

EMC filters

2-line filters for converters and power electronics

Series/Type:B84142A/C/J*S081Date:September 2022

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2-line filters

for converters and power electronics

EMC filters for DC systems and photovoltaics Rated voltage V_R : 1000 V DC and 1500 V DC Rated current I_R : 180 A to 1600 A

Construction

- 2-line filter
- Metal case

Versions

- B84142A*S081 type for standard applications with high voltages.
- B84142C*S081 type with reduced Y capacitance for higher asymmetrical currents and higher voltages.
- B84142J*S081 type without Y capacitors, very low leakage current.

Features

- High insertion loss
- Very low power loss
- High DC voltage
- Low weight
- Design complies with IEC 60939, UL 1283, CSA C22.2 No.8
- UL and cUL approval (600 V AC) **FL** cFL

Typical applications

- Photovoltaic modules
- Wind farms
- Power supplies

Terminals

Busbars

Marking

Marking on component: Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, rated voltage, rated current, rated temperature, climatic category, date code, approvals

Minimum data on packaging:

Manufacturer's logo, ordering code, quantity, date code



Schematic picture

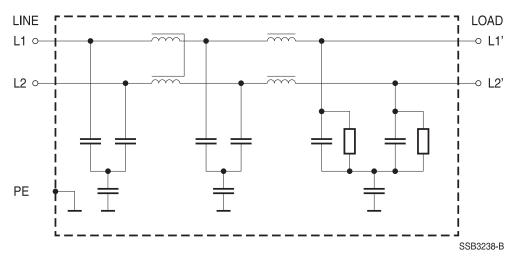


2-line filters

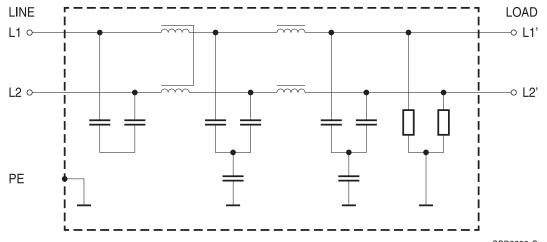
for converters and power electronics

Typical circuit diagrams

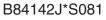
B84142A*S081

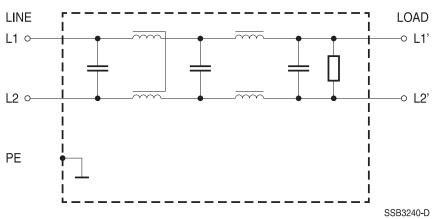


B84142C*S081



SSB3239-C







for converters and power electronics

B84142A/C/J*S081

Technical data and measuring conditions

| Rated voltage V _{R,L⁻L} | Type A*S081 | 1000 V DC | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Rated voltage V_{R,L^-Gnd} | | 800 V DC | | |
| | Type C*S081 | 1500 V DC | | |
| | | 1500 V DC | | |
| | Type J*S081 | 1000 V DC | | |
| | | 1000 V DC | | |
| Rated current I _R | Referred to 40 °C ra | Referred to 40 °C rated temperature (250 A 1600 A) | | |
| | Referred to 60 °C ra | Referred to 60 °C rated temperature (180 A) | | |
| Rated peak withstand current Ipk | According IEC 6043 | According IEC 60439-1:2011, chapter 3.8.10.2; | | |
| | limited by I ² t charact | limited by I ² t characteristics of fuse | | |
| Test voltage V _{test} | Type A*S081 and | 3270 V DC, 2 s (line/line) | | |
| | Type J*S081 | 2890 V DC, 2 s (lines/case) | | |
| | Type C*S081 | 4200 V DC, 2 s (line/line) | | |
| | | 4200 V DC, 2 s (lines/case) | | |
| Overload capability (thermal) | 1.5 \cdot I _R for 3 min per hour or | | | |
| | $2.5 \cdot I_{R}$ for 30 s per hour | | | |
| Climatic category (IEC 60068-1) | 25/100/21 (-25 °C/+100 °C/21 days damp heat test) | | | |
| Approvals | UL 1283, CSA C22.2 No.8 (600 V AC) | | | |
| | * | | | |



