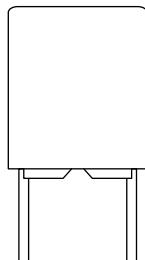


# Metallized Polyester Film Capacitors

## MKT Radial Potted Types



### FEATURES

- Material categorization:  
for definitions of compliance please see  
[www.vishay.com/doc?99912](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99912)



**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT  
**HALOGEN**  
**FREE**  
**GREEN**  
(I5-2008)

### APPLICATIONS

Blocking, bypassing, filtering and timing, high frequency coupling and decoupling for fast digital and analog ICs, interference suppression in low voltage applications.

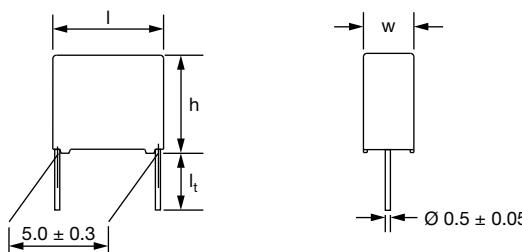
### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

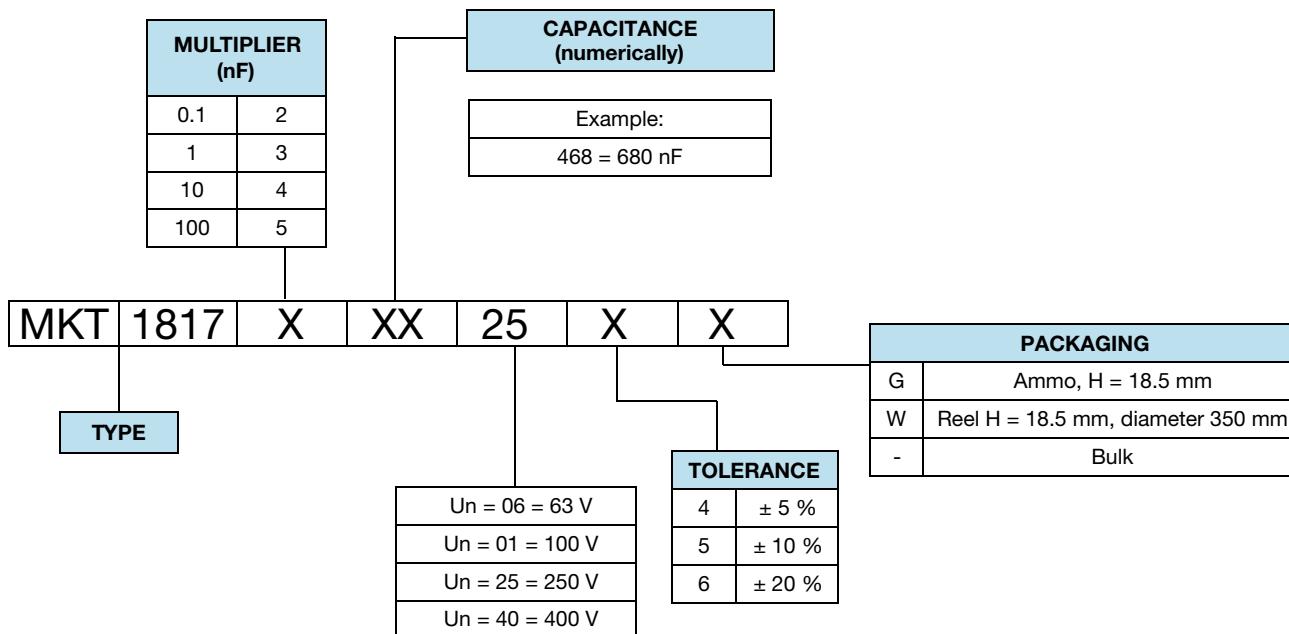
Capacitance range	1 nF to 1.0 $\mu$ F (E12 series)
Capacitance tolerance	$\pm 20\%$ (M), $\pm 10\%$ (K), $\pm 5\%$ (J)
Climatic testing class according to IEC 60068-1	55/100/56 for rated voltage 63 V 55/105/56 for rated voltage > 63 V
Reference specifications	IEC 60384-2
Dielectric	Polyester film
Electrodes	Metallized
Construction	Mono construction
Encapsulation	Flame retardant plastic case and epoxy resin sealed (UL-class 94 V-0)
Leads	Tinned wire
Marking	Manufacturer's logo/type/C-value/rated voltage/tolerance/date of manufacture
Rated DC voltage	63 V <sub>DC</sub> , 100 V <sub>DC</sub> , 250 V <sub>DC</sub> , 400 V <sub>DC</sub>
Rated AC voltage	40 V <sub>AC</sub> , 63 V <sub>AC</sub> , 160 V <sub>AC</sub> , 200 V <sub>AC</sub>
Rated temperature	85 °C
Maximum application temperature	100 °C for rated voltage 63 V 105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V
Performance grade	1 (long life)

#### Note

- For more detailed data and test requirements, contact [dc-film@vishay.com](mailto:dc-film@vishay.com)

