

JOHANSON DDD

## X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filter \& Decoupling Capacitors

## The $X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ Design - A Capacitive Circuit

$X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ components share many common features with standard multi-layer ceramic capacitors (MLCC) for easy adoption by end-users.

- Same component sizes (0603, 0805, 1206, etc.)
- Same dielectric, electrode and termination materials
- Same pick and place equipment
- Same industry test standards for component reliability

A standard multi-layer ceramic capacitor (MLCC) consists of opposing electrode layers A \& B. The X2 ${ }^{\circledR}$ design adds another set of electrode layers (G) which effectively surround each existing electrode of a two-terminal capacitor. The only external difference is two additional side terminations, creating a four-terminal capacitive circuit, which allows circuit designers a multitude of attachment options.


## X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ Circuit 1: Filtering

When used in circuit 1 configuration the $X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ filter capacitor is connected across two signal lines. Differential mode noise is filtered to ground by the two $Y$ capacitors, $A \& B$. Common mode noise is cancelled within the device.


Experts agree that balance is the key to a "quiet" circuit. $X 2 Y ®$ is a balanced circuit device with two equal halves, tightly matched in both phase and magnitude with respect to ground. Several advantages are gained by two balanced capacitors sharing a single ceramic component body.

- Exceptional common mode rejection
- Effects of aging \& temperature are equal on both caps
- Effect of voltage variation eliminated
- Matched line-to-ground capacitance


## InAmp Input Filter Example

In this example, a single Johanson $X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ component was used to filter noise at the input of a DC instrumentation amplifier. This reduced component count by 3-to-1 and costs by over $70 \%$ vs. conventional filter components that included 1\% film Y-capacitors.

| Parameter | $\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{Y}^{\circledR}$ <br> 10 nF | Discrete <br> $10 \mathrm{nF}, 2 @ 220 \mathrm{pF}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC offset shift | $<0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | $<0.1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ | Referred to input |
| Common mode rejection | 91 dB | 92 dB |  |

Source: Analog Devices, "A Designer's Guide to Instrumentation Amplifiers (2nd Edition)" by Charles Kitchin and Lew Counts


## Common Mode Choke Replacement

In this example, a $5 \mu \mathrm{H}$ common mode choke is replaced by an $0805,1000 \mathrm{pF}$ $\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{Y}^{\circledR}$ component acheiving superior EMI filtering by a component a fraction of the size and cost.


## DC Motor EMI Reduction: A Superior Solution

One $X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ component has successfully replaced 7 discrete filter components while achieving superior EMI filtering.


## X2Y ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Filter \& Decoupling Capacitors

## X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ Circuit 2: Decoupling

When used in circuit 2 configuration, A \& B capacitors are placed in parallel effectively doubling the apparent capacitance while maintaining an ultra-low inductance. The low inductance advantages of the X2Y® Capacitor Circuit enables high-performance bypass networks at reduced system cost.

Power

Ground


- Low ESL (device only and mounted)
- Broadband performance
- Effective on PCB or package
- Lower via count, improves routing
- Reduces component count
- Lowers placement cost


## Component Performance



The $\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{Y}^{\circledR}$ has short, multiple and opposing current paths resulting in lower device inductance.


## Mounted Performance




## SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

## 1:5 MLCC Replacement Example

$\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{Y}^{\prime}{ }^{\circledR}{ }^{\circledR}$ proven technology enables end-users to use one X2Y capacitor to replace five conventional MLCCs in a typical high performance IC bypass design. Vias are nearly cut in half, board space is reduced and savings are in dollars per PCB.


