



# Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Axial-lead capacitors

**Series/Type:** B43699  
**Date:** November 2008

### Applications

- Electronic ballasts

### Features

- Very long useful life
- High ripple current capability
- Very high voltage capability  
550 V DC/85 °C/2000 h  
500 V DC/105 °C/6000 h
- Outstanding performance
- Very compact

### Construction

- Charge/discharge-proof, polar
- Aluminum case with insulating sleeve
- Negative pole connected to case
- Axial leads, welded to ensure perfect electrical contact

### Taping and packing

- Bulk
- Pallet package
- Capacitors with  $d \times l \leq 16 \times 30$  mm are also available taped on reel.




**Specifications and characteristics in brief**

Rated voltage $V_R$	450 V DC					
Surge voltage $V_S$	550 V DC at 90 °C					
Rated capacitance $C_R$	10 ... 47 $\mu$ F					
Capacitance tolerance	–10/+30% $\triangle$ Q					
Leakage current $I_{leak}$ (5 min, 20 °C)	$I_{leak} \leq 0.3 \mu A \cdot \left( \frac{C_R}{\mu F} \cdot \frac{V_R}{V} \right)^{0.7} + 4 \mu A$					
Self-inductance ESL <sup>1)</sup>	Diameter d (mm)	12	13.3	14	16	18
	Length l (mm)	Approx. ESL (nH)				
	30	21	–	24	29	34
	39	23	28	–	33	38
Useful life			Requirements:			
105 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,R}$	> 12500 h		$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value			
105 °C; 500 V DC; $I_{AC,R}$	> 6000 h		ESR $\leq 3$ times initial specified limit			
90 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,R}$	> 40000 h		$I_{leak} \leq$ initial specified limit			
85 °C; 500 V DC; $I_{AC,R}$	> 30000 h					
40 °C; $V_R$ ; $2.0 \cdot I_{AC,R}$	> 500000 h					
40 °C; 500 V DC; $1.95 \cdot I_{AC,R}$	> 250000 h					
Voltage endurance test			Post test requirements:			
105 °C; $V_R$	6000 h		$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 10\%$ of initial value			
			ESR $\leq 1.3$ times initial specified limit			
			$I_{leak} \leq$ initial specified limit			
Vibration resistance test	To IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc: Displacement amplitude 0.75 mm, frequency range 10 Hz ... 55 Hz, acceleration max. 10 g, duration $3 \times 2$ h. Capacitor mounted by its wire leads at a distance of $(6 \pm 1)$ mm from the case and additionally clamped by the case.					
IEC climatic category	To IEC 60068-1: 40/105/56 (–40 °C/+105 °C/56 days damp heat test)					
Detail specification	Similar to CECC 30301-801					
Sectional specification	IEC 60384-4					

1) If optimum circuit design is used, the values are lower by 30%.

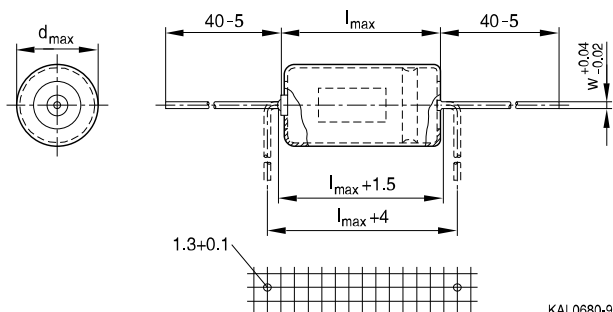


**B43699**

**High performance, compact – 105 °C**

**Axial-lead capacitors**

**Dimensional drawing**



KAL0680-9

**Dimensions, weights and packing units**

d × l	d <sub>max</sub> × l <sub>max</sub>	Wire w	Approx. weight	Packing units (pcs.)		
				Bulk	Pallet	Reel
12 × 30	12.5 × 30.5	0.8	5.1	600	288	450
12 × 39	12.5 × 40	0.8	6.5	500	288	–
13.3 × 39	14.0 × 40	0.8	8.0	400	200	–
14 × 30	14.5 × 30.5	0.8	6.8	400	200	350
16 × 30	16.5 × 30.5	0.8	8.9	350	180	250
16 × 39	16.5 × 40	0.8	11.7	300	180	–
18 × 30	18.5 × 30.5	1.0	11.1	300	160	–
18 × 39	18.5 × 40	1.0	14.7	250	160	–