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Characteristics and ordering codes

| I _R | I _{pk} | Terminal cross section | R _{typ} | Approx. weight | Ordering code | Approvals | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| А | kA | mm ² | mΩ | kg | | 71 | c 7 1 |
| $V_{R} = 10$ | V _B = 1000 V DC | | | | | | |
| 180 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 4.9 | B84142A0180S081 | × | × |
| 180 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 4.9 | B84142J0180S081 | × | × |
| 250 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 5.0 | B84142A0250S081 | × | × |
| 250 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 5.0 | B84142J0250S081 | × | × |
| 320 | 50 | 25× 5 | 0.051 | 7.8 | B84142A0320S081 | × | × |
| 320 | 50 | 25× 5 | 0.051 | 7.8 | B84142J0320S081 | × | × |
| 400 | 50 | 25×5 | 0.048 | 7.8 | B84142A0400S081 | × | × |
| 400 | 50 | 25× 5 | 0.048 | 7.8 | B84142J0400S081 | × | × |
| 600 | 50 | 30×5 | 0.043 | 7.9 | B84142A0600S081 | × | × |
| 600 | 50 | 30×5 | 0.043 | 7.9 | B84142J0600S081 | × | × |
| 1000 | 75 | 40× 8 | 0.029 | 19.9 | B84142A1000S081 | × | × |
| 1000 | 75 | 40× 8 | 0.029 | 19.9 | B84142J1000S081 | × | × |
| 1250 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142A1250S081 | × | × |
| 1250 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142J1250S081 | × | × |
| 1600 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142A1600S081 | × | × |
| 1600 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142J1600S081 | × | × |
| $V_{R} = 15$ | 500 V DO | 0 | | | | | |
| 180 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 4.9 | B84142C0180S081 | × | × |
| 250 | 25 | 20× 3 | 0.110 | 5.0 | B84142C0250S081 | × | × |
| 320 | 50 | 25× 5 | 0.051 | 7.8 | B84142C0320S081 | × | × |
| 400 | 50 | 25×5 | 0.048 | 7.8 | B84142C0400S081 | × | × |
| 600 | 50 | 30× 5 | 0.043 | 7.9 | B84142C0600S081 | × | × |
| 1000 | 75 | 40× 8 | 0.029 | 19.9 | B84142C1000S081 | × | × |
| 1250 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142C1250S081 | × | × |
| 1600 | 75 | 50 × 10 | 0.022 | 24.5 | B84142C1600S081 | × | × |

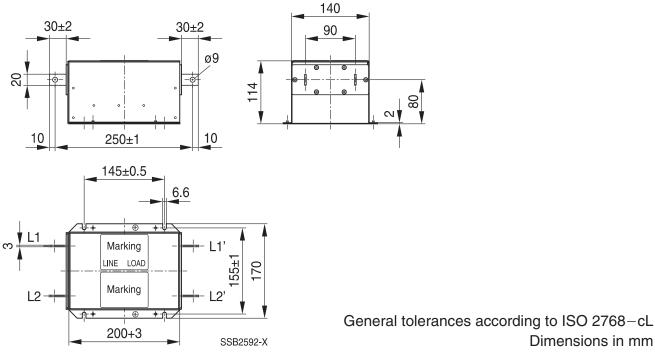
 \times = Approval granted for 600 V AC



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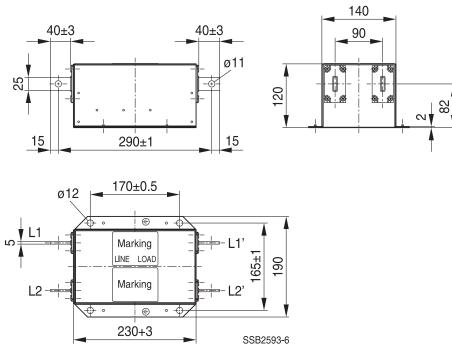
Dimensional drawings

B84142A/C/J0180S081, B84142A/C/J0250S081 (180 A, 250 A)



Dimensions in mm Busbar connection see section "Mechanical properties"

B84142A/C/J0320S081, B84142A/C/J0400S081 (320 A, 400 A)



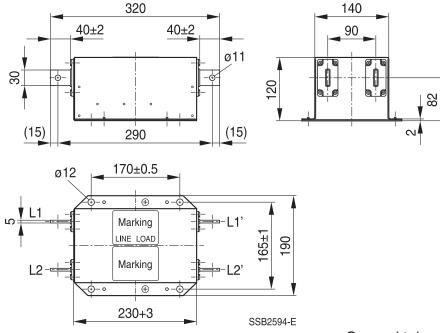
General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm Busbar connection see section "Mechanical properties"



