

## **EMC filters**

2-line filters
SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

Series/Type: B84112G

Date: January 2015

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#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

Power line filters for 1-phase systems Rated voltage V<sub>R</sub>: 250 V AC/DC Rated current I<sub>a</sub>: 2 A to 36 A

#### Construction

- 2-line filters
- Metal case
- Polyurethane potting (UL 94 V-0)

#### **Versions**

- Standard version (B84112G0000B\*/G\*)
- For applications with low leakage current (B84112G0000M\*)

#### **Features**

- Easy to install
- Compact design
- Cost optimized construction
- ENEC, UL and cUL approval



#### Typical applications

- Switch-mode power supplies
- Industrial electronics
- Telecom systems
- Data systems
- DC applications
- Medical equipment (version B84112G0000M\*)

#### **Terminals**

2 A ... 16 A: Tab connectors 20 A ... 36 A: Threaded studs

#### 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

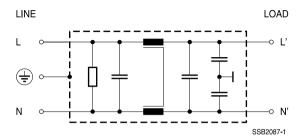




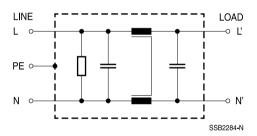


## SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## Circuit diagram (standard version)



## Circuit diagram (medical version)



## Technical data and measuring conditions

Rated voltage V <sub>R</sub>	250 V AC (50/60 Hz) / 250 V DC		
Rated current I <sub>R</sub>	Referred to 40 °C rated temperature		
Test voltage V <sub>test</sub>	1770 V DC, 2 s (line/line)		
	Standard version: 2700 V DC, 2 s (lines/case)		
	Medical version: 2500 V AC (lines/case)		
Leakage current I <sub>LK</sub>	At 250 V AC and 50 Hz		
Climatic category (IEC 60068-1)	25/100/21 (-25 °C/+100 °C/21 days damp heat test)		
Approvals	IEC 60939, UL 1283, CSA C22.2 No.8		



## SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## Characteristics and ordering codes

I <sub>R</sub>	C <sub>R</sub>	C <sub>R</sub>	L <sub>R</sub>	I <sub>LK</sub>	Approx.	Ordering code	Appr	ovals	
	X2	Y2			weight				
Α	μF	pF	mH	mA	g		<b>W</b> 10	<b>M</b>	c <b>7/1</b>
$V_R = 2$	V <sub>R</sub> = 250 V AC/DC								
2	$2 \times 0.15$	2 × 4700	2×12	0.369	90	B84112G0000B020	×	×	×
2	$2 \times 0.15$	_	2×12	0	90	B84112G0000M020	×	×	×
3	$2 \times 0.22$	2 × 4700	2×10	0.369	200	B84112G0000B030	×	×	×
3	$2 \times 0.22$	_	2×10	0	200	B84112G0000M030	×	×	×
6	$2 \times 0.47$	2 × 4700	$2 \times 3.3$	0.369	200	B84112G0000B060	×	×	×
6	$2 \times 0.47$	_	$2 \times 3.3$	0	200	B84112G0000M060	×	×	×
8	$2 \times 0.47$	$2 \times 4700$	$2 \times 2.5$	0.369	200	B84112G0000B080	×	×	×
8	$2 \times 0.47$	_	$2 \times 2.5$	0	200	B84112G0000M080	×	×	×
10	$2 \times 0.68$	$2 \times 4700$	2×1.8	0.369	200	B84112G0000B110	×	×	×
10	$2 \times 0.68$	_	2×1.8	0	200	B84112G0000M110	×	×	×
12	$2 \times 0.68$	$2 \times 4700$	2×1.6	0.369	200	B84112G0000B112	×	×	×
12	$2 \times 0.68$	_	2×1.6	0	200	B84112G0000M112	×	×	×
16	$2 \times 0.47$	2 × 4700	2×1.8	0.369	210	B84112G0000B116	×	×	×
16	$2 \times 0.47$	_	2×1.8	0	210	B84112G0000M116	×	×	×
20	2 × 1.0	2 × 4700	2×1.8	0.369	440	B84112G0000G120	×	×	×
20	2 × 1.0	_	2×1.8	0	440	B84112G0000M120	×	×	×
25	2 × 1.0	$2 \times 4700$	2×1.6	0.369	440	B84112G0000G125	×	×	×
25	2 × 1.0	_	2×1.6	0	440	B84112G0000M125	×	×	×
36	2 × 1.5	2 × 4700	$2 \times 0.8$	0.369	470	B84112G0000G136	×	×	×
36	$2 \times 1.5$	_	$2 \times 0.8$	0	470	B84112G0000M136	×	×	×