**Case dimensions and ordering codes**

$V_R$	$C_R$	Case dimensions $d \times l$ mm	Ordering code Bulk	Ordering code Pallet package	Ordering code Reel
	100 Hz 20 °C $\mu F$				
450	10	12 × 30	B43699B5106Q000	B43699B5106Q007	B43699B5106Q009
	15	12 × 39	B43699B5156Q000	B43699B5156Q007	
	15 ▽	14 × 30	B43699C5156Q000	B43699C5156Q007	
	22	13.3 × 39	B43699B5226Q000	B43699B5226Q007	
	22 ▽	16 × 30	B43699C5226Q000	B43699C5226Q007	B43699C5226Q009
	33	16 × 39	B43699B5336Q000	B43699B5336Q007	
	33 ▽	18 × 30	B43699C5336Q000	B43699C5336Q007	
	47	18 × 39	B43699B5476Q000	B43699B5476Q007	

▽ Variant with different case dimensions

**Technical data**

$C_R$	$ESR_{typ}$	$ESR_{max}$	$ESR_{max}$	$ESR_{max}$	$Z_{max}$	$I_{AC,max}$	$I_{AC,max}$	$I_{AC,R}$
100 Hz 20 °C $\mu F$	100 Hz 20 °C $\Omega$	100 Hz 20 °C $\Omega$	100 Hz -25 °C $\Omega$	10 kHz 20 °C $\Omega$	100 kHz 20 °C $\Omega$	10 kHz 60 °C A	10 kHz 85 °C A	10 kHz 105 °C A
<b><math>V_R = 450</math> V DC</b>								
10	6.1	10.1	200	4.7	4.6	1.15	0.94	0.49
15	4.1	6.8	130	3.1	3.0	1.60	1.31	0.69
15 ▽	4.1	6.8	130	3.1	3.0	1.51	1.23	0.65
22	2.8	4.6	90	2.2	2.0	2.03	1.66	0.87
22 ▽	2.8	4.6	90	2.2	2.0	1.94	1.58	0.83
33	1.9	3.1	60	1.4	1.3	2.70	2.20	1.16
33 ▽	1.9	3.1	60	1.4	1.3	2.47	2.01	1.06
47	1.3	2.1	40	1.1	1.0	3.35	2.73	1.44

▽ Variant with different case dimensions

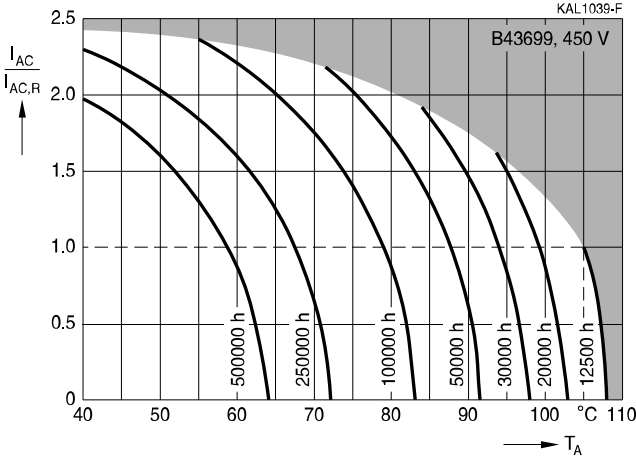


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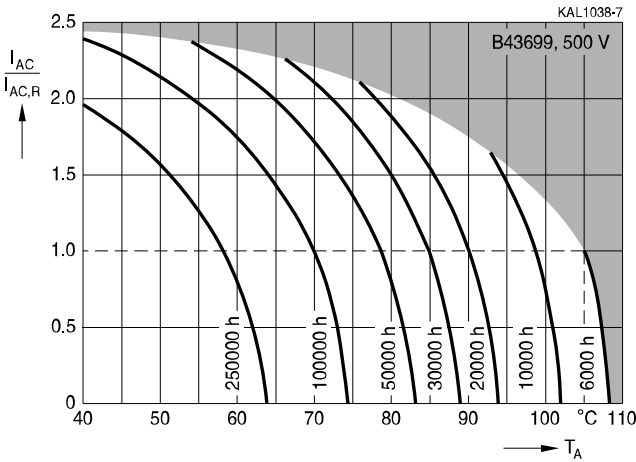
**Useful life**

depending on ambient temperature  $T_A$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_R^{1)}$



**Useful life**

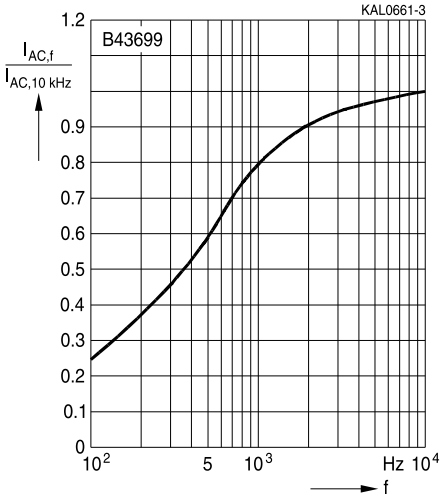
depending on ambient temperature  $T_A$  under ripple current operating conditions at  $V_{op}^{1)}$   
 $V_{op} = 500 V$



