High Voltage Ceramic DC Disc Capacitors 10 kV_{DC} and 15 kV_{DC}

LINKS TO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

3D Models

QUICK REFERENCE DATA				
DESCRIPTION	VALUE			
Ceramic Class	1		2	
Ceramic Dielectric	T3M (N4700)		X5F, Y5R, Y5U, Z5U	
Voltage (V_{DC})	10 000	15 000	10 000	15 000
Min. Capacitance (pF)	250	100	100	100
Max. Capacitance (pF)	1000	750	3300	2500
Mounting	Radial			

INSULATION RESISTANCE

Min. 1000 ΩF or 200 000 MΩ

TOLERANCE ON CAPACITANCE

± 20 % or + 80 % / - 20 %

DISSIPATION FACTOR

0.2 % max. at 1 kHz; 1 V (Class 1)
2.0 % max. at 1 kHz; 1 V (Class 2)

CATEGORY TEMPERATURE RANGE

-25 °C to +85 °C

CLIMATIC CATEGORY ACC. TO EN 60068-1

25 / 85 / 21

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE

-25 °C to +105 °C [1]

Note

[1] For explanation about the difference of operating temperature range and temperature characteristic of capacitance, please see www.vishay.com/doc?48299

FEATURES

RoHS COMPLIANT

- **20 kV rated voltage available on request**
- Low losses
- High capacitance in small sizes
- High stability
- Radial leads
- Ceramic singlelayer capacitor
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

APPLICATIONS

- High voltage power supplies
- DC and pulse high voltage
- X-ray equipment, baggage scanner, air purifier, ionizer

DESIGN

The capacitors consist of a ceramic disc of which both sides are silver-plated. Connection leads are made of tinned copper having diameters of 0.032" (0.81 mm).

The capacitors may be supplied with straight leads having lead spacing of 0.375" (9.5 mm), 0.500" (12.7 mm) or 0.750" (19.2 mm).

Coating is made of flame retardant epoxy resin in accordance with “UL 94 V-0”.

CAPACITANCE RANGE

100 pF to 3300 pF

DIELECTRIC STRENGTH BETWEEN LEADS

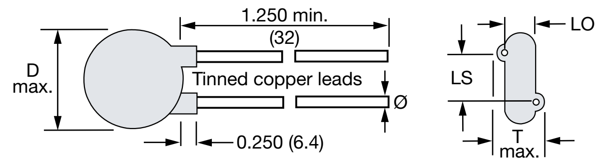
10 kV_{DC} 15 000 V_{DC}, 2 s
15 kV_{DC} 24 000 V_{DC}, 2 s
(in dielectric fluid)

CERAMIC DIELECTRIC

T3M (Class 1)
X5F, Y5R, Y5U, Z5U (Class 2)

For technical questions, contact: ceramitesupport@vishay.com

DIMENSIONS in inches (millimeters)



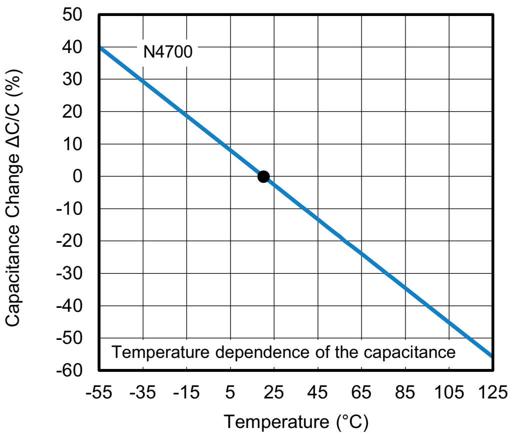
ORDERING INFORMATION, CERAMIC 10 kV_{DC}

