



a YAGEO company

## What Makes Ceramic Dielectrics Different

## About the Speaker

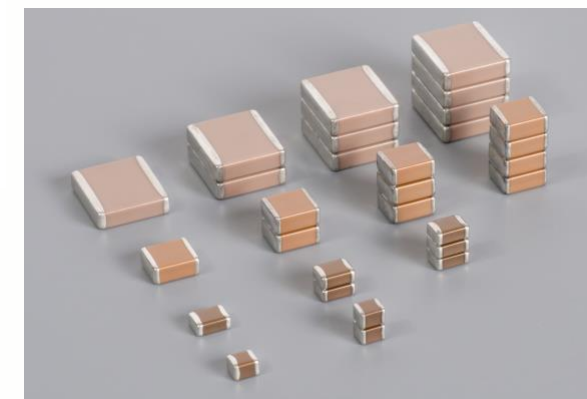
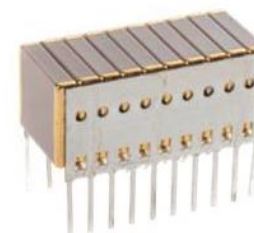
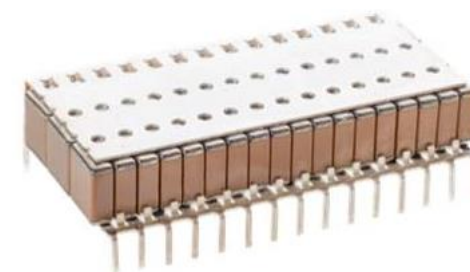
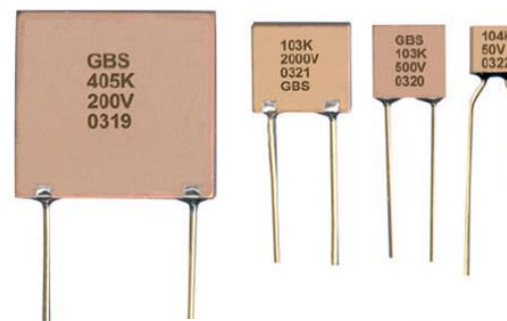
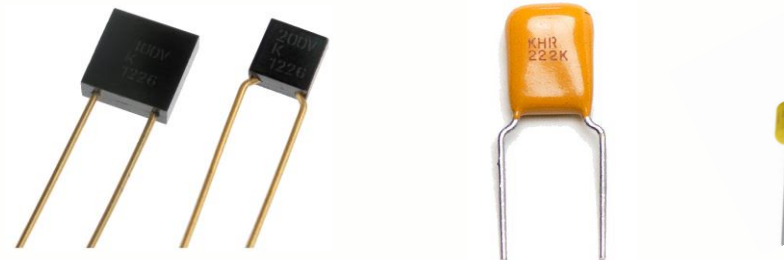
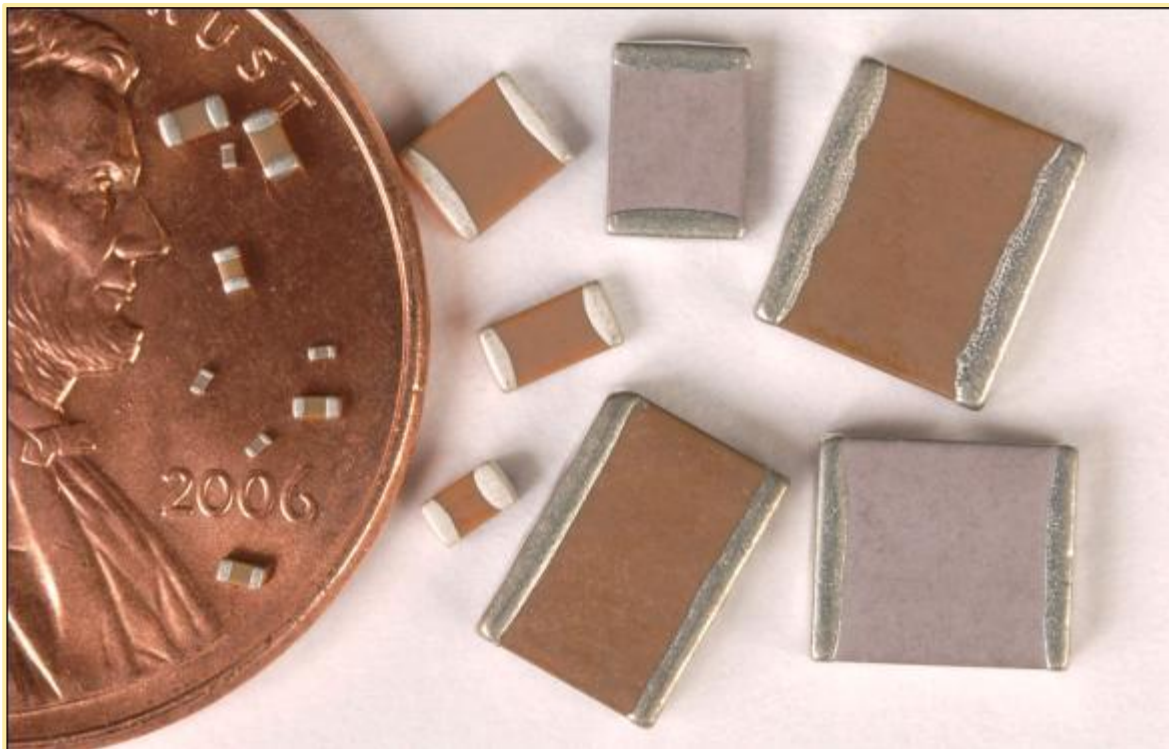
- Wilmer Companioni, Senior Technical Marketing Manager
- BSEE University of Florida
- 14 years of industry experience
  - 2 years in sales
  - 6 years in marketing
  - 10 years in engineering design
  - [wilmercompanioni@kemet.com](mailto:wilmercompanioni@kemet.com)



