

High Q Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors - HMQ Series

Features:

1. Low equivalent series resistance
2. Equivalent series inductance
3. High self-resonant frequency
4. High Q value, low noise
5. High-density ceramic structure
6. Ultra-high stability



Application:

Microwave / RF / IF amplifiers, Mixers, Oscillators, Low noise amplifiers, Filter networks, Timing circuits, Bypassing in delay circuits, Coupling, Tuning, Feedback, Impedance matching and DC blocking

How to order

HMQ	20	0603	COG	2E	101	J	N	8	B
Type	Series	Dimension	Temperature characteristics (coefficient)	Rated voltage	Nominal capacitance	Capacitance tolerance	Terminal form	Thickness code	Package type
Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 5	Table 6	Table 7	Table 8	Table 9	Table 10

Table 1 product type		Table 2 product type	
HMQ	High Q Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors	10	Applied to occasions with high reliability requirements, product sizes (0505, 1111, 2525, 3838, etc.)
		20	Applied to occasions with high reliability requirements, product sizes (0402, 0603, 0805, etc.)
		30	With very low ESR, suitable for consumer electronics applications, product sizes (0402, 0603, 0805, etc.)

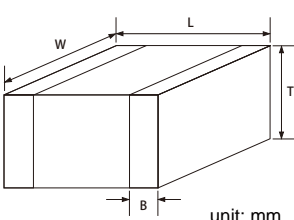
Table 3 Dimension Code (mm)								
Figure	Dimension code	0402	0505	1111	0603	0805	2525	3838
	L	1.00±0.15	1.40±0.64	2.79 ^{+0.89} _{-0.51}	1.60±0.15	2.00 ±0.20	5.84 ^{+0.51} _{-0.25}	9.65 ^{+0.38} _{-0.25}
	W	0.50±0.10	1.40±0.38	2.79±0.51	0.81±0.15	1.25±0.20	6.50±0.25	9.85±0.30
	Tmin	/	0.51	0.76	/	/	/	/
	Tmax	0.55	1.45	2.59	0.90	1.30	4.19	4.32
	B	0.15~0.35	0.25 ^{+0.25} _{-0.13}	0.38 ^{+0.50} _{-0.25}	0.35 ±0.15	0.50±0.25	1.0max	1.2max

Table 4 Temperature characteristics (coefficients)			Table 5 Rated voltage					
Temperature characteristic (coefficient)	The capacity is allowed to change	Temperature range	1H	50V	2H	500V	3E	2500V
M7G	100±30ppm/°C	-55°C~125°C	2A	100V	2J	600V	3F	3000V
			2C	150V	2K	800V	3V	3600V
C0G	0±30ppm/°C	-55°C~125°C	2D	200V	3A	1000V	3H	5000V
			2E	250V	3C	1500V	3L	7200V
X7R	±15%	-55°C~125°C	2F	300V	3D	2000V		

Table 6 Nominal Capacitance
The three-digit standard method is adopted, the first two digits represent the effective value of the capacitance, and the third digit represents the number of 0s after the effective value, and the unit is pF, for example 106=10,000,000pF (10μF)

Table 7 Allowable deviation of capacitance		Table 8 Terminal form	
B ±0.1pF	C _R <10pF	Terminal code	Terminal type
C ±0.25pF		N	Base Metallization - Nickel - Pure Tin
D ±0.5pF		D	Base Metallization - Nickel - Gold
F ±1%	C _R ≥10pF	TN	Base Metallization - Copper - Tin
G ±2%		MS	Microstrip (for 1111, 2525, 3838 sizes)
J ±5%		MN	Nonmagnetic Microstrip (for 1111, 2525, 3838 sizes)
K ±10%			
M ±20%			

Table 9 Thickness codes		
Thickness codes	Standard thickness (mm)	Thickness Tolerance (mm)
8	0.80	±0.15
A	0.60	±0.15
B	0.50	±0.10
C	0.85	±0.15
D	1.00	±0.10
F	1.25	±0.20
H	1.60	±0.20
I	2.00	±0.20
M	2.30	±0.20
L	3.20	±0.40
N	3.80	±0.50

