Starker Partner - starker Service!
IVD
- Kondensatoren
- Löttechnik
- elektronische Bauelemente

ZEZ SILKO
Get energized with us


# CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

Power capacitors

## Design

MKP capacitors uses polypropylene film as the dielectric, which excels in low dielectric loss. PP film is metalized with a thin layer of zinc-aluminium alloy. Two layers of metalized film are wound into cylindrical windings. Flat sides of windings are contacted with zinc layer ensuring connection to terminals.

Special structure of winding ensures feature called “self-healing”. In the event of voltage breakdown, the metal layer is evaporated around the breakdown channel in very short time. Thanks to evaporation, no conductive channel is created between both metal layers and capacitor remains in full functionality.

### Case

Most of our capacitors - cylindrical DC Link capacitors, AC filters, some types of rectangular DC Link or impulse capacitors - are cased in aluminium can. Other bigger rectangular capacitors may be encapsulated in stainless steel can. Plastic housing is mainly used for snubber or impulse capacitors.

### PU resin

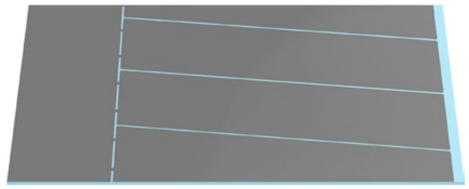
Winding elements are very vulnerable to humidity, oxygen and other environmental interferences. Therefore capacitors are filled with PU resin to protect winding elements from entering by air environmental interferences. As a result, is extension of lifetime of capacitor. On top of that resin also keeps winding elements mechanically safe and fixed against any vibrations.

### Dry system

No impregnation is used for metalized polypropylene film.

## Safety System

### Segmented film



Segmented film offers one of the most important internal protective mechanism that ensures safe operation through the lifetime, ageing and during overload of the capacitor. Special segmented metallization feature fuse gates protect capacitor element from internal faults in case of improper self-healing caused by weak spots in PP film. Fuse gates are limiting current flowing into the weak spot and disconnects particular segment. Which protects winding element from destruction. Depending on rated voltage and type of foil, different segments are used. Capacitance decrease takes place when the capacitor is on the edge of its lifetime. Segmented film is used in DC applications.

### Overpressure disconnector

There is an attenuated spot at internal wiring of the capacitor. When pressure starts to increase, case expands. Pressure is forced to push the lid, where terminals are placed. Expansion of the lid cause separation of connecting wires at attenuated spot and capacitor disconnects. Only AC filters capacitors use overpressure disconnector.

### Pressure switch

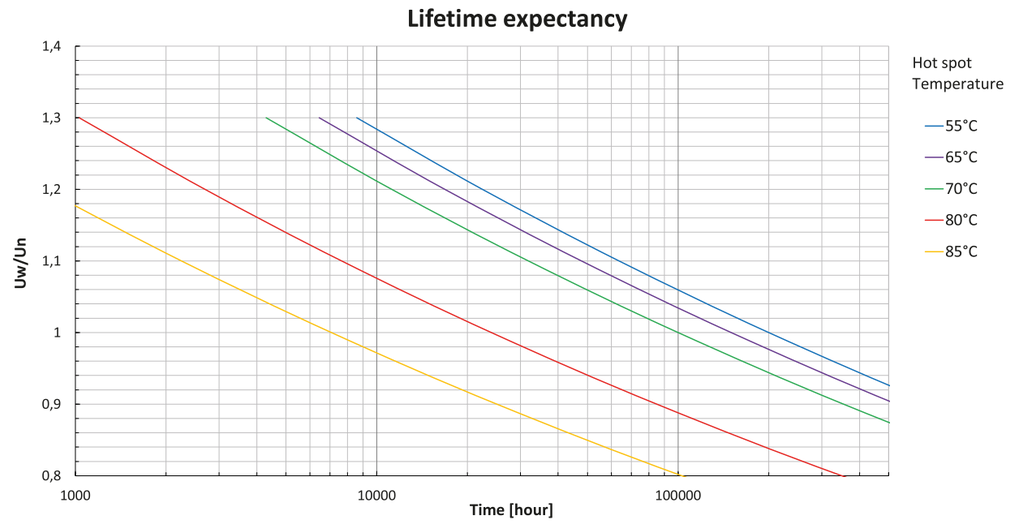
Pressure switch might be used for capacitors with hermetical housing. When self-healing system fails, surge of temperature and pressure occurs and the capacitor might tear up. Overpressure sensor detects the surge of pressure and provides signal which shall be used for safety circuit and disconnection of capacitor. Sensor contains NC or NO switch. Switch is activated when overpressure reaches 0,3-0,5 bar. Switching voltage and current up to 250 V and 5 A.



