

C4C Series, Axial Round, 850 – 3,000 VDC/450 – 750 VAC**KEMET**
CHARGED®**Overview**

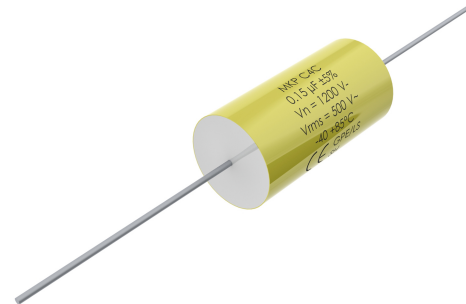
The C4C Series is a polypropylene metallized film and polyester double-metallized foil with polyester tape wrapping filled with resin and tinned copper wires.

Applications

Typical applications include snubber, clamping, resonance, coupling/decoupling, pulse and blocking.

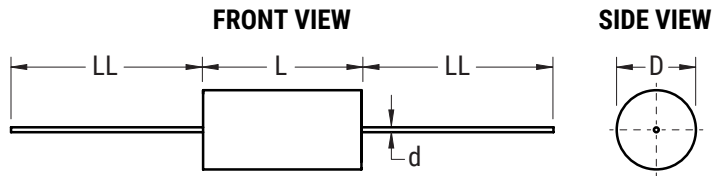
Benefits

- Self-healing
- Low losses
- High ripple current
- High contact reliability
- Suitable for high frequency applications
- PP metallized and PET double-sided metallized foil

**Part Number System**

C4	C	A	M	U	B	3100	AA	0	J
Series	Type	Fire Protection	Rated Voltage (VDC)	Insulation	Lead Diameter (mm)	Capacitance Code (pF)	Packaging	Capacitor Length (mm)	Tolerance
C4 = MKP Capacitors	C = Round body, snubber application	A = No fire retardant S = Fire retardant (on request)	M = 850 P = 1,200 W = 2,000 Y = 3,000	U = Polyester tape and resin protection 0 = Uninsulated (on request)	B = 0.8 C = 1.0 D = 1.2	Digits 2 – 4 indicate the first three digits of the capacitance value. First digit indicates the number of zeros to be added.	AA = Bulk (Bag) – Straight Leads see "Dimensions Table"	0 = 33 1 = 44 3 = 58	J = 5% K = 10%

Dimensions – Millimeters



D	L	d	LL
Maximum	Maximum	Nominal	±5
10 – 14	33	0.8	40
14.5 – 21.5	33	1	40
19 – 23	44	1	40
23.5 – 33.5	44	1.2	40
28.5 – 32	58	1.2	40

Qualification

Reference Standards	VDE 0560, IEC 61071, EN 61071
Application Class (DIN 40040)	GPE/LS
Vibration Strength	DIN 40040, Table 6, Class V

Performance Characteristics

Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Maximum Permissible Ambient Temperature	+70°C
IEC Climatic Category	40/85/56 according to IEC 68-1
Peak Non-Repetitive Maximum Current	$I_{PKR} \times 1.5$
Test Voltage Terminal to Terminal (VTT)	2 V_n for 10 seconds
Test Voltage Terminal to Case (VTC)	3 k VDC 50 Hz for 60 seconds
Insulation Resistance Test Conditions	Temperature: +25°C ±5% Voltage charge time: 1 minute Test voltage: 100 VDC Typical value ($R_{is} \times C$): 3,000 seconds
Dissipation Factor (DF)	$\leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$ at 1 kHz and 20°C
Capacitance Deviation in Operating Temperature Range of -40°C to +85°C	±1.5% maximum on capacitance value measured at +20°C
Life Expectancy	$\geq 30,000$ hours at V_{RMS} $\geq 100,000$ hours at V_n
Failure Quota	300/10 ⁹ components per hour
Change of Capacitance vs. Operating Time	-3% after 30,000 hours at V_{RMS} or after 100,000 hours at V_n
Protection	Polyester wrapping with epoxy resin fill
Flame Retardant (IEC 384-1)	Standard execution: non-flame retardant On request: flame retardant execution Category C
Leads	Tinned copper (lead content = 5%)
Installation	Any position
Damp Heat Test	Test Conditions
	Relative humidity: 93% ±2%
	Temperature: +40°C
	Test duration: 56 days
	Capacitance change: $\leq \pm 5\%$
	DF change: $\leq 50\%$ of nominal value at 1 kHz
	Insulation resistance: $\geq 50\%$ of limit value

Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference

Cap Value (μ F)	VDC	VAC	Peak VDC	Maximum Dimensions (mm)		Ripple Current 100 kHz 70°C (A)	Peak Current (A)	ESR (Max) 100 kHz (m Ω)	dV/dt (V/ μ s)	Packaging Quantity	Part Number
				D	L						
0.1	850	450	1,200	10.5	33	5	45	16.6	450	300	C4C(1)M(2)B3100AA0(3)
0.15	850	450	1,200	12.5	33	7	68	11.5	450	300	C4C(1)M(2)B3150AA0(3)
0.22	850	450	1,200	15.5	33	9	99	8.1	450	200	C4C(1)M(2)C3220AA0(3)
0.33	850	450	1,200	18.5	33	9	149	5.8	450	150	C4C(1)M(2)C3330AA0(3)
0.47	850	450	1,200	21.5	33	9	212	4.6	450	100	C4C(1)M(2)C3470AA0(3)
0.68	850	450	1,200	21	44	9	204	5.1	300	100	C4C(1)M(2)C3680AA1(3)
1	850	450	1,200	25	44	12	300	3.8	300	50	C4C(1)M(2)D4100AA1(3)
1.5	850	450	1,200	30.5	44	12	450	3.1	300	50	C4C(1)M(2)D4150AA1(3)
2	850	450	1,200	28.5	58	12	400	3.8	200	30	C4C(1)M(2)D4200AA3(3)
2.2	850	450	1,200	29.5	58	12	440	3.7	200	30	C4C(1)M(2)D4220AA3(3)
2.5	850	450	1,200	31.5	58	12	500	3.5	200	30	C4C(1)M(2)D4250AA3(3)
0.047	1,200	500	1,600	10	33	4	33	27.1	700	400	C4C(1)P(2)B2470AA0(3)
0.068	1,200	500	1,600	12	33	5	48	19.1	700	300	C4C(1)P(2)B2680AA0(3)
0.1	1,200	500	1,600	14	33	7	70	13.4	700	250	C4C(1)P(2)B3100AA0(3)
0.15	1,200	500	1,600	17.5	33	9	105	9.2	700	150	C4C(1)P(2)C3150AA0(3)
0.22	1,200	500	1,600	20.5	33	9	154	6.8	700	100	C4C(1)P(2)C3220AA0(3)
0.33	1,200	500	1,600	20	44	9	149	7.2	450	100	C4C(1)P(2)C3330AA1(3)
0.47	1,200	500	1,600	23	44	9	212	5.6	450	70	C4C(1)P(2)C3470AA1(3)
0.68	1,200	500	1,600	27.5	44	12	306	4.2	450	50	C4C(1)P(2)D3680AA1(3)
1	1,200	500	1,600	33	44	12	450	3.5	450	50	C4C(1)P(2)D4100AA1(3)
1.2	1,200	500	1,600	29	58	12	330	4.5	275	30	C4C(1)P(2)D4120AA3(3)
1.5	1,200	500	1,600	32	58	12	413	4	275	30	C4C(1)P(2)D4150AA3(3)
0.022	2,000	630	2,400	10.5	33	3	25	48.2	1,150	400	C4C(1)W(2)B2220AA0(3)
0.033	2,000	630	2,400	12.5	33	4	38	32.5	1,150	300	C4C(1)W(2)B2330AA0(3)
0.047	2,000	630	2,400	15	33	6	54	23	1,150	200	C4C(1)W(2)C2470AA0(3)
0.068	2,000	630	2,400	17.5	33	7	78	16.3	1,150	150	C4C(1)W(2)C2680AA0(3)
0.1	2,000	630	2,400	20.5	33	9	115	11.6	1,150	100	C4C(1)W(2)C3100AA0(3)
0.15	2,000	630	2,400	19.5	44	9	105	11.3	700	100	C4C(1)W(2)C3150AA1(3)
0.22	2,000	630	2,400	23.5	44	12	154	8	700	70	C4C(1)W(2)D3220AA1(3)
0.33	2,000	630	2,400	28.5	44	12	231	5.9	700	50	C4C(1)W(2)D3330AA1(3)
0.47	2,000	630	2,400	33.5	44	12	329	4.8	700	50	C4C(1)W(2)D3470AA1(3)
0.56	2,000	630	2,400	29	58	12	224	6.1	400	30	C4C(1)W(2)D3560AA3(3)
0.68	2,000	630	2,400	32	58	12	272	5.4	400	30	C4C(1)W(2)D3680AA3(3)
0.0068	3,000	750	3,500	10	33	2	14.5	132	2,100	400	C4C(1)Y(2)B1680AA0(3)
0.01	3,000	750	3,500	12	33	3	21	90.3	2,100	300	C4C(1)Y(2)B2100AA0(3)
0.015	3,000	750	3,500	14.5	33	4	32	60.5	2,100	200	C4C(1)Y(2)C2150AA0(3)
0.022	3,000	750	3,500	17	33	5	46	41.6	2,100	150	C4C(1)Y(2)C2220AA0(3)
0.033	3,000	750	3,500	20.5	33	6	69	28.3	2,100	100	C4C(1)Y(2)C2330AA0(3)
0.047	3,000	750	3,500	19	44	7	59	25.7	1,250	100	C4C(1)Y(2)C2470AA1(3)
0.068	3,000	750	3,500	22.5	44	9	85	18.3	1,250	70	C4C(1)Y(2)C2680AA1(3)
0.1	3,000	750	3,500	27	44	12	125	12.8	1,250	50	C4C(1)Y(2)D3100AA1(3)
0.15	3,000	750	3,500	32	44	12	188	9.2	1,250	50	C4C(1)Y(2)D3150AA1(3)
0.22	3,000	750	3,500	31	58	12	165	9.5	750	30	C4C(1)Y(2)D3220AA3(3)
Capacitance Value (μ F)	VDC	VAC	Peak VDC	D (mm)	L (mm)	Ripple Current	Peak Current	ESR	dV/dt (V/ μ s)	Packaging Quantity	Part Number

