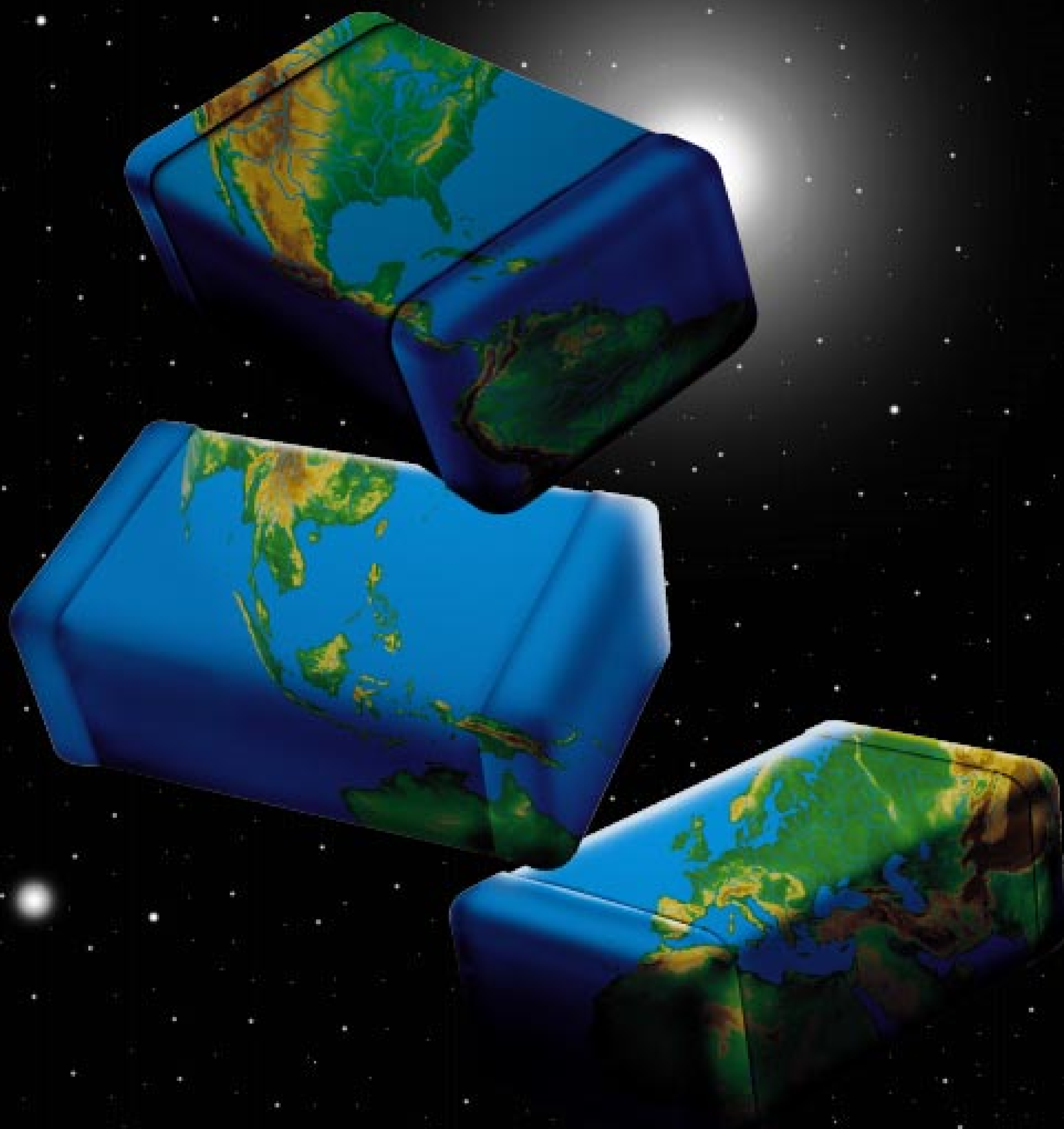


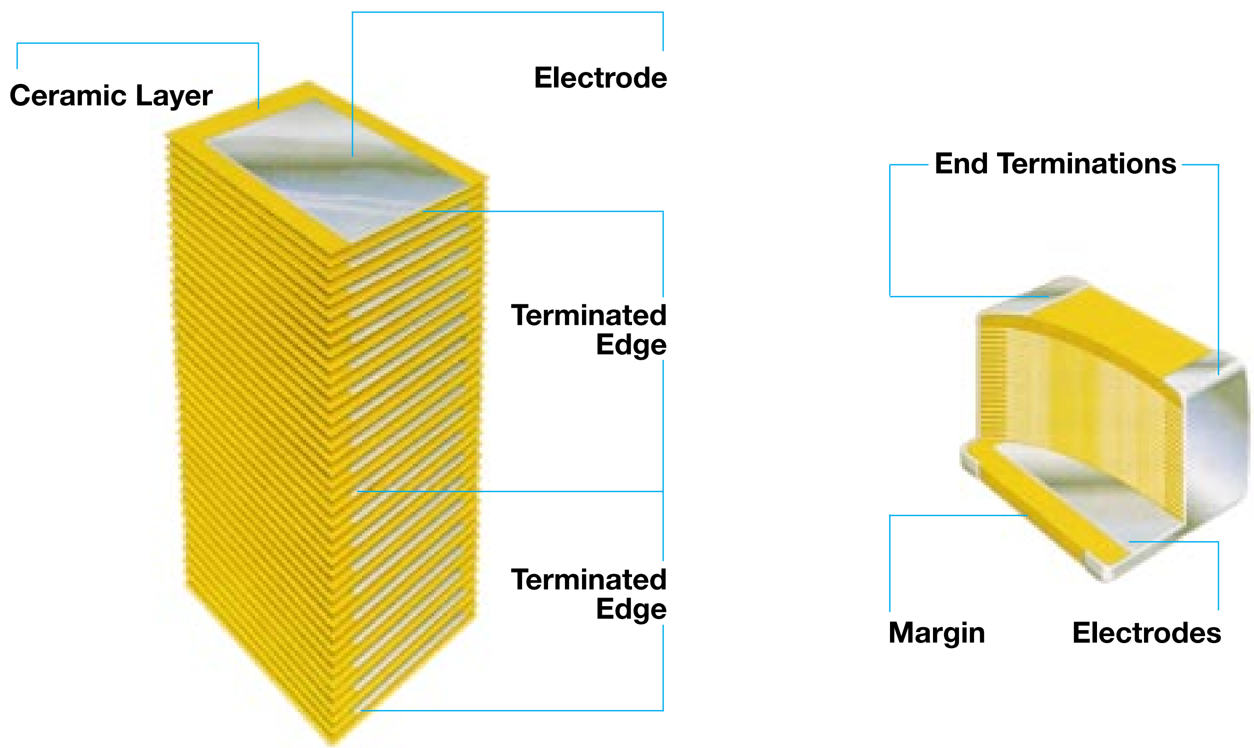
AVX Multilayer Ceramic Chip Capacitor

Ceramic Chip Capacitors

Table of Contents

General Description

Basic Construction – A multilayer ceramic (MLC) capacitor is a monolithic block of ceramic containing two sets of offset, interleaved planar electrodes that extend to two opposite surfaces of the ceramic dielectric. This simple structure requires a considerable amount of sophistication, both in material and manufacture, to produce it in the quality and quantities needed in today's electronic equipment.



Formulations – Multilayer ceramic capacitors are available in both Class 1 and Class 2 formulations. Temperature compensating formulation are Class 1 and temperature stable and general application formulations are classified as Class 2.

Class 1 – Class 1 capacitors or temperature compensating capacitors are usually made from mixtures of titanates where barium titanate is normally not a major part of the mix. They have predictable temperature coefficients and in general, do not have an aging characteristic. Thus they are the most stable capacitor available. Normally the T.C.s of multilayer ceramic capacitors are NP0 Class 1 temperature compensating capacitors (negative-positive 0 ppm/°C).

Class 2 – Class 2 capacitors are "ferro electric" and vary in capacitance value under the influence of the environmental and electrical operating conditions. Class 2 capacitors are affected by temperature, voltage (both AC and DC), frequency and time. Temperature effects for Class 2 ceramic capacitors are exhibited as non-linear capacitance changes with temperature. The most common temperature stable formulation for MLCs is X7R while Z5U and Y5V are the most common general application formulations.

For additional information on performance changes with operating conditions consult AVX's software, SpiCap.

General Description

Effects of Voltage – Variations in voltage have little affect on Class 1 dielectric but does effect the capacitance and dissipation factor of Class 2 dielectrics. The application of DC voltage reduces both the capacitance and dissipation factor while the application of an AC voltage within a reasonable range tends to increase both capacitance and dissipation factor readings. If a high enough AC voltage is applied, eventually it will reduce capacitance just as a DC voltage will. Figure 2 shows the effects of AC voltage.

Cap. Change vs. A.C. Volts
AVX X7R T.C.

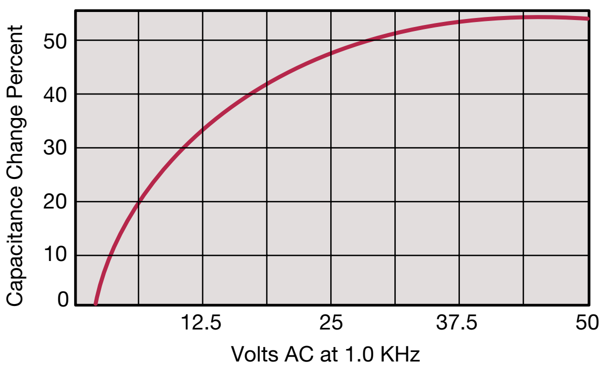


Figure 2

Capacitor specifications specify the AC voltage at which to measure (normally 0.5 or 1 VAC) and application of the wrong voltage can cause spurious readings. Figure 3 gives the voltage coefficient of dissipation factor for various AC voltages at 1 kilohertz. Applications of different frequencies will affect the percentage changes versus voltages.

D.F. vs. A.C. Measurement Volts
AVX X7R T.C.

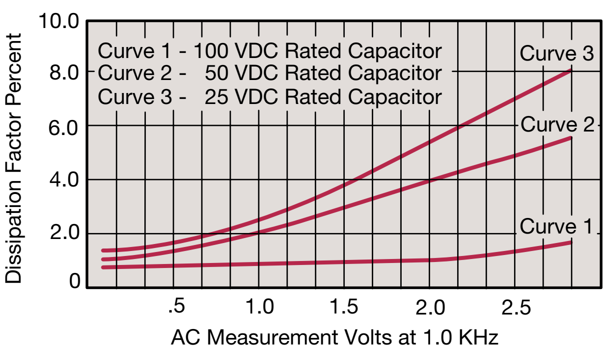


Figure 3

The effect of the application of DC voltage is shown in Figure 4. The voltage coefficient is more pronounced for higher K dielectrics. These figures are shown for room temperature conditions. The combination characteristic known as voltage temperature limits which shows the effects of rated voltage over the operating temperature range is shown in Figure 5 for the military BX characteristic.

Cap. Change vs. D.C. Volts
AVX X7R T.C.

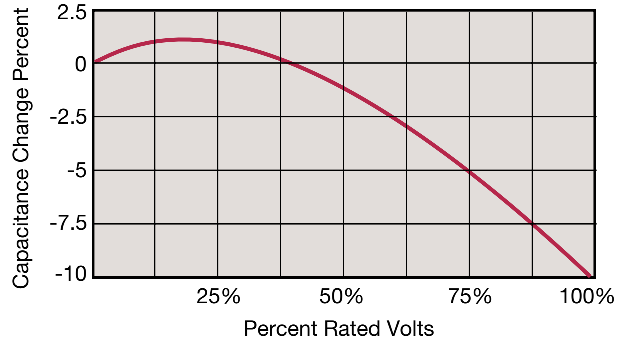


Figure 4

Typical Cap. Change vs. Temperature
AVX X7R T.C.

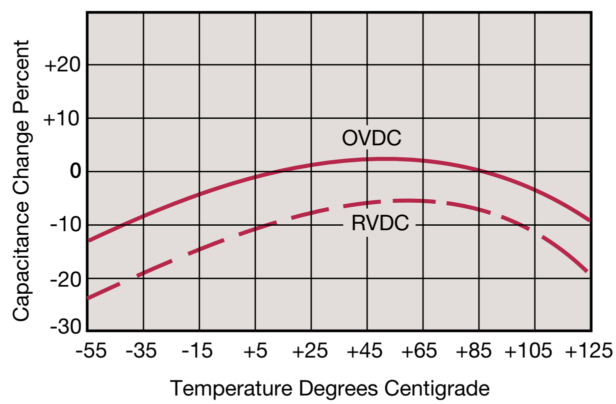
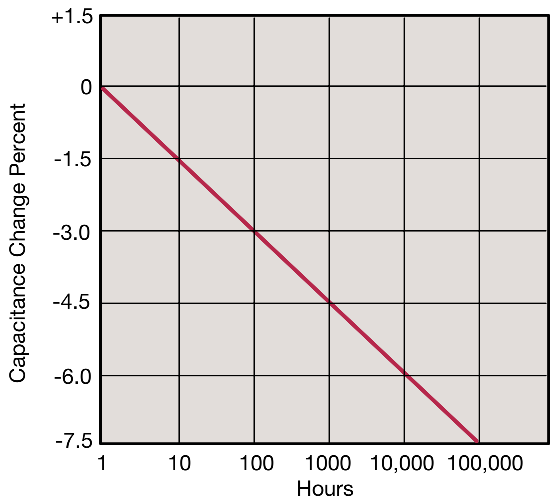


Figure 5

Effects of Time – Class 2 ceramic capacitors change capacitance and dissipation factor with time as well as temperature, voltage and frequency. This change with time is known as aging. Aging is caused by a gradual re-alignment of the crystalline structure of the ceramic and produces an exponential loss in capacitance and decrease in dissipation factor versus time. A typical curve of aging rate for semistable ceramics is shown in Figure 6.

If a Class 2 ceramic capacitor that has been sitting on the shelf for a period of time, is heated above its curie point, (125°C for 4 hours or 150°C for ½ hour will suffice) the part will de-age and return to its initial capacitance and dissipation factor readings. Because the capacitance changes rapidly, immediately after de-aging, the basic capacitance measurements are normally referred to a time period sometime after the de-aging process. Various manufacturers use different time bases but the most popular one is one day or twenty-four hours after "last heat." Change in the aging curve can be caused by the application of voltage and other stresses. The possible changes in capacitance due to de-aging by heating the unit explain why capacitance changes are allowed after test, such as temperature cycling, moisture resistance, etc., in MIL specs. The application of high voltages such as dielectric withstanding voltages also tends to de-age capacitors and is why re-reading of capacitance after 12 or 24 hours is allowed in military specifications after dielectric strength tests have been performed.

Typical Curve of Aging Rate
X7R Dielectric



Characteristic	Max. Aging Rate %/Decade
NP0	None
X7R	1.5
Z5U	5
Y5V	5

Figure 6

Effects of Frequency – Frequency affects capacitance and impedance characteristics of capacitors. This effect is much more pronounced in high dielectric constant ceramic formulation that is low K formulations. AVX's SpiCap software generates impedance, ESR, series inductance, series resonant frequency and capacitance all as functions of frequency, temperature and DC bias for standard chip sizes and styles. It is available free from AVX.

Effects of Mechanical Stress – High "K" dielectric ceramic capacitors exhibit some low level piezoelectric reactions under mechanical stress. As a general statement, the piezoelectric output is higher, the higher the dielectric constant of the ceramic. It is desirable to investigate this effect before using high "K" dielectrics as coupling capacitors in extremely low level applications.

Reliability – Historically ceramic capacitors have been one of the most reliable types of capacitors in use today. The approximate formula for the reliability of a ceramic capacitor is:

$$\frac{L_o}{L_t} = \left(\frac{V_t}{V_o}\right)^X \left(\frac{T_t}{T_o}\right)^Y$$

where

L_o = operating life	T_t = test temperature and
L_t = test life	T_o = operating temperature in °C
V_t = test voltage	**X,Y** = see text
V_o = operating voltage	

Historically for ceramic capacitors exponent X has been considered as 3. The exponent Y for temperature effects typically tends to run about 8.

