

**X2Y**

®



**Technology In Balance**

# CONTENTS

- X2Y Overview
  - Internal Design
  - Balance
  - Low Inductance
    - Component-only
    - Mounted Component
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> In DRAM Applications
- Summary

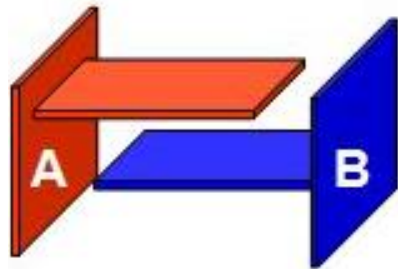
## Internal Design



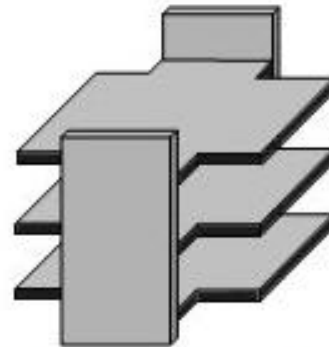
MLCC

vs

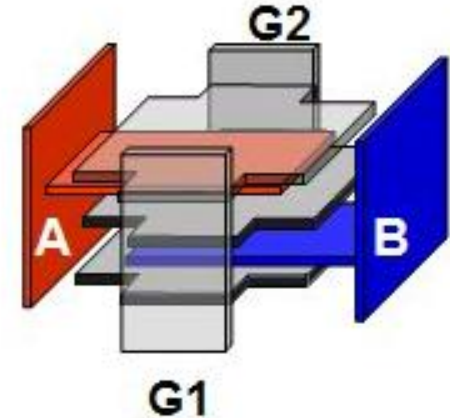
X2Y<sup>®</sup>



+



=



Standard two terminal MLCCs contain opposing electrode sets, labeled A and B while the X2Y design adds shield or ground electrodes surrounding each A and B electrode set. These shield electrodes connect at the center termination bands of the device, labeled G1 and G2. (Click here for an [audio version](#))