## X2Y ${ }^{\bullet}$ Fliter \＆Decoupling Capacitors



Equivalent Circuits
$\mathrm{X} 2 \mathrm{Y}^{\circledR}$ filter capacitors employ a unique，patented low inductance design featuring two balanced capacitors that are immune to temperature，voltage and aging performance differences．
These components offer superior decoupling and EMI filtering performance，virtually eliminate parasitics， and can replace multiple capacitors and inductors saving board space and reducing assembly costs．

## Advantages

－One device for EMI suppression or decoupling
－Replace up to 7 components with one X2Y
－Differential and common mode attenuation
－Matched capacitance line to ground，both lines
－Low inductance due to cancellation effect

## Applications

－FPGA／ASIC／$\mu$－P Decoupling
－DDR Memory Decoupling
－Amplifier Fllter \＆Decoupling
－High Speed Data Filtering
－Cellular Handsets

Dimensional View


|  | Circuit 1 <br> （Y Cap．） |  | $\stackrel{\text { L }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l} \hline \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \hline \stackrel{y}{c} \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 닌 }}{ }$ | 咅 | 亮 | 哀 | 年 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 능 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \frac{4}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { 닝 } \\ \text { o } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { 닝 } \\ \hline \text { 皿 } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 님 } \\ & \text { 安 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \frac{u}{E} \\ \text { Nod } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { 首 } \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \frac{u}{\underline{E}} \\ \vdots \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \stackrel{u}{E} \\ \stackrel{N}{0} \end{array}$ | 宸 <br> N <br>  | 莶 <br> ． | 宸 子 | 宸 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIZE | Circuit 2 （2＊Y Cap．） |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{c}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \stackrel{u}{4} \\ \end{array}$ | 悥 | 単 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 능 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{2} \\ & \hline \stackrel{y}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \stackrel{4}{0} \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { u } \\ \text { 号 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蒿 } \\ & \text { 答 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㄴ⿳亠口冋口 } \\ & \text { 高 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { 崖 } \\ \text { 年 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { u } \\ \vdots \\ \text { on } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \stackrel{u}{E} \\ \stackrel{y}{c} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \frac{1}{e} \\ \text { a } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { 崖 } \\ \text { 年 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \stackrel{u}{E} \\ \stackrel{y}{0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 害 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EIA } \\ & \text { (JDI) } \end{aligned}$ | Order Code |  | $\stackrel{\text { 깐 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 안 | ํㅡㄴ | 읏 | \％ | ？ | 후 | ㅊ | 乭 | 깐 | ～ |  | ※ | N | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | 푸 | 等 | ¢ | $\underset{\sim}{\text { T }}$ | 菻 | 痛 | 夺 | 寺 |
| $\begin{gathered} 0402 \\ \mathrm{X} 07 \end{gathered}$ | X7R | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 0603 \\ \text { X14 } \end{gathered}$ | NPO | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 0805 \\ \text { X15 } \end{gathered}$ | NPO | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1206 \\ & \mathrm{X} 18 \end{aligned}$ | NPO | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1210 \\ \times 41 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  | HS | NPO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1410 \\ \times 44 \end{gathered}$ | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1812 \\ \mathrm{X} 43 \end{gathered}$ | X7R | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Circuit 1 （Balanced Filtering）$=A($ or $B)$ to $G \quad$ Circuit 2 （Decoupling）$=A+B$ to $G \quad[A$ to B capacitance $=1 / 2 \mathrm{C} 1$ ］
Rated voltage is for $A$ or $B$ to ground．A to $B$ rating is $2 X$ Vrated Contact the factory for other voltage ratings and capacitance values．
www．johanson dielectrics．com

## X2Y ${ }^{\ominus}$ Filter \& Decoupling Capacitors



Additional test data and related information available at www.johansondielectrics.com/x2y/

