

APPLICATION NOTE

ANE016 | Coaxial cables and cable assemblies



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01. INTRODUCTION

The function of a coaxial cable is to deliver a RF signal from point A to point B through various connector interfaces. Würth Elektronik offers a wide range of quality cable assemblies. This application note is based on Würth Elektronik standard cable types and helps to understand which points to consider when selecting a cable for custom tailored cable assemblies.

02. IDENTIFY A COAXIAL CABLE

Coaxial cable is a type of transmission line used to carry high-frequency electrical signals with low losses. It differs from electrical wire and other shielded cables because the dimensions of the cable and connectors are controlled to give a precise, constant conductor spacing, which is needed for it to function efficiently as a transmission line.



Figure 1: Coaxial cables

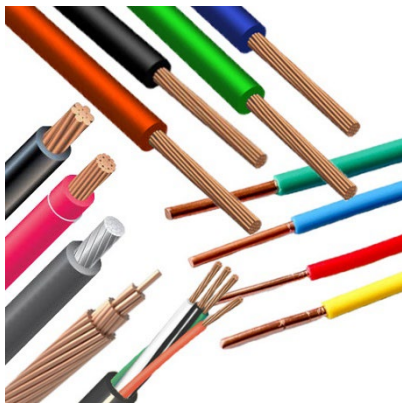


Figure 2: Electrical Wires

Coaxial cable conducts the electrical signal using a center conductor [1] surrounded with a dielectric layer [2] and enclosed by shielding [3] (typically one to four layers of

woven metallic braid or tape). Most coaxial cables are protected by an outer non-conducting jacket [4].

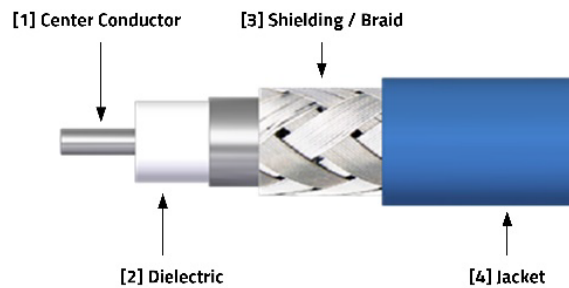


Figure 3: Cable view

Standard materials used for each of the parts:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| ▪ Center Conductor | Solid or stranded Cu |
| ▪ Dielectric | PTFE, FEP |
| ▪ Shielding / Braid | Single or double layer |
| ▪ Jacket | PVC, PE, FEP |

03. COAXIAL CABLE TYPE OVERVIEW AND SELECTION POINTS

The goal of this section is to help the user determine the appropriate coaxial cable type for an application according to each cable's characteristics. To reach this goal, table 1 gives an overview of common cables and their properties. Using the table we can walk through coaxial cable selection step by step.

The coaxial cable portfolio from Würth Elektronik is covers two main cable types:

1. 50 Ω Flexible cable
2. 50 Ω Hand-formable cable

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Cable	Type	O.D	UL	Jacket	View
RG58 RG174	Flexible	4.95mm 2.8mm	1354	PVC	
1.13 mm 1.32 mm 1.37 mm	Flexible	1.13mm 1.32mm 1.37mm		FEP	
Low Loss 195	Flexible	4.95mm	-	PE	
RG178 RG316	Flexible	1.8mm 2.48mm	1971	FEP	
RG142 RG316DB	Flexible (Double Braid)	4.95mm 2.9mm	1971	FEP	
RG402 (.141") RG405 (.085")	Hand-formable	3.58mm 2.15mm	1375	-	
RG405 (.085") RG047 (.047")	Flexible	2.64mm 1.42mm	1971 1354	FEP	

Table 1: WE standard coaxial cable type overview

Most coaxial cables are identified by a RG (radio guide) number which is a designation given by a military specification. Cables vary by size, conductor, dielectric, shielding and jacket materials. The different RG numbers for each type of coax cable are helpful to distinguish their unique characteristics and specifications though the numbers themselves do not have any specific meaning.

Underwriters Laboratory (UL) assigns a different 'style' number for each approved appliance wiring material (AWM) construction and lists a few specifications, such as gauge size range, insulation material, temperature rating and voltage rating. Users can access information about AWM wires on the UL website. Here are the six main selection criteria to help find the appropriate coaxial cable for a given application.

