

# **Aluminum electrolytic capacitors**

Hybrid polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors, very high ripple current - 125  $^{\circ}$ C

Series/Type: B40900

Date: February 2020

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### Hybrid polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors

B40900

### Very high ripple current - 125 °C

#### **SMD** capacitors

#### Long-life grade capacitors

### **Applications**

- Automotive electronics
- Industrial electronics

#### **Features**

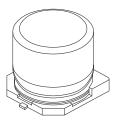
- Miniaturized dimensions
- Long useful life, 4000 h up to 125 °C
- Very high ripple current capability
- Very low ESR
- Low ESR across temperature range
- Suitable for reflow soldering
- RoHS-compatible
- Industrial electronics

#### Construction

- Surface mount device
- Coated aluminum case
- Minus pole marking on the case
- Case with safety vent

#### **Delivery mode**

Taped on reel











### Specifications and characteristics in brief

Rated voltage V <sub>R</sub>	25 35 V DC			
Surge voltage V <sub>S</sub>	1.10 · V <sub>R</sub>			
Rated capacitance C <sub>R</sub>	270 470 μF			
Capacitance tolerance	±20% ≙ M			
Dissipation factor $\tan \delta$	V <sub>R</sub> (V DC)	25	35	
(20 °C, 120 Hz)	$tan \delta (max.)$	0.14	0.12	
Leakage current I <sub>leak</sub> (20 °C, 2 min)	$I_{leak} \le 0.01 \mu\text{A} \cdot \left(\frac{C_R}{\mu\text{F}}\right)$	$-\frac{V_R}{V}$	or 3 μA,	whichever is greater
Useful life1)		Requ	rements	::
125 °C; $V_R$ ; $I_{AC,R}$	> 4000 h	ΔC/0		30% of initial value
		ESR		2 times inicial specified limit <sup>2)</sup>
		I <sub>leak</sub>	≤ i	initial specified limit
Voltage endurance test		Post	est requ	irements:
125 °C, V <sub>R</sub>	1000 h	∆C/0	$ z  \leq 1$	15% of initial value
		tan δ	$\leq$	1.5 times initial specified limit
		I <sub>leak</sub>	≤i	initial specified limit
Shelf life <sup>3)</sup>		Requ	rements	<b>:</b> :
125 °C, 0 V	1000 h	∆C/0	;  ≤;	30% of initial value
		tan δ	$\leq 2$	2 times initial specified limit
		I <sub>leak</sub>	≤i	initial specified limit
Biased humidity test		Requirements:		
85 °C, 85%RH, V <sub>R</sub>	2000 h	ΔC/0	;  ≤;	30% of initial value
		tan δ	$\leq 2$	2 times initial specified limit
		I <sub>leak</sub>	≤i	initial specified limit
IEC climatic category	To IEC 60068-1: 40/125/56 (-40 °C/+125 °C/56 days damp heat test)			
Reference standard	AEC-Q200 <sup>4)</sup>			

<sup>1)</sup> Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5 Useful life" on how to interpret useful life.

<sup>2)</sup>  $ESR_{max}$  at 100 kHz, 20 °C

<sup>3)</sup> Before the measurement, the capacitor shall be preconditioned by the application of the rated voltage for 1 hour. The voltage shall be applied to the capacitor through a resistor, the value of which shall be approximately 100 Ω.

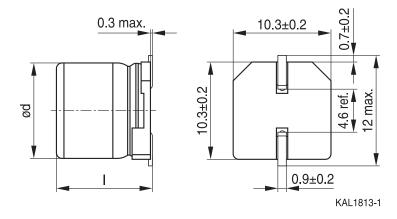
<sup>4)</sup> Refer to chapter "General technical information, 2.3 AEC-Q200 standard" for further details.



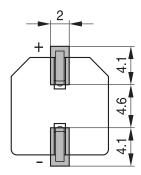


# Very high ripple current - 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

### **Dimensional drawings**



### Layout recommendation



■ Land space

KAL1778-9-E

### **Dimensions and weights**

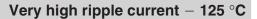
Dimensions (mm)		Approx. weight
$d \pm 0.5$	I ±0.3	g
10	10.2	1.4
10	12.5	1.6

### Overview of available types

Other voltage and capacitance ratings are available upon request.

