

The FFB series uses a non-impregnated metallized polypropylene or polyester dielectric with the controlled self-healing process, specially treated to have a very high dielectric strength in operating conditions up to 105°C.

The FFB has been designed for printed circuit board mounting. Furthermore, their performances allow to be a very interesting alternative to electrolytic technology because they can withstand much higher levels of surge voltage.

### APPLICATIONS

The FFB capacitor is particularly designed for DC filtering, low reactive power.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Climatic category 55/105/56 (IEC 60068)

Test voltage between terminals @ 25°C  
 $1.5 \times V_{n,dc}$

### STANDARDS

- IEC 61071-1, IEC 61071-2: Power electronic capacitors
- IEC 60384-16: Fixed metallized polypropylene film dielectric DC capacitors
- IEC 60384-16-1: Fixed metallized polypropylene film dielectric DC capacitors Assessment level E
- IEC 60384-17: Fixed metallized polypropylene film dielectric AC and pulse capacitors
- IEC 60384-17-1: Fixed metallized polypropylene film dielectric AC and pulse capacitors Assessment level E
- IEC 60384-2: Fixed metallized polyester capacitors

### WORKING TEMPERATURE

(according to the power to be dissipated) -55°C to +105°C

### LIFETIME EXPECTANCY

One unique feature of this technology (as opposed to electrolytics) is how the capacitor reacts at the end of its lifetime. Whereas, with an electrolytic, there is a strong risk of explosion of the case. However, with our line of film capacitors, the capacitor will simply experience at the end of life a loss of capacitance of about 2%, with no risk of explosion.

Please note that this is theoretical, however, as the capacitor continues to be functional even after this 2% decrease.

### HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE CALCULATION

You can calculate the maximum operating (hot spot) temperature of this capacitor in the following manner:

The loss factor of the capacitor is made up of the sum of two components. The first represents electrical losses in the dielectric and the second component represents Joule effect in the connection and foils ( $R_s \cdot C \cdot 2 \pi f$ ).

For all applications, the temperature in the hot spot capacitor must be lower than 105°C.

$$\theta_{\text{hot spot}} = \theta_{\text{ambient}} + [\text{tg} \delta_0 \cdot Q + R_s \cdot (I_{\text{rms}})^2] \cdot R_{\text{th}}$$

With:

Q : Reactive power in Var

$R_s$  in Ohm

$I_{\text{rms}}$  in Ampere

$R_{\text{th}}$  : Rth ambient / hot spot in °C/W

$\text{tg} \delta_0 \cdot (10^{-4})$  is the tangent of loss angle (see  $\tan \delta_0$  page 3)

### PACKAGING

Self-extinguishing plastic case (V0 = in accordance with UL 94) filled thermosetting resin.

Self-extinguishing thermosetting resin (V0 = in accordance with UL 94; I3F2 = in accordance with NF F 16-101).

# Medium Power Film Capacitors

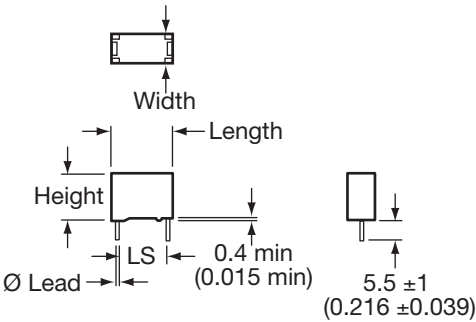


FFB

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

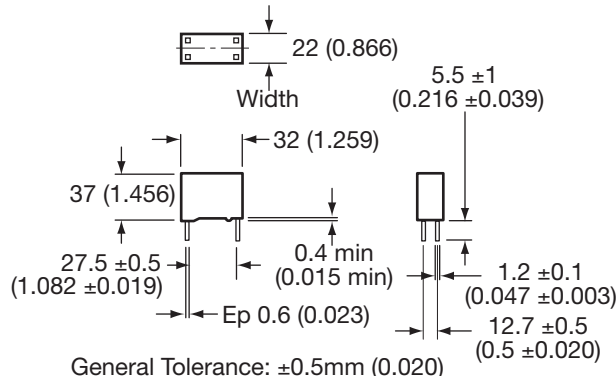
DC FILTERING

### BOX KIND: P0; 18; 19; 26; R68 2 TERMINALS SOLUTION



General Tolerance: ±0.5mm (0.020)

