



# Aluminum electrolytic capacitors

Axial-lead and soldering star capacitors

**Series/Type:** B41696, B41796

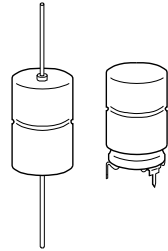
**Date:** December 2006

### Applications

- For compact design in automotive applications

### Features

- High ripple current capability
  - High vibration resistance
  - Very low ESR at temperature down to –55 °C
  - Compact and small design
  - High reliability
  - Shelf life up to 15 years at storage temperatures up to 40 °C.
- To ensure solderability, the capacitors should be built into the application within one year of delivery. After a total of two years' storage, the operating voltage must be applied for one hour to ensure the specified leakage current.



### Construction

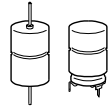
- Charge/discharge-proof, polar
- Aluminum case with insulating sleeve
- Negative pole connected to case

### Terminals

- Axial-leads, welded to ensure perfect electrical contact
- Also available with soldering stars

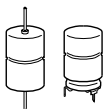
### Taping and packing

- Axial-lead capacitors will be delivered in pallet package. Capacitors with  $d \times l \leq 16 \times 30$  mm are also available taped on reel.
- Soldering star capacitors are packed in cardboard.


**Specifications and characteristics in brief**

Rated voltage $V_R$	25 and 40 V DC									
Surge voltage $V_S$	$1.15 \cdot V_R$									
Rated capacitance $C_R$	470 ... 6800 $\mu\text{F}$									
Capacitance tolerance	$-10/+30\% \triangle Q$									
Leakage current $I_{\text{leak}}$ (5 min, 20 °C)	$I_{\text{leak}} \leq 0.006 \mu\text{A} \cdot \left( \frac{C_R}{\mu\text{F}} \cdot \frac{V_R}{V} \right) + 4 \mu\text{A}$									
Self-inductance ESL <sup>1)</sup>	Diameter d (mm)	12	14	16	18	20/21				
	Terminals	Length l (mm)					Approx. ESL (nH)			
	axial	25	–	22	26	–	–			
		29	–	–	–	–	38			
		30	21	24	29	34	–			
		39	–	–	33	38	45			
		49	–	–	–	–	50			
	soldering star	25	–	6	7	–	–			
		30	6	7	8	10	–			
39		–	–	9	11	–				
Useful life 125 °C, $V_R$ , $I_{AC,R}$ 85 °C, $V_R$ , $I_{AC,max}$ 40 °C, $V_R$ , $2.9 \cdot I_{AC,R}$	> 3000 h					Requirements: $\Delta C/C \leq \pm 30\%$ of initial value				
	> 15000 h					ESR $\leq 3$ times initial specified limit				
	> 200000 h					$I_{\text{leak}} \leq$ initial specified limit				
Voltage endurance test 125 °C, $V_R$	2000 h					Post test requirements:				
						$\Delta C/C \leq \pm 10\%$ of initial value				
						ESR $\leq 1.3\%$ initial specified limit				
Vibration resistance test	To IEC 60068-2-6, test Fc:									
	Displacement amplitude 1.5 mm, at 10 Hz ... 2 kHz, acceleration max. 20 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: 55/125/56 (–55 °C/+125 °C/56 days damp heat test)									
Detail specification	Similar to CECC 30301-802									
Sectional specification	IEC 60384-4									

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

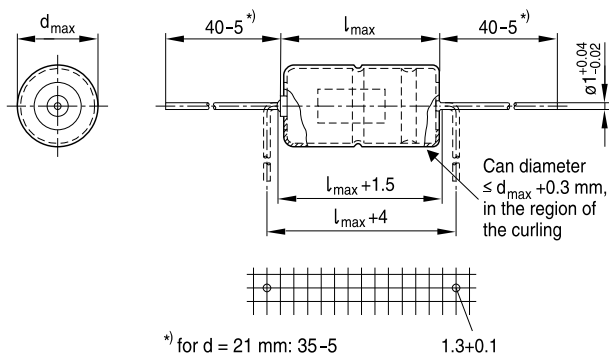


**B41696, B41796**

**Low ESR, compact – 125 °C**

## Axial-lead capacitors

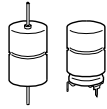
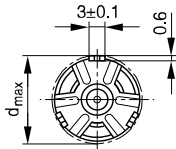
### Dimensional drawing



