

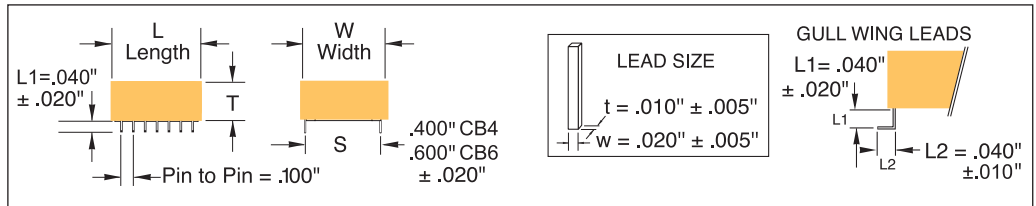
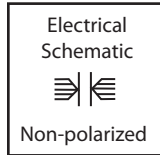
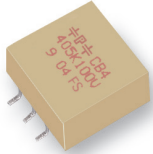
Capacitor Type

CB4G-FS CB6G-FS

3rd Generation, Thermally Shielded Capstick® Capacitor Type CB4G-FS / CB6G-FS for Pb-Free Soldering

- Ideal for 48 volt bus input & output
- Low impedance (ESR/ESL) construction
- Self healing—Avoids shorts
- The reliable solution to ceramic and tantalum capacitor faults at elevated voltage
- Made for >100KHz switching power trains and reflected RFI

- Flat surface for pick and place
- Surface mount capability
- Operating temperature range: -55°C to 125°C
- High ripple current/High capacitance
- Volumetrically efficient
- Made in U.S.A.



100 VDC / 80 VAC

PF Code	Value µF	W MAX	T MAX	L MAX	ESR @500 KHz (Ω)	RMS Current @500 KHz (A)	# Leads per side	Lead Configuration	Case	Part Number
405	4.0	0.500 (12.7)	0.350 (8.89)	0.525 (13.3)	0.007	11.5	3	SMD	CB4G	405K100CB4G-FS
475	4.7	0.500 (12.7)	0.350 (8.89)	0.525 (13.3)	0.006	12.2	3	SMD	CB4G	475K100CB4G-FS
106	10.0	0.500 (12.7)	0.350 (8.89)	0.995 (25.3)	0.003	15.3	7	SMD	CB4G	106K100CB4G-FS

500 VDC / 250 VAC

474	0.47	0.700 (17.78)	0.460 (11.68)	0.625 (15.88)	0.011	6.2	4	SMD	CB6G	474K500CB6G-FS
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Dimensions in inches, metric (mm) in parenthesis.

Tolerance: K (±10%) standard

RoHS part number information:

No suffix indicates RoHS-5 compliant standard part number. RoHS-5 product does not contain five of the RoHS banned materials (Hg, CrVI, Cd, PBB and PBDE) in levels exceeding the industry defined limits. Component lead frame pin-outs are plated with Sn / Pb and match conventional SnPb board assembly requirements. For a **RoHS-6** compliant part, add a **-FS** suffix. RoHS-6 product does not contain any of the six RoHS banned materials (Hg, CrVI, Cd, PBB, PBDE and Pb) in levels exceeding the industry defined limits. Component lead wires are plated with Sn.

Electrical

Capacitance Range:

0.47 µF to 10.0 µF @ 1KHz

Voltage Range:

100 VDC

Dissipation Factor:

≤ 1.0 % @ 25°C, 1KHz

Insulation Resistance:

≥ 1,000 Megohms x µF
100 VDC Rating: Test Voltage=10 VDC
500 VDC Rating: Test Voltage=100 VDC

Dielectric Strength:

100 VDC Rating: 130 VDC for 2 seconds max.
500 VDC Rating: 650 VDC for 2 seconds max.

Temperature Range:

100 VDC Rating: -55°C to 125°C, derate voltage 1.25% / °C above 85°C.
500 VDC Rating: -55°C to 125°C, no derating

Performance

Accelerated DC Voltage Life Test:

