

High **Capacitance MLCCs**



Phicomp

YAGEO

About Yageo

Founded in 1977, the Yageo Corporation has become a world-class provider of passive component services with capabilities on a global scale, including production and sales facilities in Asia, Europe and the Americas.

The corporation is uniquely positioned to provide onestop shopping, offering its complete product portfolio of resistors, capacitors and high frequency products in both commodity and specialty versions to meet the diverse requirements of customers.

Yageo currently ranks as the world No.1 in chipresistors, No. 3 in MLCCs and No. 3 in ferrite products, with 27 sales/service offices in 18 countries, 8 manufacturing sites, 5 JIT logistic outfits and 3 R&D centers worldwide. Ferroxcube and Vitrohm are part of Yageo group, who produce ferrites and leaded resistors.

In the fast-paced electronics field, with its trend toward miniaturization and shorter product cycles for consumer electronics and telecommunication applications, it became clear that future growth would demand globalization, and the ability to become part of customer supply chains through enhanced service. The corporation's global deployment strategy has thus always been based on providing customers with comprehensive passive component solutions.



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Introduction

Thanks to unique material technology, Yageo offers many types of Multi-Layer Ceramic Capacitors (MLCCs). including commodity, high capacitance, high voltage, softtermination, X2Y and MLV (multi-layer varistor). The dielectric material of Yageo's CC series ranges through NPO, X5R, X7R and Y5V, with standard EIA chip sizes available, a wide range of capacitances for various circuit needs, rugged terminations (lead-free), and the capability to be used in both reflow and wave soldering systems.

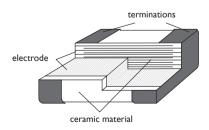
Yageo MLCCs provide outstanding performance, reliability and cost advantages for circuit designers. The capacitors are for both paper and plastic-embossed, tape-and-reel packaging for automatic SMD placement.

High capacitance MLCCs are high-end products in terms of capacitance to accommodate the trend in electronic industry towards convergence, multi-function, and miniaturization.

In this subcategory, we cover IµF - I00µF depending on the case size. The available capacitance range is expanding year by year, particularly focused on the smaller MLCCs, with the continuous R&D of the core technologies for thinner layers.

Features

- Materials: X5R, X7R and Y5V
- Wide selection of size: from 0201 to 1812
- Capacitance range from IµF to I00µF
- Rated working voltage from 6.3V 50V
- · Highly reliable tolerance and high speed automatic chip placement on PCBs
- · Highly resistant termination metal
- Tape & reel for surface mount assembly



Surface mount multilayer ceramic capacitor construction

Functionality

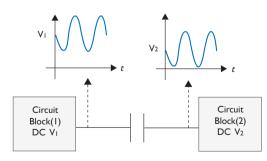
Electrical signals contain various noise components such as EMI or equipment generated noise. This noise can cause many problems such as crosstalk, false-triggering, or incorrect logic levels. High capacitance MLCC can be used to reduce these noise signals and provide a more stable operating system.

High-cap MLCC has the following functions:

- 1. Bypassing: used in filtering circuits, the MLCC having low capacitance change vs. frequency works to reduce the unwanted signals (high-frequency noise) off the supply voltage to ICs, transistors, or other devices.
- 2. Decoupling: in addition to noise reduction, the MLCC works to keep the voltage level from independent of each other with the proper capacitor (low-pass) filtering the supply line. The capacitance should be large enough to absorb any load shift of a device.
- 3. Smoothing: when AC signals are changed to DC signals, if the voltage waveform contains too much ripple then a capacitor is used to smooth (absorb) this voltage before being sent to other circuits. The capacitance should be large enough to absorb the ripple current.

Signal Coupling

Because capacitors pass AC but block DC signals (when charged up to the applied DC voltage), they are often used to separate the AC and DC components of a signal. It is widely used for separating and joining two circuit blocks.



Coupling capacitor separates DC voltages of circuit blocks but couples AC signal.



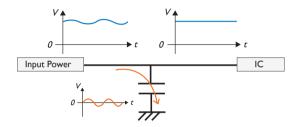






Decoupling (bypass)

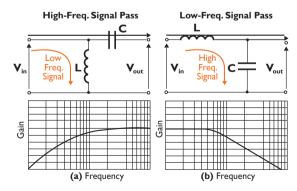
A decoupling capacitor is a capacitor used to decouple one part of a circuit from another. Noise caused by other circuit elements is shunted through the capacitor, reducing the effect they have on the rest of the circuit. It is most commonly used between the power supply and ground. An alternative name is bypass capacitor as it is used to bypass the power supply or other high impedance component of a circuit.



