Aluminum Can Power Film Capacitors C44P-R, 330 – 1,000 VAC/700 – 2,300 VDC, for PFC & AC Filter



Overview

The C44P-R capacitor is a polypropylene metallized film capacitor with a cylindrical, aluminium can-type design filled with a soft, vegetable oil-based, polyurethane resin. It uses screw terminals, a plastic insulator, 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
- · High torque screw terminals with plastic insulator
- Long lifetime
- Self-healing



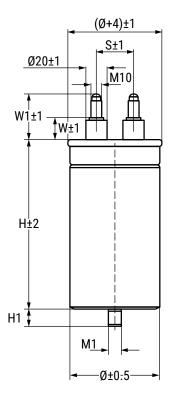
Part Number System

С	44	Р	L	G	R	6	4	0	0	R	AS	J
Serie	es	Application	Rated Voltage	Case Type	Terminal Style	Сара	citanc	e Code	e (pF)	Filling	Internal Codes	Tolerance
MKP Capacitors for Power Applications	44 = 330 - 1,000 VAC	AC filter	L = 330 VAC K = 440 VAC M = 480 VAC P = 550 VAC R = 640 VAC U = 780 VAC X = 1,000 VAC	G = M12 bolt	R = Male M10	ele firs capao 8 ind	its nine ven ine st three citance icates eros to	dicate e digits e value the nu	the s of . Digit mber	Polyurethane resin filled		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	S W		W1	M1	H1	
Ø = 65	28	18	40	12	16	
Ø ≥ 75	Ø≥75 35		45	12	16	
All dimensions are in mm						

Maximum Driving Torque							
Terminals M10	10 [N*m]						
Bolt M12	12 [N*m]						



General Technical Data

Reference Standards	IEC 61071				
Reference Standards	UL810 approved				
Dielectric	Polypropylene film				
Dielectric	Non-inductive type winding				
Climatic Category	25/70/56 - IEC 60068-1				
Maximum hot spot temperature	+80°C				
Endurance Test IEC 61071	+70°C at case temperature				
Installation	Any position				
Tinned brass deck with self-exstinguishing UL 94 V0 plastic insulators					

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
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°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 $T_{_{HS}} \le 75^{\circ}C$
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 x $V_{_{RMS}}$ for 10 seconds at 25°C
Test Voltage Term to Case (UTC)	3,600 V ~ 50 Hz for 10 seconds ($V_{RMS} \le 480$ VAC)
Test voltage term to case (orc)	6,000 V ~ 50 Hz for 10 seconds (V _{RMS} ≥ 550 VAC)
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.



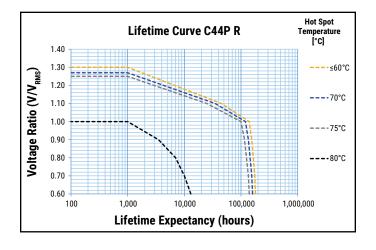
Table 1 - Ratings & Part Number Reference