Capacitors for Power Electronics

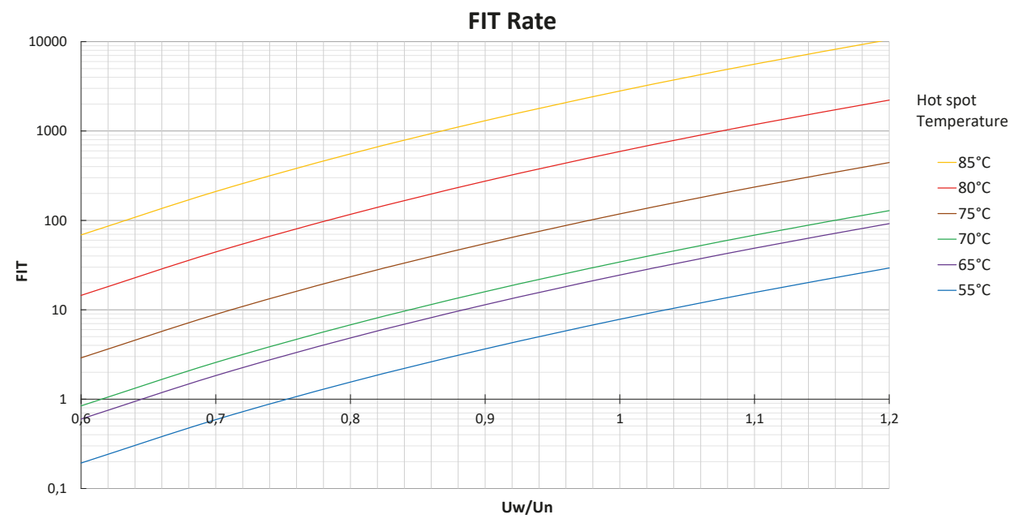
## Lifetime

Capacitor lifetime depends strongly on hotspot temperature and working voltage. The higher the hotspot temperature and the voltage is, the lifetime decreases exponentially. Hotspot temperature is linked with current load of the capacitor. Lifetime expectancy, described in graph below, is calculated according to previous experiments, long-time experiences and theoretical predictions. Graph is theoretical curve and lifetime of different types of capacitors may vary. Standard designed lifetime is 100.000 hours at hot spot temperature 70°C.




## FIT Rate

FIT (failures in time) represents probability of failure during operating procedure under specific conditions. In the other word, it provides information about what can we expect when capacitor is overloaded. It is statistic value calculated from long-time experiences and theoretical predictions. FIT rate depends mainly on working hot spot temperature and applied working voltage but of course also on capacitor design itself.




Capacitors for Power Electronics

# DC Link Capacitors


## General technical parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rated voltage** | 500 V - 3000 V DC |
| **Rated capacitance** | 25 µF – 4 500 µF |
| **Capacitance tolerance** | ±10 % |
| **Voltage test between terminals** | 1,5 x $U_N$ DC/10 s |
| **Mounting position** | Any |
| **Case temperature** | -40/85 °C |
| **Storage temperature** | -40/85 °C |
| **Hot spot** | max 85 °C |
| **Lifetime expectancy** | 100 000 - 200 000 h |
| **FIT** | 50 |
| **Case** | Aluminium |

## Standard types

(other parameters on request)

### $U_N$ = 600 V DC $U_r$ = 100 V $U_s$ = 900 V

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 750 | PVAJP 24 - 0,6/750 | 30 | 3,1 | 9,3 | 1,3 | 4,1 | 55 | 85 x 110 | 0,7 | 1 |
| 1080 | PVAJP 24 - 0,6/1080 | 60 | 7,3 | 20 | 1,0 | 2,6 | 40 | 85 x 157 | 1,1 | 1 |
| 1300 | PVAJP 24 - 0,6/1300 | 60 | 7,3 | 20 | 1,1 | 2,5 | 50 | 85 x 185 | 1,3 | 1 |
| 2100 | PVAJP 34 - 0,6/2100 | 80 | 14,0 | 42 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 40 | 116 x 165 | 2,0 | 2 |
| 3150 | PVAJP 34 - 0,6/3150 | 100 | 21,0 | 63 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 60 | 116 x 230 | 2,8 | 2 |
| 4200 | PVAJP 34 - 0,6/4200 | 100 | 28,0 | 70 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 70 | 116 x 295 | 3,6 | 2 |





