

- DRAFT -

Order code: E56.N63-755290
Application: DC capacitor for general use in power electronics also for nonsinusoidal voltages and currents with low self inductance

Standard: IEC 61071:2007

Characteristics

Rated capacitance	C_N	7500 µF ±10%
Rated d.c. Voltage	U_{NDC}	2000 V d.c.
Ripple voltage (peak - peak)	U_r	500 V
Non-recurrent surge voltage	u_s	3000 V
Rated energy	W_N	15000 Ws
Maximum rms current	I_{max}	250 A
Maximum peak current	Î	15 kA
Maximum surge current	I_s	200 kA
Series resistance	R_s	0,35 mΩ
Dielectric loss factor	tanδ_o	2 x10 ⁻⁴
Self discharge time const.	C x R_{is}	10000 s
Self inductance	L_e	~ 120 nH
Resonance frequency	f_{res}	~ 5 kHz

outline drawing

See drawing G56.Nxx-A29001 on page 2

Maximum permissible voltage

30% of on-load duration / day	2200 V
30min / day	2300 V
5min / day	2400 V
1min / day	2600 V
30ms max. 1000 x life-time	3000 V

Routine test voltages

Voltage test between terminals	U_{BB}	3000 V DC/10s
A.C. voltage test terminal/case	U_{BG}	4000 V AC/10s

Dimensions

Height of the case	H	630 mm
Length of the case	L	520 mm
Width of the case	W	175 mm
Clearance in air	L	32 mm
Creepage distance	K	60 mm
Terminal		M16 x 40 mm

Thermal conditions

Lowest operating temperature	Θ_{min}	-25 °C
Maximum operating temperature	Θ_{max}	70 °C
Thermal resistance	R_{th}	~ 0,35 K/W

Storage temperature	Θ_{storage}	-40...+85 °C
Humidity class		C

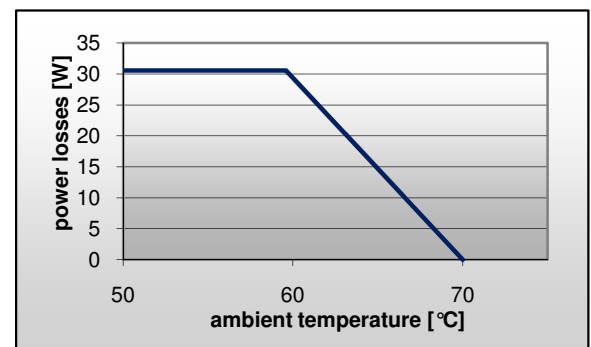
Statistical lifetime	>	200000 h
Failure rate	<	300 FIT
at Θ _{hotspot}	≤	70 °C

