

# Times <protect<sup>™</sup>

#### Lightning Protection and Grounding Solutions for Wireless Networks

#### Harris June 2013







## Few facts about the lightning event

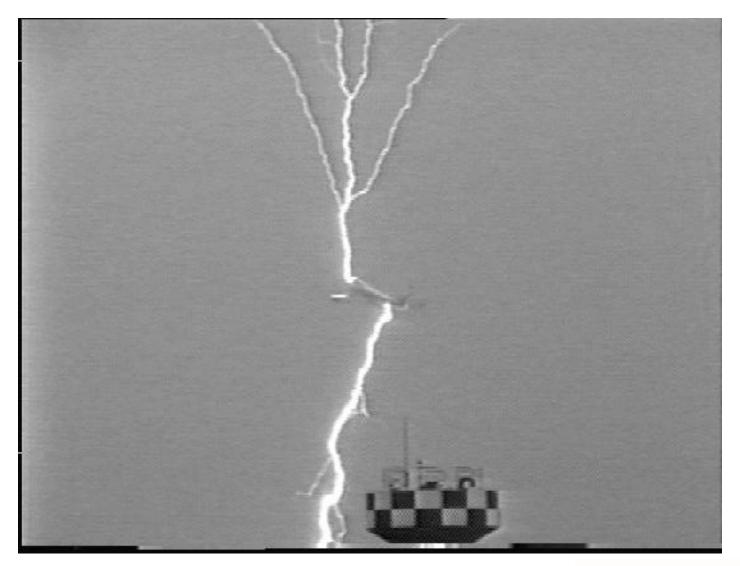


- Typically, more than 2,000 thunderstorms are active throughout the world at any given moment producing on the order of 100 flashes per second. As our society becomes more dependent upon computers and information/communications networks, protection from system disruptions becomes essentials.
- During fair weather, a potential difference of 200,000 to 500,000 Volts exists between the earth surface and ionosphere. In a lightning event this potential will be responsible for lightning discharge currents of up to 100,000 Ampere.
- The average length and duration of each lightning stroke vary, but typically average about 30 microseconds producing average peak power per stroke of about 1 (one) Trillion Watts.
- The temperature along the lightning channel (flash) during the electrical discharge is in the order of 20,000 degrees Celsius (three time the temperature of the surface of the Sun)
- Wireless networks rely on communication towers for its transmission of Radio Frequency putting them statistically in a very high exposure zone. Average communication site in Florida, during thunderstorm season, will be exposed to 18 to 20 lightning strikes a year.





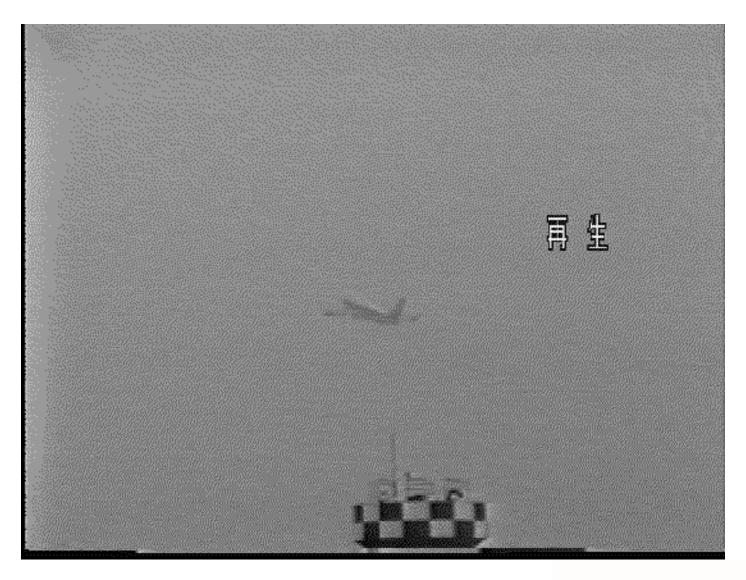
## ANA 747 triggered strike at Kanazawa







## Aircraft launching step leader







# **Return Stroke**

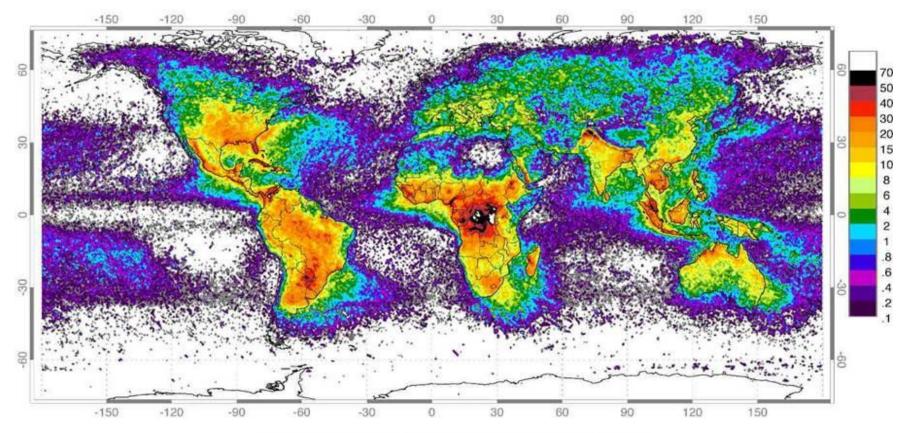








## **Annual Lightning Flash Rate**



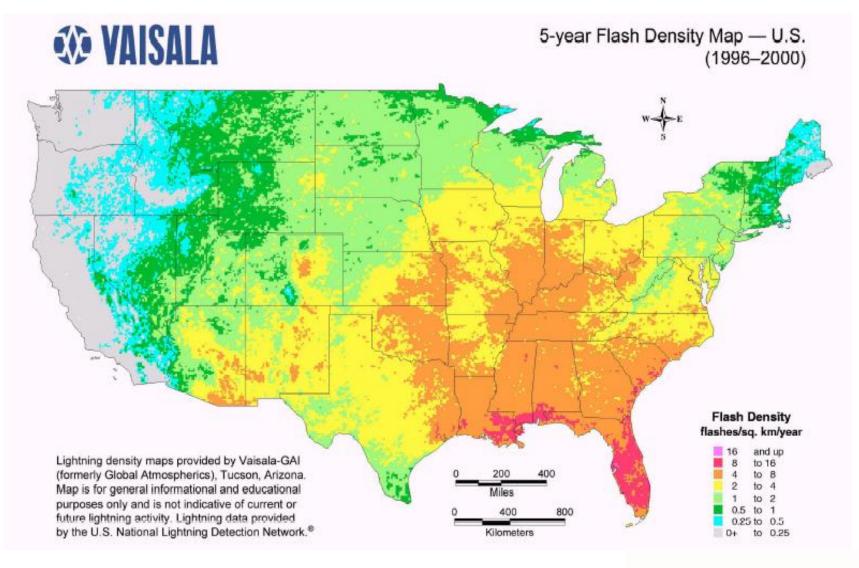
**High Resolution Full Climatology Annual Flash Rate** 