Table 10 Package type		
B-Bulk	R-T&R	C-Case

10 Series M7G Capacity Table

0505															
U _R (V)	C _R	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)		U _R (V)	C _R	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)		U _R (V)	C _R	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)		
Code	(pF)		Code	(pF)	Code	(pF)		Code	(pF)	Code	(pF)		Code	(pF)	
0R1	0.1	B	150	Ex- tended voltage 250	2R2	2.2	B、C、D	150	Ex- tended voltage 250	160	16	F、G、 J、K、M	150	Ex- tended voltage 250	
0R2	0.2				2R4	2.4				180	18				
0R3	0.3				B、C	2R7				2.7	200				20
0R4	0.4	3R0				3.0				220	22				
0R5	0.5	3R3				3.3				240	24				
0R6	0.6	B、C、D			3R6	3.6				270	27				
0R7	0.7				3R9	3.9				300	30				
0R8	0.8				4R3	4.3				330	33				
0R9	0.9				4R7	4.7				360	36				
1R0	1.0				B、C、D	5R1				5.1	390				39
1R1	1.1					5R6				5.6	430				43
1R2	1.2	6R2				6.2				470	47				
1R3	1.3	6R8				6.8				510	51				
1R4	1.4	7R5				7.5				560	56				
1R5	1.5	8R2				8.2				620	62				
1R6	1.6	9R1	9.1	680		68									
1R7	1.7	100	10	750		75									
1R8	1.8	110	11	820		82									
1R9	1.9	120	12	910		91									
2R0	2.0	F、G、J、 K、M	130	13	101	100									
2R1	2.1		150	15											
1111															
0R1	0.1	B	500	Ex- tended voltage 1500	4R7	4.7	B、C、D	500	Ex- tended voltage 1500	750	75	F、G、 J、K、M	500	Ex- tended voltage 1500	
0R2	0.2				B、C	5R1				5.1	820				82
0R3	0.3					5R6				5.6	910				91
0R4	0.4	6R2				6.2				101	100				
0R5	0.5	B、C、D			6R8	6.8				111	110				
0R6	0.6				7R5	7.5				121	120				
0R7	0.7				8R2	8.2				131	130				
0R8	0.8				9R1	9.1				151	150				
0R9	0.9				100	10				161	160				
1R0	1.0				B、C、D	110				11	181				180
1R1	1.1	120				12				201	200				
1R2	1.2	130				13				221	220				
1R3	1.3	150				15				241	240				
1R4	1.4	160				16				271	270				
1R5	1.5	180				18				301	300				
1R6	1.6	200				20	331			330					
1R7	1.7	220				22	361			360					
1R8	1.8	B、C、D				240	24			391	390				
1R9	1.9					270	27			431	430				
2R0	2.0				300	30	471			470					
2R1	2.1				330	33	511			510					
2R2	2.2				360	36	561			560					
2R4	2.4				390	39	621			620					
2R7	2.7				430	43	681			680					
3R0	3.0				470	47	751			750					
3R3	3.3				510	51	821			820					
3R6	3.6				560	56	911			910					
3R9	3.9	620			62	102	1000								
4R3	4.3	680			68										