### BOX KIND: R68 4 TERMINALS SOLUTION



General Tolerance: ±0.5mm (0.020)

## DIMENSIONS: millimeters (inches)

Box Kind	Length mm ±0.40 (inches)	Width mm ±0.40 (inches)	Height mm ±0.30 (inches)	Dimensions lead mm (inches)	LS mm ±0.40 (inches)
P0	31.1 (1.230)	13.0 (0.051)	22.4 (0.880)	Ø 0.80 (0.031)	27.5 (1.083)
18	31.1 (1.230)	14.6 (0.580)	25.7 (1.010)	Ø 0.80 (0.031)	27.5 (1.083)
19	31.1 (1.230)	17.3 (0.068)	29.8 (1.170)	Ø 0.80 (0.031)	27.5 (1.083)
26	31.1 (1.230)	20.8 (0.820)	31.3 (1.230)	Ø 1.00 (0.039)	27.5 (1.083)
R68 2 Terminals Solution	32.0 (1.260)	22.0 (0.870)	37.0 (1.460)	Ø 1.00 (0.039)	27.5 (1.083)
R68 4 Terminals Solution	32.0 (1.260)	22.0 (0.870)	37.0 (1.460)	1.20 x 0.60 (0.047 x 0.023)	27.5 (1.083)

### DC FILTERING FOR LOW VOLTAGE

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance range $C_n$	6.2 $\mu$ F to 110 $\mu$ F
Tolerance on $C_n$	$\pm 10\%$
Rated DC voltage $V_{ndc}$	75 to 400 V
Dielectric	polyester

#### HOT SPOT CALCULATION

$$\theta_{\text{hot spot}} = \theta_{\text{ambient}} + (P_d + P_t) \times R_{th}$$

with  $P_d$  (Dielectric losses) =  $Q \times \text{tg}\delta_0$   
 $Q \times \text{tg}\delta_0 \Rightarrow [ \frac{1}{2} \times C_n \times (V_{\text{peak to peak}})^2 \times f ] \times \text{tg}\delta_0$   
 (see  $\text{tg}\delta_0$  for polyester dielectric page 3)

$$P_t \text{ (Thermal losses)} = R_s \times (I_{rms})^2$$

where  $C_n$  in Farad       $I_{rms}$  in Ampere       $f$  in Hertz  
 $V$  in Volt       $R_s$  in Ohm       $\theta$  in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $R_{th}$  in  $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