Global distribution of lightning April 1995-February 2003 from the combined observations of the NASA OTD (4/95-3/00) and LIS (1/98-2/03) instruments





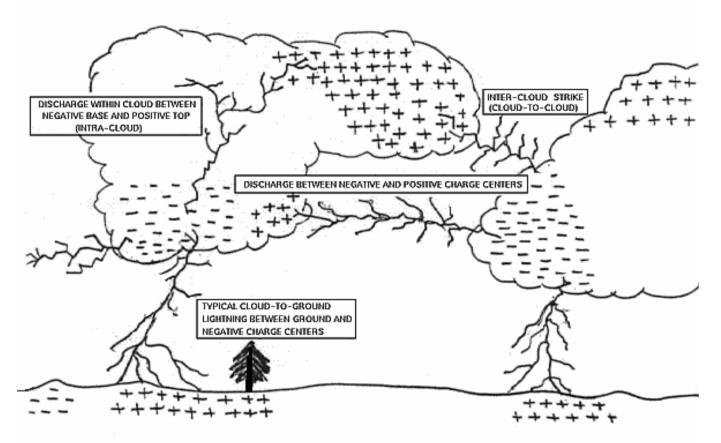
## **Annual Lightning Flash Density**







## The Lightning Event

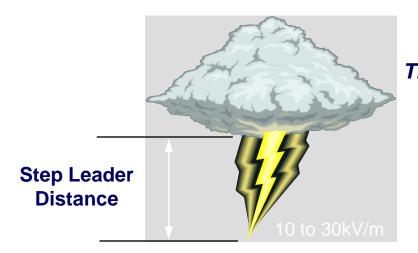


The lower part of a thundercloud is usually negatively charged. The upward area is usually positively charged. Lightning from the negatively charged area of the cloud generally carries a negative charge to Earth and is called a negative flash. A discharge from a positively-charged area to Earth produces a positive flash



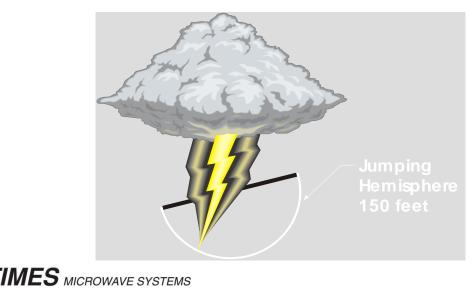


#### Step Leader Length is Dependent on Cloud Charge Accumulation



#### The Larger the Charge, the Larger the Step

Typical Step 150ft. @ 50µS per Step (1µS jump, 49µS pause)



#### Jumping Hemisphere "Rolling Ball Theory"



## Definition of pulse wave-shape

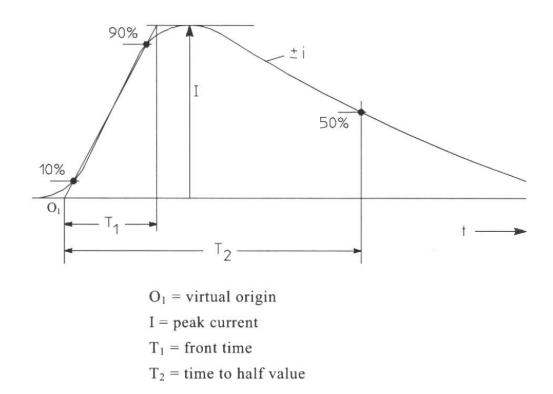


Figure A.1 - Definitions of short stroke parameters (Typically  $T_2 < 2 \text{ ms}$ )