10 Series M7G Capacity Table

2525														
U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)		U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)		U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)	
1R0	1.0	B、C、D	2500	Ex- tended voltage 3600	100	10	B、C、 J、K、M	2500	Ex- tended voltage 3600	151	150	F、G、 J、K、M	2500	3000
1R1	1.1				110	11				161	160			
1R2	1.2				120	12				181	180			
1R3	1.3				130	13				201	200			
1R4	1.4				150	15				221	220			
1R5	1.5				160	16				241	240			
1R6	1.6				180	18				271	270			
1R7	1.7				200	20				301	300			
1R8	1.8				220	22				331	330			
1R9	1.9				240	24	361			360				
2R0	2.0				270	27	391			390				
2R1	2.1				300	30	431			430				
2R2	2.2				330	33	471			470				
2R4	2.4				360	36	511			510				
2R7	2.7				390	39	561			560				
3R0	3.0				430	43	621			620				
3R3	3.3				470	47	681			680				
3R6	3.6				510	51	751			750				
3R9	3.9				560	56	821			820				
4R3	4.3	620	62	911	910									
4R7	4.7	680	68	102	1000									
5R1	5.1	750	75	112	1100									
5R6	5.6	820	82	122	1200									
6R2	6.2	910	91	152	1500									
6R8	6.8	101	100	182	1800									
7R5	7.5	111	110	222	2200									
8R2	8.2	121	120	272	2700									
9R1	9.1	131	130											
3838														
1R0	1.0	B、C、D	3600	Ex- tended voltage 7200	120	12	C、J、 K、M	3600	Ex- tended voltage 7200	221	220	F、G、 J、K、M	3600	
1R1	1.1				130	13				241	240			
1R2	1.2				150	15				271	270			
1R3	1.3				160	16				301	300			
1R4	1.4				180	18				331	330			
1R5	1.5				200	20				361	360			
1R6	1.6				220	22				391	390			
1R7	1.7				240	24				431	430			
1R8	1.8				270	27				471	470			
1R9	1.9				300	30	511			500				
2R0	2.0				330	33	561			560				
2R1	2.1				360	36	621			620				
2R2	2.2				390	39	681			680				
2R4	2.4				430	43	751			750				
2R7	2.7				470	47	821			820				
3R0	3.0				510	51	911			910				
3R3	3.3				560	56	102			1000				
3R6	3.6				620	62	112			1100				
3R9	3.9				680	68	122			1200				
4R3	4.3	750	75	152	1500									
4R7	4.7	820	82	182	1800									
5R1	5.1	910	91	222	2200									
5R6	5.6	101	100	272	2700									
6R2	6.2	111	110	302	3000									
6R8	6.8	121	120	332	3300									
7R5	7.5	131	130	392	3900									
8R2	8.2	151	150	472	4700									
9R1	9.1	161	160	512	5100									
100	10	181	180											
110	11	201	200											

20, 30 Series COG Capacity Table

0402																
U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)	U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)	U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)					
0R1	0.1	B	200	2R0	2.0	B、C、D	200	9R1	9.1	B、C、D	200					
0R2	0.2			2R2	2.2			100	10							
0R3	0.3	B、C		2R4	2.4			110	11							
0R4	0.4			2R7	2.7			120	12							
0R5	0.5			3R0	3.0			150	15							
0R6	0.6			3R3	3.3			180	18							
0R7	0.7			3R6	3.6			200	20							
0R8	0.8			3R9	3.9			220	22							
0R9	0.9	B、C、D		4R3	4.3			240	24	F、G、J						
1R0	1.0			4R7	4.7			270	27							
1R1	1.1			5R1	5.1			300	30							
1R2	1.2			5R6	5.6			330	33							
1R3	1.3			6R2	6.2			360	36							
1R5	1.5			6R8	6.8			390	39							
1R6	1.6			7R5	7.5			430	43							
1R8	1.8			8R2	8.2			470	47							
0603																
0R1	0.1	B		250	2R7			2.7	B、C、D	250		200	20	F、G、J	250	
0R2	0.2		3R0		3.0	220	22									
0R3	0.3	B、C	3R3		3.3	240	24									
0R4	0.4		3R6		3.6	270	27									
0R5	0.5		3R9		3.9	300	30									
0R6	0.6		4R3		4.3	330	33									
0R7	0.7		4R7		4.7	360	36									
0R8	0.8		5R1		5.1	390	39									
0R9	0.9	B、C、D	5R6		5.6	430	43									
1R0	1.0		6R2		6.2	470	47									
1R1	1.1		6R8		6.8	510	51									
1R2	1.2		7R5		7.5	560	56									
1R3	1.3		8R2		8.2	620	62									
1R5	1.5		9R1		9.1	680	68									
1R6	1.6		100		10	750	75									
1R8	1.8		110		11	820	82									
2R0	2.0	B、C、D	120		12	910	91	F、G、J								
2R2	2.2		150		15	101	100									
2R4	2.4		180		18											
0805																
0R1	0.1	B	250		3R3	3.3	B、C、D	250			300	30	F、G、J、K、M			250
0R2	0.2				3R6	3.6					330	33				
0R3	0.3	B、C			3R9	3.9					360	36				
0R4	0.4			4R3	4.3	390			39							
0R5	0.5			4R7	4.7	430			43							
0R6	0.6			5R1	5.1	470			47							
0R7	0.7			5R6	5.6	510			51							
0R8	0.8			6R2	6.2	560			56							
0R9	0.9	B、C、D		6R8	6.8	620			62							
1R0	1.0			7R5	7.5	680			68							
1R1	1.1			8R2	8.2	750			75							
1R2	1.2			9R1	9.1	820			82							
1R3	1.3			100	10	910			91							
1R5	1.5			110	11	101			100							
1R6	1.6			120	12	111			110							
1R8	1.8			150	15	121			120							
2R0	2.0	B、C、D		180	18	151			150	F、G、J、K、M						
2R2	2.2			200	20	181			180							
2R4	2.4			220	22	201			200							
2R7	2.7			240	24	221			220							
3R0	3.0			270	27	241			240							