A capacitor is a component which is capable of storing electrical energy. It consists of two conductive plates (electrodes) separated by insulating material which is called the dielectric. A typical formula for determining capacitance is:

$$C = \frac{.224\ KA}{t}$$

C = capacitance (picofarads)
K = dielectric constant (Vacuum = 1)
A = area in square inches
t = separation between the plates in inches (thickness of dielectric)
.224 = conversion constant (.0884 for metric system in cm)

Capacitance – The standard unit of capacitance is the farad. A capacitor has a capacitance of 1 farad when 1 coulomb charges it to 1 volt. One farad is a very large unit and most capacitors have values in the micro (10^{-6}), nano (10^{-9}) or pico (10^{-12}) farad level.

Dielectric Constant – In the formula for capacitance given above the dielectric constant of a vacuum is arbitrarily chosen as the number 1. Dielectric constants of other materials are then compared to the dielectric constant of a vacuum.

Dielectric Thickness – Capacitance is indirectly proportional to the separation between electrodes. Lower voltage requirements mean thinner dielectrics and greater capacitance per volume.

Area – Capacitance is directly proportional to the area of the electrodes. Since the other variables in the equation are usually set by the performance desired, area is the easiest parameter to modify to obtain a specific capacitance within a material group.

Energy Stored – The energy which can be stored in a capacitor is given by the formula:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$

E = energy in joules (watts-sec)
V = applied voltage
C = capacitance in farads

Potential Change – A capacitor is a reactive component which reacts against a change in potential across it. This is shown by the equation for the linear charge of a capacitor:

$$I_{ideal} = C\frac{dV}{dt}$$

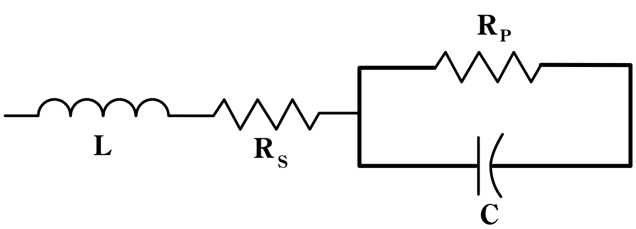
where

I = Current
C = Capacitance
dV/dt = Slope of voltage transition across capacitor

Thus an infinite current would be required to instantly change the potential across a capacitor. The amount of current a capacitor can "sink" is determined by the above equation.

Equivalent Circuit – A capacitor, as a practical device, exhibits not only capacitance but also resistance and inductance. A simplified schematic for the equivalent circuit is:

C = Capacitance　　**L** = Inductance
R_s = Series Resistance　　**R_p** = Parallel Resistance



Reactance – Since the insulation resistance (R_p) is normally very high, the total impedance of a capacitor is:

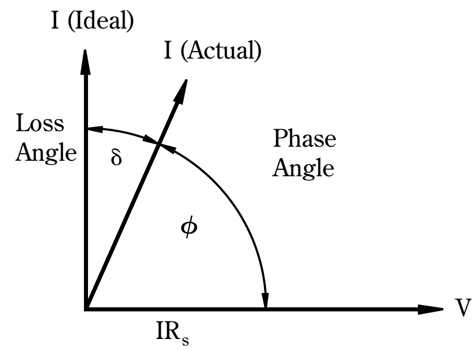
$$Z = \sqrt{R_S^2 + (X_C - X_L)^2}$$

where

Z = Total Impedance
R_s = Series Resistance
X_C = Capacitive Reactance $= \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$
X_L = Inductive Reactance $= 2\pi fL$

The variation of a capacitor's impedance with frequency determines its effectiveness in many applications.

Phase Angle – Power Factor and Dissipation Factor are often confused since they are both measures of the loss in a capacitor under AC application and are often almost identical in value. In a "perfect" capacitor the current in the capacitor will lead the voltage by 90°.

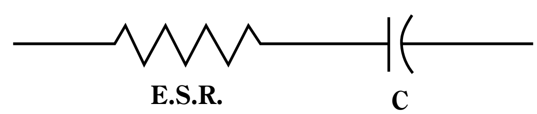


In practice the current leads the voltage by some other phase angle due to the series resistance R_S. The complement of this angle is called the loss angle and:

Power Factor (P.F.) = Cos ϕ or Sine δ
Dissipation Factor (D.F.) = tan δ

for small values of δ the tan and sine are essentially equal which has led to the common interchangeability of the two terms in the industry.

Equivalent Series Resistance – The term E.S.R. or Equivalent Series Resistance combines all losses both series and parallel in a capacitor at a given frequency so that the equivalent circuit is reduced to a simple R-C series connection.



Dissipation Factor – The DF/PF of a capacitor tells what percent of the apparent power input will turn to heat in the capacitor.

$$\textbf{Dissipation Factor} = \frac{\textbf{E.S.R.}}{X_c} = (2\pi fC)(\textbf{E.S.R.})$$

The watts loss are:

$$\textbf{Watts loss} = (2\pi fCV^2)(\textbf{D.F.})$$

Very low values of dissipation factor are expressed as their reciprocal for convenience. These are called the "Q" or Quality factor of capacitors.

Parasitic Inductance – The parasitic inductance of capacitors is becoming more and more important in the decoupling of today's high speed digital systems. The relationship between the inductance and the ripple voltage induced on the DC voltage line can be seen from the simple inductance equation:

$$V = L\frac{di}{dt}$$

The $\frac{di}{dt}$ seen in current microprocessors can be as high as 0.3 A/ns, and up to 10A/ns. At 0.3 A/ns, 100pH of parasitic inductance can cause a voltage spike of 30mV. While this does not sound very drastic, with the Vcc for microprocessors decreasing at the current rate, this can be a fairly large percentage.

Another important, often overlooked, reason for knowing the parasitic inductance is the calculation of the resonant frequency. This can be important for high frequency, bypass capacitors, as the resonant point will give the most signal attenuation. The resonant frequency is calculated from the simple equation:

$$f_{res} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

Insulation Resistance – Insulation Resistance is the resistance measured across the terminals of a capacitor and consists principally of the parallel resistance R_P shown in the equivalent circuit. As capacitance values and hence the area of dielectric increases, the I.R. decreases and hence the product (C x IR or RC) is often specified in ohm farads or more commonly megohm-microfarads. Leakage current is determined by dividing the rated voltage by IR (Ohm's Law).

Dielectric Strength – Dielectric Strength is an expression of the ability of a material to withstand an electrical stress. Although dielectric strength is ordinarily expressed in volts, it is actually dependent on the thickness of the dielectric and thus is also more generically a function of volts/mil.

Dielectric Absorption – A capacitor does not discharge instantaneously upon application of a short circuit, but drains gradually after the capacitance proper has been discharged. It is common practice to measure the dielectric absorption by determining the "reappearing voltage" which appears across a capacitor at some point in time after it has been fully discharged under short circuit conditions.

Corona – Corona is the ionization of air or other vapors which causes them to conduct current. It is especially prevalent in high voltage units but can occur with low voltages as well where high voltage gradients occur. The energy discharged degrades the performance of the capacitor and can in time cause catastrophic failures.

General Description

BASIC CAPACITOR FORMULAS

I. Capacitance (farads)

English: $C = \frac{.224\ K\ A}{T_D}$

Metric: $C = \frac{.0884\ K\ A}{T_D}$

II. Energy stored in capacitors (Joules, watt - sec)

$E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

III. Linear charge of a capacitor (Amperes)

$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$

IV. Total Impedance of a capacitor (ohms)

$Z = \sqrt{R_S^2 + (X_C - X_L)^2}$

V. Capacitive Reactance (ohms)

$x_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi fC}$

VI. Inductive Reactance (ohms)

$x_L = 2 \pi fL$

VII. Phase Angles:

Ideal Capacitors: Current leads voltage 90°
Ideal Inductors: Current lags voltage 90°
Ideal Resistors: Current in phase with voltage

VIII. Dissipation Factor (%)

D.F.= tan δ (loss angle) = $\frac{E.S.R.}{X_C}$ = (2 πfC) (E.S.R.)

IX. Power Factor (%)

P.F. = Sine δ (loss angle) = Cos ϕ (phase angle)
P.F. = (when less than 10%) = DF

X. Quality Factor (dimensionless)

Q = Cotan δ (loss angle) = $\frac{1}{D.F.}$

XI. Equivalent Series Resistance (ohms)

E.S.R. = (D.F.) (Xc) = (D.F.) / (2 π fC)

XII. Power Loss (watts)

Power Loss = $(2 \pi fCV^2)$ (D.F.)

XIII. KVA (Kilowatts)

$KVA = 2 \pi fCV^2 \times 10^{-3}$

XIV. Temperature Characteristic (ppm/°C)

$T.C. = \frac{Ct - C_{25}}{C_{25}(T_t - 25)} \times 10^6$

XV. Cap Drift (%)

$C.D. = \frac{C_1 - C_2}{C_1} \times 100$

XVI. Reliability of Ceramic Capacitors

$\frac{L_0}{L_t} = \left(\frac{V_t}{V_o}\right)^X \left(\frac{T_t}{T_o}\right)^Y$

XVII. Capacitors in Series (current the same)

Any Number: $\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} --- \frac{1}{C_N}$

Two: $C_T = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$

XVIII. Capacitors in Parallel (voltage the same)

$C_T = C_1 + C_2 --- + C_N$

XIX. Aging Rate

A.R. = %Δ C/decade of time

XX. Decibels

$db = 20 \log \frac{V_1}{V_2}$

METRIC PREFIXES

Pico	$X\ 10^{-12}$
Nano	$X\ 10^{-9}$
Micro	$X\ 10^{-6}$
Milli	$X\ 10^{-3}$
Deci	$X\ 10^{-1}$
Deca	$X\ 10^{+1}$
Kilo	$X\ 10^{+3}$
Mega	$X\ 10^{+6}$
Giga	$X\ 10^{+9}$
Tera	$X\ 10^{+12}$

SYMBOLS

K	= Dielectric Constant	f	= frequency	L_t	= Test life
A	= Area	L	= Inductance	V_t	= Test voltage
T_D	= Dielectric thickness	δ	= Loss angle	V_o	= Operating voltage
V	= Voltage	ϕ	= Phase angle	T_t	= Test temperature
t	= time	X & Y	= exponent effect of voltage and temp.	T_o	= Operating temperature
R_S	= Series Resistance	L_o	= Operating life		

Part Number Explanation

EXAMPLE: 08055A101JAT2A

0805	5	A	101	J	A	T	2	A
Size	Voltage	Dielectric	Capacitance Code	Capacitance Tolerance	Failure Rate	Terminations	Packaging**	Special Code

Size (L" x W")
- **0402**
- 0504
- **0603**
- **0805**
- 1005
- 0907
- **1206**
- **1210**
- 1505
- 1805
- 1808
- **1812**
- **1825**
- 2225
- 3640

Voltage
- 10V = Z
- 16V = Y
- 25V = 3
- 50V = 5
- 100V = 1
- 200V = 2
- 250V = V
- 500V = 7
- 600V = C
- 1000V = A
- 1500V = S
- 2000V = G
- 2500V = W
- 3000V = H
- 4000V = J
- 5000V = K

Dielectric
- C0G (NP0) = A
- X7R = C
- X5R = D
- Z5U = E
- Y5V = G

Capacitance Code
(2 significant digits + no. of zeros)
Examples:
- 10 pF = 100
- 100 pF = 101
- 1,000 pF = 102
- 22,000 pF = 223
- 220,000 pF = 224
- 1 μF = 105

For values below 10 pF, use “R” in place of decimal point, e.g., 9.1 pfd = 9R1.

Capacitance Tolerance
- C = ±.25 pF*
- D = ±.50 pF*
- F = ±1% (≥ 25 pF)
- G = ±2% (≥ 13 pF)
- J = ±5%
- K = ±10%
- M = ±20%
- Z = +80%, -20%
- P = +100%, -0%

Failure Rate
A = Not Applicable

Terminations

Standard:
T = Ni and Tin Plated

Others:
- 7 = Plated Ni Gold Plated
- 1 = Pd/Ag

Packaging**

Recommended:
- 1 = 7" Reel Embossed Tape
- 2 = 7" Reel Paper Tape
- 3 = 13" Reel Embossed Tape
- 4 = 13" Reel Paper Tape

Others:
- 6 = Waffle
- 7 = Bulk Cassette
- 9 = Bulk

Special Code
A = Standard Product

Low Profile Chips Only
Max. Thickness
- T = .66mm (.026")
- S = .56mm (.022")
- R = .46mm (.018")
- P = .38mm (.015")
- D = Non Standard Dimension

* C&D tolerances for ≤10 pF values.
** See pages 36-39.
Note: Unmarked product is standard. Marked product is available on special request, please contact AVX.

C0G (NP0) Dielectric

General Specifications

C0G (NP0) is the most popular formulation of the "temperature-compensating," EIA Class I ceramic materials. Modern NP0 formulations contain neodymium, samarium and other rare earth oxides.

NP0 ceramics offer one of the most stable capacitor dielectrics available. Capacitance change with temperature is 0 ±30ppm/°C which is less than ±0.3% Δ C from -55°C to +125°C. Capacitance drift or hysteresis for NP0 ceramics is negligible at less than ±0.05% versus up to ±2% for films. Typical capacitance change with life is less than ±0.1% for NP0s, one-fifth that shown by most other dielectrics. NP0 formulations show no aging characteristics.

The NP0 formulation usually has a "Q" in excess of 1000 and shows little capacitance or "Q" changes with frequency. Their dielectric absorption is typically less than 0.6% which is similar to mica and most films.

PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

0805	5	A	101	J	A	T	2	A
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 25V = 3 50V = 5 100V = 1 200V = 2	**Dielectric** C0G (NP0) = A	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Preferred K = ±10% J = ± 5%	**Failure Rate** A = Not Applicable	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Special Code** A = Std. Product

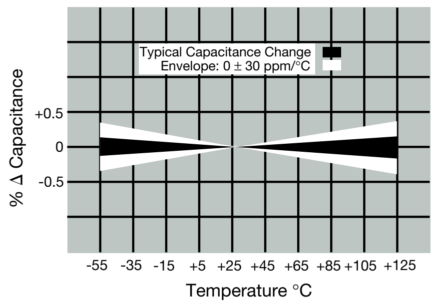
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	0.5 pF to .068 μF (1.0 ±0.2 Vrms, 1kHz, for ≤100 pF use 1 MHz)
Capacitance Tolerances	Preferred ±5%, ±10% others available: ±.25 pF, ±.5 pF, ±1% (≥25pF), ±2%(≥13pF), ±20% For values ≤ 10 pF preferred tolerance is ±.5 pF, also available ±.25 pF.
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Characteristic	0 ± 30 ppm/°C (EIA C0G)
Voltage Ratings	25, 50, 100 & 200 VDC (+125°C)
Dissipation Factor and "Q"	For values >30 pF: 0.1% max. (+25°C and +125°C) For values ≤30 pF: "Q" = 400 + 20 x C (C in pF)
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, RVDC)	100,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Insulation Resistance (+125°C, RVDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 100 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Dielectric Strength	250% of rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Test Voltage	1 ± 0.2 Vrms
Test Frequency	For values ≤100 pF: 1 MHz For values >100 pF: 1 KHz

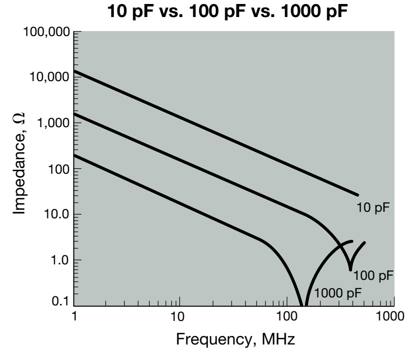
C0G (NP0) Dielectric

Typical Characteristic Curves **

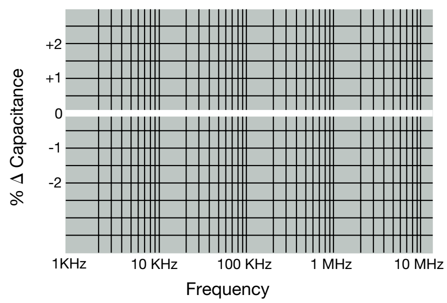
Temperature Coefficient



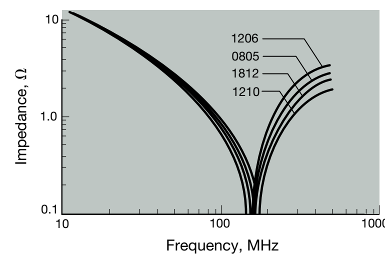
Variation of Impedance with Cap Value
Impedance vs. Frequency
0805 - NP0
10 pF vs. 100 pF vs. 1000 pF



