



X2Y® filter capacitors employ a unique, patented low inductance design featuring two balanced capacitors that are immune to temperature, voltage and aging performance differences.

These components offer superior decoupling and EMI filtering performance, virtually eliminate parasitics, and can replace multiple capacitors and inductors saving board space and reducing assembly costs.

ADVANTAGES

- One device for EMI suppression or decoupling
- Replace up to 7 components with one X2Y
- Differential and common mode attenuation
- Matched capacitance line to ground, both lines
- Low inductance due to cancellation effect

APPLICATIONS

- Amplifier Filter & Decoupling
- High Speed Data Filtering
- EMC I/O Filtering
- FPGA / ASIC / μ -P Decoupling
- DDR Memory Decoupling

Contact factory for part combinations not shown.

Filtering capacitance is specified as Line-to-Ground (Terminal A or B to G)

Power Bypass capacitance is specified Power-to-Ground (A + B to G)

Rated voltage is from line to ground in Circuit 1, power to ground in Circuit 2.

How to ORDER X2Y® CAPACITORS

P/N written: 101X14W102MV4T

100	X14	W	102	M	V	4	T
VOLTAGE	SIZE	DIELECTRIC	CAPACITANCE	TOLERANCE	TERMINATION	MARKING	PACKING
6R3 = 6.3 V	X07=0402	N = NPO	1st two digits are significant; third digit denotes number of zeros, R = decimal.	M = $\pm 20\%$ * D = $\pm 0.50 \text{ pF}$	V = NI Barrier with 100% Tin Plating (Matte) F = Polyterm flexible termination T = SnPb	4 = Unmarked (Not available)	E = Embossed 7 T = Punched 7 No code = bulk Tape specs. per EIA RS48
100 = 10 V	X14=0603	W = X7R					
160 = 16 V	X15=0805	X = X5R					
250 = 25 V	X18=1206						
500 = 50 V	X41=1210		102 = 1000 pF				
101 = 100 V	X44=1410		104 = 0.10 μF				
501 = 500 V	X43=1812		5R6 = 5.6pF				

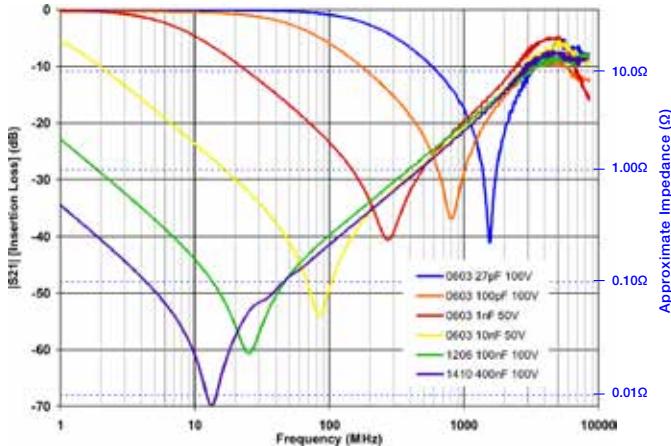
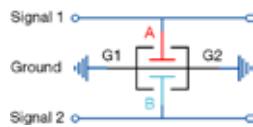
X2Y® technology patents and registered trademark under license from X2Y ATTENUATORS, LLC



