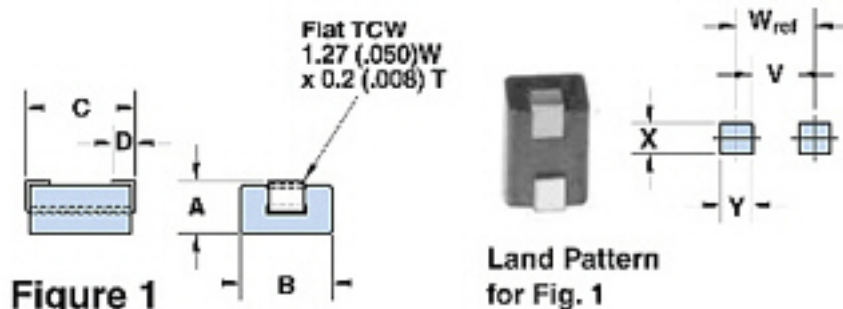
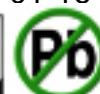




Fair-Rite Products Corp. PO Box J, One Commercial Row, Wallkill, NY 12589-0288
Phone: (888) 324-7748 www.fair-rite.com



Part Number: 2743021447
 Frequency Range: Broadband Frequencies 25-300 MHz (43 & 44 materials)
 Description: 43 SM BEAD
 Application: Suppression Components
 Where Used: Board Component
 Part Type: SM Beads (Differential-Mode)
 Preferred Part: ✓

Mechanical Specifications

Weight: .300 (g)

Part Type Information

Surface mount beads are available from Fair-Rite in several materials and sizes. Their rugged construction lowers the dc resistance and increases current carrying capacity compared to plated beads.

-SM Beads on 12 mm tape width are supplied taped and reeled per EIA 481-1 and IEC 60286-3 standards. SM Beads on 16 and 24 mm tape widths are supplied taped and reeled per EIA 481-2 and IEC 60286-3 standards. Taped and reeled parts are supplied on a 13" reel.

-SM Beads can also be supplied not taped and reeled and then are bulk packed. This packing method will change the last digit of the part number to a '6'.

-The copper conductors have a lead-free tin coating. If required SM Beads can be supplied with copper conductors having a tin/lead coating. These parts, identical in performance to the lead-free parts, have an 'L' suffix.

-SM Beads meet the solderability specifications when tested in accordance with MIL-STD-202, method 208. After dipping the mounting site of the bead, the solder surface shall be at least 95% covered with a smooth solder coating. The edges of the copper strip are not specified as solderable surfaces.

-After preheating the beads to within 100 oC of the soldering temperature, the parts meet the resistance to soldering requirements of EIA-186-10E, temperature 260±5 oC and time 10±1 seconds.

-Suggested land patterns are in accordance with the latest revision of IPC-7351.

-SM Beads are controlled for impedance limits only. The impedances listed are typical values. Minimum impedance values are specified for the + marked frequencies. The minimum guaranteed impedance is the listed value less 20%. SM Beads in 73, 43 and 44 materials are measured for impedance on the 4193 Vector Impedance Analyzer. The 52 and 61 SM Beads are tested for impedance on the 4191A RF Impedance Analyzer.

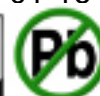
-Recommended storage and operation temperature is -55°C to 125°C.

-The maximum practical current rating for these SM Beads is 5 amps.

-For any SM Bead requirement not listed, please contact our customer service group for availability and pricing.

-Our 'Surface Mount Bead Kit' is available for prototype evaluation.

-Explanation of Part Numbers: Digits 1&2 = product class, 3&4 = material grade, last digit 6 = bulk packed, 7 = taped and reeled.



Mechanical Specifications

Dim	mm	mm tol	nominal inch	inch misc.
A	2.85	±0.20	0.112	-
B	3.05	±0.10	0.120	-
C	9.60	-0.95	0.359	-
D	1.50	±0.50	0.059	-
E	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	-	-
H	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-
K	-	-	-	-

Electrical Specifications

Typical Impedance (Ω)	
10 MHz	37
25 MHz+	56
100 MHz+	95
250 MHz	100

Electrical Properties	
Max Rdc(mΩ)	1.20

Land Patterns

V	W ref	X	Y	Z
4.500 0.177	7.500 0.295	1.800 0.071	3.000 0.118	- -

Winding Information

Turns Tested	Wire Size	1st Wire Length	2nd Wire Length
-	-	-	-

Reel Information

Tape Width mm	Pitch mm	Parts 7 " Reel	Parts 13 " Reel	Parts 14 " Reel
16	8	-	2800	-

Package Size

Pkg Size
- (-)

Connector Plate

# Holes	# Rows
-	-

Legend

+ Test frequency

Preferred parts, the suggested choice for new designs, have shorter lead times and are more readily available.

The column H(Oe) gives for each bead the calculated dc bias field in oersted for 1 turn and 1 ampere direct current. The actual dc H field in the application is this value of H times the actual NI (ampere-turn) product. For the effect of the dc bias on the impedance of the bead material, see figures 18-23 in the application note How to choose Ferrite Components for EMI Suppression.

