Film Capacitors

EMI Suppression Capacitors (MKP)

Series/Type: **B32922H/J ... B32926H/J**

Date: April 2015

Typical applications
- X2 class for interference suppression
- "Across the line" applications
- Severe ambient conditions
- For connections in series with the mains
- Capacitive power supply
- Energy meters

Climatic
- Max. operating temperature: 110 °C
- Climatic category (IEC 60068-1): 40/110/56

Construction
- Dielectric: metallised polypropylene (MKP)
- Wound film technology
- Plastic case (UL 94 V-0)
- Epoxy resin sealing (UL 94 V-0)

Features
- Self-healing properties
- High stability of capacitance value

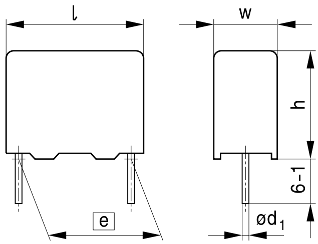
Terminals
- Parallel wire leads
- Lead-free tinned
- Standard lead lengths: 6-1 mm
- Special lead lengths available on request

Marking
- Manufacturer's logo, lot number
- Date code, rated capacitance (coded)
- Cap. tolerance (code letter)
- Rated AC voltage
- Series number, sub-class (X2)
- Dielectric code (MKP), climatic category
- Passive flammability category, approvals

Delivery mode
Bulk (untaped)
Taped (Ammo pack or reel)
For taping details, refer to chapter "Taping and packing"

Dimensional drawings

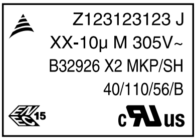
Drawing A1



Dimensions in mm

Number of wires	Lead spacing e ±0.4	Lead diameter d_1 ±0.05	Type
2-pin	15.0	0.8	B32922 H/J
2-pin	22.5	0.8	B32923 H/J
2-pin	27.5	0.8	B32924 H/J
2-pin	37.5	1.0	B32926 H/J

Marking Examples

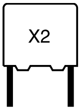


KMK1582-Y

Approvals

Approval marks	Standards	Certificate
ENEC 15	EN 60384-14, IEC 60384-14, Ed. 3	ENEC-00812-M3 (approved by UL)
cULus	UL 60384-14, CSA E60384-14	E97863 (approved by UL)

Notes:	Effective January 2014, only for EMI supression capacitors: – UL 60384-14 certification replaces both UL 1414 and UL 1283 standards. – CSA C22.2 No. 1 and CSA C22.s No. 8 are replaced by CSA E60384-14. – References like 1414, 1283 are removed from the capacitor marking
	Capacitors under UL1414, UL1283 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under UL scope.
	Capacitors under CSA C22.2 No.1 / No. 8 produced during or before 2013, are accepted under cUL scope.



Overview of available types

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm
Type	B32922 H/J	B32923 H/J	B32924 H/J	B32926 H/J
C_R (µF)				
0.10				
0.15				
0.2				
0.22				
0.33				
0.410				
0.47				
0.56				
0.68				
0.82				
1.0				
1.5				
2.2				
3.3				
4.7				
6.8				
8.2				
10				
15				

Ordering codes and packing units

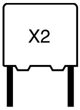
Lead spacing mm	C_R µF	Max. dimensions w × h × l mm	Ordering code (composition see below)	Straight terminals, Ammo pack pcs./MOQ	Straight terminals, Reel pcs./MOQ	Straight terminals, Untaped pcs./MOQ
15	0.10	6.0 × 11.0 × 18.0	B32922H3104+***	3840	4400	4000
	0.15	7.0 × 12.5 × 18.0	B32922H3154+***	3320	3600	4000
	0.20	8.0 × 14.0 × 18.0	B32922H3204+***	2920	3000	2000
	0.22	8.0 × 14.0 × 18.0	B32922H3224M***	2920	3000	2000
	0.22	8.5 × 14.5 × 18.0	B32922J3224+***	2720	2800	2000
	0.33	9.0 × 17.5 × 18.0	B32922H3334+***	2560	2800	2000
	0.47	11.0 × 18.5 × 18.0	B32922H3474+***	–	2200	1000
22.5	0.22	7.0 × 16.0 × 26.5	B32923H3224+***	2320	2400	2520
	0.33	8.5 × 16.5 × 26.5	B32923J3334+***	1920	2000	2040
	0.41	8.5 × 16.5 × 26.5	B32923H3414M***	1920	2000	2040
	0.47	10.5 × 16.5 × 26.5	B32923H3474+***	1560	1600	2160
	0.56	10.5 × 18.5 × 26.5	B32923H3564+***	1560	1600	2160
	0.68	10.5 × 18.5 × 26.5	B32923H3684M***	1560	1600	2160
	0.68	11.0 × 20.5 × 26.5	B32923J3684+***	–	–	2040
	0.82	11.0 × 20.5 × 26.5	B32923H3824+***	–	–	2040
	1.0	12.0 × 22.0 × 26.5	B32923H3105+***	–	–	1800
	1.5	14.5 × 29.5 × 26.5	B32923H3155+***	–	–	1040
	2.2	14.5 × 29.5 × 26.5	B32923H3225M***	–	–	1040