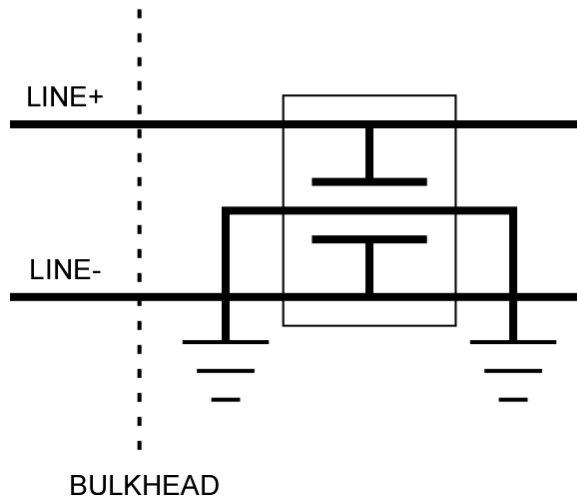




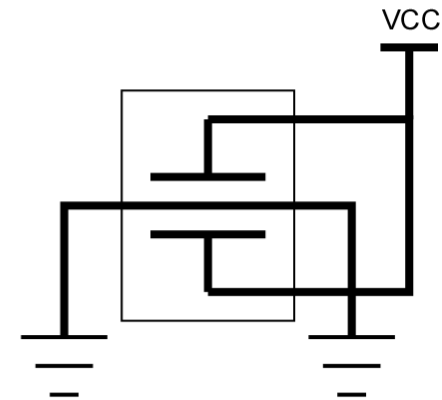
*Technology in Balance*

Unique Three Node, Four Terminal Component

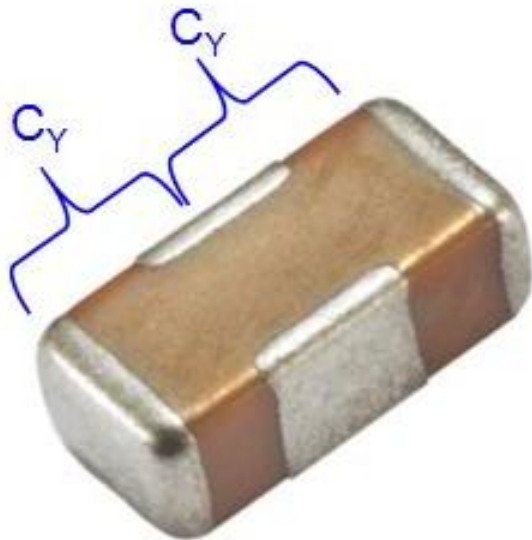
**CIRCUIT 1**  
RFI FILTER  
SMALL, LOW-COST,  
VERY EFFECTIVE



**CIRCUIT 2**  
BYPASS CAPACITOR  
TYPICALLY  
REPLACES 4 MLCC CAPS



## Balance by Design

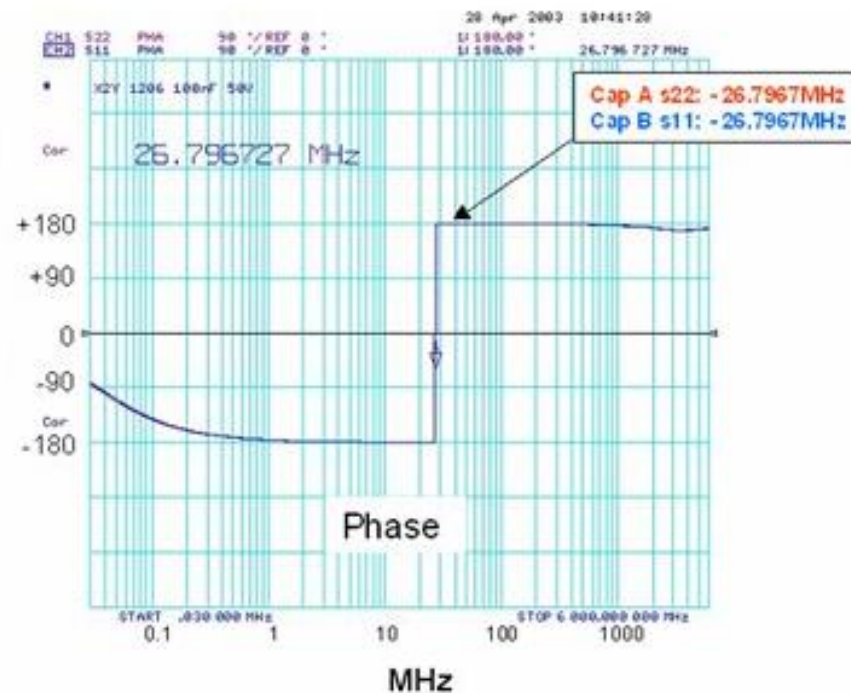
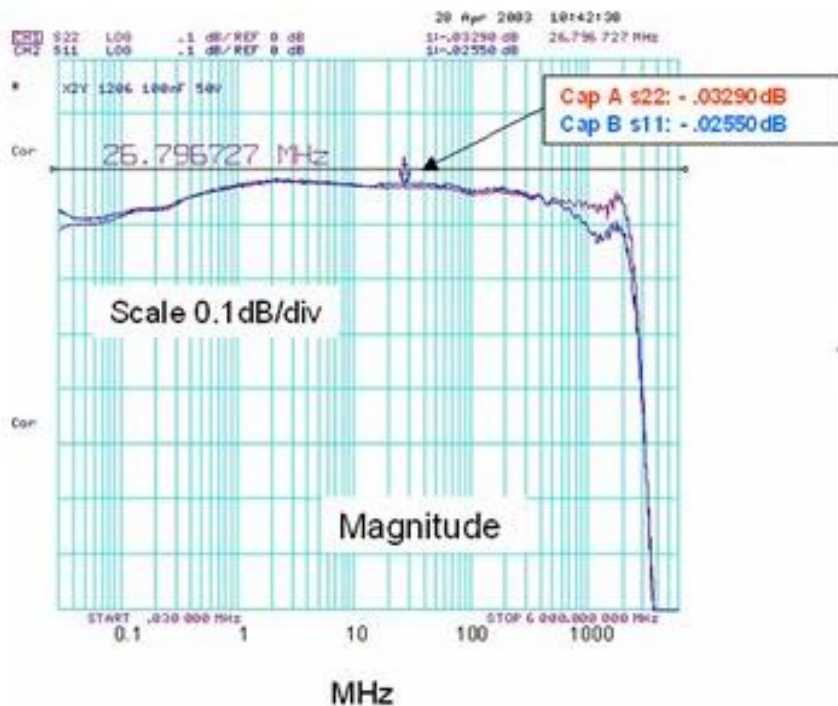


- Matched Y capacitors
- Y caps share same mounts
- PCB traces are uniform
- Temperature and voltage effects are equal on both Y caps at all times

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There are many advantages to having both Y capacitors present in one device. In addition to the balanced internal electrode structure, the external effects of voltage, time, and aging are equal on both capacitors at all times. Also, the PCB layout for the device is inherently balanced compared to two discrete capacitors. These factors lead to exceptional common mode rejection for EMI filtering applications.