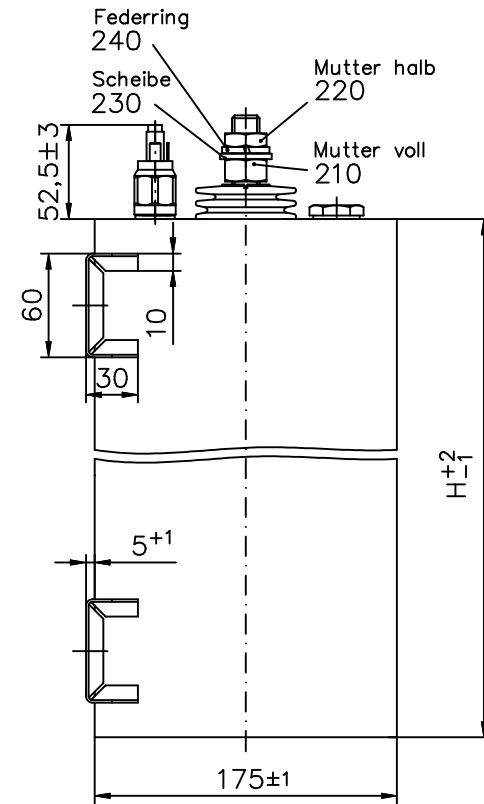
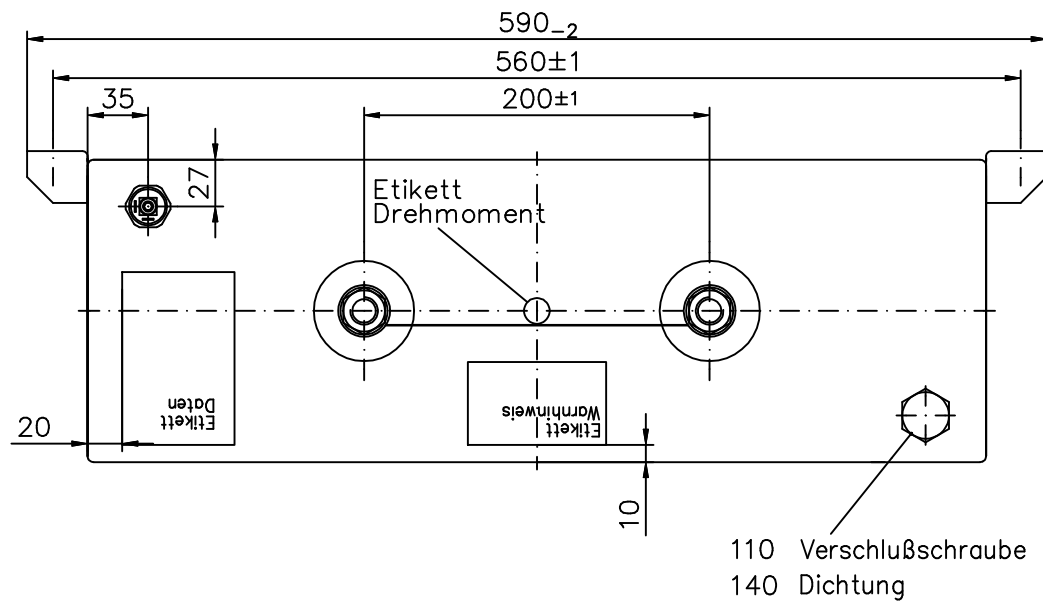
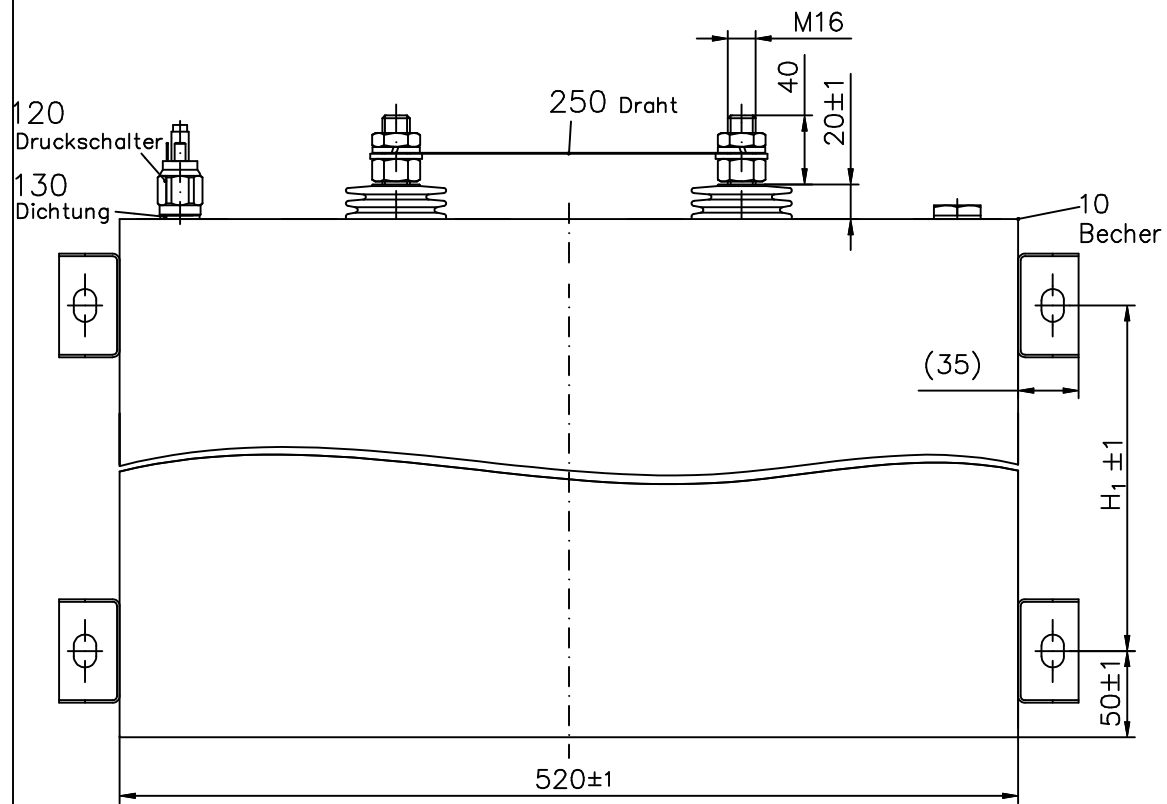
Mechanical characteristics

