



THE DATASHEET OF
944U700K122ABM



Type 944U Polypropylene, DC Link Capacitors

High Current, Low Profile for Inverter Applications



Type 944U is specifically designed for use in high power DC filtering applications. The low inductance internal construction utilizes low loss metallized polypropylene for high ripple current capability. Male or female terminal options offer design flexibility in a rugged UL 94V0 rated flame retardant plastic case and resin fill. High current ratings and robust mounting flanges make the 944U suited for inverter applications in electric vehicle power inverters, wind power inverters and motor drives.

Highlights

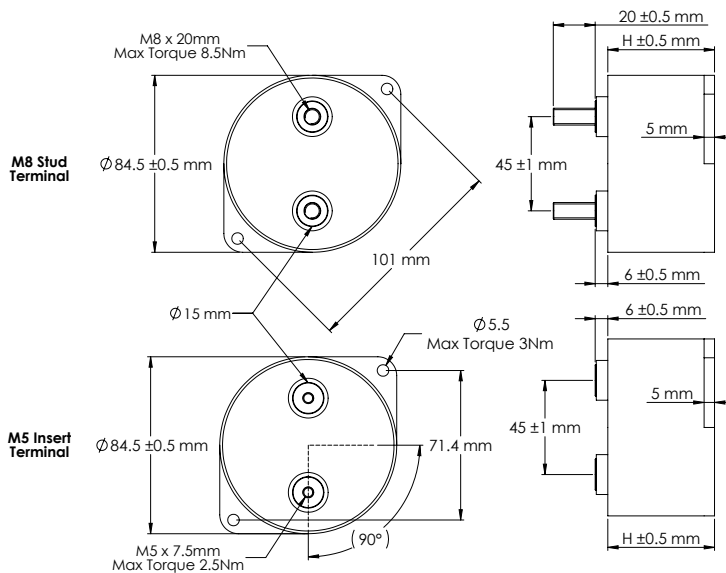
- Low Inductance
- Low Profile
- Low ESR
- High Ripple Current
- High Voltage Ratings

Specifications

Capacitance Range	33 to 220 μ F
Capacitance Tolerance	\pm 10% standard
Rated Voltage	800 to 1400 Vdc
Operating Temperature Range	-40 °C to 85 °C
Maximum rms Current	74A @ 55 °C
Maximum rms Voltage	230 Vac
Test Voltage between Terminal @ 25°C	150% rated DC voltage for 10 s
Test Voltage between Terminals & Case @ 25°C	4 kVac @ 50/60 Hz for 60 s
Life Test	5000 h @ 85 °C, rated voltage
Standards	IEC 61071


Regulatory Information

Dimensions



Construction Details

Case Material	Plastic UL94V-0
Resin Material	Dry Resin UL94V-0
Terminal Material	Tin Plated Brass

 UL Recognized E128034 construction only - unprotected

Part Numbering System

944U	101	K	801	A	A	M
Type	Capacitance	Tolerance	Voltage	Diameter D (mm)	Height H (mm)	Terminal
944U	101 = 100 μ F 700 = 70 μ F 470 = 47 μ F	K = \pm 10%	801 = 800 Vdc 102 = 1000 Vdc 122 = 1200 Vdc 142 = 1400 Vdc	A = 84.5	A = 40 B = 51 C = 64	M = M8 Thd Stud I = M5 Thd Insert