V <sub>R</sub> (V DC)	25	35	
	Case dimensions d × I (mm)		
C <sub>R</sub> (μF)			
$\frac{C_{R}(\muF)}{270}$		10 × 10.2	
330	10 × 10.2	10 × 12.5	
360		10 × 12.5	
470	10 × 12.5		



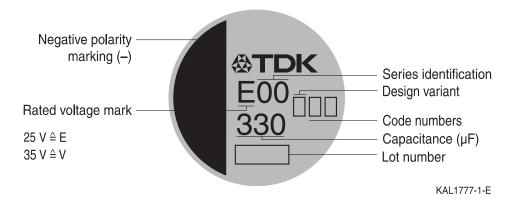




#### Technical data and ordering codes

$\overline{C_R}$	Case	ESR <sub>max</sub>	I <sub>AC,R</sub>	Ordering code
120 Hz	dimensions	100 kHz	100 kHz	(composition see below)
20 °C	$d \times I$	20 °C	125 °C	
μF	mm	Ω	Α	
V <sub>R</sub> = 25 V DC				
330	10 × 10.2	0.020	2.8	B40900B5337M000
470	$10 \times 12.5$	0.018	3.2	B40900B5477M000
V <sub>R</sub> = 35 V DC				
270	10 × 10.2	0.020	2.8	B40900B7277M000
330	$10 \times 12.5$	0.018	3.2	B40900B7337M000
360	10 × 12.5	0.018	3.2	B40900B7367M000

#### Marking



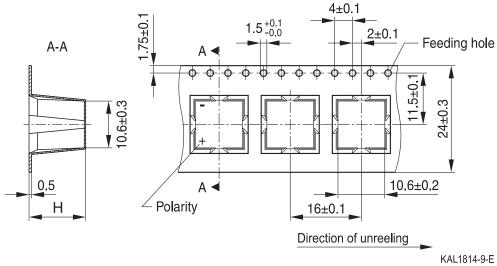
The standard coated aluminum case only serves to protect the capacitor from direct contact, but does not offer any functional insulation. Thus, this protective material must be considered as electrically non-insulating. Capacitors with such standard protective material must not be used in circuits that require electrical insulation.

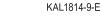


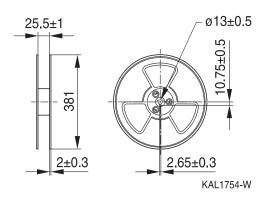


# Very high ripple current - 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Package details



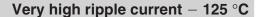




Case size $d \times I$ (mm)	H ±0.2 (mm)	Parts per reel	Reels per box	Box dimensions (mm)
10 × 10.2	10.7	500	5	$400\times405\times230$
$10 \times 12.5$	12.9	400	5	$400\times405\times230$



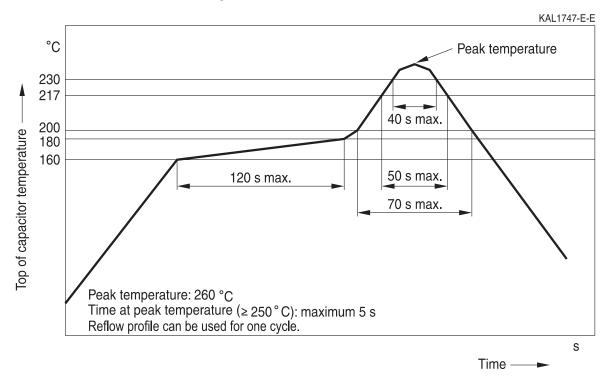




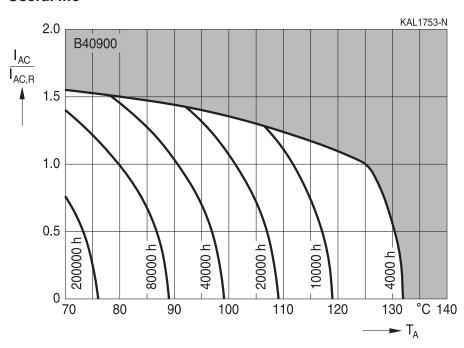


#### Soldering profile

Recommended reflow soldering conditions



#### Useful life1)



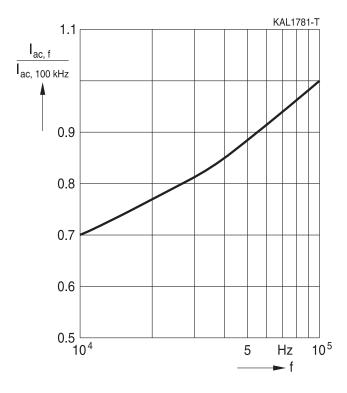
Depending on ambient temperature T<sub>A</sub> under ripple current operating condition at V<sub>B</sub> - refer to chapter "General technical information, 5 Useful life" on how to interpret useful life.





Very high ripple current - 125  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

# Frequency factor of permissible ripple current $I_{\text{AC}}$ versus frequency $\boldsymbol{f}$





#### Very high ripple current - 125 °C



#### **Cautions and warnings**

#### **Personal safety**

The electrolytes used have been optimized both with a view to the intended application and 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, some of the high-voltage electrolytes used are self-extinguishing.