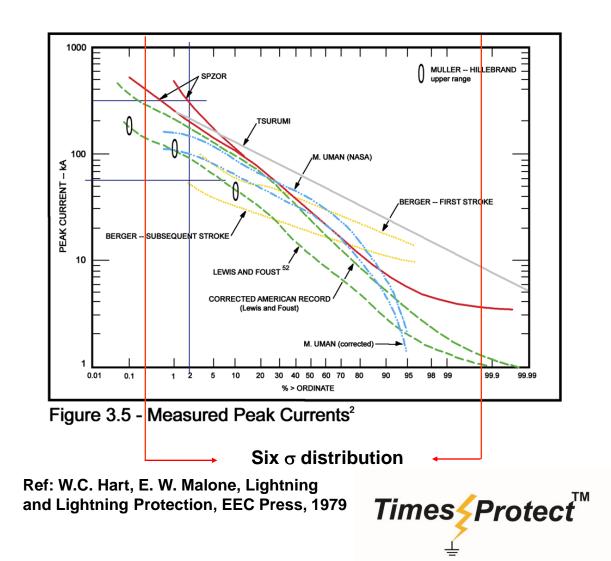
## **Measured Peak Lightning Current**

350kA

Maximum with 99.5% Confidence level

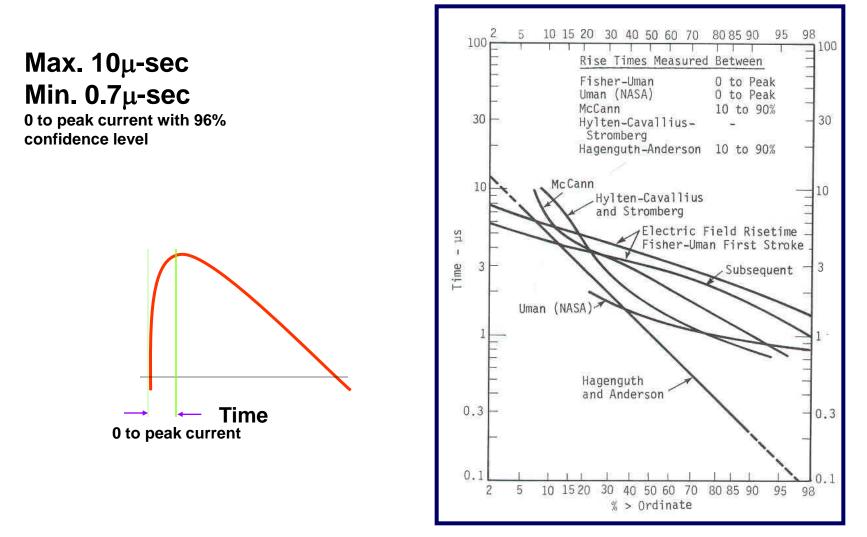
AND

**300kA** Maximum with 98% Confidence level





## **Time to Peak Lightning Currents**

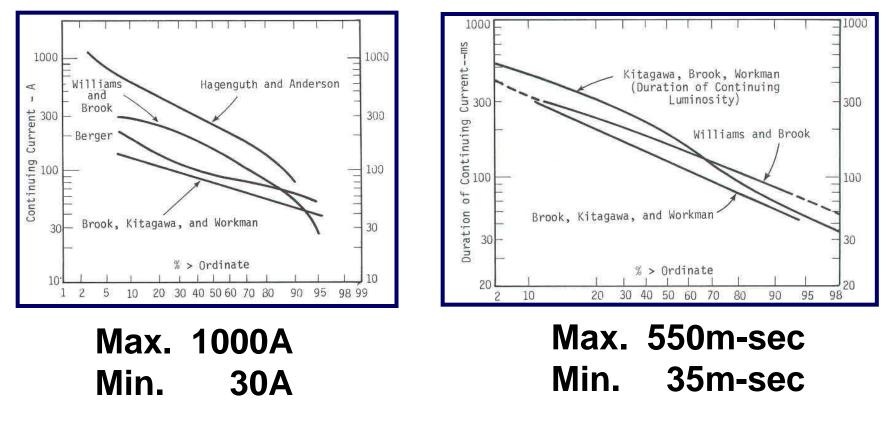


Ref: W. C. Hart, E. W. Malone, Lightning and Lightning Protection, EEC Press, 1979





#### **Duration and Amplitude of Continuing Currents**

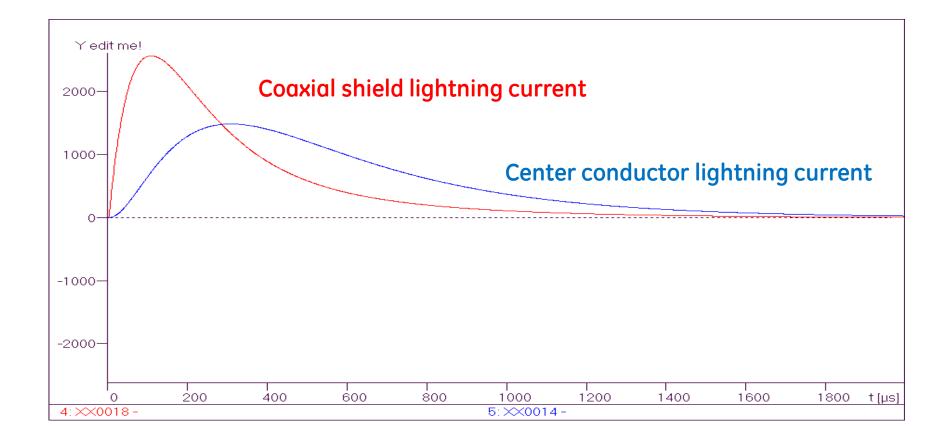


Ref: N. Clanos and E.T. Pierce, "A Ground Lightning Environment for Engineering Usage", Contract L.S.-28170A-3, Stanford Research Institute, CA

*Times* 



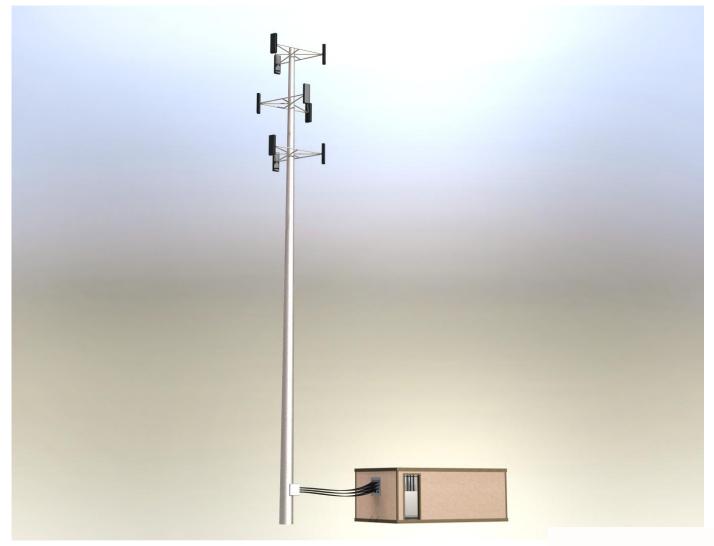
# Lightning current distribution on coaxial cable







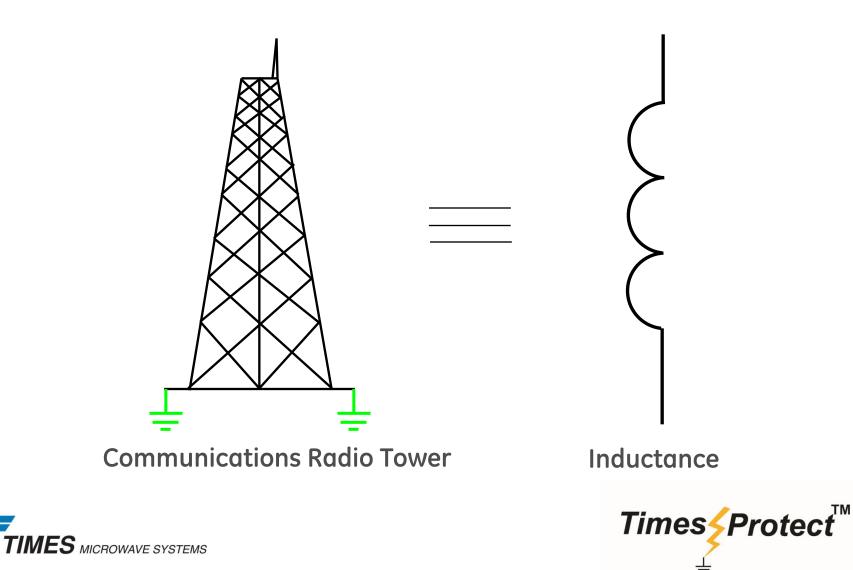
#### Grounding fundamentals for Lightning Protection