Dielectric	DC - metallized polypropylene capacitor, self-healing
Construction	Stainless steel case, welded, brass terminals, plastic insulators (V0 UL94)
Protection	pressure switch for monitoring of the internal pressure (NC, silver plated contacts)
	max. load 5A at 250V a.c. or 0.25A at 250V d.c. / tab connectors 6.3mm
Impregnant	dry type, resin moulded (Non PCB)

Fire load 2100MJ

Approx weight 69kg

permitted power losses during continuous operation



G56.N63-H29001	630	530	
G56.N88-H29001	880	780	
Zeichnungsnr.	H	H ₁	Bemerk.

						Maßstab 1: 3		—	
				2011	Datum	Name	Benennung		
				Bearb.	21.04.	Stahl	LE—Kondensator		
				Gepr.			520x175xH		
				Norm			2 Anschl. M16x40, a=200mm		
				Entw.					
a	EK3—367/11	28.11.	Pa	ELECTRONICON			Zeichnungsnr.		Blatt
—	EK2—123/11	21.04.	St				G56.NXX—H29001		Bl.
Zust.	Änderung	Datum	Name				Ers. f.	Ers. d.	

Mounting and Operating Instructions / Definitions

Mounting Location/Cooling

The capacitors do not contain liquid fillings and can be mounted in any position without restrictions.

The useful life of a capacitor depends very much on the average operating temperature. The expected temperature rise of the capacitors can be calculated based on the technical data from this data sheet. The capacitors must be operated in such way that the maximum hotspot temperature stated in the data sheet is not exceeded even under the most critical ambient conditions. If attenuating circumstances give cause for doubt, special type tests should be conducted.

It should be noted that the internal heat balance of large capacitors is only reached after a couple of hours.

Failure to comply with these conditions may lead to drastic reduction of the expected life of the capacitor, or in the worst case failure of the safety mechanisms and rupture of the capacitor.

! Give at least 80 mm clearance between the capacitors for natural or 40mm for forced ventilation. Do never place the capacitors directly above or next to heat sources such as reactors, etc.

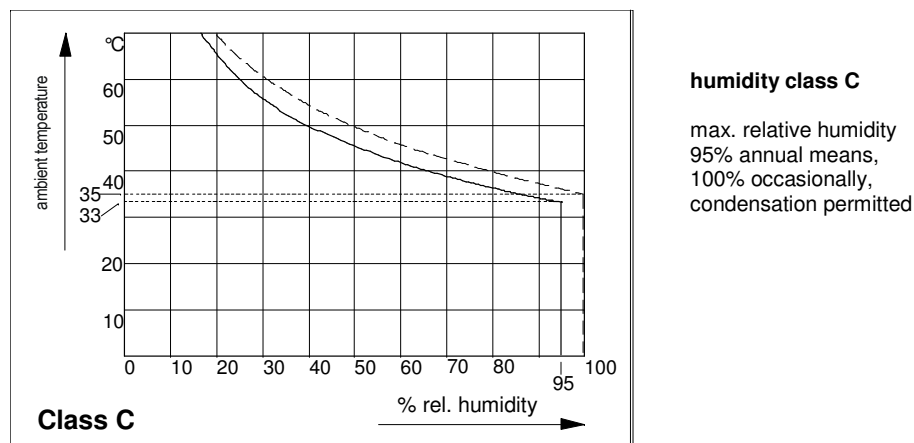
Connection

Recommended torque for screw connections (if not otherwise specified in the drawing or data sheet):