1,000 Hours, 85°C, 1.25 x Rated VDC
Δ C/C ≤ 5%
DF ≤ 1.0%, 1KHz, 25°C
IR ≥ 1,000 Megohm x µF

Moisture/Humidity Test:

85°C / 85% RH / 21 days
Δ C/C ≤ 7%
DF ≤ 1.0%, 1KHz, 25°C
IR ≥ 30% of initial limit

Long Term Stability:

After 2 years storage, standard environment Δ C/C ≤ 2%

Physical

Construction:

Non-inductively constructed with metallized polyester dielectric (polyethylene terephthalate). Parallel plate-multilayer polymer (MLP) design.
Electrode: Aluminum metallization.

Case:

UL94V-0 rated premolded shell

Lead Frame Material:

Tinned Cu Alloy

Vibration:

Mil Std 202 Method 204D

Peak Reflow:

245°C max.

Solder Resistance:

245°C, 30 Sec. Δ C/C ≤ 2%

Marking:

⊕P⊕ type, capacitance code, tolerance code, voltage and date code

Packaging:

Tape/Reel. 13" reel. 250 pcs/reel. Units dry packed with desiccant in moisture barrier bag. IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20 Moisture sensitivity Level: MSL 4.

Low ESR, Multilayer Polymer (MLP) Capacitors

Miniaturized pass filters made possible by high frequency switching technology need small but low ESR and ESL capacitors to attenuate ripple and reflected RFI over wide frequency bands. With equivalent series resistance approaching zero, non-polar MLP Capacitors reliably sink high ripple currents in high density converters, run cool and are stable.

The trend toward distributed power management and modular power converters has driven the development of high efficiency, low profile power train components. The conventional capacitors historically used in ripple filtering applications are either too large or not suitable for popular methods of surface mounting. Electrolytic capacitors, while size efficient, do not provide the desired, stable electrical characteristics and reliability. Large value multilayer ceramic capacitors are notoriously fragile, expensive and unstable over voltage and temperature extremes. A novel but proven capacitor technology, built upon selected manufacturing techniques of multilayer ceramic and stacked, plastic film capacitors is now the preferred choice. Now film capacitor reliability can be found in chip and block shaped MLP capacitors that approach the board space sizes of X7R, MLC (Ceramic) types. These unique multilayer polymer capacitors (MLP's) offer excellent electrical stability under AC and DC current loads and are not subject to the cracking, shorting or TC mismatch inherent in Ceramic (MLC) capacitor products. They are suitable as input and output filter capacitors in megahertz frequency switching converters, high power ballasts and inverter drives at ambient temperatures from -55° C to 125° C.

ULTRA LOW IMPEDANCE CONSTRUCTION

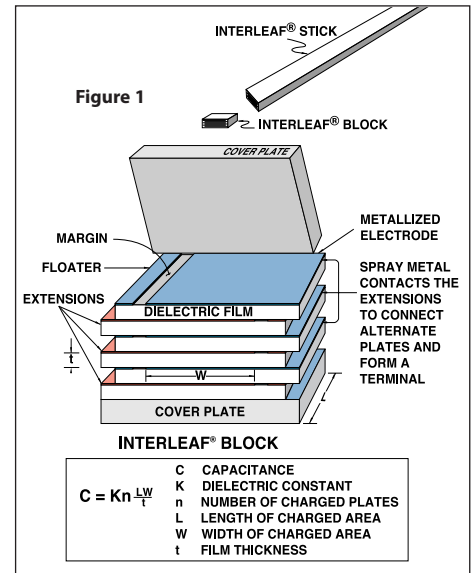
Figure 1 illustrates the multiple stacking technique used to make the MLP structures and the cross section which highlights similarities to stacked film and MLC construction. An all aluminum electrode and termination construction results in a low resistance and high current connection. The terminations are gathered to multiple pin lead frames for lowest ESR and ESL current handling. Low loss and frequency stable, ultra thin polyethylene-terephthalate polymer film is used as the dielectric.