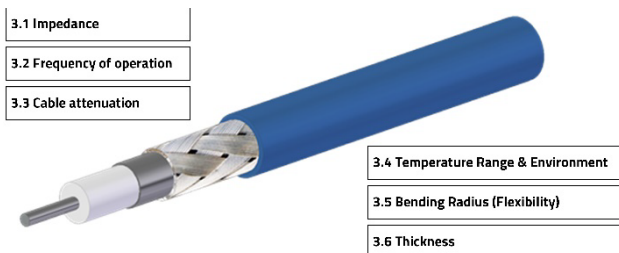


Figure 4: Six criteria for cable selection

3.1 Check impedance

The two main cable impedances on the market are 50 Ω and 75 Ω, Würth Elektronik cable assembly products are all 50 Ω.

The application and device will determine cable impedance required.

3.2 Frequency of operation

It's important to consider the signal frequency as each cable has different performance parameters. Higher frequency signals suffer from greater resistive loss due to skin effect which can result in greater attenuation. Cables are also limited to a cut off frequency due to their physical size in relation to the signal wave length.

DC ~ 1 GHz	DC ~ 3 GHz	DC ~ 6 GHz	DC ~ 18 GHz
RG 58 RG 174	RG 178	RG 142	RG402(.141") RG405(.085") Flexible .047"
		RG 316	
		RG 316 DB	
		1.13	
		1.32	
		1.37	
		Low Loss 195	

Table 2: Cable frequency range

Example:

Take a Wi-Fi application as an example. If the system only requires a 2.4 GHz channel, a RG178 cable could support it.

If the system is running both 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz bands, it must use a higher rated cable from the DC~6 GHz category.

3.3 Cable attenuation

Cable attenuation represents the amount of signal loss over a specific distance which is given in units of dB/m. A more expensive low loss cable may prove to be a more economical solution than a cable with higher attenuation that requires an additional signal booster.

Example:

If one wishes to use the FM frequency of 108 MHz, there is RG58 and RG174 to select from. Comparing the attenuation at 1 GHz, RG58 is 0.56 dB/m and RG174 is 1.09 dB/m. Ideally, RG58 would be a good choice if only taking attenuation into consideration. However, other characteristics may need to be considered such as: cable bending radius, cable thickness, etc.

3.4 Temperature range & environment

Cables may be used in different environments depending on material used. Most cables with PE or PVC jackets can be used up to 80°C and cables with FEP jacket range up to 200°C.

The jacket also provides environment protection.

- PVC is a robust and durable material widely used on economical cables.

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- PE is advantageous against moisture, weather, and UV resistances. It's ideal for outdoor applications.
- FEP has additional protection against oil and chemicals.

Jacket	Temperature range	Cable types
PVC	-20 ~ +80 °C	RG58, RG174
PE	-40 ~ +85 °C	Low Loss 195
FEP	-55 ~ +125 °C	1.13, 1.32, 1.37
	-55 ~ +165 °C	RG142, RG178, RG316,
	-55 ~ +165 °C	RG316 Double Braid,
	-55 ~ +165 °C	Flexible .047",
	-55 ~ +200 °C	Flexible .085"
-	-65 ~ +180 °C	Hand-formable .141",
	-65 ~ +180 °C	Hand-formable .085"

Hand formable outer conductor is tinned braid

Table 3: Cable temperature range

Example:

If a telecommunication system requires light weight and operates at higher frequency points, .085", .047" and .141" cables would be a good product choice. Hand-formable cable with its outer conductor of tinned braid is often preferred for easy installation where it can be protected inside of a device. Flexible .047" and .085" equipped with a FEP cable jacket provides advanced protection against oil and chemicals. Specifications define these cables can reach up to +200°C. From a product assembly point of view, +165°C is more appropriate when it comes to soldering process.

3.5 Bending radius (flexibility)

The bend radius represents the sharpest bend the cable can withstand without potential damage and degradation of performance. Over-bending the cable damages its internal structure and will directly result in poorer electrical performance of an assembly.