High Current, Low Profile for Inverter Applications Ratings

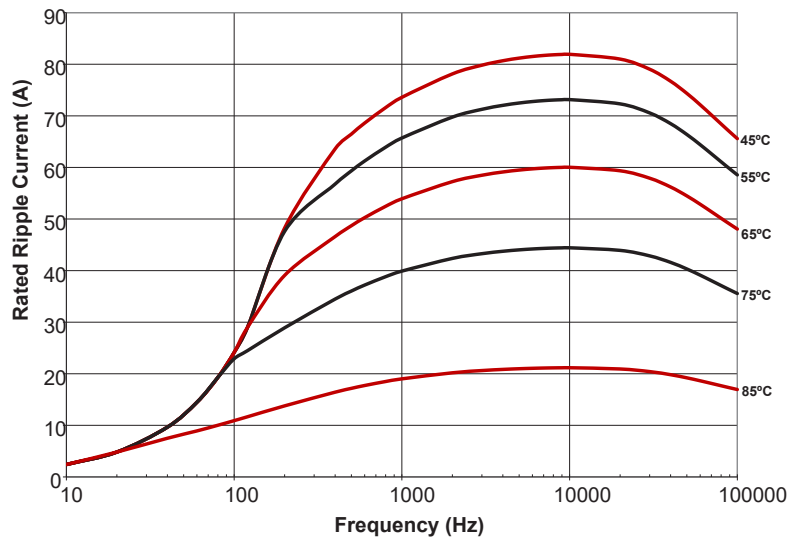
NOTE: Other ratings, sizes and performance specifications are available. Contact us.

Catalog Part Number	Cap (μF)	Rated Voltage (Vdc)	H Height mm	Typical ESR 10kHz (mΩ)	Typical ESL (nH)	Max Irms 55°C (A)	Thermal Resistance	
							Θ _{cc} (°C/W)	Θ _{ca} (°C/W)
944U101K801AA*	100	800	40	0.5	20	74	2.8	5.2
944U161K801AB*	160	800	51	0.8	30	73	3.0	4.5
944U221K801AC*	220	800	64	1.0	40	72	3.1	4.0
944U660K102AA*	66	1000	40	0.6	20	70	2.8	5.2
944U101K102AB*	100	1000	51	0.8	30	68	3.0	4.5
944U141K102AC*	140	1000	64	1.0	40	65	3.1	4.0
944U470K122AA*	47	1200	40	0.7	20	67	2.8	5.2
944U700K122AB*	70	1200	51	1.0	30	65	3.0	4.5
944U101K122AC*	100	1200	64	1.3	40	64	3.1	4.0
944U330K142AA*	33	1400	40	0.8	20	64	2.8	5.2
944U520K142AB*	52	1400	51	1.1	30	60	3.0	4.5
944U700K142AC*	70	1400	64	1.4	40	59	3.1	4.0