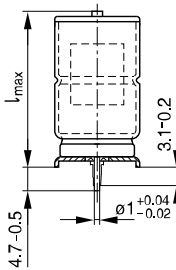
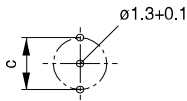
KAL0524-S-E

### Dimensions, weights and packing units

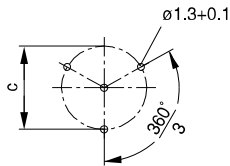
$d \times l$ mm	$d_{\max} \times l_{\max}$ mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units (pcs.)	
			Pallet	Reel
12 × 30	12.5 × 30.5	5.1	288	450
14 × 25	14.5 × 25.5	5.7	200	350
14 × 30	14.5 × 30.5	6.8	200	350
16 × 30	16.5 × 30.5	8.9	180	250
16 × 39	16.5 × 40	11.7	180	—
18 × 30	18.5 × 30.5	11.1	160	—
18 × 39	18.5 × 40	14.7	160	—
20 × 29	20.5 × 29.5	13.5	140	—
21 × 39	21.5 × 40	20.0	140	—
21 × 49	21.5 × 50	25.0	110	—


**Soldering star capacitors**
**Dimensional drawing**


Mounting holes  
d = 12 mm ... 14 mm



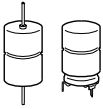
Mounting holes  
d = 16 mm ... 18 mm



KAL0666-9

**Dimensions, weights and packing units**

d × l mm	d <sub>max</sub> × l <sub>max</sub> mm	c ±0.1 mm	Approx. weight g	Packing units pcs.
12 × 30	13.5 × 32	12.5	5.4	480
14 × 25	15.5 × 27	14.5	6.1	480
14 × 30	15.5 × 32	14.5	7.2	480
16 × 30	17.5 × 32	16.5	9.4	300
16 × 39	17.5 × 41.5	16.5	12.2	200
18 × 30	19.5 × 32	18.5	11.8	300
18 × 39	19.5 × 41.5	18.5	15.4	200

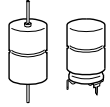


**B41696, B41796**

**Low ESR, compact – 125 °C**

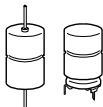
**Overview of available types**

$V_R$ (V DC)	25	40
	Case dimensions $d \times l$ (mm)	
$C_R$ ( $\mu\text{F}$ )		
470		12 × 30
680	12 × 30	14 × 30
1000	14 × 25	16 × 30
1500	16 × 30	16 × 39 18 × 30
2200	18 × 30	18 × 39 20 × 29
3300	18 × 39 20 × 29	21 × 39
4400		21 × 49
5000	21 × 39	
6800	21 × 49	


**Case dimensions and ordering codes**

$V_R$	$C_R$	Case dimensions $d \times l$ mm	Ordering code Axial pallet	Ordering code Axial reel	Ordering code Soldering star
V DC	$\mu\text{F}$				
25	680	12 × 30	B41696A5687Q007	B41696A5687Q009	B41796A5687Q000
	1000	14 × 25	B41696A5108Q007	B41696A5108Q009	B41796A5108Q000
	1500	16 × 30	B41696A5158Q007	B41696A5158Q009	B41796A5158Q000
	2200	18 × 30	B41696B5228Q007		B41796B5228Q000
	3300	18 × 39	B41696B5338Q007		B41796B5338Q000
	3300 ▽	20 × 29	B41696C5338Q007		
	5000	21 × 39	B41696A5508Q007		
	6800	21 × 49	B41696A5688Q007		
40	470	12 × 30	B41696A7477Q007	B41696A7477Q009	B41796A7477Q000
	680	14 × 30	B41696A7687Q007	B41696A7687Q009	B41796A7687Q000
	1000	16 × 30	B41696A7108Q007	B41696A7108Q009	B41796A7108Q000
	1500	16 × 39	B41696A7158Q007		B41796A7158Q000
	1500 ▽	18 × 30	B41696B7158Q007		B41796B7158Q000
	2200	18 × 39	B41696B7228Q007		B41796B7228Q000
	2200 ▽	20 × 29	B41696C7228Q007		
	3300	21 × 39	B41696A7338Q007		
	4400	21 × 49	B41696A7448Q007		

