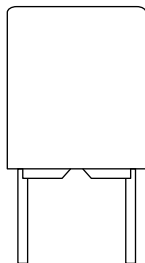




Metallized Polyester Film Capacitors MKT Radial Potted Types



FEATURES

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



RoHS
COMPLIANT
HALOGEN
FREE
GREEN
(5-2008)

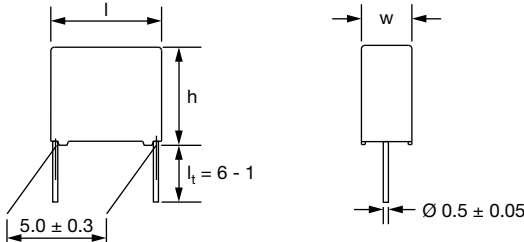
APPLICATIONS

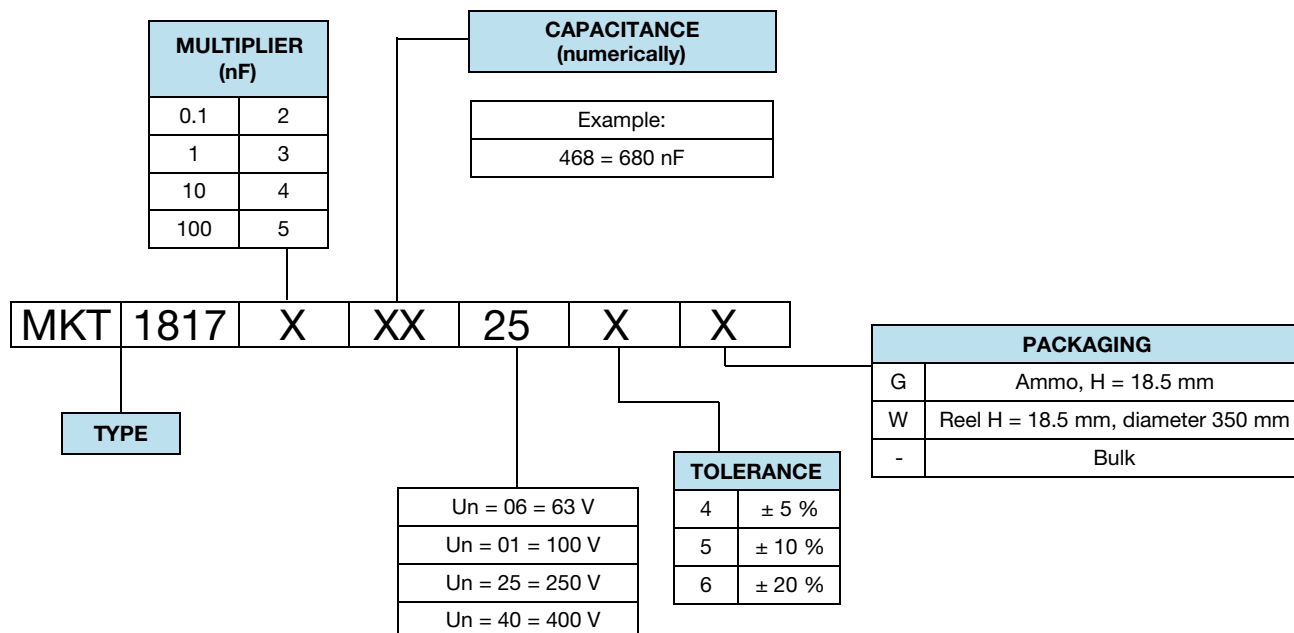
Blocking, bypassing, filtering and timing, high frequency coupling and decoupling for fast digital and analog ICs, interference suppression in low voltage applications.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA	
Capacitance range	1 nF to 1.0 μ F (E12 series)
Capacitance tolerance	$\pm 20\%$ (M), $\pm 10\%$ (K), $\pm 5\%$ (J)
Climatic testing class according to IEC 60068-1	55/100/56 for rated voltage 63 V 55/105/56 for rated voltage > 63 V
Reference specifications	IEC 60384-2
Dielectric	Polyester film
Electrodes	Metallized
Construction	Mono construction 
Encapsulation	Flame retardant plastic case and epoxy resin sealed (UL-class 94 V-0)
Leads	Tinned wire
Marking	Manufacturer's logo/type/C-value/rated voltage/tolerance/date of manufacture
Rated DC voltage	63 V _{DC} , 100 V _{DC} , 250 V _{DC} , 400 V _{DC}
Rated AC voltage	40 V _{AC} , 63 V _{AC} , 160 V _{AC} , 200 V _{AC}
Rated temperature	85 °C
Maximum application temperature	100 °C for rated voltage 63 V 105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V
Performance grade	1 (long life)

