

# Semi-rigid (with solid dielectric) Cable

## Cable Type 48 (421-047-3)

Cut-off Frequency: 107.00 GHz

General	
Cable Model No.	421-047-3
Cable Code for Cable Assemblies	48
Cable MIL-C17 No.	17/151-00002
Cut-off Frequency (GHz)	107.00
Electrical	
Impedance (Ohms @ sea level and +25°C)	50 ± 2.5
Velocity of Propagation (in %, ±2 %)	69.50
Capacitance (in pF/m)	95.10
Dielectric Strength (KV <sub>rms</sub> @ 60 Hz)	2.00
Max. Operating Voltage (KV <sub>rms</sub> @ 60 Hz and sea level)	1.00
Mechanical	
Semi-rigid Type (Dia. in inches)	0.047
Outer Conductor (Dia. in mm)	1.19
Outer Conductor Material	copper
Outer Conductor Finish	tin-plated
Dielectric (Dia. in mm)	0.94
Dielectric Material	solid PTFE
Dielectric Constant	~2.0
Center Conductor Material	Steel
Center Conductor Finish	silver-plated
Center Conductor (Dia. in mm)	0.30
Weight (grams/m)	7.10
Minimum Bend Radius, Inside, Static (mm)	3.20
Environmental	
Operating Temperature Range (°C)	-54 to +100

### Characteristics:

### Additional Information:

- [Connector Code details](#)
- [Information on armor](#)
- [Ordering Information](#)

### Comparison of regular PTFE and low-density PTFE:

	Regular PTFE Dielectric	Low-density Dielectric
Mechanical Stability vs. Temperature	Poor	Good Lower coefficient of thermal expansion results in improved dimensional stability from -100°C to +250°C.
Phase Stability vs. Temperature	Poor	Good Lower coefficient of thermal expansion results in lower Phase Shift vs. Temperature.
Change in Propagation Time vs. Temperature	Poor	Improved The change in propagation time 70 - 80% less than when using solid PTFE.

Attenuation	Higher	Lower Lower dissipation factor of the dielectric, lower dielectric constant, larger center conductor result in lower attenuation.
Power Handling	Lower	Higher Good temperature stability allows higher operating temperature, and therefore higher power.
Weight	Higher	Lower Low density dielectric results in lower weight.

### Attenuation & Power Graph:

