mm < pitch  $\leq$  27.5 mm,  $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.5$  mm and  $\Delta h = 0.1$  mm

Eccentricity defined as in drawing. The maximum eccentricity is smaller than or equal to the lead diameter of the product concerned.



#### **SOLDERING**

For general soldering conditions and wave soldering profile, we refer to the application note:

"Soldering Guidelines for Film Capacitors": www.vishay.com/doc?28171

#### Storage Temperature

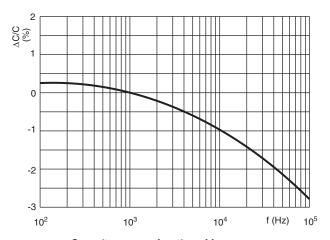
 $T_{stg}$  = -25 °C to +35 °C with RH maximum 75 % without condensation

#### **Ratings and Characteristics Reference Conditions**

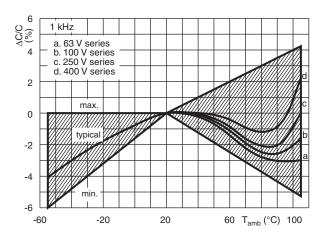
Unless otherwise specified, all electrical values apply to an ambient free air temperature of 23 °C  $\pm$  1 °C, an atmospheric pressure of 86 kPa to 106 kPa and a relative humidity of 50 %  $\pm$  2 %.

For reference testing, a conditioning period shall be applied over 96 h  $\pm$  4 h by heating the products in a circulating air oven at the rated temperature and a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %.

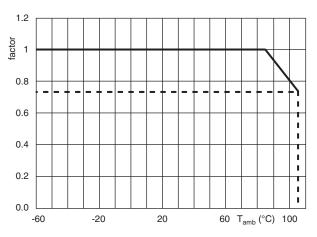
#### **CHARACTERISTICS**



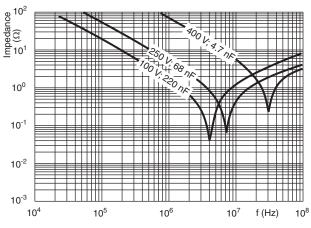
Capacitance as a function of frequency



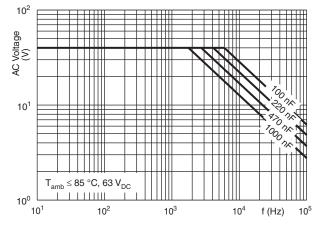
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature



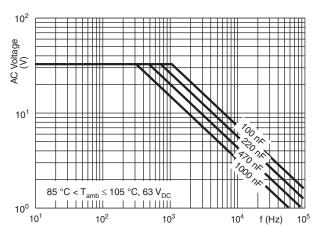
Max. DC and AC voltage as a function of temperature



Impedance as a function of frequency

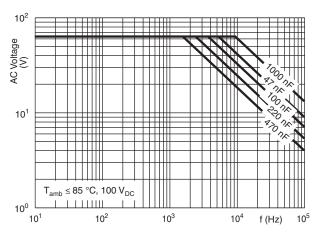


Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

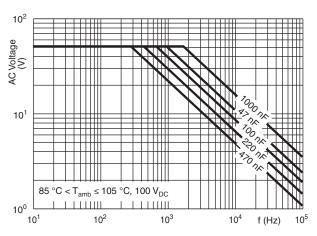


Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

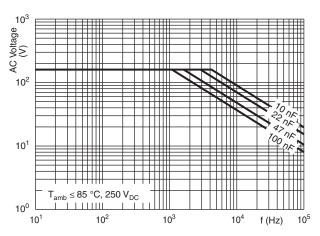




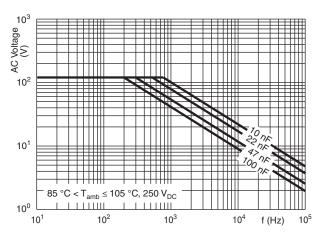
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



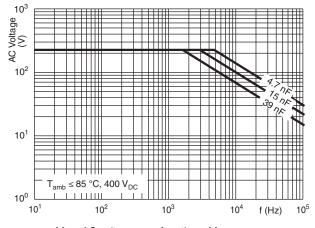
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



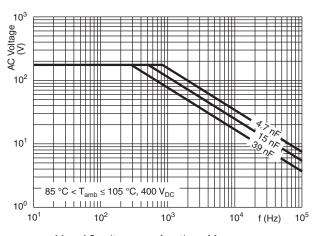
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