Note

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

DIMENSIONS in millimeters


**COMPOSITION OF CATALOG NUMBER****Note**

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



ELECTRICAL DATA					
U_{RDC} (V)	CAP. (μ F)	CAPACITANCE CODE	VOLTAGE CODE	V_{AC}	DIMENSIONS w x h x l (mm)
63	0.10	-410	06	40	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.15	-415			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.22	-422			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.33	-433			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.47	-447			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.68	-468			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	1.0	-510			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
100	0.022	-322	01	63	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.10	-410			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.15	-415			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.22	-422			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
250	0.33	-433	25	160	4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.0033	-233			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
250	0.10	-410	25	160	6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
	0.0033	-233			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
400	0.10	-410	40	200	6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
	0.0010	-210			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0015	-215			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0022	-222			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0033	-233			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2

RECOMMENDED PACKAGING					
PACKAGING CODE	TYPE OF PACKAGING	HEIGHT (H) (mm)	REEL DIAMETER (mm)	ORDERING CODE EXAMPLES	PITCH 5
G	Ammo	18.5	S ⁽¹⁾	MKT1817233255G	x
W	Reel	18.5	350	MKT1817233255W	x
-	Bulk	-	-	MKT1817233255	x

Note⁽¹⁾ S = box size 55 mm x 210 mm x 340 mm (w x h x l)

**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 www.vishay.com/docs?28139

Specific Method of Mounting to Withstand Vibration and Shock

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

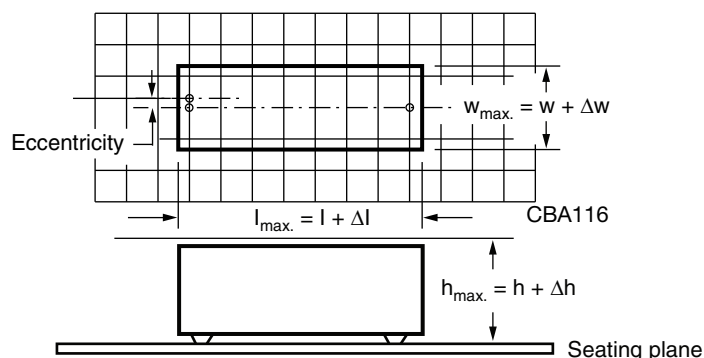
- For pitches ≤ 15 mm the capacitors shall be mechanically fixed by the leads
- For larger pitches the capacitors shall be mounted in the same way and the body clamped

Space Requirements on Printed-Circuit Board

The maximum space for length ($l_{max.}$), width ($w_{max.}$) and height ($h_{max.}$) of film capacitors to take in account on the printed-circuit board is shown in the drawings.

- For products with pitch ≤ 15 mm, $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.3$ mm; $\Delta h = 0.1$ mm

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

**SOLDERING CONDITIONS**

For general soldering conditions and wave soldering profile, we refer to the document "Characteristics and Definitions Used for Film Capacitors": www.vishay.com/doc?28147

Storage Temperature

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

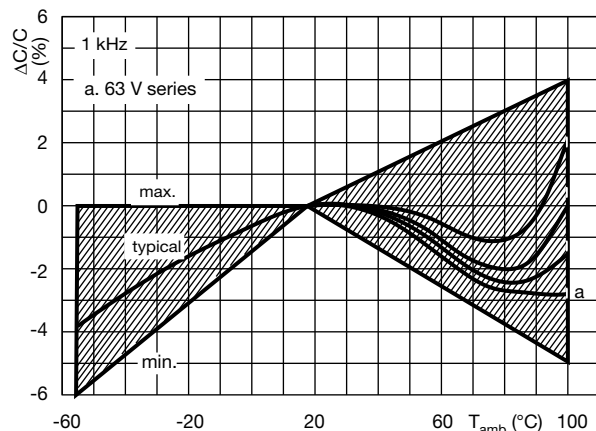
Ratings and Characteristics Reference Conditions

