

# Medium Power Film Capacitors



## FFLC

DC FILTERING



The FFLC series is specifically designed for DC filtering applications such as DC link or resonant filters.

Large case sizes up to 35 liters and high specific energy up to 240J/l together with safe and reliable **Controlled Self Healing Technology** make this series particularly suitable for power converters in traction, drives and renewable energy areas.

FFLC uses polypropylene metallized segmented film and it is fully dry technology. Standard designs proposed in this catalogue are covering a wide range of voltage and capacitance values. In case of specific requirements about shape and performances, feel free to contact your local AVX representative.

### PACKAGING MATERIAL

Non-painted rectangular resin filled aluminium case

Mounting brackets

4 M8/15 Female connections or M12/30 Male connections

### STANDARDS

IEC 61071: Power electronic capacitors

IEC 61881: Railway applications, rolling stock equipment, capacitors for power electronics

IEC 60068-2: Environmental testing

UL 94: Fire requirements

NF F 16-101: Rolling stock – Fire behaviour – Materials choosing

NF F 16-102: Rolling stock – Fire behaviour – Materials choosing, application for electric equipments

EN 45545-2: Railways applications – Fire protection on railway vehicles  
Part 2 : Requirements for fire behaviour of materials and components

### HOW TO ORDER

**FFLC**

Series

**3**

Width

1 = 100mm  
2 = 125mm  
3 = 150mm  
4 = 175mm

**1**

Height

1 = 245mm  
2 = 315mm  
3 = 385mm  
4 = 455mm  
5 = 525mm  
6 = 595mm

**M**

Terminals

F = Female  
M = Male

**A**

Voltage

A = 800V  
B = 900V  
C = 1000V  
D = 1100V  
E = 1350V

**4427**

Capacitance  
EIA code



### DEFINITIONS

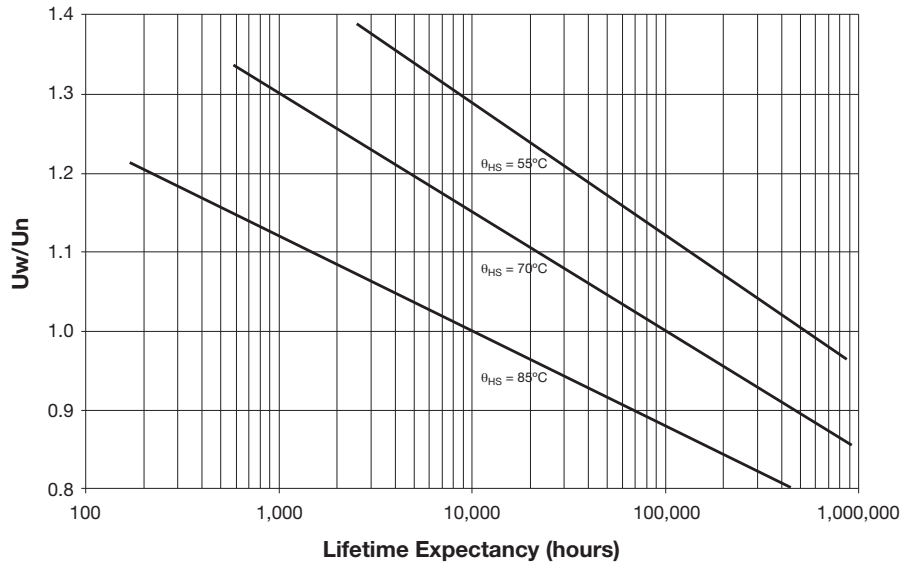
<b>C<sub>n</sub></b>	capacitance	nominal value of the capacitance measured at $\theta_{amb} = 25 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$
<b>U<sub>n</sub></b>	rated DC voltage	maximum operating peak voltage of either polarity (non-reversing type waveform), for which the capacitor has been designed for continuous operation
<b>U<sub>w</sub></b>	working voltage	value of the maximum operating recurrent voltage for a given hot spot temperature and an expected lifetime
<b>U<sub>r</sub></b>	ripple voltage	peak-to-peak alternating component of the unidirectional voltage
<b>L<sub>s</sub></b>	parasitic inductance	capacitor series self-inductance
<b>R<sub>s</sub></b>	capacitor series resistance	capacitor series resistance due to galvanic circuit
<b>I<sub>rms</sub></b>	thermal 1	RMS current value for continuous operation under natural convection generating 20°C overheating
<b>I<sub>rms</sub></b>	thermal 2	rms current value for continuous operation under forced air generating 20°C overheating
<b>θ<sub>amb</sub></b> (°C)	cooling air temperature	temperature of the cooling air measured at the hottest position of the capacitor, under steady-state conditions, midway between two units NOTE If only one unit is involved, it is the temperature measured at a point approximately 0.1 m away from the capacitor container and at two-thirds of the height from its base
<b>θ<sub>HS</sub></b> (°C)	hot spot temperature	highest temperature obtained inside the case of the capacitor in thermal equilibrium

### CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance range C <sub>n</sub>	1750µF to 20600µF
Tolerance on C <sub>n</sub>	±10%
Rated DC voltage U <sub>n</sub>	800 to 1350V
Lifetime at U <sub>n</sub> and 70°C hot-spot temperature and $\Delta C / C < 2\%$	100,000h
Parasitic inductance L <sub>s</sub>	32 to 55nH
Maximum rms current I <sub>rms</sub>	up to 400A <sub>rms</sub>
Test voltage between terminals @ 25°C	1.5 x U <sub>n</sub> for 10s
Test voltage between terminals and Case @ 25°C	4kV <sub>rms</sub> @ 50Hz for 10s
Dielectric	polypropylene
Climatic Category	40 / 85 / 56 (IEC 60068)
Working temperature	-40°C / +85°C (according to the power dissipated)
Storage temperature	-40°C / +85°C
Caloric value	27 MJ/kg



### LIFETIME EXPECTANCY VS HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE



### HOW TO CHOSE THE RIGHT CAPACITOR

The capacitor lifetime depends on the working voltage and the hot spot temperature.

Our caps are designed to meet 100000 hours lifetime at rated voltage and 70°C hot spot temperature. In accordance with operating conditions, please calculate the hot spot temperature and deduce from this calculation if the obtained lifetime can suit the application.

#### 1. From the tables, select a capacitor with required capacitance $C_n$ and voltage $U_n$ .

Calculate the maximum ripple voltage allowed for the selected cap:

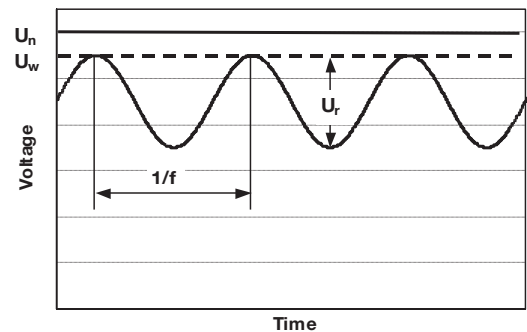
$$U_{rmax} = 0.2U_n$$

If  $U_r > U_{rmax}$ , select a capacitor with higher rated voltage

Make sure  $I_{rms\ application} < I_{rms\ table}$

Copy out:

- serial resistance ( $R_s$ ): see table of values
- thermal resistances  $R_{th1}$  and  $R_{th2}$  (depending on cooling conditions)



#### 2. Hot spot temperature calculation

Total losses are calculated as follow:  $P_t = P_j + P_d$

Joule losses:  $P_j = R_s \times I_{rms}^2$

Dielectric losses:  $P_d = Q \times tg\delta\omega$  with

- $Q(\text{reactive power}) = \frac{I_{rms}^2}{C\omega}$  for a sinusoidal waveform

