

# How to Order

## Part Number Explanation

### Commercial Surface Mount Chips

#### EXAMPLE: 08055A101JAT2A

0805	5	A	101	J*	A	T	2	A
<b>Size</b> (L" x W")	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Dielectric</b>	<b>Capacitance</b>	<b>Tolerance</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>	<b>Terminations</b>	<b>Packaging</b>	<b>Special Code</b>
0201 0402 0603 0805 1206 1210 1812 1825 2220 2225	4 = 4V 6 = 6.3V Z = 10V Y = 16V 3 = 25V D = 35V 5 = 50V 1 = 100V 2 = 200V 7 = 500V	A = NP0(C0G) C = X7R D = X5R G = Y5V U = U Series W = X6S Z = X7S	2 Sig. Fig + No. of Zeros Examples: 100 = 10 pF 101 = 100 pF 102 = 1000 pF 223 = 22000 pF 224 = 220000 pF 105 = 1µF 106 = 10µF 107 = 100µF For values below 10 pF, use "R" in place of Decimal point, e.g., 9.1 pF = 9R1.	B = ±.10 pF C = ±.25 pF D = ±.50 pF F = ±1% (≥ 10 pF) G = ±2% (≥ 10 pF) J = ±5% K = ±10% M = ±20% Z = +80%, -20% P = +100%, -0%	A = N/A 4 = Automotive	T = Plated Ni and Sn 7 = Gold Plated J = Tin/Lead	<u>Available</u> 2 = 7" Reel 4 = 13" Reel 7 = Bulk Cass. 9 = Bulk	A = Std.
		<b>Contact Factory for Special Voltages</b> F = 63V    9 = 300V * = 75V    X = 350V E = 150V    8 = 400V V = 250V				<b>Contact Factory For</b> <b>1 = Pd/Ag Term</b> <b>Z = Soft Termination</b>	<b>Contact Factory For</b> <b>Multiples</b>	
						* B, C & D tolerance for ≤10 pF values. Standard Tape and Reel material (Paper/Embossed) depends upon chip size and thickness. See individual part tables for tape material type for each capacitance value.		

### High Voltage Surface Mount Chips

#### EXAMPLE: 1808AA271KA11A

1808	A	A	271	K	A	1	1A
<b>AVX Style</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Temperature Coefficient</b>	<b>Capacitance Code</b>	<b>Capacitance Tolerance</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>	<b>Termination</b>	<b>Packaging/Marking</b>
1206 1210 1808 1812 1825 2220 2225 3640	C = 600V A = 1000V S = 1500V G = 2000V W = 2500V H = 3000V J = 4000V K = 5000V	A = C0G C = X7R	(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	C0G: J = ±5% K = ±10% M = ±20% X7R: K = ±10% M = ±20% Z = +80%, -20%	A=Not Applicable	1 = Pd/Ag T = Plated Ni and Sn	1A = 7" Reel Unmarked 3A = 13" Reel Unmarked 9A = Bulk/Unmarked

# How to Order

## Part Number Explanation



### Capacitor Array

#### EXAMPLE: W2A43C103MAT2A

<b>W</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>2A</b>
<b>Style</b>	<b>Case Size</b>	<b>Array</b>	<b>Number of Caps</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Dielectric</b>	<b>Capacitance Code (In pF)</b>	<b>Capacitance Tolerance</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>	<b>Termination Code</b>	<b>Packaging &amp; Quantity Code</b>
	1 = 0405 2 = 0508 3 = 0612			6 = 6.3V Z = 10V Y = 16V 3 = 25V 5 = 50V 1 = 100V	A = NP0 C = X7R D = X5R	2 Sig Digits + Number of Zeros	J = ±5% K = ±10% M = ±20%		T = Plated Ni and Sn	2A = 7" Reel (4000) 4A = 13" Reel (10000) 2F = 7" Reel (1000)