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

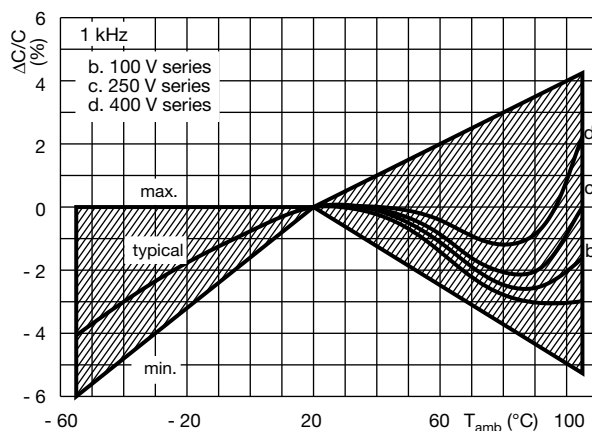
For reference testing, a conditioning period shall be applied over 96 h ± 4 h by heating the products in a circulating air oven at the rated temperature and a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %.



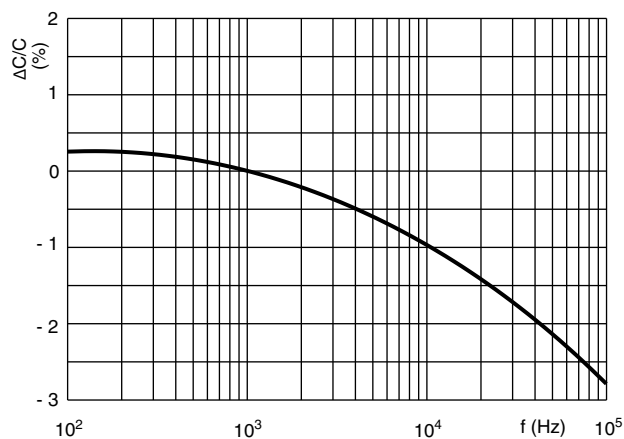
CHARACTERISTICS



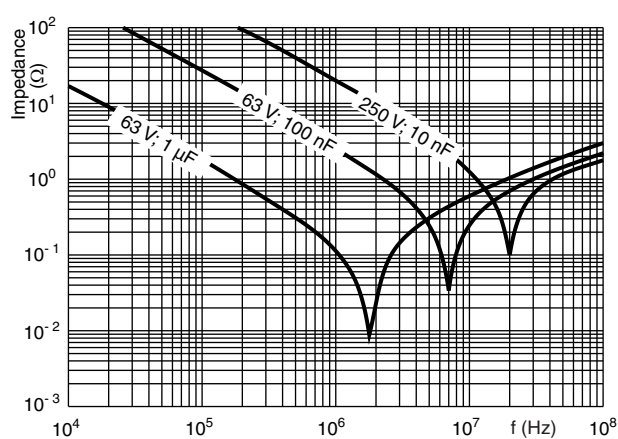
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature (typical) for voltage 63 V



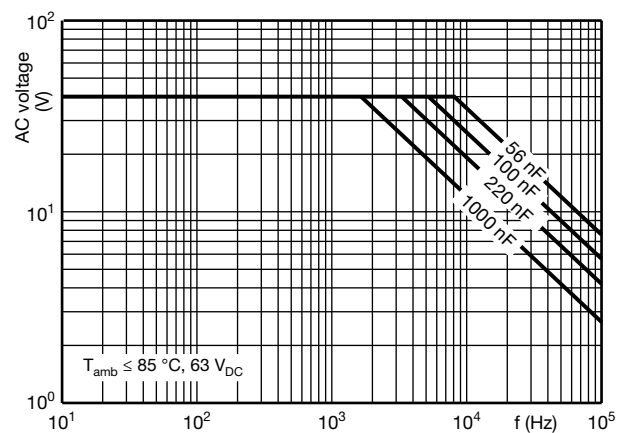
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature (typical) for voltages > 63 V