- $tg\delta = 2 \times 10^{-4}$  (dielectric losses of polypropylene)

Hot spot temperature will be:

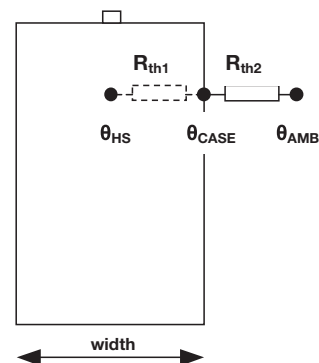
$$\theta_{HS} = \theta_{amb} + (P_j + P_d) \times (R_{th1} + R_{th2})$$

$\theta_{HS}$  **absolute maximum is 85°C**

If temperature is higher than 85°C, come back to #1 and start again with another selection.

$R_{th1}$ : thermal resistance between hot spot and case

$R_{th2}$ : thermal resistance between case and ambient air



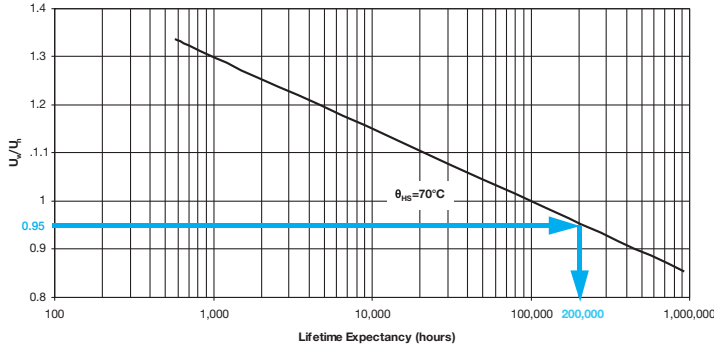
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### 3. Refer to the curve and deduce the lifetime vs $U_w/U_n$ ratio



eg: rated voltage 1000V  
 working voltage 950V  
 $\rho = 0.95 \Rightarrow$  lifetime 200,000 hours  
 @ 70°C hot spot temperature

Please, find a calculation form at the end of the catalog

## THERMAL RESISTANCES

$R_{th1}$  (°C/W): Thermal resistance between hot spot and case

Height (mm)	$R_{th1}$ (°C/W)			
	Width (mm)			
	100	125	150	175
245	0.56	0.67	0.76	0.82
315	0.41	0.49	0.56	0.6
385	0.3	0.36	0.41	0.44
455	0.25	0.3	0.34	0.37
525	0.2	0.24	0.27	0.3
595	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.26

$R_{th2}$  (°C/W): Thermal resistance between case and ambient air under natural convection and forced air

Height (mm)	$R_{th2}$ (°C)							
	Natural air cooling				Forced air cooling >2m/s			
	Width (mm)				Width (mm)			
	100	125	150	175	100	125	150	175
245	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20
315	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16
385	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13
455	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11
525	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
595	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08



For confined area, capacitor working in a closed cabinet, a thermal test under real conditions is necessary to evaluate the thermal resistance.

## PARASITIC INDUCTANCE VS SIZE

Measurement @ 1MHz

Height (mm)	$L_s$ (nH)			
	Width (mm)			
	100	125	150	175
245	32	34	35	37
315	34	36	38	40
385	36	39	41	44
455	38	41	44	48
525	40	43	47	51
595	42	46	51	55

Low inductance design available on request



### MTBF CALCULATION

The failure rate  $\lambda_B$  depends on hot spot temperature  $\theta_{HS}$  and charge ratio  $\rho$ .

$$\rho = U_w/U_n$$

$$\lambda_n = 3 \times 10^{2.75(\rho-1)} \times e^{\left(3.2 \left(\frac{\theta_{HS}+273}{358}\right)^{30}\right)} \times 10^{-9} \text{ in failures/hour}$$