### DIMENSIONS in millimeters



**COMPOSITION OF CATALOG NUMBER**

<b>SPECIFIC REFERENCE DATA</b>				
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		<b>VALUE</b>		
Tangent of loss angle: $C \leq 0.1 \mu\text{F}$	0.1 $\mu\text{F} < C \leq 1.0 \mu\text{F}$	at 1 kHz	at 10 kHz	at 100 kHz
		$\leq 80 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 150 \times 10^{-4}$	$\leq 250 \times 10^{-4}$
<b>PITCH (mm)</b>				
5	63 $\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	100 $\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	250 $\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$	400 $\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$
	60	110	330	630
If the maximum pulse voltage is less than the rated voltage higher $\text{d}V/\text{dt}$ values can be permitted.				
R between leads, for $C \leq 0.33 \mu\text{F}$ and $U_R \leq 100 \text{ V}$		$> 15\,000 \text{ M}\Omega$		
R between leads, for $C \leq 0.33 \mu\text{F}$ and $U_R > 100 \text{ V}$		$> 30\,000 \text{ M}\Omega$		
RC between leads, for $C > 0.33 \mu\text{F}$ and $U_R \leq 100 \text{ V}$		$> 5\,000 \text{ s}$		
RC between leads, for $C > 0.33 \mu\text{F}$ and $U_R > 100 \text{ V}$		$> 10\,000 \text{ s}$		
R between interconnecting leads and casing 100 V (foil method)		$> 30\,000 \text{ M}\Omega$		
Withstanding (DC) voltage (cut off current 10 mA) <sup>(1)</sup> ; rise time $\leq 1000 \text{ V/s}$		$1.6 \times U_{\text{RDC}}$ , 1 min		
Withstanding (DC) voltage between leads and case		$2.0 \times U_{\text{RDC}}$ , with minimum of 200 $\text{V}_{\text{DC}}$ ; 1 min		
Maximum application temperature		100 °C for rated voltage 63 V 105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V		

**Note**(1) See "Voltage Proof Test for Metalized Film Capacitors": [www.vishay.com/doc?28169](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28169)

<b>ELECTRICAL DATA</b>					
<b>U<sub>RDC</sub> (V)</b>	<b>CAP. (<math>\mu</math>F)</b>	<b>CAPACITANCE CODE</b>	<b>VOLTAGE CODE</b>	<b>V<sub>AC</sub></b>	<b>DIMENSIONS w x h x l (mm)</b>
63	0.10	-410	06	40	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.15	-415			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.22	-422			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.33	-433			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.47	-447			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.68	-468			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	1.0	-510			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
100	0.022	-322	01	63	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.10	-410			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.15	-415			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.22	-422			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.33	-433			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
250	0.0033	-233	25	160	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
	0.10	-410			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
250	0.0033	-233	25	160	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.033	-333			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.047	-347			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2
	0.068	-368			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
	0.10	-410			6.0 x 11.0 x 7.2
400	0.0010	-210	40	200	2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0015	-215			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0022	-222			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0033	-233			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0047	-247			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.0068	-268			2.5 x 6.5 x 7.2
	0.010	-310			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.015	-315			3.5 x 8.0 x 7.2
	0.022	-322			4.5 x 9.0 x 7.2

<b>RECOMMENDED PACKAGING</b>					
<b>PACKAGING CODE</b>	<b>TYPE OF PACKAGING</b>	<b>HEIGHT (H) (mm)</b>	<b>REEL DIAMETER (mm)</b>	<b>ORDERING CODE EXAMPLES</b>	<b>PITCH 5</b>
G	Ammo	18.5	S <sup>(1)</sup>	MKT1817233255G	x
W	Reel	18.5	350	MKT1817233255W	x
-	Bulk	-	-	MKT1817233255	x

**Note**

(1) S = box size 55 mm x 210 mm x 340 mm (w x h x l)

## MOUNTING

### Normal Use

The capacitors are designed for mounting on printed-circuit boards. The capacitors packed in bandoliers are designed for mounting in printed-circuit boards by means of automatic insertion machines.

For detailed tape specifications refer to packaging information [www.vishay.com/docs?28139](http://www.vishay.com/docs?28139)

### Specific Method of Mounting to Withstand Vibration and Shock

In order to withstand vibration and shock tests, it must be ensured that the stand-off pips are in good contact with the printed-circuit board.

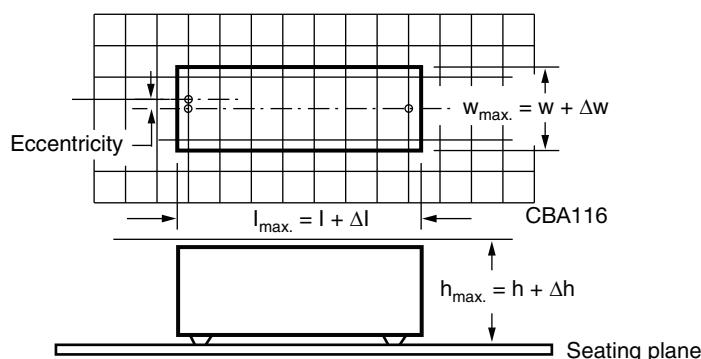
- For pitches  $\leq 15$  mm the capacitors shall be mechanically fixed by the leads
- For larger pitches the capacitors shall be mounted in the same way and the body clamped

### Space Requirements on Printed-Circuit Board

The maximum space for length ( $l_{max.}$ ), width ( $w_{max.}$ ) and height ( $h_{max.}$ ) of film capacitors to take in account on the printed-circuit board is shown in the drawings.

