

# **Technology In Balance**

## X2Y<sub>®</sub> Amplifier Decoupling

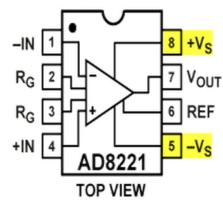
Test comparisons, X2Y<sup>®</sup> versus conventional MLCCs for amplifier decoupling



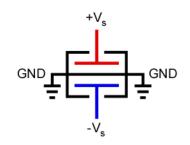
### X2Y<sub>®</sub> Amplifier Decoupling

- Test #1 uses an <u>AD8221</u> instrumentation amplifier
  - Pin pattern is amenable to X2Y<sup>®</sup> "circuit 1" use
    - +V / -V power pins are on the same side of the device

Same side

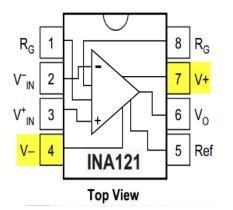




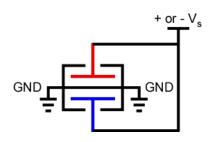


- Test #2 uses an <u>INA121</u> instrumentation amplifier
  - Pin pattern is amenable to X2Y<sup>®</sup> "circuit 2" use
    - +V / -V power pins are on the *opposite sides* of the device

**Opposite sides** 



X2Y Circuit 2

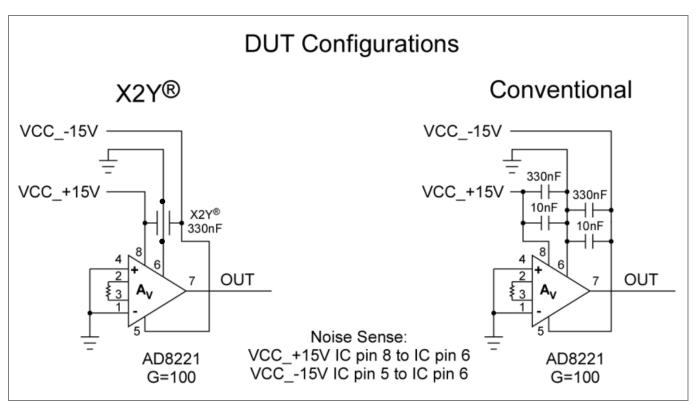




#### Compare Bypass Conventional MLCC vs. X2Y

#### <u>Test #1</u>

- Compares external noise rejection of power bypass networks
   Single X2Y<sup>®</sup> 330nF rated part, versus four total MLCCs
- Noise voltage measured directly across IC pins

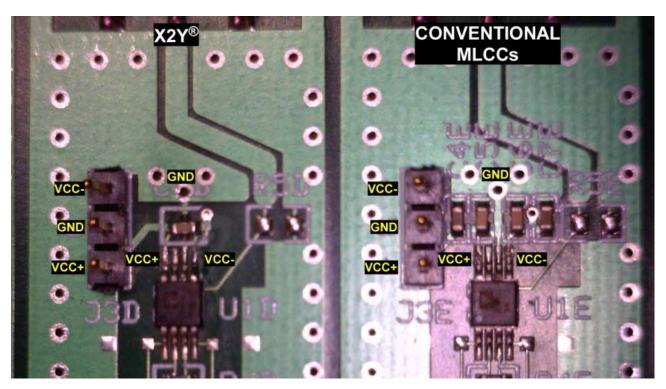




### **PCB** Configuration

#### <u>Test #1</u>

- Two layer 1.5mm PCB
- Single X2Y<sup>®</sup> 330nF rated part, versus four total MLCCs
- Noise voltage probed directly across IC pins at IC body

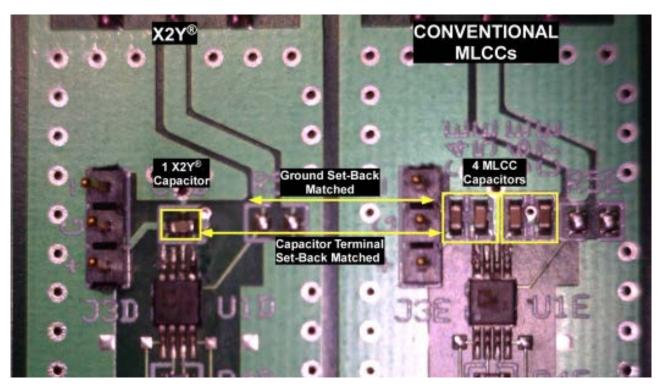




### **PCB** Configuration

#### <u>Test #1</u>

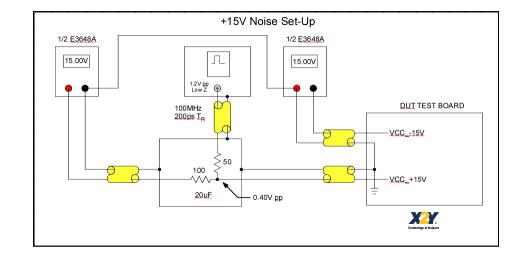
- Equalized layout parasitics
- Ground attachment matched between set-ups
- Capacitor set-backs matched between set-ups