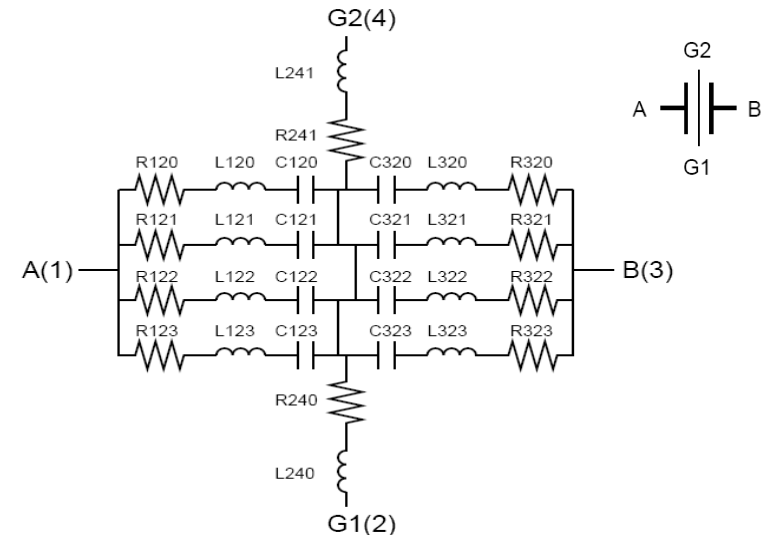
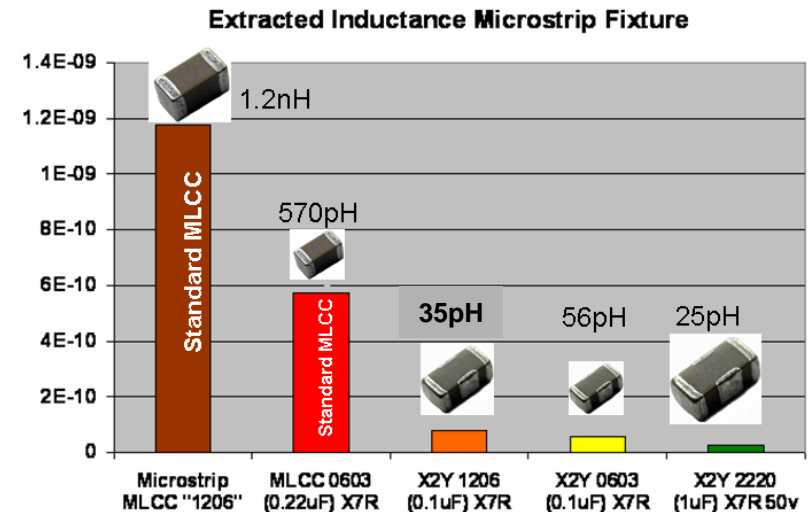
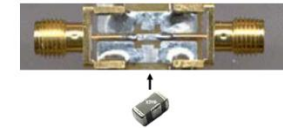
## Balance by Design



The magnitude and phase of the X2Y's A & B capacitors track almost identically from 1.0kHz up to 6GHz. This balanced performance translates to high common mode rejection in EMI filtering applications.