- For products with pitch  $\leq 15$  mm,  $\Delta w = \Delta l = 0.3$  mm;  $\Delta h = 0.1$  mm

Eccentricity defined as in drawing. The maximum eccentricity is smaller than or equal to the lead diameter of the product concerned.



## SOLDERING CONDITIONS

For general soldering conditions and wave soldering profile, we refer to the document "Characteristics and Definitions Used for Film Capacitors": [www.vishay.com/doc?28147](http://www.vishay.com/doc?28147)

### Storage Temperature

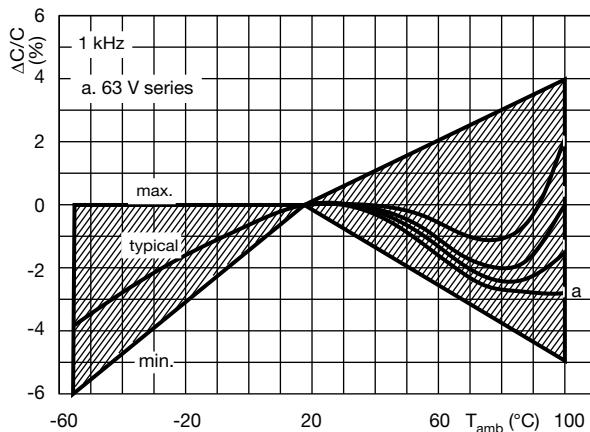
$T_{stg} = -25$  °C to  $+35$  °C with RH maximum 75 % without condensation

### Ratings and Characteristics Reference Conditions

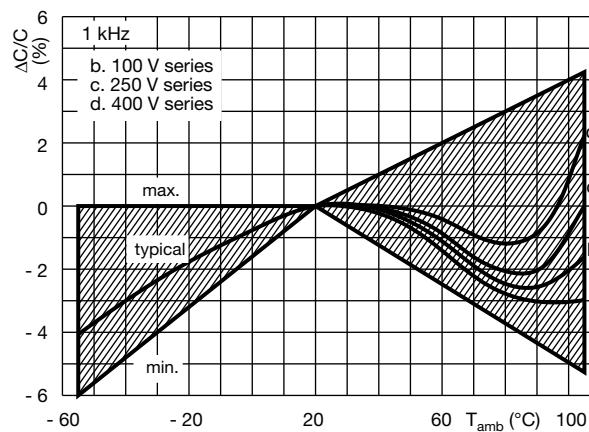
Unless otherwise specified, all electrical values apply to an ambient free air temperature of  $23$  °C  $\pm 1$  °C, an atmospheric pressure of 86 kPa to 106 kPa and a relative humidity of 50 %  $\pm 2$  %.

For reference testing, a conditioning period shall be applied over  $96$  h  $\pm 4$  h by heating the products in a circulating air oven at the rated temperature and a relative humidity not exceeding 20 %.

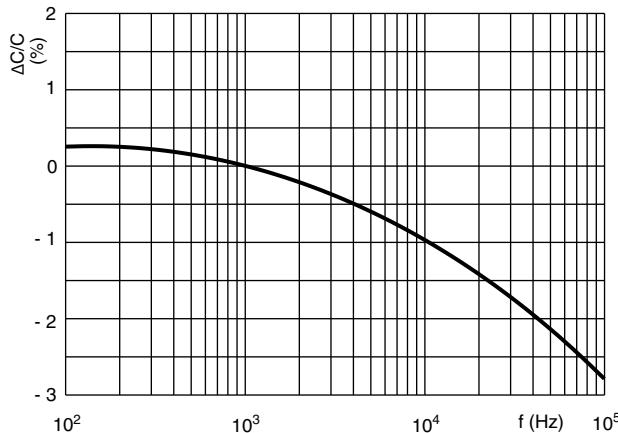
## CHARACTERISTICS



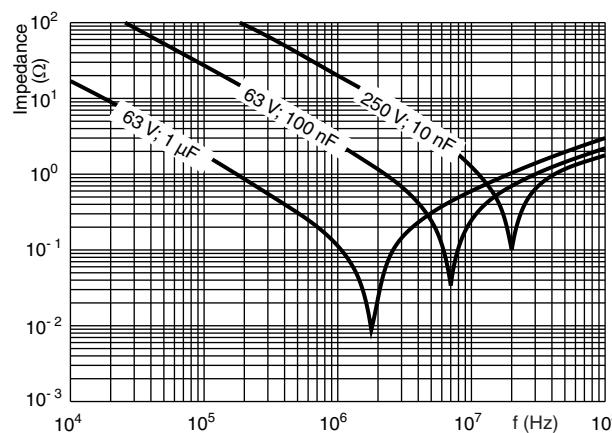
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature (typical) for voltage 63 V