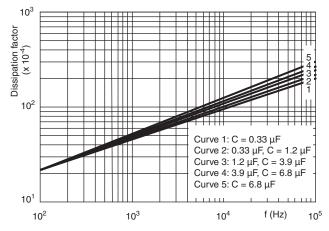
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



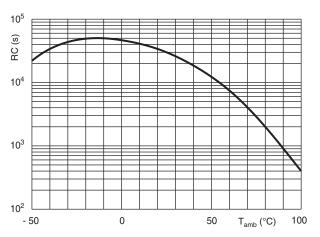
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

#### Maximum RMS current (sinewave) as a function of frequency

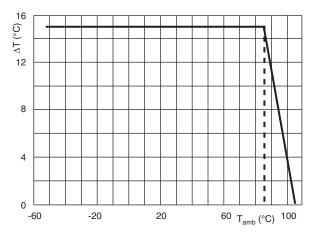
 $U_{AC}$  is the maximum AC voltage depending on the ambient temperature in the curves "Max. RMS voltage and AC current as a function of frequency".



Tangent of loss angle as a function of frequency



Insulation resistance as a function of the ambient temperature (typical curve)



Maximum allowed component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of the ambient temperature  $T_{amb}$  (°C)

HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (G) AS A FUNCTION OF (ORIGINAL) PITCH AND CAPACITOR BODY THICKNESS IN mW/°C					
W <sub>MAX.</sub>	HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (mW/°C)				
(mm)	PITCH 7.62 mm				
2.5	3				
3.0	4				
4.0	5				
5.0	6				
6.0	7				

#### POWER DISSIPATION AND MAXIMUM COMPONENT TEMPERATURE RISE

The power dissipation must be limited in order not to exceed the maximum allowed component temperature rise as a function of the free ambient temperature.

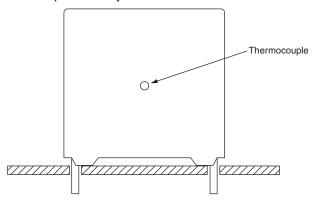
The power dissipation can be calculated according type detail specification "HQN-384-01/101: Technical Information Film Capacitors", <a href="https://www.vishav.com/doc?28147">www.vishav.com/doc?28147</a>.

The component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) can be measured (see section "Measuring the component temperature" for more details) or calculated by  $\Delta T = P/G$ :

- ΔT = component temperature rise (°C)
- P = power dissipation of the component (mW)
- G = heat conductivity of the component (mW/°C)

#### **MEASURING THE COMPONENT TEMPERATURE**

A thermocouple must be attached to the capacitor body as in:



The temperature is measured in unloaded ( $T_{amb}$ ) and maximum loaded condition ( $T_{C}$ ). The temperature rise is given by  $\Delta T = T_{C} - T_{amb}$ .

To avoid radiation or convection, the capacitor should be tested in a wind-free box.

#### **APPLICATION NOTE AND LIMITING CONDITIONS**

These capacitors are not suitable for mains applications as across-the-line capacitors without additional protection, as described hereunder. These mains applications are strictly regulated in safety standards and therefore electromagnetic interference suppression capacitors conforming the standards must be used.

For capacitors connected in parallel, normally the proof voltage and possibly the rated voltage must be reduced. For information depending of the capacitance value and the number of parallel connections contact: <a href="mailto:dc-film@vishav.com">dc-film@vishav.com</a>

To select the capacitor for a certain application, the following conditions must be checked:

- 1. The peak voltage (U<sub>P</sub>) shall not be greater than the rated DC voltage (U<sub>RDC</sub>)
- 2. The peak-to-peak voltage (U<sub>P-P</sub>) shall not be greater than  $2\sqrt{2}$  x U<sub>BAC</sub> to avoid the ionization inception level
- 3. The voltage peak slope (dU/dt) shall not exceed the rated voltage pulse slope in an RC-circuit at rated voltage and without ringing. If the pulse voltage is lower than the rated DC voltage, the rated voltage pulse slope may be multiplied by U<sub>RDC</sub> and divided by the applied voltage.

For all other pulses following equation must be fulfilled:

$$2 \times \int_{0}^{T} \left(\frac{dU}{dt}\right)^{2} \times \left(dt < U_{RDC} \times \left(\frac{dU}{dt}\right)_{rated}\right)$$

T is the pulse duration.