Cable bending radius does not have a direct result to cable thickness, there are a few influences according to cable structure:

- Center conductor structure (solid/stranded)
- Layers of shielding/ braid
- Material of cable jacket

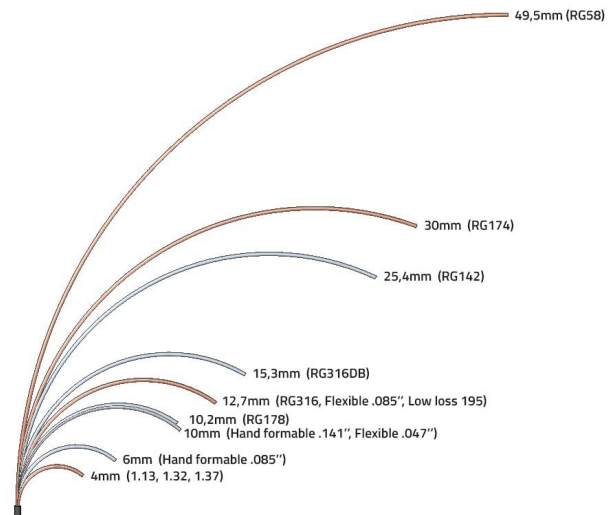


Figure 5: Cable bend radius

3.6 Thickness

Knowing the cable's outer diameter is often helpful for cable installation.



Figure 6: Cable outer diameter

Nominal cable outer diameter table:

Cable type	Outer diameter
1.13	1.13 mm
1.32	1.32 mm
1.37	1.37 mm
Flexible .047"	1.42 mm
RG178	1.80 mm
RG405(.085")	2.15 mm
RG316	2.48 mm
Flexible .085"	2.64 mm
RG174	2.80 mm
RG316 Double Braid	2.90 mm
RG402(.141")	3.58 mm
RG58, RG142, Low Loss 195	4,95 mm

Table 4: Cable outer diameter

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04. MANAGE A CUSTOMIZE CABLE ASSEMBLY

Würth Elektronik offers a 'made to order' cable assembly service which supports reduction of user's assembly work load and manages the requirement of reliable signal transmission. Here is list of things to consider and the required information to get a cable assembly:

4.1 Check points of a complete assembly

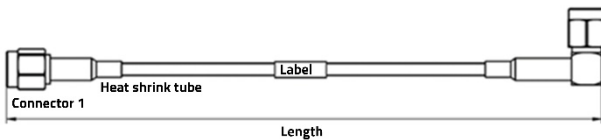


Figure 7: Nominal cable assembly

- Connector 1 and Connector 2:
Check interface, orientation or ingress protection function.
- Heat Shrink Tube:
Check specific length, color or customize text.
- Label
Apply with standard WE PN or customize content or special label.
- Length
Check definition of length.

Length Tolerance:

Tolerance table	
< 50 mm	= ± 1%
50 ~ 499 mm	= ± 2%
500 ~ 999 mm	= ± 3.5%
1000 ~ 1999 mm	= ± 5%
2000 ~ 2999 mm	= ± 10%
3000 ~ 4999 mm	= ± 20%
> 5000 mm	= ± 0.5%

Table 5: Length tolerance

4.2 Check points for a strip end cable assembly

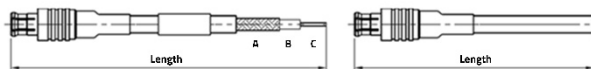


Figure 8: Strip end cable & direct cut cable

The strip end could make assembly easier for user according the need:

- Stripping dimension A, B, C
Usually tolerance is specified.

- Direct Cut
User strip or perform assembly in other method.
- Tinned braid or Pig tail
Such assemblies allow user quickly make cable perform without a connector or proper shielding. Tinned braid avoids splay or damage during transportation and is easier for assembly.
- Tin-plated center conductor
A tin-plated center conductor helps to avoid damage due to splicing or crushing during transport. In addition, the subsequent assembly is facilitated.

05. IDENTIFY COAXIAL CABLE ATTENUATION & CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Know Characteristics and Select

A quick method to select a cable type is through its nominal working frequency range. At Würth Elektronik, there are four ranges of frequencies for standard coaxial cable types: DC up to 1 GHz, 3 GHz, 6 GHz and 18 GHz as outlined in Table 2.