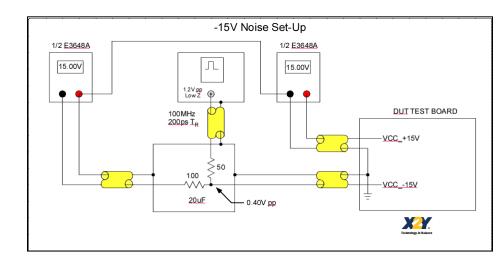




### Noise Injection

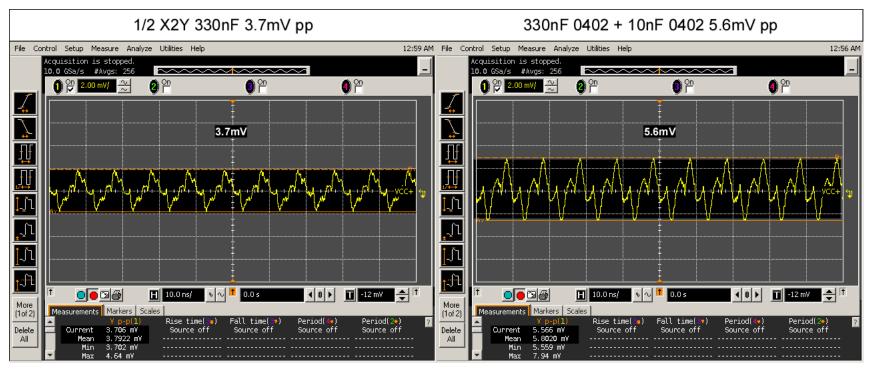
- 200ps edges
  Comparable to memory
- 100MHz pulse rate
  - Isolate any cavity / capacitor ringing
- 400mV on 15V power
  - Alternate tests:
    - +15V / -15V
  - 2.7% рр







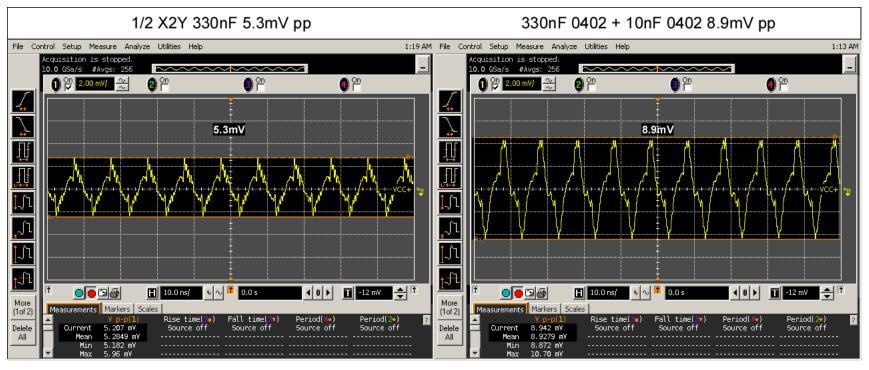
#### $VCC_{15V+}$



- X2Y<sup>®</sup> 3.7mV pp, conventional 5.6mV pp
- Conventional noise is 151% of X2Y<sup>®</sup> noise



### $VCC_{15V}$ -



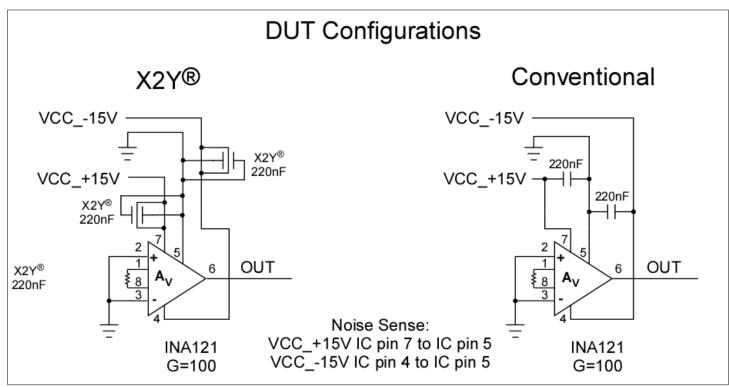
- X2Y<sup>®</sup> 5.3mV pp, conventional 8.9mV pp
- Conventional noise is 168% of X2Y<sup>®</sup> noise