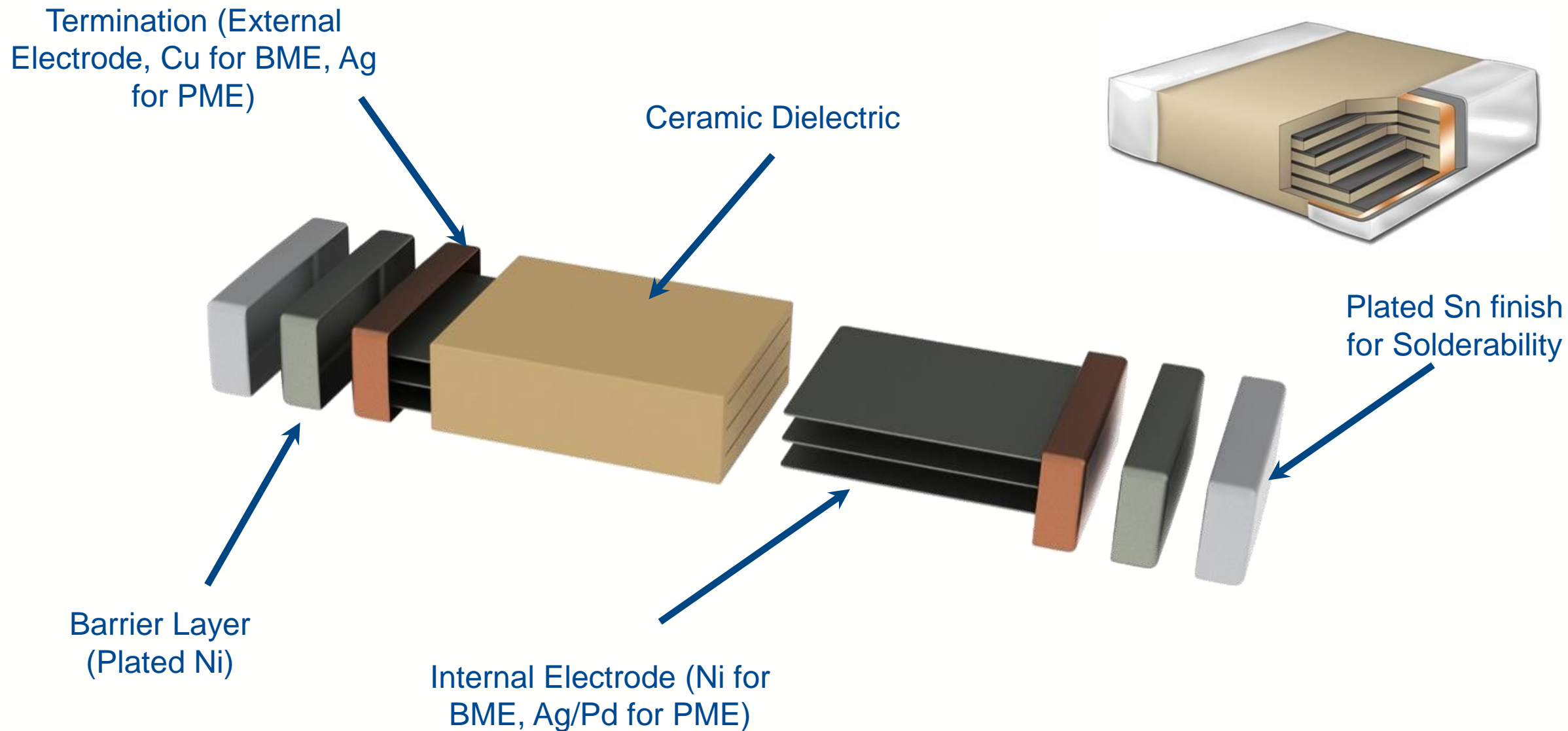
# Today's Agenda

1. 30k Foot MLCC View
2. Alpha-Numeric Designations
3. Two Materials, Multiple Functions
4. Time, Temp, and Piezoelectric Effects
5. Open Q&A

# Form Factor

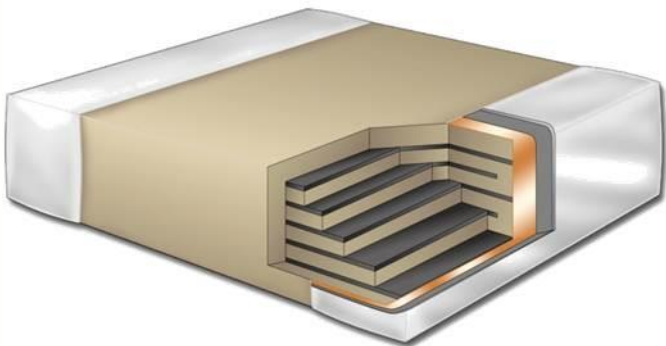
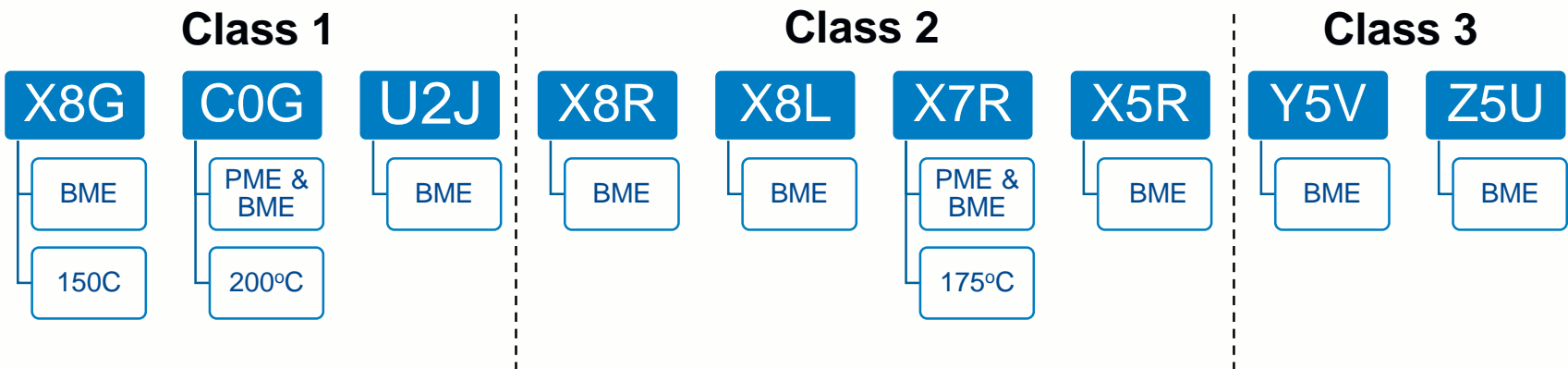