### Low Inductance Capacitors (LICC)

#### EXAMPLE: 0612ZD105MAT2A

<b>0612</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Size</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Dielectric</b>	<b>Capacitance Code (In pF)</b>	<b>Capacitance Tolerance</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>	<b>Terminations</b>	<b>Packaging Available</b>	<b>Thickness</b>
0306 0508 0612	6 = 6.3V Z = 10V Y = 16V 3 = 25V 5 = 50V	C = X7R D = X5R	2 Sig. Digits + Number of Zeros	K = ±10% M = ±20%	A = N/A	T = Plated Ni and Sn J = Tin/Lead	2 = 7" Reel 4 = 13" Reel	See Page 51 for Codes

### Interdigitated Capacitors (IDC)

#### EXAMPLE: W3L16D225MAT3A

<b>W</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Style</b>	<b>Case Size</b>	<b>Low Inductance</b>	<b>Number of Terminals</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Dielectric</b>	<b>Capacitance Code (In pF)</b>	<b>Capacitance Tolerance</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>	<b>Termination</b>	<b>Packaging Available</b>	<b>Thickness</b>
	2 = 0508 3 = 0612		1 = 8 Terminals	4 = 4V 6 = 6.3V Z = 10V Y = 16V	C = X7R D = X5R	2 Sig. Digits + Number of Zeros	M = ±20%	A = N/A	T = Plated Ni and Sn	1 = 7" Reel 3 = 13" Reel	<u>Max. Thickness</u> mm (in.) A=0.95 (0.037) S=0.55 (0.022)

### Decoupling Capacitor Arrays (LICA)

#### EXAMPLE: LICA3T183M3FC4AA

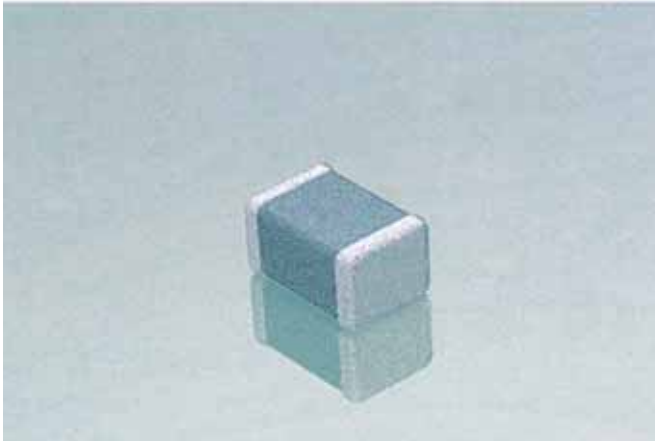
<b>LICA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Style &amp; Size</b>	<b>Voltage</b>	<b>Dielectric</b>	<b>Cap/Section (EIA Code)</b>	<b>Capacitance Tolerance</b>	<b>Height Code</b>	<b>Termination</b>	<b>Reel Packaging</b>	<b># of Caps/Part</b>	<b>Inspection Code</b>	<b>Code Face</b>
	5V = 9 10V = Z 25V = 3	D = X5R T = T55T S = High K T55T		M = ±20% P = GMV	6 = 0.500mm 3 = 0.650mm 1 = 0.875mm 5 = 1.100mm 7 = 1.600mm	F = C4 Solder Balls- 97Pb/3Sn H = C4 Solder Balls-Low ESR P = Cr-Cu-Au N = Cr-Ni-Au X = None	M = 7" Reel R = 13" Reel 6 = 2"x2" Waffle Pack 8 = 2"x2" Black Waffle Pack 7 = 2"x2" Waffle Pack w/ termination facing up A = 2"x2" Black Waffle Pack w/ termination facing up C = 4"x4" Waffle Pack w/ clear lid	1 = one 2 = two 4 = four	A = Standard B = Established Reliability Testing	A = Bar B = No Bar C = Dot, S55S Dielectrics



# C0G (NP0) Dielectric



## General Specifications



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

C0G (NP0) ceramics offer one of the most stable capacitor dielectrics available. Capacitance change with temperature is  $0 \pm 30 \text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$  which is less than  $\pm 0.3\% \Delta C$  from  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . Capacitance drift or hysteresis for C0G (NP0) ceramics is negligible at less than  $\pm 0.05\%$  versus up to  $\pm 2\%$  for films. Typical capacitance change with life is less than  $\pm 0.1\%$  for C0G (NP0), one-fifth that shown by most other dielectrics. C0G (NP0) formulations show no aging characteristics.