### GENERAL FAILURE RATE

$\lambda = \lambda_B \times \pi_Q \times \pi_B \times \pi_E$  failures/hour •  $\pi_Q$ ,  $\pi_B$  and  $\pi_E$  see following tables

Qualification	Qualification factor $\pi_Q$
Product qualified on IEC61071 and internal qualification	1
Product qualified on IEC61071	2
Product answering on another norm	5
Product without qualification	15

Environment	Environment factor $\pi_E$
On ground (good conditions)	1
On ground (fixed materials)	2
On ground (on board)	4
On ship	9
On plane	15

Environment	Environment factor $\pi_B$
Favorable	1
Unfavourable	5

### MEAN TIME BETWEEN FAILURE (MTBF)

$$MTBF = 1/\lambda \text{ hours}$$

### SURVIVAL FUNCTION

$$N = N_0 \times \exp(-\lambda t)$$

N is the number of pieces still working after t hours.

$N_0$  is the number of pieces at the origin (t = 0)

### FAILURE MODE

Main failure mode due to AVX's **Controlled Self-Healing Technology** is only losses of capacitance. Thanks to **Controlled Self-Healing** solution to interrupt self-healing process in order to prevent avalanche effect due to polypropylene molecular cracking producing gas and potential explosion in confined box for none **Controlled Self-Healing capacitors**.

# Medium Power Film Capacitors

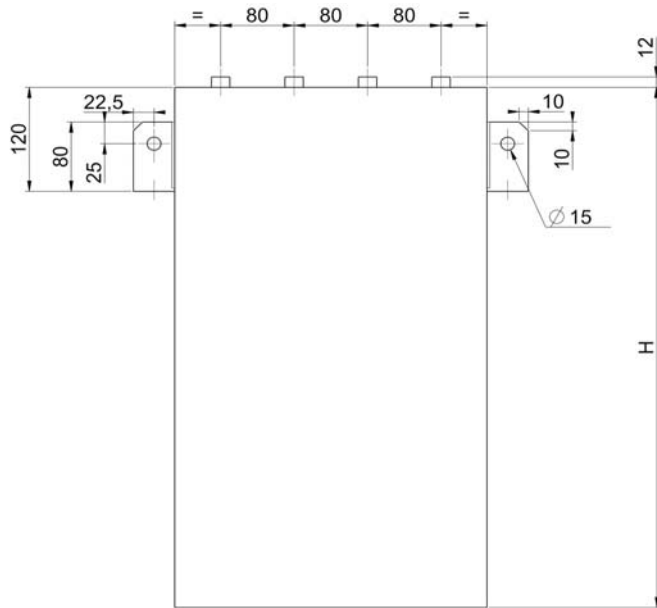


FFLC

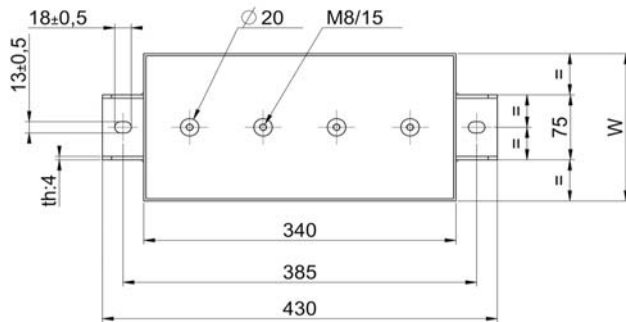
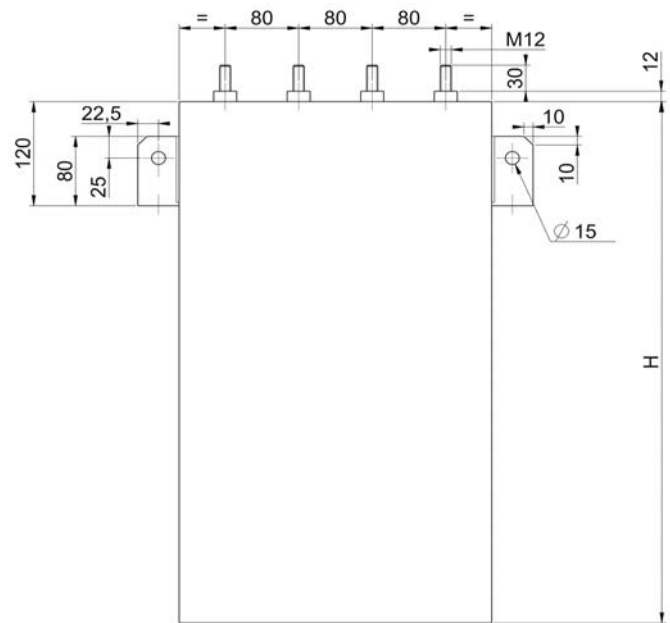
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## DIMENSIONS