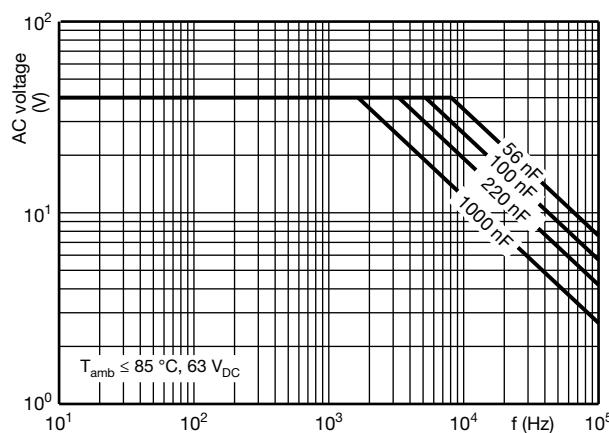
Capacitance as a function of ambient temperature (typical) for voltages &gt; 63 V



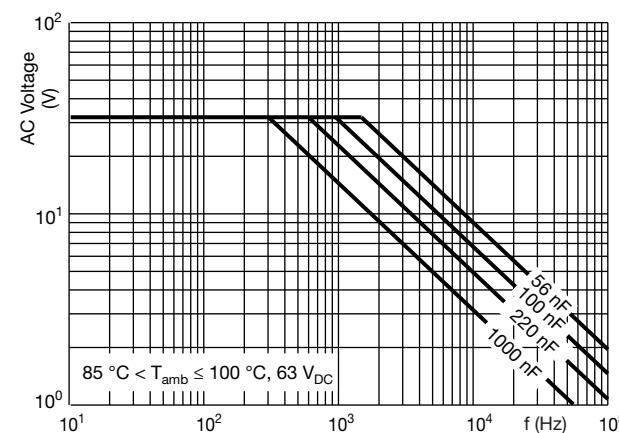
Capacitance as a function of frequency (typical curve)



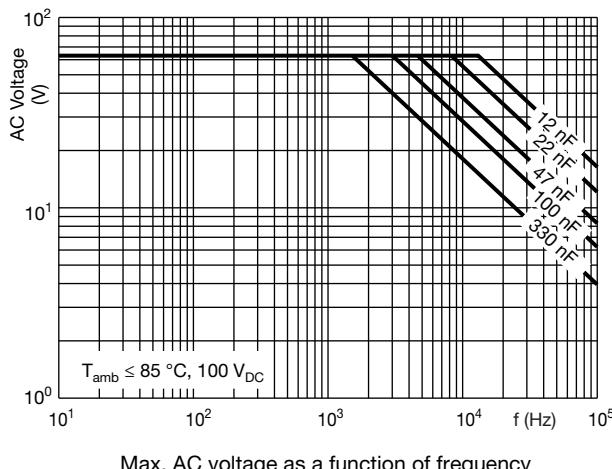
Impedance as a function of frequency



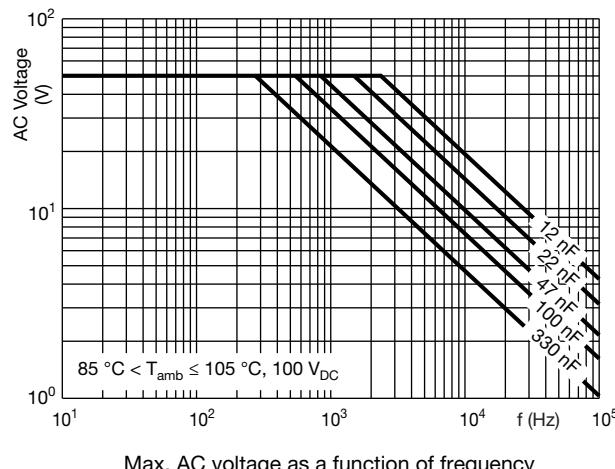
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



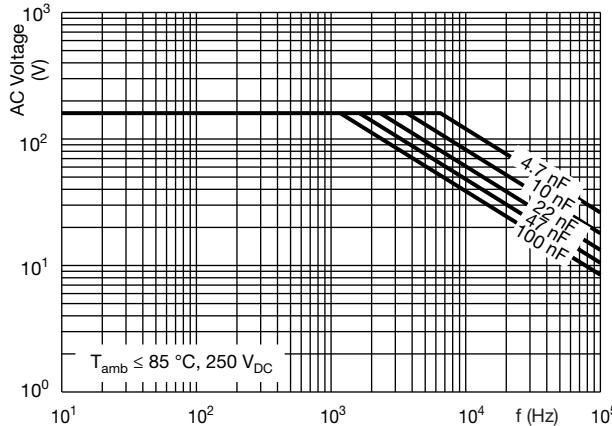
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



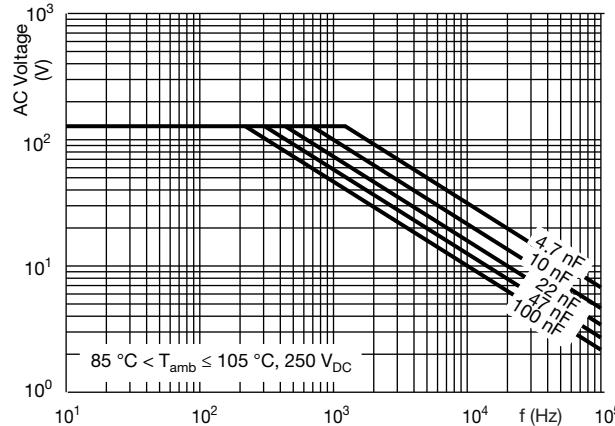
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