# Typical Construction

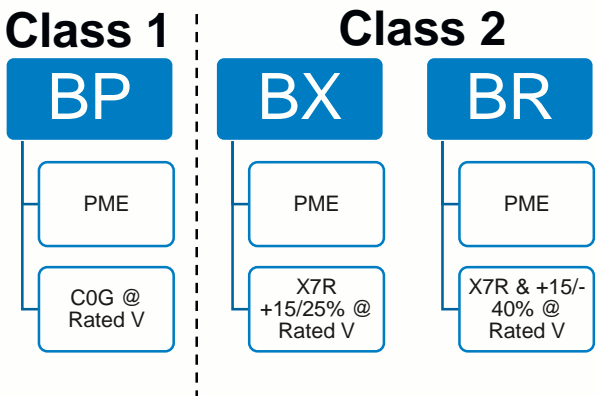




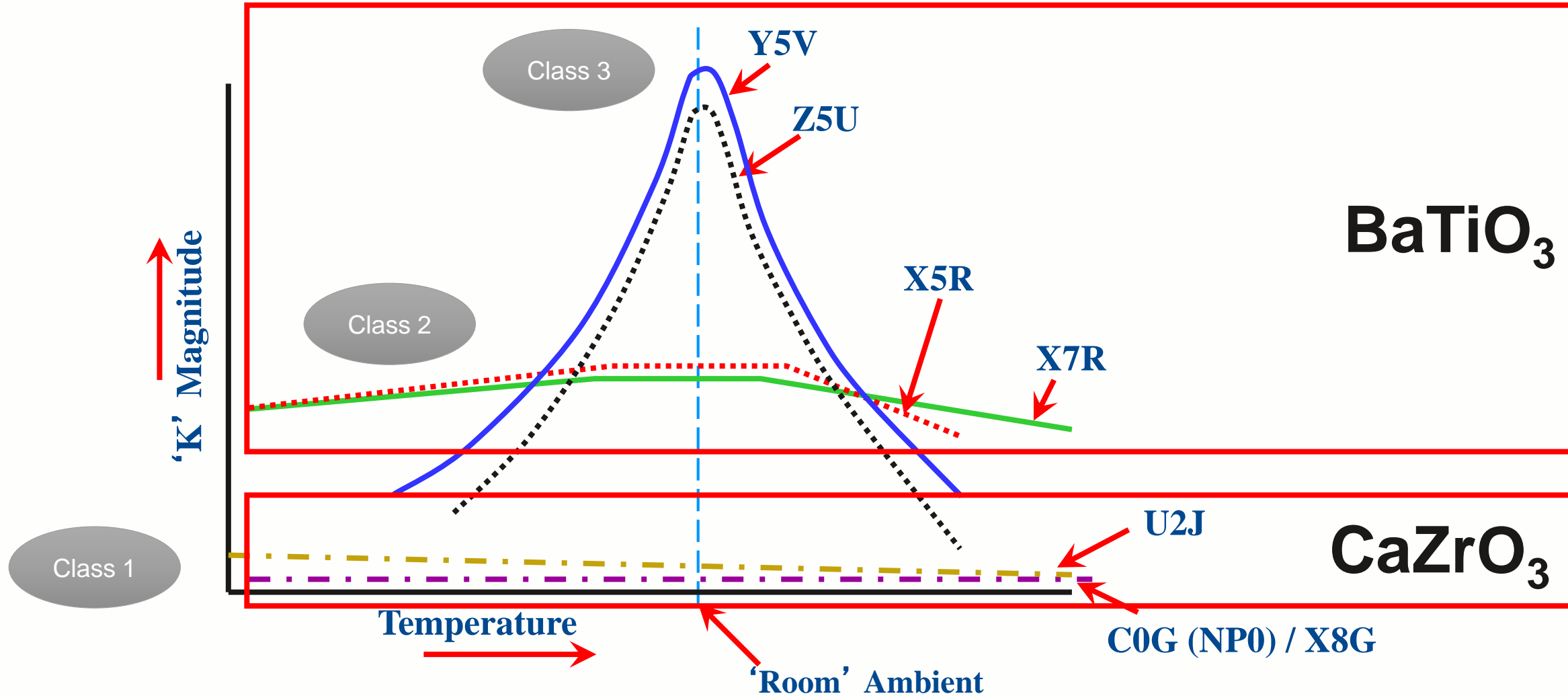
## Commercial & Automotive Grade Dielectric Materials



## Military & Hi-Rel Dielectric Materials



# Relative Capacitance vs. Temperature (TCC)



# Dielectric Classification

Class 1 (Per EIA – 198)

C0G Example  
U2J Example

## Class I Dielectrics

Alpha Symbol	Significant Figure of Temp Coefficient ppm/°C	Numerical Symbol	Multiplier to significant figure	Alpha Symbol	Tolerance of Temp Coefficient ± ppm/°C
C	0	0	-1	G	30
B	0.3	1	-10	H	60
L	0.8	2	-100	J	120
A	0.9	3	-1000	K	250
M	1.0	4	-10000	L	500
P	1.5	5	+1	M	1000
R	2.2	6	+10	N	2500
S	3.3	7	+100		
T	4.7	8	+1000		
U	7.5	9	+10000		

Operating Temperature -55°C to +125°C



# Dielectric Classification

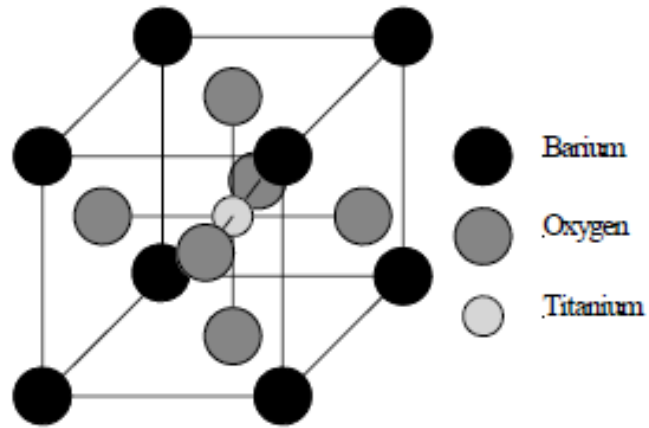
Class 2 and 3 (per EIA-198)

Alpha Symbol	Low Temperature (°C)	Numerical Symbol	High Temperature (°C)	Alpha Symbol	Max cap change over temp. range (%)	
Z	+10	2	+45	G	±30 ppm/°C	CLASS 1+
Y	-30	4	+65	A	±1.0	CLASS 2
X	-55	5	+85	B	±1.5	
		6	+105	C	±2.2	
		7	+125	D	±3.3	
		8	+150	E	±4.7	
		9	+200	F	±7.5	
				P	±10	
				R	±15	
				S	±22	
				* L	+15 to - 40	
				T	+22 to - 33	CLASS 3
				U	+22 to - 56	
				V	+22 to - 82	

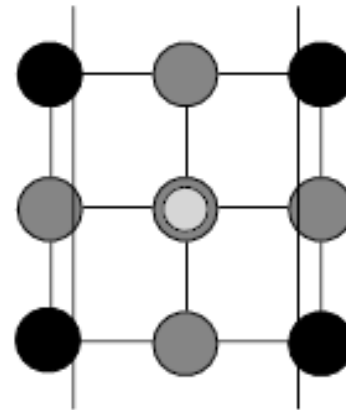
\* Industry Classification (Non EIA-198)  
+ Class 1 is an exception to the EIA-198 table. Example: X8G