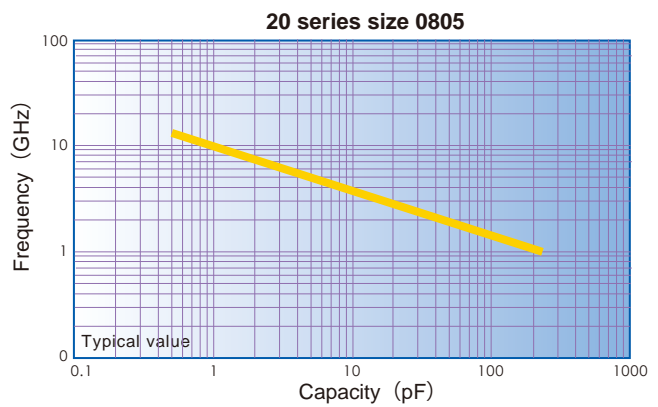
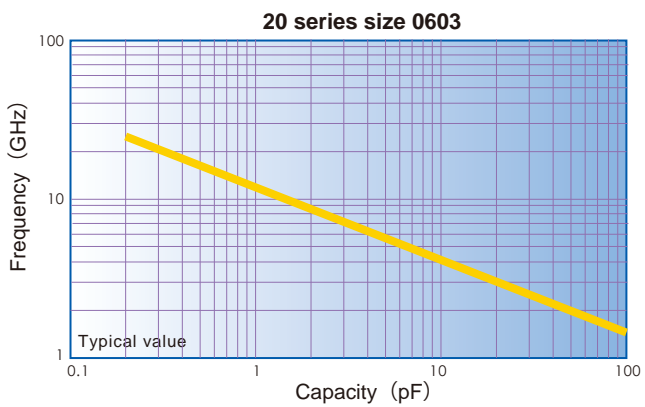
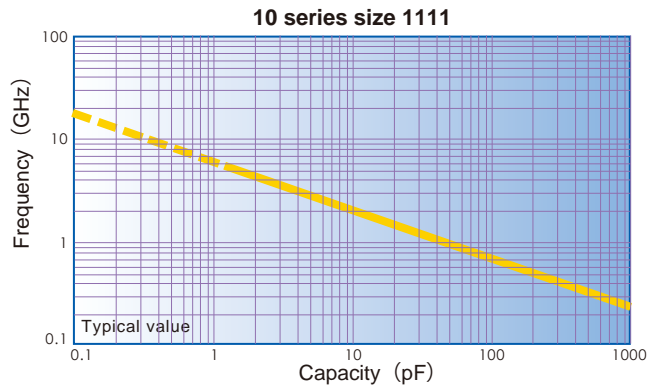
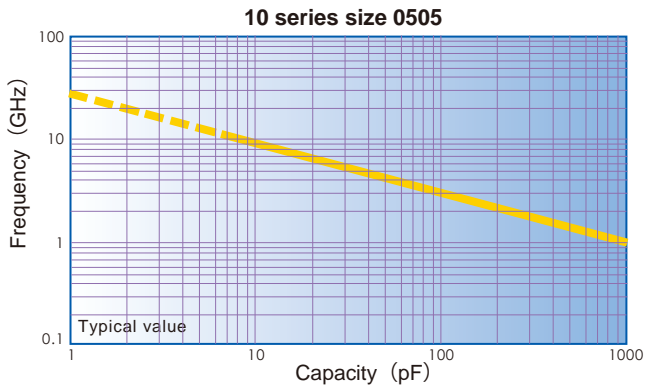
20 Series X7R Capacity Table