Noise Filter and Snubbers

When an inductive circuit is opened, the current through the inductance collapses quickly, creating a large voltage across the open circuit of the switch or relay. A snubber capacitor across the newly opened circuit creates a path for this impulse to bypass the contact points, thereby preserving their life; these were commonly found in contact breaker ignition systems, for instance.

Similarly, in smaller scale circuits, the spark may not be enough to damage the switch but will still radiate undesirable radio frequency interference (RFI), which a filter capacitor absorbs. Snubber capacitors are usually employed with a low-value resistor in series, to dissipate energy and minimize RFI. Such resistor-capacitor combinations are available in a single package.

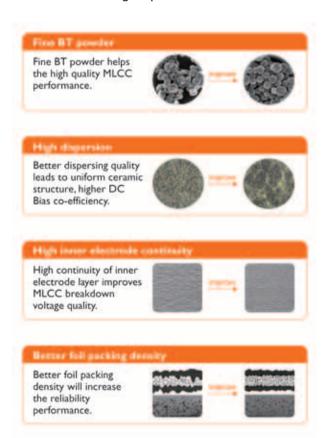


Filtering functions of capacitor coupled with inductor (a) High Pass Filter (b) Low Pass Filter

Technology Trend

The four cornerstones of technology required to manufacture high performance and high reliability high-cap MLCCs are: material technology, thin film processing technology, production technology and base metal technology.

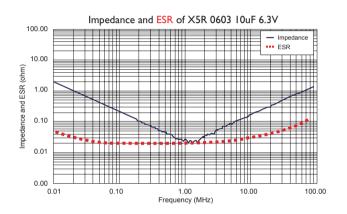
Being vertically integrated from material processing to production technology, Yageo is able to manufacture high performance and high reliability high-cap MLCC controlling the production process from beginning to the end. Below graphics indicate the material development trend of advanced high-cap MLCCs.

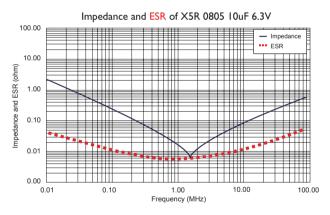


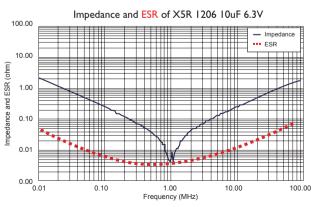
ESR vs Frequency Characteristics

Power losses are in part caused by the inherent resistive elements of capacitors. In the case of an MLCC, the ESR is a function of the electrode resistivity and the dielectric loss, which decreases as the frequency increases.

Lower dielectric losses result in a higher self-resonance frequency, a higher quality factor, reduced self-heating, better reliability and performance characteristics.

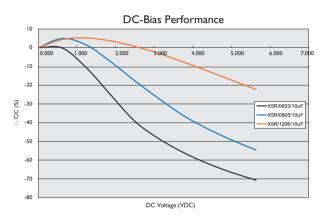






Capacitance vs DC Bias Voltage

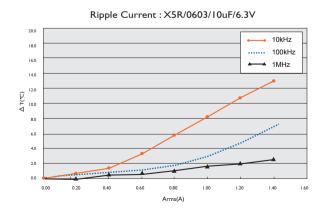
Another consideration when selecting a MLCC is the inherent characteristics of capacitance change versus DC bias voltage. For Class II capacitors (X5R, X7R, Y5V, etc.), larger case size components with equal capacitance have less capacitance change versus DC bias voltage than smaller size components.



Ripple Current

One requirement of any high-frequency capacitor is its ability to withstand high ripple currents. In almost all cases, the current rating is constrained by the allowable temperature rise of the capacitor. The heat generated in a capacitor is dependent solely on its ESR value.

Because the ESR of the MLCC is lower compared to other capacitor technologies, the component operating temperature of self-heating is reduced, effectively increasing the life and reliability of the user's module or product.











Applications

For consumer, industrial and communications, with often very different mounting and soldering processes and different substrates, they are exposed to a wide range of application conditions. It is therefore necessary to relate their characteristics to typical applications and to consider the application limitations. In the search of new components, the quest for further miniaturization, improved processing, etc., surface-mount technology is at a dynamic stage of development.



