



The X2Y® Design - A Capacitive Circuit

X2Y® components share many common features with standard multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCC) for easy adoption by end-users.

- Same component sizes (0603, 0805, 1206, etc.)
- Same pick and place equipment

- Same dielectric, electrode and termination materials
- Same industry test standards for component reliability

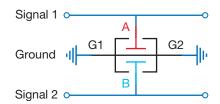
A standard multi-layer ceramic capacitor (MLCC) consists of opposing electrode layers A & B. The X2Y[®] design adds another set of electrode layers (G) which effectively surround each existing electrode of a two-terminal capacitor. The only external difference is two additional side terminations, creating a four-terminal capacitive circuit, which allows circuit designers a multitude of attachment options.





X2Y® Circuit 1: Filtering

When used in circuit 1 configuration the X2Y[®] filter capacitor is connected across two signal lines. Differential mode noise is filtered to ground by the two Y capacitors, A & B. Common mode noise is cancelled within the device.



Experts agree that balance is the key to a "quiet" circuit. X2Y® is a balanced circuit device with two equal halves, tightly matched in both phase and magnitude with respect to ground. Several advantages are gained by two balanced capacitors sharing a single ceramic component body.

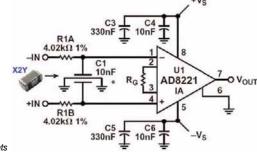
- Exceptional common mode rejection
- · Effect of voltage variation eliminated
- Effects of aging & temperature are equal on both caps
- Matched line-to-ground capacitance

InAmp 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.

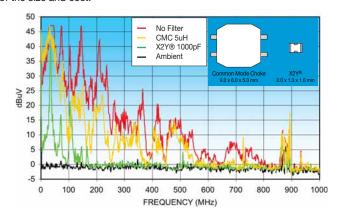
Parameter	X2Y [®] 10nF	Discrete 10nF, 2 @ 220 pF	Comments				
DC offset shift	< 0.1 µV	< 0.1 µV	Referred to input				
Common mode rejection	91 dB	92 dB					

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



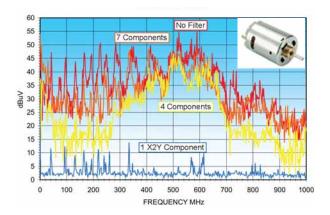
Common Mode Choke Replacement

In this example, a 5 μ H common mode choke is replaced by an 0805, 1000pF X2Y $^{\circledR}$ component acheiving superior EMI filtering by a component a fraction of the size and cost.



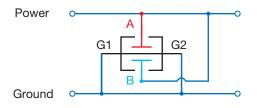
DC Motor EMI Reduction: A Superior Solution

One $X2Y^{\circledR}$ component has successfully replaced 7 discrete filter components while achieving superior EMI filtering.



X2Y® Circuit 2: Decoupling

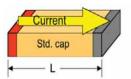
When used in circuit 2 configuration, A & B capacitors are placed in parallel effectively doubling the apparent capacitance while maintaining an ultra-low inductance. The low inductance advantages of the X2Y® Capacitor Circuit enables high-performance bypass networks at reduced system cost.

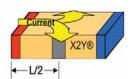


- Low ESL (device only and mounted)
- Broadband performance
- Effective on PCB or package

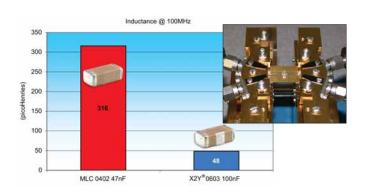
- · Lower via count, improves routing
- Reduces component count
- · Lowers placement cost

Component Performance

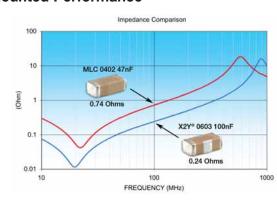


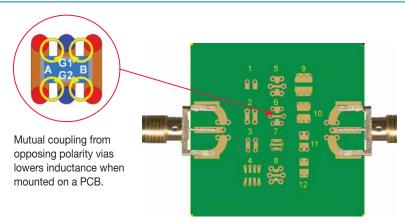


The X2Y[®] has short, multiple and opposing current paths resulting in lower device inductance.