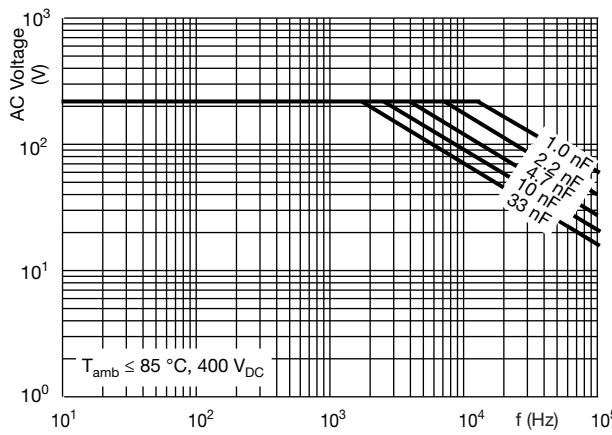
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



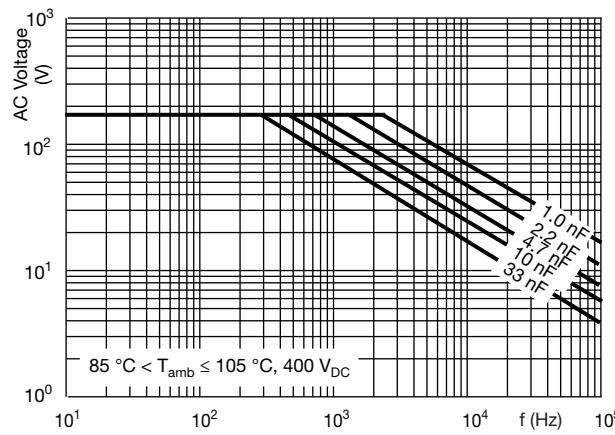
Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency



Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

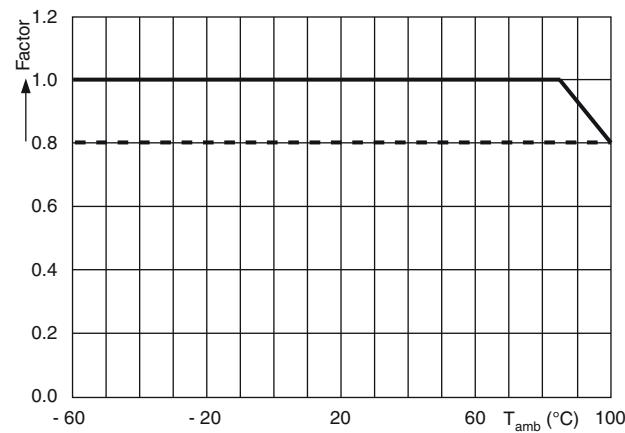
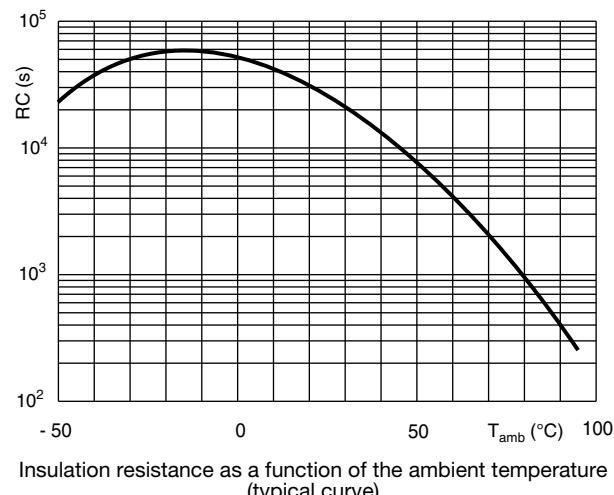
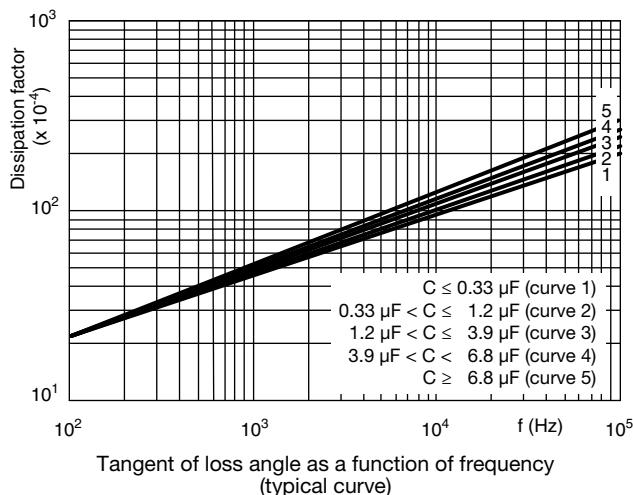