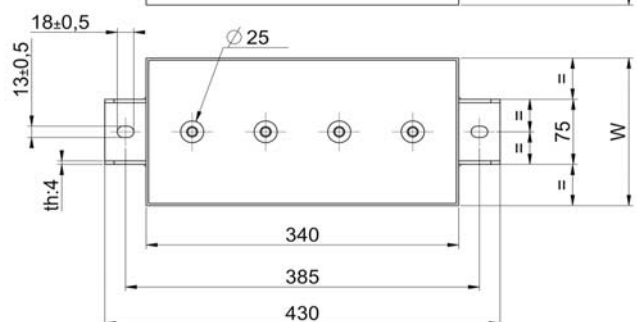
Female terminals



Male terminals



Max torque 15Nm



Max torque 25Nm

**Available standard dimensions** (other dimensions on request for specific design)

**H** (mm): 245, 315, 385, 455, 525 and 595

**W** (mm): 100, 125, 150 and 175

## WEIGHT VS SIZE

Height	Weight (kg)			
	Width			
245	12	15	17.5	20.5
315	15	18.5	22.5	26
385	18.5	23	27.5	32
455	21.5	27	32.5	37.5
525	25	31.5	37.5	42.5
595	28.5	35	41.5	48.5

mm



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## FFLC

### TABLE OF VALUES

Part Number	Capacitance (µF)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	R <sub>s</sub> (mΩ)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 1 (A)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 2 (A)
<b>Un = 800Vdc</b>						
FFLC11 * MA4777	4,770	100	245	0.27	270	306
FFLC12 * MA6087	6,080	100	315	0.23	333	380
FFLC21 * MA6557	6,550	125	245	0.29	249	276
FFLC13 * MA7817	7,810	100	385	0.20	400	400
FFLC31 * MA8317	8,310	150	245	0.32	231	255
FFLC22 * MA8337	8,330	125	315	0.25	310	348
FFLC14 * MA9117	9,110	100	455	0.19	400	400
FFLC41 * MA1008	10,000	175	245	0.35	218	240
FFLC32 * MA1068	10,600	150	315	0.27	288	320
FFLC23 * MA1078	10,700	125	385	0.22	380	400
FFLC15 * MA1098	10,900	100	525	0.17	400	400
FFLC16 * MA1228	12,200	100	595	0.17	400	400
FFLC24 * MA1258	12,500	125	455	0.20	400	400
FFLC42 * MA1278	12,700	175	315	0.29	274	299
FFLC33 * MA1368	13,600	150	385	0.23	355	395
FFLC25 * MA1498	14,900	125	525	0.18	400	400
FFLC34 * MA1598	15,900	150	455	0.21	400	400
FFLC43 * MA1648	16,400	175	385	0.25	338	374
FFLC26 * MA1678	16,700	125	595	0.22	400	400
FFLC35 * MA1898	18,900	150	525	0.20	400	400
FFLC44 * MA1918	19,100	175	455	0.23	385	400
FFLC36 * MA2118	21,100	150	595	0.19	400	400
FFLC45 * MA2288	22,800	175	525	0.21	400	400
FFLC46 * MA2558	25,500	175	595	0.20	400	400
<b>Un = 900Vdc</b>						
FFLC11 * MB3847	3,840	100	245	0.29	261	296
FFLC12 * MB4897	4,890	100	315	0.25	323	368
FFLC21 * MB5277	5,270	125	245	0.31	240	267
FFLC13 * MB6287	6,280	100	385	0.21	3100	400
FFLC31 * MB6707	6,700	150	245	0.34	222	245
FFLC22 * MB6717	6,710	125	315	0.27	300	337
FFLC14 * MB7337	7,330	100	455	0.20	400	400
FFLC41 * MB8077	8,070	175	245	0.37	209	231
FFLC32 * MB8537	8,530	150	315	0.29	278	309
FFLC23 * MB8627	8,620	125	385	0.23	369	400
FFLC15 * MB8737	8,730	100	525	0.18	400	400
FFLC16 * MB9777	9,770	100	595	0.17	400	400
FFLC24 * MB1018	10,100	125	455	0.21	400	400
FFLC42 * MB1038	10,300	175	315	0.32	264	289
FFLC33 * MB1108	11,000	150	385	0.25	344	383
FFLC25 * MB1258	12,500	125	525	0.19	400	400
FFLC34 * MB1288	12,800	150	455	0.23	393	400
FFLC43 * MB1328	13,200	175	385	0.27	327	362
FFLC26 * MB1348	13,400	125	595	0.18	400	400
FFLC35 * MB1528	15,200	150	525	0.21	400	400
FFLC44 * MB1548	15,400	175	455	0.24	373	400
FFLC36 * MB1718	17,100	150	595	0.20	400	400
FFLC45 * MB1848	18,400	175	525	0.22	400	400
FFLC46 * MB2068	20,600	175	595	0.21	400	400