## Any Conductor is an Inductor !



#### Inductance considerations – monopole tower

This is the inductance calculation for a round Tubular conductor

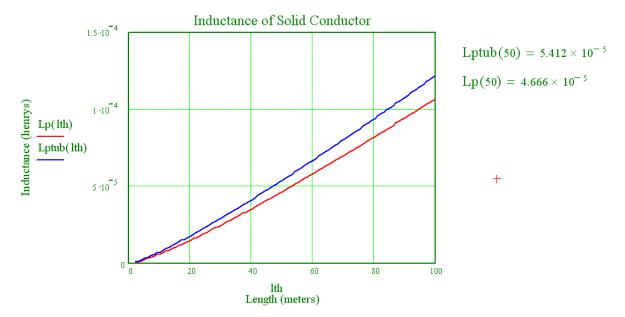
Input Parameterslth := 2..100length of conductor in metersrwo := 0.4445radius of outer conductor in metersrwi := 0.3937radius of inner conductor in meters

rwi rwi

Low Frequency Inductance is: (for Ith

(for lth >>rwo)

 $Lptub(lth) := 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot lth \cdot \left[ ln \left[ \left( 2 \cdot \frac{lth}{rwo} \right) - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) - \left[ 0.028 \cdot \left( \frac{rwi}{rwo} \right) \right] - \left[ 0.38 \cdot \left( \frac{rwi}{rwo} \right)^2 \right] + 0.16 \cdot \left( \frac{rwi}{rwo} \right)^3 \right] \right]$ 



Tubular Plotted against the solid conductor





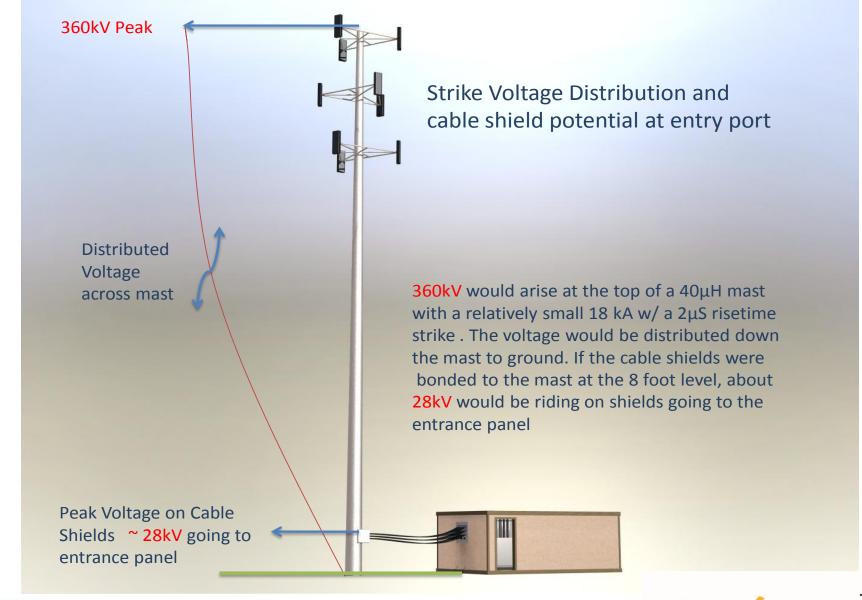
#### Inductance consideration – three leg tower

This is the inductance calculation for 3 solid round conductors

2\*r3w 2\*r3w, Input Parameters 1th := 2..100length of conductor in meters d3 radius of outer conductor in meters r3w := 0.1016d3 := 1.828d3 d3 Lp3 (lth) :=  $2 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{lth} \cdot \left[ \ln \left[ \frac{(2 \cdot \text{lth})}{(\sqrt[3]{r3w \cdot d3^2})} \right] - \left( \frac{11}{12} \right) \right]$ 2\*r3w Inductance Solid, Tubular, and 3 Cond 1.10<sup>-4</sup>  $Lp3(73) = 6.463 \times 10^{-5}$ Inductance (henrys) Lp(lth) Lptub(46) =  $4.902 \times 10^{-5}$ Lptub(1th) Lp3(lth) 5.10 This distance is 6ft. 20 40 60 80 100 lth Length (meters)



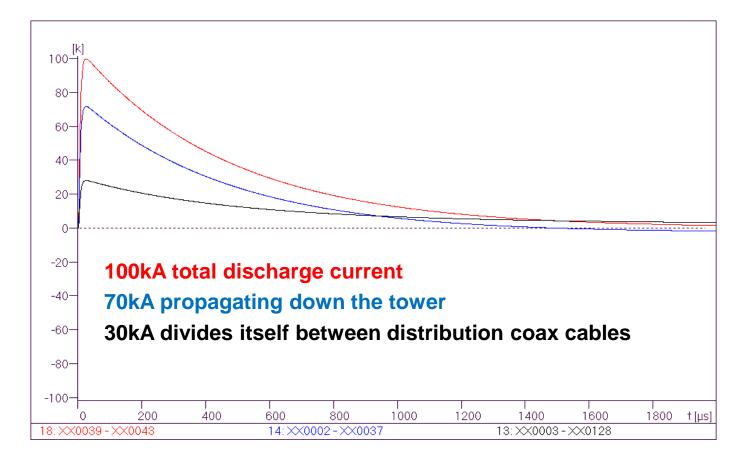








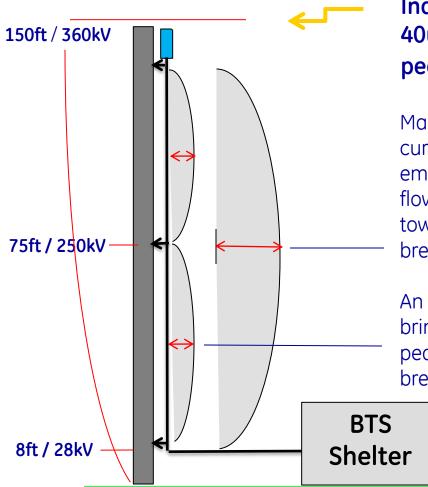
## Lightning current sharing between tower and coaxial cables during the lightning event







#### Why Coaxial Cable Ground Kits are Essential



Inductive voltage drop across entire 40uH tower with 2us rise time and peak current of 18kA E=-Ldi/dt