1111											
U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)	U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)	U _R (V) Code	C _R (pF)	Tolerance	Rated DC working voltage (V)
502	5200			K、M	50/100			183	18000		
562	5600	203	20000			563	56000				
682	6800	223	22000			683	68000				
822	8200	273	27000			823	82000				
103	10000	333	33000			104	100000				
123	12000	393	39000								
153	15000	473	47000								

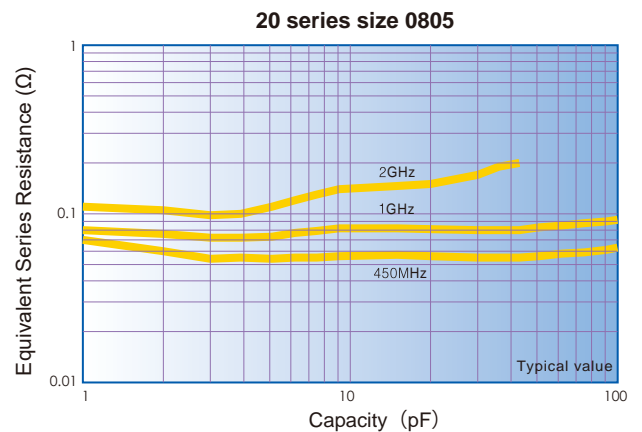
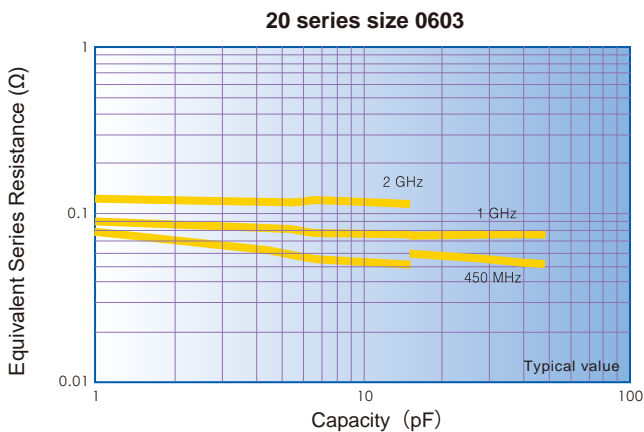
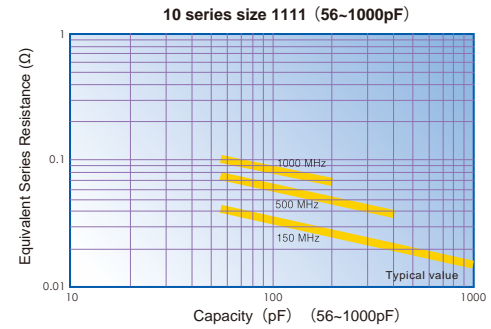
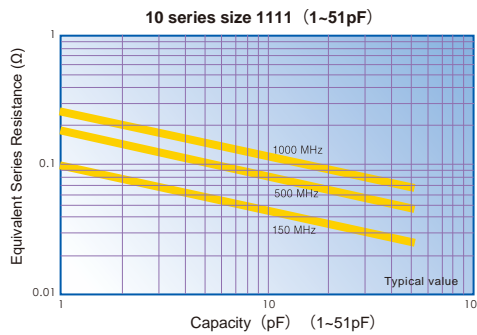
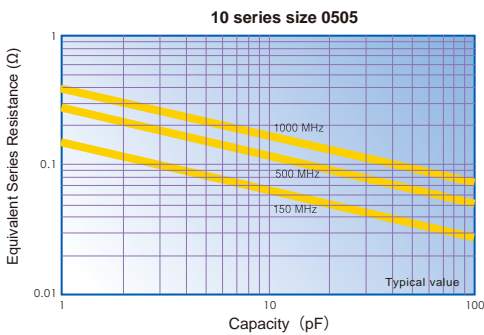
Normal temperature electrical performance indicators and test conditions