# Voltage Coefficient (Class 2 and 3)

DC Bias

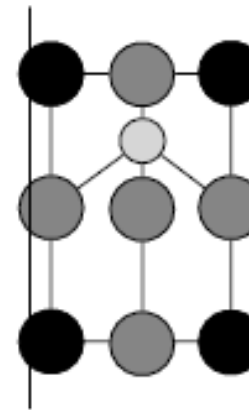


Face Centered Cubic  
Crystal Structure



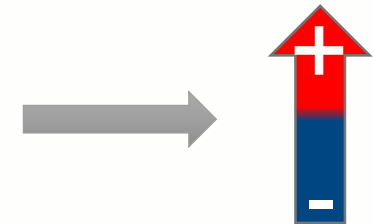
BaTiO<sub>3</sub> above Curie point

- Cubic
- No Dipole



BaTiO<sub>3</sub> below Curie point

- Tetragonal
- Creates Dipole

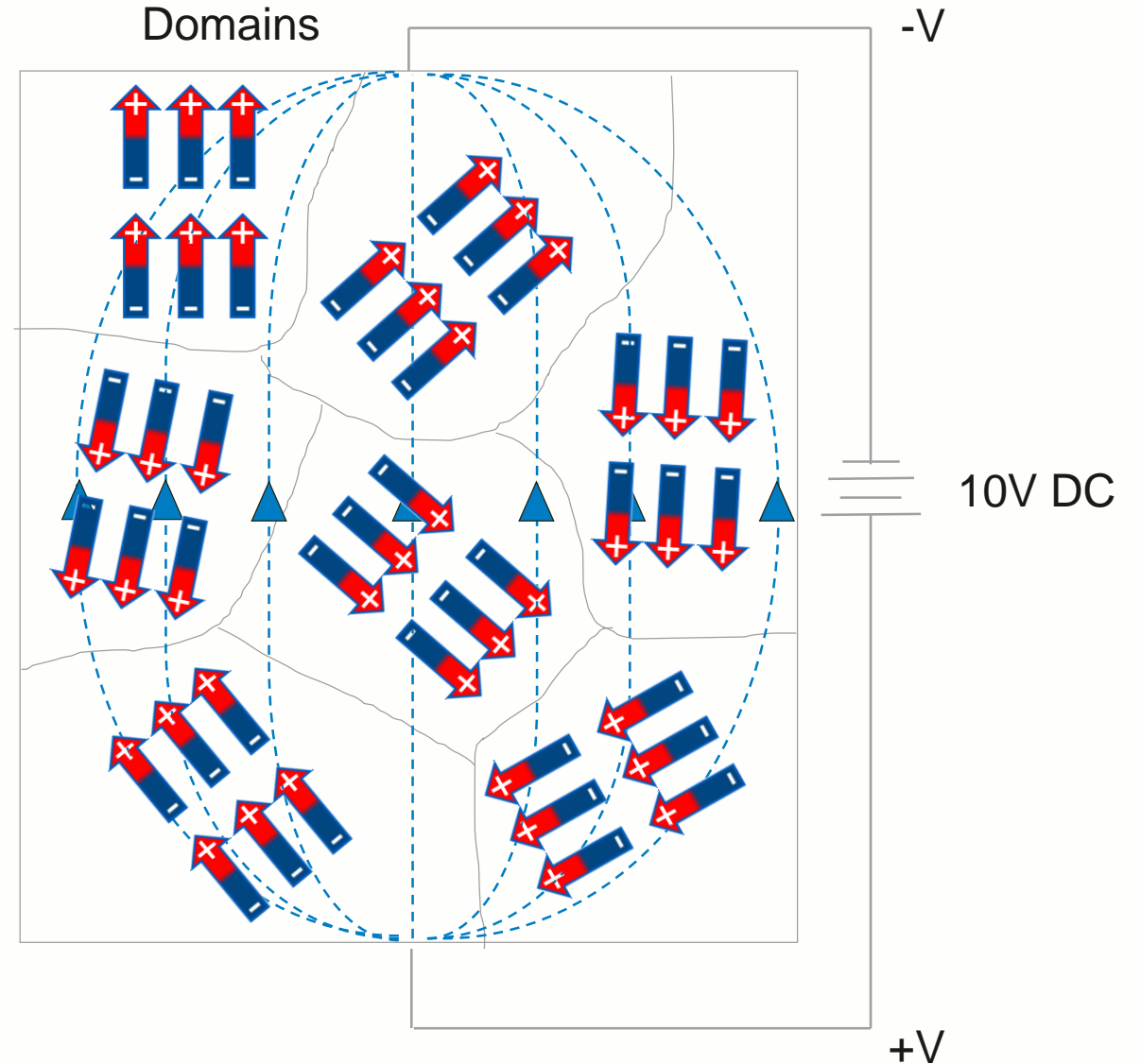
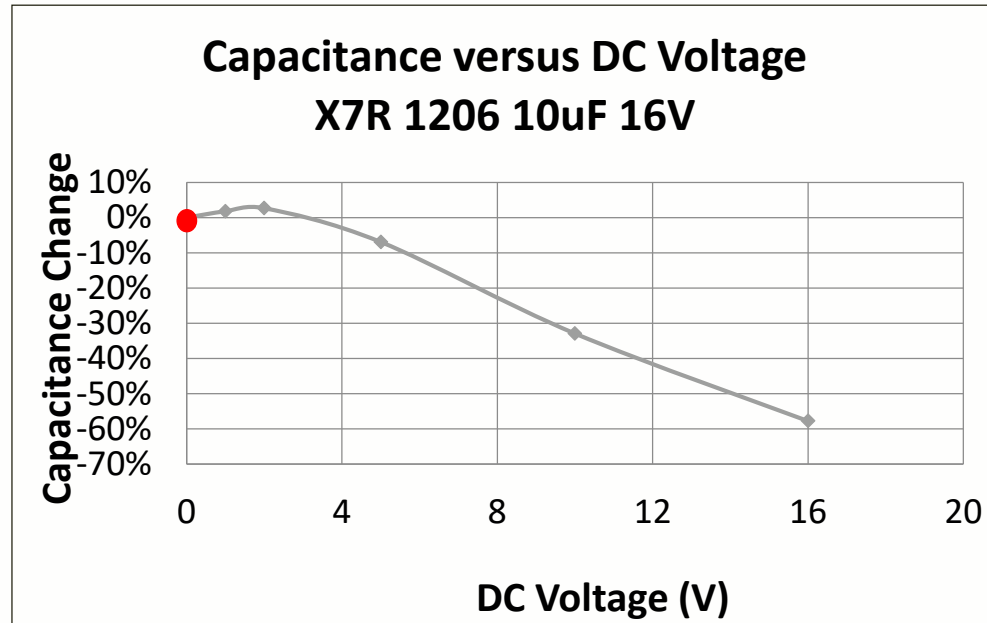