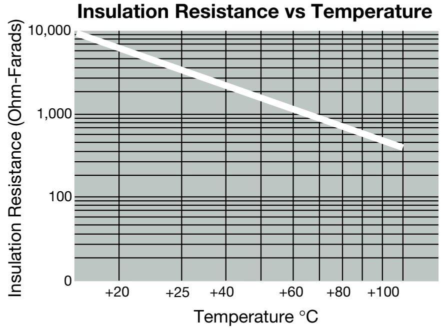
Δ Capacitance vs. Frequency



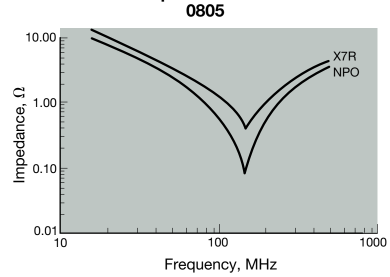
Variation of Impedance with Chip Size
Impedance vs. Frequency
1000 pF - NP0



Insulation Resistance vs Temperature



Variation of Impedance with Ceramic Formulation
Impedance vs. Frequency
1000 pF - NP0 vs X7R
0805



SUMMARY OF CAPACITANCE RANGES VS. CHIP SIZE

Style	25V	50V	100V	200V
0402*	0.5pF - 220pF	0.5pF - 120pF	—	—
0504	0.5pF - 330pF	0.5pF - 150pF	0.5pF - 68pF	—
0603*	0.5pF - 1nF	0.5pF - 1nF	0.5pF - 330pF	—
0805*	0.5pF - 4.7nF	0.5pF - 2.2nF	0.5pF - 1nF	0.5pF - 470pF
1206*	0.5pF - 10nF	0.5pF - 4.7nF	0.5pF - 2.2nF	0.5pF - 1nF
1210*	560pF - 10nF	560pF - 10nF	560pF - 3.9nF	560pF - 1.5nF
1505	—	10pF - 1.5nF	10pF - 820pF	10pF - 560pF
1808	→	1nF - 4.7nF	1nF - 3.9nF	1nF - 2.2nF
1812*	1nF - 15nF	1nF - 10nF	1nF - 4.7nF	1nF - 3.3nF
1825*	→	1nF - 22nF	1nF - 12nF	1nF - 6.8nF
2220	→	4.7nF - 47nF	4.7nF - 39nF	3.3nF - 27nF
2225	→	1nF - 68nF	1nF - 39nF	1nF - 39nF

* Standard Sizes
**For additional information on performance changes with operating conditions consult AVX's software SpiCap.

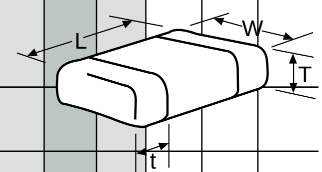
C0G (NP0) Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADED

SIZE		0402*	0504*	0603*	0805	1206	1505
(L) Length	MM (in.)	1.00 ± .10 (.040 ± .004)	1.27 ± .25 (.050 ± .010)	1.60 ± .15 (.063 ± .006)	2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	3.81 ± .25 (.150 ± .010)
(W) Width	MM (in.)	.50 ± .10 (.020 ± .004)	1.02 ± .25 (.040 ± .010)	.81 ± .15 (.032 ± .006)	1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)	1.60 ± .20 (.063 ± .008)	1.27 ± .25 (.050 ± .010)
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	.60 (.024)	1.02 (.040)	.90 (.035)	1.30 (.051)	1.50 (.059)	1.27 (.050)
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.25 ± .15 (.010 ± .006)	.38 ± .13 (.015 ± .005)	.35 ± .15 (.014 ± .006)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)

SIZE	0402*		0504*			0603*			0805				1206				1505		
WVDC	25	50	25	50	100	25	50	100	25	50	100	200	25	50	100	200	50	100	200
Cap (pF) 0.5 1.0 1.2 1.5																			
1.8 2.2 2.7																			
3.3 3.9 4.7																			
5.6 6.8 8.2																			
10 12 15																			
18 22 27																			
33 39 47																			
56 68 82																			
100 120 150																			
180 220 270																			
330 390 470																			
560 680 820																			
1000 1200 1500																			
1800 2200 2700																			
3300 3900 4700																			
5600 6800 8200																			
10000																			



***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

NOTES:
For higher voltage chips, see pages 24 and 25.

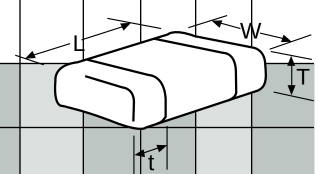
C0G (NP0) Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADED

SIZE		1210	1808*	1812*	1825*	2220	2225*
(L) Length	MM (in.)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	4.57 ± .25 (.180 ± .010)	4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)	4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)	5.7 ± .40 (.225 ± .016)	5.72 ± .25 (.225 ± .010)
(W) Width	MM (in.)	2.50 ± .20 (.098 ± .008)	2.03 ± .25 (.080 ± .010)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	6.40 ± .40 (.252 ± .016)	5.0 ± .40 (.197 ± .016)	6.35 ± .25 (.250 ± .010)
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	1.70 (.067)	1.52 (.060)	1.70 (.067)	1.70 (.067)	2.30 (.090)	1.70 (.067)
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)	.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)	.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)

WVDC		25	50	100	200	50	100	200	25	50	100	200	50	100	200	50	100	200	50	100	200
Cap (pF)	560 680 820																				
	1000 1200 1500																				
	1800 2200 2700																				
	3300 3900 4700																				
	5600 6800 8200																				
Cap. (μF)	.010 .012 .015																				
	.018 .022 .027																				
	.033 .039 .047																				
	.068																				



***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

NOTES:

For higher voltage chips, see pages 24 and 25.

X7R Dielectric

General Specifications

X7R formulations are called "temperature-stable" ceramics and fall into EIA Class II materials. X7R is the most popular of these intermediate dielectric-constant materials. Its temperature variation of capacitance is within ±15% from -55°C to +125°C. This capacitance change is non-linear.

Capacitance for X7R varies under the influence of electrical operating conditions such as voltage and frequency. It also varies with time, approximately 1% Δ C per decade of time, representing about 5% change in ten years.

X7R dielectric chip usage covers the broad spectrum of industrial applications where known changes in capacitance due to applied voltages are acceptable.

PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

0805	5	C	103	M	A	T	2	A
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 10V = Z 16V = Y 25V = 3 50V = 5 100V = 1	**Dielectric** X7R = C	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Preferred M = ± 20% K = ±10%	**Failure Rate** A = Not Applicable	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Special Code** A = Std. Product

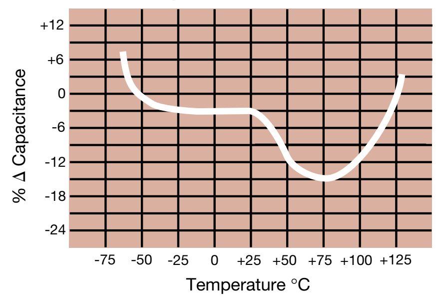
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	100 pF to 2.2 µF (1.0 ±0.2 Vrms, 1kHz)
Capacitance Tolerances	Preferred ±10%, ±20% others available: ±5%, +80 –20%
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Characteristic	±15% (0 VDC)
Voltage Ratings	10, 16, 25, 50, 100 VDC (+125°C)
Dissipation Factor	For 50 volts and 100 volts: 2.5% max. For 25 volts: 3.0% max. For 16 volts: 3.5% max. For 10 volts: 5% max.
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, RVDC)	100,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - µF min., whichever is less
Insulation Resistance (+125°C, RVDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 100 MΩ - µF min., whichever is less
Aging Rate	≈1% per decade hour
Dielectric Strength	250% of rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Test Voltage	1.0 ± 0.2 Vrms
Test Frequency	1 KHz

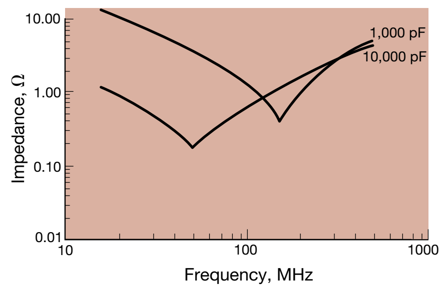
X7R Dielectric

Typical Characteristic Curves**

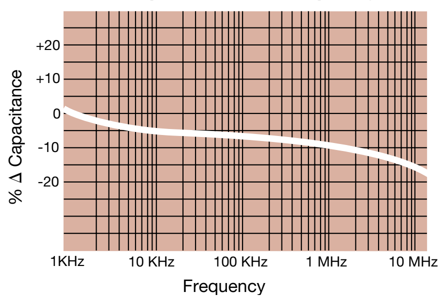
Temperature Coefficient



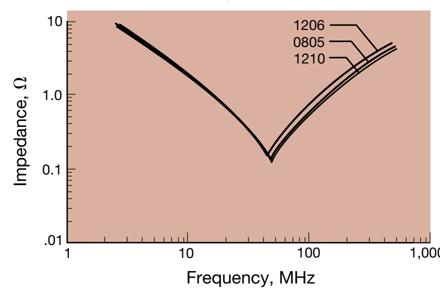
Variation of Impedance with Cap Value
Impedance vs. Frequency
1,000 pF vs. 10,000 pF - X7R
0805



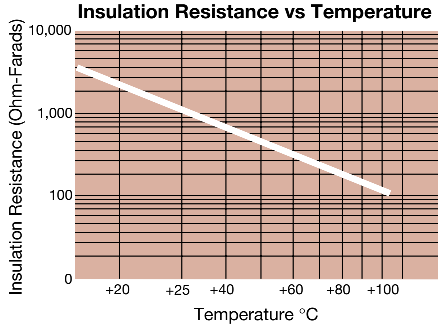
Δ Capacitance vs. Frequency



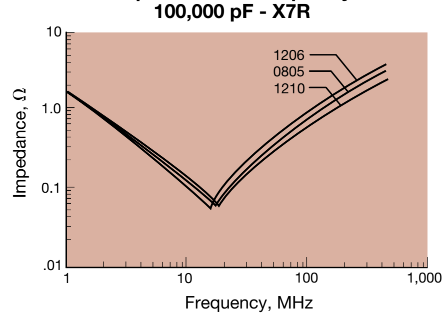
Variation of Impedance with Chip Size
Impedance vs. Frequency
10,000 pF - X7R



Insulation Resistance vs Temperature



Variation of Impedance with Chip Size
Impedance vs. Frequency
100,000 pF - X7R



SUMMARY OF CAPACITANCE RANGES VS. CHIP SIZE

Style	10V	16V	25V	50V	100V
0402*	—	100pF - 47nF	100pF - 6.8nF	100pF - 3.9nF	—
0504	—	—	—	100pF - .01μF	100pF - 3.3nF
0603*	100pF - 0.22μF	100pF - 0.1μF	100pF - 47nF	100pF - 15nF	100pF - 4.7nF
0805*	100pF - 1μF	100pF - 0.47μF	100pF - 0.22μF	100pF - 0.1μF	100pF - 22nF
1206*	1.5μF - 2.2μF	1nF - 1μF	1nF - 0.47μF	1nF - 0.22μF	1nF - 0.1μF
1210*	→	1nF - 1.8μF	1nF - 1μF	1nF - 0.22μF	1nF - 0.1μF
1505	→	→	→	1nF - 0.1μF	1nF - 27nF
1808	→	→	10nF - 0.33μF	10nF - 0.33μF	10nF - 0.1μF
1812*	→	→	→	10nF - 1μF	10nF - 0.47μF
1825*	→	→	→	10nF - 1μF	10nF - 0.47μF
2220	→	→	→	10nF - 1.5μF	10nF - 1.2μF
2225	→	→	→	10nF - 2.2μF	10nF - 1.5μF

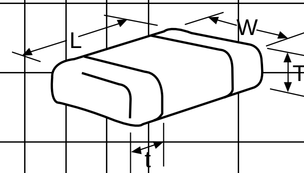
* Standard Sizes
**For additional information on performance changes with operating conditions consult AVX's software SpiCap.

X7R Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADED

SIZE	0402*			0504*		0603*					0805					1206					1505	
(L) Length MM (in.)	1.00 ± .10 (.040 ± .004)			1.27 ± .25 (.050 ± .010)		1.60 ± .15 (.063 ± .006)					2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)					3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)					3.81 ± .25 (.150 ± .010)	
(W) Width MM (in.)	.50 ± .10 (.020 ± .004)			1.02 ± .25 (.040 ± .010)		.81 ± .15 (.032 ± .006)					1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)					1.60 ± .20 (.063 ± .008)					1.27 ± .25 (.050 ± .010)	
(T) Max. Thickness MM (in.)	.60 (.024)			1.02 (.040)		.90 (.035)					1.30 (.051)					1.50 (.059)					1.27 (.050)	
(t) Terminal MM (in.)	.25 ± .15 (.010 ± .006)			.38 ± .13 (.015 ± .005)		.35 ± .15 (.014 ± .006)					.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)					.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)					.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	
WVDC	16	25	50	50	100	10	16	25	50	100	10	16	25	50	100	10	16	25	50	100	50	100
Cap (pF) 100 120 150																						
180 220 270																						
330 390 470																						
560 680 820																						
1000 1200 1500																						
1800 2200 2700																						
3300 3900 4700																						
5600 6800 8200																						
Cap. (μF) .010 .012 .015																						
.018 .022 .027																						
.033 .039 .047																						
.056 .068 .082																						
.10 .12 .15																						
.18 .22 .27																						
.33 .47 .56																						
.68 .82 1.0																						
1.2 1.5 1.8																						
2.2																						



***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

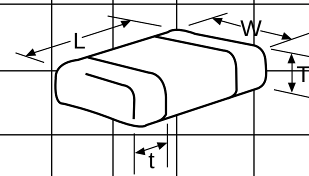
NOTES:
For higher voltage chips, see pages 24 and 25.

X7R Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADED

SIZE		1210				1808*			1812*		1825*		2220			2225*	
(L) Length	MM (in.)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)				4.57 ± .25 (.180 ± .010)			4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)		4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)		5.7 ± 0.4 (.225 ± .016)			5.72 ± .25 (.225 ± .010)	
(W) Width	MM (in.)	2.50 ± .20 (.098 ± .008)				2.03 ± .25 (.080 ± .010)			3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)		6.40 ± .40 (.252 ± .016)		5.0 ± 0.4 (.197 ± .016)			6.35 ± .25 (.250 ± .010)	
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	1.70 (.067)				1.52 (.060)			1.70 (.067)		1.70 (.067)		2.30 (.090)			1.70 (.067)	
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)				.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)			.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)		.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)		.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)			.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)	
WVDC		16	25	50	100	25	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	200	50	100
Cap (pF)	1000 1200 1500																
	1800 2200 2700																
	3300 3900 4700																
	5600 6800 8200																
Cap. (μF)	.010 .012 .015																
	.018 .022 .027																
	.033 .039 .047																
	.056 .068 .082																
	.10 .12 .15																
	.18 .22 .27																
	.33 .39 .47																
	.56 .68 .82																
	1.0 1.2 1.5																
	1.8 2.2																

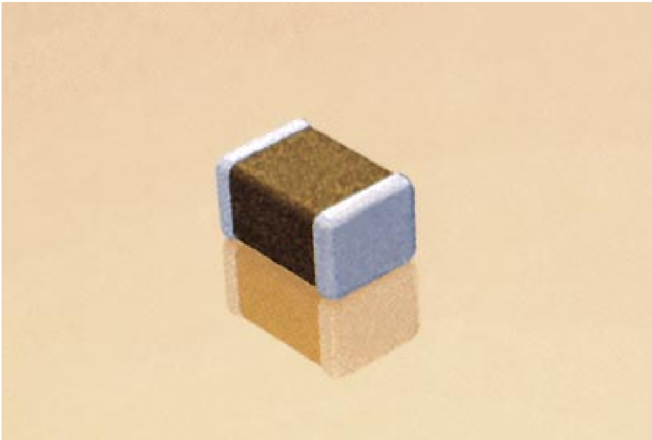


***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

NOTES:
For higher voltage chips, see pages 24 and 25.

Z5U Dielectric

General Specifications



Z5U formulations are "general-purpose" ceramics which are meant primarily for use in limited temperature applications where small size and cost are important. They provide the highest capacitance possible in a given size for the three most popular ceramic formulations. They show wide variations in capacitance under influence of environmental and electrical operating conditions. Their aging rate is approximately 5% per decade or 25% drop in ten years.