Item	Test conditions (25°C ±2°C)	Performance
Capacitance		Capacitance is within the specified range
Loss tangent tanδ	Test frequency: C _R ≤ 1000pF, 1MHz±10% C _R > 1000pF, 1kHz±10% Test voltage: 1.0Vrms±0.2Vrms	M7G features: tanδ ≤ 1×10 ⁻⁴ Exemption below 5pF COG Features: 0505: C _R ≤ 100pF, tanδ ≤ 1×10 ⁻⁴ 1111: C _R ≤ 200pF, tanδ ≤ 1×10 ⁻⁴ other specifications: tanδ ≤ 5×10 ⁻⁴ Exemption below 5pF X7R features: tanδ ≤ 250×10 ⁻⁴ Exemption below 5pF
Insulation resistance Ri	Test voltage: rated voltage U _R Test time: 2min±5s	M7G features 0505: C _R ≤ 100pF 1111: C _R ≤ 470pF R _i ≥ 10 ⁶ MΩ other specifications: R _i ≥ 10 ⁵ MΩ
Withstand voltage	U _R > 1250V, 1.2U _R ; 500V < U _R ≤ 1250V, 1.5U _R ; U _R ≤ 500V, 2.5U _R , 5s±1s, Inrush current ≤ 50mA	No breakdown, arcing and visible damage

Self-resonant frequency parameter diagram

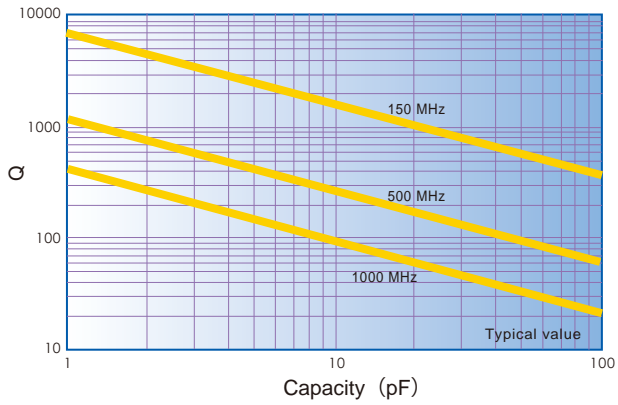


Equivalent series resistance parameter

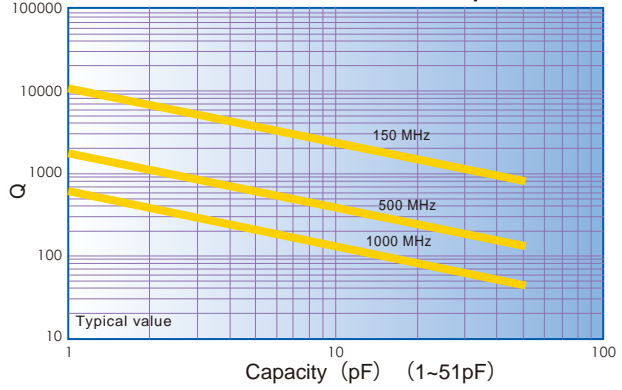


Q value parameter table

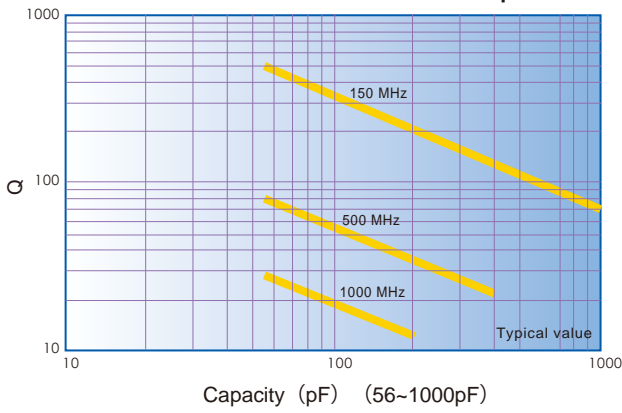
10 series size 0505



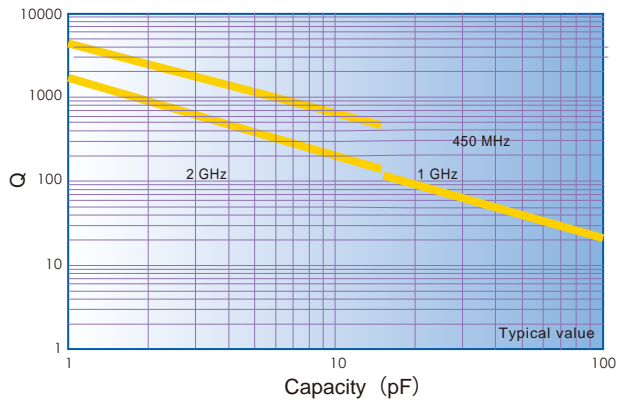
10 series size 1111 (1~51pF)



