

# SB (Strip Braid) Coaxial Cable



## Construction:

Dielectric: solid PTFE

Inner braid: flat silver plated copper strip

Interlayer: aluminum polyimide polyester tape

Outer braid: round silver plated copper

Jacket: FEP, translucent colors, solid colors or clear

Operating temperature: -55 +200° C

Velocity of Propagation: 70%

Impedance: 50 Ohms

Capacitance: 29.4 pF/ft

Shielding Effectiveness: <-95 dB

	SB316	SB142	SB142i	SB400	SB304	SB393
Center conductor	SCCS	SCCS	SCCS	SPC	SCCS	SPC
Center conductor diameter	.020" (7/.0067")	.037" Solid	.037" Solid	.0385" (19/.008")	.059" Solid	.094" (7/.031")
Dielectric diameter	.060"	.117"	.117"	.116"	.185"	.285"
Diameter over inner braid	.067"	.128"	.128"	.126"	.195"	.295"
Diameter over interlayer	.072"	.133"	.133"	.132"	.201"	.301"
Diameter over outer braid	.088"	.152"	.149"	.152"	.221"	.325"
Overall diameter	.098"	.195"	.172"	.195"	.280"	.390"
Weight (lbs/mft)	12	40	40	47	77	155
Bend radius	0.5"	1.0"	0.9"	1.0"	1.4"	2.0"
Attenuation (dB/100 ft) @	<b>Typ/Max</b>	<b>Typ/Max</b>	<b>Typ/Max</b>	<b>Typ/Max</b>	<b>Typ/Max</b>	<b>Typ/Max</b>
400 MHz	14.5 / 15.9	6.4 / 7.1	6.4 / 7.1	6.8 / 7.5	5.0 / 5.5	3.3 / 3.6
1 GHz	23.3 / 25.6	10.5 / 11.6	10.5 / 11.6	11.1 / 12.2	8.3 / 9.1	5.6 / 6.1
2 GHz	33.5 / 36.9	15.5 / 17.0	15.5 / 17.0	16.2 / 17.9	12.3 / 13.5	8.5 / 9.3
3 GHz	41.6 / 45.7	19.5 / 21.5	19.5 / 21.5	20.4 / 22.5	15.6 / 17.2	10.9 / 12.0
5 GHz	54.8 / 60.3	26.3 / 28.9	26.3 / 28.9	27.5 / 30.3	21.3 / 23.4	15.2 / 16.7
10 GHz	80.4 / 88.4	40.1 / 44.1	40.1 / 44.1	41.8 / 46.0	33.0 / 36.3	24.4 / 26.8
18 GHz	112.4 / 123.6	58.3 / 64.2	58.3 / 64.2	60.6 / 66.7	48.8 / 53.7	- / -
Cut-off frequency (Ghz)	57.0	34.2	34.2	29.0	21.6	13.9

**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.**

# SB (Strip Braid) Coaxial Cable

Harbour's SB coaxial cables have been designed for low attenuation at high frequencies, while using similar dimensions to MIL-DTL-17 constructions. Standard connectors may frequently be used, thereby avoiding tooling charges.

Solid PTFE dielectrics are manufactured with tight tolerances to ensure impedance uniformity and to effect VSWR levels that meet or exceed MIL-DTL-17 specifications for cables of comparable size. The strip braid configuration is by far the most effective means of lowering attenuation levels of coaxial cable at high frequencies while providing shielding effectiveness levels that exceed those of flexible MIL-DTL-17 cables. Flat strips of silver plated copper are braided over the dielectric core, frequently with an intermediate metallized mylar or kapton layer, and an outer round wire braid. This shielding technique provides superior shielding effectiveness and lower transfer impedance than any standard double braided mil-spec construction.

FEP jackets are typically used, but alternate designs are available such as flame retardant PVC and abrasion resistant overall braids. Marker tapes or surface printing are used for positive identification.

The chart on the following page outlines just a few designs Harbour manufactures. Some of the more popular constructions are standard stock items, and many additional cables are available for prototype assemblies. Many cables not referenced have been designed to meet specific customer requirements.

## 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:

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

	SB316	SB142/SB142i	SB400	SB304	SB393
K1	.705	.302	.319	.231	.145
K2	.00099	.00099	.00099	.00099	.00099