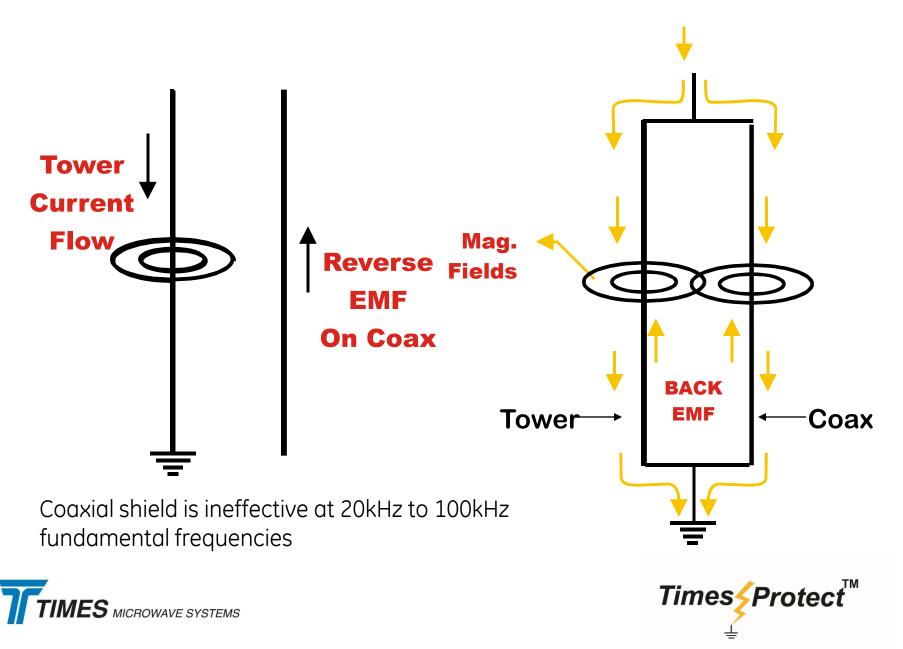
Magnetic field coupling into coaxial cable from current flow down the tower can cause a reverse emf on the coax, opposing downward current flow, and creating a differential voltage between tower and coax. Coax cable insulation could breakdown and allow an arc back to the tower.

An additional ground kit at the tower center brings the shield back to tower potential reducing peak voltages and the probability of coax breakdown