(1) A = No fire retardant; S = fire retardant (on request)

(2) U = Tape and resin protection; 0 = unprotected (on request)

(3) K = $\pm 10\%$, J = $\pm 5\%$

Environmental Compliance

As an environmentally conscious company, KEMET is working continuously with improvements concerning the environmental effects of both our capacitors and the production of them.

In Europe (RoHS Directive) and in some other geographical areas like China, legislation has been put in place to prevent the use of some hazardous materials, like Lead (Pb), in electronic equipment. All products in this catalog are produced to help our customers' obligations to guarantee their products to fulfill these legislative requirements. The only material of concern in our products has been Lead (Pb), which has been removed from all designs to fulfill the requirement of containing less than 0.1% of lead in any homogeneous material.

KEMET will closely follow any changes in legislation world wide and makes any necessary changes in its products, whenever needed.

Some customer segments like Medical, Military and Automotive Electronics may still require the use of Lead in electrode coatings. To clarify the situation and distinguish products from each other, a special symbol is used on the packaging labels for RoHS compatible and Pb-Free capacitors.

Because of customer requirements, additional markings such as "LF" for lead-free or "LFW" for lead-free wires may appear on the packaging label.

Materials & Environment

The selection of materials used by KEMET for the production of capacitors is the result of extensive experience and constant attention to environmental protection. KEMET selects its suppliers according to ISO 9001 standards and carries out statistical analysis on the materials purchased before acceptance. All materials are, to the company's present knowledge, non-toxic and free from cadmium, mercury, chrome and compounds, polychlorine triphenyl (PCB), bromide and chlorine dioxins bromurate chlorurate, CFC and HCFC, and asbestos.

Green Products

All KEMET power film products are ROHS Compliant.

Insulation Resistance

When the capacitor temperature increases, the insulation resistance decreases. This is due to increased electron activity. Low insulation resistance can also be the result of moisture trapped in the windings, caused by a prolonged exposure to excessive humidity.