### $U_N$ = 900 V DC $U_r$ = 200 V $U_s$ = 1350 V

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | PVAJP 24 - 0,9/200 | 35 | 2,6 | 7,3 | 1,3 | 4,9 | 50 | 85 x 100 | 0,7 | 1 |
| 460 | PVAJP 24 - 0,9/460 | 60 | 4,2 | 12,0 | 1,3 | 2,6 | 25 | 85 x 138 | 1,0 | 1 |
| 610 | PVAJP 24 - 0,9/610 | 60 | 5,6 | 16,6 | 1,1 | 3,5 | 45 | 85 x 157 | 1,1 | 1 |
| 900 | PVAJP 24 - 0,9/900 | 60 | 3,2 | 9,6 | 1,6 | 2,2 | 55 | 85 x 234 | 1,6 | 1 |
| 960 | PVAJP 341 - 0,9/960 | 80 | 3,9 | 15,0 | 1,3 | 2,4 | 40 | 116 x 145 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 1000 | PVAJP 34 - 0,9/1000 | 80 | 8,8 | 16,0 | 0,9 | 2,3 | 60 | 116 x 165 | 2,0 | 2 |
| 1500 | PVAJP 34 - 0,9/1500 | 100 | 14,8 | 40,0 | 0,7 | 1,7 | 60 | 116 x 230 | 2,8 | 2 |
| 2000 | PVAJP 34 - 0,9/2000 | 100 | 18,0 | 50,0 | 0,6 | 1,4 | 70 | 116 x 295 | 3,6 | 2 |

### $U_N$ = 1100 V DC $U_r$ = 200 V $U_s$ = 1650 V

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 415 | PVAJP 24 - 1,1/415 | 60 | 3,5 | 18,0 | 1,5 | 2,2 | 50 | 85 x 138 | 1,0 | 1 |
| 420 | PVAJP 242 - 1,1/420 | 60 | 3,6 | 8,0 | 1,3 | 2,6 | 50 | 85 x 157 | 1,1 | 1 |
| 500 | PVAJP 240 - 1,1/500 | 60 | 3,6 | 10,8 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 50 | 85 x 185 | 1,3 | 1 |
| 680 | PVAJP 24 - 1,1/680 | 60 | 3,7 | 18,0 | 1,5 | 2,2 | 55 | 85 x 234 | 1,6 | 1 |
| 800 | PVAJP 341 - 1,1/800 | 80 | 3,8 | 11,4 | 1,2 | 2,4 | 35 | 116 x 145 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 1200 | PVAJP 34 - 1,1/1200 | 100 | 12,0 | 30,0 | 0,7 | 1,7 | 60 | 116 x 230 | 2,8 | 2 |
| 1600 | PVAJP 34 - 1,1/1600 | 100 | 16,0 | 45,0 | 0,6 | 1,4 | 70 | 116 x 295 | 3,6 | 2 |

### $U_N$ = 1300 V DC $U_r$ = 200 V $U_s$ = 1950 V

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | PVAJP 24 - 1,3/270 | 60 | 2,8 | 7,8 | 1,6 | 3,3 | 45 | 85 x 138 | 1,0 | 1 |
| 290 | PVAJP 24 - 1,3/290 | 60 | 4,0 | 12,0 | 1,2 | 3,1 | 40 | 85 x 157 | 1,1 | 1 |
| 320 | PVAJP 24 - 1,3/320 | 60 | 3,9 | 10,7 | 1,5 | 2,8 | 60 | 85 x 185 | 1,3 | 1 |
| 450 | PVAJP 24 - 1,3/450 | 60 | 4,0 | 12,0 | 1,8 | 2,2 | 55 | 85 x 234 | 1,6 | 1 |
| 550 | PVAJP 341 - 1,3/550 | 80 | 3,3 | 8,6 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 40 | 116 x 145 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 820 | PVAJP 34 - 1,3/820 | 100 | 8,2 | 24,0 | 0,7 | 1,7 | 60 | 116 x 230 | 2,8 | 2 |
| 1100 | PVAJP 34 - 1,3/1100 | 100 | 14,0 | 38,0 | 0,7 | 1,3 | 75 | 116 x 295 | 3,6 | 2 |