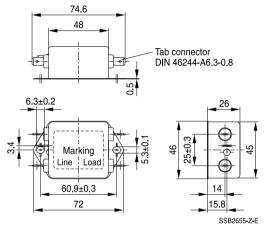
 $<sup>\</sup>times$  = Approval granted



#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

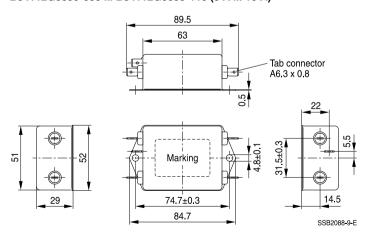
## **Dimensional drawings**

## B84112G0000B020 and B84112G0000M020 (2 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

## B84112G0000\*030 ... B84112G0000\*116 (3 A ... 16 A)

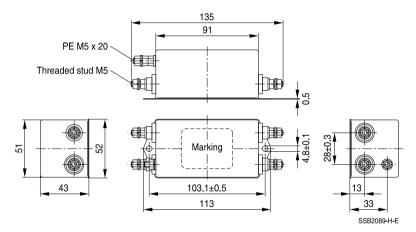


General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm



## SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## B84112G0000\*120, B84112G0000\*136 (20 A ... 36 A)



General tolerances according to ISO 2768-cL Dimensions in mm

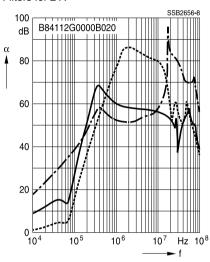


#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

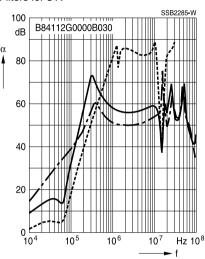
## **Insertion loss for standard version** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

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

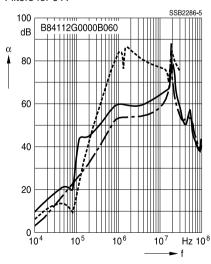
#### Filters for 2 A



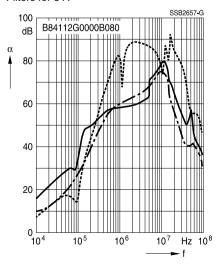
#### Filters for 3 A



Filters for 6 A



Filters for 8 A



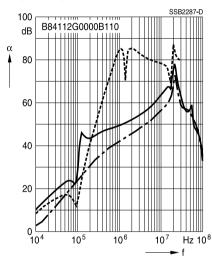


#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

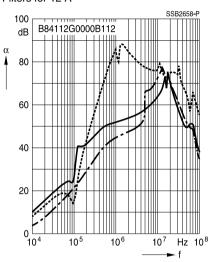
## **Insertion loss for standard version** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

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

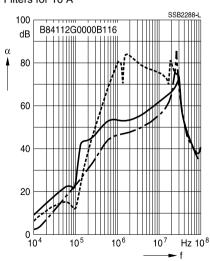
#### Filters for 10 A



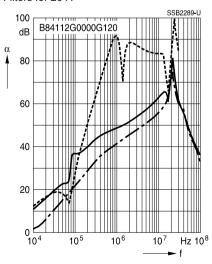
#### Filters for 12 A



Filters for 16 A



Filters for 20 A





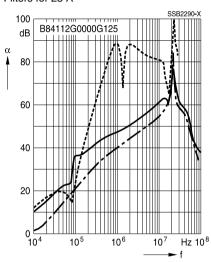
#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## **Insertion loss for standard version** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

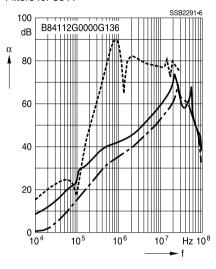
unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)