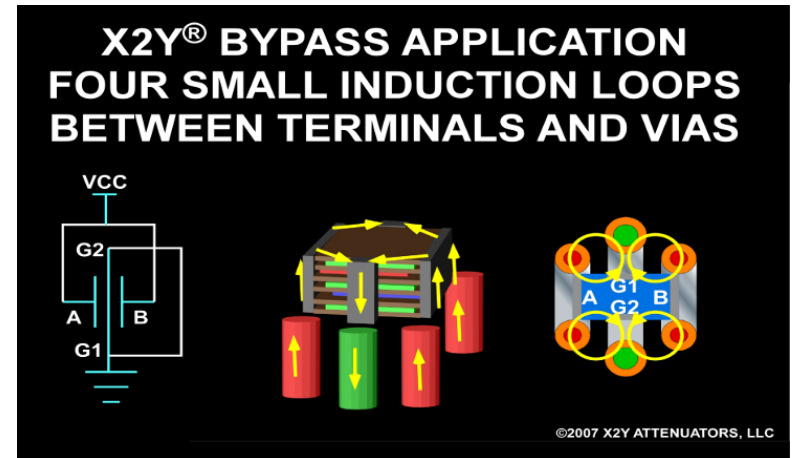
# X2Y® Overview

- X2Y® caps are 1/10th the inductance of a like sized conventional MLCC
- Device-only SPICE models available for Circuit 2 configuration, bypass.
  - Four branch model to represent the field penetration effects at increasing frequency. At sufficiently high frequencies, the plate metalization confines the magnetic field to the plates closest to the PCB, decreasing the effective inductance.
  - R240, R241, L240, L241 (mounting) is effectively zero'd out.

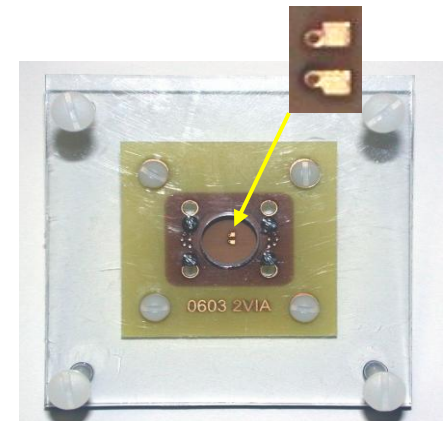


# X2Y<sup>®</sup> Test Fixtures

- Mounted Capacitor Inductance
- Teraspeed/SigCon test cards

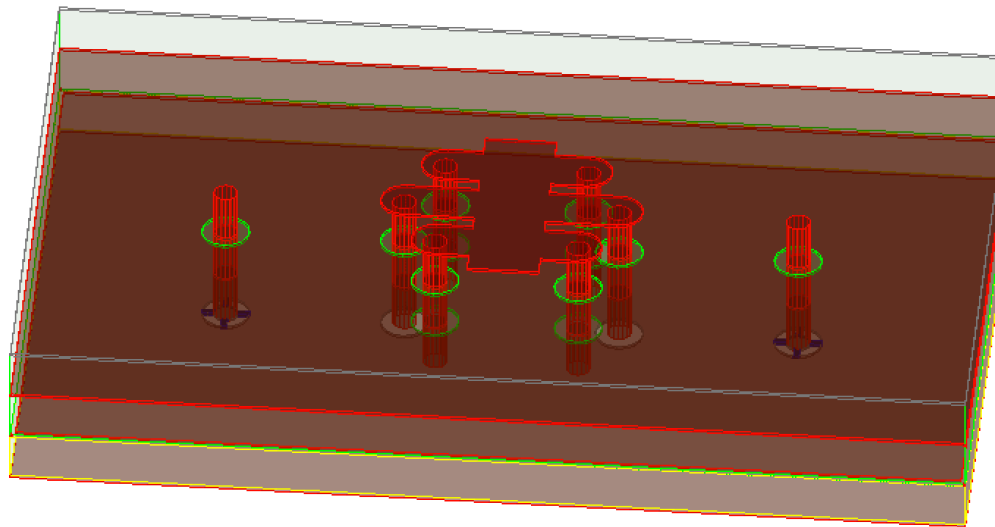


	X2Y	0402	Ratio
Surface	114pH	465pH	4.1:1
5 mils	137pH	575pH	4.1:1
14 mils	180pH	773pH	4.3:1
60 mils	396pH	1784pH	4.5:1

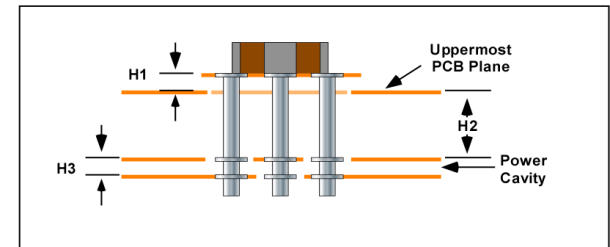




## RF CAVITY MODEL



Top Layer Land Pattern w/Short  
PCB Top RF Plane  
No Capacitor Connections  
Power Cavity Top Plane  
Power Cavity Bottom Plane