Despite their capacitance instability, Z5U formulations are very popular because of their small size, low ESL, low ESR and excellent frequency response. These features are particularly important for decoupling application where only a minimum capacitance value is required.

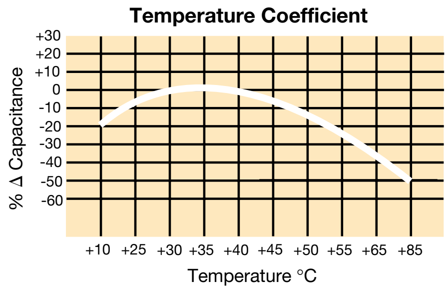
PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

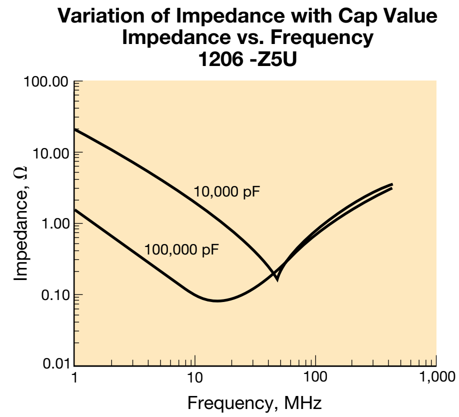
0805	5	E	104	Z	A	T	2	A
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 25V = 3 50V = 5	**Dielectric** Z5U = E	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Preferred Z = +80% –20% M = ±20%	**Failure Rate** A = Not Applicable	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Special Code** A = Std. Product

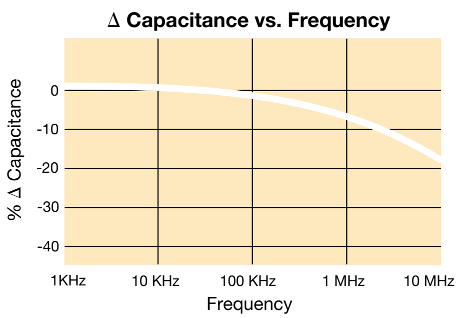
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

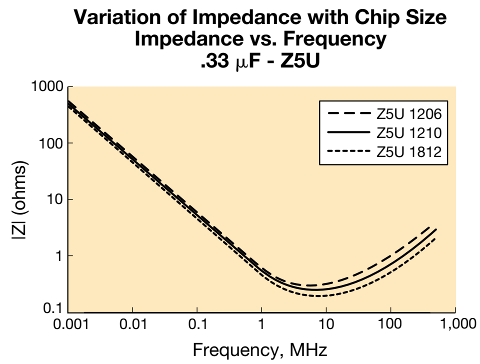
Capacitance Range	0.01 μF to 1.0 μF
Capacitance Tolerances	Preferred +80 –20% others available: ±20%, +100 –0%
Operating Temperature Range	+10°C to +85°C
Temperature Characteristic	+22% to –56% max.
Voltage Ratings	25 and 50VDC (+85°C)
Dissipation Factor	4% max.
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, RVDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Dielectric Strength	250% of rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Test Voltage	0.5 ± 0.2 Vrms
Test Frequency	1 KHz

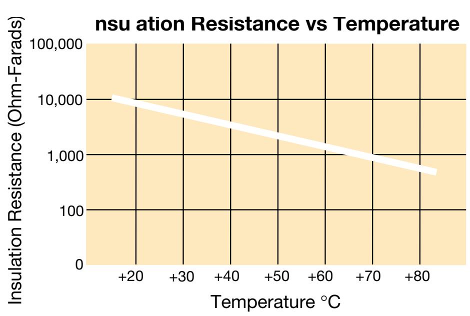
Typical Characteristic Curves**

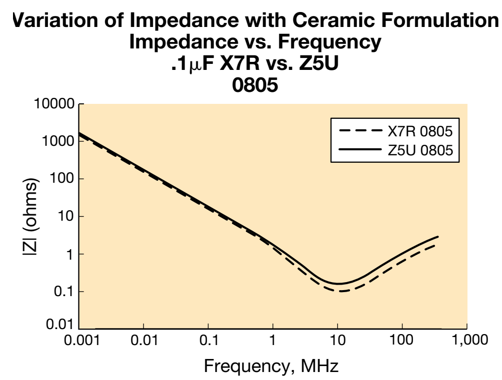












SUMMARY OF CAPACITANCE RANGES VS. CHIP SIZE

Style	25V	50V
0603*	.01μF - .047μF	.01μF - .027μF
0805*	.01μF - .12μF	.01μF - 0.1μF
1206*	.01μF - .33μF	.01μF - .33μF
1210*	.01μF - .56μF	.01μF - .47μF
1808	.01μF - .56μF	.01μF - .47μF
1812*	.01μF - 1.0μF	.01μF - 1.0μF
1825*	.01μF - 1.0μF	.01μF - 1.0μF
2225	.01μF - 1.0μF	.01μF - 1.0μF

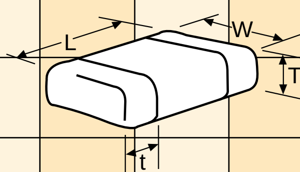
* Standard Sizes
**For additional information on performance changes with operating conditions consult AVX's software SpiCap.

Z5U Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADED

SIZE		0603*		0805		1206		1210	
(L) Length	MM (in.)	1.60 ± .15 (.063 ± .006)		2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)		3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)		3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	
(W) Width	MM (in.)	.81 ± .15 (.032 ± .006)		1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)		1.60 ± .20 (.063 ± .008)		2.50 ± .20 (.098 ± .008)	
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	.90 (.035)		1.30 (.051)		1.50 (.059)		1.70 (.067)	
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.35 ± .15 (.014 ± .006)		.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)		.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)		.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	
WVDC		25	50	25	50	25	50	25	50
Cap (μF)	.010 .012								
	.015 .018 .022								
	.027 .033 .039								
	.047 .056 .068								
	.082 .10 .12								
	.15 .18 .22								
	.27 .33 .39								
	.47 .56 .68								
	.82 1.0 1.5								



***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

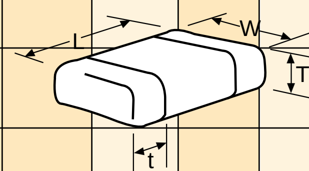
NOTES:
For low profile chips, see page 23.

Z5U Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADES

SIZE		1808*		1812*		1825*		2225*	
(L) Length	MM (in.)	04.57 ± .25 (.180 ± .010)		4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)		4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)		5.72 ± .25 (.225 ± .010)	
(W) Width	MM (in.)	2.03 ± .25 (.080 ± .010)		3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)		6.40 ± .40 (.252 ± .016)		6.35 ± .25 (.250 ± .010)	
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	1.52 (.060)		1.70 (.067)		1.70 (.067)		1.70 (.067)	
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)		.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)		.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)		.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)	
WVDC		25	50	25	50	25	50	25	50
Cap (μF)	.010 .012								
	.015 .018 .022								
	.027 .033 .039								
	.047 .056 .068								
	.082 .10 .12								
	.15 .18 .22								
	.27 .33 .39								
	.47 .56 .68								
	.82 1.0 1.5								

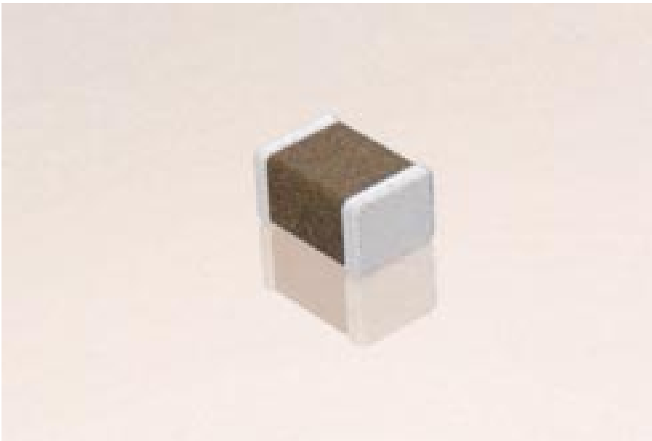


***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

NOTES:
For low profile chips, see page 23.

Y5V Dielectric

General Specifications



Y5V formulations are for general-purpose use in a limited temperature range. They have a wide temperature characteristic of +22% –82% capacitance change over the operating temperature range of –30°C to +85°C.

Y5V's high dielectric constant allows the manufacture of very high capacitance values (up to 4.7 μF) in small physical sizes.

PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

0805	3	G	104	Z	A	T	2	A
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 10V = Z 16V = Y 25V = 3 50V = 5	**Dielectric** Y5V = G	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Z = +80 –20%	**Failure Rate** A = Not Applicable	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Special Code** A = Std. Product

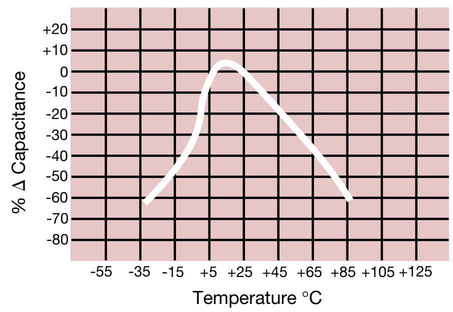
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	2200 pF to 22 μF
Capacitance Tolerances	+80 –20%
Operating Temperature Range	–30°C to +85°C
Temperature Characteristic	+22% to –82% max. within operating temperature
Voltage Ratings	10, 16, 25 and 50 VDC (+85°C)
Dissipation Factor	For 25 volts and 50 volts: 5.0% max. For 16 volts: 7% max. For 10 volts: 10% max.
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, RVDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Dielectric Strength	250% of rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Test Voltage	1.0 Vrms ± 0.2 Vrms
Test Frequency	1 KHz

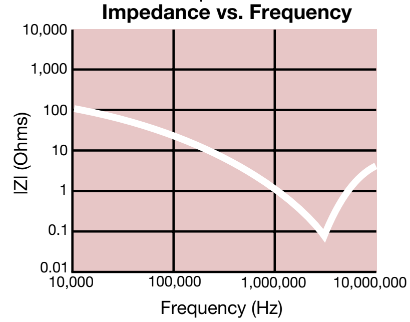
Y5V Dielectric

Typical Characteristic Curves**

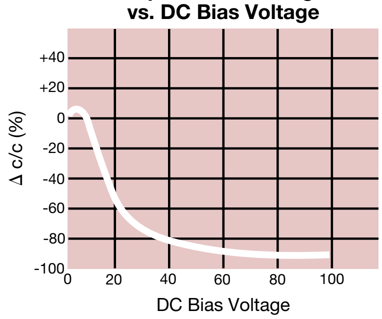
Temperature Coefficient



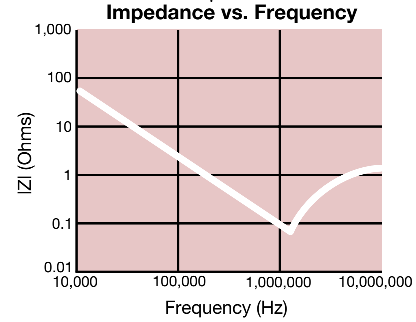
0.1 μF - 0603
Impedance vs. Frequency



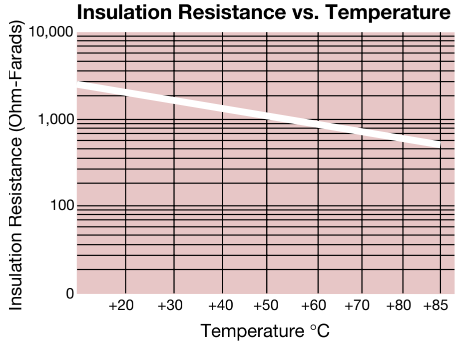
Capacitance Change
vs. DC Bias Voltage



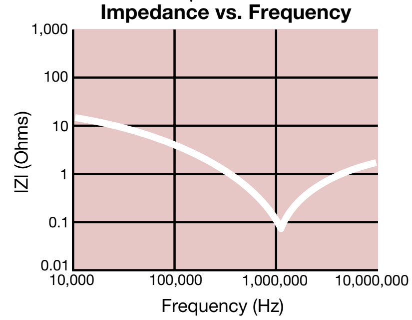
0.22 μF - 0805
Impedance vs. Frequency



Insulation Resistance vs. Temperature



1 μF - 1206
Impedance vs. Frequency



SUMMARY OF CAPACITANCE RANGES VS. CHIP SIZE

Style	10V	16V	25V	50V
0402*	2.2nF - 0.1μF	2.2nF - 0.1μF	2.2nF - 22nF	2.2nF - 10nF
0603*	2.2nF - 1μF	2.2nF - 0.33μF	2.2nF - 0.22μF	2.2nF - 56nF
0805*	10nF - 4.7μF	10nF - 2.2μF	10nF - 1μF	10nF - 0.33μF
1206*	10nF - 10μF	10nF - 4.7μF	10nF - 2.2μF	10nF - 1μF
1210*	10nF - 22μF	0.1μF - 10μF	0.1μF - 4.7μF	0.1μF - 1μF
1812*	→	→	0.15μF - 1.5μF	1.5nF - 1.5μF
1825*	→	→	0.47μF - 1.5μF	0.47μF - 1.5μF
2220	—	—	—	1μF - 1.5μF
2225	→	→	0.68μF - 2.2μF	0.68μF - 1.5μF

* Standard Sizes
**For additional information on performance changes with operating conditions consult AVX's software SpiCap.

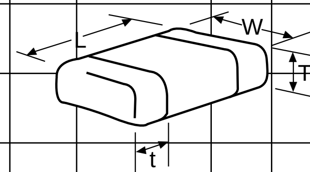
Y5V Dielectric

Capacitance Range

PREFERRED SIZES ARE SHADES

SIZE		0402*	0603*	0805	1206	1210	1812*	1825*	2220	2225*
(L) Length	MM (in.)	1.00 ± .10 (.040 ± .004)	1.60 ± .15 (.063 ± .006)	2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	4.50 ± .30 (.177 ± .012)	4.50 ± .30 (.252 ± .016)	5.7 ± 0.4 (.225 ± .016)	5.72 ± .25 (.225 ± .010)
(W) Width	MM (in.)	.50 ± .10 (.020 ± .004)	.81 ± .15 (.032 ± .006)	1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)	1.60 ± .20 (.063 ± .008)	2.50 ± .20 (.098 ± .008)	3.20 ± .20 (.126 ± .008)	6.40 ± .40 (.252 ± .016)	5.0 ± 0.4 (.197 ± .016)	6.35 ± .25 (.250 ± .010)
(T) Max. Thickness	MM (in.)	.60 (.024)	.90 (.035)	1.30 (.051)	1.50 (.059)	1.70 (.067)	1.70 (.067)	1.70 (.067)	2.30 (.090)	1.70 (.067)
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.25 ± .15 (.010 ± .006)	.35 ± .15 (.014 ± .006)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)	.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)	.61 ± .36 (.024 ± .014)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)	.64 ± .39 (.025 ± .015)

SIZE	0402*				0603*				0805				1206				1210				1812*		1825*		2220	2225*	
WVDC	10	16	25	50	10	16	25	50	10	16	25	50	10	16	25	50	10	16	25	50	25	50	25	50	50	25	50
Cap (pF) 2200 2700 3300																											
3900 4700 5600																											
6800 8200																											
Cap (μF) .01 .012 .015																											
.018 .022 .027																											
.033 .039 .047																											
.056 .068 .082																											
.10 .12 .15																											
.18 .22 .27																											
.33 .39 .47																											
.56 .68 .82																											
1.0 1.2 1.5																											
1.8 2.2 2.7																											
3.3 3.9 4.7																											
5.6 6.8 8.2																											
10.0 12.0 15.0																											
18.0 22.0																											



***IR and vapor phase soldering only recommended.**

NOTES:
For low profile product, see page 23.