As far as possible, we do not use any dangerous chemicals or compounds to produce operating electrolytes, although in exceptional cases, such materials must be used in order to achieve specific physical and electrical properties because no alternative materials are currently known. We do, however, restrict the amount of dangerous materials used in our products to an absolute minimum.

Materials and chemicals used in our aluminum electrolytic capacitors are continuously adapted in compliance with the TDK Electronics Corporate Environmental Policy and the latest EU regulations and guidelines such as RoHS, REACH/SVHC, GADSL, and ELV.

MDS (Material Data Sheets) are available on our website for all types listed in the data book. MDS for customer specific capacitors are available upon request.

MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) are available for our electrolytes upon request.

Nevertheless, the following rules should be observed when handling aluminum electrolytic capacitors: No electrolyte should come into contact with eyes or skin. If electrolyte does come into contact with the skin, wash the affected areas 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 inhaling 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.





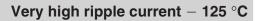
### Very high ripple current - 125 $^{\circ}$ C

### **Product safety**

The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant sections of seperate file 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 of opposite polarity should be prevented by connecting a diode.	3.1.6 "Reverse voltage"
Mounting position of screw-terminal capacitors	Screw terminal capacitors must not be mounted with terminals facing down unless otherwise specified.	11.1. "Mounting positions of capacitors with screw terminals"
Robustness of terminals	The following maximum tightening torques must not be exceeded when connecting screw terminals: M5: 2.5 Nm M6: 4.0 Nm	11.3 "Mounting torques"
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"
Soldering	Do not exceed the specified time or temperature limits during soldering.	11.5 "Soldering"
Soldering, cleaning agents	Do not allow halogenated hydrocarbons to come into contact with aluminum electrolytic capacitors.	11.6 "Cleaning agents"
Upper category temperature	Do not exceed the upper category temperature.	7.2 "Maximum permissible operating temperature"
Passive flammability	Avoid external energy, e.g. fire.	8.1 "Passive flammability"







Topic	Safety information	Reference chapter "General technical information"
Active flammability	Avoid overload of the capacitors.	8.2 "Active flammability"
Maintenance	Make periodic inspections of the capacitors.  Before the inspection, make sure that the power supply is turned off and carefully discharge the capacitors.  Do not apply excessive mechanical stress to the capacitor terminals when mounting.	10 "Maintenance"
Storage	Do not store capacitors at high temperatures or high humidity. Capacitors should be stored at +5 to +35 °C and a relative humidity of ≤ 75%.	7.3 "Shelf life and storage conditions"
		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"

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Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/orderingcodes.





# Very high ripple current - 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

# Symbols and terms

Symbol	English	German
С	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 <sub>f</sub>	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
1	Current	Strom
$I_{AC}$	Alternating current (ripple current)	Wechselstrom
I <sub>AC,RMS</sub>	Root-mean-square value of alternating current	Wechselstrom, Effektivwert
$I_{AC,f}$	Ripple current at frequency f	Wechselstrom bei Frequenz f
I <sub>AC,max</sub>	Maximum permissible ripple current	Maximal zulässiger Wechselstrom
$I_{AC,R}$	Rated ripple current	Nennwechselstrom
l <sub>leak</sub>	Leakage current	Reststrom
I <sub>leak,op</sub>	Operating leakage current	Betriebsreststrom
1	Case length, nominal dimension	Gehäuselänge, Nennmaß
I <sub>max</sub>	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
$\DeltaT$	Temperature difference	Temperaturdifferenz
$T_A$	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur
$T_C$	Case temperature	Gehäusetemperatur
$T_B$	Capacitor base temperature	Temperatur des Gehäusebodens
t	Time	Zeit
$\Delta t$	Period	Zeitraum
t <sub>b</sub>	Service life (operating hours)	Brauchbarkeitsdauer (Betriebszeit)





# Very high ripple current - 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Symbol	English	German
V	Voltage	Spannung
$V_{F}$	Forming voltage	Formierspannung
$V_{op}$	Operating voltage	Betriebsspannung
$V_R$	Rated voltage, DC voltage	Nennspannung, Gleichspannung
$V_S$	Surge voltage	Spitzenspannung
$X_{C}$	Capacitive reactance	Kapazitiver Blindwiderstand
$X_L$	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand
Z	Impedance	Scheinwiderstand
$Z_T$	Impedance at temperature T	Scheinwiderstand bei Temperatur T
$tan \ \delta$	Dissipation factor	Verlustfaktor
λ	Failure rate	Ausfallrate
$\epsilon_{0}$	Absolute permittivity	Elektrische Feldkonstante
$\epsilon_{r}$	Relative permittivity	Dielektrizitätszahl
ω	Angular velocity; $2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$	Kreisfrequenz; $2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$

### Note

All dimensions are given in mm.



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