Aluminum Can Power Film Capacitors C44P-R, 330 – 1,000 VAC/700 – 2,300 VDC, for PFC & AC Filter



Overview

The C44P-R capacitor is a polypropylene metallized film capactior with a cylindrical, aluminium can-type design filled with a soft, vegetable oil-based, polyurethane resin. It uses screw terminals, a plastic insulator, and an overpressure safety device.

Applications

Typical applications include commutation, power factor correction, and AC harmonic filtering.

Benefits

· Overpressure safety device

- · High peak current capability
- · High torque screw terminals with plastic insulator
- Long lifetime
- Self-healing



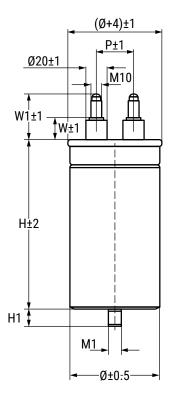
Part Number System

С	44	Р	L	G	R	6	4	0	0	R	AS	J
Series		Application	Rated Voltage	Case Type	Terminal Style	Capacitance Code (pF)		Filling	Internal Codes	Tolerance		
MKP Capacitors for Power Applications	44 = 330 - 1,000 VAC	AC filter	L = 330 VAC K = 440 VAC M = 480 VAC P = 550 VAC R = 640 VAC U = 780 VAC X = 1,000 VAC	G = M12 bolt	R = Male M10	Digits nine, ten, and eleven indicate the first three digits of capacitance value. Digit 8 indicates the number of zeros to be added.		Polyurethane resin filled		J = 5% K = 10%		

It is not possible to manufacture every part number which could be created from coding description. Please refer to table of standard part numbers and ask KEMET for other possibilities.



Dimensions – Millimeters



Diameter	Р	W	W1	M1	H1			
Ø = 65	Ø = 65 28		40	12	16			
Ø ≥ 75	35	21	45	12	16			
All dimensions are in mm								

Maximum Driving Torque								
Terminals M10	10 [N*m]							
Bolt M12	12 [N*m]							



General Technical Data

Reference Standards	IEC 61071						
Reference Standards	UL810 approved						
Dielectric	Polypropylene film						
Dielectric	Non-inductive type winding						
Climatic Category	25/70/56 - IEC 60068-1						
Maximum hot spot temperature	+80°C						
Endurance Test IEC 61071	+70°C at case temperature						
Installation	Any position						
Tinned brass deck w	Tinned brass deck with self-exstinguishing UL 94 V0 plastic insulators						

Electrical Characteristics

Rated Voltage	U _{rms} = (see table) VAC				
Surge Voltage	U _s = (see table) VDC				
Capacitance Tolerance	±5% or ±10%				
Dissipation Factor PP typical (tgδ0)	≤ 0.0002 at 25°C				
Relative Humidity	Annual average ≤ 80% at 24°C On 30 days/year permanently 100%. On other days occasionally 90%. Dewing not admitted				
Capacitance deviation in temperature range (-40 +50°C)	±1.5% maximum on capacitance value at 20°C				

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy	100,000 hours at V _{RMS} with T _{HS} ≤ 75°C
Capacitance Drop at End of Life	-5% (typical)
Failure Rate IEC 61709	See FIT Graph

Test Methods

Test Voltage Term to Term (UTT)	1.5 x V _{RMS} for 10 seconds at 25°C
Test Voltage Term to Case (UTC)	3,600 V ~ 50 Hz for 10 seconds ($V_{RMS} \le 480$ VAC)
	6,000 V ~ 50 Hz for 10 seconds ($V_{RMS} \ge 550$ VAC)
Damp Heat	IEC 60068-2-78
Change of Temperature	IEC 60068-2-14
Vibration Strength	IEC 60068-2-6

NOTICE: Care should be taken to ensure that there still is electrical clearance of 15 mm between terminations and other live or earthed parts above the capacitor, in case of safety device activation.



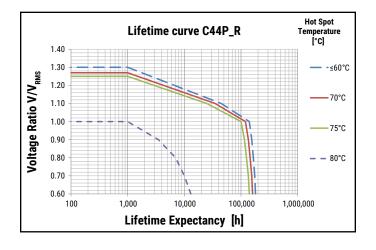
Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference