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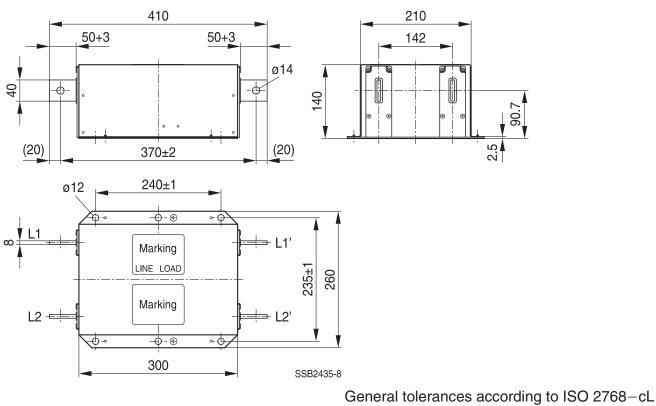
B84142A/C/J0600S081 (600 A)

B84142A/C/J1000S081 (1000 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

Busbar connection see section "Mechanical properties"



Dimensions in mm

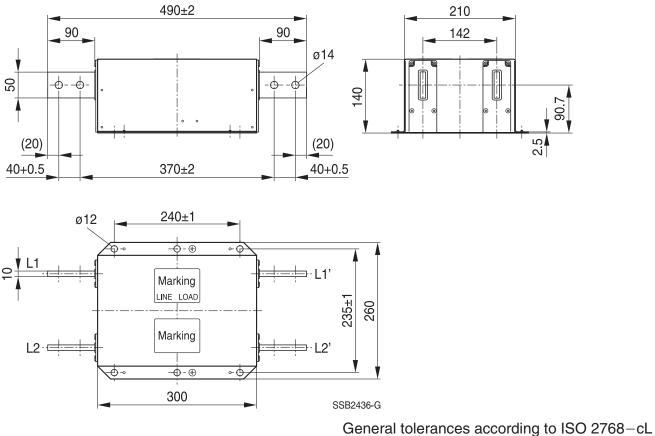
Busbar connection see section "Mechanical properties"

B84142A/C/J*S081



B84142A/C/J*S081

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B84142A/C/J1250S081, B84142A/C/J1600S081 (1250 A, 1600 A)

Dimensions in mm Busbar connection see section "Mechanical properties"

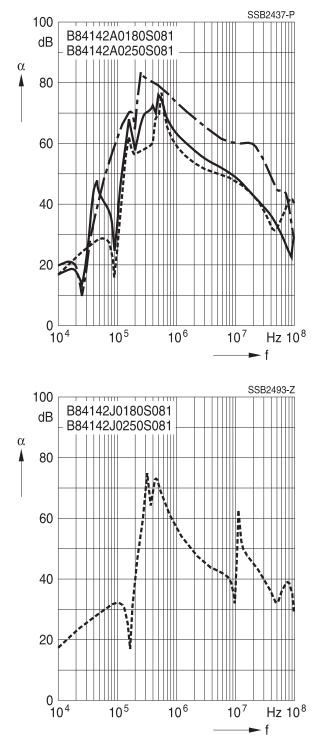


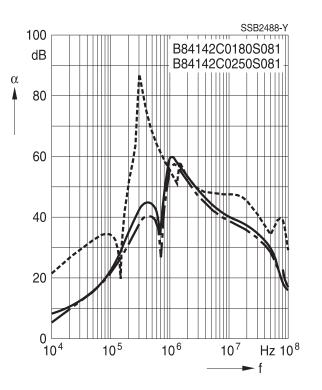
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Insertion loss (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$)

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
 - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- ---- differential mode (symmetrical)

Filters for 180 A and 250 A





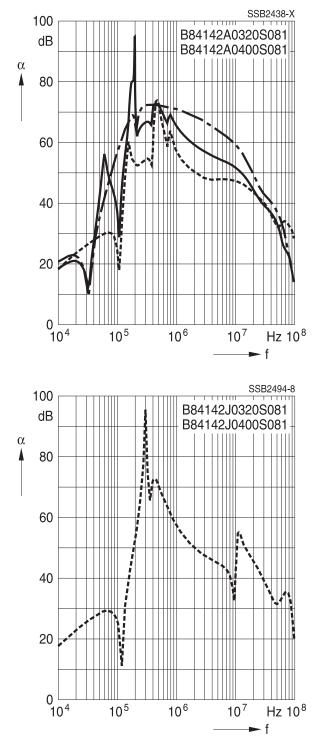


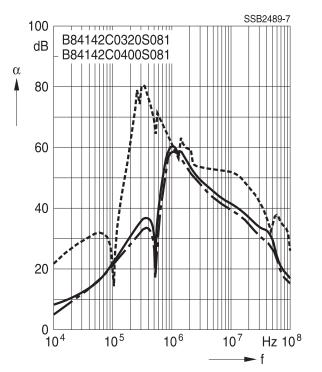
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Insertion loss (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$)