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.
Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

Composition of ordering code

+ = Capacitance tolerance code:
M = ±20%
K = ±10%

*** = Packaging code:
289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack
189 = Straight terminals, Reel
255 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Ammo pack
155 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Reel
003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 3.2 ±0.3 mm)
000 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)



Ordering codes and packing units

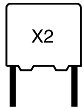
Lead spacing mm	C_R µF	Max. dimensions w × h × l mm	Ordering code (composition see below)	Straight terminals, Ammo pack pcs./MOQ	Straight terminals, Reel pcs./MOQ	Straight terminals, Untaped pcs./MOQ
27.5	0.68	11.0 × 19.0 × 31.5	B32924H3684+***	–	1400	1280
	1.0	11.0 × 21.0 × 31.5	B32924H3105+***	–	1400	1280
	1.5	13.5 × 23.0 × 31.5	B32924H3155M***	–	1000	1040
	1.5	14.0 × 24.5 × 31.5	B32924J3155+***	–	–	1040
	2.2	18.0 × 27.5 × 31.5	B32924H3225+***	–	–	800
	3.3	18.0 × 33.0 × 31.5	B32924J3335+***	–	–	800
	3.3	19.0 × 30.0 × 31.5	B32924H3335M***	–	–	720
	4.7	22.0 × 36.5 × 31.5	B32924H3475+***	–	–	640
37.5	2.2	14.0 × 25.0 × 42.0	B32926H3225+***	–	–	1380
	3.3	16.0 × 28.5 × 42.0	B32926H3335+***	–	–	800
	4.7	18.0 × 32.5 × 42.0	B32926H3475+***	–	–	720
	6.8	20.0 × 39.5 × 42.0	B32926H3685+***	–	–	640
	8.2	28.0 × 37.5 × 42.0	B32926J3825+***	–	–	440
	10.0	28.0 × 37.5 × 42.0	B32926H3106M***	–	–	440
	10.0	28.0 × 42.5 × 42.0	B32926J3106+***	–	–	440
	15.0	33.0 × 48.0 × 42.0	B32926H3156+***	–	–	180

MOQ = Minimum Order Quantity, consisting of 4 packing units.
Further intermediate capacitance values on request.

Composition of ordering code

\+ = Capacitance tolerance code:
M = ±20%
K = ±10%

*** = Packaging code:
289 = Straight terminals, Ammo pack
189 = Straight terminals, Reel
255 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Ammo pack
155 = Crimped down from lead spacing 15 mm to 7.5 mm, Reel
003 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 3.2 ±0.3 mm)
000 = Straight terminals, untaped (lead length 6 - 1 mm)



Technical data and specifications

Reference standard: IEC / UL 60384-14. All data given at T = 20 °C unless otherwise specified.