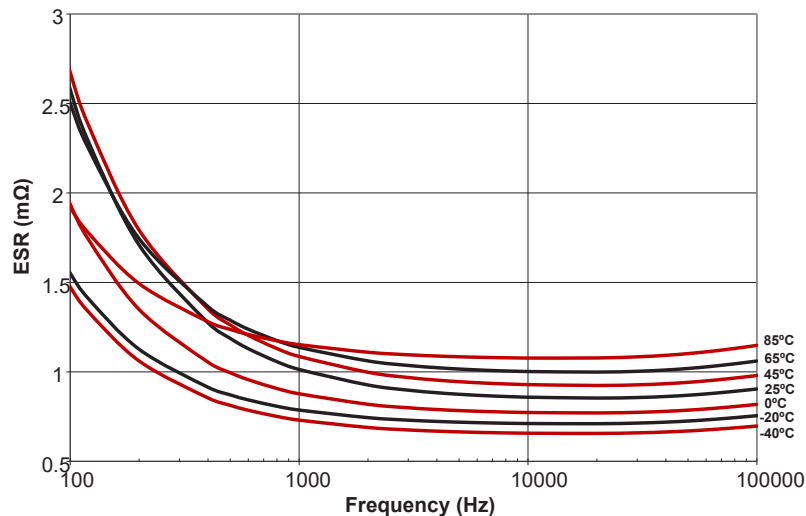
* M = M8 Stud I = M5 Insert

Typical Performance Curves

160 μF 800 Vdc Rated Ripple Current, Still Air, 5kh Life



160 μF 800 Vdc ESR vs Frequency and Temperature



High Current, Low Profile for Inverter Applications

Expected Lifetime Predictions

Capacitance:	C (μF)
Equivalent Series Resistance:	ESR ($\text{m}\Omega$)
Frequency:	f (kHz)
Ripple Current:	I (A_{rms})
Ambient Temperature:	T_A ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Core Temperature:	T_C ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Total Thermal Resistance:	Θ ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)
Thermal Resistance case-to-ambient:	Θ_{CA} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)
Thermal Resistance core-to-case:	Θ_{CC} ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$)
Airflow Speed:	v (m/s)
Applied Voltage:	V_A (V_{DC})
Rated Voltage:	V_R (V_{DC})

Determine ESR at Operating Frequency

Use the 10 kHz ESR from the ratings tables.

For operation below 10 kHz, the ESR will need to be adjusted using the following equation: $\text{ESR} - 31.83/(10C) + 31.83/(fC)$.

Determine Thermal Resistance at Operating Frequency and Air Flow

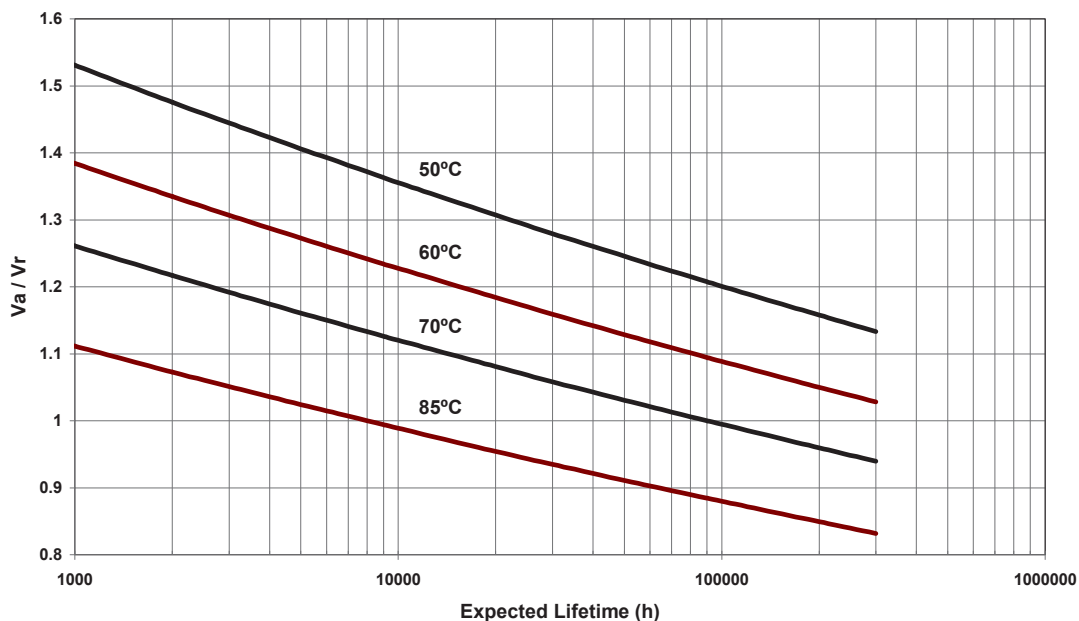
Compute $\Theta = \Theta_{\text{CC}} + \Theta_{\text{CA}}$. In the ratings tables, Θ_{CA} is for still air. For $v = 0$ to 5 m/s, multiply Θ_{CA} by $[(5 + 17.6(0.1^{0.66})) / (5 + 17.6(v + 0.1)^{0.66})]$

Determine Expected Lifetime

Look up Expected Lifetime on the graph using V_A/V_R and $T_C = T_A + I^2 (\text{ESR}/1000) \Theta$

The maximum allowed temperature rise is 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the maximum allowed core temperature is 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Expected Lifetime vs Hot Spot Temperature and Applied DC Voltage



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