\* Insert F for female terminals or M for male terminals

DC FILTERING



# Medium Power Film Capacitors



## FFLC

### TABLE OF VALUES

DC FILTERING

Part Number	Capacitance (μF)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	R <sub>s</sub> (mΩ)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 1 (A)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 2 (A)
<b>Un = 1000Vdc</b>						
FFLC11 * MC3167	3,160	100	245	0.30	253	287
FFLC12 * MC4027	4,020	100	315	0.26	314	358
FFLC21 * MC4337	4,330	125	245	0.33	232	258
FFLC13 * MC5177	5,170	100	385	0.23	385	400
FFLC31 * MC5517	5,510	150	245	0.37	215	237
FFLC22 * MC5527	5,520	125	315	0.28	291	326
FFLC14 * MC6037	6,030	100	455	0.21	400	400
FFLC41 * MC6647	6,640	175	245	0.40	202	223
FFLC32 * MC7017	7,010	150	315	0.31	269	299
FFLC23 * MC7097	7,090	125	385	0.24	358	400
FFLC15 * MC7187	7,180	100	525	0.19	400	400
FFLC16 * MC8047	8,040	100	595	0.18	400	400
FFLC24 * MC8277	8,270	125	455	0.22	400	400
FFLC42 * MC8467	8,460	175	315	0.34	255	279
FFLC33 * MC9027	9,020	150	385	0.26	334	372
FFLC25 * MC9857	9,850	125	525	0.20	400	400
FFLC34 * MC1058	10,500	150	455	0.24	382	400
FFLC43 * MC1098	10,900	175	385	0.29	317	351
FFLC26 * MC1108	11,000	125	595	0.19	400	400
FFLC35 * MC1258	12,500	150	525	0.22	400	400
FFLC44 * MC1278	12,700	175	455	0.26	362	400
FFLC36 * MC1408	14,000	150	595	0.21	400	400
FFLC45 * MC1518	15,100	175	525	0.23	400	400
FFLC46 * MC1698	16,900	175	595	0.22	400	400
<b>Un = 1100Vdc</b>						
FFLC11 * MD2537	2,530	100	245	0.33	243	276
FFLC12 * MD3227	3,220	100	315	0.28	303	345
FFLC21 * MD3487	3,480	125	245	0.36	223	248
FFLC13 * MD4147	4,140	100	385	0.24	373	400
FFLC31 * MD4427	4,420	150	245	0.40	206	227
FFLC22 * MD4437	4,430	125	315	0.31	280	314
FFLC14 * MD4837	4,830	100	455	0.22	400	400
FFLC41 * MD5347	5,340	175	245	0.44	194	214
FFLC32 * MD5637	5,630	150	315	0.34	259	288
FFLC23 * MD5697	5,690	125	385	0.26	346	392
FFLC15 * MD5757	5,750	100	525	0.20	400	400