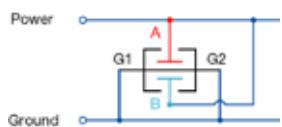
X2Y® FILTER & DECOUPLING CAPACITORS



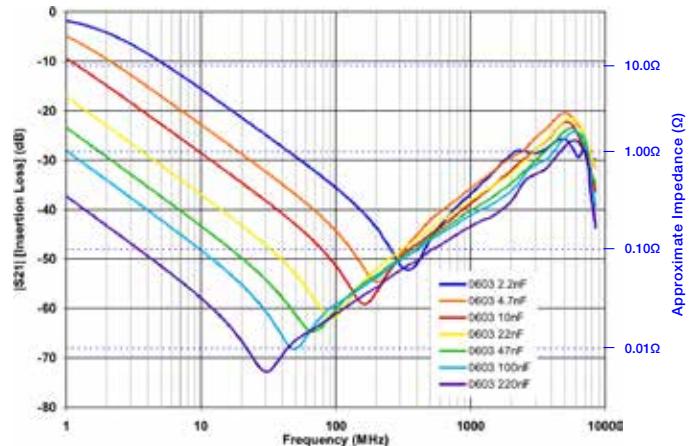
EMI Filtering S21 Signal-to-Ground



Power Bypass S21 Power-to-Ground



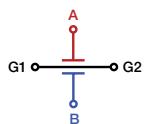
Labeled capacitance values below follow the P/N order code (single Y cap value)
Effective capacitance measured in Circuit 2 is 2X of the labeled single Y cap value.



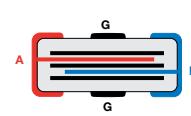
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	NPO	X7R	X5R
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT:	±15% (-55 to +125°C)	±15% (-55 to +125°C)	±15% (-55 to +85°C)
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH:	V _{rated} ≤ 100VDC: DWV = 2.5 X WVDC, 25°C, 50mA max.	V _{rated} = 500VDC: DWV = 1.5 X WVDC, 25°C, 50mA max.	
DISSIPATION FACTOR:	0.1% max.	WVDC ≥ 50 VDC: 2.5% max. WVDC = 25 VDC: 3.5% max. WVDC = 10-16 VDC: 5.0% max. WVDC = 6.3 VDC: 10% max.	WVDC ≥ 50 VDC: 5% max. WVDC ≤ 25 VDC: 10% max.
INSULATION RESISTANCE (MIN. @ 25°C, WVDC)	C ≤ 0.047μF: 1000 ΩF or 100 GΩ, whichever is less C > 0.047μF: 500 ΩF or 10 GΩ, whichever is less		
TEST CONDITIONS:	C > 100 pF; 1kHz ±50Hz; 1.0±0.2 VRMS C ≤ 100 pF; 1MHz ±50kHz; 1.0±0.2 VRMS	1.0kHz±50Hz @ 1.0±0.2 Vrms	
OTHER:	See main catalog page 35 for additional dielectric specifications.		

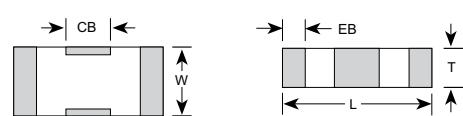
Equivalent Circuits



Cross-sectional View



Dimensional View



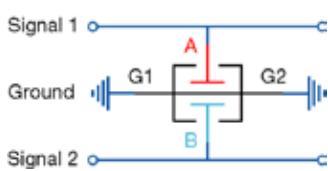
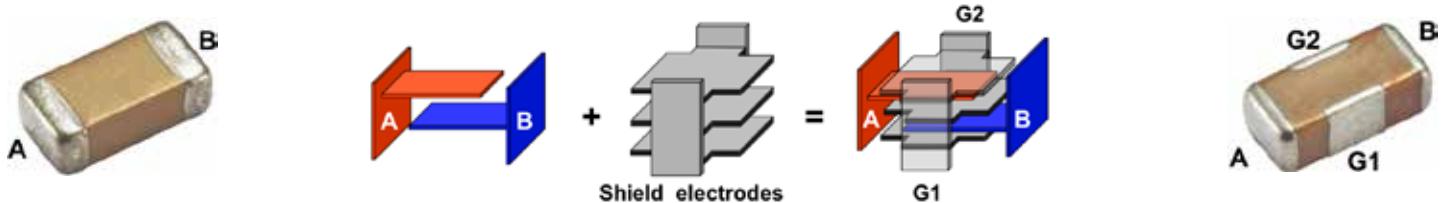
CASE SIZE