Dissipation Factor

Dissipation factor is a complex function involved with the inefficiency of the capacitor. The $\tan\delta$ may change up and down with increased temperature. For more information, please refer to Performance Characteristics.

Sealing

Hermetically Sealed Capacitors

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

Resin Encased/Wrap & Fill Capacitors

The resin seals on resin encased and wrap and fill capacitors will withstand short-term exposure to high humidity environments without degradation. Resins and plastic tapes will form a pseudo-impervious barrier to humidity and chemicals. These case materials are somewhat porous and through osmosis can cause contaminants to enter the capacitor. The second area of contaminated absorption is the lead-wire/resin interface. Since resins cannot bond 100% to tinned wires, there can be a path formed up to the lead wire into the capacitor section. Aqueous cleaning of circuit boards can aggravate this condition.

Barometric Pressure

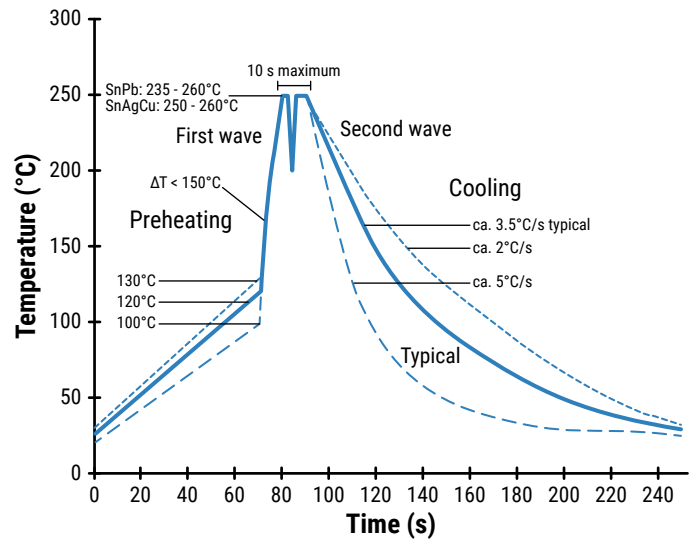
The altitude at which hermetically sealed capacitors are operated controls the voltage rating of the capacitor. As the barometric pressure decreases, the susceptibility to terminal arc-over increases. Non-hermetic capacitors can be affected by internal stresses due to pressure changes. This can be in the form of capacitance changes or dielectric arc-over as well as low insulation resistance. Heat transfer can also be affected by altitude operation. Heat generated in operation cannot be dissipated properly and can result in high RI2 losses and eventual failure.

Radiation

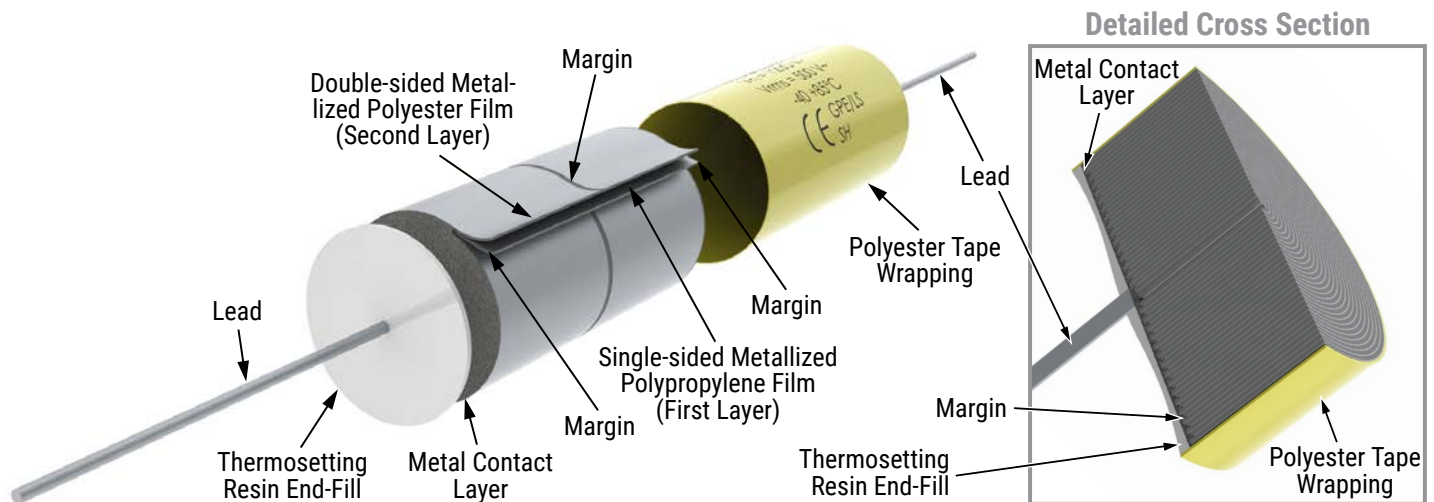
Radiation capabilities of capacitors must be taken into consideration. Electrical degradation in the form of dielectric embitterment can take place causing shorts or opens.

