

Series CCP-47D Low PIM DC-3 GHz Failsafe TRANSFER Coaxial Switch

PART NUMBER DESCRIPTION

CCP-47D Commercial Failsafe TRANSFER, DC-3GHz, Low PIM

These switches have extremely low passive intermodulation for use in narrow bandwidth communications applications. The CCP-47D is a broadband, transfer, electromechanical, coaxial switch designed to switch a microwave signal from a common input to either of two outputs. The characteristic impedance is 50 Ohms.

The CCP-47D series switch is offered with a failsafe actuator and a 7/16 DIN female connector.



RoHS Compl

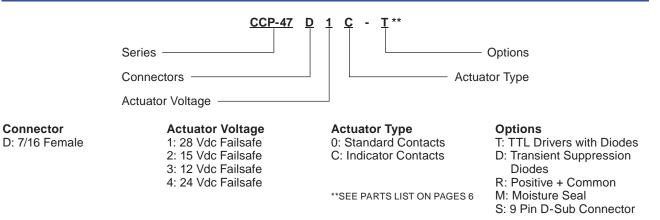
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICA	AL CHARACTERISTICS
Operating Temperature	-40°C to 65°C
Vibration (MIL-STD-202 Method 214, Condition D, non-operating)	10 g's RMS
Shock (MIL-STD-202 Method 213, Condition D, non-operating)	500 g's
Standard Actuator Life	1,000,000 cycles
Connector Type	7/16 DIN
Humidity (Moisture Seal)	Available
Weight	6 oz. (170.1g) (max.)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC	S
Form Factor	TRANSFER, break before make
Frequency Range	DC-3 GHz
Characteristic Impedance	50 Ohms
Switching Time	20 ms (max.)
Recovery Time	100 ms (min.)
Cycle Rate	2 CPS (max.)
Actuation Voltage Available	12 15 24 28 V
Actuation Current, max. @ ambient	160 130 80 60 mA

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS				
Frequency	DC-3 GHz			
Insertion Loss, dB, max.	0.3			
Isolation, dB, min.	70			
VSWR , max.	1.30:1			
RF Power (cw), W, max.	200			

PASSIVE INTERMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Tone 1 Frequency (MHz)	Tone 2 Frequency (MHz)	IM3 Frequency (MHz)	PIM Threshold (dBc)	
1945	1990	1900	-140.0	
P1 P2 (dBm)	PIM (dBc)	PEAK PIM (dBc)		
43	165.9	165.5		

PART NUMBERING SYSTEM



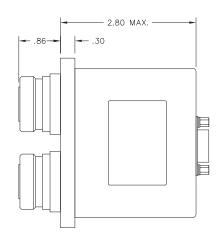
For additional options, contact factory.

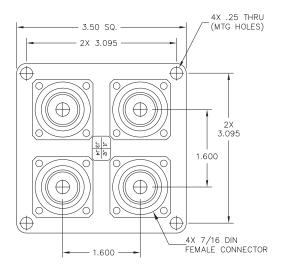
Series CCP-47D

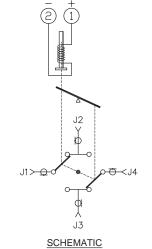
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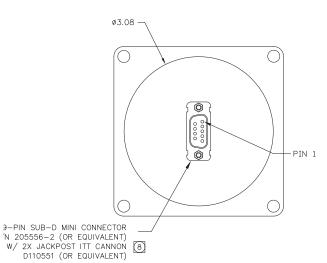
SCHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL OUTLINE











"-S OPTION" 9-PIN D-SUB CONNECTOR (EXAMPLE: CCP-47N60-S)

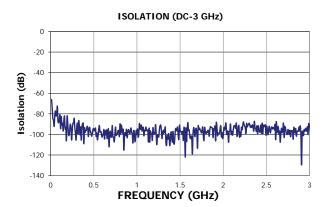
9 PIN D-SUB PINOUT FOR FAILSAFE TRANSFER						
	OPTIONS					
Pin No.	Basic	Indicators	TTL	Indicators & TTL		
1	+	+				
2	-	-				
3			Common	Common		
4			1	1		
5			2	2		
6			Vsw	Vsw		
7		A		A		
8		В		В		
9		С		С		