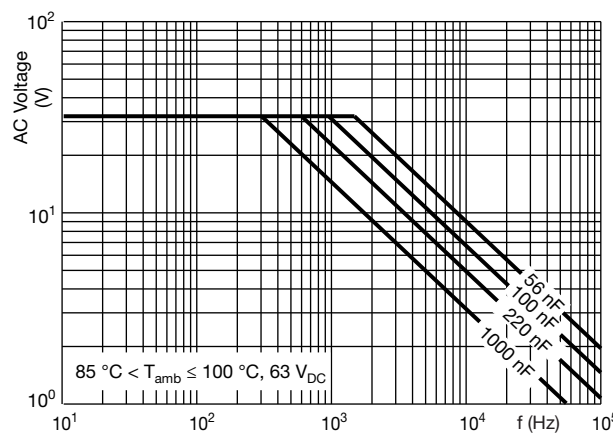
Capacitance as a function of frequency (typical curve)



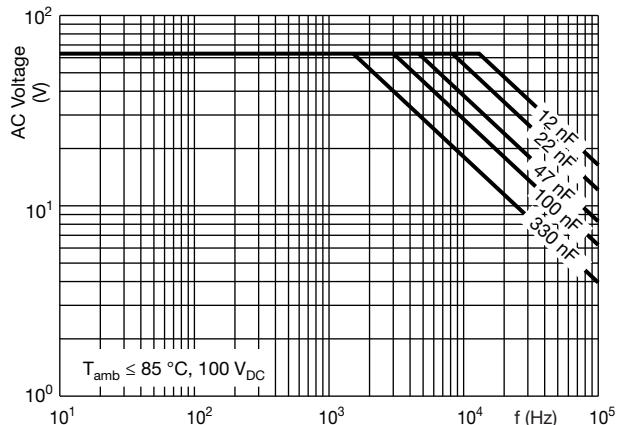
Impedance as a function of frequency



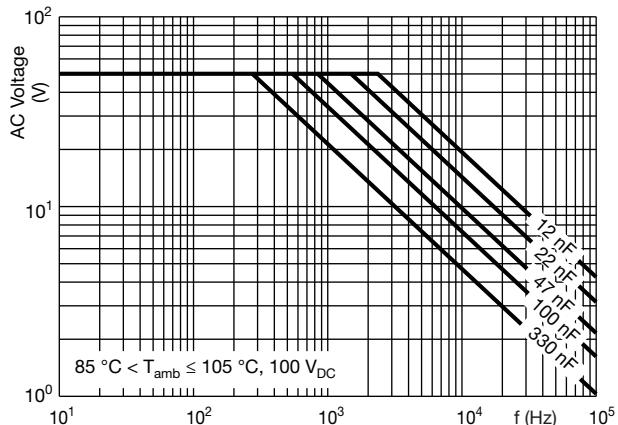
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



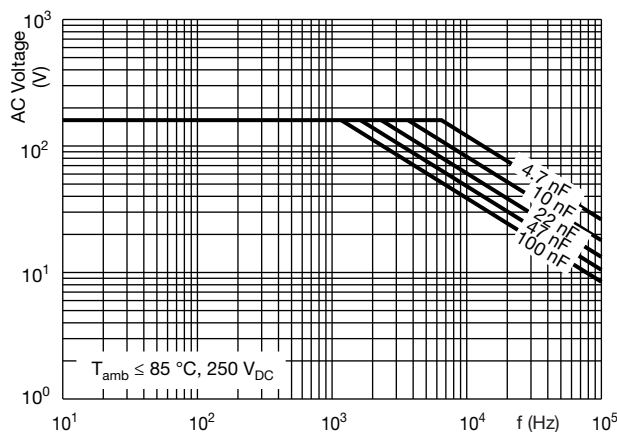
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