# Voltage Coefficient (Class 2 and 3)

DC Bias

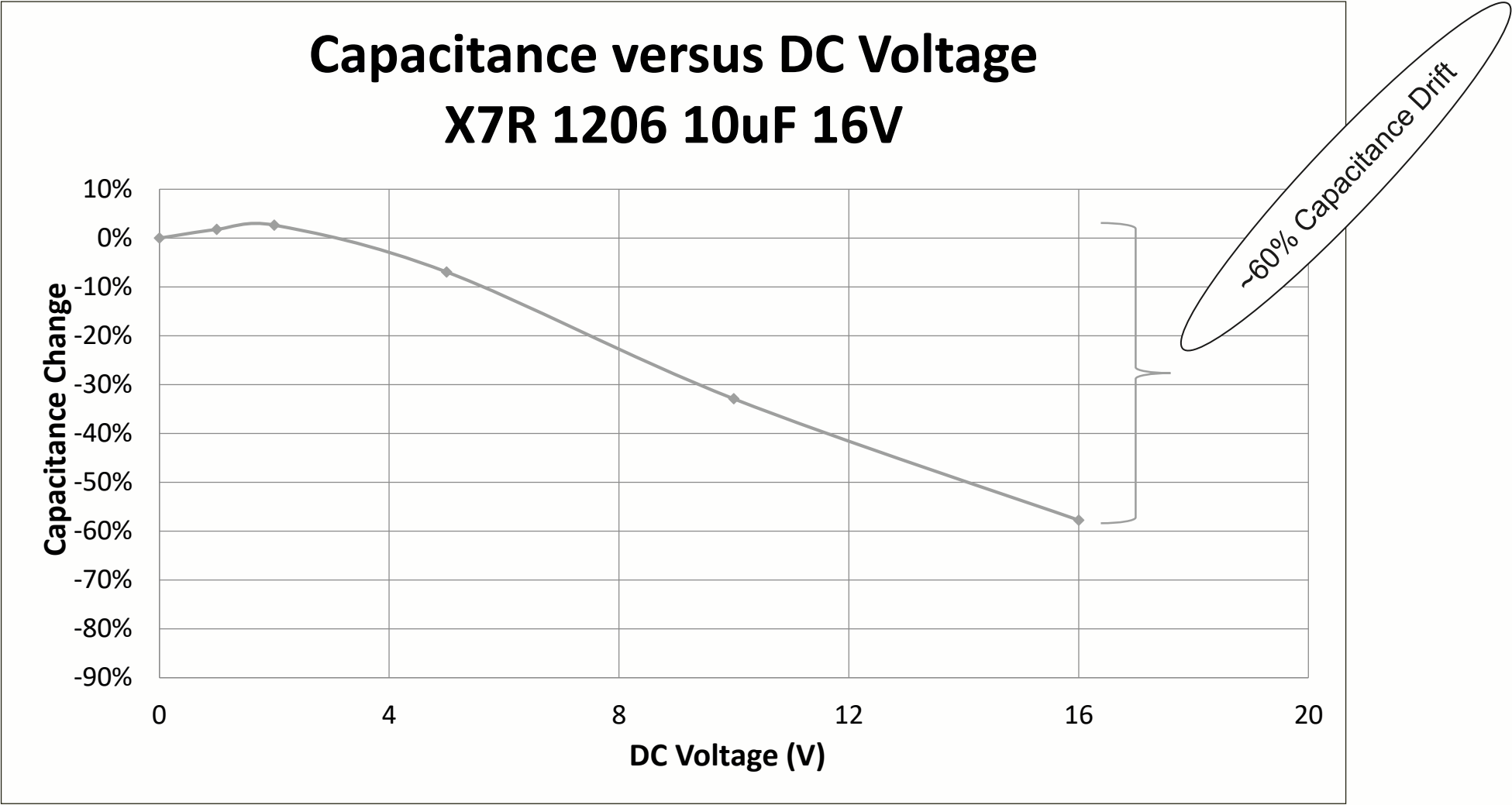
VDC

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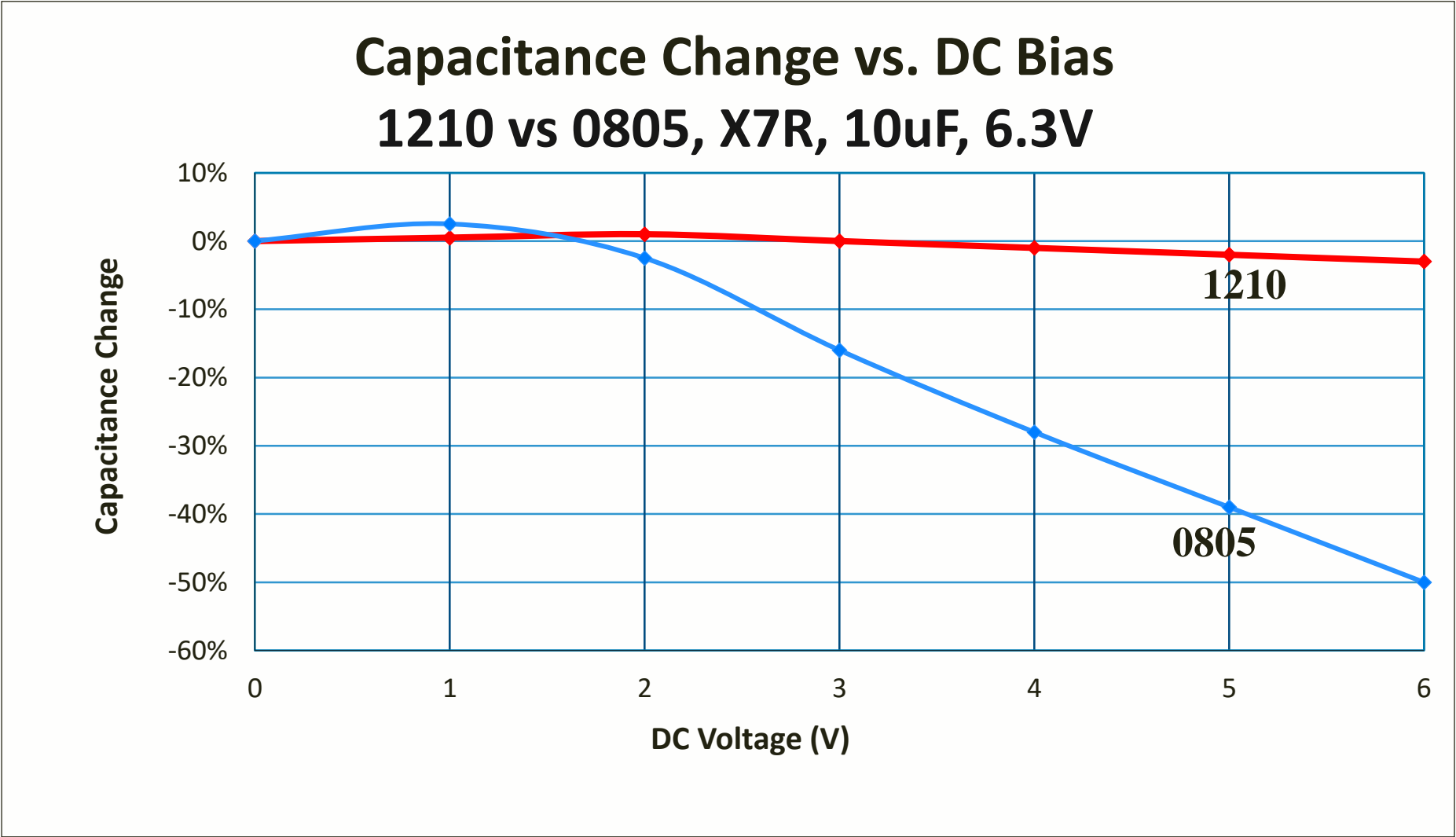
# Capacitance Stability