- uns
- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
 - differential mode (symmetrical)

Filters for 320 A and 400 A





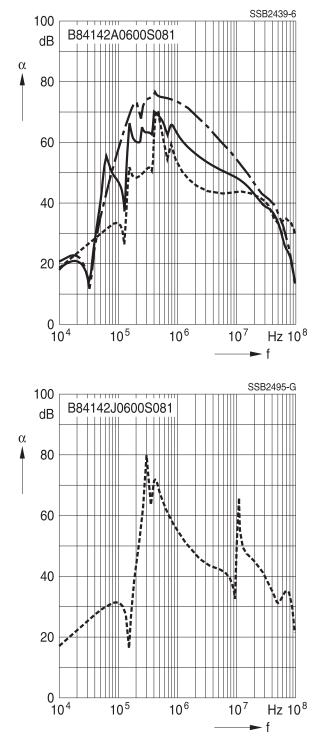


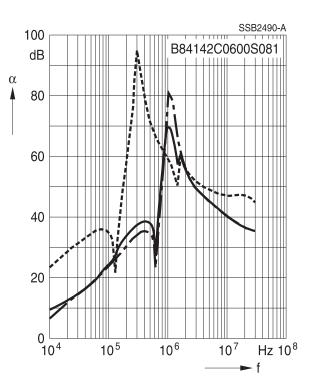
for converters and power electronics

Insertion loss (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$)

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
- common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- differential mode (symmetrical)

Filters for 600 A





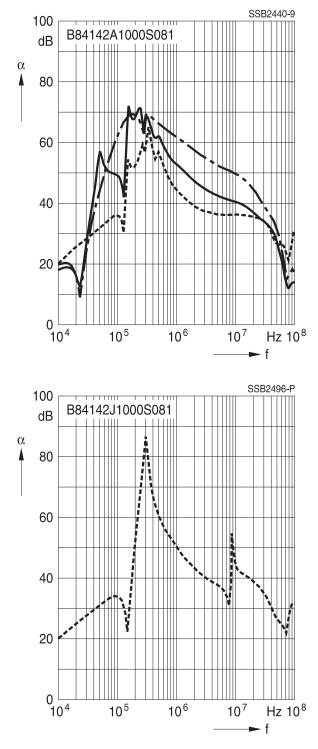


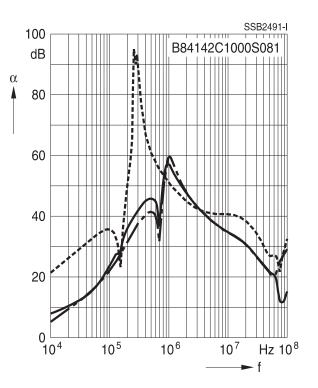
for converters and power electronics

Insertion loss (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$)

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
 - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- differential mode (symmetrical)

Filters for 1000 A





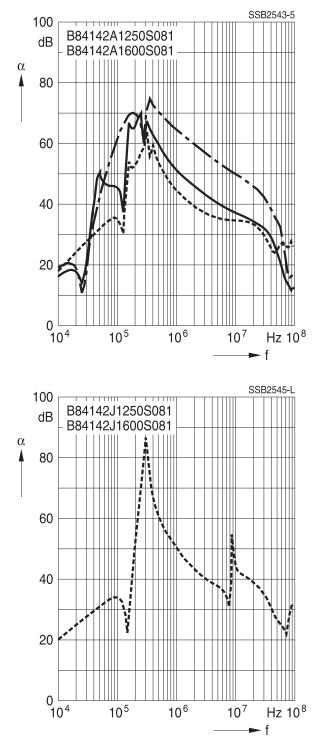


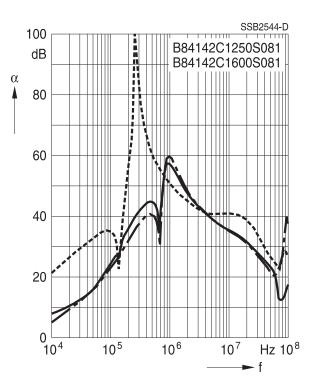
for converters and power electronics

Insertion loss (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$)

- unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated
 - common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)
- – – differential mode (symmetrical)

Filters for 1250 A and 1600 A







2-line filters

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Cautions and warnings

Please read all warning and safety notes carefully before installing the filter and putting it into operation (see \underline{M}). The same applies to the warning signs on the filter. Please ensure that the signs are not removed nor their legibility impaired by external influences.