Low Profile Chips

Z5U & Y5V Dielectric

PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

1206	3	E	224	Z	A	T	2	T
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 25V = 3	**Dielectric** Z5U = E Y5V = G	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** Z = +80/-20%	**Failure Rate** A = Not Applicable	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging*** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Thickness** T = .026" Max. S = .022" Max. R = .018" Max.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	Z5U: .01 – .33μF; Y5V: .01 – .47μF
Capacitance Tolerances	+80, -20%
Operating Temperature Range	Z5U: +10°C to +85°C; Y5V: -30°C to +85°C
Temperature Characteristic	Z5U: +22%, -56%; Y5V: +22%, -82%
Voltage Ratings	25 VDC
Dissipation Factor 25°C, .5 Vrms, 1kHz	Z5U: 4%; Y5V: 5%
Insulation Resistance	10,000 Megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF whichever is less
Dielectric Strength for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current	250% of Rated VDC
Test Voltage	Z5U: 0.5 ± 0.2 Vrms Y5V: 1.0 Vrms ± 0.2 Vrms
Test Frequency	1 KHz

CAPACITANCE VALUES FOR VARIOUS THICKNESSES

Z5U

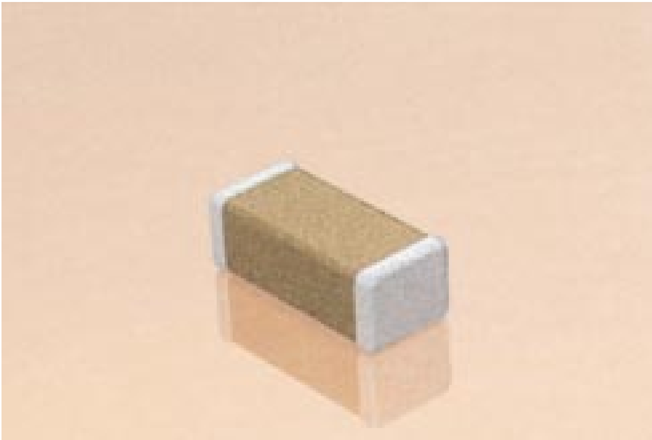
SIZE		0805			1206			1210		
(L) Length	MM (in.)	2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)			3.2 ± .2 (.126 ± .008)			3.2 ± .2 (.126 ± .008)		
(W) Width	MM (in.)	1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)			1.6 ± .2 (.063 ± .008)			2.5 ± .2 (.098 ± .008)		
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)			.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)			.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)		
(T) Thickness Max.	MM (in.)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)
Cap (μF)	.01 .012 .015									
	.018 .022 .027									
	.033 .039 .047									
	.056 .068 .082									
	.1 .12 .15									
	.18 .22 .27									
	.33 .39 .47									

Y5V

SIZE		0805			1206			1210		
(L) Length	MM (in.)	2.01 ± .20 (.079 ± .008)			3.2 ± .2 (.126 ± .008)			3.2 ± .2 (.126 ± .008)		
(W) Width	MM (in.)	1.25 ± .20 (.049 ± .008)			1.6 ± .2 (.063 ± .008)			2.5 ± .2 (.098 ± .008)		
(t) Terminal	MM (in.)	.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)			.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)			.50 ± .25 (.020 ± .010)		
(T) Thickness Max.	MM (in.)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)	.46 (.018)	.56 (.022)	.66 (.026)
Cap (μF)	.01 .012 .015									
	.018 .022 .027									
	.033 .039 .047									
	.056 .068 .082									
	.1 .12 .15									
	.18 .22 .27									
	.33 .39 .47									

High Voltage Chips

For 500V to 5000V Applications



High value, low leakage and small size are difficult parameters to obtain in capacitors for high voltage systems. AVX special high voltage MLC chips capacitors meet these performance characteristics and are designed for applications such as snubbers in high frequency power converters, resonators in SMPS, and high voltage coupling/DC blocking. These high voltage chip designs exhibit low ESRs at high frequencies.

Larger physical sizes than normally encountered chips are used to make high voltage chips. These larger sizes require that special precautions be taken in applying these chips in surface mount assemblies. This is due to differences in the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) between the substrate materials and chip capacitors.

PART NUMBER (see page 7 for complete information and options)

1808	A	A	271	K	A	1	1	A
AVX Style 1206 1210 1808 1812 1825 2225 3640	**Voltage** 500V = 7 600V = C 1000V = A 1500V = S 2000V = G 2500V = W 3000V = H 4000V = J 5000V = K	**Temperature Coefficient** C0G = A X7R = C	**Capacitance Code** (2 significant digits + no. of zeros) Examples: 10pF = 100 100pF = 101 1,000pF = 102 22,000pF = 223 220,000pF = 224 1μF = 105	**Capacitance Tolerance** C0G: J= ±5% K= ±10% M= ±20% X7R: K= ±10% M= ±20% Z= +80% - 20%	**Failure Rate** A=Not applicable	**Termination** 1= Pd/Ag T= Plated Ni and Solder	**Packaging** 1 = 7" Reel Embossed Tape 3 = 13" Reel Embossed Tape 9 = Bulk	**Special Code** A = Standard

High Voltage Chips

For 500V to 5000V Applications

NP0 Dielectric

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	100 pF to .047 μF (25°C, 1.0 ±0.2 Vrms at 1kHz)
Capacitance Tolerances	±5%, ±10%, ±20%
Dissipation Factor	0.1% max. (+25°C, 1.0 ±0.2 Vrms, 1kHz)
Operating Temperature Range	–55°C to +125°C
Temperature Characteristic	0 ±30 ppm/°C (0 VDC)
Voltage Ratings	500, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000 & 5000 VDC (+125°C)
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, at 500 VDC)	100,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Insulation Resistance (+125°C, at 500 VDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 100 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Dielectric Strength	120% rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Thickness	Dependent upon size, voltage, and capacitance value

C0G (NP0) MAXIMUM CAPACITANCE VALUES

VOLTAGE	1206	1210	1808	1812	1825	2225	3640
500	560 pF	820 pF	3300 pF	5600 pF	.012 μF	.018 μF	—
600	—	—	3300 pF	5600 pF	.012 μF	.018 μF	.047 μF
1000	—	—	1500 pF	2200 pF	5600 pF	8200 pF	.018 μF
1500	—	—	330 pF	560 pF	1500 pF	1800 pF	5600 pF
2000	—	—	270 pF	470 pF	1200 pF	1500 pF	4700 pF
2500	—	—	100 pF	220 pF	560 pF	820 pF	2700 pF
3000	—	—	82 pF	180 pF	270 pF	680 pF	2200 pF
4000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000 pF
5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	680 pF

X7R Dielectric

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitance Range	1000 pF to 0.56 μF (25°C, 1.0 ±0.2 Vrms at 1kHz)
Capacitance Tolerances	±10%, ±20%, +80% -20%
Dissipation Factor	2.5% max. (+25°C, 1.0 ±0.2 Vrms, 1kHz)
Operating Temperature Range	–55°C to +125°C
Temperature Characteristic	±15% (0 VDC)
Voltage Ratings	500, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000 & 4000 VDC (+125°C)
Insulation Resistance (+25°C, at 500 VDC)	100,000 megohms min. or 1000 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Insulation Resistance (+125°C, at 500 VDC)	10,000 megohms min. or 100 MΩ - μF min., whichever is less
Dielectric Strength	120% rated voltage for 5 seconds at 50 mamp max. current
Thickness	Dependent upon size, voltage, and capacitance value

X7R MAXIMUM CAPACITANCE VALUES

VOLTAGE	1206	1210	1808	1812	1825	2225	3640
500	6800 pF	.022 μF	—	.056 μF	—	—	—
600	—	—	.039 μF	.068 μF	.15 μF	.22 μF	.56 μF
1000	—	—	.015 μF	.027 μF	.068 μF	.082 μF	.22 μF
1500	—	—	2700 pF	5600 pF	.012 μF	.018 μF	.056 μF
2000	—	—	1500 pF	2700 pF	6800 pF	.010 μF	.027 μF
2500	—	—	1200 pF	2200 pF	5600 pF	8200 pF	.022 μF
3000	—	—	—	—	—	4700 pF	.018 μF
4000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5600 pF

Mechanical

END TERMINATION ADHERENCE

Specification

No evidence of peeling of end terminal

Measuring Conditions

After soldering devices to circuit board apply 5N (0.51kg f) for 10 ± 1 seconds, please refer to Figure 1.

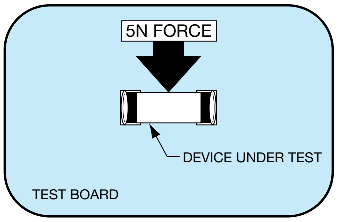


Figure 1. Terminal Adhesion

RESISTANCE TO VIBRATION

Specification

Appearance:
No visual defects

Capacitance
Within specified tolerance

Q, Tan Delta
To meet initial requirement

Insulation Resistance
NP0, X7R ≥ Initial Value x 0.3
Z5U, Y5V ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Measuring Conditions

Vibration Frequency
10-2000 Hz

Maximum Acceleration
20G

Swing Width
1.5mm

Test Time
X, Y, Z axis for 2 hours each, total 6 hours of test

SOLDERABILITY

Specification

≥ 95% of each termination end should be covered with fresh solder

Measuring Conditions

Dip device in eutectic solder at 230 ± 5°C for 2 ± .5 seconds

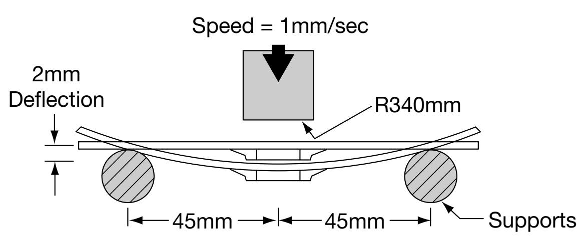


Figure 2. Bend Strength

BEND STRENGTH

Specification

Appearance:
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 5% or ± .5pF, whichever is larger
X7R: ≤ ± 12%
Z5U: ≤ ± 30%
Y5V: ≤ ± 30%

Insulation Resistance
NP0: ≥ Initial Value x 0.3
X7R: ≥ Initial Value x 0.3
Z5U: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1
Y5V: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Measuring Conditions

Please refer to Figure 2

Deflection:
2mm

Test Time:
30 seconds

RESISTANCE TO SOLDER HEAT

Specification

Appearance:
No serious defects, <25% leaching of either end terminal

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 2.5% or ± 2.5pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 7.5%
Z5U: ≤ ± 20%
Y5V: ≤ ± 20%

Q, Tan Delta
To meet initial requirement

Insulation Resistance
To meet initial requirement

Dielectric Strength
No problem observed

Measuring Conditions

Dip device in eutectic solder at 260°C, for 1 minute. Store at room temperature for 48 hours (24 hours for NP0) before measuring electrical parameters.

Part sizes larger than 3.20mm x 2.49mm are preheated at 150°C for 30 ±5 seconds before performing test.

THERMAL SHOCK

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 2.5% or ± .25pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 7.5%
Z5U: ≤ ± 20%
Y5V: ≤ ± 20%

Q, Tan Delta
To meet initial requirement

Insulation Resistance
NP0, X7R: To meet initial requirement
Z5U, Y5V: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Dielectric Strength
No problem observed

Measuring Conditions

Step	Temperature °C	Time (minutes)
1	NP0, X7R: -55° ± 2° Z5U: +10° ± 2° Y5V: -30° ± 2°	30 ± 3
2	Room Temperature	# 3
3	NP0, X7R: +125° ± 2° Z5U, Y5V: +85° ± 2°	30 ± 3
4	Room Temperature	# 3

Repeat for 5 cycles and measure after 48 hours ± 4 hours (24 hours for NP0) at room temperature.

IMMERSION

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 2.5% or ± .25pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 7.5%
Z5U: ≤ ± 20%
Y5V: ≤ ± 20%

Q, Tan Delta
To meet initial requirement

Insulation Resistance
NP0, X7R: To meet initial requirement
Z5U, Y5V: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Dielectric Strength
No problem observed

Measuring Conditions

Step	Temperature °C	Time (minutes)
1	+65 +5/-0 Pure Water	15 ± 2
2	0 ± 3 NaCl solution	15 ± 2

Repeat cycle 2 times and wash with water and dry. Store at room temperature for 48 ± 4 hours (24 hours for NP0) and measure.

MOISTURE RESISTANCE

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 5% or ± .5pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 10%
Z5U: ≤ ± 30%
Y5V: ≤ ± 30%

Q, Tan Delta
NP0:≥ 30pF ....Q ≥ 350
≥ 10pF, < 30pF ....Q ≥ 275+5C/2
< 10pF ....Q ≥ 200+10C
X7R: Initial requirement + .5%
Z5U: Initial requirement + 1%
Y5V: Initial requirement + 2%

Insulation Resistance
≥ Initial Value x 0.3

Measuring Conditions

Step	Temp. °C	Humidity %	Time (hrs)
1	+25->+65	90-98	2.5
2	+65	90-98	3.0
3	+65->+25	80-98	2.5
4	+25->+65	90-98	2.5
5	+65	90-98	3.0
6	+65->+25	80-98	2.5
7	+25	90-98	2.0
7a	-10	uncontrolled	–
7b	+25	90-98	–

Repeat 20 cycles (1-7) and store for 48 hours (24 hours for NP0) at room temperature before measuring. Steps 7a & 7b are done on any 5 out of first 9 cycles.

STEADY STATE HUMIDITY (No Load)

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 5% or ± .5pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 10%
Z5U: ≤ ± 30%
Y5V: ≤ ± 30%

Q, Tan Delta
NP0:≥ 30pF ....Q ≥ 350
≥ 10pF, < 30pF ....Q ≥ 275+5C/2
< 10pF ....Q ≥ 200+10C
X7R: Initial requirement + .5%
Z5U: Initial requirement + 1%
Y5V: Initial requirement + 2%

Insulation Resistance
≥ Initial Value x 0.3

Measuring Conditions

Store at 85 ± 5% relative humidity and 85°C for 1000 hours, without voltage. Remove from test chamber and stabilize at room temperature and humidity for 48 ± 4 hours (24 ±2 hours for NP0) before measuring.

Charge and discharge currents must be less than 50ma.

LOAD HUMIDITY

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 5% or ± .5pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 10%
Z5U: ≤ ± 30%
Y5V: ≤ ± 30%

Q, Tan Delta
NP0: ≥ 30pF ....Q ≥ 350
≥ 10pF, < 30pF ....Q ≥ 275+5C/2
< 10pF ....Q ≥ 200+10C
X7R: Initial requirement + .5%
Z5U: Initial requirement + 1%
Y5V: Initial requirement + 2%

Insulation Resistance
NP0, X7R: To meet initial value x 0.3
Z5U, Y5V: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Charge devices with rated voltage in test chamber set at 85 ± 5% relative humidity and 85°C for 1000 (+48,-0) hours. Remove from test chamber and stabilize at room temperature and humidity for 48 ± 4 hours (24 ±2 hours for NP0) before measuring.

Charge and discharge currents must be less than 50ma.

LOAD LIFE

Specification

Appearance
No visual defects

Capacitance Variation
NP0: ± 3% or ± .3pF, whichever is greater
X7R: ≤ ± 10%
Z5U: ≤ ± 30%
Y5V: ≤ ± 30%

Q, Tan Delta
NP0: ≥ 30pF ....Q ≥ 350
≥ 10pF, < 30pF ....Q ≥ 275+5C/2
< 10pF ....Q ≥ 200+10C
X7R: Initial requirement + .5%
Z5U: Initial requirement + 1%
Y5V: Initial requirement + 2%

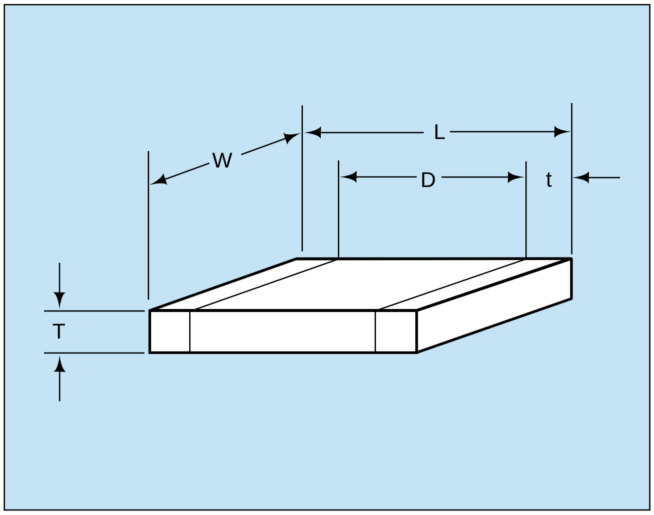
Insulation Resistance
NP0, X7R: To meet initial value x 0.3
Z5U, Y5V: ≥ Initial Value x 0.1

Charge devices with twice rated voltage in test chamber set at +125°C ± 2°C for NP0 and X7R, +85° ± 2°C for Z5U, and Y5V for 1000 (+48,-0) hours. Remove from test chamber and stabilize at room temperature for 48 ± 4 hours (24 ±2 hours for NP0) before measuring.