# Medium Power Film Capacitors



FFB

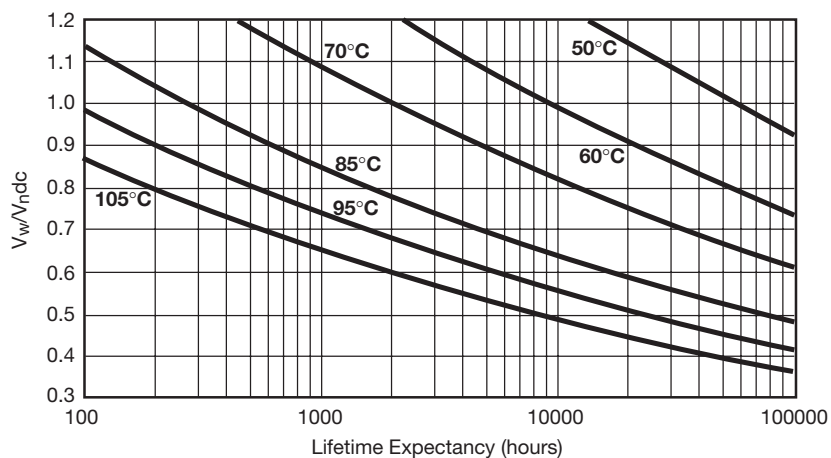
## DC FILTERING FOR LOW VOLTAGE

### POLYESTER DIELECTRIC

#### TABLE OF VALUES

Capacitance (μF)	Box Kind	I <sub>rms</sub> max. (A)	R <sub>s</sub> (mΩ)	R <sub>th</sub> (°C/W)	Part Number
<b>V<sub>ndc</sub> 75V Vrms max.: 45 volts</b>					
33	PO	3	3	40.7	FFB14D0336K--
47	18	4.3	2	33.3	FFB24D0476K--
68	19	6.2	1.7	29.9	FFB34D0686K--
82	26	7.4	1.6	26.7	FFB44D0826K--
110	R68 (2 terminals)	10	1.4	22.9	FFB54D0117K--
110	R68 (4 terminals)	10	1.4	22.9	FFB54D0117KJC
<b>V<sub>ndc</sub> 100V Vrms max.: 60 volts</b>					
20	PO	2.6	3	40.5	FFB14E0206K--
27	18	3.5	2.5	33.3	FFB24E0276K--
39	19	5	2	29.8	FFB34E0396K--
47	26	6	1.7	26.6	FFB44E0476K--
68	R68 (2 terminals)	9	1.4	22.8	FFB54E0686K--
68	R68 (4 terminals)	9	1.4	22.8	FFB54E0686KJC
<b>V<sub>ndc</sub> 300V Vrms max.: 90 volts</b>					
7.5	PO	2.4	16	40.7	FFB14H0755K--
11	18	3.6	11	33.5	FFB24H0116K--
16	19	5.2	8	29.9	FFB34H0166K--
18	26	6	7	27.1	FFB44H0186K--
27	R68 (2 terminals)	9	5	22.9	FFB54H0276K--
27	R68 (4 terminals)	9	5	22.9	FFB54H0276KJC
<b>V<sub>ndc</sub> 400V Vrms max.: 105 volts</b>					
6.2	PO	2.5	17	40.5	FFB14I0625K--
7.5	18	3.1	14	33.5	FFB24I0755K--
12	19	5	9	29.9	FFB34I0126K--
15	26	6.2	7	26.4	FFB44I0156K--
20	R68 (2 terminals)	8.2	5.5	22.8	FFB54I0206K--
20	R68 (4 terminals)	8.2	5.5	22.8	FFB54I0206KJC

## LIFETIME EXPECTANCY vs VOLTAGE AND HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE



$V_w$  = Permanent working or operating DC voltage.



### DC FILTERING FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

These capacitors have been designed principally for high and medium power DC filtering applications.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance range $C_n$	1.5 $\mu$ F to 13 $\mu$ F
Tolerance on $C_n$	$\pm 10\%$
Rated DC voltage $V_{ndc}$	525 to 1100 V
Dielectric	polypropylene

### TANGENT OF LOSS ANGLE ( $\tan \delta_0$ ) FOR POLYPROPYLENE DIELECTRIC

Polypropylene has a constant dielectric loss factor of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  irrespective of temperature and frequency (up to 1 MHz).

### HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE CALCULATION

You can calculate the maximum operating (hot spot) temperature of this capacitor in the following manner:

The loss factor of the capacitor is made up of the sum of two components. The first represents electrical losses ( $\tan \delta_0 = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ ) and the second component represents Joule effect in the connection and foils, ( $R_s \cdot C \cdot 2 \pi f$ ).

For all applications, the temperature in the hot spot capacitor must be lower than 105°C. Heating calculation of hot spot capacitor:

$$\theta_{\text{hot spot}} = \theta_{\text{ambient}} + [\tan \delta_0 \cdot Q + R_s \cdot (I_{\text{rms}})^2] \cdot R_{\text{th}}$$

With:

$Q$  : Reactive power in Var

$R_s$  in Ohm

$I_{\text{rms}}$  in Ampere

$R_{\text{th}}$  : Rth ambient / hot spot in °C/W

$\tan \delta_0 \cdot (10^{-4})$  is the tangent of loss angle for polypropylene dielectric. Polypropylene has a constant dielectric losses factor of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  irrespective of temperature and frequency (up to 1 MHz).