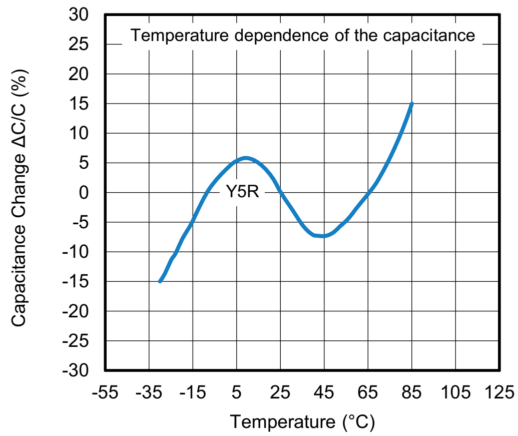
C (pF)	TOL. (%)	$D_{max.}$ DIAMETER INCH (mm)	$T_{max.}$ THICKNESS INCH (mm)	LS LEAD SPACE INCH (mm) ± 0.040" (± 1 mm)	LO LEAD OFFSET INCH (mm) ± 0.020" (± 0.5 mm)	WIRE SIZE AWG	WIRE SIZE INCH (mm)	ORDERING CODE
T3M (N4700)								
250	± 20	0.490 (12.4)	0.290 (7.4)	0.375 (9.5)	0.193 (4.9)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R100GATT25
500		0.680 (17.3)	0.272 (6.9)	0.500 (12.7)	0.173 (4.4)			615R100GATT50
680		0.750 (19.1)	0.300 (7.6)		0.181 (4.6)			615R100GATT68
820		0.810 (20.6)			0.181 (4.6)			615R100GATT82
1000		0.980 (24.9)	0.320 (8.1)		0.189 (4.8)			615R100GATD10
X5F								
100	± 20	0.680 (17.3)	0.382 (9.7)	0.500 (12.7)	0.283 (7.2)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R100GAT10
250			0.300 (7.6)		0.201 (5.1)			615R100GAT25
500			0.345 (8.8)		0.248 (6.3)			615R100GAT50
Y5R								
100	± 20	0.490 (12.4)	0.320 (8.1)	0.375 (9.5)	0.220 (5.6)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R100GAST10
250			0.331 (8.4)		0.232 (5.9)			615R100GAST25
500			0.310 (7.9)		0.213 (5.4)			615R100GAST50
1000		0.750 (19.1)	0.320 (8.1)	0.500 (12.7)	0.220 (5.6)			615R100GAD10
Y5U								
1000	+ 80 / - 20	0.680 (17.3)	0.330 (8.4)	0.500 (12.7)	0.232 (5.9)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R100GASD10
2500	± 20	0.980 (24.9)						615R100GATD25
Z5U								
2500	+ 80 / - 20	0.750 (19.1)	0.350 (8.9)	0.500 (12.7)	0.256 (6.5)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R100GAD25
3300		0.980 (24.9)	0.390 (9.9)		0.303 (7.7)			615R100GAD33

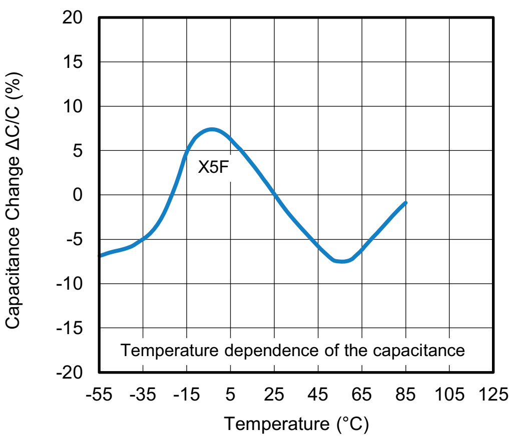
ORDERING INFORMATION, CERAMIC 15 kV_{DC}

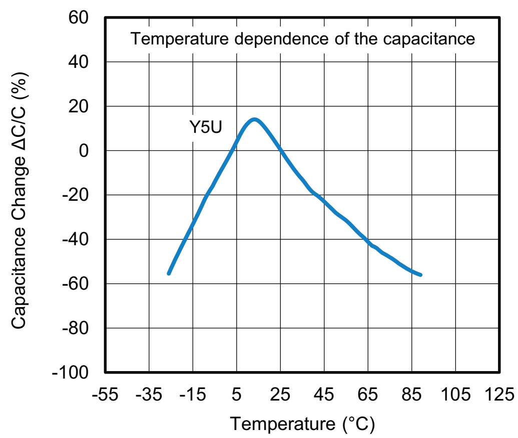
C (pF)	TOL. (%)	$D_{max.}$ DIAMETER INCH (mm)	$T_{max.}$ THICKNESS INCH (mm)	LS LEAD SPACE INCH (mm) ± 0.040" (± 1 mm)	LO LEAD OFFSET INCH (mm) ± 0.020" (± 0.5 mm)	WIRE SIZE AWG	WIRE SIZE INCH (mm)	ORDERING CODE
T3M (N4700)								
100	± 20	0.490 (12.4)	0.470 (11.9)	0.500 (12.7)	0.370 (9.4)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R150GATT10
250		0.670 (17.0)	0.460 (11.7)	0.750 (19.1)	0.362 (9.2)			615R150GATT25
390		0.750 (19.1)	0.425 (10.8)		0.283 (7.2)			615R150GATT39
500		0.810 (20.6)	0.382 (9.7)		0.283 (7.2)			615R150GATT50
750		1.063 (27.0)	0.430 (10.9)		0.331 (8.4)			615R150GATT75
X5F								
100	± 20	0.670 (17.0)	0.430 (10.9)	0.750 (19.1)	0.331 (8.4)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R150GAT10
250			0.455 (11.6)		0.358 (9.1)			615R150GAT25
Y5R								
100	± 20	0.490 (12.4)	0.449 (11.4)	0.500 (12.7)	0.350 (8.9)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R150GAST10
250			0.480 (12.2)		0.382 (9.7)			615R150GAST25
500		0.670 (17.0)	0.450 (11.4)	0.750 (19.1)	0.331 (8.4)			615R150GAT50
1000		0.980 (24.9)	0.460 (11.7)		0.362 (9.2)			615R150GATD10
Y5U								
500	+ 80 / - 20	0.490 (12.4)	0.375 (9.5)	0.500 (12.7)	0.276 (7.0)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R150GAST50
1000		0.670 (17.0)	0.420 (10.7)	0.750 (19.1)	0.323 (8.2)			615R150GAD10
Z5U								
2200	+ 80 / - 20	0.980 (24.9)	0.510 (13.0)	0.750 (19.1)	0.413 (10.5)	20	0.032 (0.81)	615R150GAD22
2500			0.450 (11.4)		0.350 (8.9)			615R150GAD25