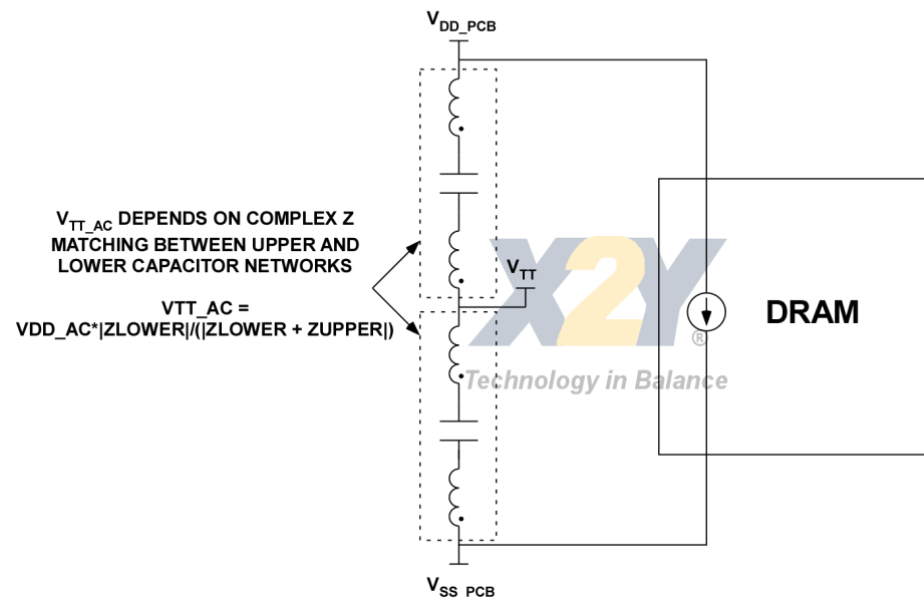
# X2Y<sup>®</sup> In DRAM APPLICATIONS

- X2Y<sup>®</sup> Mounted inductance better than 4:1 conventional caps.
  - Total 25% fewer vias used w/ X2Y<sup>®</sup>.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> Circuit 1 has unique advantages for  $V_{TT}$  bypass:
  - Balanced construction insures tight match of  $V_{TT\_AC}$  to  $V_{DD\_AC}/2$  at the PCB.
  - Through inductance in  $V_{DD}$  to  $V_{SS}$  loop of only one capacitor.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup>  $V_{TT}$  bypass also provides useful  $V_{DD}$  bypass.

# X2Y<sup>®</sup> Combined $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ BALANCE

- AC voltage ratio at  $V_{TT}$  depends on the ratio of complex impedance magnitude between combined upper and lower bypass networks.
  - Conventional capacitors unit to unit and mounting variations disturb balance
  - X2Y<sup>®</sup> Circuit 1, balance is inherent

## CONVENTIONAL CAPACITORS COMBINED $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ BYPASS



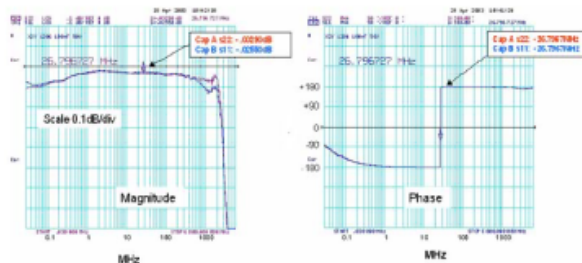
# X2Y<sup>®</sup> Combined $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ BALANCE

- Inherent impedance balance of X2Y<sup>®</sup> A/B sides versus frequency insures better  $V_{DD}/2$  tracking on  $V_{TT}$  than w/ conventional capacitors.