Death, serious bodily injury and substantial material damage to equipment may occur if the appropriate safety measures are not carried out or the warnings in the text are not observed.

Using according to the terms

The filters may be used only for their intended application within the specified values in lowvoltage networks in compliance with the instructions given in the data sheets and the data book. The conditions at the place of application must comply with all specifications for the filter used.

Marning

- It shall be ensured that only qualified persons (electricity specialists) are engaged on work such as planning, assembly, installation, operation, repair and maintenance. They must be provided with the corresponding documentation.
- Danger of electric shock. Filters contain components that store an electric charge. Dangerous voltages can continue to exist at the filter terminals for longer than five minutes even after the power has been switched off.
- The protective earth connections shall be the first to be made when the filter is installed and the last to be disconnected. Depending on the magnitude of the leakage currents, the particular specifications for making the protective earth connection must be observed.
- Impermissible overloading of the filter or filter, such as with circuits able to cause resonances, impermissible voltages at higher frequencies etc. can lead to bodily injury and death as well as cause substantial material damages (e.g. destruction of the filter housing).
- Filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the rated currents by overcurrent protective devices.
- In case of leakage currents >3.5 mA you shall mount the PE conductor stationary with the required cross section before beginning of operation and save it against disconnecting. For leakage currents I_L¹ ≤10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value² of 4.5³; for leakage currents I_L >10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value of 6⁴.
- Output chokes and output filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the component temperature.
- The converter output frequency must be within the specified range to avoid resonances and uncontrolled warming of the output chokes and output filters.
- Because the product can become very hot during operation, there is the risk of burns if touched. The product can remain hot for some time after the power is switched off!

- 2) The KU value (symbol KU) is a classification parameter of safety-referred failure types designed to ensure protection against hazardous body currents and excessive heating.
- A value of KU = 4.5 with respect to interruptions is attained with: a) permanently connected protective earth connection ≥1.5 mm² and b) a protective earth connection ≥2.5 mm² via connectors for industrial equipment (IEC 60309-2)
- 4) KU = 6 with respect to interruptions is achieved for fixed-connection lines $\geq 10 \text{ mm}^2$ where the type of connection and installation correspond to the requirements for PEN conductors as specified in relevant standards.

¹⁾ I_L = leakage current let-go



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The table below summarizes the safety instructions that must be observed without fail. A detailed description can be found in the relevant chapters of the databook.

| Торіс | Instructions | Reference chapter (data book), paragraph |
|---|--|--|
| Selecting a filter | When selecting a filter, it is mandatory to observe the rated data of the equipment (such as its rated input current, rated voltage, harmonic content etc.) as well as the derating instructions in Chapters 9 and 10. | Selection guide for converter filters |
| Rated voltage | When power distribution systems deviating from the symmetric TN-S system is to check the suitability of the filters and the allowed voltages including the fault cases. | Power distribution systems, 7 |
| Protection from residual voltages Discharge resistors | Active parts must be discharged within 5 s to a voltage of less than 60 V (or 50 μ C). If this limit cannot be observed due to the operating mode, the hazardous point must be permanently marked in a clearly visible way. | |
| | Filters which are not permanently connected (e.g. when the test voltage is applied to the filter at the incoming goods inspection) must be discharged after the voltage has been switched off. | Safety regulations, 6.2 |
| Installing and removing of filters Installation | When installing and removing our filters, a voltage-free state must be set up and secured with observance of the five safety rules described in EN 50110-1. | , , , , |
| Use in IT systems | The special features of the IT system ("first fault case" and other fault cases) shall be observed. | Power distribution system (network types), 7.6 |
| Safety notes on leakage currents | The filter leakage currents specified in the data book are intended for user information only.The maximum leakage current of the entire electrical equipment or appliance has to be limited for safety reasons. Please obtain the applicable limits for your application from the relevant regulations, provisions and standards. | 8.4 Leakage current, |
| Voltage derating Hazards caused by overloading the filters | If the permissible limits for the higher-frequency voltages at the filter are exceeded, the filter may be damaged or destroyed. | • • |
| Current derating at elevated ambient temperatures | Non-observance of the current derating may lead to overheating and consequently represents a fire hazard. | Current derating, 10.1 |