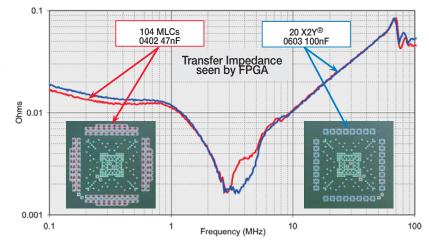
Mounted Performance

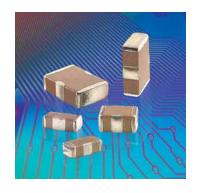




SYSTEM PERFORMANCE 1:5 MLCC Replacement Example

X2Y's[®] proven technology enables end-users to use one X2Y capacitor to replace five conventional MLCCs in a typical high performance IC bypass design. Vias are nearly cut in half, board space is reduced and savings are in dollars per PCB.





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

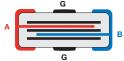
- FPGA / ASIC / µ-P Decoupling
- DDR Memory Decoupling
- Amplifier Fllter & Decoupling
- High Speed Data Filtering
- Cellular Handsets

Dimensional View

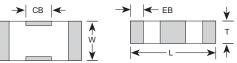
Equivalent Circuits











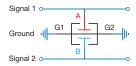
	Circ (Y C	uit 1 Cap.)	1.0pF	5.6pF	10pF	22pF	27pF	33pF	47pF	100pF	220pF	470pF	1000pF	1500pF	2200pF	4700pF	.010mF	.022mF	.047mF	0.10mF	0.22mF	0.33mF	0.40mF	0.47mF	1.0mF
SIZE	Circ (2*Y	Circuit 2 (2*Y Cap.)		11.2pF	20pF	44 pF	54pF	66pF	94pF	200pF	440pF	940pF	2000pF	3000pF	4400pF	9400pF	.020mF	.044mF	.094mF	0.20mF	0.44mF	0.68mF	0.80mF	0.94mF	2.0mF
EIA (JDI)		der ode	1R0	5R6	100	220	270	330	470	101	221	471	102	152	222	472	103	223	473	104	224	334	404	474	105
0402 X07	X7R	50 6.3																							
	NPO	50																							
		100																							
0603		50																							
X14	X7R	25																							
		10																							
		6.3																							
	NPO	100																							
0805		50																							
X15	X7R	100																							
	A/ N	50																							
	NPO	50																							
1006		100				= Ro	HS N	IPO																	
1206 X18	X7R	50																							
XIO	\ \tag{11}	16				= Ro	HS X	7R																	
		10																							
1210		100																							
X41	X7R	50																							
7		10																							
1410	X7R	100																							
X44	7/11	50																							
1812	X7R	100																							
X43	/ / / / /	50																							

Circuit 1 (Balanced Filtering) = A (or B) to G Circuit 2 (Decoupling) = A + B to G Rated voltage is for A or B to ground (A to B rating is 2 X Vrated) Please check www.johansondielectrics.com for the latest X2Y capacitance range availability

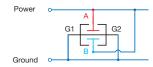
X2Y® technology patents and registered trademark under license from X2Y ATTENUATORS, LLC

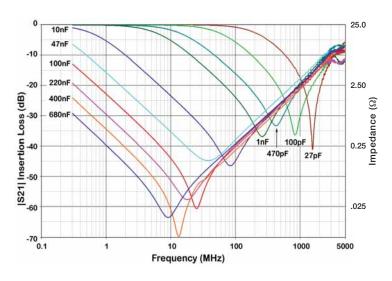


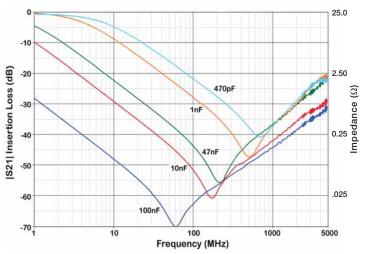
Filtering Circuit 1 S21 Signal-to-Ground