Max. AC voltage as a function of frequency

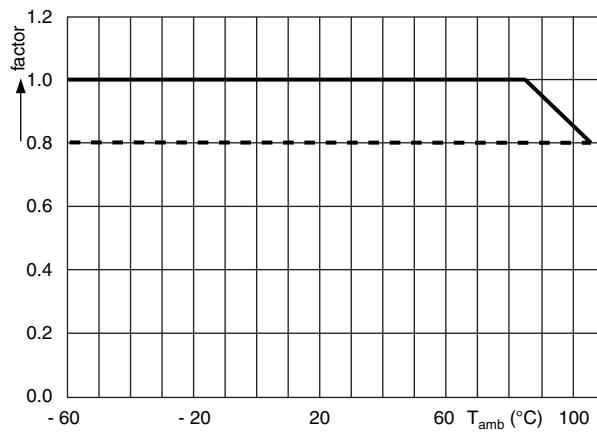
### Maximum RMS Current (Sinewave) as a Function of Frequency

The maximum RMS current is defined by  $I_{ac} = \omega \times C \times U_{ac}$ .

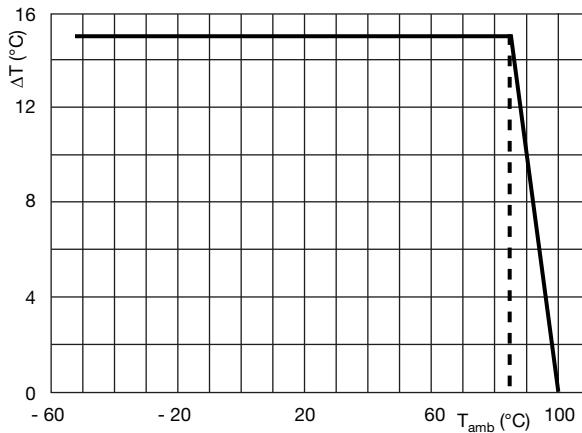
$U_{AC}$  is the maximum AC voltage depending on the ambient temperature in the curves "Max. RMS voltage and AC current as a function of frequency".



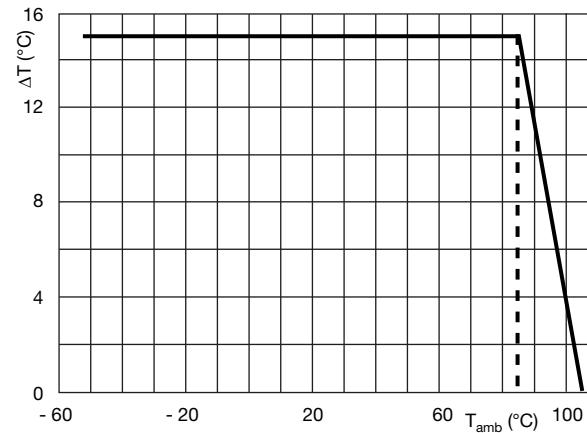
Max. DC and AC voltage as a function of temperature for voltage 63 V



Max. DC and AC voltage as a function of temperature for voltages > 63 V



Maximum allowed component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of the ambient temperature  $T_{amb}$  for voltage 63 V



Maximum allowed component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) as a function of the ambient temperature  $T_{amb}$  for voltages > 63 V

**HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (G) AS A FUNCTION OF (ORIGINAL) PITCH AND CAPACITOR BODY THICKNESS IN mW/°C**

W <sub>max.</sub> (mm)	HEAT CONDUCTIVITY (mW/°C)
	PITCH 5 mm
2.5	2.5
3.0	3.0
4.5	4.0
6.0	5.5

**POWER DISSIPATION AND MAXIMUM COMPONENT TEMPERATURE RISE**

The power dissipation must be limited in order not to exceed the maximum allowed component temperature rise as a function of the free ambient temperature.

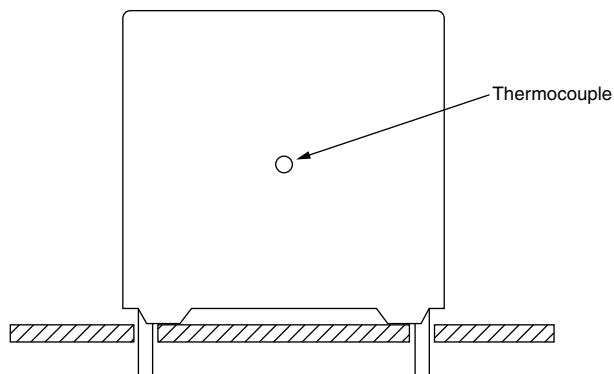
The power dissipation can be calculated according type detail specification "HQN-384-01/101: Technical Information Film Capacitors".

The component temperature rise ( $\Delta T$ ) can be measured (see section "Measuring the Component Temperature" for more details) or calculated by  $\Delta T = P/G$ :

- $\Delta T$  = component temperature rise (°C)
- $P$  = power dissipation of the component (mW)
- $G$  = heat conductivity of the component (mW/°C)

**MEASURING THE COMPONENT TEMPERATURE**

A thermocouple must be attached to the capacitor body as in:



The temperature is measured in unloaded ( $T_{amb}$ ) and maximum loaded condition ( $T_C$ ).