Rated AC voltage (IEC 60384-14)	305 V AC (50/60 Hz)		
Maximum continuous DC voltage V_{DC}	630 V DC		
DC voltage test	Between terminals: 1312 V DC / 2 s		
The repetition of this DC voltage test may damage the capacitor. Special care must be taken incase of use several capacitors in a parallel configuration.			
Max. operating temperature $T_{op,max}$	+110 °C		
Dissipation factor tan δ (in 10^{-3}) at 20 °C (upper limit values)	Frequency	$C_R \leq 2.2$ µF	$C_R > 2.2$ µF
	1 kHz	1.0	2.0
	100 kHz	10	–
Insulation resistance R_{ins} or time constant $\tau = C_R \cdot R_{ins}$ at 20 °C, rel. humidity ≤ 65% (minimum as-delivered values)	$C_R \leq 0.33$ µF		$C_R > 0.33$ µF
	100 GΩ		30 000 s
Operating AC voltage V_{op} at high temperature	$T_{op} \leq 110$ °C	$V_{op} = V_{AC}$	(continuously)
	$T_{op} \leq 110$ °C	$V_{op} = 1.25 \cdot V_{AC}$	(1000 h)
Passive flammability category	B		
Damp heat test	Test 1:	Temperature:	85 °C±2 °C
		Relative humidity (RH):	85%±2%
		Test duration:	1000 h
		Voltage value:	240 V AC, 50 Hz
	Test 2:	Temperature:	60 °C±2 °C
		Relative humidity (RH):	95%±2%
		Test duration:	1000 h
		Voltage value:	240 V AC, 50 Hz
Limit values after damp heat test	Capacitance change (ΔC/C): ≤ 10% Dissipation factor change (Δtan δ): $\leq 5 \times 10^{-3}$ (at 1 kHz) Insulation resistance R_{ins} or time constant $\tau = C_R \times R_{ins}$: ≥ 200 MΩ		

Pulse handling capability

"dV/dt" represents the maximum permissible voltage change per unit of time for non-sinusoidal voltages, expressed in V/µs.

"k_0" represents the maximum permissible pulse characteristic of the waveform applied to the capacitor, expressed in V^2/µs.

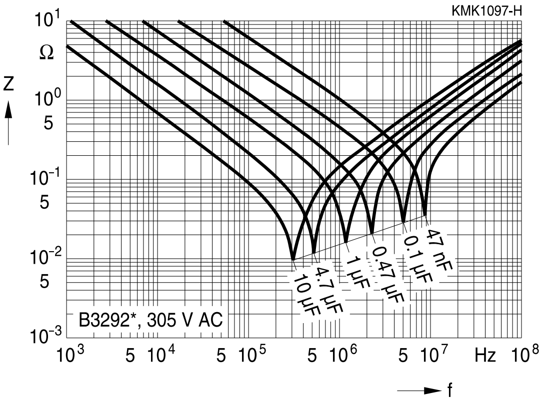
Note:
The values of dV/dt and k_0 provided below must not be exceeded in order to avoid damaging the capacitor.

dV/dt and k_0 values

Lead spacing	15 mm	22.5 mm	27.5 mm	37.5 mm
dV/dt in V/µs	340	170	120	80
k_0 in V^2/µs	292400	146200	103200	68800

Impedance Z versus frequency f

(typical values)



I_{RMS} versus frequency f

f ≤ 100 Hz: $I_{RMS,max}$ (A_{RMS}) = 2 · 305 V_{RMS} · π · f (Hz) · C (F)
f > 100 Hz: $I_{RMS,max}$ (A_{RMS}) = 2 · 305 V_{RMS} · π · 100 Hz · C (F)

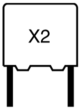
Example:

B32924H3105J

f = 50 Hz → $I_{RMS,max}$ = 2 · 305 V_{RMS} · π · 50 Hz · 1 · 10^{-6} F = 0'096 A_{RMS}
f = 2'5 kHz → $I_{RMS,max}$ = 2 · 305 V_{RMS} · π · 100 Hz · 1 · 10^{-6} F = 0'192 A_{RMS}