Decoupling Circuit 2 S21 Power-to-Ground



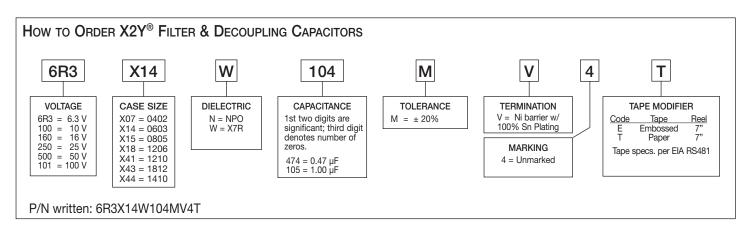




Additional test data and related information available at www.johansondielectrics.com/x2y/

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

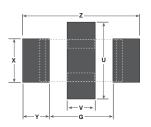
	0402 (X07)		07) 0603 (X14)			0805 (X15)		(X18)	1210	(X41)	1410	(X44)	1812 (X43)	
	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm
L	0.045 ± 0.003	1.143 ± 0.076	0.064 ± 0.005	1.626 ± 0.127	0.080 ± 0.008	2.032 ± 0.203	0.124 ± 0.010	3.150 ± 0.254	0.125 ± 0.010	3.175 ± 0.254	0.140 ± 0.010	3.556 ± 0.254	0.174 ± 0.010	4.420 ± 0.254
W	0.024 ± 0.003	0.610 ± 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
Т	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	0.009 ± 0.004	0.229 ± 0.102	0.009 ± 0.004	0.229 ± 0.102	0.009 ± 0.004	0.229 ± 0.102	0.009 ± 0.005	0.229 ± 0.127	0.009 ± 0.005	0.229 ± 0.127	0.009 ± 0.005	0.229 ± 0.127
СВ	0.010 ± 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

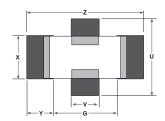


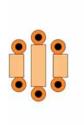
SOLDER PAD RECOMMENDATIONS

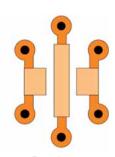
	0402 (X07)		(X07) 0603 (X14)		0805 (X15)		1206	(X18)	1210	(X41)	1410	(X44)	1812 (X43)		
	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	IN	mm	
Х	0.020	0.51	0.035	0.89	0.050	1.27	0.065	1.65	0.100	2.54	0.100	2.54	0.125	3.18	
Υ	0.020	0.51	0.025	0.64	0.035	0.89	0.040	1.02	0.040	1.02	0.040	1.02	0.040	1.02	
G	0.024	0.61	0.040	1.02	0.050	1.27	0.080	2.03	0.080	2.03	0.100	2.54	0.130	3.30	
V	0.015	0.38	0.020	0.51	0.022	0.56	0.040	1.02	0.045	1.14	0.045	1.14	0.045	1.14	
U	0.039	0.99	0.060	1.52	0.080	2.03	0.120	3.05	0.160	4.06	0.160	4.06	0.190	4.83	
Z	0.064	1.63	0.090	2.29	0.120	3.05	0.160	4.06	0.160	4.06	0.180	4.57	0.210	5.33	

Use of solder mask beneath component is not recommended.









Good Layout

Poor Layout

Figure 1

OPTIMIZING X2Y PERFORMANCE WITH PROPER ATTACHMENT TECHNIQUES

X2Y® capacitors excel in low inductance performance for a myriad of applications including EMI/RFI filtering, power supply bypass / decoupling. How the capacitor is attached to the application PCB is every bit as important as the capacitor itself. Proper attention to pad layout and via placement insures superior device performance. Poor PCB layouts squander performance, requiring more capacitors, and more vias to do the same job. Figure 1 compares the X2Y® recommended layout against a poor layout. Because of its long extents from device terminals to vias, and the wide via separation, the poor layout shown performs badly. It exhibits approximately 200% L1 inductance, and 150% L2 inductance compared to recommended X2Y layouts.

For further details on via placement and it's effect on mounted inductance, please refer to X2Y Attenuators, LLC. application note "Get the Most from X2Y Capacitors with Proper Attachment Techniques" at www.x2y.com/bypass.htm

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