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## EMI/RFI Series 4700 $\pi$ Filters for SMT Applications

### **APPLICATION**

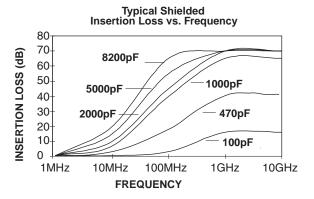
**TUSONIX 4700 Series**  $\pi$  **Filters** are used where cost and space savings have priority and improved insertion loss is required.

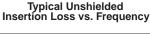
TUSONIX' unique design makes the filter suitable for common production soldering processes.

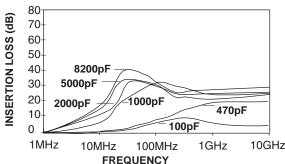
TUSONIX' state-of-the-art manufacturing process results in excellent electrical and mechanical performance. The square or round body allows easy handling, positioning and soldering onto the PCB. This is another cost effective quality product from TUSONIX.

#### **FEATURES**

- Excellent Performance
- Easy Placement
- Excellent Solderability
- Reduces PCB Component Count







## EMI/RFI Filter Specifications

#### 1.0 Scope

This specification describes the basic performance requirements of the TUSONIX EMI/RFI surface mount Filters.

#### 2.0 Capacitance

- 2.1 Measurement Conditions: Capacitance measured at 25°±2°C, 50% max R.H. and Frequency of 1 KHz @ 1±0.2VRMS.
- 2.2 Capacitance Tolerance: Listed capacitances are minimum value at 25°±2°C unless otherwise specified.

#### 3.0 Insertion Loss

- 3.1 Measurement Conditions: Attenuations listed are measured in a 50Ω system at 25°C±2°C under no-load conditions (per MIL-STD-220).
- 3.2 Insertion Loss Tolerance: The attenuations listed are typical values under indicated conditions.
- 3.3 Listed insertion loss data is a measurement of filter performance in a matched  $50\Omega$  system. It is highly recommended that filter performance be verified under actual circuit operation conditions.

#### 4.0 Operating Conditions

Filters are designed to operate continuously at the temperature, voltage and current stated for each TUSONIX part number. Operating temperature ranges are from -55°C to either 85°C or 125°C.

#### 5.0 Dielectric Withstanding Voltage

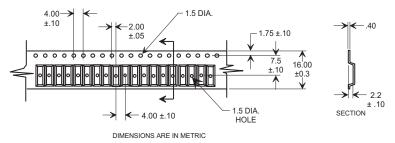
Filters shall withstand three times the DC working voltage applied between either terminal and ground electrode.

#### 6.0 Insulation Resistance

Measured at 25°C±2°C with 100Vdc and charging current limited to 50mA max. The IR after two minutes maximum shall be a minimum of 10,000 Megohms.

#### 7.0 Packaging

Tape and reeled for auto placement.



NOTES:

REFERENCE IEC-286-3 TYPE II AND EIA-481-A TAPING OF SURFACE MOUNT COMPONENTS FOR AUTOMATIC PLACEMENT



## EMI/RFI Series 4700 $\pi$ Filters for SMT Applications

#### **4700 SERIES** .315 MAX. .090 ±.005 Ø.085 ±.005 [8 MAX.] [2.29 ±0.12] SQUARE Ø[2.2 ±0.12] .230 ±.010 [5.84 ±0.25] CIRCUIT .039/.012-> SOLDER [1 / 0.30] .025 MAX R. H.M.P 2 PLCS. [.63] ALL CORNERS .126/.099 4701 SERIES .020 MIN. [3.20 / 2.51] [0.50] 2 PLCS. ELECTRODE .394 MAX TERMINATION SOLDER PLATED 090 + 005[10 MAX.] [2.29 ± 0.12] 336 ±.010 SQUARE [8.53 ±0.25] .102 [3.18] .125 [3.18] -025 MAX R .039/.012 -ALL CORNERS .043 -> .043 2 PLCS 226/199 [1.09] .020 MIN. ELECTRODE [5.74 / 5.05] [0.50] 2 PLCS SUGGESTED TERMINATION SOLDER PLATED MOUNTING PATTERN .125 [3.18] Dielectric Withstanding - 300VDC [5.13] [3.18] Direct Current Rating - 10 ADC Inductance Value - 100nH Minimum 125

SQUARE FILTER												
TUSONIX Part	Working Volts DC		•	Capacitance	Typical No-Load Insertion Loss (dB) at 25°C per MIL-Std-220							
Number	85°C	125°C	(pF)	Tolerance	10MHz	100MHz	1GHz					
4700-006		100	100	+80%/-20%		3	16					
4700-009		100	470	+80%/-20%	1	16	40					
4700-005		100	1000	GMV	7	40	65					
4700-003		100	2000	GMV	10	45	70					
4700-008	100		4000	+80%/-20%	13	52	70					
4701-002	100		6800	+80%/-20%	16	60	70					
4701-001	100		8200	+80%/-20%	20	65	70					

043

[1.09]

.043

[1.09]

SUGGESTED

MOUNTING PATTERN

ROUND FILTER											
TUSONIX Working Part Volts DC		Cap.	Capacitance Tolerance	Typical No-Load Insertion Loss (dB) at 25°C per MIL-Std-220							
Number	85°C	125°C	(pF)	Tolerance	10MHz	100MHz	1GHz				
4700-059		100	100	+80%/-20%		3	16				
4700-058		100	1000	GMV	7	40	65				
4700-053		100	2000	GMV	10	45	70				
4700-056	100		5000	+80%/-20%	15	55	70				

Please note: Additional Capacitance Values and Mounting Patterns are available upon request.



Enlargement

# Product Installation Recommendations for Surface Mount $\pi$ Filters

#### **Soldering Notes:**

Surface Mount  $\pi$  Filters may be soldered to Printed Circuit Boards and substrates in a variety of methods: solder wave, hot air, oven soldering, vapor phase reflow, infrared soldering or immersion soldering.

Ceramic Components require careful soldering techniques to avoid the possible effects of thermal shock. These effects can be minimized by using a preheat process prior to soldering. Both time and temperature are important in the preheat cycle.

When using soldering irons, it is very important that the solder iron tip does not touch the ceramic body. The iron should be applied only to the termination solder fillet. The temperature of the soldering tip should be controlled to 500°F (260°C) max. Soldering should be achievable in 2-3 seconds. Recommended solder composition is 60% tin and 40% lead.

Failure to follow proper preheat and solder practices can result in thermal shock to the ceramic body which may be manifested as:

- Micro cracks in the ceramic body
- Electrical shorts
- Insulation resistance degradation in accelerated life test conditions.

All Surface Mount  $\pi$  Filters have nickel barrier, solder plated electrodes and are ideally suited for manufacturers who use various soldering techniques on a multitude of products. However, the amount of solder must be controlled to allow for adequate transfer of heat and mechanical stresses from the PCB to the Filter.

#### Handling:

Extreme care should be exercised when handling ceramic components. They should be treated as fragile components. Excessive force or direct impact to the dielectric may result in chips, cracks or breakage.

#### Cleaning:

Components should be cleaned immediately following the soldering operation to optimize flux removal conditions. Cleaning solutions should be kept clean to avoid contaminating the components. The user should consult the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets for specific handling details.

Excessive temperature differences or excessive agitation during cleaning may damage the filters.