

M P R O

METALLIZED POLYPROPYLENE AC FILTERING CAPACITORS







Applications

Most applications of AC inverters prefer a sinewave rather than a square wave output.

For instance a standard induction motor shows vibrations and overheating caused by a not sinusoidal waveshape.

In conflict with this we are faced with the fact that any semiconductor device is essentially a switch, and switching a DC gives square waves. In fact the great efficiency of modern inverters it is mainly due to the fact that last generation of semiconductors (like IGBT) switches very quickly from the full off to the full on mode.

Sine-wave output waveform may be obtained by means of LC filter.

The LNF capacitors are especially designed for this application, either in voltage resonant converters (PWM) or current resonant converter. Typical application are in industrial drives, traction equipment's, unbreakable power supplies (UPS).

With the new LNF series a new level of safety for the AC capacitors has been reached:

- Active safety: When the capacitor is stressed within the specifications, the new patented metalization is designed to bring capacitor to an open circuit at the end of life.
- Passive safety: In case of failure the gas generated in not trapped in a sealed aluminium case but has a safe way out given by breaking of the casting resin. The risk of explosion is then dramatically reduced.
- Fire prevention: Casting resin and case material are UL approved

LNF Series

Dry type self extinguishing metallized polypropylene film capacitors.

Output A.C. Filtering for UPS and Inverters.

- Series "30": $U_{rms} = 300 V (U_N = 420 V)$.
- Series "50": $U_{rms} = 500 V (U_N = 700 V)$.
- M6 or M10 screw terminals.
- Up to 40 Amp rms. Current.

DEFINITIONS

C _N	Rated Capacitance.								
U _N	Rated (repetitive peak) voltage.								
U _{rms}	Rated rms. voltage.								
U _S	Surge (not repetitive) peak voltage.								
I _{max}	Maximum rms. current value for continuous operation.								
F	Fundamental frequency.								
R _S	Series resistance i.e. the resistance responsible for the current heat losses ($f^2 R_S$) in the capacitor.								
tan δ_0	Dielectric dissipation factor. It can be considered as constant in the normal working frequency range. Typical								
	value for polypropylene is 2*10 ⁻⁴ .								
tan δ	Dissipation factor calculated as: $\tan \delta_0 + 2^* \pi^* C^* F^* R_s$.								
dv/dt	Maximum slope of the voltage waveshape.								
I _{PK}	Peak current $I_{PK} = C * dv/dt$.								
P	Total power dissipated in the capacitor.								
R _{th}	Thermal resistance between the hot-spot in the winding and the environment (natural cooling), so that: $P = (\vartheta_h - \vartheta_0) / R_h$								
ϑh	Hottest point in the capacitor winding.								
ში მ	Operating ambient temperature. It is the air temperature measured under steady conditions, measured at 0,1 m from capacitor case.								
L ₀	Expected life at rated voltage U_0 and hot-spot temperature of 60°C								
L	Expected life at the actual working conditions, obtained from the enclosed graph.								
Ls	Self inductance of the capacitor. It is due to the internal connections, terminals, winding characteristics and physical dimensions.								

SELECTING THE CORRECT CAPACITOR (OPERATING LIMITS)

1. VOLTAGE

The surge voltage $U_{\rm S},$ the rated voltages $U_{\rm N}$ and $U_{\rm rms}$ should be not higher than the operating value. It is possible to work above the rated voltage but with a reduction of expected life (see graph) .

2. CURRENT LIMITATION

The Irms current must not exceed the maximum current Imax.

3. THERMAL CHECK

The power losses consist of the dielectric losses and series losses ($R_s * l^2_{rms}$) in the armature, in the connection and contact area (end spraying metallization).

The total power can be calculated as follows:

 $P = 2 * \pi * F * C * U_{rms}^2 \tan \delta_0 + R_s I_{rms}^2$

The hot spot temperature can be calculated as: $\vartheta_h = R_{th} * P + \vartheta_0$.

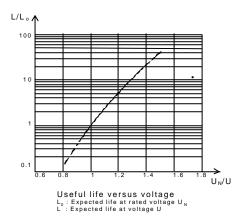
4. RELIABILITY

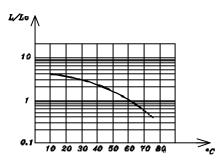
At 60°C hot spot temperature and rated voltage the useful life for these capacitors is calculated as 100000 hrs, with a failure rate of 300 FIT. See graph for life calculation at different temperatures and voltages.

