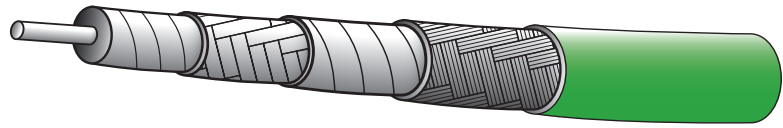


LL (Low Loss Light Weight) Coaxial Cable



Construction:

Center Conductor: Solid silver plated copper

Dielectric: Expanded PTFE tape

Inner Braid: Flat silver plated copper strip

Inter layer: Aluminum polyester or polyimide tape (optional)

Outer Braid: Round silver plated copper

Jacket: FEP, translucent colors, solid colors or clear

Operating temperature -55 +200° C

Velocity of Propagation 80%

Impedance 50 Ohms

Capacitance 25.0 pF/ft

Shielding Effectiveness <-95 dB

	LL142LW (LL177)	LL235LW (LL192)	LL335LW (LL285)
Center conductor diameter	.051"	.057"	.089"
Dielectric diameter	.140"	.155"	.245"
Diameter over inner braid	.145"	.160"	.250"
Diameter over outer braid	.157"	.172"	.264"
Overall diameter	.177"	.192"	.285"
Weight(lbs/mft)	37	41	74
Bend radius	0.9"	1.0"	1.4"
Attenuation (dB/100ft) @	Typ / Max	Typ / Max	Typ / Max
400 MHz	5.2 / 6.5	4.6 / 5.0	2.4 / 3.5
1 GHz	8.2 / 10.0	7.4 / 8.0	4.8 / 5.5
2 GHz	11.3 / 14.0	10.6 / 11.4	6.8 / 7.8
3 GHz	14.0 / 17.0	13.1 / 14.0	8.4 / 9.5
5 GHz	18.0 / 21.0	17.2 / 18.0	10.3 / 12.5
10 GHz	25.0 / 30.0	25.0 / 27.0	17.0 / 19.0
18 GHz	36.0 / 40.0	34.1 / 37.0	22.0 / 26.0
Cut-off frequency (GHz)	32.9	23.0	18.0

Additional constructions available - check with the factory for details
All figures referenced are nominal

LL (Low Loss Light Weight) Coaxial Cable

Unique cable design

The braid configuration and the expanded PTFE dielectrics of the LL cable constructions contribute to lower attenuation levels at higher frequencies, while providing shielding effectiveness levels that exceed those of flexible MIL-C-17 cables. Flat strips of silver plated copper are braided over the dielectric core with an intermediate metallized polyester or polyimide layer, and an outer round wire braid.

Improved electrical characteristics

Harbour's LL cables with expanded PTFE dielectrics exhibit low coefficients of expansion over the entire operating temperature range from -55° C to +200° C. Impedance discontinuities are minimized at the cable-to-connector interface. Higher levels of power can be transmitted because higher temperatures do not affect the cable due to the thermal stability of the tape. Where phase versus temperature requirements are critical, Harbour's LL cables allow for an approximately 75% lower phase shift and change in propagation time delay due to temperature. Temperature cycling tests have been performed on a number of Harbour's cables with positive results.

Lowest attenuation for any given size

Harbour's LL coaxial cables, with expanded PTFE dielectrics and strip braid composite configurations, offer attenuation from 20 to 35% below other mil spec cables of comparable size. When size and weight are considerations, Harbour's LL cables should be considered.

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:

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

	LL142LW (LL177)	LL235LW (LL192)	LL335LW (LL285)
K1	.248	.230	.143
K2	.0001674	.0001674	.0001674