Testing and Standards

Test	Reference	Conditions of test	Performance requirements
Electrical Parameters	IEC 60384-14	Voltage Proof: Between terminals: $4.3 \times V_R$ (DC), 2s Terminals and enclosure: $2\ V_R$ + 1500 V AC Insulation resistance, R_{INS} Capacitance, C Dissipation factor, tan δ	Within specified limits
Robustness of terminations	IEC 60068-2-21	Tensile strength (test Ua1) Wire diameter / Tensile force $0.5 < d_1 \leq 0.8$ mm: 10 N $0.8 < d_1 \leq 1.25$ mm: 20 N	Capacitance and tan δ within specified limits
Resistance to soldering heat	IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A	Solder bath temperature at 260 $\pm$ 5 °C, immersion for 10 seconds	$\Delta C/C_0 \leq 5\%$ tan δ within specified limits
Rapid change of temperature	IEC 60384-16	T_A = lower category temperature T_B = upper category temperature Five cycles, duration t = 30 min.	No visible damage $\lvert\Delta C/C_0\rvert \leq 5\%$ tan δ within specified limits
Vibration	IEC 60384-14	Test F_C: vibration sinusoidal Displacement: 0.75 mm Accleration: 98 m/s^2 Frequency: 10 Hz ... 500 Hz Test duration: 3 orthogonal axes, 2 hours each axe	No visible damage
Bump	IEC 60384-14	Test Eb: Total 4000 bumps with 400 m/s^2 mounted on PCB 6 ms duration	No visible damage $\lvert\Delta C/C_0\rvert \leq 5\%$ tan δ within specified limits
Damp Heat Steady State	IEC 60384-14	Test Ca 40 °C / 93% RH / 56 days	No visible damage $\lvert\Delta C/C_0\rvert \leq 5\%$ $\lvert\Delta$ tan $\delta\rvert \leq 0.008$, C $\leq$ 1 µF $\lvert\Delta$ tan $\delta\rvert > 0.005$, C > 1 µF Voltage proof $R_{INS} \geq 50\%$ of initial limit



Test	Reference	Conditions of test	Performance requirements
Impulse test Endurance	IEC 60384-14	3 impulses T_B / 1.25 V_R / 1000 hours, 1000 V_{rms} for 0.1 s every hour	No visible damage $\lvert\Delta C/C_0\rvert \leq 10\%$ $\lvert\Delta \tan\delta\rvert \leq 0.008$, $C \leq 1\ \mu F$ $\lvert\Delta \tan\delta\rvert > 0.005$, $C > 1\ \mu F$ Voltage proof $R_{INS} \geq 50\%$ of initial limit
Passive flammability	IEC 60384-14	Flame applied for a period of time depending on capacitor volume	B
Active flammability	IEC 60384-14	20 discharges at 2.5 kV + V_R	The cheesecloth shall not burn with a flame

Mounting guidelines

1 Soldering

1.1 Solderability of leads

The solderability of terminal leads is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Ta, method 1.

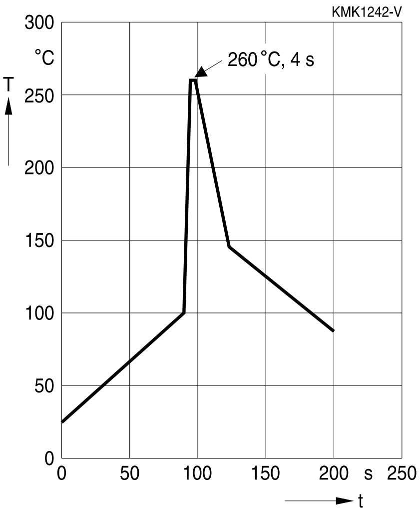
Before a solderability test is carried out, terminals are subjected to accelerated ageing (to IEC 60068-2-2, test Ba: 4 h exposure to dry heat at 155 °C). Since the ageing temperature is far higher than the upper category temperature of the capacitors, the terminal wires should be cut off from the capacitor before the ageing procedure to prevent the solderability being impaired by the products of any capacitor decomposition that might occur.

Solder bath temperature	235 ±5 °C
Soldering time	2.0 ±0.5 s
Immersion depth	2.0 +0/−0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Evaluation criteria: Visual inspection	Wetting of wire surface by new solder ≥90%, free-flowing solder

1.2 Resistance to soldering heat

Resistance to soldering heat is tested to IEC 60068-2-20, test Tb, method 1A.
Conditions:

Series	Solder bath temperature	Soldering time
MKT boxed (except 2.5 × 6.5 × 7.2 mm) coated uncoated (lead spacing > 10 mm)	260 ±5 °C	10 ±1 s
MFP MKP (lead spacing > 7.5 mm)		
MKT boxed (case 2.5 × 6.5 × 7.2 mm)		5 ±1 s
MKP (lead spacing ≤ 7.5 mm) MKT uncoated (lead spacing ≤ 10 mm) insulated (B32559)		< 4 s recommended soldering profile for MKT uncoated (lead spacing ≤ 10 mm) and insulated (B32559)



Immersion depth	2.0 +0/−0.5 mm from capacitor body or seating plane
Shield	Heat-absorbing board, (1.5 ±0.5) mm thick, between capacitor body and liquid solder
Evaluation criteria:	
Visual inspection	No visible damage
$\Delta C/C_0$	2% for MKT/MKP/MFP 5% for EMI suppression capacitors
tan δ	As specified in sectional specification

1.3 General notes on soldering

Permissible heat exposure loads on film capacitors are primarily characterized by the upper category temperature T_{max}. Long exposure to temperatures above this type-related temperature limit can lead to changes in the plastic dielectric and thus change irreversibly a capacitor's electrical characteristics. For short exposures (as in practical soldering processes) the heat load (and thus the possible effects on a capacitor) will also depend on other factors like:

- Pre-heating temperature and time
- Forced cooling immediately after soldering
- Terminal characteristics:
  diameter, length, thermal resistance, special configurations (e.g. crimping)
- Height of capacitor above solder bath
- Shadowing by neighboring components
- Additional heating due to heat dissipation by neighboring components
- Use of solder-resist coatings

The overheating associated with some of these factors can usually be reduced by suitable countermeasures. For example, if a pre-heating step cannot be avoided, an additional or reinforced cooling process may possibly have to be included.

EPCOS recommends the following conditions:

- Pre-heating with a maximum temperature of 110 °C
- Temperature inside the capacitor should not exceed the following limits:
  - MKP/MFP 110 °C
  - MKT 160 °C
- When SMD components are used together with leaded ones, the leaded film capacitors should not pass into the SMD adhesive curing oven. The leaded components should be assembled after the SMD curing step.
- Leaded film capacitors are not suitable for reflow soldering.

Uncoated capacitors

For uncoated MKT capacitors with lead spacings ≤10 mm (B32560/B32561) the following measures are recommended:

- pre-heating to not more than 110 °C in the preheater phase
- rapid cooling after soldering

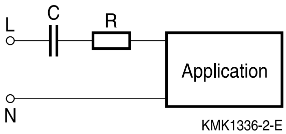
Application note for the different possible X1 / X2 positions

In series with the powerline (i.e. capacitive power supply)

Typical Applications:

- Power meters
- ECUs for white goods and household appliances
- Different sensor applications
- Severe ambient conditions

Basic circuit



Required features

- High capacitance stability over the lifetime
- Narrow tolerances for a controlled current supply

Recommended EPCOS product series

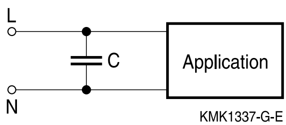
- B3293* (305 V AC) heavy duty with EN approval for X2 (UL Q1/2010)
- B3265* MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3267*L MKP series standard MKP capacitor without safety approvals
- B3292*H/J (305 V AC), severe ambient condition, approved as X2

In parallel with the powerline

Typical Applications:

Standard X2 are used parallel over the mains for reducing electromagnetic interferences coming from the grid. For such purposes they must meet the applicable EMC directives and standards.

Basic circuit



Required features

- Standard safety approvals (ENEC, UL, CSA, CQC)
- High pulse load capability
- Withstand surge voltages

Recommended EPCOS product series

- B3292*C/D (305 V AC) standard series, approved as X2
- B3291* (330 V AC), approved as X1
- B3291* (530 V AC), approved as X1
- B3292*H/J (305 V AC), severe ambient condition, approved as X2

Cautions and warnings

- Do not exceed the upper category temperature (UCT).
- Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.
- Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress.
- Do not move the capacitor after it has been soldered to the PC board.
- Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor.
- Do not place the capacitor on a PC board whose PTH hole spacing differs from the specified lead spacing.
- Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.
- Avoid external energy inputs, such as fire or electricity.
- Avoid overload of the capacitors.

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must always be observed. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of the chapters "General technical information" and "Mounting guidelines".