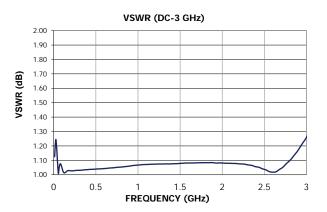
TRUTH TABLE (with TTL option)								
Logic	Input			RF I	Path			cator icable)
1	2	1-:	2	1-3	2-4	3-4	А	В
0	0			No Cł	nange		N	/A
1	0	Of	f	On	On	Off	Α 8	k C
0	1	O	า	Off	Off	On	Βð	k C
1	1			Forbi	dden		N	/A



TYPICAL RF PERFORMANCE CURVES





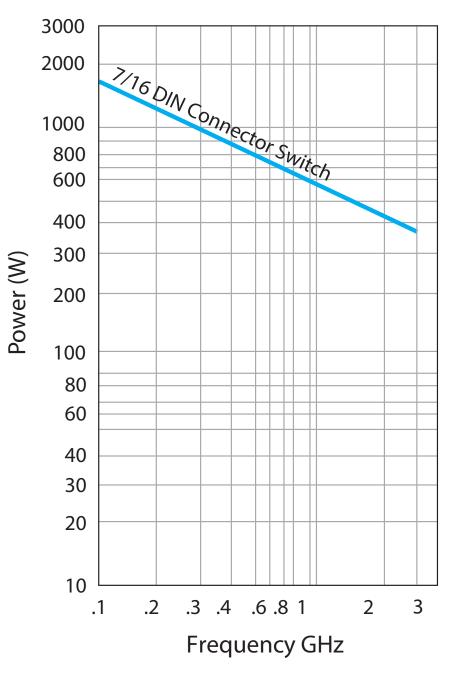


RF NOTES

TYPICAL POWER PERFORMANCE CURVE



Power Handling vs. Frequency



Estimates based on the following reference conditions:

- Ambient temperature of 40°C or less
- Sea level operation
- · Load VSWR of 1.30:1 maximum

• No high-power (hot) switching

Please contact Teledyne Coax Switches for derating factors when applications do not meet the foregoing reference conditions.



GLOSSARY

Actuator

An actuator is the electromechanical mechanism that transfers the RF contacts from one position to another upon DC command.

Arc Suppression Diode

A diode is connected in parallel with the coil. This diode limits the "reverse EMF spike" generated when the coil deenergizes to 0.7 volts. The diode cathode is connected to the positive side of the coil and the anode is connected to the negative side.

Date Code

All switches are marked with either a unique serial number or a date code. Date codes are in accordance with MIL-STD-1285 Paragraph 5.2.5 and consist of four digits. The first two digits define the year and the last two digits define the week of the year (YYWW). Thus, 1032 identifies switches that passed through final inspection during the 32nd week of 2010.

Latching

A latching switch remains in the selected position whether or not voltage is maintained. This can be accomplished with either a magnetic or mechanical latching mechanism.

Indicator

Indicators tell the system which position the switch is in. Other names for indicators are telemetry contacts or tellback circuit. Indicators are usually a set of internally mounted DC contacts linked to the actuator. They can be wired to digital input lines, status lights, or interlocks. Unless otherwise specified, the maximum indicator contact rating is 30 Vdc, 50 mA, or 1.5 Watts into a resistive load.

Isolation

Isolation is the measure of the power level at the output connector of an unconnected RF channel as referenced to the power at the input connector. It is specified in dB below the input power level.

Self-Cutoff

The self-cutoff option disables the actuator current on completion of actuation. Either a series contact (linked to the actuator) or an IC driver circuit provides the current cutoff. This option results in minimum power consumption by the RF switch. Cutthroat is another name used in the industry for this option. Pulse latching is a term used to describe a switch without this feature.