FFLC16 * MD6447	6,440	100	595	0.19	400	400
FFLC24 * MD6647	6,640	125	455	0.24	395	400
FFLC42 * MD6797	6,790	175	315	0.37	245	269
FFLC33 * MD7247	7,240	150	385	0.28	323	359
FFLC25 * MD7907	7,900	125	525	0.22	400	400
FFLC34 * MD8447	8,440	150	455	0.26	370	400
FFLC43 * MD8737	8,730	175	385	0.31	306	339
FFLC26 * MD8857	8,850	125	595	0.20	400	400
FFLC35 * MD1018	10,100	150	525	0.23	400	400
FFLC44 * MD1028	10,200	175	455	0.28	350	388
FFLC36 * MD1138	11,300	150	595	0.22	400	400
FFLC45 * MD1218	12,100	175	525	0.25	400	400
FFLC46 * MD1368	13,600	175	595	0.23	400	400

\* Insert F for female terminals or M for male terminals



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## FFLC

### TABLE OF VALUES

Part Number	Capacitance (μF)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	R <sub>s</sub> (mΩ)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 1 (A)	I <sub>rms</sub> Thermal 2 (A)
<b>Un = 1350Vdc</b>						
FFLC11 * ME1757	1,750	100	245	0.37	228	259
FFLC12 * ME2237	2,230	100	315	0.32	285	325
FFLC21 * ME2407	2,400	125	245	0.41	208	232
FFLC13 * ME2867	2,860	100	385	0.27	353	400
FFLC31 * ME3057	3,050	150	245	0.46	192	212
FFLC22 * ME3067	3,060	125	315	0.35	263	2100
FFLC14 * ME3347	3,340	100	455	0.24	400	400
FFLC41 * ME3677	3,670	175	245	0.51	180	199
FFLC32 * ME3887	3,880	150	315	0.38	242	270
FFLC23 * ME3927	3,920	125	385	0.28	334	378
FFLC15 * ME3987	3,980	100	525	0.22	400	400
FFLC16 * ME4457	4,450	100	595	0.21	400	400
FFLC24 * ME4587	4,580	125	455	0.26	374	400
FFLC42 * ME4687	4,680	175	315	0.42	229	251
FFLC33 * ME4997	4,990	150	385	0.32	303	337
FFLC25 * ME5457	5,450	125	525	0.24	400	400
FFLC34 * ME5827	5,820	150	455	0.29	349	393
FFLC43 * ME6017	6,010	175	385	0.35	287	318
FFLC26 * ME6107	6,100	125	595	0.22	400	400
FFLC35 * ME6937	6,930	150	525	0.26	400	400
FFLC44 * ME7017	7,010	175	455	0.31	329	365
FFLC36 * ME7767	7,760	150	595	0.24	400	400
FFLC45 * ME8357	8,350	175	525	0.28	383	400
FFLC46 * ME9357	9,350	175	595	0.26	400	400