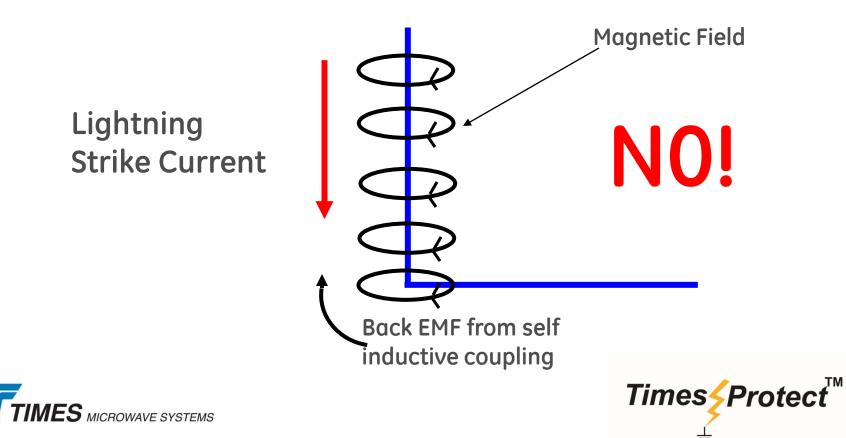


## **Coupling Effects**



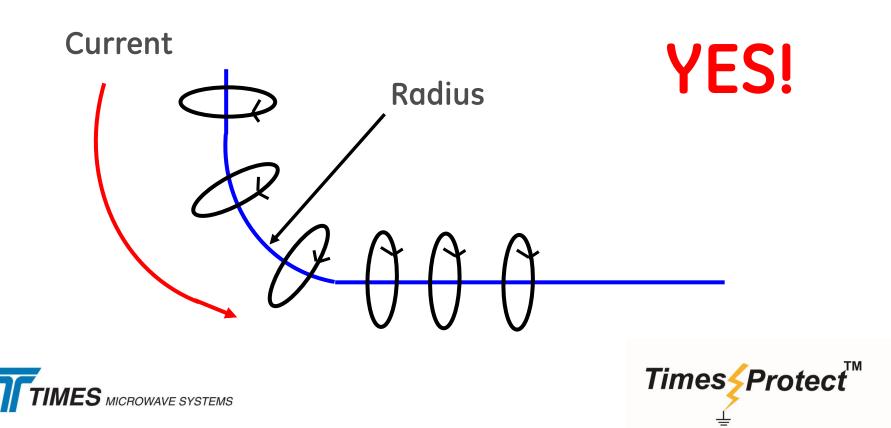
## **Down Conductors**

# Down conductors used for lightning protection must not have sharp bends.



## **Down Conductors**

#### Proper bending requires a sufficient radius and no bends less than 90 degrees



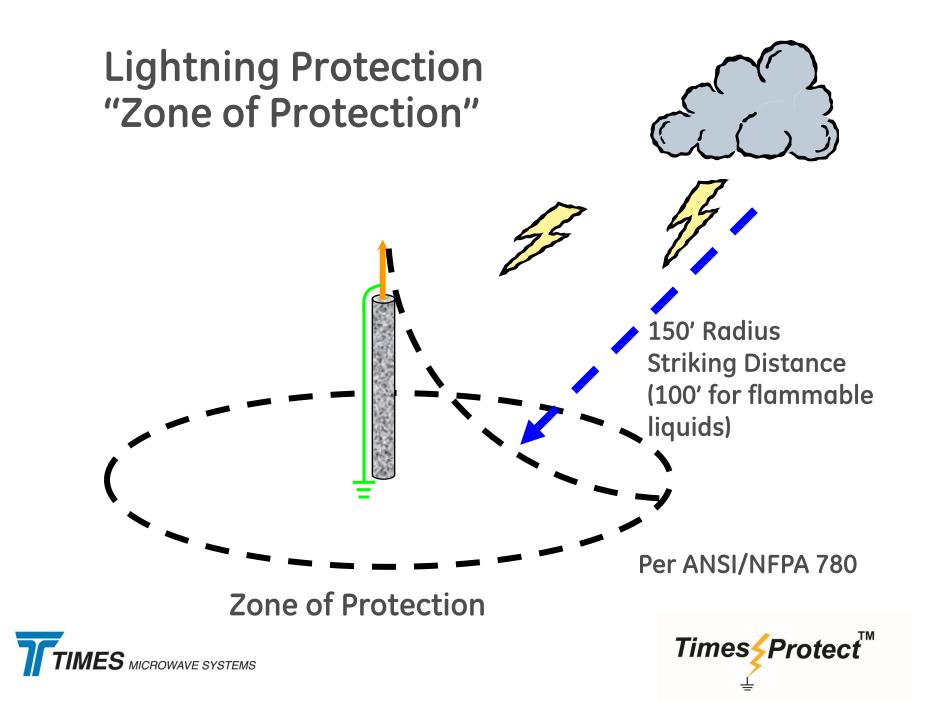
## Lightning in the Ground





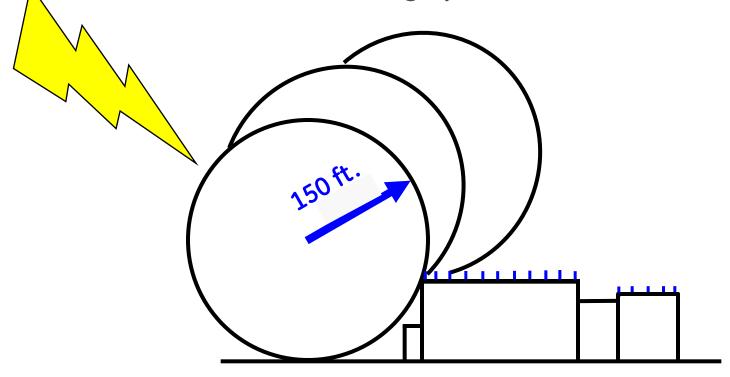






## **Placement of Air Terminals**

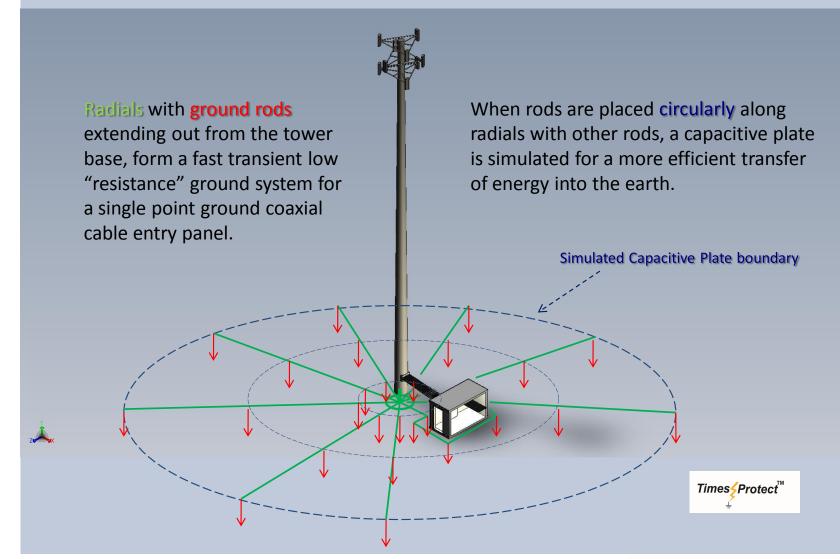
The Zone of Protection from lightning strikes can be defined using the rolling sphere model.







#### **Radial and Ground Rod System**



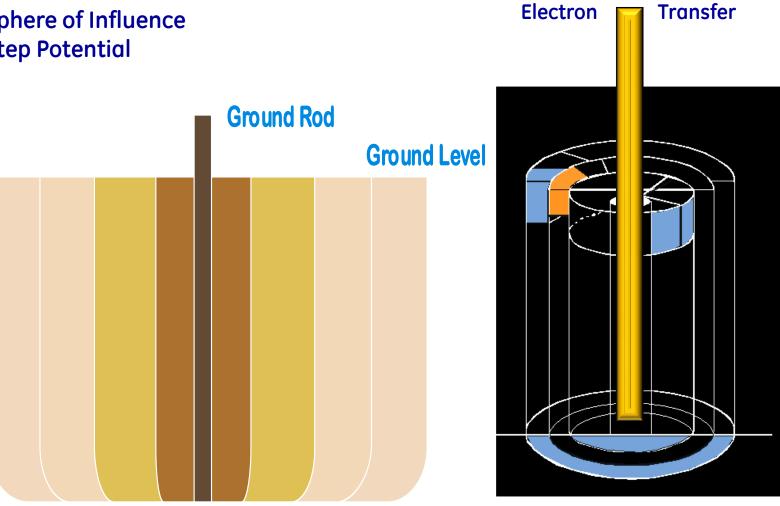




#### **Ground Electrode**

Sphere of Influence **Step Potential** 

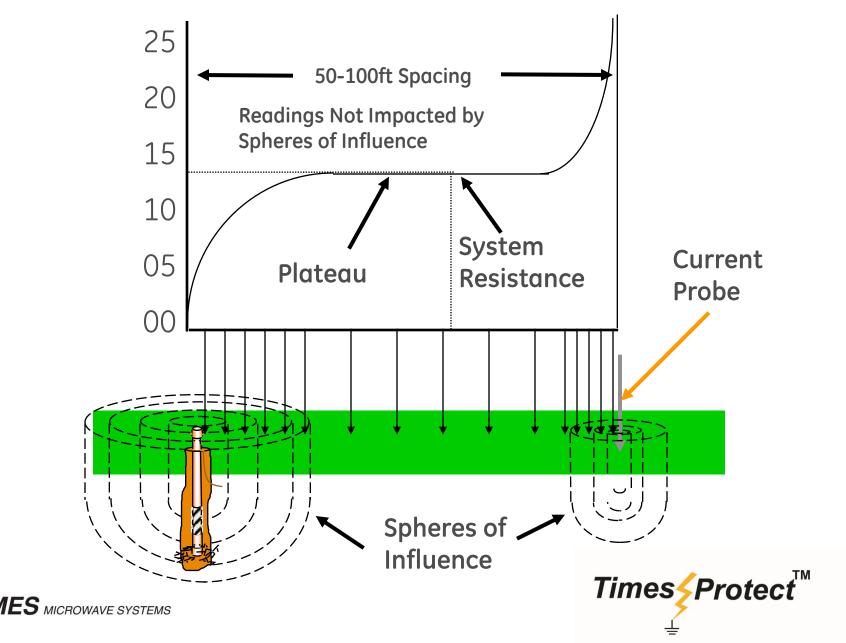
#### Soil compaction-displacement







# Fall of Potential Test



## **Typical Grounding Requirements:**

- NFPA 70 NEC
- IEEE Standard 142
- IEEE Standard 1100
- Motorola R-56
- Verizon Wireless 8501
- Bell Mobility Cellular
- Essilor
- GE Medical Systems

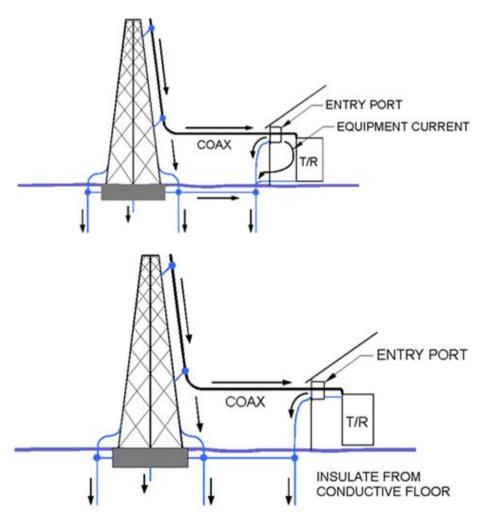
< 25 OHMS or two rods Equipment Dependent < 5 OHMS