TRANSFER Switch

A four-port switch consisting of two independent pairs of RF paths. These pairs are actuated simultaneously. This actuation is similar to that of a double-pole double-throw switch.

Switching Time

Switching time is the total interval beginning with the arrival of the leading edge of the command pulse at the switch DC

input and ending with the completion of the switch transfer, including contact bounce. It consists of three parts: (1) inductive delay in the coil, (2) transfer time of the physical movement of the contacts, and (3) the bounce time of the RF contacts.

TTL Switch Driver Option

As a special option, switch drivers can be provided for both failsafe and latching switches, which are compatible with industry-standard low-power Schottky TTL circuits.

Performance Parameters vs Frequency

Generally speaking, the RF performance of coaxial switches is frequency dependent. With increasing frequency, VSWR and insertion loss increase while isolation decreases. All data sheets specify these three parameters as "worst case" at the highest operating frequency. If the switch is to be used over a narrow frequency band, better performance can be achieved.

Actuator Current vs Temperature

The resistance of the actuator coil varies as a function of temperature. There is an inverse relationship between the operating temperature of the switch and the actuator drive current. For switches operating at 28 VDC, the approximate actuator drive current at temperature, T, can be calculated using the equation:

$$I_{\rm T} = \frac{I_{\rm A}}{[1 + .00385 \, ({\rm T}-20)]}$$

Where:

 I_{T} = Actuator current at temperature, T

I_A = Room temperature actuator current – see data sheet

T = Temperature of interest in °C

Magnetic Sensitivity

An electro-mechanical switch can be sensitive to ferrous materials and external magnetic fields. Neighboring ferrous materials should be permitted no closer than 0.5 inches and adjacent external magnetic fields should be limited to a flux density of less than 5 Gauss.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Switching High-Power or Highly Sensitive Signals Ensure the most linear response with the best galvanically matched contact system in the industry. Extremely low passive intermodulation is standard on all of our switches.

Carrier Frequency 1	Carrier Frequency 2	PIM 3rd Order Frequency		PIM 5th Order Fre- quency	
870 MHz	893 MHz	847 N	/Hz	824 MHz	
		3rd Order Intermodulation		5th Order ermodulation	
Transfer	-103 d	–103 dBm		-123 dBm	
nansier	–146 (–146 dBc		–165 dBc	

Series CCP-47D

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FAILSAFE CCP-47D PART NUMBER LIST

	Part No.
1	CCP-47DXC
2	CCP-47DXC-D
3	CCP-47DXC-DM
4	CCP-47DXC-DMS
5	CCP-47DXC-DR
6	CCP-47DXC-DRM
7	CCP-47DXC-DRMS
8	CCP-47DXC-DRS
9	CCP-47DXC-DS
10	CCP-47DXC-M
11	CCP-47DXC-MS
12	CCP-47DXC-R
13	CCP-47DXC-RM
14	CCP-47DXC-RMS
15	CCP-47DXC-RS
16	CCP-47DXC-S
17	CCP-47DXC-T
18	CCP-47DXC-TM
19	CCP-47DXC-TMS
20	CCP-47DXC-TS
21	CCP-47DX0
22	CCP-47DX0-D
23	CCP-47DX0-DM
24	CCP-47DX0-DMS
25	CCP-47DX0-DR
26	CCP-47DX0-DRM
27	CCP-47DX0-DRMS
28	CCP-47DX0-DRS
29	CCP-47DX0-DS
30	CCP-47DX0-M
31	CCP-47DX0-MS
32	CCP-47DX0-R
33	CCP-47DX0-RM
34	CCP-47DX0-RMS
35	CCP-47DX0-RS
36	CCP-47DX0-S
37	CCP-47DX0-T
38	CCP-47DX0-TM
39	CCP-47DX0-TMS
40	CCP-47DX0-TS
-	



^{*} X = 6 (28Vdc), 7 (15Vdc), 8 (12Vdc) and 9 (24Vdc)