Versus DC Voltage – Class 2 and Class 3



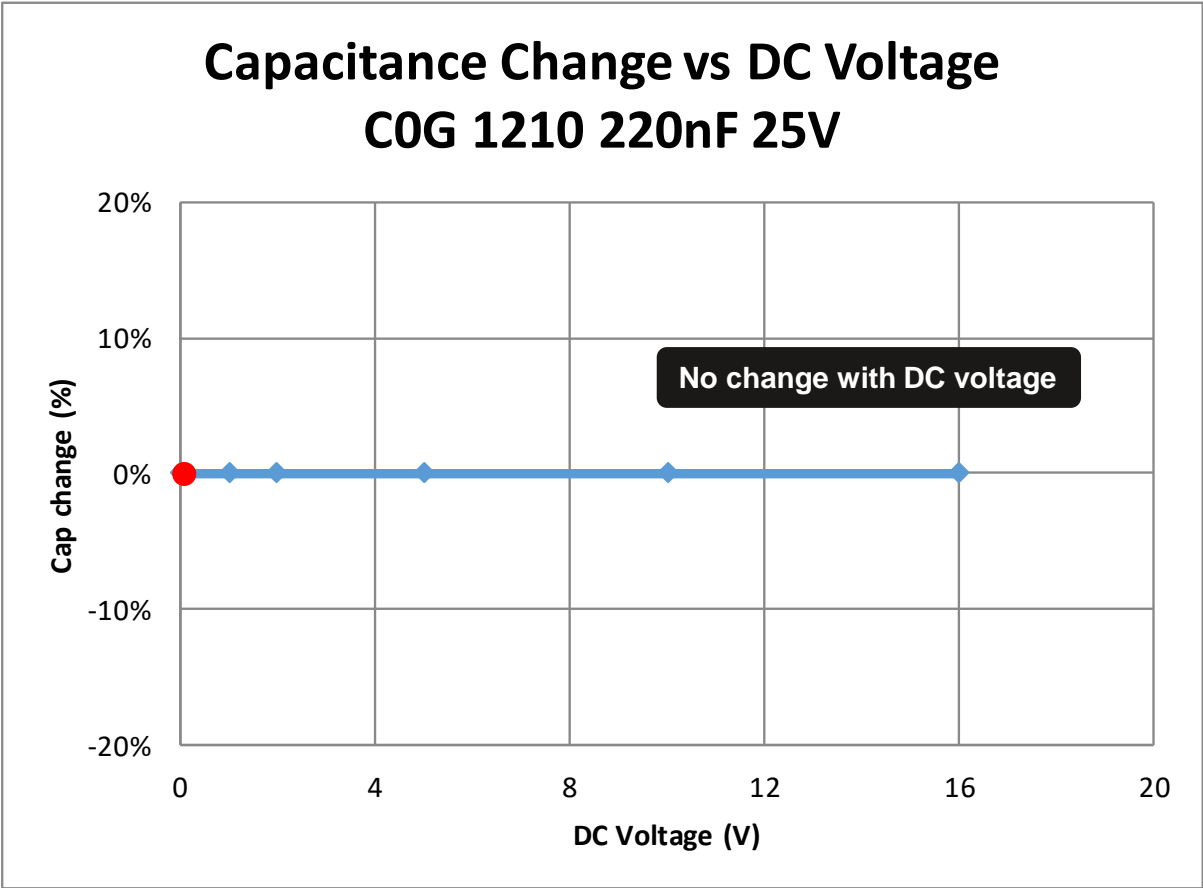
# Capacitance Stability

Versus DC Voltage – Class 2 and Class 3

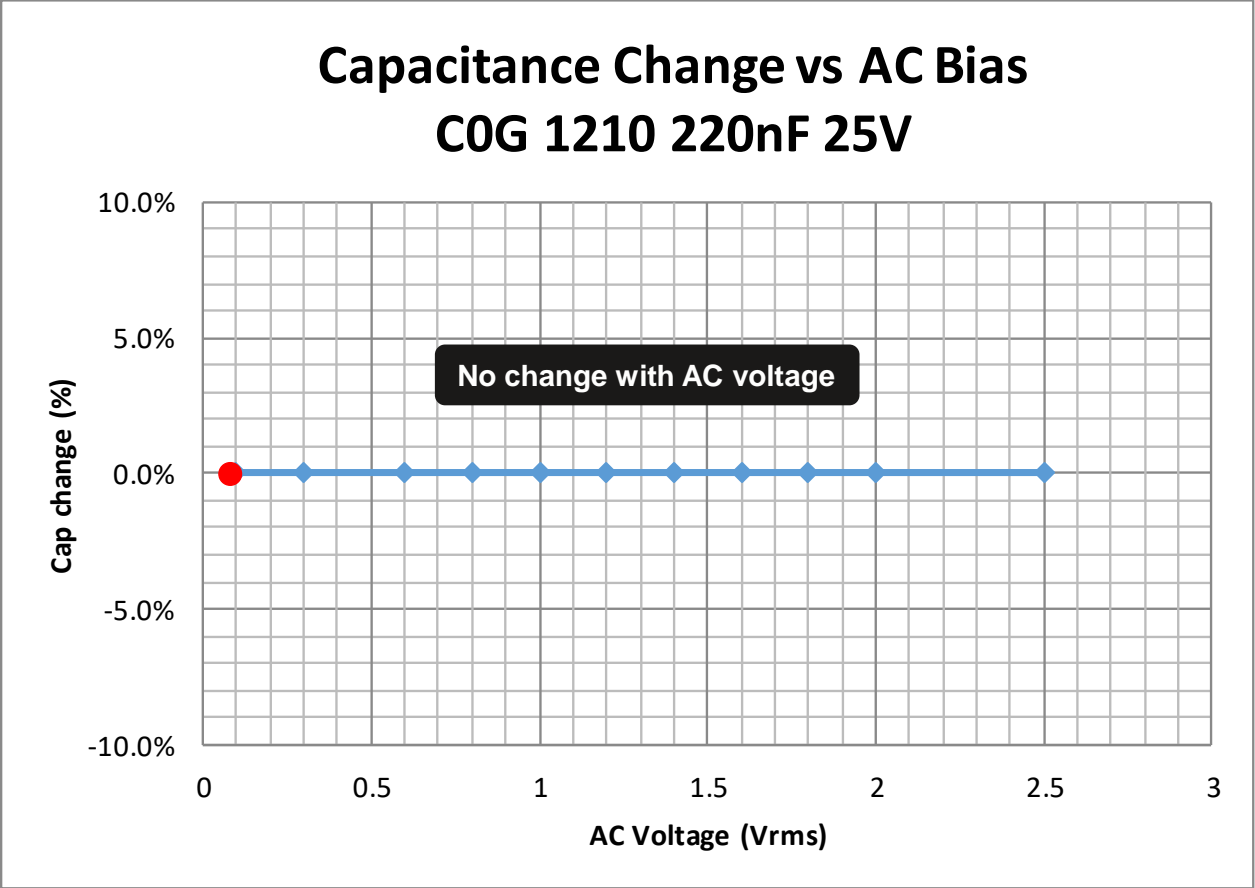


# Class 1 MLCCs

Ultra Stable versus Voltage



DC Voltage

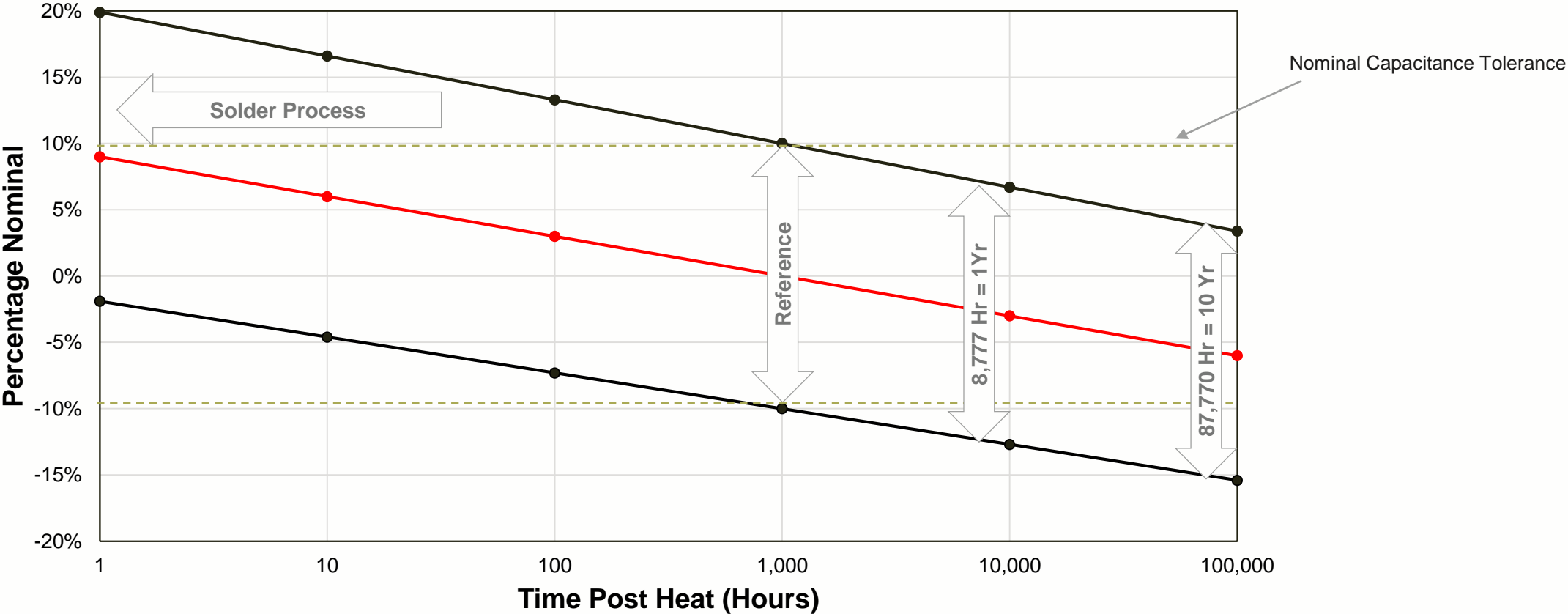
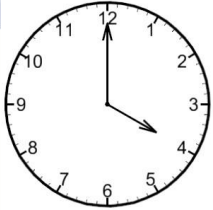