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### CALCULATION FORM SPECIFICATION

Capacitance	C (μF)	
Working voltage	U <sub>w</sub> (V)	
Rms current	I <sub>rms</sub> (Arms)	
Frequency	f (Hz)	
Ripple voltage	U <sub>r</sub> (V)	
Ambient temperature	θ <sub>amb</sub> (°C)	
Lifetime @ U <sub>w</sub> , I <sub>rms</sub> and θ <sub>amb</sub>	hours	
Parasitic inductance	L (nH)	
Cooling conditions		

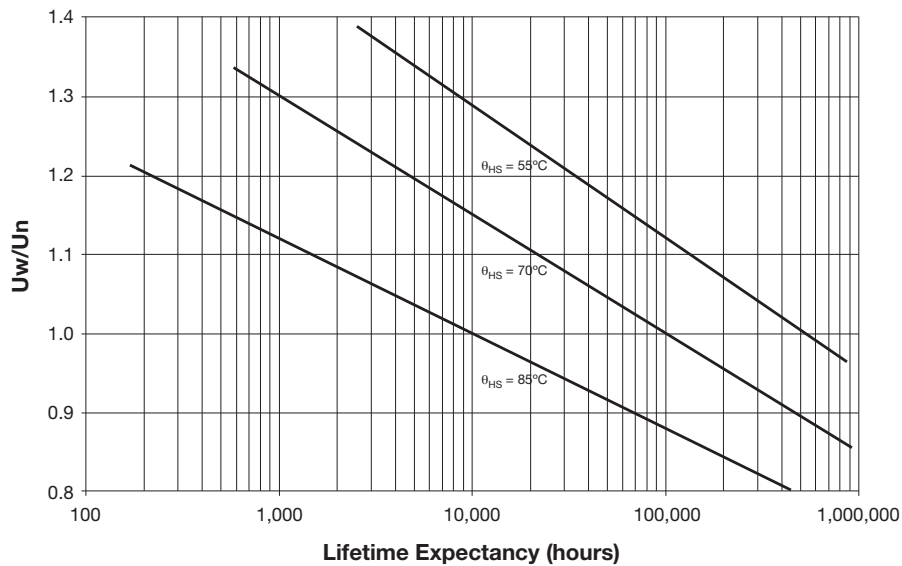
#### Your choice

PN		
Capacitance	C (μF)	
Rated voltage	U <sub>n</sub> (V)	
Serial resistance	R <sub>s</sub> (mΩ)	
Thermal resistance between hot spot and case	R <sub>th1</sub> (°C/W)	
Thermal resistance between case and ambient air	R <sub>th2</sub> (°C/W)	

### CALCULATIONS

Maximum ripple voltage	U <sub>rmax</sub> = 0.2 U <sub>n</sub>	U <sub>rmax</sub> =	V
<b>The maximum ripple voltage of the selected capacitor must be in any case higher than the ripple voltage of your application</b>			
Ratio V <sub>w</sub> /V <sub>n</sub>	ρ = U <sub>w</sub> /U <sub>n</sub>	ρ =	
Joule losses	P <sub>j</sub> = R <sub>s</sub> × I <sub>rms</sub> <sup>2</sup>	P <sub>j</sub> =	W
Dielectric losses	P <sub>d</sub> = Q × t × g × δ × 0 = Q × 2.10 <sup>-4</sup>	P <sub>d</sub> =	W
Hot spot temperature	θ <sub>HS</sub> = θ <sub>amb</sub> + (P <sub>j</sub> + P <sub>d</sub> ) × (R <sub>th1</sub> + R <sub>th2</sub> )	θ <sub>HS</sub> =	°C
<b>The hot spot temperature must be in any case lower than 85°C</b>			

### LIFETIME EXPECTANCY VS HOT SPOT TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE



Expected lifetime at hot spot calculated and U = U <sub>w</sub>	
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