## $U_N$ = 1500 V DC $U_r$ = 200 V $U_s$ = 2250 V

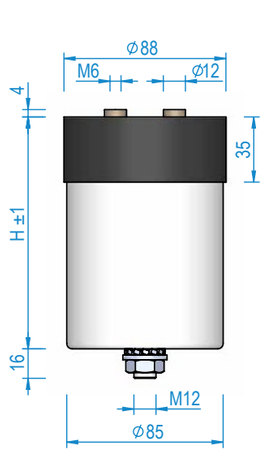
| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_s$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | PVAJP 24 - 1,5/200 | 50 | 3,8 | 11,4 | 1,5 | 3,3 | 50 | 85 x 138 | 1,0 | 1 |
| 210 | PVAJP 24 - 1,5/210 | 60 | 3,2 | 9,6 | 1,3 | 3,1 | 40 | 85 x 157 | 1,1 | 1 |
| 250 | PVAJP 24 - 1,5/250 | 60 | 3,2 | 9,6 | 1,5 | 2,8 | 60 | 85 x 185 | 1,3 | 1 |
| 350 | PVAJP 24 - 1,5/350 | 60 | 16,0 | 44,0 | 1,7 | 2,2 | 55 | 85 x 234 | 1,6 | 1 |
| 400 | PVAJP 341 - 1,5/400 | 80 | 2,9 | 7,5 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 30 | 116 x 145 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 430 | PVAJP 34 - 1,5/430 | 60 | 4,0 | 12,0 | 1,2 | 2,3 | 55 | 116 x 136 | 2,0 | 2 |
| 615 | PVAJP 34 - 1,5/615 | 100 | 6,2 | 18,0 | 0,8 | 1,7 | 60 | 116 x 230 | 2,8 | 2 |
| 820 | PVAJP 34 - 1,5/820 | 100 | 8,2 | 24,0 | 0,7 | 1,4 | 70 | 116 x 295 | 3,6 | 2 |

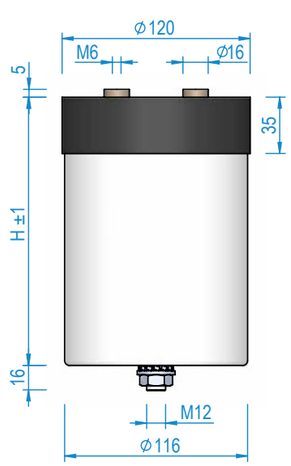
## $U_N$ = 1800 V DC $U_r$ = 250 V $U_s$ = 2700 V

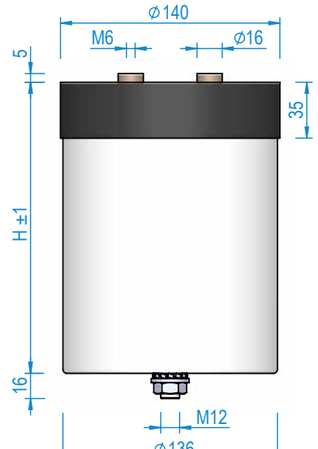
| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_s$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | PVAJP 34 - 1,8/210 | 70 | 2,7 | 6,3 | 0,9 | 2,3 | 40 | 116 x 165 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 295 | PVAJP 34 - 1,8/295 | 80 | 5,3 | 15,0 | 0,8 | 2,3 | 55 | 116 x 165 | 2,0 | 2 |
| 900 | PVAJP 44 - 1,8/900 | 60 | 7,5 | 21,0 | 1,0 | 1,1 | 75 | 136 x 295 | 4,8 | 3 |

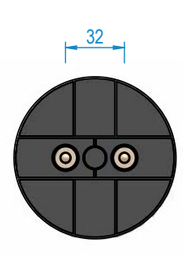
## $U_N$ = 3000 V DC $U_r$ = 250 V $U_s$ = 4500 V

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_s$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) | Drw. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | PVAJP 44 - 3/300 | 60 | 7,6 | 23,0 | 1,0 | 1,1 | 70 | 136 x 295 | 4,8 | 3 |