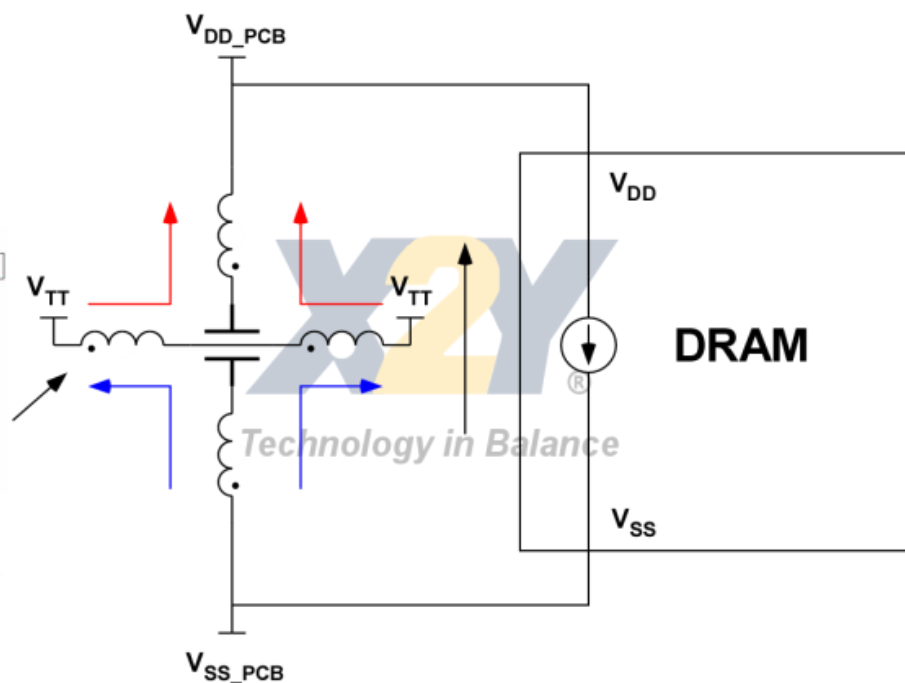
## X2Y<sup>®</sup> CIRCUIT 1 COMBINED $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ BYPASS

Tightly Balanced Parasitics  
< 0.1dB DIFFERENCE TO 1GHz+  
Insure 50% Voltage Division  
Across Frequency  
 $V_{TT\_AC} = V_{DD\_PCB\_AC} / 2$

Balance by Design



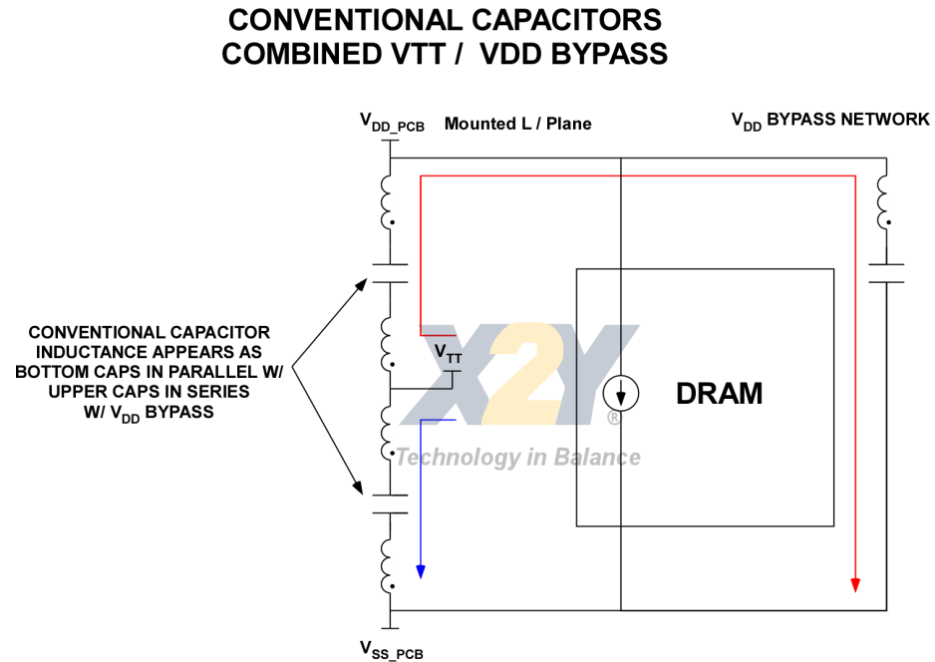
The magnitude and phase of the X2Y's A & B capacitors track almost identically from 1.6kHz up to 5GHz. This balanced performance translates to high common mode rejection in EMI filtering applications.