▽ Variant with different case dimensions



**B41696, B41796**

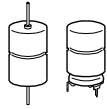
**Low ESR, compact – 125 °C**

**Technical data**

$C_R$	ESR <sub>typ</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	ESR <sub>max</sub>	Z <sub>max</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>	I <sub>AC,R</sub>	I <sub>AC,max</sub>
100 Hz	100 Hz	100 Hz	100 Hz	10 kHz	100 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz
20 °C	20 °C	20 °C	-40 °C	20 °C	20 °C	40 °C	85 °C	105 °C	125 °C	125 °C
μF	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	mΩ	A	A	A	A	A
<b>V<sub>R</sub> = 25 V DC</b>										
680	95	160	1000	85	80	5.6	4.4	3.4	1.7	1.7
1000	70	115	650	65	62	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.75	1.75
1500	50	80	450	45	43	7.4	5.7	4.5	2.25	2.25
2200	32	55	300	28	27	11.0	8.7	6.7	3.4	3.4
3300	23	36	200	19	18	15.2	12.0	9.3	4.6	4.6
3300 ∇	24	38	200	22	21	12.3	9.7	7.5	3.7	3.7
5000	15	25	150	15	15	17.2	13.6	10.5	5.3	5.3
6800	12	19	110	11	11	22.0	17.4	13.5	6.7	6.7
<b>V<sub>R</sub> = 40 V DC</b>										
470	105	170	1000	70	68	6.0	4.7	3.6	1.8	1.8
680	80	135	600	53	51	7.1	5.6	4.3	2.2	2.2
1000	52	85	450	42	40	8.0	6.3	4.8	2.45	2.45
1500	36	58	300	29	28	11.0	8.7	6.7	3.35	3.35
1500 ∇	33	54	300	25	24	11.5	9.1	7.0	3.5	3.5
2200	23	38	200	17	16	15.7	12.4	9.6	4.8	4.8
2200 ∇	24	40	200	20	20	12.4	9.8	7.6	3.8	3.8
3300	17	27	140	14	14	17.3	13.7	10.5	5.3	5.3
4400	13	21	110	11	11	21.5	17.0	13.2	6.6	6.6

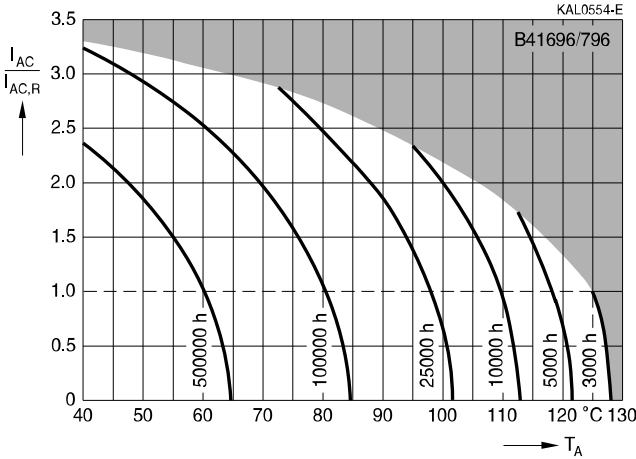
∇ Variant with different case dimensions