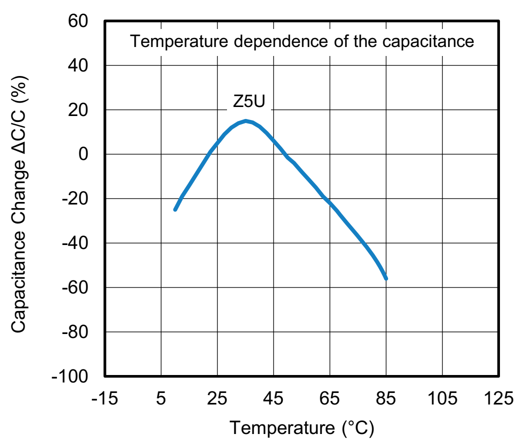
CAPACITANCE CHANGE VS. TEMPERATURE (TYPICAL)



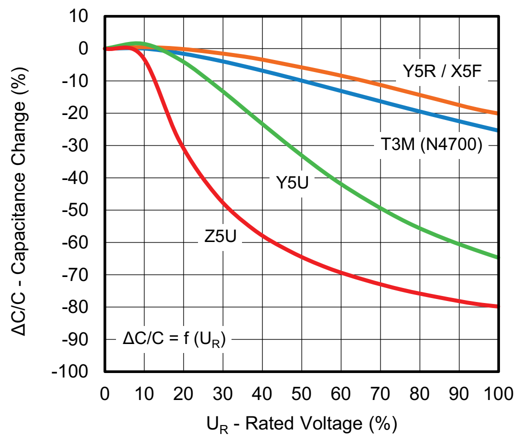








CAPACITANCE CHANGE VS. VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)



1. QUALIFICATION

1.1 BASICS

All components are tested according to the related testing plan, which you find in series datasheet. We do not guarantee if any limit is exceeded. Internal test procedures are more severe than noted in the table "Performance" because of aging and storage effects of the components.

1.2 LIMITS OF APPLICATION

Please take care whilst designing our parts into one of these applications, which require highest reliability and possible errors might harm life, body or property of a third party.

- Transportation (aerospace, aircraft, train, ship, submarine, etc.)
- Medical equipment
- Critical control equipment (power plant, traffic signals, disaster prevention)
- Other application requiring similar reliability characteristics

2. STORAGE

2.1 ORIGINAL PACKAGING

Storing in the sealed original packages is preferred.

2.2 STORING CONDITIONS

Epoxy coating does not protect perfectly from all environmental conditions. Some materials can penetrate the epoxy and harm the performance of the parts. Therefore it is not recommended to use or store the parts in corrosive or humid atmosphere.

Optimal storing conditions should not exceed +10 °C to +35 °C and relative humidity up to 60 %.

3. ASSEMBLY

3.1 WIRE FORMING

If wire forming is needed, excessive mechanical force to the component body must be avoided as it might cause cracks in the ceramic element.

Do not crack coating extension of the epoxy layer, when applying force onto the wire.

3.2 SOLDERING

For best performance it is recommended to dry the components at 125 °C for 2 hours before assembly.

Do not exceed resistance to soldering heat specification of the component. Subjecting this product to excessive heating could melt the internal junction solder and may result in thermal shocks that can crack the ceramic element.