AC Voltage



# Capacitance Stability

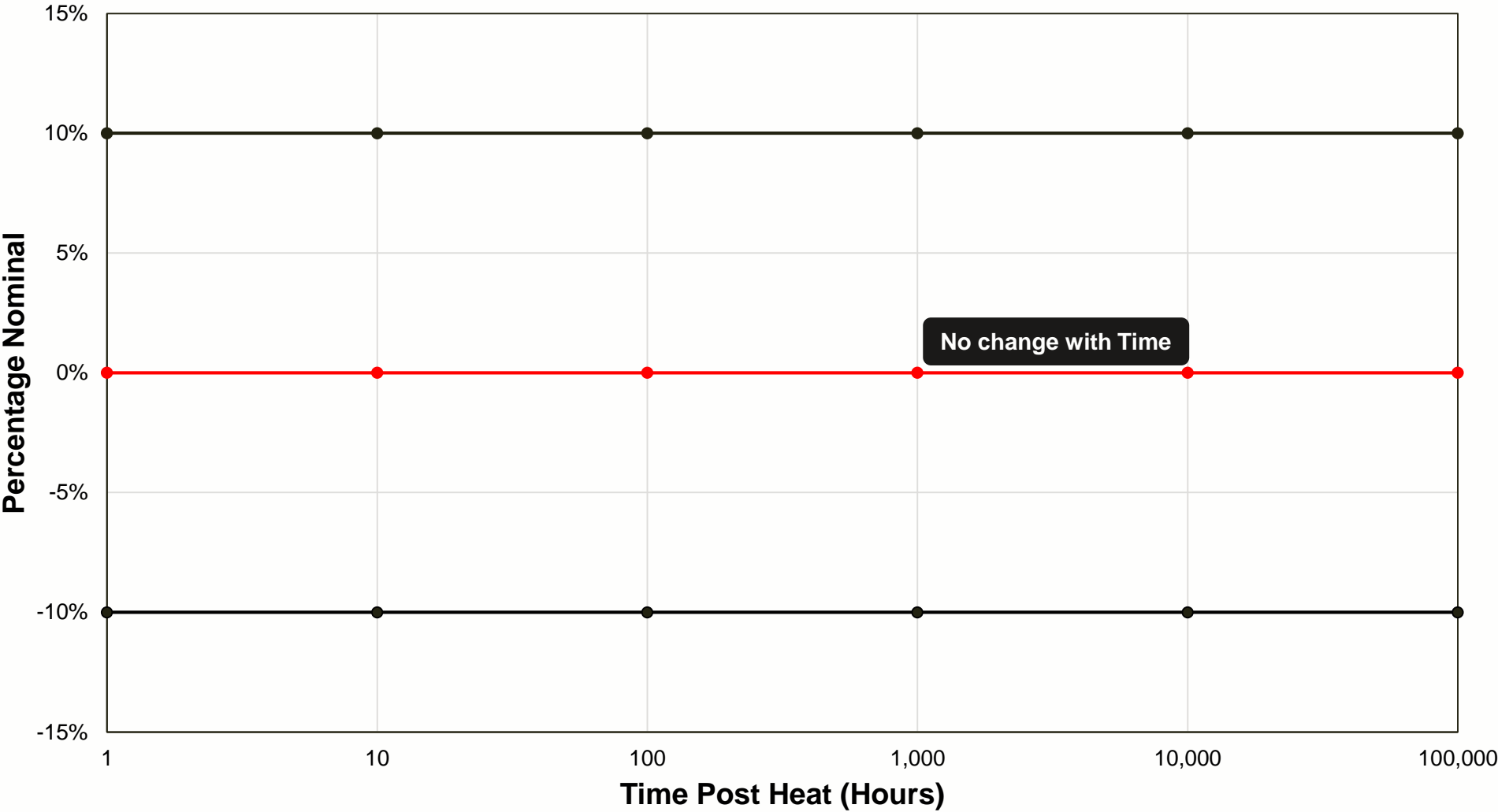
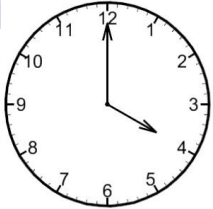
Versus Time (Aging) Class 2



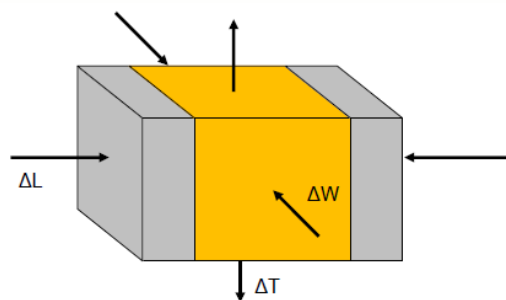
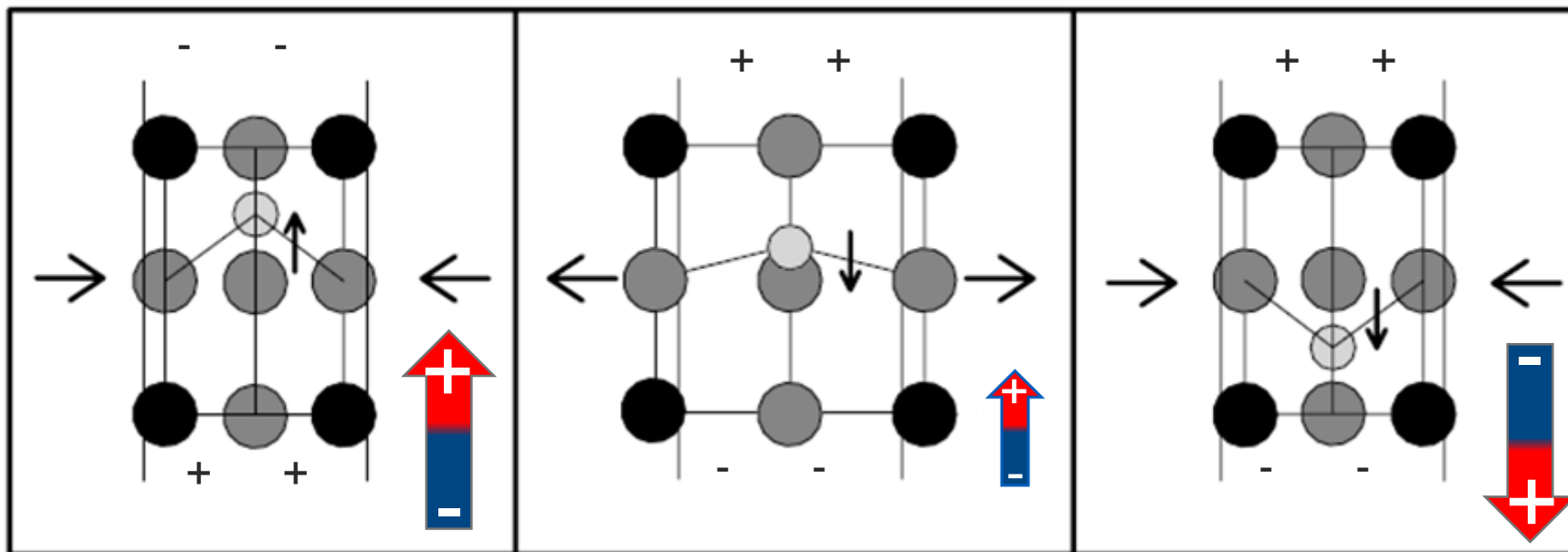
<https://ec.kemet.com/design-tools/aging-calculator-for-ceramics>