---- differential mode (symmetrical)

#### Filters for 25 A



#### Filters for 36 A



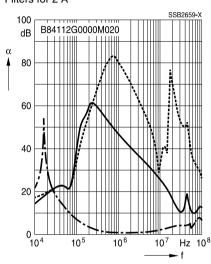


#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

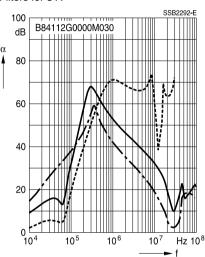
## **Insertion loss for medical version** (typical values at Z = 50 $\Omega$ )

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

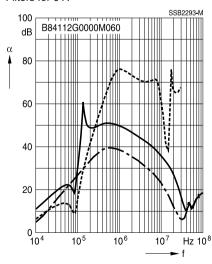
## Filters for 2 A



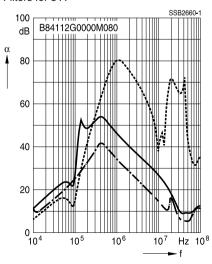
#### Filters for 3 A



#### Filters for 6 A



Filters for 8 A





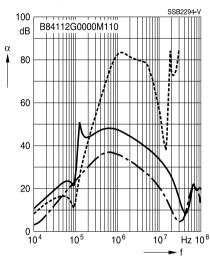
#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## **Insertion loss for medical version** (typical values at $Z = 50 \Omega$ )

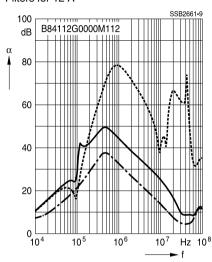
unsymmetrical, adjacent branches terminated common mode, all branches in parallel (asymmetrical)

---- differential mode (symmetrical)

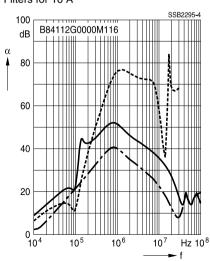
#### Filters for 10 A



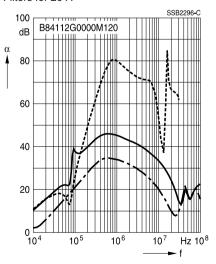
#### Filters for 12 A



Filters for 16 A



Filters for 20 A



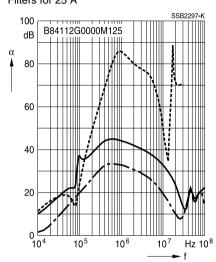


#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

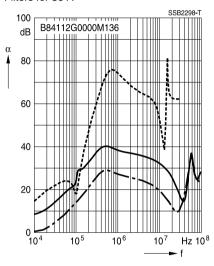
## **Insertion loss for medical version** (typical values at Z = 50 $\Omega$ )

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

#### Filters for 25 A



#### Filters for 36 A





#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

#### Cautions and warnings

Please read all safety and warning notes carefully before installing the EMC filter and putting it into operation (see ...). 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 EMC filters may be used only for their intended application within the specified values in low-voltage 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.

#### ▲ Warning

- 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. EMC 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 EMC 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 EMC 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).
- EMC filters and filters must be protected in the application against impermissible exceeding of the rated currents by overcurrent protective circuitry.
- 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<sub>L</sub>¹¹ ≤10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value²¹ of 4.5 A³¹; for leakage currents I<sub>L</sub> >10 mA the PE conductor must have a KU value of 6⁴¹.
- 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.

<sup>1)</sup> I<sub>L</sub> = leakage current let-go

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 circuit ≥1.5 mm² and b) a
protective conductor connection ≥2.5 mm² via connectors for industrial equipment (IEC 60309-2)

<sup>4)</sup> KU = 6 with respect to interruptions is achieved for fixed−connection lines ≥10 mm² where the type of connection and line layout correspond to the requirements for PEN conductors as specified in relevant standards.



#### SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

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.

Topic	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 it is to check the suitability of the EMC 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 $\mu$ C). If this limit cannot be observed due to the operating mode, the hazardous point must be permanently marked in a clearly visible way.	Safety regulations, 6.1	
	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 EMC filters Installation	When installing and removing our EMC filters, a voltage-free state must be set up and secured with observance of the five safety rules described in EN 50110-1.	Safety regulations, 6.4	
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.	Leakage current, 8.4 Leakage current, 8.6	
Voltage derating Hazards caused by overloading the filters	dazards caused by voltages at the filter are exceeded, the filter may be		
Current derating at elevated ambient temperatures	Current derating, 10.1		



2-line filters	B84112G
SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss	

Topic	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, point
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

## Display of ordering codes for EPCOS products

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## SIFI-G for enhanced insertion loss

## 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		
$\Delta V$	Voltage drop (input to output)	Spannungsabfall im Filter		
dv/dt	Rate of voltage rise	Spannungsanstiegsgeschwindigkeit		
f	Frequency	Frequenz		
f <sub>M</sub>	Converter output frequency	Motorfrequenz		
$f_P$	Pulse frequency	Pulsfrequenz		
$f_R$	Rated frequency	Bemessungsfrequenz		
f <sub>res</sub>	Resonant frequency	Resonanzfrequenz		
Ic	Current through capacitor	Strom durch Kondensator		
I <sub>LK</sub>	Filter leakage current	Filter-Ableitstrom		
I <sub>max</sub>	Maximum current	Maximalstrom		
I <sub>N</sub>	Nominal current	Nennstrom		
I <sub>op</sub>	Operating current (design current)	Betriebsstrom		
I <sub>pk</sub>	Rated peak withstand current	Bemessungs-Stoßstromfestigkeit		
I <sub>q</sub>	Capacitive reactive current	Kapazitiver Blindstrom		
I <sub>R</sub>	Rated current	Bemessungsstrom		
Is	Interference current	Störstrom		
Ľ	Inductance	Induktivität		
$L_R$	Rated inductance	Bemessungsinduktivität		
L <sub>stray</sub>	Stray inductance	Streuinduktivität		
PL	Power loss	Verlustleistung		
R	Resistance	Widerstand		
$R_{is}$	Insulation resistance	Isolationswiderstand		
$R_{typ}$	DC resistance, typical value	Gleichstromwiderstand, Richtwert		
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature	Umgebungstemperatur		
T <sub>max</sub>	Upper category temperature	Obere Kategorietemperatur		
$T_{min}$	Lower category temperature	Untere Kategorietemperatur		
$T_R$	Rated temperature	Bemessungstemperatur		
$u_k$	Refered voltage drop in %	Bezogener Spannungsabfall in %		
$V_{\text{eff}}$	RMS voltage	Effektivspannung		
$V_{K}$	Voltage drop	Spannungsabfall		
$V_{LF}$	Voltage line to earth; voltage line to ground	Spannung Phase zu Erdpotential		
V <sub>N</sub>	Nominal voltage	Nennspannung		
V <sub>R</sub>	Rated voltage	Bemessungsspannung		
V <sub>peak</sub>	Peak voltage	Spitzenspannung		
V <sub>test</sub>	Test voltage	Prüfspannung		
V <sub>X</sub>	Voltage over X capacitor	Spannung über X-Kondensator		
$\hat{V_Y}$	Voltage over Y capacitor	Spannung über Y-Kondensator		
X <sub>L</sub>	Inductive reactance	Induktiver Blindwiderstand		
Z	Impedance	Scheinwidertand		
IZI	Impedance, absolute value	Scheinwiderstand (Betragswert)		



#### Important notes

The following applies to all products named in this publication:

- 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.
- 2. We also point out that in individual cases, a malfunction of electronic components or failure before the end of their usual service life cannot be completely ruled out in the current state of the art, even if they are operated as specified. In customer applications requiring a very high level of operational safety and especially in customer applications in which the malfunction or failure of an electronic component could endanger human life or health (e.g. in accident prevention or life-saving systems), it must therefore be ensured by means of suitable design of the customer application or other action taken by the customer (e.g. installation of protective circuitry or redundancy) that no injury or damage is sustained by third parties in the event of malfunction or failure of an electronic component.
- 3. The warnings, cautions and product-specific notes must be observed.
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Release 2018-10

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