

C44H, 330 – 440 VAC/700 – 1,000 VDC, for PFC & AC Filter

Overview

The C44H capacitor is a polypropylene metallized film capacitor with a cylindrical, aluminium can-type design filled with liquid resin. It uses screw terminals, a plastic deck, 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
- Long lifetime
- Self-healing

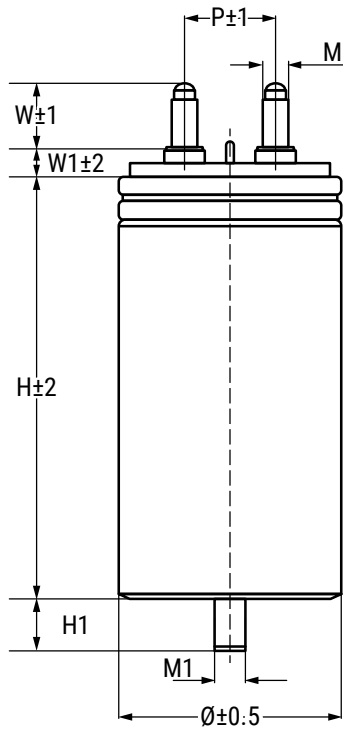


Part Number System

C44H	L	G	P	6100	A	A	S	J
Series	Rated Voltage	Case and Fixing Bolt Code	Terminal Style	Capacitance Code (pF)	Internal Code	Internal Code		Tolerance
C44H = MKP Capacitors for AC filtering	L = 330 V _{rms} K = 440 V _{rms}	G = Cylindrical aluminum case with M12 bolt	P = M6 Threaded Posts R = M10 Threaded Posts	Digits 9 – 11 indicate the first three digits of the capacitance value. Digit 8 indicates the number of zeros to be added.	A = Standard Z = Special			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	P	M	W	W1	M1	H1
$\varnothing = 65$	22.5	6	13	5	12	12.5
$\varnothing \geq 75$	35	10	25	10	12	16

All dimensions are in mm

Maximum Driving Torque

Terminals M6	5 [N*m]
Terminals M10	8 [N*m]
Bolt M12	12 [N*m]

General Technical Data

Reference Standards	IEC 61071
Dielectric	Polypropylene film
	Non-inductive type winding
Climatic Category	25/70/56 – IEC 60068-1
Maximum hot spot temperature	+75°C
Endurance Test IEC 61071	+65°C at Case Temperature
Installation	Whatever position
Self extinguishing UL94 V0 plastic deck	

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 $T_{HS} \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$
Capacitance drop at end of life	-5% (typical)
Failure Rate IEC 61709	See FIT Graph

Test Methods

Test voltage term to term (Utt)	$1.5 \times V_{RMS}$ for 10 seconds at 25°C
Test voltage term to case (Utc)	3,600 V ~ 50 Hz for 10 seconds
Damp Heat	IEC 60068-2-78
Change of Temperature	IEC 60068-2-14
Vibration Strength	IEC 60068-2-6

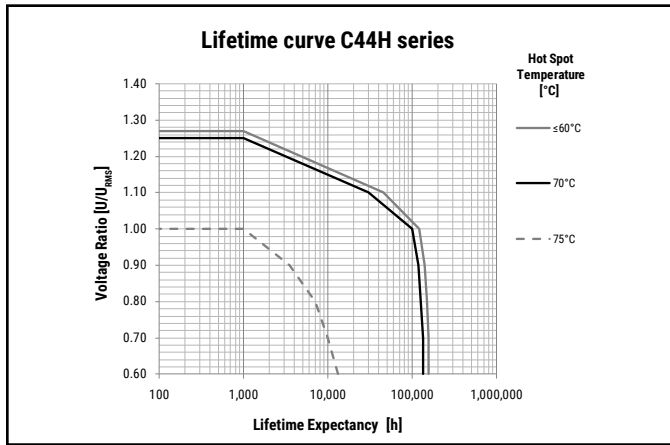
NOTICE: Care should be taken to ensure that there still is electrical clearance of 15 mm between terminations and other live or earthed parts above the capacitor, in case of safety device activation.