# Medium Power Film Capacitors



FFB

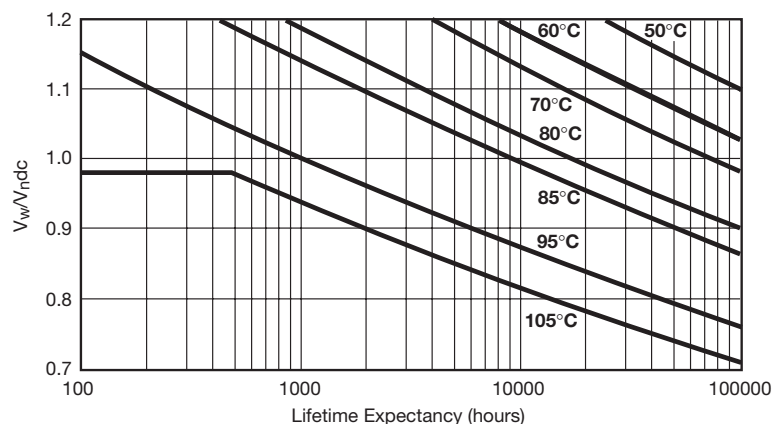
## DC FILTERING FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

### POLYPROPYLENE DIELECTRIC

#### TABLE OF VALUES

Capacitance ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	Box Kind	$I_{\text{rms}}$ max. (A)	$R_s$ ( $\text{m}\Omega$ )	$R_{\text{th}}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	Part Number
<b><math>V_{\text{n dc}}</math> 525V <math>V_{\text{rms}}</math> max.: 105 volts</b>					
3.9	PO	5.1	30	45.7	FFB16J0395K--
5.6	18	7.4	21	36.4	FFB26J0565K--
8.2	19	10.9	15	32.6	FFB36J0825K--
10	26	12	12	29.8	FFB46J0106K--
13	R68 (2 terminals)	12	9	24.3	FFB56J0136K--
13	R68 (4 terminals)	16.7	9	24.3	FFB56J0136KJC
<b><math>V_{\text{n dc}}</math> 720V <math>V_{\text{rms}}</math> max.: 120 volts</b>					
3.3	PO	5.0	31	45.0	FFB16A0335K--
4.3	18	6.5	24	36.2	FFB26A0435K--
6.2	19	9.4	17	32.7	FFB36A0625K--
7.5	26	11.4	14	29.9	FFB46A0755K--
10	R68 (2 terminals)	12	11	24.2	FFB56A0106K--
10	R68 (4 terminals)	15.2	11	24.2	FFB56A0106KJC
<b><math>V_{\text{n dc}}</math> 900V <math>V_{\text{rms}}</math> max.: 150 volts</b>					
2	PO	3.6	41	45.7	FFB16C0205K--
2.7	18	4.9	30	36.6	FFB26C0275K--
3.9	19	7.2	21	32.9	FFB36C0395K--
5.1	26	9.3	16	29.7	FFB46C0515K--
6.8	R68 (2 terminals)	12	12	24.1	FFB56C0685K--
6.8	R68 (4 terminals)	12.5	12	24.1	FFB56C0685KJC
<b><math>V_{\text{n dc}}</math> 1100V <math>V_{\text{rms}}</math> max.: 180 volts</b>					
1.5	PO	3.3	45	45.2	FFB16L0155K--
1.8	18	3.9	40	36.5	FFB26L0185K--
2.4	19	5.3	28	33.4	FFB36L0245K--
3	26	6.6	23	30.2	FFB46L0305K--
4.7	R68 (2 terminals)	10.3	15	24.1	FFB56L0475K--
4.7	R68 (4 terminals)	10.3	15	24.1	FFB56L0475KJC

## LIFETIME EXPECTANCY vs VOLTAGE AND HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE



$V_w$  = Working DC Voltage

$V_n$  = Rated DC Voltage