#### Compare Bypass Conventional MLCC vs. X2Y

#### <u>Test #2</u>

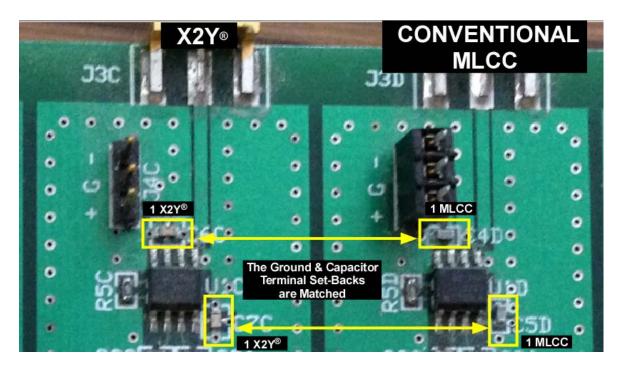
- Amplifier power pin pattern amenable to X2Y<sup>®</sup> "circuit 2" use
  the +/- power pins are on the same side of the device
- Compares single X2Y<sup>®</sup> 100nF rated (200nF total) per pin vs. a single MLCC 220nF per pin





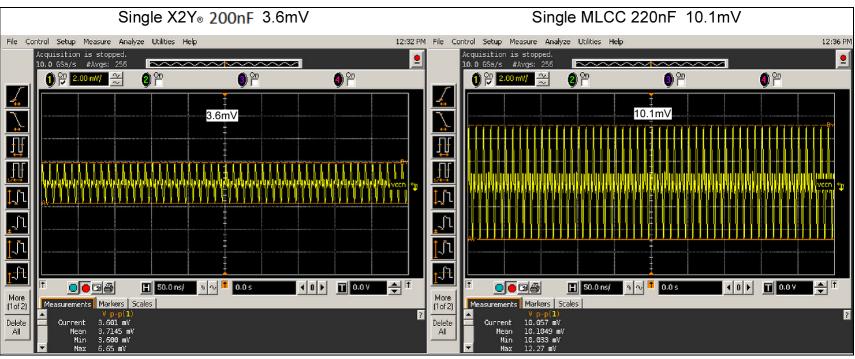
### **PCB** Configuration

- <u>Test #2</u>
- Ground attachment is matched between set-ups
- Capacitor set-backs are matched between set-ups
- Compares single X2Y<sup>®</sup> 100nF rated (200nF total) per pin vs. a single MLCC 220nF per pin





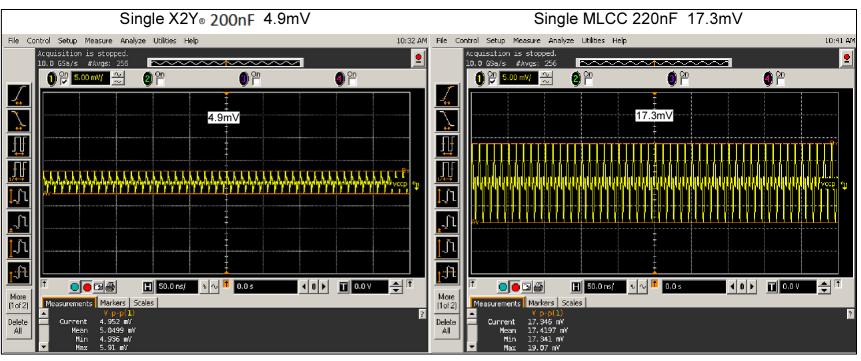
#### $VCC_{15V}$ -



- X2Y<sup>®</sup> 3.6mV pp, conventional 10.1mV pp
- Conventional noise is 280% of X2Y<sup>®</sup> noise



#### $VCC_{15V+}$



- X2Y<sup>®</sup> 4.9mV pp, conventional 17.3mV pp
- Conventional noise is 353% of X2Y<sup>®</sup> noise



### Summary

#### • <u>Test #1</u>

 Conventional filter using two capacitor values per power pin, four capacitors total, results in 150% of the voltage noise when using just one X2Y<sup>®</sup> for *both* power pins.

#### • <u>Test #2</u>

- Conventional filter using one capacitor value per power pin, two capacitors total, results in 280% of the voltage noise when using one X2Y<sup>®</sup> for *each* power pin.
- Benefits: smaller space, fewer parts, better economy and performance when using X2Y<sup>®</sup> components.