# Capacitance Stability

Versus Time (Aging) Class 1



# Piezoelectricity and Electrostriction

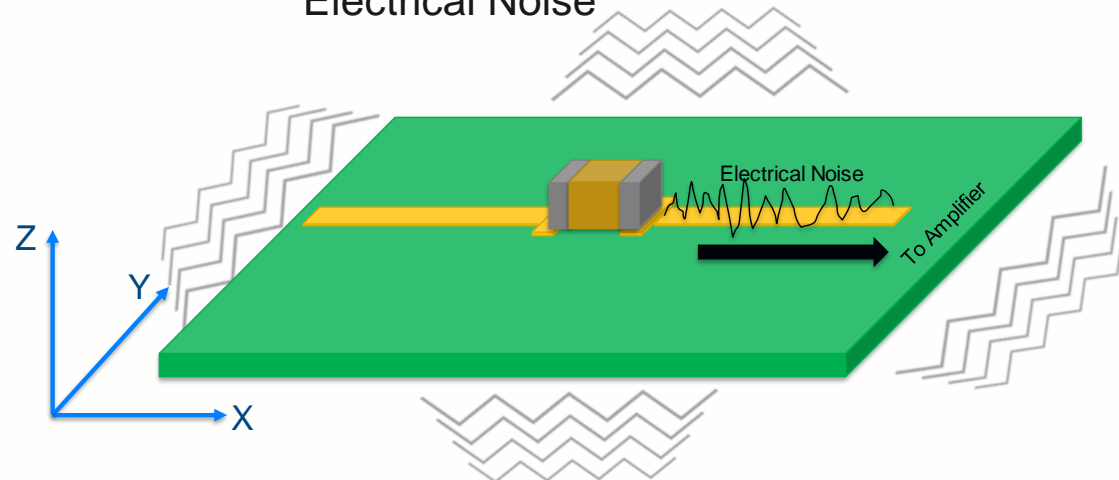


**Mechanical Distortion**

# Piezoelectricity and Electrostriction

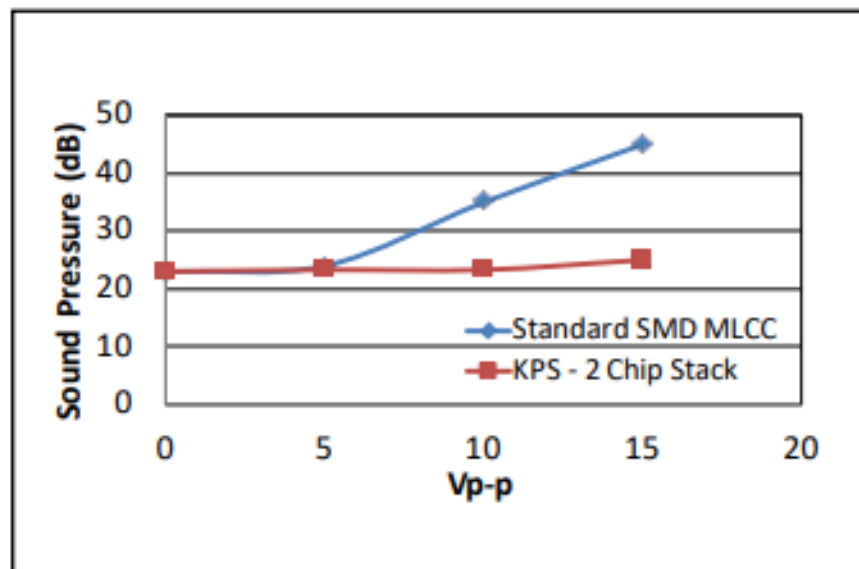
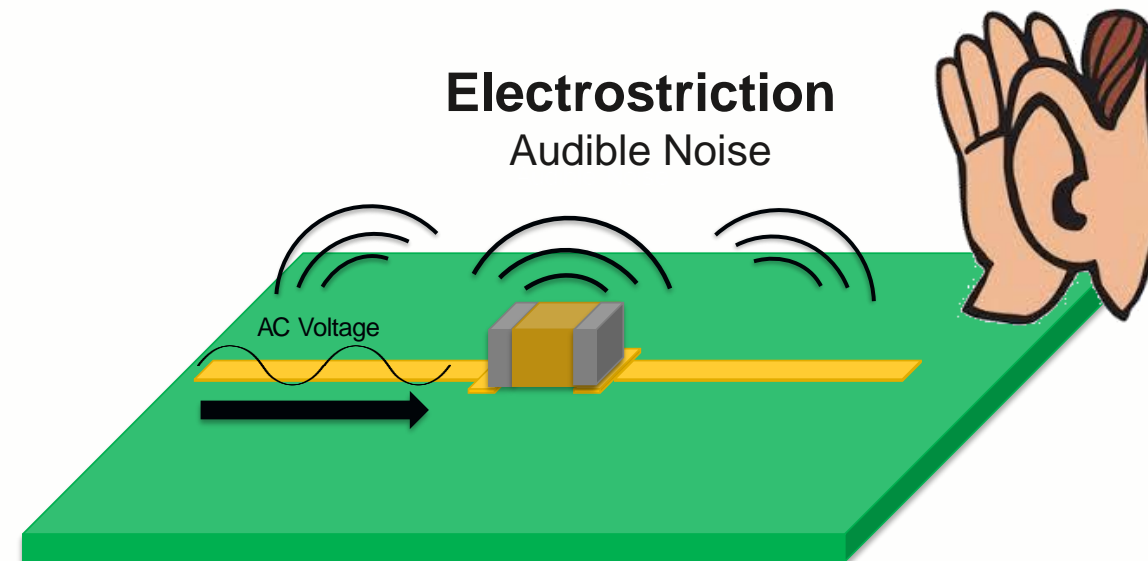
## Piezoelectricity

Electrical Noise



## Electrostriction

Audible Noise





Thank You