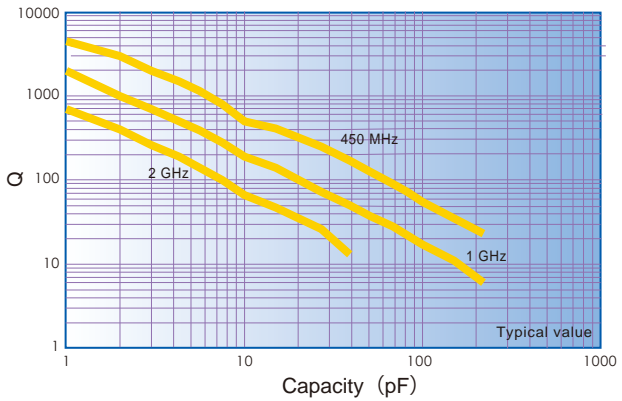
10 series size 1111 (56~1000pF)



20 series size 0603

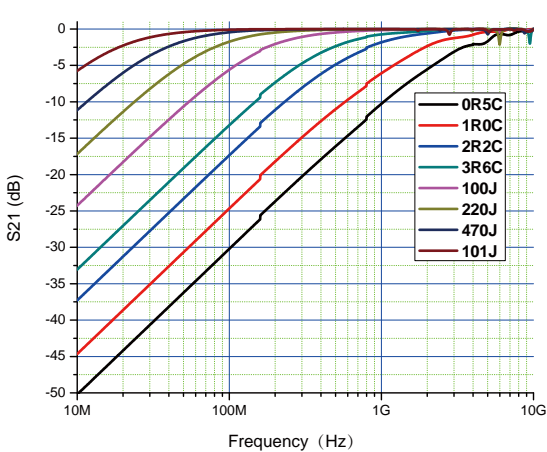


20 series size 0805

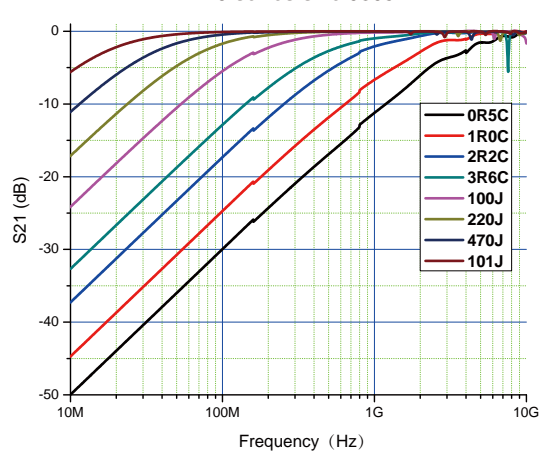


S21 parameter map

20 series size 0603



20 series size 0805



1. The selection of capacitors should pay attention to the following parameters

High-Q multilayer ceramic capacitors are a kind of ceramic capacitors. Compared with conventional multilayer ceramic capacitors, in addition to capacity, loss tangent, insulation resistance, in addition to rated voltage, series resonant frequency and ESR should also be considered.

1. Nominal capacity::

Refers to the capacitance value determined by the capacitor design and usually marked on the capacitor. The actual capacity of the capacitor often has a certain difference from the nominal capacity deviation, the qualified product capacity is within the allowable deviation range, but in circuits that require precise capacity such as impedance matching and band-pass filters, it is necessary to pay attention to the accuracy of the selected capacitor.

2. Loss tangent, quality factor, ESR:

The loss tangent is the active power of the capacitor divided by the reactive power of the capacitor under the sinusoidal voltage of the specified frequency, and it has an inverse relationship with the quality factor.

$$\tan\delta = \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{I \times ESR}{I \times X_C} = \frac{ESR}{X_C}$$

3. Insulation resistance:

Insulation resistance is a measure of the insulation performance of dielectric materials, usually in megohms, and consists of two parts, namely bulk resistance and surface resistance.