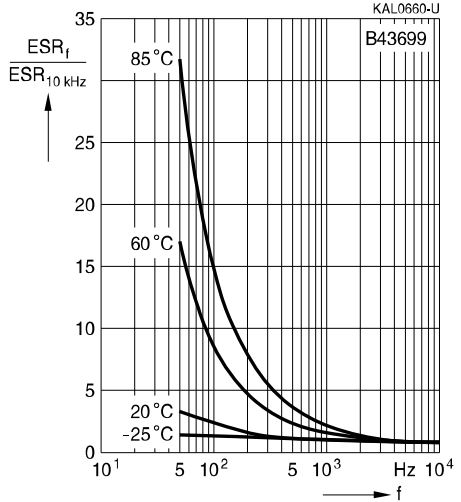
1) Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.



**Frequency factor of permissible ripple current  $I_{AC}$  versus frequency  $f$**

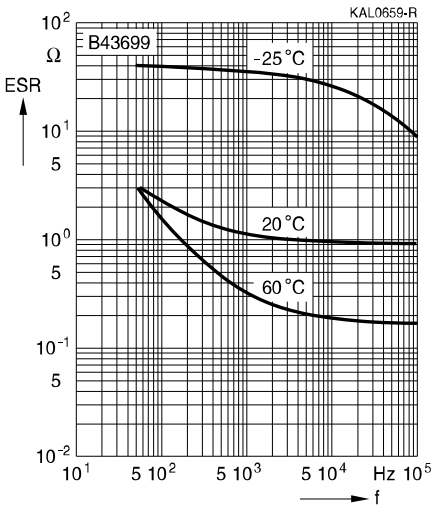


**Frequency characteristics of ESR**  
Typical behavior



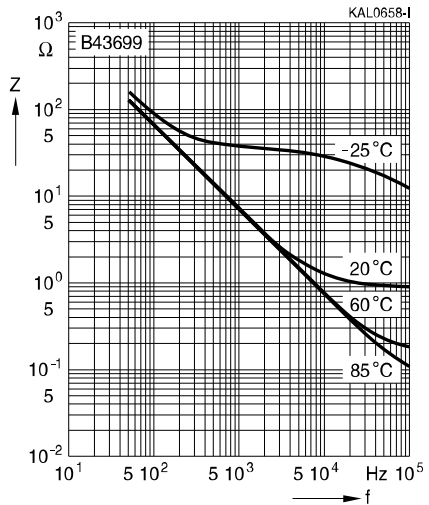
**Equivalent series resistance ESR versus frequency  $f$**

Typical behavior for 22  $\mu$ F/450 V



**Impedance  $Z$  versus frequency  $f$**

Typical behavior for 22  $\mu$ F/450 V





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## Cautions and warnings

### Personal safety

The electrolytes used by EPCOS have not only been optimized with a view to the intended application, but also with regard to health and environmental compatibility. They do not contain any solvents that are detrimental to health, e.g. dimethyl formamide (DMF) or dimethyl acetamide (DMAC).

Furthermore, part of the high-voltage electrolytes used by EPCOS are self-extinguishing. They contain flame-retarding substances which will quickly extinguish any flame that may have been ignited.

As far as possible, EPCOS does not use any dangerous chemicals or compounds to produce operating electrolytes. However, in exceptional cases, such materials must be used in order to achieve specific physical and electrical properties because no safe substitute materials are currently known. However, the amount of dangerous materials used in our products has been limited to an absolute minimum. Nevertheless, the following rules should be observed when handling Al electrolytic capacitors:

- Any escaping electrolyte should not come into contact with eyes or skin.
- If electrolyte does come into contact with the skin, wash the affected parts immediately with running water. If the eyes are affected, rinse them for 10 minutes with plenty of water. If symptoms persist, seek medical treatment.
- Avoid breathing in electrolyte vapor or mists. Workplaces and other affected areas should be well ventilated. Clothing that has been contaminated by electrolyte must be changed and rinsed in water.





## Product safety

The table below summarize the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of chapter "General technical information".