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Storage conditions	Make sure that capacitors are stored within the specified range of time, temperature and humidity conditions.	4.5 "Storage conditions"
Flammability	Avoid external energy, such as fire or electricity (passive flammability), avoid overload of the capacitors (active flammability) and consider the flammability of materials.	5.3 "Flammability"
Resistance to vibration	Do not exceed the tested ability to withstand vibration. The capacitors are tested to IEC 60068-2-6. EPCOS offers film capacitors specially designed for operation under more severe vibration regimes such as those found in automotive applications. Consult our catalog "Film Capacitors for Automotive Electronics".	5.2 "Resistance to vibration"

Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "Mounting guidelines"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	1 "Soldering"
Cleaning	Use only suitable solvents for cleaning capacitors.	2 "Cleaning"
Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies	When embedding finished circuit assemblies in plastic resins, chemical and thermal influences must be taken into account. Caution: Consult us first, if you also wish to embed other uncoated component types!	3 "Embedding of capacitors in finished assemblies"

Design of EMI Capacitors

EPCOS EMI capacitors use polypropylene (PP) film metalized with a thin layer of Zinc (Zn). The following key points have made this design suitable to IEC/UL testing, holding a minimum size.

- Overvoltage AC capability with very high temperature Endurance test of IEC60384-14 (3^{rd} edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) must be performed at $1.25 \times V_R$ at maximum temperature, during 1000 hours, with a capacitance drift less than 10%.
- Higher breakdown voltage withstanding if compared to other film metallizations, like Aluminum. IEC60384-14 (3^{rd} edition, 2005-07) / UL60384-14 (1st edition, 2009-04) establishes high voltage tests performed at $4.3 \times V_R$ −1 minute, impulse testing at 2500 V for C= 1 µF and active flammability tests.
- Damp heat steady state: 40 °C/ 93% RH / 56 days. (without voltage or current load)

Effect of humidity on capacitance stability

Long contact of a film capacitor with humidity can produce irreversible effects. Direct contact with liquid water or excess exposure to high ambient humidity or dew will eventually remove the film metallization and thus destroy the capacitor. Plastic boxed capacitors must be properly tested in the final application at the worst expected conditions of temperature and humidity in order to check if any parameter drift may provoke a circuit malfunction.

In case of penetration of humidity through the film, the layer of Zinc can be degraded, specially under AC operation (change of polarity), accelerated by the temperature, provoking an increment of the serial resistance of the electrode and eventually a reduction of the capacitance value. For DC operation, the parameter drift is much less.

Plastic boxes and resins can not protect 100% against humidity. Metal enclosures, resin potting or coatings or similar measures by customers in their applications will offer additional protection against humidity penetration.

Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

The ordering code for one and the same product can be represented differently in data sheets, data books, other publications and the website of EPCOS, or in order-related documents such as shipping notes, order confirmations and product labels. **The varying representations of the ordering codes are due to different processes employed and do not affect the specifications of the respective products**. Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.epcos.com/orderingcodes.

Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
α	Heat transfer coefficient	Wärmeübergangszahl
α_C	Temperature coefficient of capacitance	Temperaturkoeffizient der Kapazität
A	Capacitor surface area	Kondensatoroberfläche
β_C	Humidity coefficient of capacitance	Feuchtekoeffizient der Kapazität
C	Capacitance	Kapazität
C_R	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
ΔC	Absolute capacitance change	Absolute Kapazitätsänderung
$\Delta C/C$	Relative capacitance change (relative deviation of actual value)	Relative Kapazitätsänderung (relative Abweichung vom Ist-Wert)
$\Delta C/C_R$	Capacitance tolerance (relative deviation from rated capacitance)	Kapazitätstoleranz (relative Abweichung vom Nennwert)
dt	Time differential	Differentielle Zeit
Δt	Time interval	Zeitintervall
ΔT	Absolute temperature change (self-heating)	Absolute Temperaturänderung (Selbsterwärmung)
$\Delta \tan \delta$	Absolute change of dissipation factor	Absolute Änderung des Verlustfaktors
ΔV	Absolute voltage change	Absolute Spannungsänderung
dV/dt	Time differential of voltage function (rate of voltage rise)	Differentielle Spannungsänderung (Spannungsflankensteilheit)
$\Delta V/\Delta t$	Voltage change per time interval	Spannungsänderung pro Zeitintervall
E	Activation energy for diffusion	Aktivierungsenergie zur Diffusion
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatz-Serienwiderstand
f	Frequency	Frequenz
f_1	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to thermal limits	Grenzfrequenz für thermisch bedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
f_2	Frequency limit for reducing permissible AC voltage due to current limit	Grenzfrequenz für strombedingte Reduzierung der zulässigen Wechselspannung
f_r	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz
F_D	Thermal acceleration factor for diffusion	Therm. Beschleunigungsfaktor zur Diffusion
F_T	Derating factor	Deratingfaktor
i	Current (peak)	Stromspitze
I_C	Category current (max. continuous current)	Kategoriestrom (max. Dauerstrom)