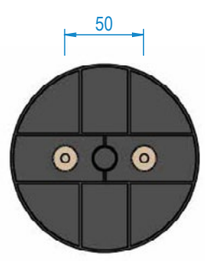


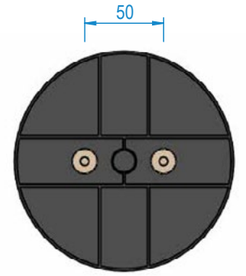




Drawing 1




Drawing 2




Drawing 3

# Low Inductance DC Link Capacitors


## General technical parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rated voltage** | 600 V - 2000 V DC |
| **Rated capacitance** | 10 µF – 500 µF |
| **Capacitance tolerance** | ±10 % |
| **Voltage test between terminals** | 1,5 x $U_N$ DC/10 s |
| **Mounting position** | Any |
| **Case temperature** | -40/85 °C |
| **Storage temperature** | -40/85 °C |
| **Hot spot** | max 85 °C |
| **Lifetime expectancy** | 100 000 h |
| **FIT** | 50 |
| **Case** | Plastic - PA |
| **Terminal** | M8 – bolt terminal<br>F8 – inner thread |

HC – low self-inductance design, grinded bottom

Additional cooling with mounting at bottom on heatsink is necessary for max current load.

## Standard types

(other parameters on request)

### $U_N$ = 600 V DC

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | $U_r$ (V) | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | PVDJP 311 - 0,6/300-M8-HC | 100 | 100 | 3,5 | 9,8 | 0,8 | 8,0 | 20 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 400 | PVDJP 312 - 0,6/400-M8-HC | 100 | 100 | 3,7 | 10,4 | 1,0 | 7,2 | 20 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |
| 450 | PVDJP 313 - 0,6/450-M8 | 100 | 80 | 3,8 | 10,6 | 1,3 | 5,6 | 35 | 85 x 76 | 0,6 |

### $U_N$ = 900 V DC

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | $U_r$ (V) | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | PVDJP 311 - 0,9/70-M8-HC | 200 | 100 | 1,4 | 4,1 | 1,2 | 8,0 | 20 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 120 | PVDJP 311 - 0,9/120-M8 | 150 | 60 | 2,2 | 6,4 | 0,8 | 8,0 | 30 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 150 | PVDJP 311 - 0,9/150-M8-HC | 200 | 100 | 3,5 | 10,5 | 0,8 | 8,0 | 20 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 200 | PVDJP 312 - 0,9/200-M8 | 150 | 60 | 2,1 | 6,3 | 1,1 | 7,2 | 30 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |
| 250 | PVDJP 313 - 0,9/250-M8 | 150 | 80 | 2,2 | 6,6 | 1,3 | 5,6 | 35 | 85 x 76 | 0,6 |





### $U_N$ = 1100 V DC

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | $U_r$ (V) | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | PVDJP 311 - 1,1/70-M8 | 200 | 42 | 1,4 | 4,1 | 1,2 | 8,0 | 30 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 100 | PVDJP 311 - 1,1/100-M8 | 200 | 60 | 2,0 | 5,8 | 0,9 | 8,0 | 30 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 100 | PVDJP 311 - 1,1/100-M8-HC | 200 | 100 | 2,0 | 6,0 | 0,9 | 8,0 | 20 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 140 | PVDJP 312 - 1,1/140-M8 | 200 | 60 | 2,0 | 5,8 | 1,1 | 7,2 | 35 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |
| 140 | PVDJP 312 - 1,1/140-F8 | 200 | 60 | 2,0 | 5,8 | 1,1 | 7,2 | 35 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |

### $U_N$ = 1300 V DC

| $C_N$ (µF) | Type | $U_r$ (V) | I (A) | Î (kA) | $I_S$ (kA) | $R_S$ (mΩ) | $R_{TH}$ (K/W) | $L_S$ (nH) | D x H (mm) | m (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | PVDJP 311 - 1,3/50-M8 | 250 | 70 | 1,5 | 4,5 | 1,1 | 8,0 | 30 | 85 x 51 | 0,4 |
| 70 | PVDJP 312 - 1,3/70-M8 | 250 | 70 | 1,5 | 4,5 | 1,3 | 7,2 | 30 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |
| 100 | PVDJP 312 - 1,3/100-M8 | 250 | 45 | 1,7 | 5,1 | 1,3 | 7,2 | 30 | 85 x 64 | 0,5 |
| 130 | PVDJP 313 - 1,3/130-M8 | 250 | 45 | 1,9 | 5,5 | 1,7 | 5,6 | 35 | 85 x 76 | 0,6 |