Parts are connected in parallel to form the insulation resistance of the capacitor.

The insulation resistance of capacitors is easily reduced due to welding, moisture, salt and many environmental pollutants, so special attention should be paid to the cleaning of the capacitor surface. Eliminate foreign matter.

4. Temperature characteristic (coefficient):

Temperature coefficient: Applicable only to Class 1 ceramic capacitors, it refers to the rate of change of capacitance with temperature measured within a specified temperature range. usually used expressed in ppm/°C.

Temperature characteristics: Applicable only to Class 2 and Class 3 ceramic capacitors, it refers to the electric current that occurs within a given temperature range that does not exceed the class temperature range. Maximum reversible change in capacity. Temperature characteristics are usually expressed as a percentage of capacitance at a reference temperature of 25°C.

The temperature coefficient of a capacitor is used to describe the maximum change in capacitance within a specific temperature range. Class 1 ceramic capacitors mainly use this parameter to express show.

The temperature coefficient is expressed in parts per million (ppm) of capacity change when the temperature changes by 1°C. Because the capacitance indicated by the capacitor manufacturer is in. It is measured at a reference temperature of 25°C, so when the temperature of the circuit deviates from 25°C, the temperature coefficient of capacitance needs to be considered.

5. Rated voltage:

The maximum DC voltage or AC effective voltage that can be continuously applied to a capacitor at any temperature between the upper and lower category temperatures.

The maximum DC voltage and AC effective voltage of general microwave capacitors follow the following formula:

$$U_{rms}=0.707 \times U_{DC}$$

6. Series resonant frequency:

Series resonance means that the voltage and current of the studied series circuit part reach the same phase, so that the studied circuit presents a purely resistive characteristic.

In the case of constant terminal voltage, the maximum current will appear in the studied circuit, and the active power consumed in the circuit will also be the maximum, and the corresponding frequency is series resonant frequency.

2. Notes on application of high-Q multilayer ceramic capacitors

The application fields of high-Q multilayer ceramic capacitors determine the content that should be paid attention to in use.

For the field of high-power applications, we must pay attention to thermal design issues. Temperature is an important indicator that affects the reliability of electronic equipment applications, while affecting capacitance

The conditions for the application temperature of the capacitor are mainly the ambient temperature, the thermal resistance of the installation environment, and the self-heating of the capacitor. The ambient temperature is the overall design consideration of the circuit board. The application of capacitors mainly considers the thermal resistance of the installation environment and the self-heating of the capacitor, and the self-heating needs to consider the ESR and the actual passed Alternating current.

a. The heat generated by the capacitor is mainly dissipated from the terminal electrode to the conductor material on the circuit board, so the thermal resistance and capacitance of the capacitor installation environment

It is related to the welding material selected for capacitor welding, the type and shape of the conductor material on the circuit board, and the thermal resistance of the capacitor installation environment should be as small as possible during the design stage;

b. In the layout of the capacitor, attention should be paid to the overall thermal balance and the total amount of thermal load. The evaluation of the temperature rise caused by the heating of the capacitor is consistent with that of the transistor.

The evaluation method is similar, and the heat of other heat-generating devices on the circuit board and the heat of the capacitor together constitute the overall heat load of the circuit board. In addition to evaluating the overall heat load, the heat balance problem should also be evaluated.

c. In the same state of AC current passing through the capacitor, the smaller the ESR of the capacitor, the smaller the heat generated, and the lower the temperature rise caused, so you should try to choose a low ESR if conditions permit. the capacitor.

d. The larger the size of the capacitor, the greater the power it can carry, so in the application, it should be noted that the use of a capacitor with a larger size can provide higher reliability redundancy.

e. The assembly of high-Q multilayer ceramic capacitors needs to pay attention to the control of solder joints like ordinary capacitors. Too large solder joints and too small solder joints are easy to reduce Reliability of use of capacitors.

For the application of high-Q multilayer ceramic capacitors, the frequency used, the maximum voltage applied, the maximum current passed, and the heat dissipation method should be considered in the design stage.

When these conditions are determined, the ESR can be determined by consulting the information of the alternative capacitor, so as to estimate the temperature rise of the capacitor and the impedance at the operating frequency point,

This is beneficial to the overall performance guarantee and reliability of the equipment.