Cap Value	V _{rms}	Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	Dimer	mum nsions m)	I _{rms} at 10 kHz, 40°C	R _s	ESL	Thermal Resistance	dV/dt (V/µs)	Part Number
(µF)	VAC	VDC	VDC	D	Н	(A) ¹	(mΩ)	(nH)	(°C/W)		
100	330	700	1,050	65	117	25	2.3	115	8.5	12.5	C44PLGR6100RASJ
200	330	700	1,050	75	117	43	1.7	140	6.1	12.5	C44PLGR6200RASJ
300	330	700	1,050	65	247	45	2.0	150	3.6	12.5	C44PLGR6300RASJ
320	330	700	1,050	65	247	55	2.0	160	3.6	12.5	C44PLGR6320RASJ
400	330	700	1,050	75	247	55	1.7	160	3.0	12.5	C44PLGR6400RASJ
500	330	700	1,050	75	247	58	1.7	170	3.0	12.5	C44PLGR6500RASK
500	330	700	1,050	85	197	63	1.2	160	3.4	12.5	C44PLGR6500RBSK
600	330	700	1,050	85	247	65	1.5	180	2.9	12.5	C44PLGR6600RASJ
600	330	700	1,050	85	280	75	1.1	210	2.4	12.5	C44PLGR6600RBSK
100	440	1,000	1,500	75	147	30	2.7	145	5.7	20	C44PKGR6100RASJ
100	440	1,000	1,500	65	197	50	1.8	135	4.4	20	C44PKGR6100RBSJ
120	440	1,000	1,500	65	197	50	1.8	165	4.2	20	C44PKGR6120RASK
133	440	1,000	1,500	65	247	40	2.5	155	3.7	20	C44PKGR6133RASJ
133	440	1,000	1,500	75	197	50	1.6	170	4.0	20	C44PKGR6133RBSJ
150	440	1,000	1,500	65	247	45	2.3	160	3.5	20	C44PKGR6150RASJ
200	440	1,000	1,500	75	247	55	2.0	175	3.2	20	C44PKGR6200RASJ
250	440	1,000	1,500	85	247	60	1.7	175	3.1	20	C44PKGR6250RASJ
300	440	1,000	1,500	85	247	60	1.6	180	2.8	20	C44PKGR6300RASK
60	480	1,100	1,650	75	117	35	2.4	140	6.9	20	C44PMGR5600RASJ
60	480	1,100	1,650	65	147	30	3.8	140	5.9	20	C44PMGR5600RBSJ
70	480	1,100	1,650	75	147	50	1.4	145	5.7	20	C44PMGR5700RASJ
80	480	1,100	1,650	75	147	50	1.4	150	5.3	20	C44PMGR5800RASJ
100	480	1,100	1,650	75	157	50	1.2	160	5.0	20	C44PMGR6100RASJ
150	480	1,100	1,650	75	197	50	1.4	170	5.8	20	C44PMGR6150RASK
166	480	1,100	1,650	85	197	55	1.4	173	5.0	20	C44PMGR6166RASJ
200	480	1,100	1,650	75	247	50	1.8	175	4.6	20	C44PMGR6200RASK
250	480	1,100	1,650	85	247	50	1.6	180	4.2	20	C44PMGR6250RASJ
22	550	1,280	1,900	65	117	40	2.1	125	13.3	30	C44PPGR5220RASK
33	550	1,280	1,900	75	117	45	1.6	130	10.6	30	C44PPGR5330RASK
47 68	550	1,280	1,900	65 65	197	50 55	1.4	135	7.8	30	C44PPGR5470RASK
	550	1,280	1,900		247		1.7	145	6.2	30	C44PPGR5680RASK
100	550	1,280	1,900	75	247	60	1.4	160	5.2	30	C44PPGR6100RASK
120 150	550 550	1,280 1,280	1,900 1,900	85 95	247 247	60 60	1.3 1.2	165 180	4.6 4.4	30 30	C44PPGR6120RASK
150	640	1,280	2,100	65	117	35	2.5			30	C44PPGR6150RASK
					117	35		120 125	14.1	30	C44PRGR5150RASK
22 33	640 640	1,400	2,100	65 75	147	40	3.0	125	10.9 9.1	30	C44PRGR5220RASK
		1,400	2,100								C44PRGR5330RASK
47 68	640 640	1,400 1,400	2,100 2,100	65 75	247 247	55 60	1.9 1.6	145 160	6.3 5.3	30 30	C44PRGR5470RASK
100	640	1,400		95	247	60	1.0	160	4.4	30	C44PRGR5680RASK C44PRGR6100RASK
120	640	1,400	2,100 2,100	95	247	60	1.3	170	4.4	30	C44PRGR6100RASK
120	640	1,400	2,100	95 116	247	60	1.3	180	3.8	30	C44PRGR6120RASK
10	780	1,400	2,100	65	117	30	3.0	130	14.1	70	C44PUGR5100RASK
10	780	1,700	2,500	75	117	30	3.0	130	14.1	70	C44PUGR5100RASK
22	780	1,700	2,500	75	147	40	2.7	135	8.9	70	C44PUGR5150RASK
33	780	1,700	2,500	85	147	40	2.7	140	7.6	70	C44PUGR5220RASK
47	780	1,700	2,500	75	247	50	1.8	160	5.2	70	C44PUGR5330RASK
68	780	1,700	2,500	85	247	60	1.6	170	4.5	70	C44PUGR5680RASK
100	780	1,700	2,500	95	247	60	1.3	170	4.0	70	C44PUGR5080RASK
100	1,000	2,300	3,300	75	147	33	2.5	150	9.2	85	C44P0GR0100RASK
20	1,000	2,300	3,300	75	147	40	2.5	150	8.3	85	C44PXGR5150RASK
20	1,000	2,300	3,300	75	140	35	2.1	150	8.0	85	C44PXGR5200RCSK
33	1,000	2,300	3,300	75	247	40	1.7	165	5.3	85	C44PXGR5220RASK
47	1,000	2,300	3,300	85	247	40	1.7	170	4.7	85	C44PXGR5550RASK
68	1,000	2,300	3,300	95	247	45 55	1.4	170	4.7	85	C44PXGR5470RASK
Cap Value	VAC	Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	95 D	247 H	55 I _{rms}	R _s	ESL	Thermal Resistance	⁸⁵ dV/dt (V/µs)	Part Number