5. REMARKS

Thermal check supposes that only the heat generated into the capacitor is transmitted into the environment through the case surface. In case of localised overheating (poor connections, hot components in the nearby, etc) the risk of premature failure will become probable.

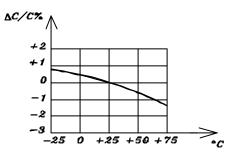






Useful life versus temperature L_0 : Expected life at hot-spot temp. 60°C

L : Expected life at temperature ϑ



Capacitance variation versus temperature

LNF SERIES ICAR CAPACITORS General Technical Characteristics

Environmental:

Operating temperature: ϑ_{min} : - 25°C ϑ_{max} : + 55°C

Ratings:

Capacitance tolerance: \pm 5% Useful life (at 60°C hot-spot): 100000 hrs. Reliability: 300 FIT.

Casing:

Self extinguishing, low smoke plastic material.

Fixing :

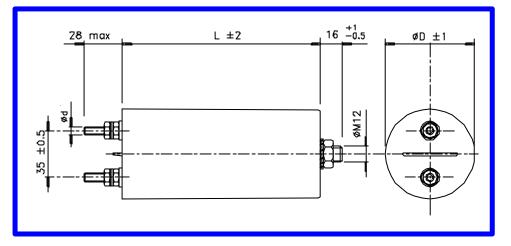
M12 Aluminium screw, tightening torque 10N/m.

Filler / impregnant:

Self extinguishing resin.

Standard of reference:

IEC 1071-1 ; EN 61071 - 1 ; IEC 384-1 ; IEC 68 - 2





Model	Urms	C _N	dv/dt	Ls	Rs	Rth	Imax	D	d	L		
	(V)	(µF)	(V/µs)	(nH)	(mΩ)	(°C/W)	(A)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)		
D.C. Voltage test between terminals 1700 Vdc / 10 s												
LNF-P3Y-100-30	300	100	25	80	6.04	6.0	25	50	M6	140		
LNF-P3Y-130-30	300	130	20	80	4.74	5.6	30	60	M6	140		
LNF-P3Y-150-30	300	150	20	80	4.16	5.5	30	60	M6	140		
LNF-P3Y-200-30	300	200	20	80	3.21	5.2	35	75	M10	140		
LNF-P3Y-250-30	300	250	30	80	2.65	5.0	40	85	M10	140		
LNF-P3Y-500-30	300	500	30	90	1.89	4.0	50	100	M10	155		
D.C. Voltage test between terminals 2700 Vdc / 10 s												
LNF-P3Y-40-50	500	40	30	80	9.24	6.0	20	50	M6	140		
LNF-P3Y-60-50	500	60	30	80	6.24	5.5	25	60	M6	140		
LNF-P3Y-100-50	500	100	30	80	3.92	4.9	40	75	M10	140		
LNF-P3Y-200-50	500	200	30	90	2.72	4.0	40	100	M10	155		

WARNING

DO NOT MISAPPLY CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

Icar spa is not responsible for any kind of possible damages to persons or things, derived from the improper installation and application of Power Electronics capacitors.

Most common misapplication forms:

- Ripple current or voltage above specification.
- Application voltages beyond surge voltage specified.
- Working or storage temperature beyond the specified limits.
 - Unusual service conditions as :
 - mechanical shock and vibrations, -
 - corrosive or abrasive conductive parts in cooling air, _
 - oil or water vapour or corrosive substances. _
 - explosive gas or dust. _
 - radioactivity. _
 - excessive and fast variations of ambient conditions, _
 - service areas higher than 2000 m above sea level.

In case of doubt in choice or in performances of the capacitors lcar technical service MUST be contacted.

Personal Safety :

Electrical or mechanical misapplication of Power Electronics Capacitors may become hazardous. Personal injury or property damage may result from disruption of the capacitor and consequent expulsion of melted material.

Before using the capacitors in any application, please read carefully the technical information Contained in this catalogue. The energy stored in a capacitor may become lethal, to prevent any chance of shock the

capacitor should be desharged before handling.

Special attention must be taken to make sure the capacitors are correctly used for each application and that warnings and instructions are followed.

The technical characteristics given in this catalogue are not binding and can be modified without notice.





ICAR PRODUCTS

ICAR provides a first class service in the following products:

- Power Electronics Capacitors;
- Metallized polypropylene film capacitors for lighting and motor running;
- Power factor correction capacitors low and high voltage;
- Automatic power factor correction banks with harmonics filtering;
- Coupling capacitors and Capacitive Voltage Transformers (CVT);
- Energy storage and pulse capacitors;
- RFI / EMI Filters.

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