- < 5 OHMS
- < 5 OHMS
- < 5 OHMS
- < 3 OHMS
- < 2 OHMS





### Equipment Grounding with Coax Entering from a High Entry Panel



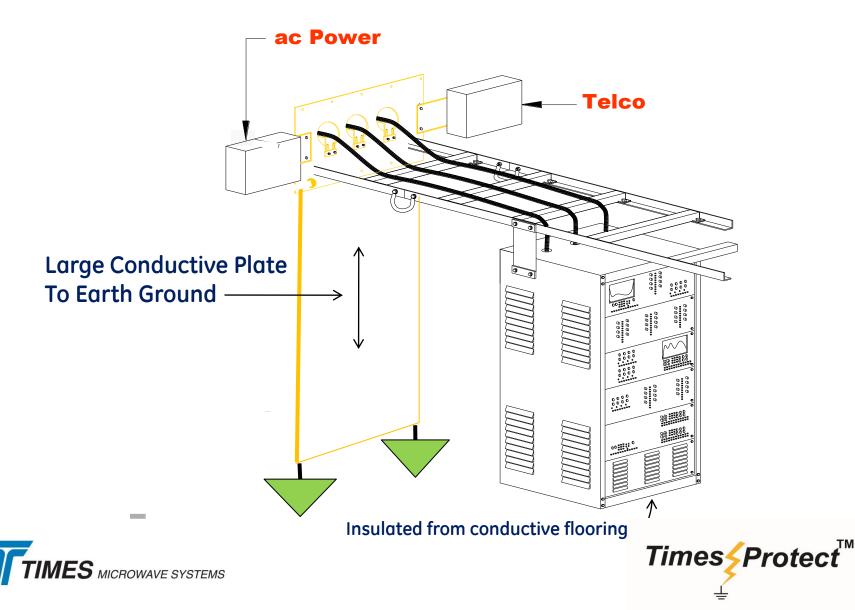
TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS

 Grounding at bottom of the rack creates a path for surge current to traverse the rack, upsetting or destroying equipment.

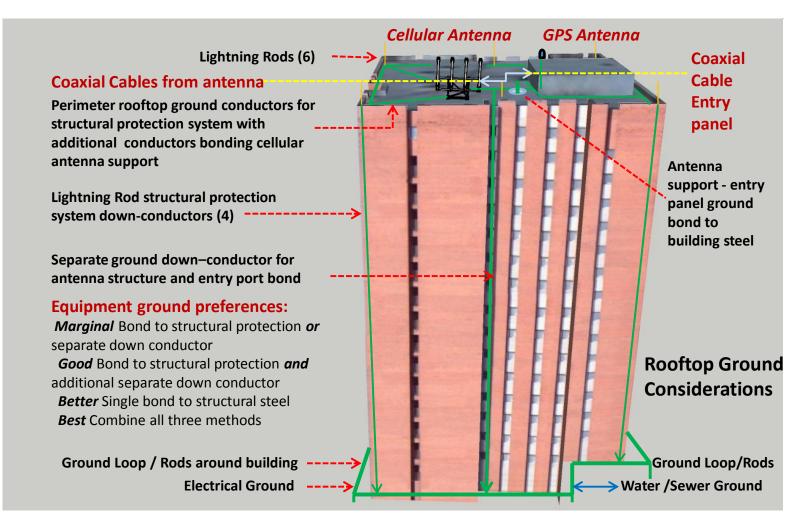
 Proper grounding of the equipment rack. If coax jumper cables enter at the top, ground high. If they enter low, ground low. There will be minimal current flow through the rack.



#### Single Point Ground in a Communications Shelter with bonded ac power and telephone protectors



#### **Rooftop Installations**

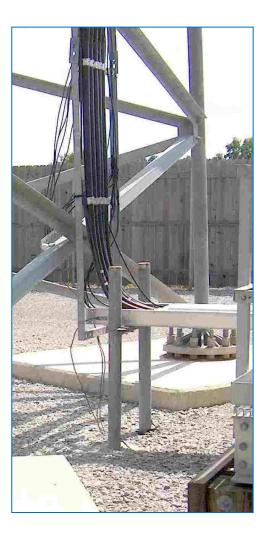




## Tower Leg Grounding (UFER vs. AWG #2)











# Outside communication shelter copper theft fix





## After the fix







# Damage and Fix



## External grounding after theft



The high impedance fix



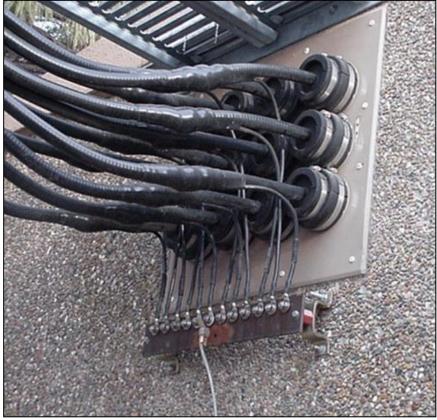
## Shelter exterior view







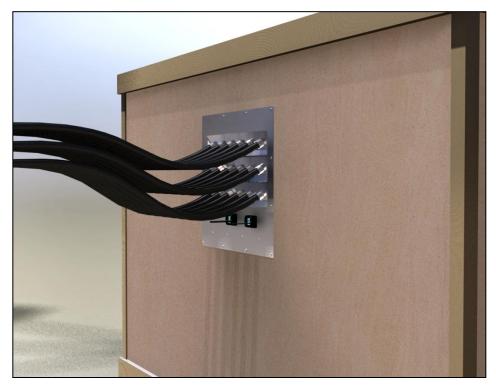
## External view of traditional method and proposed solution



### Traditional method consisting of:

- High material and labor cost
- Lack of provisions for other service entries
- Theft exposure
- Very high impedance return path to ground
- High preventative maintenance



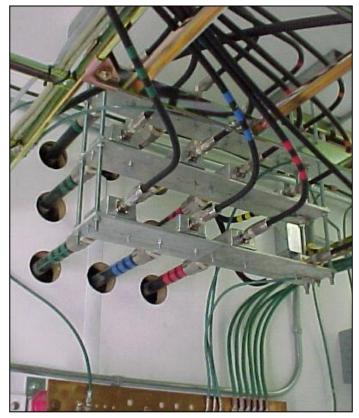


### Proposed method:

- Addresses theft issue
- Does not require external shield grounding kits
- Makes provisions for Coax/EWG/Data/DC and fiber
- Minimal labor cost
- All prep work performed at the shelter manufacturer