Industrial

- Industrial drives and controls
- Factory automation
- Facility management



Power Management

- SMPS
- Smart grid meters
- DC/DC converters



Lighting

- Street lighting
- LED lighting
- Industrial lighting



Computing

- Notebook/Tablet
- Servers



Mobile

- Smartphones
- Handheld devices



Alternative Energy

- Solar inverters
- Wind turbines



Telecom

- Base stations
- Set-top-Box
- Modems



Medical

- Point-of-Care
- Imaging equipment
- Patient monitoring

Product Information

| Electrical chara | Electrical characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Туре | тс | Operating Temp range | Capacitace range | Voltage range | Tolerance | | | | | |
| CC0201 | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF | 6.3V | ±20% | | | | | |
| CC0402 | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF ~ IOuF | 6.3V ~ 25 V | ±10%, ±20% | | | | | |
| CC0402 | Y5V | -30°C to 85°C | I uF ∼ 2.2uF | 6.3V ~ 10V | +80% ~ -20% | | | | | |
| | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF ∼ 22uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10%, ±20% | | | | | |
| CC0603 | X7R | -55°C to 125°C | I uF ∼ 4.7uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10% | | | | | |
| | Y5V | -30°C to 85°C | IuF ~ I0uF | 10V ~ 16V | +80% ~ -20% | | | | | |
| | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF ∼ 47uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10%, ±20% | | | | | |
| CC0805 | Y5V | -30°C to 85°C | IuF ∼ 47uF | 6.3V ~ 50V | +80% ~ -20% | | | | | |
| | X7R | -55°C to 125°C | IuF ~ IOuF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10% | | | | | |
| | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF ~ 100uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10%, ±20% | | | | | |
| CC1206 | X7R | -55°C to 125°C | IuF ∼ 22uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10% | | | | | |
| | Y5V | -30°C to 85°C | IuF ∼ 47uF | 10V ~ 50V | +80% ~ -20% | | | | | |
| | X5R | -55°C to 85°C | IuF ~ 100uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10%, ±20% | | | | | |
| CC1210 | X7R | -55°C to 125°C | IuF ~ 100uF | 6.3V ~ 50 V | ±10% | | | | | |
| | Y5V | -30°C to 85°C | 10uF ~ 100uF | 6.3V ~ 25V | +80% ~ -20% | | | | | |
| CC1812 | X7R | -55°C to 125°C | luF | 50V | ±10% | | | | | |

| Dimensions | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|------|---------|--|
| | Inch-based | Metric LI | LI (mm) | W (mm) | L2 / L3 (mm) | | L4 (mm) | |
| | IIICII-Daseu | Metric | Li (iiiii) | | min. | max. | min. | |
| | 0201 | 0603M | 0.6 ±0.03 | 0.3 ±0.03 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| | 0402 | 1005M | 1.0 ±0.05 | 0.5 ±0.05 | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| M | 0603 | 1608M | 1.6 ±0.10 | 0.8 ±0.10 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | |
| → L₂ ← L₁ ← | 0805 | 2012M | 2.0 ±0.10 | 1.25 ±0.10 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 0.55 | |
| k Li≯ | 1206 | 3216M | 3.2 ±0.15 | 1.6 ±0.15 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 1.4 | |
| | 1210 | 3225M | 3.2 ±0.20 | 2.5 ±0.20 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 1.4 | |
| | 1812 | 4532M | 4.5 ±0.20 | 3.2 ±0.20 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2.2 | |

Note: Actual product specifications, please refer to datasheet



X7R Product Range

| Size(mm)Cap | 0603 | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 | 1812 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IuF | 50V | 50V | 50V | 50V | 50V |
| 2.2uF | 10V | 25V | 50V | 50V | |
| 4.7uF | 6.3V | 25V | 50V | 50V | |
| I0uF | | 16V | 25V | 50V | |
| 22uF | | | 10V | 25V | |
| 47uF | | | | 10V | |
| I 00uF | | | | 6.3V | |

X5R Product Range

| Size(mm)Cap | 0201 | 0402 | 0603 | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IuF | 6.3V | 25V | 50V | 50V | 50V | 50V |
| 2.2uF | | 16V | 25V | 25V | 50V | 50V |
| 4.7uF | | 6.3V | 16V | 25V | 50V | 50V |
| I0uF | | 6.3V | 10V | 25V | 25V | 50V |
| 22uF | | | 6.3V | 10V | 16V | 25V |
| 47uF | | | | 6.3V | 10V | 16V |
| I00uF | | | | | 6.3V | 16V |