DRIVEN BY HIGH FREQUENCY POWER CONVERSION APPLICATIONS

The trend in power conversion is the increase in switching frequency to minimize the size of the magnetic and filter components and boost the wattage per unit volume. Driven by portable computers and the distributed power approaches of both telecom and computer systems, switching frequencies have risen from 20 kilohertz to between 400 KHz and 1 megahertz in high density power converters. The filter capacitors have become an important issue as low impedance and equivalent series resistance are needed for reliable high frequency current handling. The MLP Capstick Capacitor can increase the series current of the converter which translates into higher wattage density at maximum efficiency.

NOTES ON USABILITY AND RELIABILITY

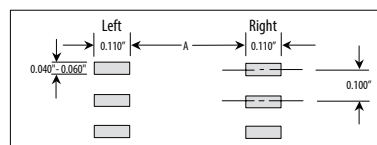
Because of the use of the well known PET dielectric in ultra thin sheet, the reliability of these capacitors is far better than the industry experience with electrolytic or ceramic capacitors. There exists no capacitance drop or aging with time. The dissipation factor is stable over time. The insulation resistance tends to get better under the influence of heat and voltage. We have shown that in-circuit problems are evident immediately and usually the result of mishandling or overheating during mounting



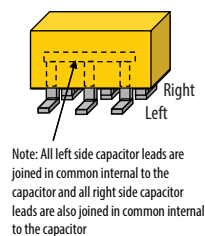
assembly. There exist no metal leaching or dielectric diffusion mechanisms to affect the reliability over time. A complete reliability data package on this and other quality MLP capacitor styles may be obtained by contacting Paktron.

MOUNTING OPTIONS

The Capstick can be conditioned for surface mounting (including IR Reflow). Leads can be trimmed to a dimension for butt or through-hole mounting, or configured as gull wing leads. See Appendix for Capstick soldering guidelines.



CS/CB Surface Mount Pad Layout Typical Recommendations

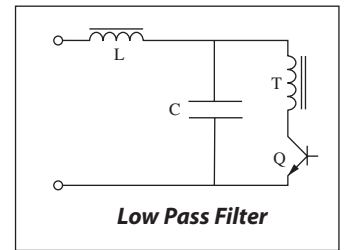
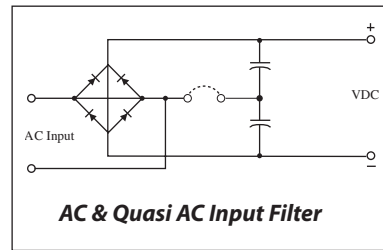
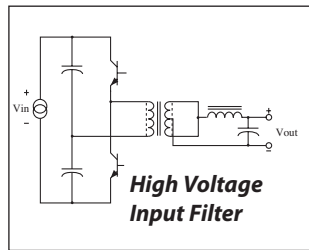
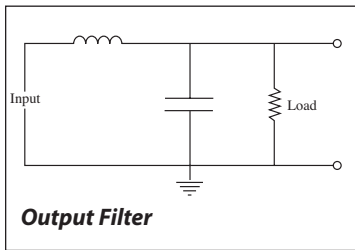


Part Number	Number of Leads per Side	A
474K500CS6G, 474K500CB4G-FS	4	0.565"
105K500CS6G	8	0.565"
334K400CS6G	3	0.565"
474K400CS6G	3	0.565"
105K400CS6G	7	0.565"
205K100CS4G,	3	0.365"
405K100CS4G, 405K100CB4G, 405K100CB4G-FS	3	0.365"
475K100CS4G, 475K100CB4G, 475K100CB4G-FS	3	0.365"
685K100CS4G	5	0.365"
106K100CS4G, 106K100CB4G, 106K100CB4G-FS	7	0.365"
106K050CS4G	5	0.365"
206K050CS4G	9	0.365"