Soldering Process

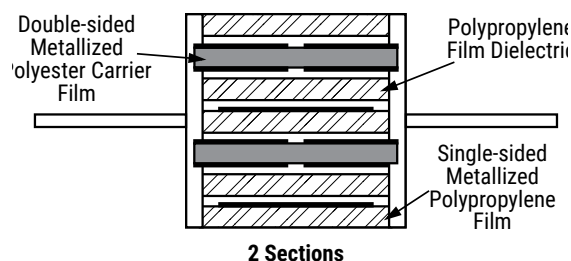
The implementation of the RoHS Directive has required the selection SnAgCu (SAC) alloys or SnCu alloys as primary solder. This has increased the liquidus temperature from that of 183°C for SnPb eutectic alloy to 217 – 221°C for the new alloys. As a result, the heat stress to components, even in wave soldering, has increased considerably due to higher pre-heat and wave temperatures. Polypropylene capacitors are especially sensitive to heat (melting point of polypropylene is 160 – 170°C). Wave soldering can be destructive especially for mechanically small polypropylene capacitors (lead spacings 5 – 10 mm) and great care must be taken during soldering. The solder profiles from KEMET are highly recommended. You may also refer to the wave soldering curve from IEC Publication 61760-1 Edition 2. Please consult KEMET with any questions.



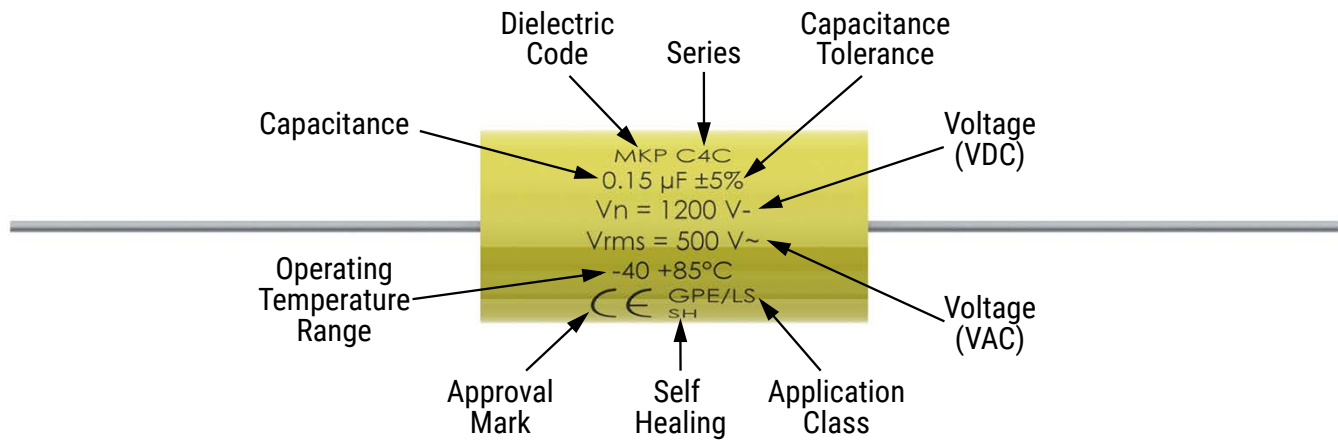
Construction



Winding Scheme



Marking



KEMET Electronic Corporation Sales Offices

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

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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 indicated or that other measures may not be required.