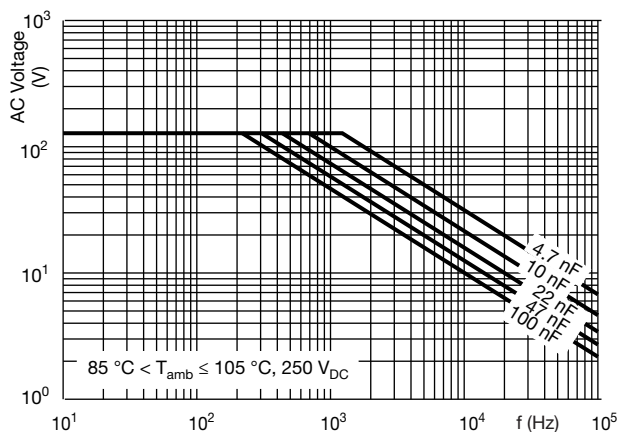
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



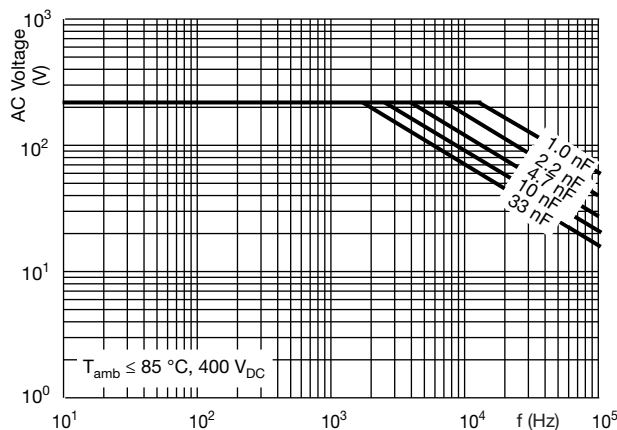
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



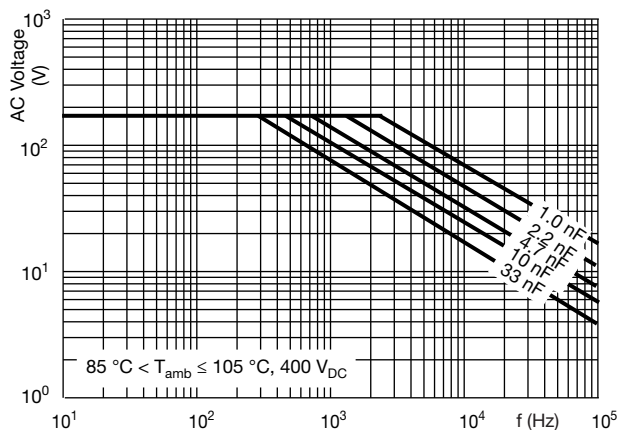
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