Charge and discharge currents must be less than 50ma.

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Part Number Example



Military Designation Per MIL-C-55681

Part Number Example

(example) **CDR01 BP 101 B K S M**

- CDR01 — MIL Style
- BP — Voltage-temperature Limits
- 101 — Capacitance
- B — Rated Voltage
- K — Capacitance Tolerance
- S — Termination Finish
- M — Failure Rate

MIL Style: CDR01, CDR02, CDR03, CDR04, CDR05, CDR06

Voltage Temperature Limits:
BP = 0 ± 30 ppm/°C without voltage; 0 ± 30 ppm/°C with rated voltage from -55°C to +125°C
BX = ± 15% without voltage; +15 –25% with rated voltage from -55°C to +125°C

Capacitance:
Two digit figures followed by multiplier (number of zeros to be added) e.g., 101 = 100 pF

Rated Voltage: A = 50V, B = 100V

Capacitance Tolerance:
J ±5%, K ±10%, M ±20%

Termination Finish:
M = Palladium Silver
N = Silver Nickel Gold
S = Solder-coated
U = Base Metallization/Barrier Metal/Solder Coated*
W = Base Metallization/Barrier Metal/Tinned (Tin or Tin/Lead Alloy)

Failure Rate Level: M = 1.0%, P = .1%, R = .01%, S = .001%

Packaging: Bulk is standard packaging. Tape and reel per RS481 is available upon request.

*Solder shall have a melting point of 200°C or less.

CROSS REFERENCE: AVX/MIL-C-55681/CDR01 THRU CDR06*

Per MIL-C-55681	AVX	Length (L)	Width (W)	Thickness (T)		D		Termination Band (t)	
	Style			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
CDR01	0805	.080 ± .015	.050 ± .015	.055	.020	—	.030	—	.010
CDR02	1805	.180 ± .015	.050 ± .015	.055	.020	—	—	.030	.010
CDR03	1808	.180 ± .015	.080 ± .018	.080	.020	—	—	.030	.010
CDR04	1812	.180 ± .015	.125 ± .015	.080	.020	—	—	.030	.010
CDR05	1825	.180 +.020 -.015	.250 +.020 -.015	.080	.020	—	—	.030	.010
CDR06	2225	.225 ± .020	.250 ± .020	.080	.020	—	—	.030	.010

*For CDR11, 12, 13, and 14 see AVX Microwave Chip Capacitor Catalog

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Military Part Number Identification
CDR01 thru CDR06

CDR01 thru CDR06 to MIL-C-55681

Military Type Designation	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 0805/CDR01				
CDR01BP100B---	10	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP120B---	12	J	BP	100
CDR01BP150B---	15	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP180B---	18	J	BP	100
CDR01BP220B---	22	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP270B---	27	J	BP	100
CDR01BP330B---	33	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP390B---	39	J	BP	100
CDR01BP470B---	47	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP560B---	56	J	BP	100
CDR01BP680B---	68	J,K	BP	100
CDR01BP820B---	82	J	BP	100
CDR01BP101B---	100	J,K	BP	100
CDR01B--121B---	120	J,K	BP,BX	100
CDR01B--151B---	150	J,K	BP,BX	100
CDR01B--181B---	180	J,K	BP,BX	100
CDR01BX221B---	220	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX271B---	270	K	BX	100
CDR01BX331B---	330	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX391B---	390	K	BX	100
CDR01BX471B---	470	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX561B---	560	K	BX	100
CDR01BX681B---	680	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX821B---	820	K	BX	100
CDR01BX102B---	1000	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX122B---	1200	K	BX	100
CDR01BX152B---	1500	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX182B---	1800	K	BX	100
CDR01BX222B---	2200	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX272B---	2700	K	BX	100
CDR01BX332B---	3300	K,M	BX	100
CDR01BX392A---	3900	K	BX	50
CDR01BX472A---	4700	K,M	BX	50
AVX Style 1805/CDR02				
CDR02BP221B---	220	J,K	BP	100
CDR02BP271B---	270	J	BP	100
CDR02BX392B---	3900	K	BX	100
CDR02BX472B---	4700	K,M	BX	100
CDR02BX562B---	5600	K	BX	100
CDR02BX682B---	6800	K,M	BX	100
CDR02BX822B---	8200	K	BX	100
CDR02BX103B---	10,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR02BX123A---	12,000	K	BX	50
CDR02BX153A---	15,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR02BX183A---	18,000	K	BX	50
CDR02BX223A---	22,000	K,M	BX	50

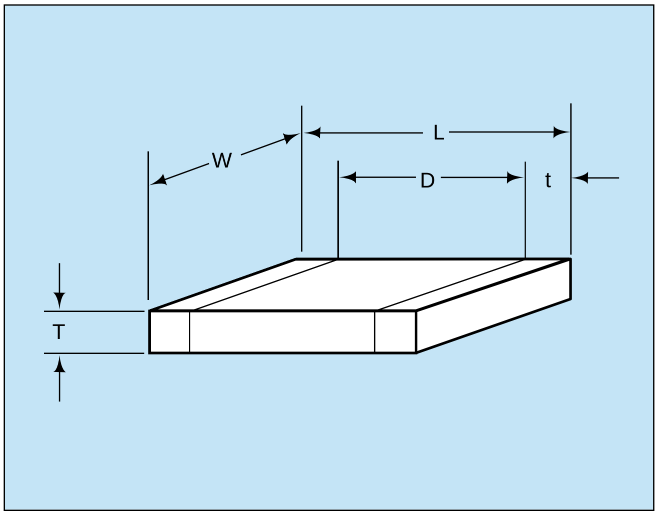
Add appropriate failure rate
Add appropriate termination finish
Capacitance Tolerance

Military Type Designation	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 1808/CDR03				
CDR03BP331B---	330	J,K	BP	100
CDR03BP391B---	390	J	BP	100
CDR03BP471B---	470	J,K	BP	100
CDR03BP561B---	560	J	BP	100
CDR03BP681B---	680	J,K	BP	100
CDR03BP821B--	820	J	BP	100
CDR03BP102B---	1000	J,K	BP	100
CDR03BX123B--	12,000	K	BX	100
CDR03BX153B---	15,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR03BX183B---	18,000	K	BX	100
CDR03BX223B---	22,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR03BX273B---	27,000	K	BX	100
CDR03BX333B---	33,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR03BX393A---	39,000	K	BX	50
CDR03BX473A---	47,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR03BX563A---	56,000	K	BX	50
CDR03BX683A---	68,000	K,M	BX	50
AVX Style 1812/CDR04				
CDR04BP122B---	1200	J	BP	100
CDR04BP152B---	1500	J,K	BP	100
CDR04BP182B---	1800	J	BP	100
CDR04BP222B---	2200	J,K	BP	100
CDR04BP272B---	2700	J	BP	100
CDR04BP332B---	3300	J,K	BP	100
CDR04BX393B---	39,000	K	BX	100
CDR04BX473B---	47,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR04BX563B---	56,000	K	BX	100
CDR04BX823A---	82,000	K	BX	50
CDR04BX104A---	100,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR04BX124A---	120,000	K	BX	50
CDR04BX154A---	150,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR04BX184A---	180,000	K	BX	50
AVX Style 1825/CDR05				
CDR05BP392B---	3900	J,K	BP	100
CDR05BP472B---	4700	J,K	BP	100
CDR05BP562B---	5600	J,K	BP	100
CDR05BX683B---	68,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR05BX823B---	82,000	K	BX	100
CDR05BX104B---	100,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR05BX124B---	120,000	K	BX	100
CDR05BX154B---	150,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR05BX224A---	220,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR05BX274A---	270,000	K	BX	50
CDR05BX334A---	330,000	K,M	BX	50
AVX Style 2225/CDR06				
CDR06BP682B---	6800	J,K	BP	100
CDR06BP822B---	8200	J,K	BP	100
CDR06BP103B---	10,000	J,K	BP	100
CDR06BX394A---	390,000	K	BX	50
CDR06BX474A---	470,000	K,M	BX	50

Add appropriate failure rate
Add appropriate termination finish
Capacitance Tolerance

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Military Part Number Identification
CDR31 thru CDR35



Military Designation Per MIL-C-55681

Part Number Example

(example) **CDR31 BP 101 B K S M**

- MIL Style — CDR31
- Voltage-temperature Limits — BP
- Capacitance — 101
- Rated Voltage — B
- Capacitance Tolerance — K
- Termination Finish — S
- Failure Rate — M

MIL Style: CDR31, CDR32, CDR33, CDR34, CDR35

Voltage Temperature Limits:
BP = 0 ± 30 ppm/°C without voltage; 0 ± 30 ppm/°C with rated voltage from -55°C to +125°C
BX = ± 15% without voltage; +15 –25% with rated voltage from -55°C to +125°C

Capacitance:
Two digit figures followed by multiplier (number of zeros to be added) e.g., 101 = 100 pF

Rated Voltage: A = 50V, B = 100V

Capacitance Tolerance:
C ±.25 pF, D ±.5 pF, F ±1%
J ±5%, K ±10%, M ±20%

Termination Finish:
M = Palladium Silver
N = Silver Nickel Gold
S = Solder-coated
U = Base Metallization/Barrier Metal/Solder Coated*
W = Base Metallization/Barrier Metal/Tinned (Tin or Tin/Lead Alloy)

*Solder shall have a melting point of 200°C or less.

Failure Rate Level: M = 1.0%, P = .1%, R = .01%, S = .001%

Packaging: Bulk is standard packaging. Tape and reel per RS481 is available upon request.

CROSS REFERENCE: AVX/MIL-C-55681/CDR31 THRU CDR35

Per MIL-C-55681 (Metric Sizes)	AVX Style	Length (L) (mm)	Width (W) (mm)	Thickness (T)	D	Termination Band (t)	
				Max. (mm)	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)	Min. (mm)
CDR31	0805	2.00	1.25	1.3	.50	.70	.30
CDR32	1206	3.20	1.60	1.3	—	.70	.30
CDR33	1210	3.20	2.50	1.5	—	.70	.30
CDR34	1812	4.50	3.20	1.5	—	.70	.30
CDR35	1825	4.50	6.40	1.5	—	.70	.30

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Military Part Number Identification CDR31

CDR31 to MIL-C-55681/7

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 0805/CDR31 (BP)				
CDR31BP1R0B---	1.0	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R1B---	1.1	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R2B---	1.2	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R3B---	1.3	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R5B---	1.5	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R6B---	1.6	C	BP	100
CDR31BP1R8B---	1.8	C	BP	100
CDR31BP2R0B---	2.0	C	BP	100
CDR31BP2R2B---	2.2	C	BP	100
CDR31BP2R4B---	2.4	C	BP	100
CDR31BP2R7B---	2.7	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP3R0B---	3.0	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP3R3B---	3.3	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP3R6B---	3.6	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP3R9B---	3.9	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP4R3B---	4.3	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP4R7B---	4.7	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP5R1B---	5.1	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP5R6B---	5.6	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP6R2B---	6.2	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP6R8B---	6.8	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP7R5B---	7.5	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP8R2B---	8.2	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP9R1B---	9.1	C,D	BP	100
CDR31BP100B---	10	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP110B---	11	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP120B---	12	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP130B---	13	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP150B---	15	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP160B---	16	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP180B---	18	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP200B---	20	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP220B---	22	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP240B---	24	J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP270B---	27	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP300B---	30	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP330B---	33	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP360B---	36	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP390B---	39	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP430B---	43	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP470B---	47	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP510B---	51	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP560B---	56	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP620B---	62	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP680B---	68	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP750B---	75	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP820B---	82	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP910B---	91	F,J,K	BP	100

Add appropriate failure rate
Add appropriate termination finish
Capacitance Tolerance

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 0805/CDR31 (BP) cont'd				
CDR31BP101B---	100	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP111B---	110	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP121B---	120	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP131B---	130	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP151B---	150	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP161B---	160	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP181B---	180	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP201B---	200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP221B---	220	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP241B---	240	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP271B---	270	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP301B---	300	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP331B---	330	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP361B---	360	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP391B---	390	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP431B---	430	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP471B---	470	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR31BP511A---	510	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR31BP561A---	560	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR31BP621A---	620	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR31BP681A---	680	F,J,K	BP	50
AVX Style 0805/CDR31 (BX)				
CDR31BX471B---	470	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX561B---	560	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX681B---	680	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX821B---	820	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX102B---	1,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX122B---	1,200	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX152B---	1,500	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX182B---	1,800	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX222B---	2,200	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX272B---	2,700	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX332B---	3,300	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX392B---	3,900	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX472B---	4,700	K,M	BX	100
CDR31BX562A---	5,600	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX682A---	6,800	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX822A---	8,200	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX103A---	10,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX123A---	12,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX153A---	15,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR31BX183A---	18,000	K,M	BX	50

Add appropriate failure rate
Add appropriate termination finish
Capacitance Tolerance

1/ The complete part number will include additional symbols to indicate capacitance tolerance, termination and failure rate level.

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Military Part Number Identification CDR32

CDR32 to MIL-C-55681/8

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 1206/CDR32 (BP)				
CDR32BP1R0B---	1.0	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R1B---	1.1	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R2B---	1.2	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R3B---	1.3	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R5B---	1.5	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R6B---	1.6	C	BP	100
CDR32BP1R8B---	1.8	C	BP	100
CDR32BP2R0B---	2.0	C	BP	100
CDR32BP2R2B---	2.2	C	BP	100
CDR32BP2R4B---	2.4	C	BP	100
CDR32BP2R7B---	2.7	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP3R0B---	3.0	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP3R3B---	3.3	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP3R6B---	3.6	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP3R9B---	3.9	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP4R3B---	4.3	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP4R7B---	4.7	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP5R1B---	5.1	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP5R6B---	5.6	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP6R2B---	6.2	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP6R8B---	6.8	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP7R5B---	7.5	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP8R2B---	8.2	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP9R1B---	9.1	C,D	BP	100
CDR32BP100B---	10	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP110B---	11	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP120B---	12	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP130B---	13	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP150B---	15	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP160B---	16	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP180B---	18	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP200B---	20	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP220B---	22	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP240B---	24	J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP270B---	27	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP300B---	30	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP330B---	33	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP360B---	36	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP390B---	39	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP430B---	43	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP470B---	47	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP510B---	51	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP560B---	56	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP620B---	62	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP680B---	68	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP750B---	75	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP820B---	82	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP910B---	91	F,J,K	BP	100

Add appropriate failure rate

Add appropriate termination finish

Capacitance Tolerance

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 1206/CDR32 (BP) cont'd				
CDR32BP101B---	100	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP111B---	110	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP121B---	120	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP131B---	130	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP151B---	150	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP161B---	160	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP181B---	180	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP201B---	200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP221B---	220	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP241B---	240	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP271B---	270	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP301B---	300	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP331B---	330	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP361B---	360	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP391B---	390	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP431B---	430	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP471B---	470	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP511B---	510	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP561B---	560	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP621B---	620	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP681B---	680	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP751B---	750	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP821B---	820	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP911B---	910	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP102B---	1,000	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR32BP112A---	1,100	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP122A---	1,200	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP132A---	1,300	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP152A---	1,500	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP162A---	1,600	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP182A---	1,800	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP202A---	2,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR32BP222A---	2,200	F,J,K	BP	50
AVX Style 1206/CDR32 (BX)				
CDR32BX472B---	4,700	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX562B---	5,600	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX682B---	6,800	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX822B---	8,200	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX103B---	10,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX123B---	12,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX153B---	15,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR32BX183A---	18,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR32BX223A---	22,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR32BX273A---	27,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR32BX333A---	33,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR32BX393A---	39,000	K,M	BX	50

Add appropriate failure rate

Add appropriate termination finish

Capacitance Tolerance

1/ The complete part number will include additional symbols to indicate capacitance tolerance, termination and failure rate level.