Manual Soldering / Rework

Set the soldering iron (50 W max.) to less than 300 °C and solder the wires within 4 seconds onto the PCB. Exceeding that recommendations might reduce the electrical performance of the component.

Wave Soldering

Most common way to assemble these kind of components is carried out in 4 steps:

1. Increasing temperature to 120 °C within about 20 s
2. Preheating at 120 °C for about 60 s
3. Soldering at 260 °C in less than 10 s
4. Gradual air cooling in constant air flow

Reflow Soldering

It is not recommended to use reflow soldering with these components.

3.3 MOLDING AND COATING

Molding and / or applying another coating material might harm the performance of the components. Therefore it is recommended to test the electrical characteristics of the molded / coated part in advance.

Typical error is a reduced withstand voltage because of an inadequate solvent in the molding material, which penetrates the epoxy coating (please see recommendations for cleaning and drying in section 4.1 to 4.3). A similar result can be caused by an inadequate coating material, which might pull the original epoxy off the ceramic element.

4. CLEANING AND DRYING

4.1 CLEANING AGENTS

Cleaning agents might have an influence to the performance of the components after washing and after unsuitable drying. The following agents have been tested and classified:

Recommended

- DI water
- Isopropanol
- Ethanol
- Ehtyl alcohol
- ...

Not Recommended

- Acetone
- ...

4.2 ULTRASONIC

Settings for ultrasonic cleaning

Rinse bath capacity: output of 20 Watts per liter or less

Rinsing time: 300 s max.

Do not vibrate the PCB / PWB directly.

Excessive ultrasonic cleaning may lead to permanent destruction of the component.

4.3 DRYING

In case of cleaning the assembled PCB with cleaning agents a proper drying is recommended. It is recommended to properly insulate the assembled PCB (see section 5.2) after drying.

5. TESTING AND OPERATION

5.1 SHORT CIRCUIT

Avoid repetitive zero-ohm-short circuits because they might harm the components core construction, such as arcs between lead wires because of inadequate insulation material (e.g air).

5.2 INSULATION

During operation, components should be surrounded by adequate insulating material (silicone oil, epoxy, or molding material). Voltage breakdowns or leakage current through this material (between lead wires or to ground) is not acceptable. It is recommended to properly clean and dry the assembled PCB (see section 4.1 to 4.3) before enclosing in insulating material.

5.3 APPLIED VOLTAGE

When using DC-rated components in AC applications (also ripple) the peak-to-peak voltage should not exceed the nominal DC-rating of the component.

6. CAUTION

6.1 OPERATING VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

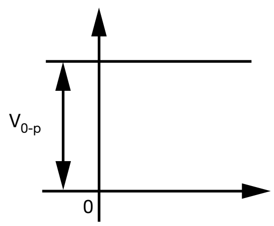
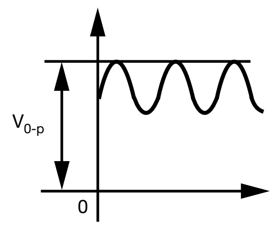
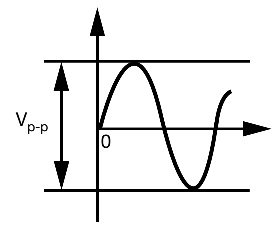
When sinusoidal or ripple voltage applied to DC ceramic disc capacitors, be sure to maintain the peak-to-peak value or the peak value of the sum of both AC + DC within the rated voltage.

When start or stop applying the voltage, resonance may generate irregular voltage.

When rectangular or pulse wave voltage is applied to DC ceramic disc capacitors, the self-heating generated by the capacitor is higher than the sinusoidal application with the same frequency. The allowable voltage rating for the rectangular or pulse wave corresponds approximately with the allowable voltage of a sinusoidal wave with the double fundamental frequency.

The allowable voltage varies, depending on the voltage and the waveform.

Diagrams of the limiting values are available for each capacitor series on request.

VOLTAGE	DC	DC + AC	AC
Waveform figure			

6.2 OPERATING TEMPERATURE AND SELF-GENERATED HEAT

The surface temperature of the capacitors must not exceed the upper limit of its rated operating temperature.

During operation in a high frequency circuit or a pulse signal circuit, the capacitor itself generate heat due to dielectric losses.

Applied voltage should be the load such as self-generated heat is within 20 °C on the condition of environmental temperature 25 °C.

Note, that excessive heat may lead to deterioration of the capacitor's characteristics.

RELATED DOCUMENTS	
General Information	www.vishay.com/doc?23140

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