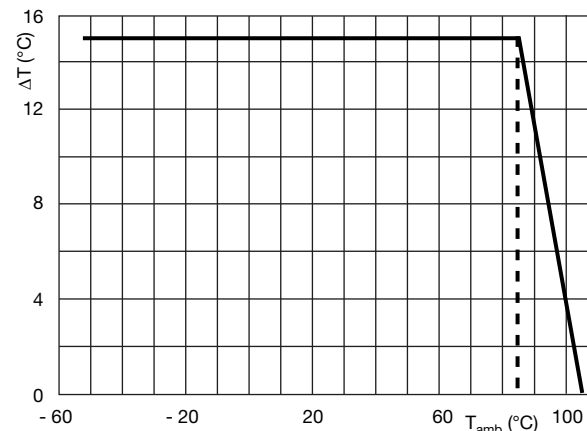
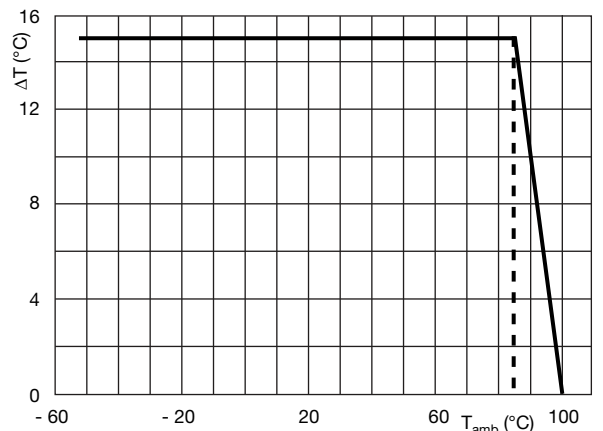
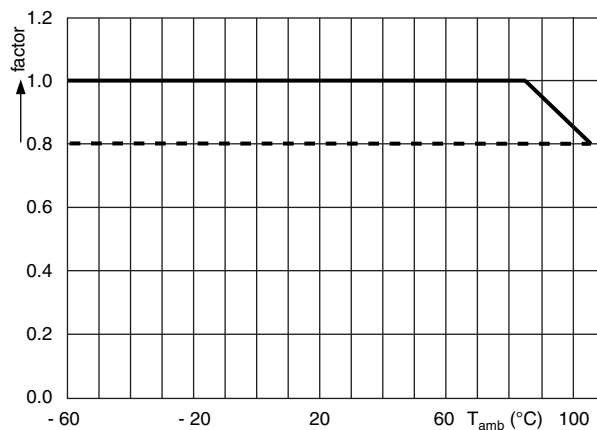
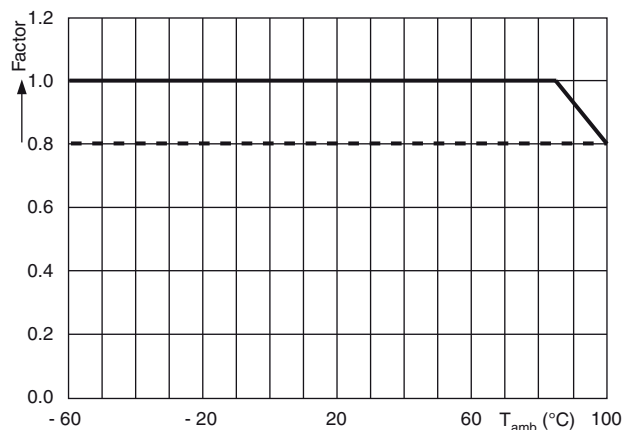
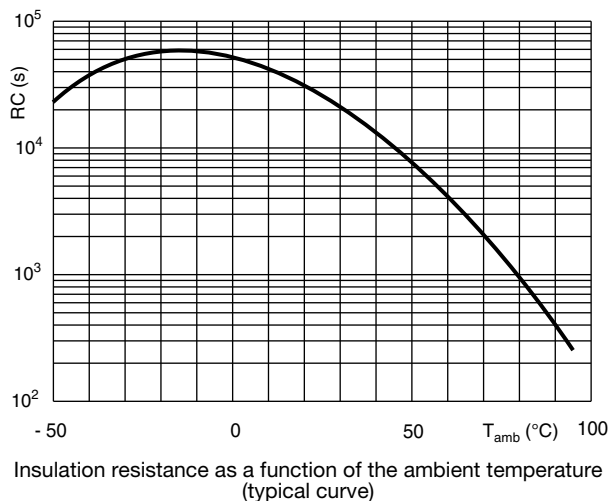
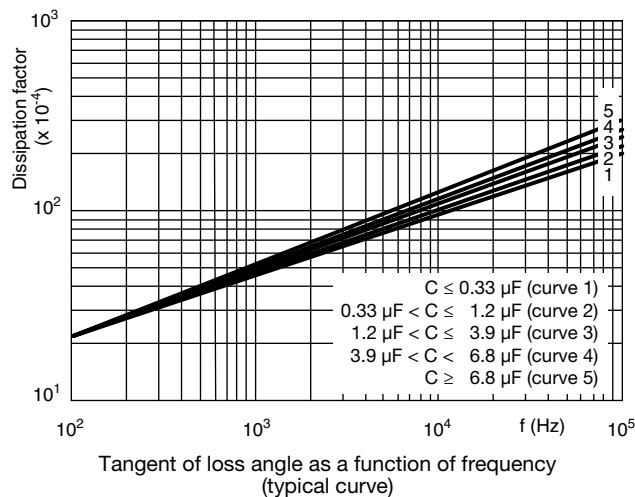
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Maximum RMS Current (Sinewave) as a Function of Frequency

The maximum RMS current is defined by $I_{ac} = \omega \times C \times U_{ac}$.