Symbol	English	German
I_{RMS}	(Sinusoidal) alternating current, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmiger) Wechselstrom
i_z	Capacitance drift	Inkonstanz der Kapazität
k_0	Pulse characteristic	Impulskennwert
L_S	Series inductance	Serieninduktivität
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
λ_0	Constant failure rate during useful service life	Konstante Ausfallrate in der Nutzungsphase
λ_{test}	Failure rate, determined by tests	Experimentell ermittelte Ausfallrate
P_{diss}	Dissipated power	Abgegebene Verlustleistung
P_{gen}	Generated power	Erzeugte Verlustleistung
Q	Heat energy	Wärmeenergie
ρ	Density of water vapor in air	Dichte von Wasserdampf in Luft
R	Universal molar constant for gases	Allg. Molarkonstante für Gas
R	Ohmic resistance of discharge circuit	Ohmscher Widerstand des Entladekreises
R_i	Internal resistance	Innenwiderstand
R_{ins}	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
R_P	Parallel resistance	Parallelwiderstand
R_S	Series resistance	Serienwiderstand
S	severity (humidity test)	Schärfegrad (Feuchtetest)
t	Time	Zeit
T	Temperature	Temperatur
τ	Time constant	Zeitkonstante
$\tan\delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
$\tan\delta_D$	Dielectric component of dissipation factor	Dielektrischer Anteil des Verlustfaktors
$\tan\delta_P$	Parallel component of dissipation factor	Parallelanteil des Verlfustfaktors
$\tan\delta_S$	Series component of dissipation factor	Serienanteil des Verlustfaktors
T_A	Temperature of the air surrounding the component	Temperatur der Luft, die das Bauteil umgibt
T_{max}	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur
T_{min}	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur
t_{OL}	Operating life at operating temperature and voltage	Betriebszeit bei Betriebstemperatur und -spannung
T_{op}	Operating temperature	Beriebstemperatur
T_R	Rated temperature	Nenntemperatur
T_{ref}	Reference temperature	Referenztemperatur
t_{SL}	Reference service life	Referenz-Lebensdauer

Symbol	English	German
V_{AC}	AC voltage	Wechselspannung
V_C	Category voltage	Kategoriespannung
$V_{C,RMS}$	Category AC voltage	(Sinusförmige) Kategorie-Wechselspannung
V_{CD}	Corona-discharge onset voltage	Teilentlade-Einsatzspannung
V_{ch}	Charging voltage	Ladespannung
V_{DC}	DC voltage	Gleichspannung
V_{FB}	Fly-back capacitor voltage	Spannung (Flyback)
V_i	Input voltage	Eingangsspannung
V_o	Output voltage	Ausgangssspannung
V_{op}	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
V_p	Peak pulse voltage	Impuls-Spitzenspannung
V_{pp}	Peak-to-peak voltage Impedance	Spannungshub
V_R	Rated voltage	Nennspannung
$\hat{v}_R$	Amplitude of rated AC voltage	Amplitude der Nenn-Wechselspannung
V_{RMS}	(Sinusoidal) alternating voltage, root-mean-square value	(Sinusförmige) Wechselspannung
V_{SC}	S-correction voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "S-correction"
V_{sn}	Snubber capacitor voltage	Spannung bei Anwendung "Beschaltung"
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$\boxed{e}$	Lead spacing	Rastermaß

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