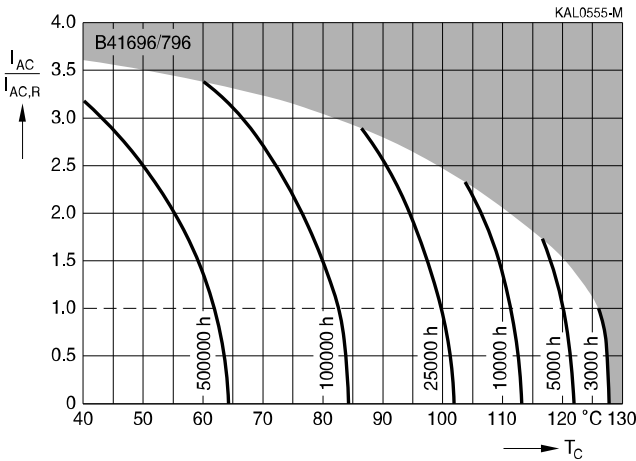
**Useful life**

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

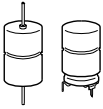


**Useful life**

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



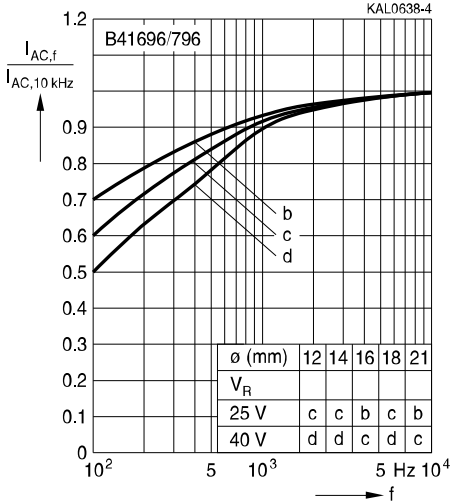
1) Refer to chapter "General technical information, 5.3 Calculation of useful life" for an explanation on how to interpret the useful life graphs.



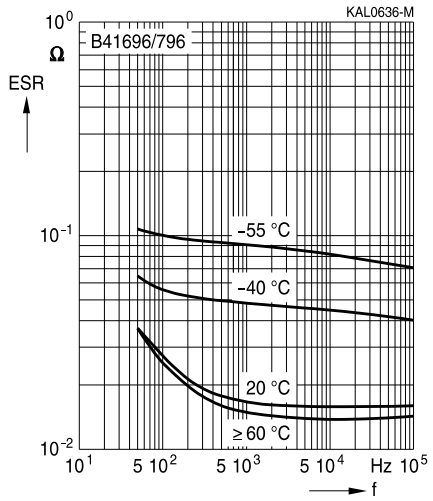
**B41696, B41796**

**Low ESR, compact – 125 °C**

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

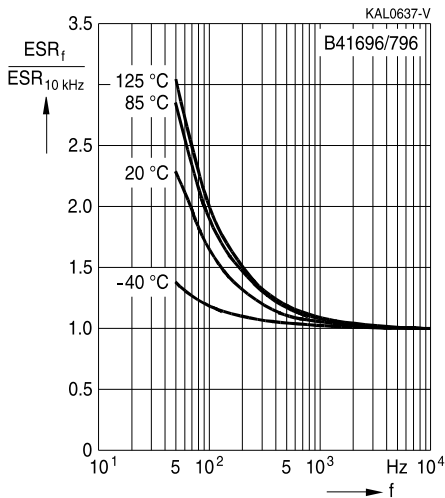


**Frequency characteristics of ESR**  
Typical behavior



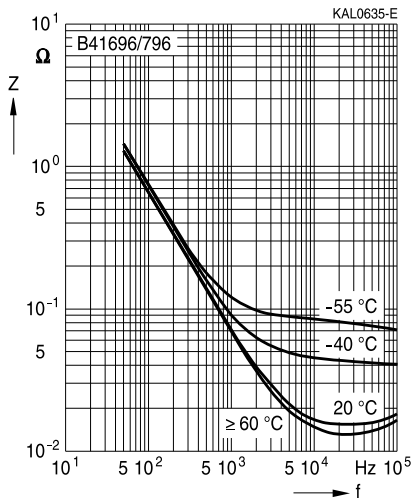
**Equivalent series resistance ESR versus frequency  $f$**

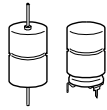
Typical behavior for 2200  $\mu$ F/40 V



**Impedance Z versus frequency  $f$**

Typical behavior for 2200  $\mu$ F/40 V





## Cautions and warnings

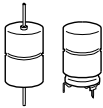
### Personal safety

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.



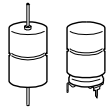
**B41696, B41796**

**Low ESR, compact – 125 °C**

## 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"



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"

## 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 passive 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 a passive electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving 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 a passive electronic component.
3. **The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.**
4. In order to satisfy certain technical requirements, **some of the products described in this publication may contain substances subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions (e.g. because they are classed as “hazardous”)**. Useful information on this will be found in our Material Data Sheets on the Internet ([www.epcos.com/material](http://www.epcos.com/material)). Should you have any more detailed questions, please contact our sales offices.
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