M5	2 Nm
M8	5 Nm
M10	9 Nm
M12	14 Nm
M16	25 Nm

Condensation, Humidity

The specified limits of humidity must not be exceeded even during storage of the capacitors.



Discharge

If there is no discharge of the capacitors provided by external circuits, the capacitors should be provided with discharge resistors. In any event, the poles of the capacitors must be short-circuited before being touched. Note that capacitors with nominal voltages above 750Vac or 2000Vdc in particular may regenerate new voltage at their terminals after having been short-circuited just for short periods. This condition results from the internal series connection of the capacitor elements and will be avoided by storing them permanently short-circuited.

! Attention ! The capacitors for power electronics are not provided with internal discharge resistors as standard !

Earthing

Depending on their construction, capacitors with a metal case must be earthed at a designated mounting stud or at the uncoated zones of the mounting brackets.

Shock and Vibration Stress

Most of all, shock and vibration stresses are affecting the fixing elements and the terminals. They must therefore be checked and tested in the original mounting position.

The capacitors with a weight of up to 100kg comply with the following test standards:

- sinusoidal oscillation - test Fc 5..100Hz floating, 2g/amplitude 7.5mm / 10 cycles acc. to IEC 60068-2-6
- shock, semisinusoidal -test Ea 5g ,11ms / 6 shocks acc. to IEC 60068-2-27

SAFETY IN OPERATION

Protection Against Overvoltages and External Short Circuits:

The capacitors are self-healing and regenerate themselves after breakdowns of the dielectric. For voltages within the permitted testing and operating maximum the capacitors are overvoltage-proof. They are also proof against external short circuits as far as the resulting surge discharges do not exceed the specified current limits (I_s).

Hazards of Explosion

Capacitors consist mainly of polypropylene (up to 50%), i.e. their energy content is relatively high. As a result of internal faults or external overload (e.g. temperature, overvoltage, harmonic distortion) which can lead to the disintegration of the polypropylene dielectric, they may build up substantial amounts of explosive gasses leading to rising pressure inside. To prevent rupture and explosion, the capacitors are provided with a pressure sensor that enables reliable monitoring of the internal pressure and safe disconnection in the event of malfunctioning.

! Attention! Capacitors with activated pressure switch must not be re-commissioned even after the internal pressure would have reduced again.

The monitoring circuit has to be designed in such way that the capacitors are locked against re-connection.

Characteristics of the pressure switch

Type	opening switch (overpressure)
Load capacity	max 5A/250V~ / 0.25A/250V -
Connection	tab connectors 6.3mm

It must be ensured, by appropriate measures, that the capacitors do not form any hazard to their environment in the event of failure or malfunction of the safety mechanism.

Fire load

The capacitor dielectric and the PUR-resin have a fire load of appr. 40MJ/kg.
Appropriate extinguishing agents are: dry powder, CO₂, foam

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY / DISPOSAL

Our capacitors do not contain PCB, solvents, or any other toxic or banned materials. They do not contain hazardous substances acc. to «Chemische Verbotsverordnung» (based on European guidelines 2003/53/EG and 76/769/ EWG), «Gefahrstoffverordnung» (GefStoffV) and «Bedarfsgegenstaendeverordnung (BedGgStV)».

Not classified as «dangerous goods» acc. to transit rules. The capacitors do not have to be marked under the Regulations for Hazardous Goods. They are rated WGK 0 (water risk category 0 «no general threat to water»).

No danger for health if used properly.

The capacitors comply with the specifications of the ROHS directive.

Disposal

The filling materials contain solidified polyurethane mixtures based on vegetable oil.

We recommend disposing of the capacitors through professional recycling centres for electric/electronic waste.