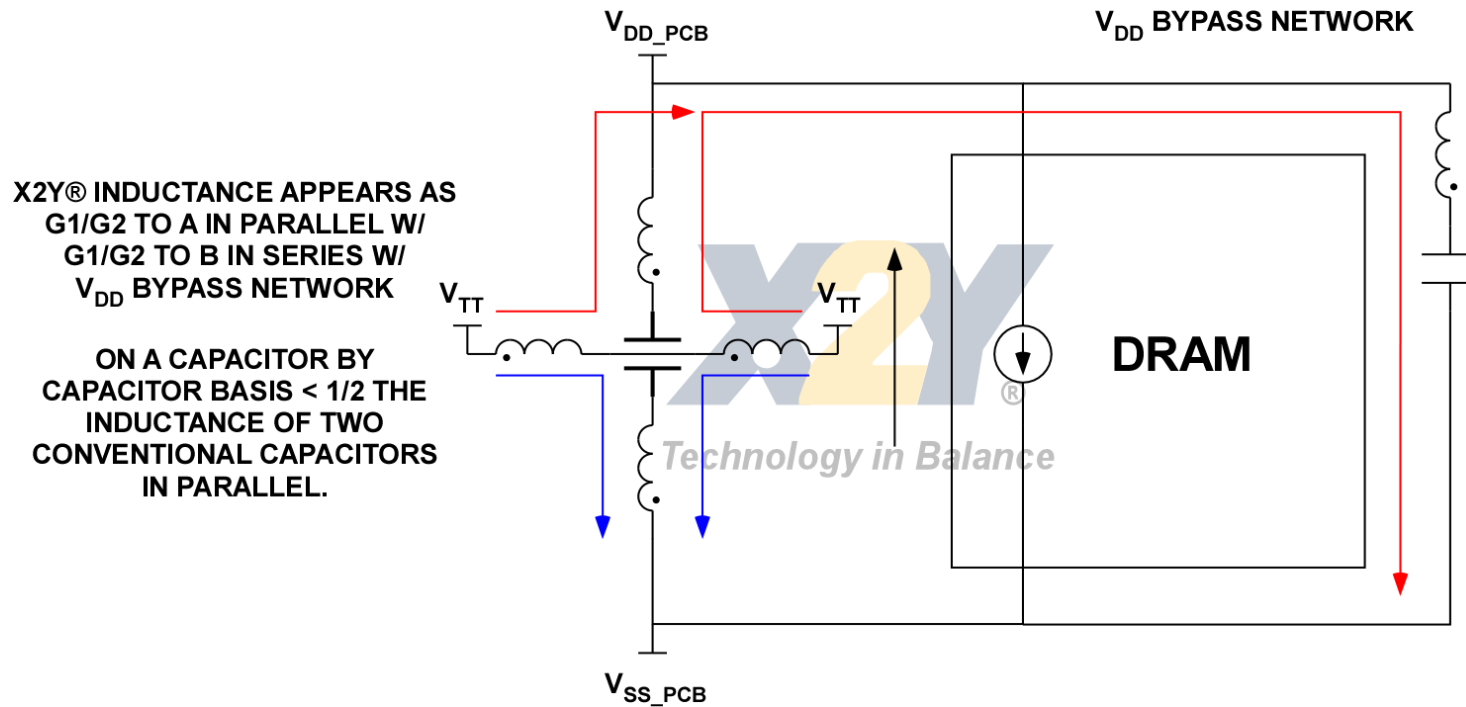
# Inductance Presented to $V_{TT}$ Loads

- Conventional presents combined mounted ESL of two capacitors in parallel.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> presents effectively better than mounted ESL of four capacitors in parallel.