A ½ turn is defined as a single pass through a hole.

Σl/A - Core Constant

A_e - Effective Cross-Sectional Area

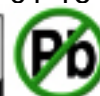
A_L - Inductance Factor ($\frac{L}{N^2}$)

N/AWG - Number of Turns/Wire Size for Test Coil

l_e - Effective Path Length

V_e - Effective Core Volume

NI - Value of dc Ampere-turns



Ferrite Material Constants

Specific Heat	0.25 cal/g/°C
Thermal Conductivity	10×10^{-3} cal/sec/cm/°C
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	$8 - 10 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
Tensile Strength	4.9 kgf/mm ²
Compressive Strength	42 kgf/mm ²
Young's Modulus	15×10^3 kgf/mm ²
Hardness (Knoop)	650
Specific Gravity	≈ 4.7 g/cm ³

The above quoted properties are typical for Fair-Rite MnZn and NiZn ferrites.

See next page for further material specifications.



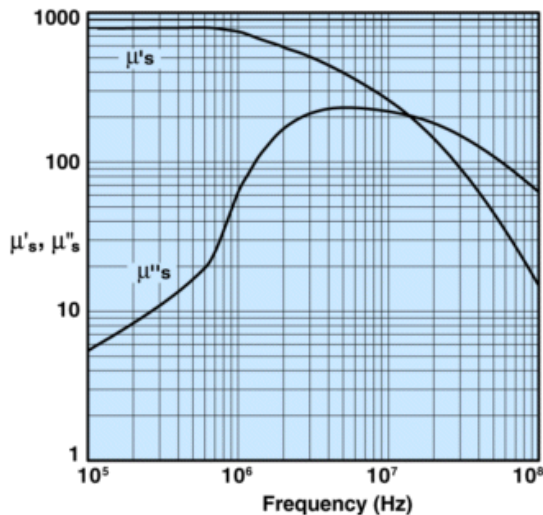
43 Material Characteristics:

Property	Unit	Symbol	Value
Initial Permeability @ B < 10 gauss		μ_i	800
Flux Density @ Field Strength	gauss oersted	B H	2900 10
Residual Flux Density	gauss	B_r	1300
Coercive Force	oersted	H_c	0.45
Loss Factor @ Frequency	10^{-6} MHz	$\tan \delta / \mu_i$	250 1.0
Temperature Coefficient of Initial Permeability (20 -70°C)	%/°C		1.25
Curie Temperature	°C	T_c	>130
Resistivity	Ω cm	ρ	1×10^5

This NiZn is our most popular ferrite for suppression of conducted EMI from 20 MHz to 250 MHz. This material is also used for inductive applications such as high frequency common-mode chokes.

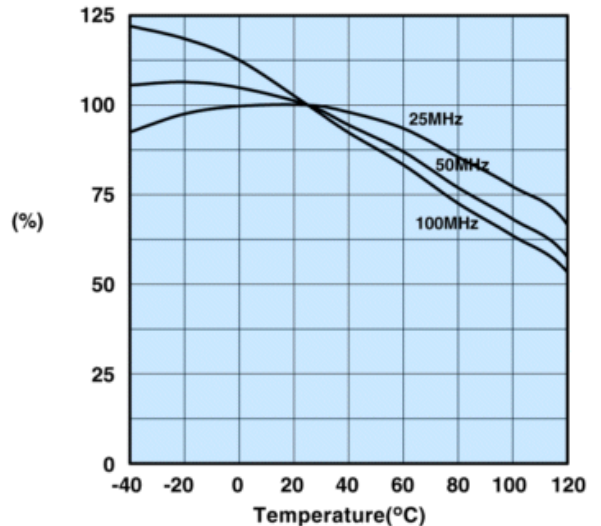
EMI suppression beads, beads on leads, SM beads, multi-aperture cores, round cable EMI suppression cores, round cable snap-its, flat cable EMI suppression cores, flat cable snap-its, miscellaneous suppression cores, bobbins, and toroids are all available in 43 material.

Complex Permeability vs. Frequency



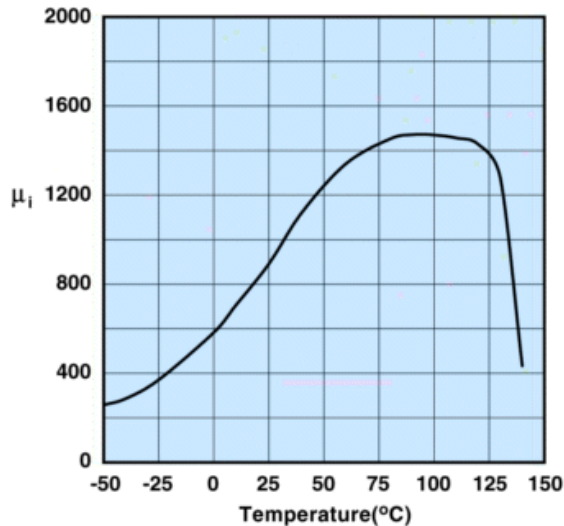
Measured on a 17/10/6mm toroid using the HP 4284A and the HP 4291A.

