EDC6 (1886) CD2
IEC 61071

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

(Draft for comments only)

Capacitors for power electronics

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

First Edition 2022

1 National Foreword

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Telecommunications and Information Technology Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Electrotechnical divisional standards committee (EDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is an adoption of the International Standard **IEC 61071** Capacitors for power electronics, which has been prepared by the International Organization for Standardization together with International Electrotechnical Commission.

2 Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

1) The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use “full point” on the baseline as the decimal marker.

2) Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard they should read “Tanzania Standard(s)”.

IEC 61071

®

Edition 2.0 2017-08
REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Capacitors for power electronics

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 31.060.70

ISBN 978-2-8322-4760-0

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.

2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.

3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.

4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.

6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.

7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.

8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 61071 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 33: Power capacitors and their applications.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- Introduction of new terms and definitions
- clarifications for surge discharge test
- indications for measuring procedure during thermal stability test
- clarifications for self-healing test
- clarifications for endurance test
- clarifications for destruction test
- update of normative references
- general editorial review

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
33/610/FDIS	33/612/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to capacitors for power electronics applications.

The operating frequency of the systems in which these capacitors are used is usually up to 15 kHz, while the pulse frequencies may be up to 5 to 10 times the operating frequency.

The document distinguishes between AC and DC capacitors which are considered as components when mounted in enclosures.

This document covers an extremely wide range of capacitor technologies for numerous applications, e.g. overvoltage protection, DC and a.c. filtering, ~~s~~switching circuits, d.c. energy storage~~,~~ auxiliary inverters, etc.

The following are excluded from this document:

- capacitors for induction heat-generating plants operating at frequencies ~~between 40 Hz and 24 000 Hz~~ range up to 50 kHz (see IEC 60110-1 and IEC 60110-2);
- capacitors for motor applications and the like (see IEC 60252-1 and IEC 60252 -2);
- capacitors to be used in circuits for blocking one or more harmonics in power supply networks;
- small AC capacitors as used for fluorescent and discharge lamps (see IEC 61048 and IEC 61049);
- capacitors for suppression of radio interference (see IEC 60384-14);
- shunt capacitors for AC power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V (see ~~IEC 60871-1 and IEC 60871-2~~ the IEC 60871 standards);
- shunt power capacitors of the self-healing type for AC systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see IEC 60831-1 and IEC 60831-2);
- shunt power capacitor of the non-self-healing type for AC systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see ~~IEC 60931-1 and IEC 60931-2 the IEC 60~~931 standards);
- electronic capacitors not used in power circuits;
- series capacitors for power systems (see IEC 60143);
- coupling capacitors and capacitors dividers (see IEC 60358);
- capacitors for microwave ovens (see IEC 61270-1);
- capacitors for railway applications (see IEC 61881).

Examples of applications are given in 9.1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-20, *Environmental testing – Part 2 -20: Tests – Test T: ~~Soldering~~ Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 60068-2 -21, *Environmental testing – Part 2-21: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

~~*IEC 60071-1, Insulation coordination – Part 1: Definitions, principle and rules*~~

~~*IEC 60071-2, Insulation coordination – Part 2: Application guide*~~

IEC 60269-1, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60664-1, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60695 -2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695 -2-12, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60947-1:2007, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
capacitor element (or element)
device consisting essentially of two electrodes separated by a dielectric

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-03]

3.2
capacitor unit (or unit)
assembly of one or more capacitor elements in the same container with terminals brought out

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-04]

3.3
capacitor bank
number of capacitor units connected so as to act together

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-06]

IEC 61071

Edition 2.0 2017-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Capacitors for power electronics

Condensateurs pour électronique de puissance

IEC 61071:2017-08(en-fr)

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.

2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.

3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.

4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.

6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.

7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.

8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61071 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 33: Power capacitors and their applications.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- Introduction of new terms and definitions
- clarifications for surge discharge test
- indications for measuring procedure during thermal stability test
- clarifications for self-healing test
- clarifications for endurance test
- clarifications for destruction test
- update of normative references
- general editorial review

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
33/610/FDIS	33/612/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

CAPACITORS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to capacitors for power electronics applications.

The operating frequency of the systems in which these capacitors are used is usually up to 15 kHz, while the pulse frequencies may be up to 5 to 10 times the operating frequency.

The document distinguishes between AC and DC capacitors which are considered as components when mounted in enclosures.

This document covers an extremely wide range of capacitor technologies for numerous applications, e.g. overvoltage protection, DC and filtering, switching circuits, energy storage, auxiliary inverters, etc.

The following are excluded from this document:

- capacitors for induction heat-generating plants operating at frequencies range up to 50 kHz (see IEC 60110-1 and IEC 60110-2);
- capacitors for motor applications and the like (see IEC 60252-1 and IEC 60252 -2);
- capacitors to be used in circuits for blocking one or more harmonics in power supply networks;
- small AC capacitors as used for fluorescent and discharge lamps (see IEC 61048 and IEC 61049);
- capacitors for suppression of radio interference (see IEC 60384-14);
- shunt capacitors for AC power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V (see the IEC 60871 standards);
- shunt power capacitors of the self-healing type for AC systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see IEC 60831-1 and IEC 60831-2);
- shunt power capacitor of the non-self-healing type for AC systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 000 V (see the IEC 60931 standards);
- electronic capacitors not used in power circuits;
- series capacitors for power systems (see IEC 60143);
- coupling capacitors and capacitors dividers (see IEC 60358);
- capacitors for microwave ovens (see IEC 61270-1);
- capacitors for railway applications (see IEC 61881).

Examples of applications are given in 9.1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2 -20, *Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 60068-2 -21, *Environmental testing – Part 2-21: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

IEC 60269-1, *Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60664-1, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60695 -2-11, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)*

IEC 60695 -2-12, *Fire hazard testing – Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials*

IEC 60947-1:2007, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
capacitor element (or element)
device consisting essentially of two electrodes separated by a dielectric

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-03]

3.2
capacitor unit (or unit)
assembly of one or more capacitor elements in the same container with terminals brought out

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-436:1990, 436-01-04]

3.3
capacitor bank
number of capacitor units connected so as to act together