	0402 (X07)		0603 (X14)		0805 (X15)		1206 (X18)		1210 (X41)		1410 (X44)		1812 (X43)	
	IN	MM												
L	0.045 ± 0.003	1.143 ± 0.076	0.064 ± 0.005	1.626 ± 0.127	0.080 ± 0.008	2.032 ± 0.203	0.124 ± 0.010	3.150 ± 0.254	0.125 ± 0.010	3.175 ± 0.254	0.140 ± 0.010	3.556 ± 0.254	0.174 ± 0.010	4.420 ± 0.254
W	0.025 ± 0.003	0.635 ± 0.076	0.035 ± 0.005	0.889 ± 0.127	0.050 ± 0.008	1.270 ± 0.203	0.063 ± 0.010	1.600 ± 0.254	0.098 ± 0.010	2.489 ± 0.254	0.098 ± 0.010	2.490 ± 0.254	0.125 ± 0.010	3.175 ± 0.254
T	0.020 max	0.508 max	0.026 max	0.660 max	0.040 max	1.016 max	0.050 max	1.270 max	0.070 max	1.778 max	0.070 max	1.778 max	0.090 max	2.286 max
EB	0.008 ± 0.003	0.203 ± 0.076	0.010 ± 0.006	0.254 ± 0.152	0.012 ± 0.008	0.305 ± 0.203	0.016 ± 0.010	0.406 ± 0.254	0.018 ± 0.010	0.457 ± 0.254	0.018 ± 0.010	0.457 ± 0.254	0.022 ± 0.012	0.559 ± 0.305
CB	0.012 ± 0.003	0.305 ± 0.076	0.018 ± 0.004	0.457 ± 0.102	0.022 ± 0.005	0.559 ± 0.127	0.040 ± 0.005	1.016 ± 0.127	0.045 ± 0.005	1.143 ± 0.127	0.045 ± 0.005	1.143 ± 0.127	0.045 ± 0.005	1.143 ± 0.127



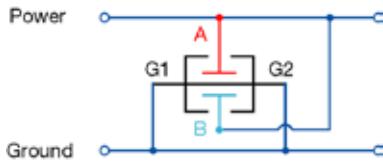
THE X2Y® DESIGN - A BALANCED, LOW ESL, "CAPACITOR CIRCUIT"

The X2Y® capacitor design starts with standard 2 terminal MLC capacitor's opposing electrode sets, A & B, and adds a third electrode set (G) which surround each A & B electrode. The result is a highly versatile three node capacitive circuit containing two tightly matched, low inductance capacitors in a compact, four-terminal SMT chip.



EMI FILTERING:

The X2Y® component contains two shunt or "line-to-ground" Y capacitors. Ultra-low ESL (equivalent series inductance) and tightly matched inductance of these capacitors provides unequalled high frequency Common-Mode noise filtering with low noise mode conversion. X2Y® components reduce EMI emissions far better than unbalanced discrete shunt capacitors or series inductive filters. Differential signal loss is determined by the cut off frequency of the single line-to-ground (Y) capacitor value of an X2Y®.



POWER BYPASS / DECOUPLING

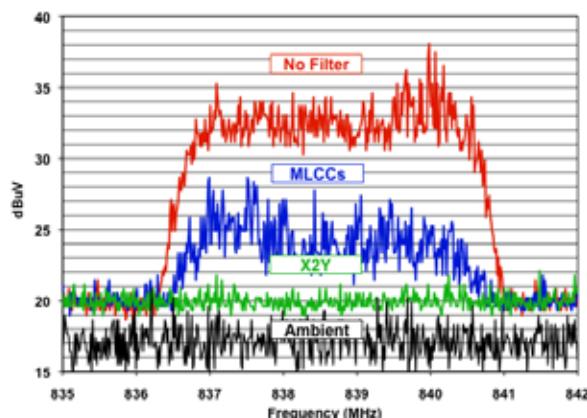
For Power Bypass applications, X2Ys® two "Y" capacitors are connected in parallel. This doubles the total capacitance and reduces their mounted inductance by 80% or 1/5th the mounted inductance of similar sized MLC capacitors enabling high-performance bypass networks with far fewer components and vias. Low ESL delivers improved High Frequency performance into the GHz range.

GSM RFI ATTENUATION IN AUDIO & ANALOG

GSM handsets transmit in the 850 and 1850 MHz bands using a TDMA pulse rate of 217Hz. These signals cause the GSM buzz heard in a wide range of audio products from headphones to concert hall PA systems or "silent" signal errors created in medical, industrial process control, and security applications. Testing was conducted where an 840MHz GSM handset signal was delivered to the inputs of three different amplifier test circuit configurations shown below whose outputs were measured on a HF spectrum analyzer.