MIL-C-55681/Chips

Military Part Number Identification CDR33/34/35

CDR33/34/35 to MIL-C-55681/9/10/11

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 1210/CDR33 (BP)				
CDR33BP102B---	1,000	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP112B---	1,100	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP122B---	1,200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP132B---	1,300	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP152B---	1,500	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP162B---	1,600	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP182B---	1,800	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP202B---	2,000	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP222B---	2,200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR33BP242A---	2,400	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR33BP272A---	2,700	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR33BP302A---	3,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR33BP332A---	3,300	F,J,K	BP	50
AVX Style 1210/CDR33 (BX)				
CDR33BX153B---	15,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR33BX183B---	18,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR33BX223B---	22,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR33BX273B---	27,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR33BX393A---	39,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR33BX473A---	47,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR33BX563A---	56,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR33BX683A---	68,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR33BX823A---	82,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR33BX104A---	100,000	K,M	BX	50
AVX Style 1812/CDR34 (BP)				
CDR34BP222B---	2,200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP242B---	2,400	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP272B---	2,700	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP302B---	3,000	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP332B---	3,300	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP362B---	3,600	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP392B---	3,900	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP432B---	4,300	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP472B---	4,700	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR34BP512A---	5,100	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP562A---	5,600	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP622A---	6,200	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP682A---	6,800	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP752A---	7,500	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP822A---	8,200	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP912A---	9,100	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR34BP103A---	10,000	F,J,K	BP	50

Add appropriate failure rate

Add appropriate termination finish

Capacitance Tolerance

Military Type Designation 1/	Capacitance in pF	Capacitance tolerance	Rated temperature and voltage-temperature limits	WVDC
AVX Style 1812/CDR34 (BX)				
CDR34BX273B---	27,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR34BX333B---	33,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR34BX393B---	39,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR34BX473B---	47,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR34BX563B---	56,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR34BX104A---	100,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR34BX124A---	120,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR34BX154A---	150,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR34BX184A---	180,000	K,M	BX	50
AVX Style 1825/CDR35 (BP)				
CDR35BP472B---	4,700	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP512B---	5,100	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP562B---	5,600	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP622B---	6,200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP682B---	6,800	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP752B---	7,500	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP822B---	8,200	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP912B---	9,100	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP103B---	10,000	F,J,K	BP	100
CDR35BP113A---	11,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP123A---	12,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP133A---	13,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP153A---	15,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP163A---	16,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP183A---	18,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP203A---	20,000	F,J,K	BP	50
CDR35BP223A---	22,000	F,J,K	BP	50
AVX Style 1825/CDR35 (BX)				
CDR35BX563B---	56,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX683B---	68,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX823B---	82,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX104B---	100,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX124B---	120,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX154B---	150,000	K,M	BX	100
CDR35BX184A---	180,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR35BX224A---	220,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR35BX274A---	270,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR35BX334A---	330,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR35BX394A---	390,000	K,M	BX	50
CDR35BX474A---	470,000	K,M	BX	50

Add appropriate failure rate

Add appropriate termination finish

Capacitance Tolerance

1/ The complete part number will include additional symbols to indicate capacitance tolerance, termination and failure rate level.

European Detail Specification CECC 32 101-801/Chips

Standard European Ceramic Chip Capacitors

PART NUMBER (example)

0805	5	C	103	M	T	T	2	A
Size (L" x W")	**Voltage** 50V =5 100V = 1 200V = 2	**Dielectric** 1B CG = A 2R1 = C 2F4 = G	**Capacitance Code**	**Capacitance Tolerance** See Dielectrics C0G, X7R, Y5V	**Specification** CECC32101-801	**Terminations** T = Plated Ni and Sn	**Marking Packaging** 2 = 7" Reel Paper/Unmarked	**Special Code** A = Std. Product

RANGE OF APPROVED COMPONENTS

Case Size	Dielectric Type	Voltage and Capacitance Range		
		50V	100V	200V
1BCG				
0603	1B CG	0.47pF - 150pF	0.47pF - 120pF	0.47pF - 100pF
0805	1B CG	0.47pF - 560pF	0.47pF - 560pF	0.47pF - 330pF
1206	1B CG	0.47pF - 3.3nF	0.47pF - 3.3nF	0.47pF - 1.5nF
1210	1B CG	0.47pF - 4.7nF	0.47pF - 4.7nF	0.47pF - 2.7nF
1808	1B CG	0.47pF - 6.8nF	0.47pF - 6.8nF	0.47pF - 4.7nF
1812	1B CG	0.47pF - 15nF	0.47pF - 15nF	0.47pF - 10nF
2220	1B CG	0.47pF - 39nF	0.47pF - 39nF	0.47pF - 15nF
2R1				
0603	2R1	10pF - 6.8nF	10pF - 6.8nF	10pF - 1.2nF
0805	2R1	10pF - 33nF	10pF - 18nF	10pF - 3.3nF
1206	2R1	10pF - 100nF	10pF - 68nF	10pF - 18nF
1210	2R1	10pF - 150nF	10pF - 100nF	10pF - 27nF
1808	2R1	10pF - 270nF	10pF - 180nF	10pF - 47nF
1812	2R1	10pF - 470nF	10pF - 330nF	10pF - 100nF
2220	2R1	10pF - 1.2μF	10pF - 680nF	10pF - 220nF
2F4				
0805	2F4	10pF - 100nF		
1206	2F4	10pF - 330nF		
1210	2F4	10pF - 470nF		
1808	2F4	10pF - 560nF		
1812	2F4	10pF - 1.8μF		
2220	2F4	10pF - 2.2μF		

Packaging of Chip Components

Automatic Insertion Packaging

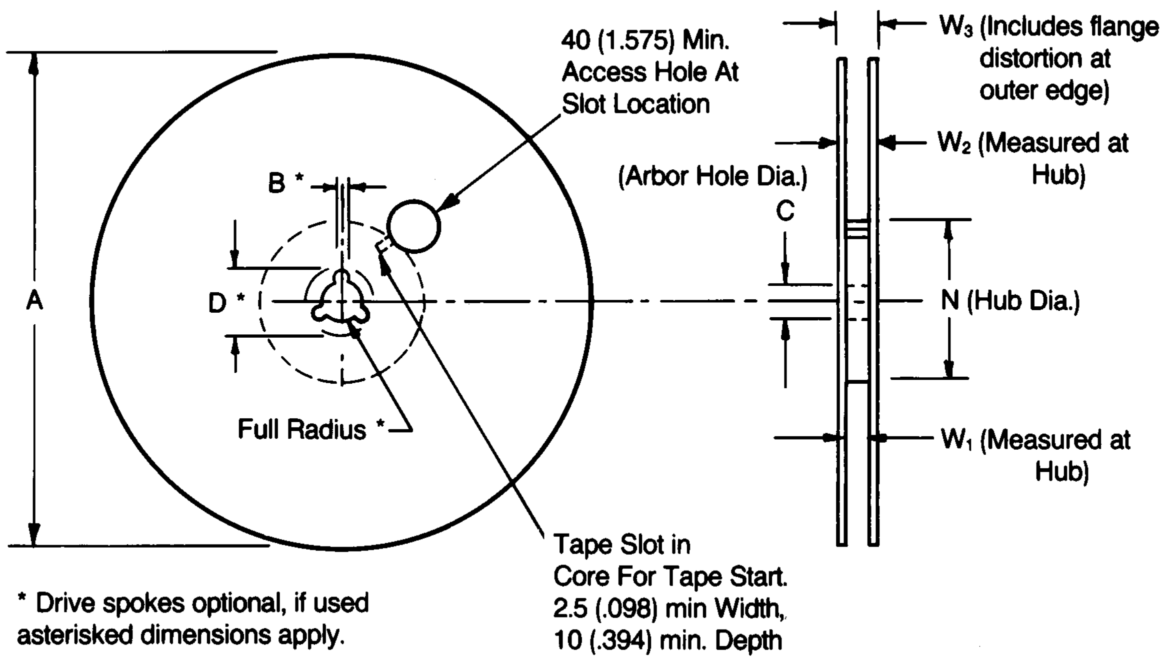
TAPE & REEL QUANTITIES

All tape and reel specifications are in compliance with RS481.

	8mm	12mm	
Embossed or Punched Carrier	0805, 1005, 1206, 1210		
Embossed Only	0504, 0907	1505, 1805, 1808	1812, 1825 2225
Punched Only	0402, 0603		
Qty. per Reel/7" Reel	2,000 or 4,000[1]	3,000	1,000
Qty. per Reel/13" Reel	10,000	10,000	4,000

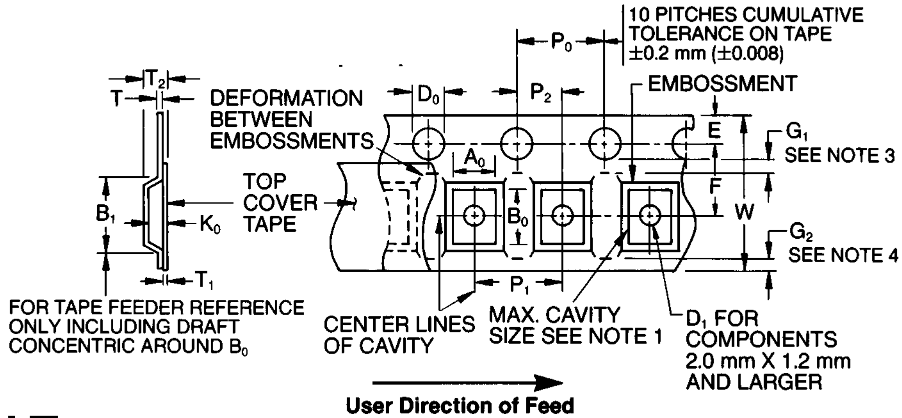
[1] Dependent on chip thickness. Low profile chips shown on page 23 are 5,000 per reel for 7" reel. 0402 size chips are 10,000 per reel on 7" reels and are not available on 13" reels. For 3640 size chip contact factory for quantity per reel.

REEL DIMENSIONS



Tape Size[1]	A Max.	B* Min.	C	D* Min.	N Min.	W_1	W_2 Max.	W_3
8mm	330 (12.992)	1.5 (.059)	13.0±0.20 (.512±.008)	20.2 (.795)	50 (1.969)	$8.4^{+1.0}_{-0.0}$ $(.331^{+.060}_{-0.0})$	14.4 (.567)	7.9 Min. (.311) 10.9 Max. (.429)
12mm						$12.4^{+2.0}_{-0.0}$ $(.488^{+.076}_{-0.0})$	18.4 (.724)	11.9 Min. (.469) 15.4 Max. (.607)

Metric dimensions will govern.
English measurements rounded and for reference only.
(1)For tape sizes 16mm and 24mm (used with chip size 3640) consult EIA RS-481 latest revision.



8 & 12 mm Embossed Tape Metric Dimensions Will Govern

CONSTANT DIMENSIONS

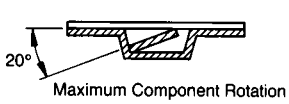
Tape Size	D_0	E	P_0	P_2	T Max.	T_1	G_1	G_2
8mm and 12mm	$8.4^{+0.10}_{-0.0}$ $(.059^{+.004}_{-0.0})$	1.75 ± 0.10 (.069 ± .004)	4.0 ± 0.10 (.157 ± .004)	2.0 ± 0.05 (.079 ± .002)	0.600 (.024)	0.10 (.004) Max.	0.75 (.030) Min. See Note 3	0.75 (.030) Min. See Note 4

VARIABLE DIMENSIONS

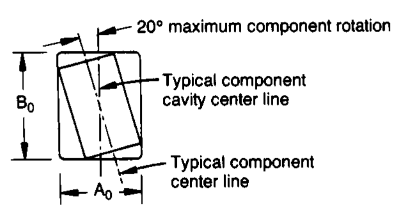
Tape Size	B_1 Max. See Note 6	D_1 Min. See Note 5	F	P_1	R Min. See Note 2	T_2	W	A_0 B_0 K_0
8mm	4.55 (.179)	1.0 (.039)	3.5 ± 0.05 (.138 ± .002)	4.0 ± 0.10 (.157 ± .004)	25 (.984)	2.5 Max (.098)	$8.0^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$ $(.315^{+.012}_{-.004})$	See Note 1
12mm	8.2 (.323)	1.5 (.059)	5.5 ± 0.05 (.217 ± .002)	4.0 ± 0.10 (.157 ± .004)	30 (1.181)	6.5 Max. (.256)	12.0 ± .30 (.472 ± .012)	See Note 1
8mm 1/2 Pitch	4.55 (.179)	1.0 (.039)	3.5 ± 0.05 (.138 ± .002)	2.0 ± 0.10 0.79 ± .004	25 (.984)	2.5 Max. (.098)	$8.0^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$ $(.315^{+.012}_{-.004})$	See Note 1
12mm Double Pitch	8.2 (.323)	1.5 (.059)	5.5 ± 0.05 (.217 ± .002)	8.0 ± 0.10 (.315 ± .004)	30 (1.181)	6.5 Max. (.256)	12.0 ± .30 (.472 ± .012)	See Note 1

NOTES:

1. A_0, B_0, and K_0 are determined by the max. dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and/or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the end of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A_0, B_0, and K_0) must be within 0.05 mm (.002) min. and 0.50 mm (.020) max. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20 degrees (see sketches C & D).
2. Tape with components shall pass around radius "R" without damage. The minimum trailer length (Note 2 Fig. 3) may require additional length to provide R min. for 12 mm embossed tape for reels with hub diameters approaching N min. (Table 4).
3. G_1 dimension is the flat area from the edge of the sprocket hole to either the outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavities or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less.
4. G_2 dimension is the flat area from the edge of the carrier tape opposite the sprocket holes to either the outward deformation of the carrier tape between the embossed cavity or to the edge of the cavity whichever is less.
5. The embossment hole location shall be measured from the sprocket hole controlling the location of the embossment. Dimensions of embossment location and hole location shall be applied independent of each other.
6. B_1 dimension is a reference dimension for tape feeder clearance only.



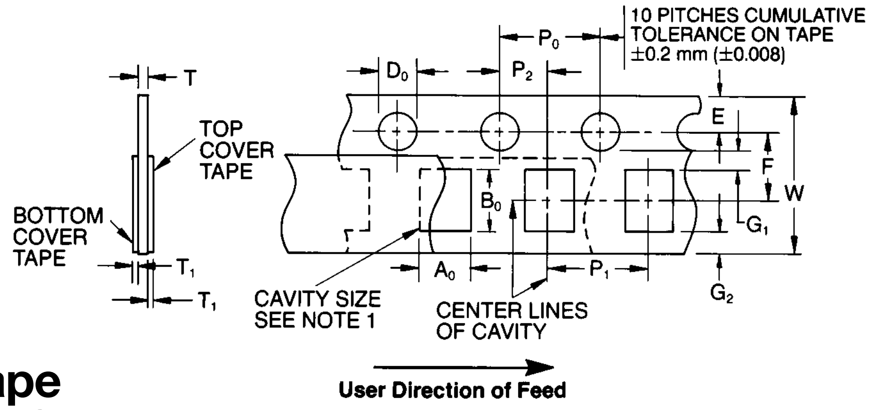
Side or Front Sectional View
Sketch "C"



Top View
Sketch "D"

Punched Carrier Configuration

8 & 12 mm Tape Only



8 & 12 mm Punched Tape Metric Dimensions Will Govern

CONSTANT DIMENSIONS

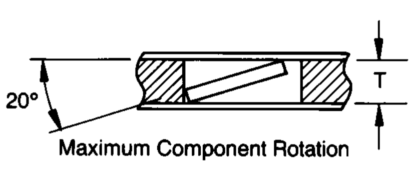
Tape Size	D_0	E	P_0	P_2	T_1	G_1	G_2	R MIN.
8mm and 12mm	$1.5^{+0.1}_{-0.0}$ $(.059^{+.004}_{-.000})$	1.75 ± 0.10 (.069 ± .004)	4.0 ± 0.10 (.157 ± .004)	2.0 ± 0.05 (.079 ± .002)	0.10 (.004) Max.	0.75 (.030) Min.	0.75 (.030) Min.	25 (.984) See Note 2

VARIABLE DIMENSIONS

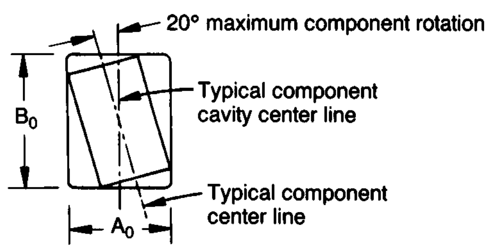
Tape Size	P_1	F	W	A_0 B_0	T
8mm	4.0 ± 0.10 (.157 ± .004)	3.5 ± 0.05 (.138 ± .002)	$8.0^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$ $(.315^{+.012}_{-.004})$	See Note 1	See Note 3
12mm	4.0 ± .010 (.157 ± .004)	5.5 ± 0.05 (.217 ± .002)	12.0 ± 0.3 (.472 ± .012)		
8mm 1/2 Pitch	2.0 ± 0.10 (.079 ± .004)	3.5 ± 0.05 (.138 ± .002)	$8.0^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$ $(.315^{+.012}_{-.004})$		
12mm Double Pitch	8.0 ± 0.10 (.315 ± .004)	5.5 ± 0.05 (.217 ± .002)	12.0 ± 0.3 (.472 ± .012)		

NOTES:

1. A_0, B_0, and T are determined by the max. dimensions to the ends of the terminals extending from the component body and/or the body dimensions of the component. The clearance between the ends of the terminals or body of the component to the sides and depth of the cavity (A_0, B_0, and T) must be within 0.05 mm (.002) min. and 0.50 mm (.020) max. The clearance allowed must also prevent rotation of the component within the cavity of not more than 20 degrees (see sketches A & B).
2. Tape with components shall pass around radius "R" without damage.
3. 1.1 mm (.043) Base Tape and 1.6 mm (.063) Max. for Non-Paper Base Compositions.