The C0G (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 2 for complete part number explanation)

**0805**

**Size**  
(L" x W")

**5**

**Voltage**  
6.3V = 6  
10V = Z  
16V = Y  
25V = 3  
50V = 5  
100V = 1  
200V = 2  
500V = 7

**A**

**Dielectric**  
C0G (NP0) = A

**101**

**Capacitance Code (In pF)**  
2 Sig. Digits + Number of Zeros

**J**

**Capacitance Tolerance**  
B =  $\pm 10 \text{ pF}$  ( $< 10 \text{ pF}$ )  
C =  $\pm 25 \text{ pF}$  ( $< 10 \text{ pF}$ )  
D =  $\pm 50 \text{ pF}$  ( $< 10 \text{ pF}$ )  
F =  $\pm 1\%$  ( $\geq 10 \text{ pF}$ )  
G =  $\pm 2\%$  ( $\geq 10 \text{ pF}$ )  
J =  $\pm 5\%$   
K =  $\pm 10\%$

**A**

**Failure Rate**  
A = Not Applicable

**T**

**Terminations**  
T = Plated Ni and Sn  
7 = Gold Plated

**2**

**Packaging**  
2 = 7" Reel  
4 = 13" Reel  
7 = Bulk Cass.  
9 = Bulk

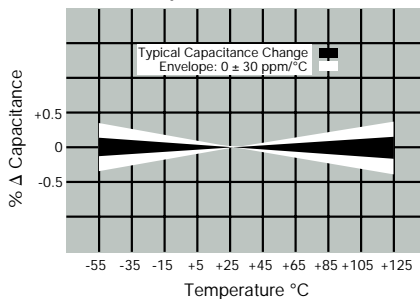
**A**

**Special Code**  
A = Std. Product

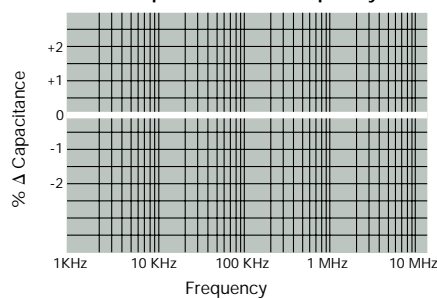
**Contact Factory For**  
1 = Pd/Ag Term

**Contact Factory For**  
Multiples

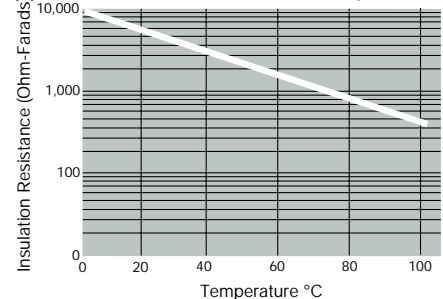
Temperature Coefficient



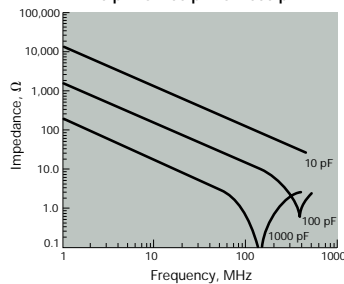
Δ Capacitance vs. Frequency



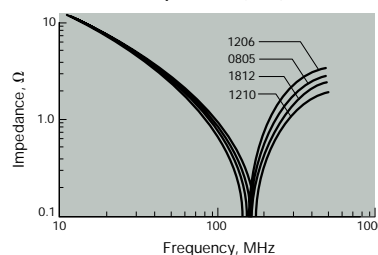
Insulation Resistance vs Temperature



Variation of Impedance with Cap Value  
Impedance vs. Frequency  
0805 - C0G (NP0)  
10 pF vs. 100 pF vs. 1000 pF



Variation of Impedance with Chip Size  
Impedance vs. Frequency  
1000 pF - C0G (NP0)



Variation of Impedance with Ceramic Formulation  
Impedance vs. Frequency  
1000 pF - C0G (NP0) vs X7R  
0805