- 1) No input filter, 2 discrete MLC 100nF power bypass caps.
- 2) 2 discrete MLC 1nF input filter, 2 discrete MLC 100nF power bypass caps.
- 3) A single X2Y 1nF input filter, a single X2Y 100nF power bypass cap.

X2Y configuration provided a nearly flat response above the ambient and up to 10 dB improved rejection than the conventional MLCC configuration.

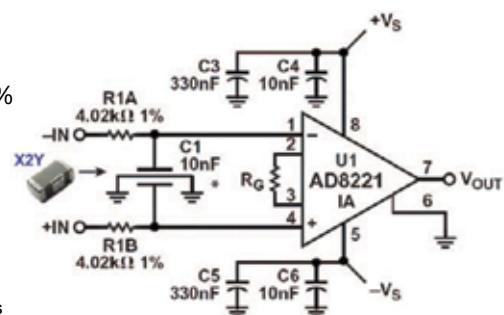


AMPLIFIER INPUT FILTER EXAMPLE

In this example, a single Johanson X2Y® component was used to filter noise at the input of a DC instrumentation amplifier. This reduced component count by 3-to-1 and costs by over 70% vs. conventional filter components that included 1% film Y-capacitors.

Parameter	X2Y® 10nF	Discrete 10nF, 2 @ 220 pF	Comments
DC offset shift	< 0.1 μ V	< 0.1 μ V	Referred to input
Common mode rejection	91 dB	92 dB	

Source: Analog Devices, "A Designer's Guide to Instrumentation Amplifiers (2nd Edition)" by Charles Kitchin and Lew Counts



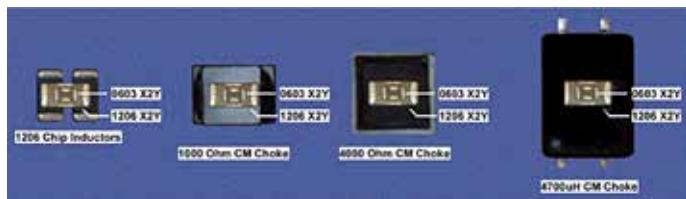
X2Y® FILTER & DECOUPLING CAPACITORS



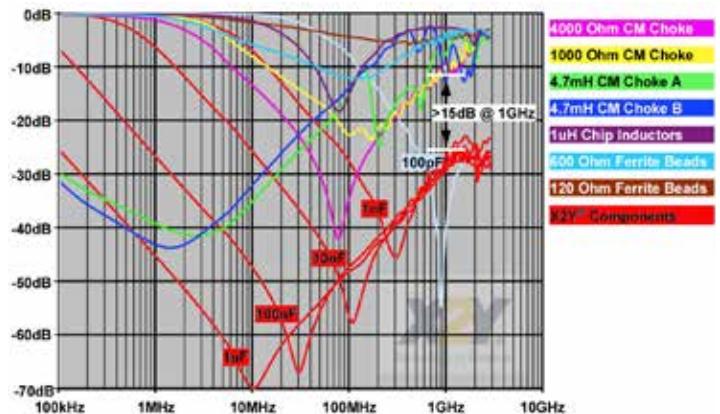
COMMON MODE CHOKE REPLACEMENT

- Superior High Frequency Emissions Reduction
- Smaller Sizes, Lighter Weight
- No Current Limitation
- Vibration Resistant
- No Saturation Concerns

See our website for a detailed application note with component test comparisons and circuit emissions measurements.