Percent of Original Impedance vs. Temperature



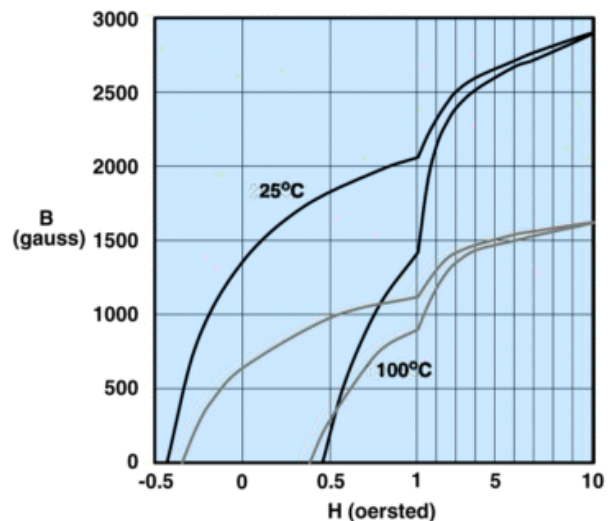
Measured on a 2643000301 using the HP4291A.

Initial Permeability vs. Temperature

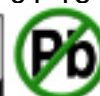


Measured on a 17/10/6mm toroid at 100kHz.

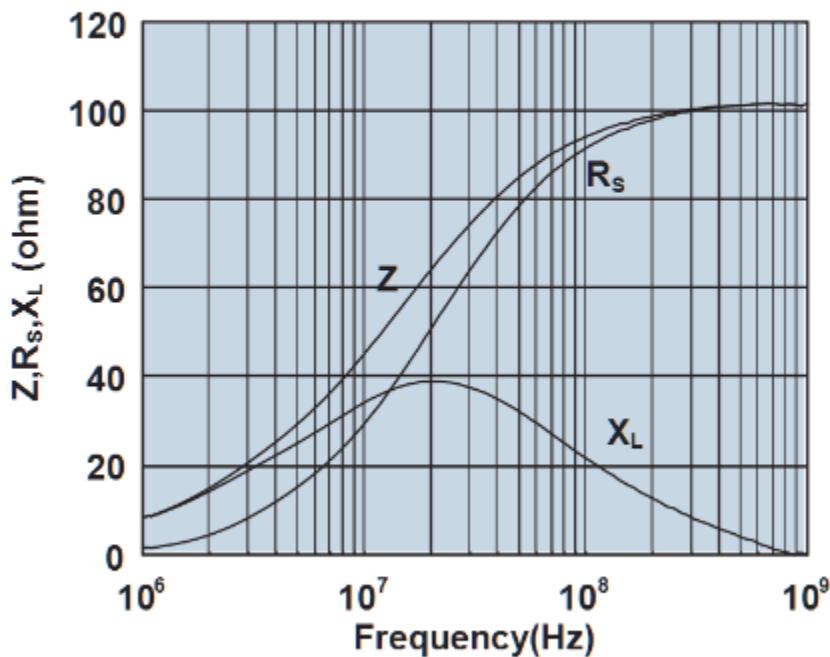
Hysteresis Loop



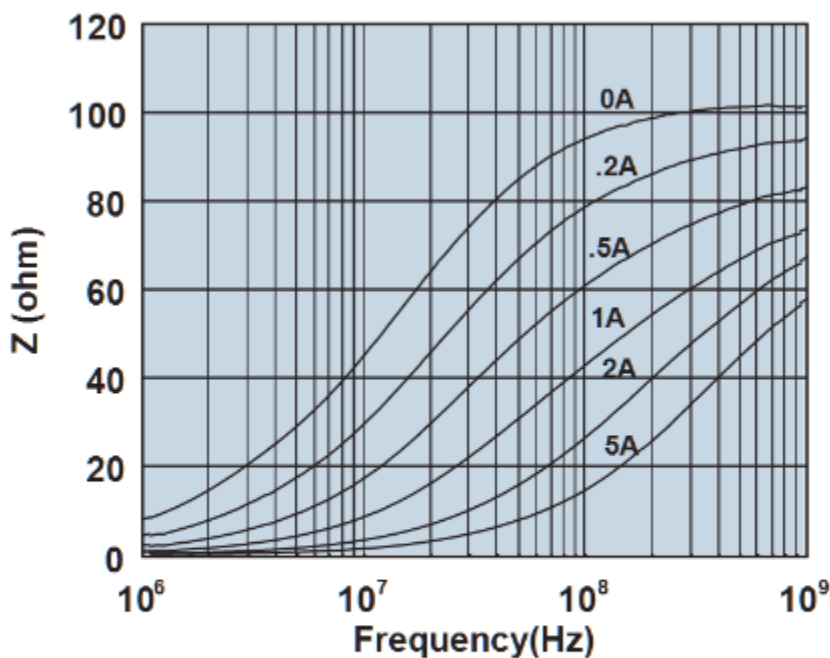
Measured on a 17/10/6mm toroid at 10kHz.



2743021447



Impedance, reactance, and resistance vs. frequency.



Impedance vs. frequency with dc bias.