

Small Size Coupling Film Capacitor Filter Radial Leads Of Tinned Wire

Basic Information

- Place of Origin:
- Brand Name:
- Certification:
- Model Number:
- Minimum Order Quantity: 100
- Price: Ten thousand dollars

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付款方式

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- Packaging Details:
- Delivery Time: 供能力
- Payment Terms: 期限
- Supply Ability:

Product Specification

• Size:	Small Size
Color:	Yellow
 Package Type: 	Through Hole
• Leads:	Radial Leads Of Tinned Wire
Rated Voltage:	330Vac
 Load Life: 	5000 Hours
• Lead Wire:	Tin-plating Of Copper Cover Steel
• CAPACITANCE:	0.22uf
• Metal:	Type Iron
• Thickness:	203*193*15cm
• Box Type:	Self Erecting Boxes
Radiation Power:	840~1300MW
 Metal Type: 	Iron
 Universal Type: 	Fit For 80% Model Cars' Injectors
 Indian Hair: 	Yes

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OPERATION TEMPERATURE	-40 70 ,Tmax +85
TOLERANCE	±5%;±10%
COLOR	Yellow
ENCAPSULATION	Outer coating Flame retarding epoxy resin
CHARACTERISTICS	Wide capacitance range,small size and light weight
specification data	DATA SHEET
PACKAGE TYPE	Leads Tinned Wire
CAPACITANCE	2.5uf
CERTIFICATION	VDE,SGS,CQC
PLACE OF ORIGIN	GUANGZHOU ,CHINA

Super capacitor

The components of a supercapacitor can vary from product to product. This is determined by the geometry of the supercapacitor package. For the placement of prismatic or square packaged product parts, the internal structure is based on the placement of the internal parts, ie the internal collector electrodes are extruded from the stack of each electrode. These collector pads will be soldered to the terminals, extending the current path outside the capacitor

decoupling

Decoupling, also known as decoupling. From a circuit perspective, a distinction can always be made between the source being driven and the load being driven. If the load capacitance is relatively large, the driving circuit needs to charge and discharge the capacitance to complete the signal transition. When the rising edge is relatively steep, the current is relatively large, so the driving current will absorb a large power supply current. The inductance, resistance (especially the inductance on the chip pins) will bounce, this current is actually a kind of noise relative to the normal situation, which will affect the normal operation of the front stage, which is called "coupling".

filter

Theoretically (that is, assuming that the capacitor is a pure capacitor), the larger the capacitor, the smaller the impedance and the higher the passing frequency. But in fact, most of the capacitors exceeding 1 μ F are electrolytic capacitors, which have a large inductance component, so the impedance will increase when the frequency is high. Sometimes you will see an electrolytic capacitor with a large capacitance connected in parallel with a small capacitor. At this time, the large capacitor filters low frequencies, and the small capacitor filters high frequencies. The function of the capacitor is to pass the alternating current and block the direct current, and pass the high frequency and block the low frequency. The larger the capacitor (20pF) filters the high frequency. Some netizens have vividly compared the filter capacitor to a "pond". Since the voltage across the capacitor is like a pond, and the water volume will not change due to the addition or evaporation of a few drops of water. It converts changes in voltage into changes in current, and the higher the frequency, the greater the peak current, which buffers the voltage. Filtering is the process of charging and discharging.



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