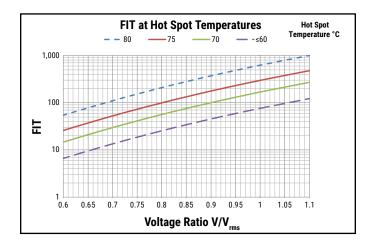
¹ Maximum admissible RMS current $T_{HS} \leq 75$ °C.



Lifetime Expectancy/Failure Quota Graphs



V = Operating Voltage [VAC] V_{rms} = Rated Voltage [VAC]



Example of calculation

Part Number: C44PKGR6100RASJ Rated $V_{RMS} = 440 [V_{RMS}]$ Rated $I_{RMS} = 30 [A]$ $R_s = 2.7 [m\Omega]$ $R_{th} = 5.7 [°C/W]$ Fundamental Frequency $F_1 = 50 [Hz]$ Ripple Frequency $F_2 = 7,000 [Hz]$ Fundamental Voltage $V_1 = 440 [V~]$ Ripple Current $I_2 = 27 [A]$ $T_a = 39°C$ $I_1 = I(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440 = 13.8 [A]$ $V_2 = V(7,000) = [27/(2 * \pi * 7,000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] = 6.14 [V]$

Power Losses and Hot Spot Temperature Calculation

At each frequency, the Power Losses are the sum of:

1. Dielectric Power Losses $P_n(f_i) = 2 * \pi * f_i * C * V(f_i)^{2*} tg\delta_n$

which can be alternatively calculated as

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}}(\mathsf{f}_{i}) = \frac{\mathsf{I}(\mathsf{f}_{i})^{2}}{2 * \pi * \mathsf{f}_{i} * \mathsf{C}} * \mathsf{tg}\delta_{\mathsf{C}}$$

where: $tg\delta_0 = 2 * 10^{-4}$

2. Joule Power Losses: P (f,) = Rs * I(f,)²

The Total Power Losses are the sum of the components at each frequency: $P_T = \sum \left[P_D(f_i) + P_J(f_i) \right]$

The Thermal Jump in the Hot Spot is: $\Delta T_{HS} = P_T * R_{th \cdot hs}$

The Hot Spot Temperature is: $T_{HS} = T_a + \Delta T_{HS}$

Limits for the formulas

The limits listed below should not be exceeded:

1.
$$\sqrt{\sum_{i} V(f_{i})^{2}} \leq V_{RMS}$$
2.
$$\sqrt{\sum_{i} I(f_{i})^{2}} \leq I_{RMS}$$

$$T_{HS} = T_{a} + \Delta T_{HS} \leq (T_{HS})_{MAX}$$

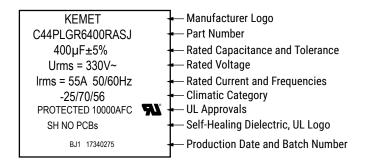
Where T_a is the ambient temperature (steady state temperature of the cooling air flowing around the capacitor, measured at 100 mm of distance from the capacitor and at a height of 2/3 height of the capacitor).