The temperature rise is given by  $\Delta T = T_C - T_{amb}$ .

To avoid radiation or convection, the capacitor should be tested in a wind-free box.

## APPLICATION NOTE AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

These capacitors are not suitable for mains applications as across-the-line capacitors without additional protection, as described hereunder. These mains applications are strictly regulated in safety standards and therefore electromagnetic interference suppression capacitors conforming the standards must be used.

For capacitors connected in parallel, normally the proof voltage and possibly the rated voltage must be reduced. For information depending of the capacitance value and the number of parallel connections contact: [dc-film@vishay.com](mailto:dc-film@vishay.com)

To select the capacitor for a certain application, the following conditions must be checked:

1. The peak voltage ( $U_P$ ) shall not be greater than the rated DC voltage ( $U_{RDC}$ )
2. The peak-to-peak voltage ( $U_{P-P}$ ) shall not be greater than  $2\sqrt{2} \times U_{RAC}$  to avoid the ionization inception level
3. The voltage peak slope ( $dU/dt$ ) shall not exceed the rated voltage pulse slope in an RC-circuit at rated voltage and without ringing. If the pulse voltage is lower than the rated DC voltage, the rated voltage pulse slope may be multiplied by  $U_{RDC}$  and divided by the applied voltage.

For all other pulses following equation must be fulfilled:

$$2 \times \int_0^T \left( \frac{dU}{dt} \right)^2 dt < U_{RDC} \times \left( \frac{dU}{dt} \right)_{rated}$$

$T$  is the pulse duration.

4. The maximum component surface temperature rise must be lower than the limits (see graph "Max. allowed component temperature rise").
5. Since in circuits used at voltages over 280 V peak-to-peak the risk for an intrinsically active flammability after a capacitor breakdown (short circuit) increases, it is recommended that the power to the component is limited to 100 times the values mentioned in the table: "Heat Conductivity"
6. When using these capacitors as across-the-line capacitor in the input filter for mains applications or as series connected with an impedance to the mains the applicant must guarantee that the following conditions are fulfilled in any case (spikes and surge voltages from the mains included).

VOLTAGE CONDITIONS FOR 6 ABOVE		
ALLOWED VOLTAGES	$T_{amb} \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	$85^\circ\text{C} < T_{amb} \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$ FOR 63 V
		$85^\circ\text{C} < T_{amb} \leq 100^\circ\text{C}$ FOR > 63 V
Maximum continuous RMS voltage	$U_{RAC}$	See "Max. AC voltage as function of temperature" per characteristics
Maximum temperature RMS-overvoltage (< 24 h)	$1.25 \times U_{RAC}$	$U_{RAC}$
Maximum peak voltage ( $V_{O-P}$ ) (< 2 s)	$1.6 \times U_{RDC}$	$1.3 \times U_{RDC}$

### Example

$C = 330 \text{ nF} - 63 \text{ V}$  used for the voltage signal shown in next drawing.

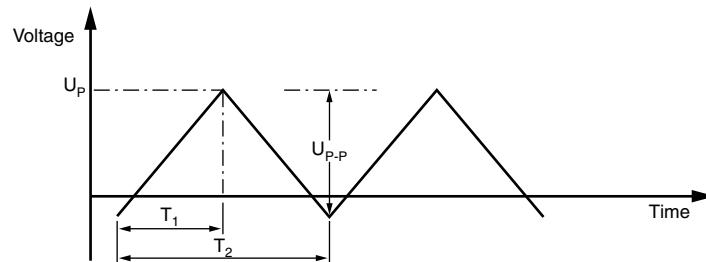
$U_{P-P} = 40 \text{ V}$ ;  $U_P = 35 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_1 = 100 \mu\text{s}$ ;  $T_2 = 200 \mu\text{s}$

The ambient temperature is  $35^\circ\text{C}$

Checking conditions:

1. The peak voltage  $U_P = 35 \text{ V}$  is lower than  $63 \text{ V}_{dc}$
2. The peak-to-peak voltage  $40 \text{ V}$  is lower than  $2\sqrt{2} \times 40 \text{ V}_{AC} = 113 \text{ U}_{P-P}$
3. The voltage pulse slope ( $dU/dt$ ) =  $40 \text{ V}/100 \mu\text{s} = 0.4 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$   
This is lower than  $60 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  (see specific reference data for each version)
4. The dissipated power is  $16.2 \text{ mW}$  as calculated with fourier terms  
The temperature rise for  $W_{max.} = 3.5 \text{ mm}$  and pitch =  $5 \text{ mm}$  will be  $16.2 \text{ mW}/3.0 \text{ mW}/^\circ\text{C} = 5.4^\circ\text{C}$   
This is lower than  $15^\circ\text{C}$  temperature rise at  $35^\circ\text{C}$ , according figure "Max. allowed component temperature rise"
5. Not applicable
6. Not applicable

### Voltage Signal



## INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

### General Notes

Sub-clause numbers of tests and performance requirements refer to the “Sectional Specification, Publication IEC 60384-2 and Specific Reference Data”.

GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C1A PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.1 Dimensions (detail)		As specified in chapters “MKT370 General Data” of this specification
4.3.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.3 Robustness of terminations	Tensile and bending	No visible damage
4.4 Resistance to soldering heat	Method: 1A Solder bath: $280 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Duration: 10 s	
4.14 Component solvent resistance	Isopropylalcohol at room temperature Method: 2 Immersion time: $5 \text{ min} \pm 0.5 \text{ min}$ Recovery time: min. 1 h, max. 2 h	
4.4.2 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle	No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 2 \%$ of the value measured initially  Increase of $\tan \delta$ : $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100 \text{ nF} < C \leq 220 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220 \text{ nF} < C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ Compared to values measured in 4.3.1
<b>SUB-GROUP C1B OTHER PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.6.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.6 Rapid change of temperature	$0A = -55 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $0B = +100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 5 cycles Duration $t = 30 \text{ min}$	
4.7 Vibration	Visual examination Mounting: see section “Mounting” of this specification Procedure B4 Frequency range: 10 Hz to 55 Hz Amplitude: 0.75 mm or Acceleration 98 m/s <sup>2</sup> (whichever is less severe) Total duration 6 h	No visible damage

GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C1B OTHER PART OF SAMPLE OF SUB-GROUP C1</b>		
4.7.2 Final inspection	Visual examination	No visible damage
4.9 Shock	Mounting: see section "Mounting" of this specification Pulse shape: half sine Acceleration: 490 m/s <sup>2</sup> Duration of pulse: 11 ms	
4.9.3 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No visible damage   ΔC/C  ≤ 3 % of the value measured in 4.6.1  Increase of tan δ: ≤ 0.010 for: C ≤ 220 nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF < C ≤ 470 nF or ≤ 0.003 for: C > 470 nF Compared to values measured in 4.6.1  As specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification
<b>SUB-GROUP C1 COMBINED SAMPLE OF SPECIMENS OF SUB-GROUPS C1A AND C1B</b>		
4.10 Climatic sequence		
4.10.2 Dry heat	Temperature: +100 °C for rated voltage 63 V +105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V Duration: 16 h	
4.10.3 Damp heat cyclic Test Db, first cycle		
4.10.4 Cold	Temperature: -55 °C Duration: 2 h	
4.10.6 Damp heat cyclic Test Db, remaining cycles	Voltage proof = U <sub>RDC</sub> for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber	No breakdown or flash-over
4.10.6.2 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No visible damage Legible marking   ΔC/C  ≤ 3 % of the value measured in 4.4.2 or 4.9.3  Increase of tan δ: ≤ 0.010 for: C ≤ 220 nF or ≤ 0.015 for: 220 nF < C ≤ 470 nF or ≤ 0.005 for: C > 470 nF Compared to values measured in 4.3.1 or 4.6.1  ≥ 50 % of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification

GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C2</b>		
4.11 Damp heat steady state	56 days, 40 °C, 90 % to 95 % RH	
4.11.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle at 1 kHz	
4.11.3 Final measurements	Voltage proof = $U_{RDC}$ for 1 min within 15 min after removal from testchamber  Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No breakdown or flash-over  No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 5\%$ of the value measured in 4.11.1  Increase of $\tan \delta: \leq 0.005$ Compared to values measured in 4.11.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification
<b>SUB GROUP C3</b>		
4.12 Endurance	Duration: 2000 h 1.25 x $U_{RDC}$ at 85 °C 0.8 x 1.25 $U_{RDC}$ at 100 °C for rated voltage 63 V 0.8 x 1.25 $U_{RDC}$ at 105 °C for rated voltage > 63 V	
4.12.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470$ nF at 100 kHz for $C > 470$ nF at 10 kHz	
4.12.5 Final measurements	Visual examination  Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	No visible damage Legible marking  $ \Delta C/C  \leq 5\%$ compared to values measured in 4.12.1  Increase of $\tan \delta:$ $\leq 0.005$ at 85 °C $\leq 0.010$ at 100 °C for: $C \leq 220$ nF or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220$ nF < $C \leq 470$ nF or $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470$ nF Compared to values measured in 4.12.1  $\geq 50\%$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification

GROUP C INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
SUB-CLAUSE NUMBER AND TEST	CONDITIONS	PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
<b>SUB-GROUP C4</b>		
4.13 Charge and discharge	10 000 cycles Charged to $U_{RDC}$  Discharge resistance: $R = \frac{U_R}{C \times 2.5 \times (dU/dt)_R}$	
4.13.1 Initial measurements	Capacitance Tangent of loss angle: for $C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ at 100 kHz for $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ at 10 kHz	
4.13.3 Final measurements	Capacitance  Tangent of loss angle  Insulation resistance	$ \Delta C/C  \leq 3 \text{ %}$ compared to values measured in 4.13.1  Increase of $\tan \delta$ : $\leq 0.005$ for: $C \leq 100 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.010$ for: $100 \text{ nF} < C \leq 220 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.015$ for: $220 \text{ nF} < C \leq 470 \text{ nF}$ or $\leq 0.003$ for: $C > 470 \text{ nF}$ Compared to values measured in 4.13.1  $\geq 50 \text{ %}$ of values specified in section "Specific Reference Data 370" of this specification

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