Consult your national rules and restrictions for waste and disposal.

European Waste Catalogue: 080404

DEFINITIONS

FIT rate (Failures In Time)

The FIT rate reflects the probability of failures during the operating period under selected operating conditions. Any failure rate of a capacitor is very closely linked with the operating temperature and the applied operating voltage. As standard, the FIT rates stated in our data sheets are assuming a capacitor hotspot temperature of 70°C and operation at rated voltage. Unless stated otherwise, they are related to a reference operating interval of $t=100,000$ hours. After the reference interval, the capacitors will continue operating; however the probability of failures may change. Note: the FIT rate cannot give information about the individual lifespan or the expected moment of failure of a capacitor.

Service cycles may be calculated based on the so-called MTBF value (mean time between failures): $MTBF = 10^9/FIT$.

The simultaneous operation of capacitors at highest permissible voltage and operating temperature should be avoided; otherwise, failure rates may increase beyond reasonable technical reliability.

Rated capacitance C_N

Capacitance value rated at 20°C / 50 Hz.

Rated Voltage U_N

The maximum or peak voltage of either polarity of a reversing or nonreversing type wave form for which the capacitor has been designed and rated (unlike other standards for AC capacitors, the rated voltage is not the rms value).

Non repetitive peak (surge) voltage U_s

Voltages beyond the rated voltage induced by switching or faults of the system or any part of it. Maximum count 1000 times with a duration of not more than 50 ms each.

rms voltage U_{eff}

Root mean square of the max. permissible value of sinusoidal AC voltage in continuous operation.

Ripple voltage U_r

The peak-to-peak alternating component of the unidirectional voltage.

Voltage test between terminals U_{BB}

Routine test of all capacitors conducted at room temperature, prior to delivery.

A further test with 80% of the test voltage stated in the data sheet may be carried out once at the user's location.

Voltage test between terminals and case U_{BG}

Routine test of all capacitors between short-circuited terminals and case, conducted at room temperature. May be repeated at the user's location.

Maximum current I_{max}

Maximum rms value of permissible current in continuous operation. The values given in the data sheets are related to either the specified maximum power dissipation or the current limits of the connection terminals.

Peak current $\hat{I}$

Maximum permitted repetitive current amplitude during continuous operation.

Non-repetitive peak current (surge) I_s

Maximum current that may occur non-repetitively and briefly in the event of a fault. Maximum count 1000 times with a duration of not more than 50 ms each.

Equivalent series resistance R_s

Equivalent resistance representing the sum of all Ohmic resistances occurring inside the capacitor. Essential for calculation of the current dependent losses.

Self-inductance L_e

Represents the sum of all inductive elements which are – for mechanical and construction reasons – contained in any capacitor.

Resonant frequency f_{res}

The capacitance and self-inductance of any capacitor form a series resonant circuit. Above the resonant frequency, the inductive part of this LC-circuit prevails. The capacitor would then behave as an inductor.

Dielectric dissipation factor $\tan\delta_0$

Constant dissipation factor of the dielectric material for all capacitors in their rated frequency.

Thermal resistance R_{th}

The thermal resistance indicates by how many degrees the capacitor temperature at the hotspot rises in relation to the dissipation losses.

Maximum power dissipation P_{max}

Maximum permitted power dissipation for the capacitor's operation at a certain ambient temperature.

Ambient temperature Θ_U

Temperature of the surrounding air, measured 10 cm away and at 2/3 of the case height of the capacitor.

Lower category temperature Θ_{min}

Lowest permissible ambient temperature at which a capacitor may be used.

Upper category temperature Θ_{max}

Highest permissible capacitor temperature during operation, i.e. temperature at the hottest point of the case.

Hotspot temperature Θ_{HOTSPOT}

Temperature at the hottest spot inside the capacitor.

Rated energy contents W_N

Energy stored in the capacitor when charged at rated voltage.

Clearance in air L

The shortest distance between conducting parts of the terminals or between terminals and case.

Creepage distance K

The shortest distance along an insulated surface between conducting parts of the terminals or between terminals and case.