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| Торіс | Instructions | Reference chapter (data book), paragraph |
|--|--|--|
| Protective earth connection at operating currents >250 A | For operating currents greater than 250 A, we recommend the PE connection to be set up between the feed (filter: line) and output (filter: load) not via the PE terminal bolt in the filter housing. | instructions, |
| Mounting position | Note the mounting position of the filters! It must always be ensured that natural convection is not impaired. | • |
| Long motor cables Long motor cables cause parasitic currents in the installation. The cable lengths indicated for the output chokes and output filters serve for orientation. The user must check the technical parameters and especially the choke temperatures for the respective application. | | Mounting instructions, point 15 |

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Detailed information can be found on the Internet under www.tdk-electronics.tdk.com/orderingcodes.



for converters and power electronics

Symbols and terms

| Symbol | English | German |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | |
| α | Insertion loss | Einfügungsdämpfung |
| C _R | Rated capacitance | Bemessungskapazität |
| C _x | Capacitance X capacitor | Kapazität X-Kondensator |
| C _Y | Capacitance Y capacitor | Kapazität Y-Kondensator |
| ΔV | Voltage drop (input to output) | Spannungsabfall (Eingang zu Ausgang) |
| dv/dt | Rate of voltage rise | Spannungsanstiegsgeschwindigkeit |
| f | Frequency | Frequenz |
| f _M | Converter output frequency | Motorfrequenz |
| f _P | Pulse frequency | Pulsfrequenz |
| f _R | Rated frequency | Bemessungsfrequenz |
| f _{res} | Resonant frequency | Resonanzfrequenz |
| I _C | Current through capacitor | Strom durch Kondensator |
| I _{LK} | Filter leakage current | Filter-Ableitstrom |
| l _{max} | Maximum current | Maximalstrom |
| I _N | Nominal current | Nennstrom |
| l _{op} | Operating current (design current) | Betriebsstrom |
| l _{pk} | Rated peak withstand current | Bemessungs-Stoßstromfestigkeit |
| l _q | Capacitive reactive current | Kapazitiver Blindstrom |
| I _R | Rated current | Bemessungsstrom |
| I _s | Interference current | Störstrom |
| L | Inductance | Induktivität |
| L _R | Rated inductance | Bemessungsinduktivität |
| L _{stray} | Stray inductance | Streuinduktivität |
| PL | Power loss | Verlustleistung |
| R | Resistance | Widerstand |
| R _{is} | Insulation resistance | Isolationswiderstand |
| R _{typ} | DC resistance, typical value | Gleichstromwiderstand typisch |
| T _A | Ambient temperature | Umgebungstemperatur |
| T _{max} | Upper category temperature | Obere Kategorietemperatur |
| T_{min} | Lower category temperature | Untere Kategorietemperatur |
| T _R | Rated temperature | Bemessungstemperatur |
| U _k | Referred voltage drop in % | Bezogener Spannungsabfall in % |
| V_{eff} | RMS voltage | Effektivspannung |
| Vκ | Voltage drop | Spannungsabfall |
| V_{LE} | Voltage line to earth; voltage line to ground | Spannung Phase zu Erdpotential |
| V _N | Nominal voltage | Nennspannung |
| V_{R} | Rated voltage | Bemessungsspannung |
| V_{peak} | Peak voltage | Spitzenspannung |
| V _{test} | Test voltage | Prüfspannung |
| V _x | Voltage over X capacitor | Spannung über X-Kondensator |
| V _Y | Voltage over Y capacitor | Spannung über Y-Kondensator |
| XL | Inductive reactance | Induktiver Blindwiderstand |
| Z | Impedance | Scheinwiderstand |
| Z | Impedance, absolute value | Scheinwiderstand (Betragswert) |

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- 1. Some parts of this publication contain statements about the suitability of our products for certain areas of application. These statements are based on our knowledge of typical requirements that are often placed on our products in the areas of application concerned. We nevertheless expressly point out that such statements cannot be regarded as binding statements about the suitability of our products for a particular customer application. As a rule, we are either unfamiliar with individual customer applications or less familiar with them than the customers themselves. For these reasons, it is always ultimately incumbent on the customer to check and decide whether a product with the properties described in the product specification is suitable for use in a particular customer application.
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- 3. The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.
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