Example: When selecting a cable assembly for FM radio, the working frequency is mainly about 800~900 MHz, the option could be: RG58, RG174 or RG178.

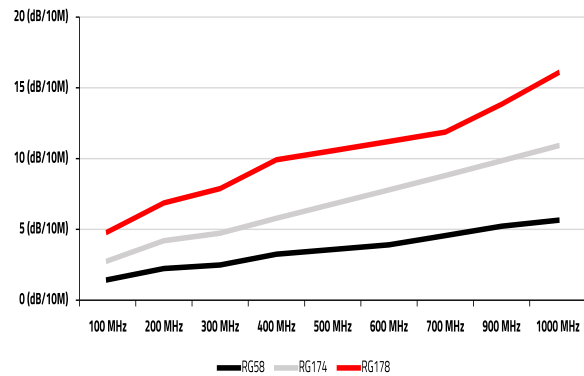


Figure 9: Cable attenuation overview

If user only selects the cable by attenuation specification, the ideal choice is RG58 which presents the best attenuation result.

However, there are other characteristics to consider in the selection:

- Cable thickness:
RG58 (4.95mm) > RG174 (2.7mm) > RG178 (1.8mm)
- Cable bend radius (flexibility):
RG58 > RG 174 > RG178

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- Cable weight:
RG58 > RG 174 > RG178

RG178 could be the ideal option based on it covering the frequency range (up to 3 GHz). However, its higher attenuation performance is related to its thickness. The advantage is its weight and FEP cable jacket.

5.2 Cable Attenuation and Cable Length

On the Würth Elektronik datasheet, we provide typical cable attenuation graphs to let the user easily calculate attenuation at different cable lengths. This helps the user quickly determine how a specific frequency point would perform when cable length changes, and one can match the cable routing need to other factors.

Example:

If one needs to know how 5.8 GHz attenuation changes between 3 feet and 5 feet lengths when using an assembly of SMA straight plug to SMA straight plug on RG316 double braid cable, here is the attenuation table and formula to support:

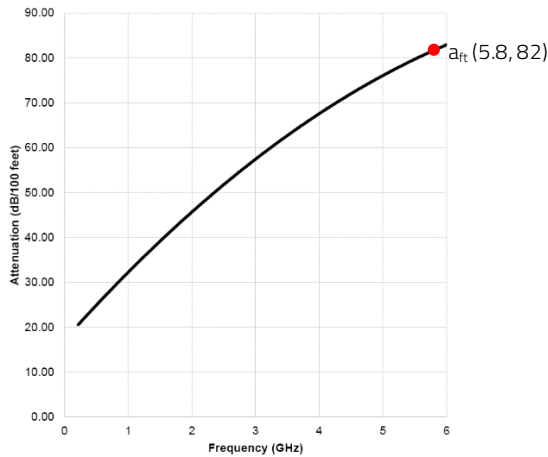


Figure 10: Example of RG316DB with SMA Plug attenuation

Calculation formula for attenuation:

$$a_{lx} = \frac{a_{100ft}}{100} l_x \text{ [dB]}$$

- a_{lx} : attenuation at desired cable length
- a_{100ft} : length per 100 ft, (Value out of diagram)
- 100: factor in ft for normalization to 1 ft
- l_x : desired length
- ft: feet, 1 ft = 0,3048 m

Calculate attenuation of 3 feet at 5.8 GHz:

$$3 \text{ feet attenuation} = \frac{82}{100} \cdot 3 = 2.46 \text{ dB}$$

Calculate attenuation of 5 feet at 5.8 GHz:

$$5 \text{ feet attenuation} = \frac{82}{100} \cdot 5 = 4.1 \text{ dB}$$

In this example, the attenuation at 5.8 GHz of two extra feet is 1.64 dB. The attenuation difference gets larger related to:

1. Higher working frequency point
2. Length of cable

06. SUMMARY

Coaxial cables are widely used as transmission lines for radio frequency signals. The quality of a coaxial cable assembly is related to many production and assembly details of the product. However, to remember all details of coaxial cable types can be very complicated. After reading through these suggestions users should now understand what critical points to check when selecting a coaxial cable.

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