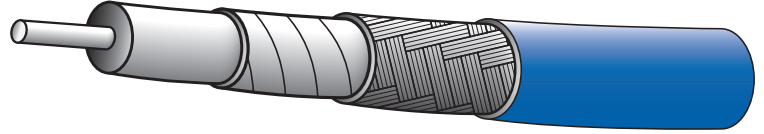


SS (Spiral Strip) Coaxial Cable



Construction:

Center conductor: Solid Silver plated copper clad steel (SCCS)

Dielectric: Solid PTFE

Inner shield: Spiral strip of silver plated copper

Outer braid: Round silver plated copper

Jacket: Solid blue FEP

Operating temperature: -55 +200° C

Velocity of Propagation: 70%

Shielding Effectiveness: <-110 dB

	SS402	SS405	SS75086
Center conductor diameter	.037"	.0201"	.0113"
Dielectric diameter	.117"	.064"	.064"
Diameter over inner shield	.128"	.071"	.074"
Diameter over outer braid	.141"	.086"	.086"
Overall diameter	.163"	.104"	.100"
Weight (lbs/mft)	32	14	14
Bend radius	0.8"	0.5"	0.5"
Impedance (Ohms)	50	50	75
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29.4	29.4	19.5
Attenuation (dB/100ft) @	Typ/Max	Typ/Max	Typ/Max
400 MHz	7.1 / 8.0	13.5 / 14.0	13.5 / 14.0
1 GHz	11.2 / 13.0	21.7 / 23.0	22.0 / 24.0
2 GHz	16.5 / 18.5	29.0 / 32.0	31.0 / 34.0
2.4 GHz	18.0 / 20.0	33.0 / 35.0	34.0 / 37.0
3 GHz	21.0 / 23.0	37.0 / 39.0	38.0 / 41.0
5 GHz	27.0 / 30.0	47.0 / 52.0	50.0 / 55.5
10 GHz	41.0 / 45.0	69.0 / 80.0	71.0 / 84.0
18 GHz	58.0 / 64.0	95.0 / 110.0	98.0 / 115.0
Cut-off frequency (GHz)	34.0	63.0	72.0

Additional constructions are available.

Although higher cut-off frequencies are referenced, attenuation is tested only up to 18 Ghz. If a higher frequency performance is required, please contact the factory.

SS (Spiral Strip) Coaxial Cable

Harbour's SS coaxial cables are flexible alternatives to semi-rigid coax, and the unique shielding configuration offers a cost effective, low attenuation option. The use of strip/round braid composite shields results in low transfer impedance levels. The 50 ohm constructions exhibit the same attenuation characteristics as the M17/130-RG402 and M17/133-RG405 cables. All SS cables have VSWR characteristics that meet or exceed similar size flexible constructions. SS402 and SS405 have been designed with diameters over the outer braids of .141" and .086" respectively, so standard SMA connectors may be used.

An overall FEP jacket is resistant to oil and chemicals. The cable is either unmarked or surface printed eliminating a marker tape that may cause problems in termination. Without the marker tape, an improved level of adhesion exists between the braided core and the jacket that allows ease of termination with short length assemblies.

Attenuation Calculation and K Factors

Although typical and maximum attenuation values are given for discrete frequencies, typical attenuation values may be calculated by using K1 and K2 factors for each construction. The K1 factor is calculated by taking into consideration the type, strand factor, and diameter of the center conductor, and the impedance of the cable. The K2 factor is calculated by taking into consideration the velocity of propagation and the dissipation factor of the dielectric.

Formula for Calculating Attenuation using K Factors:

$$\text{Attenuation (dB/100 ft) at any frequency (MHz)} = (\text{K1} \times \sqrt{\text{frequency}}) + (\text{K2} \times \text{frequency})$$

	SS402	SS405	SS75086
K1	.295	.562	.651
K2	.001179	.001179	.001179