3. Maximum case temperature $(T_{CASE}) \leq 70^{\circ}C$

$$\begin{split} &I_{\rm RMS} = \sqrt{(13.8^2 + 27^2)} = 30 \le 30 \to Admitted \\ &V_{\rm RMS} = \sqrt{(440^2 + 6.1^2)} = 440 \le 440 \to Admitted \\ &P_{\rm D}(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440^2 * 2 * 10^{-4} = 1.22 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm D}(7,000) = [27^2/(2 * \pi * 7,000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] * 2 * 10^{-4} = 0.03 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm J}(50) = 2.7 * 10^{-3} * [(2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440)^2] = 0.52 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm J}(7,000) = 2.7 * 10^{-3} * 27^2 = 1.97 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm T} = 1.22 + 0.03 + 0.52 + 1.97 = 3.74 \, [W] \\ &\Delta T_{\rm HS} = 5.7 * 3.74 = 21 \, [^{\circ}C] \\ &T_{\rm HS} = 78 + \Delta T_{\rm HS} \\ &T_{\rm HS} = 39 + 21 = 60 \, [^{\circ}C] \to OK \text{ since hot spot temperature is less than maximum admitted} \\ &Expected Life at T_{\rm HS} = 75^{\circ}C \to 100,000 \text{ hours (see lifetime curve)} \\ &Expected Life at T_{\rm HS} = 60^{\circ}C \to 140,000 \text{ hours (see lifetime curve)} \end{split}$$



Marking



Environmental Compliance

As a leading global supplier of electronic components and an environmentally conscious company, KEMET continually aspires to improve the environmental effects of our manufacturing processes and our finished electronic components.

In Europe (RoHS Directive) and in some other geographical areas such as China (China RoHS), legislation has been enacted to prevent or otherwise limit the use of certain hazardous materials, including lead (Pb), in electronic equipment. KEMET monitors legislation globally to ensure compliance and endeavors to adjust our manufacturing processes and/or electronic components as may be required by applicable law.

For military, medical, automotive, and some commercial applications, the use of lead (Pb) in the termination is necessary and/or required by design. KEMET is committed to communicating RoHS compliance to our customers. Information related to RoHS compliance will be provided in data sheets and using specific identifiers on the packaging labels.

All KEMET power film capacitors are RoHS compliant.



Materials & Environment

The selection of raw materials that KEMET uses for the production of its electronic components is the result of extensive experience. KEMET directs specific attention toward environmental protection. KEMET selects its suppliers according to ISO 9001 standards and performs statistical analyses on raw materials before acceptance for use in manufacturing our electronic components. All materials are, to the best of KEMET's knowledge, non-toxic and free from cadmium; mercury; chrome and compounds; polychlorine triphenyl (PCB); bromide and chlorinedioxins bromurate clorurate; CFC and HCFC; and asbestos.

Dissipation Factor

Dissipation factor is a complex function involved with capacitor inefficiency. The tg\delta may vary up and down with increased temperature. For more information, refer to Performance Characteristics.

Sealing

Hermetically Sealed Capacitors

As the temperature increases, the pressure inside the capacitor increases. If the internal pressure is high enough, it can cause a breach in the capacitor. Such a breach can result in leakage, impregnation, filling fluid, or moisture susceptibility.

Barometric Pressure

The altitude at which hermetically sealed capacitors are operated controls the capacitor's voltage rating. As the barometric pressure decreases, the susceptibility to terminal arc-over increases. Non-hermetic capacitors can be affected by internal stresses due to pressure changes. These effects can be in the form of capacitance changes, dielectric arc-over, and/or low insulation resistance. Altitude can also affect heat transfer. Heat that is generated in an operation cannot be dissipated properly, and high Rl² losses and eventual failure can result.



KEMET Electronics Corporation Sales Offices

For a complete list of our global sales offices, please visit www.kemet.com/sales.

Disclaimer

All product specifications, statements, information and data (collectively, the "Information") in this datasheet are subject to change. The customer is responsible for checking and verifying the extent to which the Information contained in this publication is applicable to an order at the time the order is placed. All Information given herein is believed to be accurate and reliable, but it is presented without guarantee, warranty, or responsibility of any kind, expressed or implied.

Statements of suitability for certain applications are based on KEMET Electronics Corporation's ("KEMET") knowledge of typical operating conditions for such applications, but are not intended to constitute – and KEMET specifically disclaims – any warranty concerning suitability for a specific customer application or use. The Information is intended for use only by customers who have the requisite experience and capability to determine the correct products for their application. Any technical advice inferred from this Information or otherwise provided by KEMET with reference to the use of KEMET's products is given gratis, and KEMET assumes no obligation or liability for the advice given or results obtained.

Although KEMET designs and manufactures its products to the most stringent quality and safety standards, given the current state of the art, isolated component failures may still occur. Accordingly, customer applications which require a high degree of reliability or safety should employ suitable designs or other safeguards (such as installation of protective circuitry or redundancies) in order to ensure that the failure of an electrical component does not result in a risk of personal injury or property damage.

Although all product-related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicted or that other measures may not be required.

KEMET is a registered trademark of KEMET Electronics Corporation.