Table 1 – Ratings & Part Number Reference

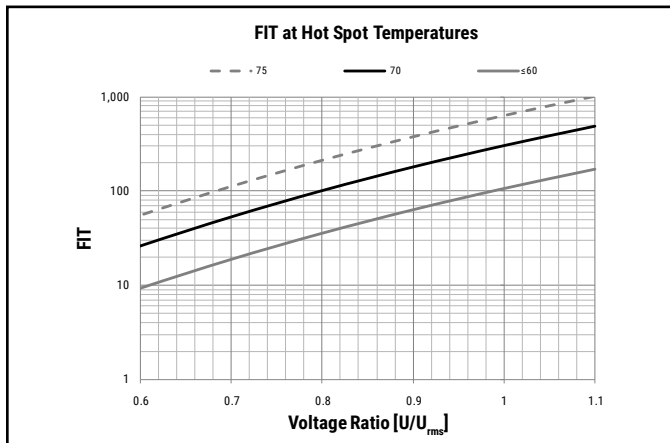
Cap Value (µF)	V _{rms}	Un	Us	dV/dt (V/µs)	Irms	ESL <	Rs	Rth hs/amb °C/W	Case		Part Number
	VAC	VDC	VDC		A	nH	mΩ		Ø	H	
100	330	700	1,050	12.5	25	100	3.4	8	65	98	C44HLGP6100AASJ
200	330	700	1,050	12.5	40	120	1.7	6.1	75	117	C44HLGR6200AASJ
300	330	700	1,050	12.5	45	160	1.6	3.6	75	194	C44HLGR6300AASJ
400	330	700	1,050	12.5	50	160	2.3	3	75	242	C44HLGR6400AASJ
500	330	700	1,050	12.5	55	170	2.1	2.7	75	242	C44HLGR6500AASJ
600	330	700	1,050	12.5	65	180	1.9	2.6	85	242	C44HLGR6600AASJ
100	440	1,000	1,500	20	30	145	4.1	5	75	142	C44HKGR6100AASJ
133	440	1,000	1,500	20	35	155	3.3	4.5	85	142	C44HKGR6133AASJ
133	440	1,000	1,500	20	40	170	1.9	4	75	194	C44HKGR6133ZASJ
150	440	1,000	1,500	20	45	160	1.8	3.8	75	194	C44HKGR6150AASJ
200	440	1,000	1,500	20	50	175	2.7	3	75	242	C44HKGR6200AASJ
250	440	1,000	1,500	20	55	190	2.4	2.8	85	242	C44HKGR6250AASJ
Cap Value	VAC	VDC	VDC	dV/dt (V/µs)	Irms	ESL	Rs	Rth hs/amb °C/W	Case		Part Number

¹ Maximum admissible RMS current $T_{HS} \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Lifetime Expectancy/Failure Quota Graphs



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



Example of calculation

Part Number: C44HKGR6100AASJ

Rated $V_{RMS} = 440$ [V_{RMS}]

Rated $I_{RMS} = 30$ [A]

$R_s = 4.1$ [mΩ]

$R_{th} = 5.0$ [°C/W]

Fundamental Frequency $F_1 = 50$ [Hz]

Ripple Frequency $F_2 = 7000$ [Hz]

Fundamental Voltage $V_1 = 440$ [V~]

Ripple Current $I_2 = 27$ [A]

$T_a = 35$ °C

$I_1 = I(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440 = 13.8$ [A]

$V_2 = V(7000) = [27 / (2 * \pi * 7000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] = 6.14$ [V]

Power Losses and Hot Spot Temperature Calculation

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

1. Dielectric Power Losses

$$P_D(f) = 2 * \pi * f_i * C * V(f)^2 * \text{tg}\delta_0$$

which can be alternatively calculated as

$$P_D(f_i) = \frac{I(f_i)^2}{2 * \pi * f_i * C} * \text{tg}\delta_0$$

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

2. Joule Power Losses:

$$P_J(f) = R_s * I(f)^2$$

The Total Power Losses are the sum of the components at each frequency:

$$P_T = \sum_i [P_D(f_i) + P_J(f_i)]$$

The Thermal Jump in the Hot Spot is:

$$\Delta T_{HS} = P_T * R_{th-hs}$$

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}) ≤ 70 °C

$$I_{RMS} = \sqrt{(13.8^2 + 27^2)} = 30 \leq 30 \rightarrow \text{Admitted}$$

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{(440^2 + 6.1^2)} = 440 \leq 440 \rightarrow \text{Admitted}$$

$$P_D(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440^2 * 2 * 10^{-4} = 1.22$$
 [W]

$$P_D(7000) = [27^2 / (2 * \pi * 7000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] * 2 * 10^{-4} = 0.03$$
 [W]

$$P_J(50) = 4.1 * 10^{-3} * [(2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440)^2] = 0.78$$
 [W]

$$P_J(7000) = 4.1 * 10^{-3} * 27^2 = 3$$
 [W]

$$P_T = 1.22 + 0.03 + 0.78 + 3 = 5$$
 [W]

$$\Delta T_{HS} = 5 * 5 = 25$$
 [°C]

$$T_{HS} = T_a + \Delta T_{HS}$$

$$T_{HS} = 35 + 25 = 60$$
 [°C] \rightarrow OK since hot spot temperature is less than maximum admitted

Expected Life at $T_{HS} = 70$ °C \rightarrow 100,000 hours (see lifetime curve)

Expected Life at $T_{HS} = 60$ °C \rightarrow 140,000 hours (see lifetime curve)

Marking

KEMET	← Manufacturer Logo
C44HLGR6400AASJ	← Part Number
400 μ F \pm 5%	← Rated Capacitance and Tolerance
Urms=330V~	← Rated Voltage
Irms=50A 50/60Hz	← Rated Current and Frequencies
SH NO PCBs	← Self-Healing Dielectric
B3 12374698	← Production Date and Batch Number

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 $\tan\delta$ 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 RI^2 losses and eventual failure can result.

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