Cap Value	V _{rms}	Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	Maxi Dimer	mum nsions m)	I _{rms} at 10 kHz, 40°C	R _s	ESL	Thermal Resistance	dV/dt (V/µs)	Part Number	
(µF)	VAC	VDC	VDC	D	Н	(A) ¹	(mΩ)	(nH)	(°C/W)			
100	330	700	1,050	65	117	25	2.3	115	8.5	12.5	C44PLGR6100RASJ	
200	330	700	1,050	75	117	43	1.7	140	6.1	12.5	C44PLGR6200RASJ	
300	330	700	1,050	65	247	45	2.0	150	3.6	12.5	C44PLGR6300RASJ	
320	330	700	1,050	65	247	55	2.0	160	3.6	12.5	C44PLGR6320RASJ	
400	330	700	1,050	75	247	55	1.7	160	3.0	12.5	C44PLGR6400RASJ	
500 500	330 330	700 700	1,050 1,050	75 85	247 197	58 63	1.7 1.2	170 160	3.0 3.4	12.5 12.5	C44PLGR6500RASK C44PLGR6500RBSK	
600	330	700	1,050	85	247	65	1.2	180	2.9	12.5	C44PLGR0500RBSK	
600	330	700	1,050	85	247	75	1.1	210	2.9	12.5	C44PLGR6600RBSK	
100	440	1,000	1,500	75	147	30	2.7	145	5.7	20	C44PKGR6100RASJ	
100	440	1,000	1,500	65	197	50	1.8	135	4.4	20	C44PKGR6100RBSJ	
120	440	1,000	1,500	65	197	50	1.8	165	4.2	20	C44PKGR6120RASK	
133	440	1,000	1,500	65	247	40	2.5	155	3.7	20	C44PKGR6133RASJ	
133	440	1,000	1,500	75	197	50	1.6	170	4.0	20	C44PKGR6133RBSJ	
150	440	1,000	1,500	65	247	45	2.3	160	3.5	20	C44PKGR6150RASJ	
200	440	1,000	1,500	75	247	55	2.0	175	3.2	20	C44PKGR6200RASJ	
250	440	1,000	1,500	85	247	60	1.7	175	3.1	20	C44PKGR6250RASJ	
300	440	1,000	1,500	85	247	60	1.6	180	2.8	20	C44PKGR6300RASK	
60	480	1,100	1,650	75	117	35	2.4	140	6.9	20	C44PMGR5600RASJ	
60	480	1,100	1,650	65	147	30	3.8	140	5.9	20	C44PMGR5600RBSJ	
70	480	1,100	1,650	75	147	50	1.4	145	5.7	20	C44PMGR5700RASJ	
80	480	1,100	1,650	75	147	50	1.4	150	5.3	20	C44PMGR5800RASJ	
100	480	1,100	1,650	75	157	50	1.2	160	5.0	20	C44PMGR6100RASJ	
150	480	1,100	1,650	75	197	50	1.4	170	5.8	20	C44PMGR6150RASK	
166	480	1,100	1,650	85	197	55	1.4	173	5.0	20	C44PMGR6166RASJ	
200	480	1,100	1,650	75	247	50	1.8	175	4.6	20	C44PMGR6200RASK	
250	480	1,100	1,650	85	247	50	1.6	180	4.2	20	C44PMGR6250RASJ	
22	550	1,280	1,900	65	117	34	2.1	125	11.5	30	C44PPGR5220RASK	
33 47	550 550	1,280 1,280	1,900 1,900	75 65	117 197	40	1.6	130	10.4 7.8	30	C44PPGR5330RASK	
68	550	1,280	1,900	65	247	50 50	1.4 1.7	135 145	6.1	30 30	C44PPGR5470RASK C44PPGR5680RASK	
100	550	1,280	1,900	75	247	57	1.7	145	5.2	30	C44PPGR5080RASK	
120	550	1,280	1,900	85	247	60	1.4	165	4.6	30	C44PPGR6120RASK	
120	550	1,280	1,900	95	247	60	1.2	180	4.4	30	C44PPGR6150RASK	
15	640	1,400	2,100	65	117	30	2.5	120	12.2	30	C44PRGR5150RASK	
22	640	1,400	2,100	65	147	30	3.0	125	10.1	30	C44PRGR5220RASK	
33	640	1,400	2,100	75	147	36	2.2	135	9.1	30	C44PRGR5330RASK	
47	640	1,400	2,100	65	247	49	1.9	145	5.9	30	C44PRGR5470RASK	
68	640	1,400	2,100	75	247	55	1.6	160	5.2	30	C44PRGR5680RASK	
100	640	1,400	2,100	95	247	60	1.3	170	4.4	30	C44PRGR6100RASK	
120	640	1,400	2,100	95	247	60	1.3	180	4.1	30	C44PRGR6120RASK	
150	640	1,400	2,100	116	247	60	1.2	180	3.8	30	C44PRGR6150RASK	
10	780	1,700	2,500	65	117	25	3.0	130	14.2	70	C44PUGR5100RASK	
15	780	1,700	2,500	75	147	28	3.6	135	9.7	70	C44PUGR5150RASK	
22	780	1,700	2,500	75	147	35	2.7	140	8.1	70	C44PUGR5220RASK	
33	780	1,700	2,500	85	147	42	2.0	150	7.1	70	C44PUGR5330RASK	
47	780	1,700	2,500	75	247	52	1.8	160	5.2	70	C44PUGR5470RASK	
68	780	1,700	2,500	85	247	55	1.5	170	4.8	70	C44PUGR5680RASK	
100	780	1,700	2,500	95	247	60	1.3	180	4.0	70	C44PUGR6100RASK	
15 20	1,000 1,000	2,300	3,300	75 75	147	32	2.5	150	9.4	85 85	C44PXGR5150RASK	
20	1,000	2,300 2,300	3,300 3,300	75	140 147	36 35	2.1	150 155	8.3	85	C44PXGR5200RCSK C44PXGR5220RASK	
33	1,000	2,300	3,300	75	247	35 40	1.7	165	8.0 5.3	85	C44PXGR5220RASK	
47	1,000	2,300	3,300	85	247	40	1.7	170	4.7	85	C44PXGR5530RASK	
68	1,000	2,300	3,300	95	247	55	1.4	170	4.7	85	C44PXGR5680RASK	
Cap Value	VAC	Rated Voltage	Surge Voltage	D	H	I _{rms}	R _s	ESL	Thermal Resistance	dV/dt (V/µs)	Part Number	

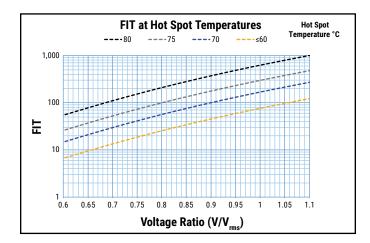
¹ Maximum admissible RMS current $T_{HS} \le 75^{\circ}$ C; $\Delta T_{max} \le 35^{\circ}$ C.