## Mechanical Characteristics

|  | 0402 (X07) |  | 0603 (X14) |  | 0805 (X15) |  | 1206 (X18) |  | 1210 (X41) |  | 1410 (X44) |  | 1812 (X43) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm |
| L | $\begin{aligned} & 0.045 \pm \\ & 0.003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.143 \pm \\ & 0.076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.064 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.626 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.080 \pm \\ & 0.008 \pm \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.032 \pm \\ & 0.203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.124 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.150 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.125 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.175 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.140 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.556 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.174 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.420 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ |
| W | $\begin{aligned} & 0.024 \pm \\ & 0.003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.610 \pm \\ & 0.076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.035 \pm \\ & 0.005 \pm \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.889 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.050 \pm \\ & 0.008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.270 \pm \\ & 0.203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.063 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.600 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.098 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.489 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.098 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.490 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.125 \pm \\ & 0.010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.175 \pm \\ & 0.254 \end{aligned}$ |
| T | $\begin{aligned} & 0.020 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.508 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.026 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.660 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.040 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.016 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.050 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.270 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.070 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.778 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.070 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.778 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.090 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.286 \\ & \max \end{aligned}$ |
| EB | $\begin{aligned} & 0.008 \pm \\ & 0.003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.203 \pm \\ & 0.076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.009 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.229 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ |
| CB | $\begin{aligned} & 0.010 \pm \\ & 0.003 \pm \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.305 \pm \\ & 0.076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.018 \pm \\ & 0.004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.457 \pm \\ & 0.102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.022 \pm \\ & 0.005 \pm \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.559 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.040 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.016 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.045 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.143 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.045 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.143 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.045 \pm \\ & 0.005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.143 \pm \\ & 0.127 \end{aligned}$ |

How to Order X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ EMI Filter Capacitors


P/N written: 500X18W473MV4E

## X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ Filter \& Decoupling Capacitors

## Solder Pad Recommendations

|  | 0402 (X07) |  | 0603 (X14) |  | 0805 (X15) |  | 1206 (X18) |  | 1210 (X41) |  | 1410 (X44) |  | 1812 (X43) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm | IN | mm |
| X | 0.020 | 0.51 | 0.035 | 0.89 | 0.050 | 1.27 | 0.065 | 1.65 | 0.100 | 2.54 | 0.100 | 2.54 | 0.125 | 3.18 |
| Y | 0.020 | 0.51 | 0.025 | 0.64 | 0.035 | 0.89 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.040 | 1.02 |
| G | 0.024 | 0.61 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.050 | 1.27 | 0.080 | 2.03 | 0.080 | 2.03 | 0.100 | 2.54 | 0.130 | 3.30 |
| V | 0.015 | 0.38 | 0.020 | 0.51 | 0.022 | 0.56 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.045 | 1.14 | 0.045 | 1.14 | 0.045 | 1.14 |
| U | 0.039 | 0.99 | 0.060 | 1.52 | 0.080 | 2.03 | 0.120 | 3.05 | 0.160 | 4.06 | 0.160 | 4.06 | 0.190 | 4.83 |
| Z | 0.064 | 1.63 | 0.090 | 2.29 | 0.120 | 3.05 | 0.160 | 4.06 | 0.160 | 4.06 | 0.180 | 4.57 | 0.210 | 5.33 |

Use of solder mask beneath component is not recommended.



Good Layout


Poor Layout

Figure 1

## Optimizing X2Y Performance with Proper Attachment Techniques

X2Y ${ }^{\circledR}$ capacitors excel in low inductance performance for a myriad of applications including EMI/RFI filtering, power supply bypass / decoupling. How the capacitor is attached to the application PCB is every bit as important as the capacitor itself. Proper attention to pad layout and via placement insures superior device performance. Poor PCB layouts squander performance, requiring more capacitors, and more vias to do the same job. Figure 1 compares the $X 2 Y^{\circledR}$ recommended layout against a poor layout. Because of its long extents from device terminals to vias, and the wide via separation, the poor layout shown performs badly. It exhibits approximately $200 \%$ L1 inductance, and $150 \%$ L2 inductance compared to recommended X2Y layouts.

For further details on via placement and it's effect on mounted inductance, please refer to X2Y Attenuators, LLC. application note "Get the Most from X2Y Capacitors with Proper Attachment Techniques" at www.x2y.com/bypass.htm
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