Side or Front Sectional View
Sketch "A"



Top View
Sketch "B"

Bar Code Labeling Standard

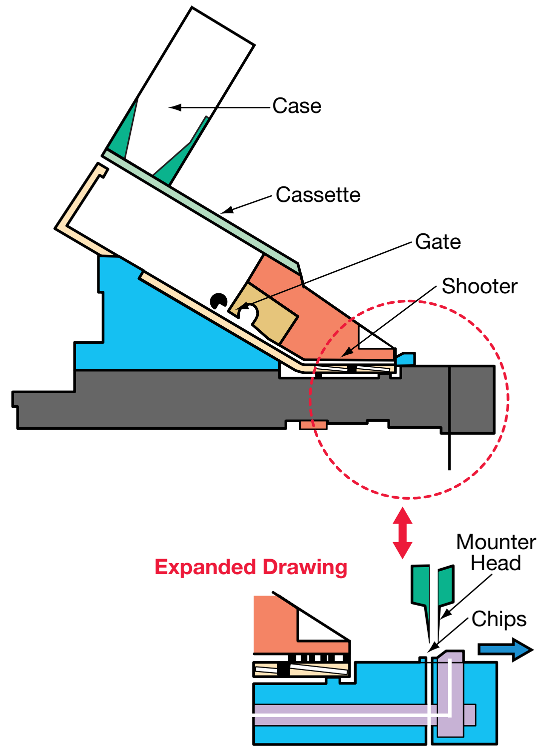
AVX bar code labeling is available and follows latest version of EIA-556-A.

Bulk Case Packaging

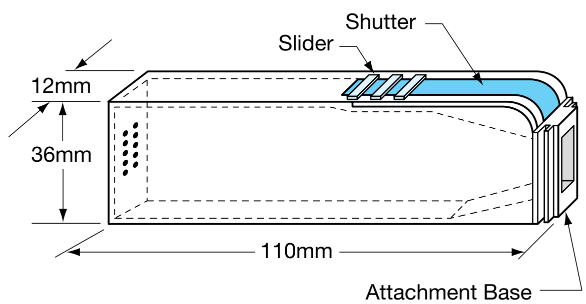
BENEFITS

- Easier handling
- Smaller packaging volume
  (1/20 of T/R packaging)
- Easier inventory control
- Flexibility
- Recyclable

BULK FEEDER



CASE DIMENSIONS



CASE QUANTITIES

Part Size	0402	0603	0805
Qty. (pcs / cassette)	80,000	15,000	10,000 (T=0.6mm) 5,000 (T≥0.6mm)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The properties of MLC's are decided by their chemical composition and physical makeup. As manufacturers use slightly different compositions and designs this means that all MLC's do not have identical properties. Most systems are, however, based on doped barium titanate raw materials and basically similar designs. There will be minor differences in value for some of the physical constants quoted but these should not prove significant for practical purposes.

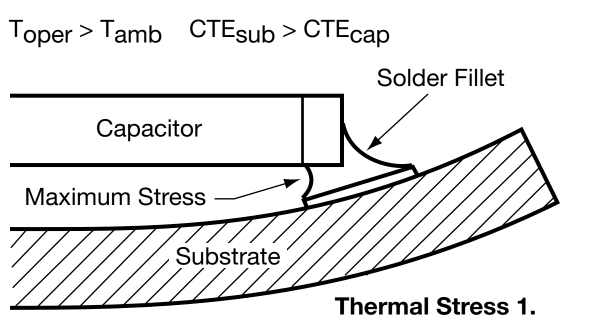
Temperature

Coefficient of expansion (CTE)

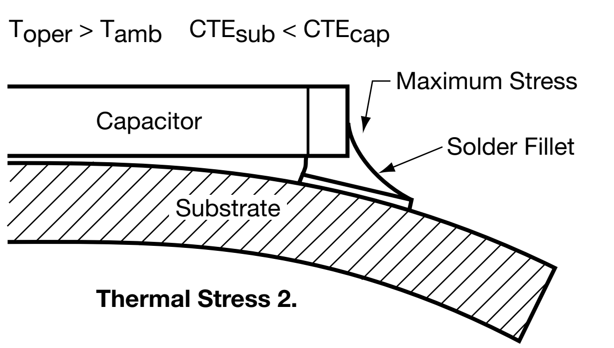
This varies according to which axis of the chip is being measured.

Across terminations (L) 11ppm/°C
Across chip (W) 13ppm/°C
Electrode (Pd/Ag) 16ppm/°C

It should be remembered that in attempting to match circuit board material with MLC's that the dynamic system should be considered (power on temperature rise) not the static system (uniform temperature rise).



Thermal Stress 1.



Thermal Stress 2.

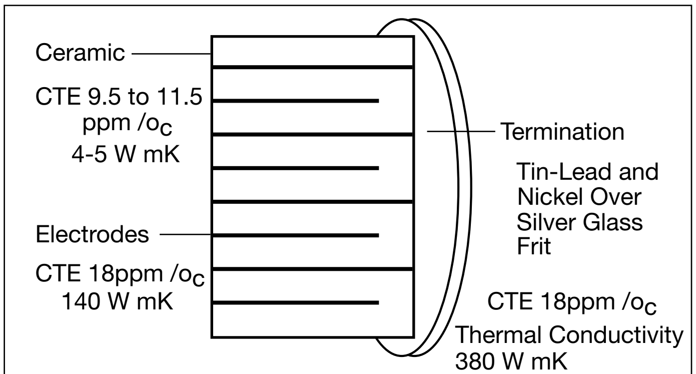
Thermal Conductivity

Ceramic 5W/m Kelvin
Termination (Ni Bar) 380W/m Kelvin
Electrode (Pd/Ag) 140W/m Kelvin

These figures show the problem of predicting the thermal behavior of MLC's each one being different according to its form and number of electrodes.

Table 1. Coefficients of Expansion and Conductivity

Material	CTE (ppm/°C)	C (W/m Kelvin)
Alumina	7	34.6
Alloy 42	5.3	17.3
BaTi03 doped	9.5-11.5	4-5
Copper	17.6	390
Copper c 1 Invar	6.7	
Filled Epoxy	18-25	0.5
FR4/G10	18	
Nickel	15	86
Polyimide/Glass	12	
Polyimide/Kevlar	7	
Silver	19.6	419
Steel	15	46.7
Tantalum	6.5	55
Tin/Lead	27	34

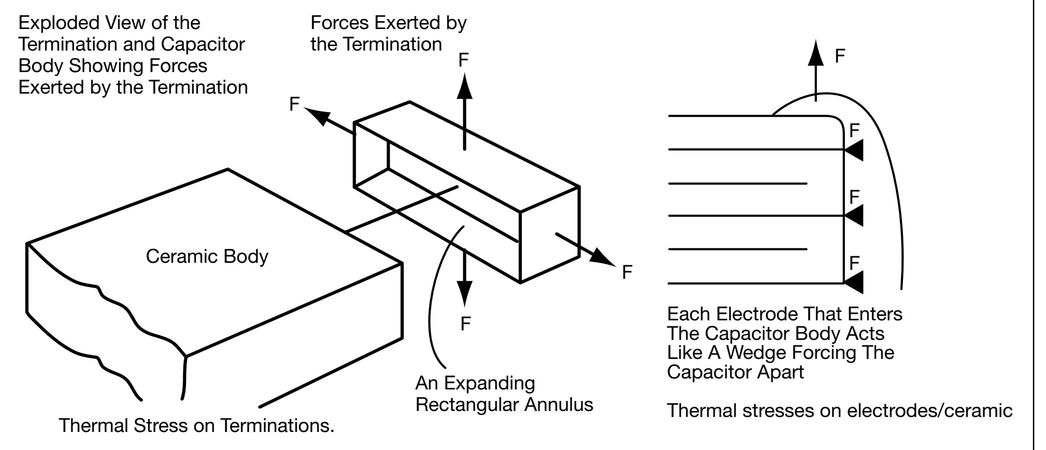


CTE and Conductivity of MLC Materials.

Strength

Flexure	140 MPa
Fracture toughness	3Gpa

This merely confirms the well known high strength in compression, low strength in tension that ceramics normally have.



Chemical Resistance

Ceramics themselves are very resistant to chemical attack, providing they are processed in a manner which prevents the incidence of cracks or chips in the body. In cases where cracks etc. are present, moisture can penetrate and cause insulation resistance to reduce.

Termination, whether silver/palladium or nickel barrier solder coated, can suffer chemical attack from pollutants in the air or packing materials. In order to preserve their solderability they should be kept in the packing the manufacturer supplied until required for use. Points to watch are the use of paper and rubber bands, which contain sulphur compounds.

Handling

Ceramic chips can easily be damaged and contaminated by poor handling or storage. A chip or crack, contamination by hands or poor storage, use of metal tweezers (the surface or bare ceramic chips is very abrasive) can all induce subsequent defect as described above. Care must be taken to achieve the best results.

TERMINATION TYPES & APPLICATIONS

The capacitor termination must be designed so that it has (a) a good electrical connection to the internal electrode system and (b) has good solderability and leaching properties with normally used fluxes, solders and soldering processes.

Surface mount assembly has permitted the use of a wider range of soldering processes than was traditionally viable for pin-through hole manufacture.

This has, in turn, placed greater demands on the capacitor terminations, especially with regard to wave-soldering and some of the more prolonged reflow techniques.

Storage

Good solderability is maintained for at least twelve months, provided the components are stored in their “as received” packaging at less than 40°C and 70% relative humidity.

Solderability

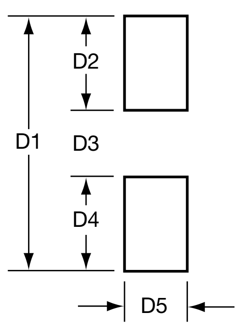
Terminations to be well tinned after immersion in a 60/40 tin/lead solder bath at 230 ±10°C for 5 ±1 seconds.

Component Pad Design

Component pads should be designed to achieve good solder filets and minimize component movement during reflow soldering. Pad designs are given below for the most common sizes of multilayer ceramic capacitors for both wave and reflow soldering. The basis of these designs is:

- Pad width equal to component width. It is permissible to decrease this to as low as 85% of component width but it is not advisable to go below this.
- Pad overlap 0.5mm beneath component.
- Pad extension 0.5mm beyond components for reflow and 1.0mm for wave soldering.

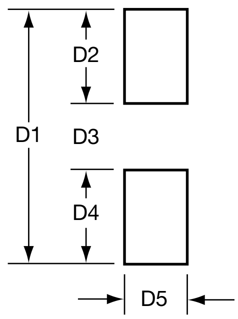
REFLOW SOLDERING



Dimensions in millimeters (inches)

Case Size	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
0402	1.70 (0.07)	0.60 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	0.60 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)
0603	2.30 (0.09)	0.80 (0.03)	0.70 (0.03)	0.80 (0.03)	0.75 (0.03)
0805	3.00 (0.12)	1.00 (0.04)	1.00 (0.04)	1.00 (0.04)	1.25 (0.05)
1206	4.00 (0.16)	1.00 (0.04)	2.00 (0.09)	1.00 (0.04)	1.60 (0.06)
1210	4.00 (0.16)	1.00 (0.04)	2.00 (0.09)	1.00 (0.04)	2.50 (0.10)
1808	5.60 (0.22)	1.00 (0.04)	3.60 (0.14)	1.00 (0.04)	2.00 (0.08)
1812	5.60 (0.22)	1.00 (0.04))	3.60 (0.14)	1.00 (0.04)	3.00 (0.12)
1825	5.60 (0.22)	1.00 (0.04)	3.60 (0.14)	1.00 (0.04)	6.35 (0.25)
2220	6.60 (0.26)	1.00 (0.04)	4.60 (0.18)	1.00 (0.04)	5.00 (0.20)
2225	6.60 (0.26)	1.00 (0.04)	4.60 (0.18)	1.00 (0.04)	6.35 (0.25)

WAVE SOLDERING

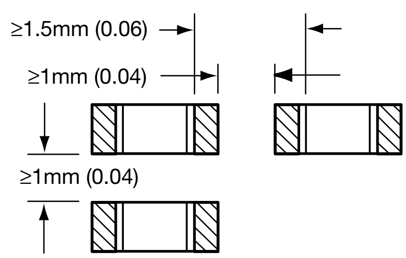


Case Size	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
0603	3.10 (0.12)	1.20 (0.05)	0.70 (0.03)	1.20 (0.05)	0.75 (0.03)
0805	4.00 (0.15)	1.50 (0.06)	1.00 (0.04)	1.50 (0.06)	1.25 (0.05)
1206	5.00 (0.19)	1.50 (0.06)	2.00 (0.09)	1.50 (0.06)	1.60 (0.06)
1210	5.00 (0.19)	1.50 (0.06)	2.00 (0.09)	1.50 (0.06)	2.50 (0.10)
1808	6.60 (0.26)	1.50 (0.06)	3.60 (0.14)	1.50 (0.06)	2.00 (0.08)
1812	6.60 (0.26)	1.50 (0.06)	3.60 (0.14)	1.50 (0.06)	3.00 (0.12)
1825	6.60 (0.26)	1.50 (0.06)	3.60 (0.14)	1.50 (0.06)	6.35 (0.25)
2220	7.60 (0.29)	1.50 (0.06)	4.60 (0.18)	1.50 (0.06)	5.00 (0.20)
2225	7.60 (0.29)	1.50 (0.06)	4.60 (0.18)	1.50 (0.06)	6.35 (0.25)

Dimensions in millimeters (inches)

Component Spacing

For wave soldering components, must be spaced sufficiently far apart to avoid bridging or shadowing (inability of solder to penetrate properly into small spaces). This is less important for reflow soldering but sufficient space must be allowed to enable rework should it be required.



Preheat & Soldering

The rate of preheat should not exceed 4° C/second to prevent thermal shock. A better maximum figure is about 2° C/second.

For capacitors size 1206 and below, with a maximum thickness of 1.25mm, it is generally permissible to allow a temperature differential from preheat to soldering of 150°C. In all other cases this differential should not exceed 100°C.

For further specific application or process advice please consult AVX.

Cleaning

Care should be taken to ensure that the capacitors are thoroughly cleaned of flux residues especially the space beneath the capacitor. Such residues may otherwise become conductive and effectively offer a low resistance bypass to the capacitor.

Ultrasonic cleaning is permissible, the recommended conditions being 8 Watts/litre at 20-45 kHz, with a process cycle of 2 minutes vapor rinse, 2 minutes immersion in the ultrasonic solvent bath and finally 2 minutes vapor rinse.

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FAX Back Service –

Just dial 1-800-879-1613 and request the index for additional catalog information faxed to your FAX number.

CD ROM –

Or get in touch with your AVX representative for a CD Rom or copies of the catalogs and technical papers.

Software –

Comprehensive capacitor application software library which includes:

SpiCap (for MLC chip capacitors)
SpiTan (for tantalum capacitors)
SpiCalci (for power supply capacitors)
SpiMic (for RF-Microwave capacitors)

For AVX/Elco connector information contact your local AVX/Elco representative

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S-MCC35M298-C