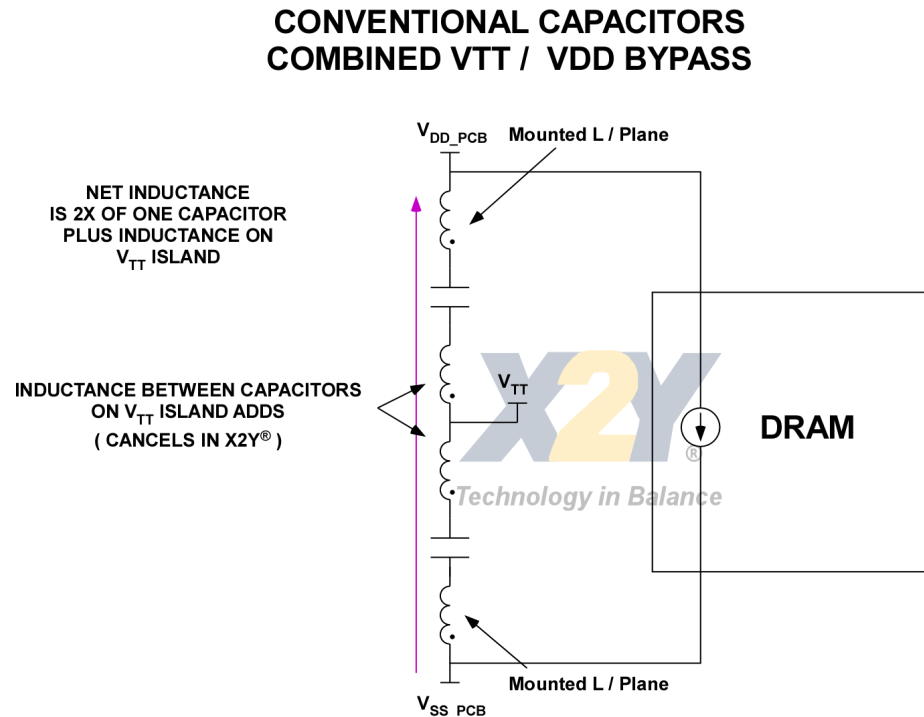
# X2Y<sup>®</sup> Inductance Presented to $V_{TT}$ Loads

## X2Y<sup>®</sup> CIRCUIT 1 COMBINED $V_{TT}$ / $V_{DD}$ BYPASS



# Conventional Combined $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ Loop Inductance

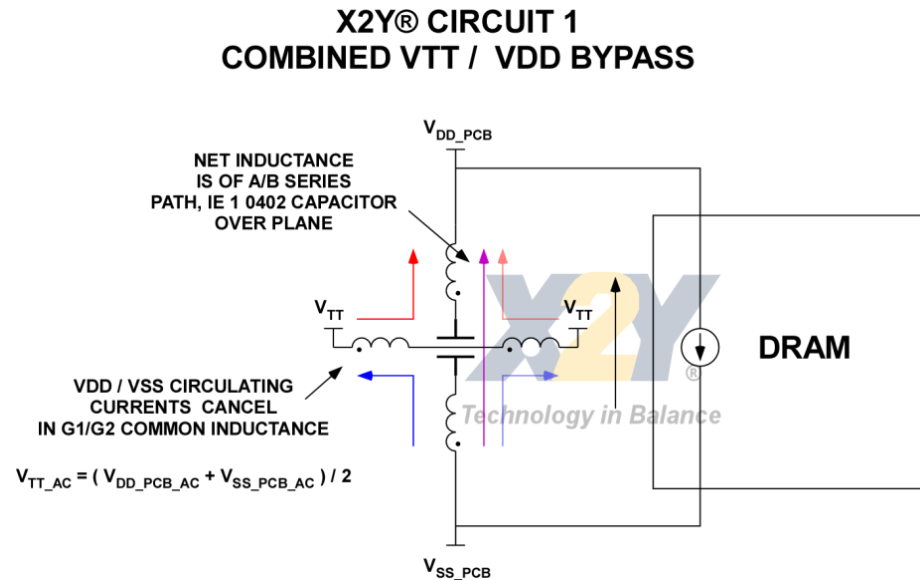
- Inductance presented to  $V_{DD} / V_{SS}$  loop is the series combination of the elements.
  - Conventional Caps:
    - 2X caps, + island between caps.
  - X2Y Circuit 1
    - 1X capacitor body



# X2Y<sup>®</sup> Combined $V_{TT} / V_{DD}$ Loop Inductance

## ■ X2Y Circuit 1

- Only one capacitor in series path from  $V_{DD}$  to  $V_{SS}$
- $V_{DD} / V_{SS}$  loop currents cancel in G1 / G2 inductance.
  - G1/G2 and VTT effectively transparent.
- No additional inductance due to interconnect island between capacitors.





# Summary X2Y<sup>®</sup> In DRAM Bypass

- Straight inductance = impedance proposition:
  - X2Y<sup>®</sup> translates to 4:1 component, and 25% via reduction.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> Circuit 1 improves  $V_{TT}$  AC tracking of  $V_{DD}/2$ .
  - Balance is inherent part by part.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> improves  $V_{TT}$  bypass inductance typically more than 4:1 by component versus conventional.
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> used for  $V_{TT}$  bypass provides useful bypass to  $V_{DD}$  that conventional capacitors typically do not.