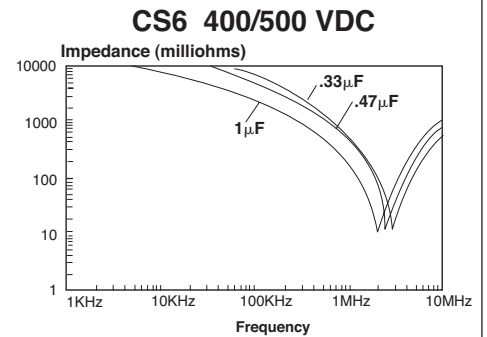
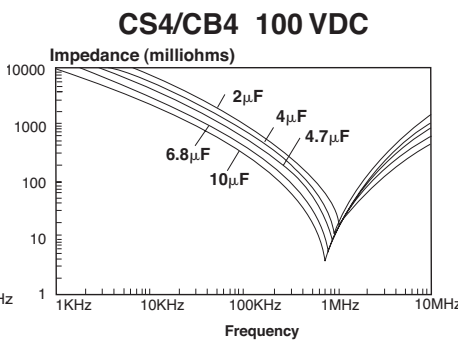
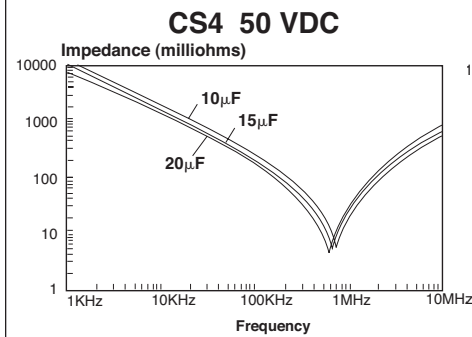
CS/CB Performance Characteristics over a range of -55°C to +85°C

MAXIMUM RMS CURRENT (AMPS) VS. FREQUENCY							MAXIMUM RMS VOLTAGE VS. FREQUENCY						
Value μF	Rated VDC	1 KHz	10 KHz	100 KHz	500 KHz	1MHz	Value μF	Rated VDC	1 KHz	10 KHz	100 KHz	500 KHz	1MHz
0.47	500	0.8	1.9	3.9	6.2	7.1	0.47	500	250	64	13.1	4.2	2.4
1.0	500	1.1	2.4	5.9	9.5	10.6	1.0	500	176	38	9.4	3.0	1.6
0.33	400	0.7	1.3	3.5	6.0	6.9	0.33	400	250	64	17.2	6.9	4.0
0.47	400	0.8	1.9	3.9	6.2	7.0	0.47	400	250	64	13.1	4.2	2.4
1.0	400	1.1	2.4	5.9	9.5	10.5	1.0	400	176	38	9.4	3.0	1.6
1.0	250	0.7	1.6	3.3	5.2	5.9	1.0	250	94	24	5.0	1.6	0.9
2.0	100	0.4	2.6	6.0	8.3	8.9	2.0	100	35	21	4.7	1.3	0.7
4.0	100	1.9	4.2	10.2	11.5	12.0	4.0	100	35	18	4.2	1.0	0.4
4.7	100	2.0	4.5	10.8	12.2	12.6	4.7	100	35	18	3.7	0.8	0.3
6.8	100	2.9	6.6	12.5	13.7	14.0	6.8	100	35	18	2.9	0.6	0.3
10.0	100	4.3	9.9	14.1	15.3	15.6	10.0	100	35	18	2.2	0.5	0.3
10.0	50	4.2	9.7	14.0	15.3	15.6	10.0	50	35	18	2.2	0.5	0.2
20.0	50	9.3	13.3	16.7	17.8	18.0	20.0	50	35	18	1.3	0.3	0.1

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



TYPICAL IMPEDANCE VS. FREQUENCY



TYPICAL ESR VS. FREQUENCY