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".




HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (G) AS A FUNCTION OF (ORIGINAL) PITCH AND CAPACITOR BODY THICKNESS IN mW/°C

$W_{\max.}$ (mm)	HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (mW/°C)
	PITCH 5 mm
2.5	2.5
3.0	3.0
4.5	4.0
6.0	5.5

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.

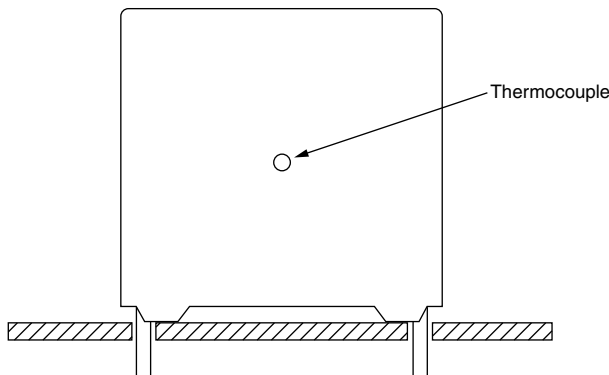
The power dissipation can be calculated according type detail specification "HQN-384-01/101: Technical Information Film Capacitors".

The component temperature rise (ΔT) 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 $\Delta T = T_C - T_{\text{amb}}$.

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: dc-film@vishay.com

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

1. The peak voltage (U_P) shall not be greater than the rated DC voltage (U_{RDC})
2. The peak-to-peak voltage (U_{P-P}) shall not be greater than $2\sqrt{2} \times U_{RAC}$ 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_{RDC} and divided by the applied voltage.

For all other pulses following equation must be fulfilled:

$$2 \times \int_0^T \left(\frac{dU}{dt} \right)^2 \times dt < U_{RDC} \times \left(\frac{dU}{dt} \right)_{\text{rated}}$$

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 or as series connected with an impedance to the mains the applicant must guarantee that the following conditions are fulfilled in any case (spikes and surge voltages from the mains included).

VOLTAGE CONDITIONS FOR 6 ABOVE

ALLOWED VOLTAGES	$T_{\text{amb}} \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$85^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{amb}} \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$ FOR 63 V
		$85^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{amb}} \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$ FOR > 63 V
Maximum continuous RMS voltage	U_{RAC}	See "Max. AC voltage as function of temperature" per characteristics
Maximum temperature RMS-overvoltage (< 24 h)	$1.25 \times U_{RAC}$	U_{RAC}
Maximum peak voltage (U_{O-P}) (< 2 s)	$1.6 \times U_{RDC}$	$1.3 \times U_{RDC}$

Example

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

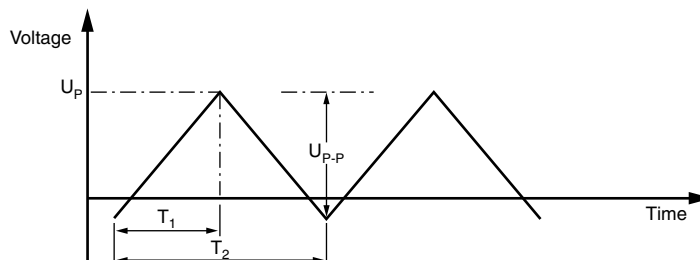
$U_{P-P} = 40$ V; $U_P = 35$ V; $T_1 = 100$ μ s; $T_2 = 200$ μ s

The ambient temperature is 35°C

Checking conditions:

1. The peak voltage $U_P = 35$ V is lower than 63 V_{DC}
2. The peak-to-peak voltage 40 V is lower than $2\sqrt{2} \times 40$ V_{AC} = 113 V_{P-P}
3. The voltage pulse slope (dU/dt) = 40 V/ 100 μ s = 0.4 V/ μ s
This is lower than 60 V/ μ 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 $w_{\text{max.}} = 3.5$ mm and pitch = 5 mm will be 16.2 mW/ 3.0 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ = 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