Y5V Product Range

| Size(mm)Cap | 0402 | 0603 | 0805 | 1206 | 1210 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IuF | | | | | |
| 2.2uF | 10V | 16V | 50V | 50V | |
| 4.7uF | | 16V | 25V | 50V | |
| I0uF | | 10V | 16V | 16V | |
| 22uF | | | 16V | 16V | 25V |
| 47uF | | | 10V | 16V | 16V |
| I00uF | | | | | 6.3V |

| Thickness classes and packing quantities | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Size | Thickness classification | Таре | 180mm / | Ø7" reel | 330mm / | Ø13" reel | Quantity per |
| code | (mm) | width | Paper | Blister | Paper | Blister | bulk case |
| 0201 | 0.3 ±0.03 / ±0.05 | | 15 000 | | 50 000 | | |
| 0402 | 0.5 ±0.05 / ±0.15 / ±0.20 | | 10 000 | | 50 000 | | 50 000 |
| 0603 | 0.8 ±0.1 / ±0.2 | | 4 000 | | 15 000 | | 15 000 |
| | 0.6 ±0.1 | | 4 000 | | 20 000 | | 10 000 |
| 0805 | 0.85 | | 4 000 | | 15 000 | | 8 000 |
| | 1.25 ±0.2 | | | 3 000 | | 10 000 | 5 000 |
| | 0.6 ±0.1 | | 4 000 | | 20 000 | | |
| | 0.85 ±0.1 | 8 mm | 4 000 | | 15 000 | | |
| 1206 | 1.15 ±0.1 | | | 3 000 | | 10 000 | |
| | 1.25 ±0.2 | | | 3 000 | | 10 000 | |
| | 1.6 ±0.2 | | | 2 000 | | 10 000 | |
| | 0.6 | | | 4 000 | | 15 000 | |
| 1210 | 0.85 ±0.1 | | | 4 000 | | 10 000 | |
| 1210 | 1.25 ±0.2 | | | 3 000 | | | |
| | 1.6 | | | 2 000 | | | |
| 1812 | 1.6 ±0.2 | I2 mm | | 1 000 | | | |

Cross Reference

| Size | Yageo | Murata | SEMCO | TDK | TaiyoYuden |
|------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| 0201 | CC02021 | GRM03 | SL03 | C0603 | MK063 |
| 0402 | CC0402 | GRM15 | SL05 | C1005 | MK105 |
| 0603 | CC0603 | GRM18 | SL10 | C1608 | MK107 |
| 0805 | CC0805 | GRM21 | SL21 | C2012 | MK212 |
| 1206 | CC1206 | GRM31 | SL31 | C3216 | MK316 |
| 1210 | CC1210 | GRM32 | SL32 | C3225 | MK325 |
| 1812 | CC1812 | GRM43 | SL43 | C4532 | |

Explanation of ordering code Ordering example: CC0402KRX5R8BB105 CC0402 K R X 5 R 8 B B I 0 5 Capacitance value (code 15-17) Series name (code I-2) CC = Multilayer chip capacitors 105 = 1 000 pF (2 significant digits+number of zeros; Size code (code 3-6) the 3rd digit signifies the multiplying 0201 factor, and letter R is decimal point) 0402 0 = x I0603 $I = x 10^{1}$ 0805 $2 = x 10^{2}$ $3 = x 10^3$ 1206 $4 = x 10^4$ 1210 $5 = x 10^5$ 1812 $6 = \times 10^{6}$ $7 = \times 10^{7}$ Capacitance tolerance (code 7) -K= ±10% X X R = Special capacitance $M = \pm 20\%$ (X X: capacitance before decimal point) Z= +80%~-20% Process code (code 14) B = Class 2 product Packing style (code 8) -R = Paper / PE tape reel Ø7 inch P = Paper / PE tape reel Ø13 inch **Termination (code 13)** K = Embossed plastic tape reel Ø7inch B = Ni-Barrier F = Embossed plastic tape reel Ø13inch C = Bulk case Rated voltage (code 12) 5 = 6.3 VTC material (code 9-11) -6 = 10 V X5R 7 = 16 VX7R 8 = 25 V Y5V 9 = 50 V

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Our sales/services offices are strategically located to serve our customers worldwide and our international distributor network improve our product availability, delivery lead time and our service anywhere in the world.

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In addition, our field application engineers constantly strive wherever possible, to work closely with customers to aid them with design-in and provide them with the support they need to remain competitive in their markets.

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Although all product-related warnings, cautions and notes must be observed, the customer should not assume that all safety measures are indicated or that other measures may not be required.





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