Topic	Safety information	Reference Chapter "General technical information"
Polarity	Make sure that polar capacitors are connected with the right polarity.	1 "Basic construction of aluminum electrolytic capacitors"
Reverse voltage	Voltages polarity classes should be prevented by connecting a diode.	3.1.6 "Reverse voltage"
Upper category temperature	Do not exceed the upper category temperatur.	7.2 "Maximum permissible operating temperature"
Maintenance	Make periodic inspections of the capacitors. Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the electricity of the capacitors. Do not apply any mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals.	10 "Maintenance"
Mounting position of screw terminal capacitors	Do not mount the capacitor with the terminals (safety vent) upside down.	11.1 "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals"
Mounting of single-ended capacitors	The internal structure of single-ended capacitors might be damaged if excessive force is applied to the lead wires. Avoid any compressive, tensile or flexural stress. Do not move the capacitor after soldering to PC board. Do not pick up the PC board by the soldered capacitor. Do not insert the capacitor on the PC board with a hole space different to the lead space specified.	11.4 "Mounting considerations for single-ended capacitors"
Robustness of terminals	The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals: M5: 2 Nm M6: 2.5 Nm	11.3 "Mounting torques"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	11.5 "Soldering"



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Topic	Safety information	Reference Chapter "General technical information"
Soldering, cleaning agents	Do not allow halogenated hydrocarbons to come into contact with aluminum electrolytic capacitors.	11.6 "Cleaning agents"
Passive flammability	Avoid external energy, such as fire or electricity.	8.1 "Passive flammability"
Active flammability	Avoid overload of the capacitors.	8.2 "Active flammability"
		Reference Chapter "Capacitors with screw terminals"
Breakdown strength of insulating sleeves	Do not damage the insulating sleeve, especially when ring clips are used for mounting.	"Screw terminals - accessories"


**Symbols and terms**

Symbol	English	German
C	Capacitance	Kapazität
$C_R$	Rated capacitance	Nennkapazität
$C_S$	Series capacitance	Serienkapazität
$C_{S,T}$	Series capacitance at temperature T	Serienkapazität bei Temperatur T
$C_f$	Capacitance at frequency f	Kapazität bei Frequenz f
d	Case diameter, nominal dimension	Gehäusedurchmesser, Nennmaß
$d_{max}$	Maximum case diameter	Maximaler Gehäusedurchmesser
ESL	Self-inductance	Eigeninduktivität
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	Ersatzserienwiderstand
$ESR_f$	Equivalent series resistance at frequency f	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Frequenz f
$ESR_T$	Equivalent series resistance at temperature T	Ersatzserienwiderstand bei Temperatur T
f	Frequency	Frequenz
I	Current	Strom
$I_{AC}$	Alternating current (ripple current)	Wechselstrom
$I_{AC,rms}$	Root-mean-square value of alternating current	Wechselstrom, Effektivwert
$I_{AC,f}$	Ripple current at frequency f	Wechselstrom bei Frequenz f
$I_{AC,max}$	Maximum permissible ripple current	Maximal zulässiger Wechselstrom
$I_{AC,R}$	Rated ripple current	Nennwechselstrom
$I_{AC,R} (B)$	Rated ripple current for base cooling	Nennwechselstromstrom für Bodenkühlung
$I_{leak}$	Leakage current	Ableitstrom
$I_{leak,op}$	Operating leakage current	Ableitstrom bei Betrieb
l	Case length, nominal dimension	Gehäuselänge, Nennmaß
$l_{max}$	Maximum case length (without terminals and mounting stud)	Maximale Gehäuselänge (ohne Anschlüsse und Gewindebolzen)
R	Resistance	Widerstand
$R_{ins}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand
$R_{symm}$	Balancing resistance	Symmetrierwiderstand
T	Temperature	Temperatur
$\Delta T$	Temperature difference	Temperaturdifferenz
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_C$	Case temperature	Gehäusetemperatur
$T_B$	Capacitor base temperature	Temperatur des Becherbodens
t	Time	Zeit
$\Delta t$	Period	Zeitraum
$t_b$	Service life (operating hours)	Brauchbarkeitsdauer (Betriebszeit)


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Symbol	English	German
V	Voltage	Spannung
V <sub>F</sub>	Forming voltage	Formierspannung
V <sub>op</sub>	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
V <sub>R</sub>	Rated voltage, DC voltage	Nennspannung, Gleichspannung
V <sub>S</sub>	Surge voltage	Spitzenspannung
X <sub>C</sub>	Capacitive reactance	Kapazitiver Blindwiderstand
X <sub>L</sub>	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
Z <sub>T</sub>	Impedance at temperature T	Scheinwiderstand bei Temperatur T
tan δ	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
ε <sub>0</sub>	Absolute permittivity	Elektrische Feldkonstante
ε <sub>r</sub>	Relative permittivity	Dielektrizitätszahl
ω	Angular velocity; 2 · π · f	Kreisfrequenz; 2 · π · f

### Notes

All dimensions are given in mm.

## Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

1. Some parts of this publication contain **statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application**. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out **that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application**. As a rule, EPCOS is either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether an EPCOS product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
2. We also point out that **in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified**. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or lifesaving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
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