Lifetime Expectancy/Failure Quota Graphs



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



Example of calculation

Part Number: C44PKGR6100RASJ Rated $V_{RMS} = 440 [V_{RMS}]$ Rated $I_{RMS} = 30 [A]$ $R_s = 2.7 [m\Omega]$ $R_{th} = 5.7 [°C/W]$ Fundamental Frequency $F_1 = 50 [Hz]$ Ripple Frequency $F_2 = 7,000 [Hz]$ Fundamental Voltage $V_1 = 440 [V~]$ Ripple Current $I_2 = 27 [A]$ $T_a = 39°C$ $I_1 = I(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440 = 13.8 [A]$ $V_2 = V(7,000) = [27/(2 * \pi * 7,000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] = 6.14 [V]$

Power Losses and Hot Spot Temperature Calculation

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

1. Dielectric Power Losses $P_n(f_i) = 2 * \pi * f_i * C * V(f_i)^{2*} tg\delta_n$

which can be alternatively calculated as

$$P_{D}(f_{i}) = \frac{I(f_{i})^{2}}{2 * \pi * f_{i} * C} * tg\delta_{0}$$

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

2. Joule Power Losses: P (f) = Rs * I(f)²

The Total Power Losses are the sum of the components at each frequency: $P_T = \sum \left[P_D(f_i) + P_J(f_i) \right]$

The Thermal Jump in the Hot Spot is: $\Delta T_{\rm HS} = P_{\tau} * R_{th \cdot hs}$

The Hot Spot Temperature is: $T_{HS} = T_a + \Delta T_{HS}$

Limits for the formulas

The limits listed below should not be exceeded:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{1} \sqrt{\sum_{i} V(f_{i})^{2}} \leq V_{RMS}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\sum_{i} I(f_{i})^{2}} \leq I_{RMS}$$

$$\int_{HS} = T_{a} + \Delta T_{HS} \leq (T_{HS})_{MAX}$$

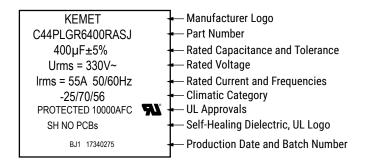
Where T_a is the ambient temperature (steady state temperature of the cooling air flowing around the capacitor, measured at 100 mm of distance from the capacitor and at a height of 2/3 height of the capacitor).

3. Maximum case temperature $(T_{CASE}) \le 70^{\circ}C$

$$\begin{split} &I_{\rm RMS} = \sqrt{(13.8^2 + 27^2)} = 30 \le 30 \to Admitted \\ &V_{\rm RMS} = \sqrt{(440^2 + 6.1^2)} = 440 \le 440 \to Admitted \\ &P_{\rm D}(50) = 2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440^2 * 2 * 10^{-4} = 1.22 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm D}(7,000) = [27^2/(2 * \pi * 7,000 * 100 * 10^{-6})] * 2 * 10^{-4} = 0.03 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm J}(50) = 2.7 * 10^{-3} * [(2 * \pi * 50 * 100 * 10^{-6} * 440)^2] = 0.52 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm J}(7,000) = 2.7 * 10^{-3} * 27^2 = 1.97 \, [W] \\ &P_{\rm T} = 1.22 + 0.03 + 0.52 + 1.97 = 3.74 \, [W] \\ &\Delta T_{\rm HS} = 5.7 * 3.74 = 21 \, [^{\circ}C] \\ &T_{\rm HS} = 78 + \Delta T_{\rm HS} \\ &T_{\rm HS} = 39 + 21 = 60 \, [^{\circ}C] \to OK \text{ since hot spot temperature is less than maximum admitted} \\ &Expected Life at T_{\rm HS} = 75^{\circ}C \to 100,000 \text{ hours (see lifetime curve)} \\ &Expected Life at T_{\rm HS} = 60^{\circ}C \to 140,000 \text{ hours (see lifetime curve)} \end{split}$$



Marking



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Dissipation Factor

Dissipation factor is a complex function involved with capacitor inefficiency. The tg\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 Rl² losses and eventual failure can result.



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