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 “MKT370 General Data” of this specification
4.3.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.3 Robustness of terminations	Tensile and bending	No visible damage
4.4 Resistance to soldering heat	Method: 1A Solder bath: $280 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Duration: 10 s	
4.14 Component solvent resistance	Isopropylalcohol at room temperature Method: 2 Immersion time: 5 min $\pm$ 0.5 min Recovery time: min. 1 h, max. 2 h	
4.4.2 Final measurements	Visual examination Capacitance Tangent of loss angle	No visible damage Legible marking $ \Delta C/C \leq 2 \%$ of the value measured initially Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.005 for: $C \leq 100 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.010 for: $100 \text{ nF} < C \leq 220 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.015 for: $220 \text{ nF} < C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.003 for: $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ Compared to values measured in 4.3.1
SUB-GROUP C1B OTHER PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1		
4.6.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.6 Rapid change of temperature	$\theta A = -55 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\theta B = +100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5 cycles Duration $t = 30 \text{ min}$	
4.7 Vibration	Visual examination 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^2 (whichever is less severe) Total duration 6 h	No visible damage



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
SUB-GROUP C1B OTHER PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1		
4.7.2 Final inspection	Visual examination	No visible damage
4.9 Shock	Mounting: see section "Mounting" of this specification Pulse shape: half sine Acceleration: 490 m/s ² Duration of pulse: 11 ms	
4.9.3 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C \leq 3\%$ of the value measured in 4.6.1
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.010 for: $C \leq 220$ nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF $< C \leq 470$ nF or ≤ 0.003 for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.6.1
	Insulation resistance	As specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification
SUB-GROUP C1 COMBINED SAMPLE OF SPECIMENS OF SUB-GROUPS C1A AND C1B		
4.10 Climatic sequence		
4.10.2 Dry heat	Temperature: +100 °C for rated voltage 63 V +105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V 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	Voltage proof = U_{RDC} for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber	No breakdown or flash-over
4.10.6.2 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C \leq 3\%$ of the value measured in 4.4.2 or 4.9.3
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.010 for: $C \leq 220$ nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF $< C \leq 470$ nF or ≤ 0.005 for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.3.1 or 4.6.1
	Insulation resistance	$\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
SUB-GROUP C2		
4.11 Damp heat steady state	56 days, 40 °C, 90 % to 95 % RH	
4.11.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle at 1 kHz	
4.11.3 Final measurements	Voltage proof = U_{RDC} for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber	No breakdown or flash-over
	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C \leq 5\%$ of the value measured in 4.11.1.
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.005 Compared to values measured in 4.11.1
	Insulation resistance	$\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification
SUB GROUP C3		
4.12 Endurance	Duration: 2000 h $1.25 \times U_{RDC}$ at 85 °C $0.8 \times 1.25 U_{RDC}$ at 100 °C for rated voltage 63 V $0.8 \times 1.25 U_{RDC}$ at 105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V	
4.12.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470$ nF at 100 kHz for $C > 470$ nF at 10 kHz	
4.12.5 Final measurements	Visual examination	No visible damage Legible marking
	Capacitance	$ \Delta C/C \leq 5\%$ compared to values measured in 4.12.1
	Tangent of loss angle	Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.005 at 85 °C ≤ 0.010 at 100 °C for: $C \leq 220$ nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF < $C \leq 470$ nF or ≤ 0.003 for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.12.1
	Insulation resistance	$\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification



GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
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 $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.13.3 Final measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle Insulation resistance	$ \Delta C/C \leq 3 \%$ compared to values measured in 4.13.1 Increase of $\tan \delta$: ≤ 0.005 for: $C \leq 100 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.010 for: $100 \text{ nF} < C \leq 220 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.015 for: $220 \text{ nF} < C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ or ≤ 0.003 for: $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ Compared to values measured in 4.13.1 $\geq 50 \%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification



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