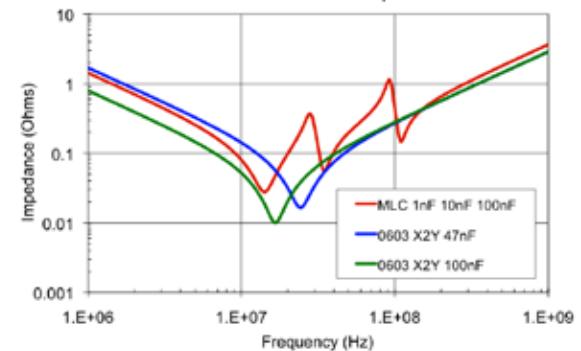
Measured Common Mode Rejection



PARALLEL CAPACITOR SOLUTION

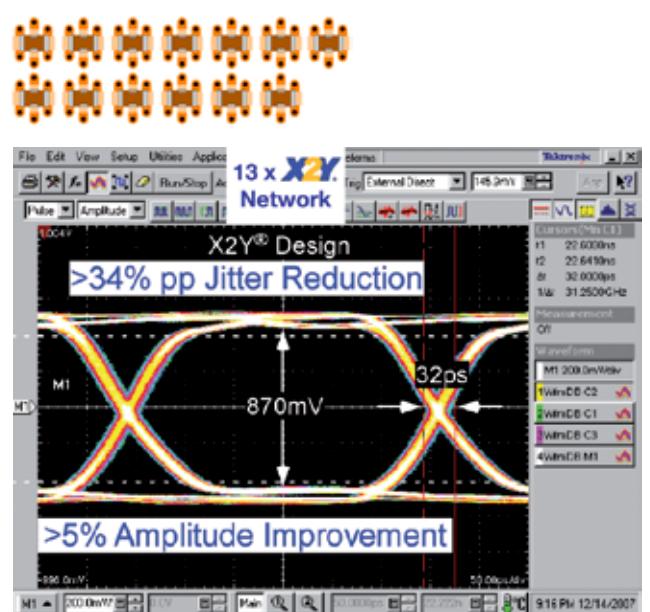
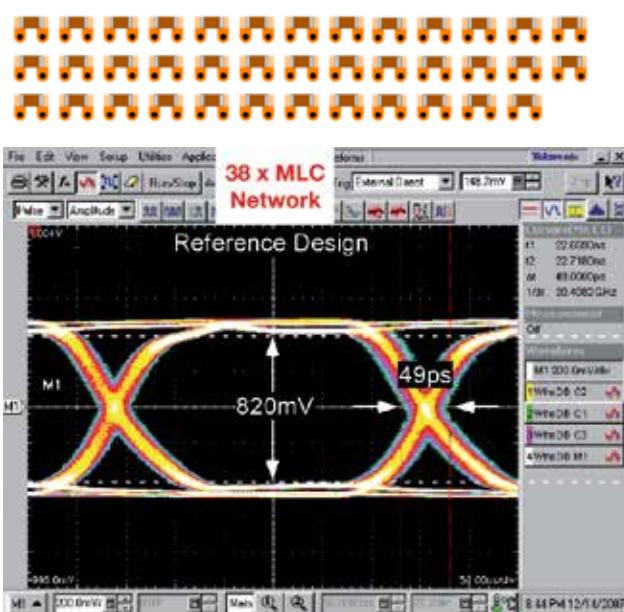
A common design practice is to parallel decade capacitance values to extend the high frequency performance of the filter network. This causes an unintended and often over-looked effect of anti-resonant peaks in the filter networks combined impedance. X2Y's very low mounted inductance allows designers to use a single, higher value part and completely avoid the anti-resonance problem. The impedance graph on right shows the combined mounted impedance of a 1nF, 10nF & 100nF 0402 MLC in parallel in RED. The MLC networks anti-resonance peaks are nearly 10 times the desired impedance. A 100nF and 47nF X2Y are plotted in BLUE and GREEN. (The total capacitance of X2Y (Circuit 2) is twice the value, or 200nF and 98nF in this example.) The single X2Y is clearly superior to the three paralleled MLCs.

Decade MLCs vs X2Y Impedance



X2Y HIGH PERFORMANCE POWER BYPASS - IMPROVE PERFORMANCE, REDUCE SPACE & VIAS

Actual measured performance of two high performance SerDes FPGA designs demonstrate how a 13 component X2Y bypass network significantly out performs a 38 component MLC network. For more information see http://johansondielectrics.com/pdfs/JDI_X2Y_STXII.pdf



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