- 4. The maximum component surface temperature rise must be lower than the limits (see graph "Max. allowed component temperature rise").
- 5. Since in circuits used at voltages over 280 V peak-to-peak the risk for an intrinsically active flammability after a capacitor breakdown (short circuit) increases, it is recommended that the power to the component is limited to 100 times the values mentioned in the table: "Heat Conductivity"
- 6. When using these capacitors as across-the-line capacitor in the input filter for mains applications the applicant must guarantee that the following conditions are fulfilled in any case (spikes and surge voltages from the mains included).
- 7. For continuous use as series connection with an impedance to the mains, please refer to application note <a href="https://www.vishay.com/doc?28153">www.vishay.com/doc?28153</a>.



## www.vishay.com Vishay BCcomponents

VOLTAGE CONDITIONS FOR 6 ABOVE							
ALLOWED VOLTAGES	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 85 °C	85 °C < T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 105 °C					
Maximum continuous RMS voltage	U <sub>RAC</sub>	See "Max. AC voltage as function of temperature" per characteristics					
Maximum temperature RMS-overvoltage (< 24 h)	1.25 x U <sub>RAC</sub>	U <sub>RAC</sub>					
Maximum peak voltage (V <sub>O-P</sub> ) (< 2 s)	1.6 x U <sub>RDC</sub>	1.3 x U <sub>RDC</sub>					

#### **Example**

C = 330 nF - 63 V used for the voltage signal shown in next drawing.

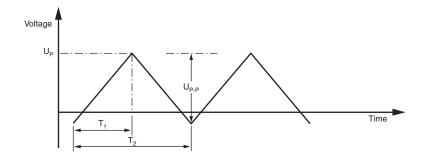
 $U_{P-P} = 40 \text{ V}$ ;  $U_P = 35 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_1 = 100 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$ ;  $T_2 = 200 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$ 

The ambient temperature is 35 °C

#### Checking conditions:

- 1. The peak voltage  $U_P = 35 \text{ V}$  is lower than 63  $V_{DC}$
- 2. The peak-to-peak voltage 40 V is lower than  $2\sqrt{2}$  x 40  $V_{AC}$  = 113  $U_{P-P}$
- 3. The voltage pulse slope (dU/dt) = 40 V/100  $\mu$ s = 0.4 V/ $\mu$ s This is lower than 60 V/ $\mu$ s (see specific reference data for each version)
- 4. The dissipated power is 16.2 mW as calculated with fourier terms The temperature rise for W<sub>max.</sub> = 3.5 mm and pitch = 5 mm will be 16.2 mW/3.0 mW/°C = 5.4 °C This is lower than 15 °C temperature rise at 35 °C, according figure "Max. allowed component temperature rise"
- 5. Not applicable
- 6. Not applicable
- 7. Not applicable

#### Voltage Signal



#### INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

#### **General Notes**

Sub-clause numbers of tests and performance requirements refer to the "Sectional Specification, Publication IEC 60384-2 and Specific Reference Data".

GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS						
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS				
SUB-GROUP C1A PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1						
4.1 Dimensions (detail)		As specified in chapters "General Data" of this specification				
4.3.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for C $\leq$ 470 nF at 100 kHz for 470 nF < C $\leq$ 10 $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for C $>$ 10 $\mu$ F at 1 kHz					
4.3 Robustness of terminations	Tensile and bending	No visible damage				
4.4 Resistance to soldering heat	Method: 1A Solder bath: 280 °C ± 5 °C Duration: 10 s					



SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
SUB-GROUP C1A PART OF SAMPLE	CONDITIONS	TETT OTHER TEGOTIEMENTS
OF SUB-GROUP C1		
4.14 Component solvent resistance	Isopropylalcohol at room temperature	
	Method: 2	
	Immersion time: 5 min ± 0.5 min Recovery time: min. 1 h, max. 2 h	
	necovery time. Him. 111, max. 211	
4.4.2 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage
		Legible marking
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 2$ % of the value measured initial
	Capacitarios	
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of tan $\delta$
		≤ 0.005 for: C ≤ 100 nF or
		≤ 0.010 for: 100 nF < C ≤ 220 nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF < C ≤ 470 nF and
		≤ 0.003 for: C > 470 nF
		Compared to values measured in 4.3.1
SUB-GROUP C1B PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1		
4.6.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance	No visible damage
	Tangent of loss angle:	
	for C ≤ 470 nF at 100 kHz	
	for 470 nF < C ≤ 10 μF at 10 kHz for C > 10 μF at 1 kHz	
	101 C > 10 μF at 1 kH2	
4.6 Rapid change of temperature	θA = -55 °C	
	θB = +105 °C	
	5 cycles Duration t = 30 min	
	Duration ( = 30 min	
4.7 Vibration	Visual examination	No visible damage
	Mounting:	
	see section "Mounting" of this specification Procedure B4	
	Frequency range: 10 Hz to 55 Hz	
	Amplitude: 0.75 mm or	
	Acceleration 98 m/s <sup>2</sup>	
	(whichever is less severe)	
CUR OROUR OLD DART OF CAMPLE	Total duration 6 h	
SUB-GROUP C1B PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1		
4.7.2 Final inspection	Visual examination	No visible damage
4.9 Shock	Mounting:	
4.3 SHOOK	see section "Mounting" of this specification	
	Pulse shape: half sine	
	Acceleration: 490 m/s <sup>2</sup>	
	Duration of pulse: 11 ms	
4.9.3 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 3$ % of the value measured in 4.6
	Tongont of loss and -	Increase of ton S
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of tan $\delta$ $\leq 0.010$
		Compared to values measured in 4.6.1
	landation maintains	A
	Insulation resistance	As specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification



GROL	JP C INSPECTION REQUIR	REMENTS	
	LAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
SUB-GROUP C1 COMBINED SAMPLE OF SPECIMENS OF SUB-GROUPS C1A AND C1B			
4.10	Climatic sequence		
4.10.2	Dry heat	Temperature: +105 °C Duration: 16 h	
4.10.3	Damp heat cyclic Test Db, first cycle		
4.10.4	Cold	Temperature: -55 °C Duration: 2 h	
4.10.6	Damp heat cyclic Test Db, remaining cycles		
4.10.6.2	Prinal measurements	Voltage proof = U <sub>RDC</sub> for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber	No breakdown of flash-over
		Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
		Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 3$ % of the value measured in 4.4.2 or 4.9.3
		Tangent of loss angle	Increase of tan $\delta$ $\leq$ 0.010 Compared to values measured in 4.3.1 or 4.6.1
		Insulation resistance	≥ 50 % of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification
SUB-GI	ROUP C2		
4.11	Damp heat steady state	56 days, 40 °C, 90 % to 95 % RH	
4.11.1 I	nitial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle at 1 kHz	
4.11.3 F	Final measurements	Voltage proof = U <sub>RDC</sub> for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber	No breakdown of flash-over
		Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
		Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 5$ % of the value measured in 4.11.1.
		Tangent of loss angle	Increase of tan $\delta \leq 0.005$ Compared to values measured in 4.11.1
		Insulation resistance	≥ 50 % of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification
SUB GF	ROUP C3		
4.12 E	Endurance	Duration: 2000 h 1.25 x U <sub>RDC</sub> at 85 °C 0.8 x 1.25 U <sub>RDC</sub> at 105 °C	



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS						
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS				
SUB GROUP C3						
4.12.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for C $\leq$ 470 nF at 100 kHz for 470 nF $<$ C $\leq$ 10 $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for C $>$ 10 $\mu$ F at 1 kHz					
4.12.5 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking				
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 5$ % compared to values measured in 4.12.1				
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ at 85 °C $\leq 0.010$ at 100 °C Compared to values measured in 4.12.1				
	Insulation resistance	≥ 50 % of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification				
SUB-GROUP C4						
4.13 Charge and discharge	10 000 cycles Charged to $U_{RDC}$ Discharge resistance: $R = \frac{U_R}{C \times 2.5 \times (dU/dt)_R}$					
4.13.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for C $\leq$ 470 nF at 100 kHz for 470 nF $<$ C $\leq$ 10 $\mu$ F at 10 kHz for C $>$ 10 $\mu$ F at 1 kHz					
4.13.3 Final measurements	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C  \le 3$ % compared to values measured in 4.13.1				
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$ $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100$ nF or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100$ nF $< C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF $< C \leq 470$ nF and $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.13.1				
	Insulation resistance	≥ 50 % of values specified in section "Insulation Resistance" of this specification				



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