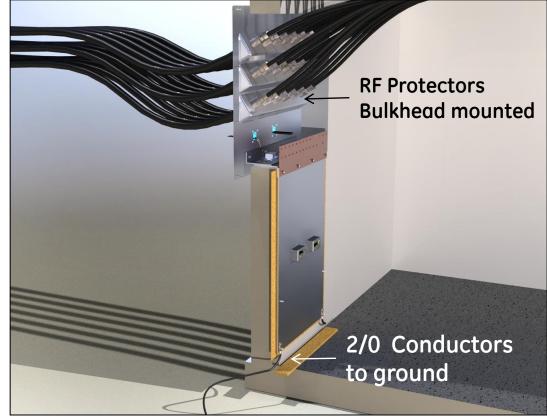
## Interior view of traditional method and proposed solution



### Traditional method:

- Requires separate Inside MGB (IMGB)
- Trapeze or other method to ground SPDs
- Performance affected by long ground wires
- High impedance IMGB ground conductor
- Single point ground by installation
- High ground loop probability



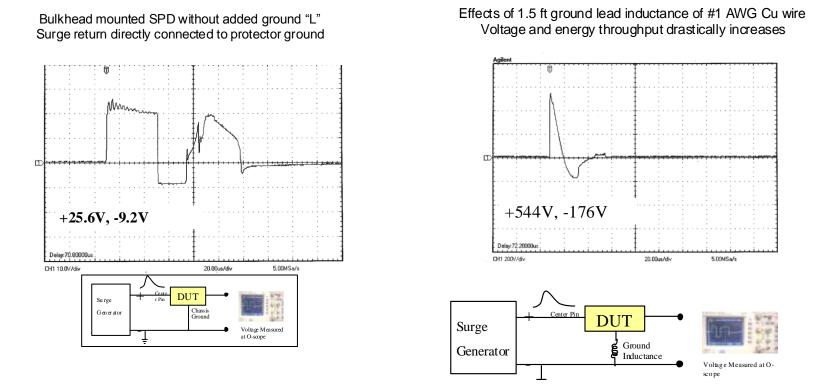


## Propose method:

- All RF protectors bulkhead mounted for best surge performance
- Assembly accommodates different wall thickness
- Provisions for grounding of all protectors to the same SPG
- Low impedance ground path for lightning current
- Control of MGB potential rise due to low "L" of assembly
- Accommodates for additional equipment mounting



## Ground lead considerations for installation of RF protectors Applied surge wave-shape 6KV/3KA (8X20us)

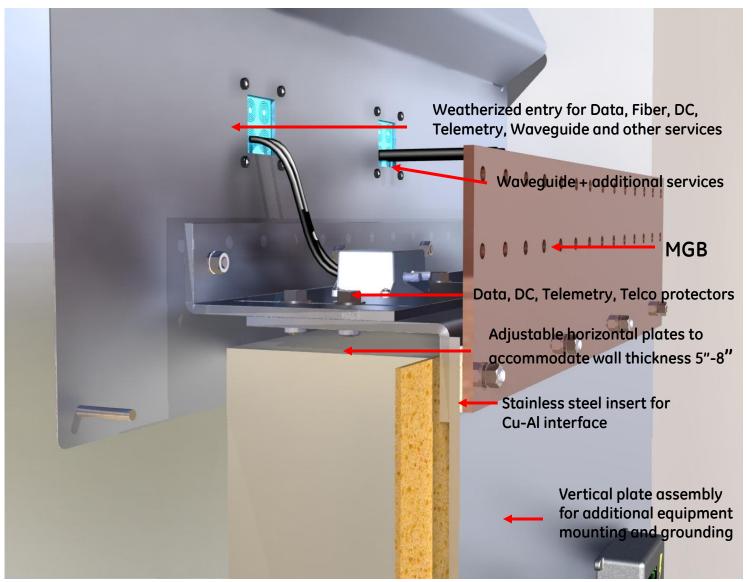


**Note:** The length of the grounding conductor connected to any lightning protection device has a major effect on the protector performance as illustrated by the above test. Leadless/Bulkhead installation technique for RF lightning protection devices will eliminate this additive voltage and energy throughput to the protected equipment





## **Inside Components Description**









Intelligently designed to effectively conduct lightning current to earth ground while balancing the need for security and economy

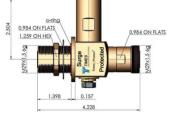




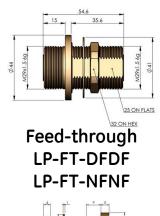


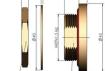






### **Lightning Protectors**





Blank Plug LP-DP LP-NP



















Smart *S*Panel<sup>™</sup>



### LP-SP-12N / LP-SP-12D



### Included installation hardware

- 3/8" x 2" Tamper Resistant Galv Lag Screw
- 3/8" Short Galv Lag Shield
- 3/8" x 1-3/4" Tamper Resistant Bolt
- 3/8" SS Flat Washer
- 3/8" Lock Washer
- 3/8" SS Hex Nut
- Ground Lug 2/0 AWG
- Tamper Resistant Wrench
- Hole Cutout Template



### **Specifications:**

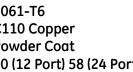
Material: Master Ground Bar: Finish: Weight (lbs):

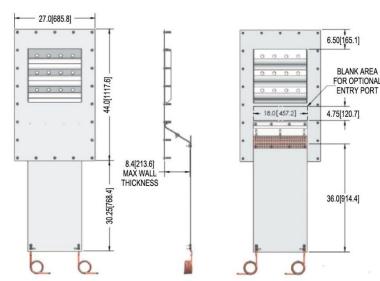
#### 6061-T6 C110 Copper **Powder Coat** 50 (12 Port) 58 (24 Port)

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### Available accessories

- Lightning Protectors **Based on Network Requirements**
- Feed Through Connectors: LP-FT-DFDF (DIN Feed-Through) LP-FT-NFNF (N Feed-Through)
- Blank Hole Plugs: LP-DP (DIN Hole Plug) LP-NP (N Hole Plug)

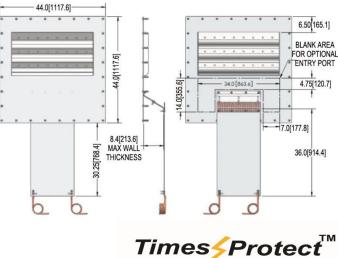














# Installed view-metal building









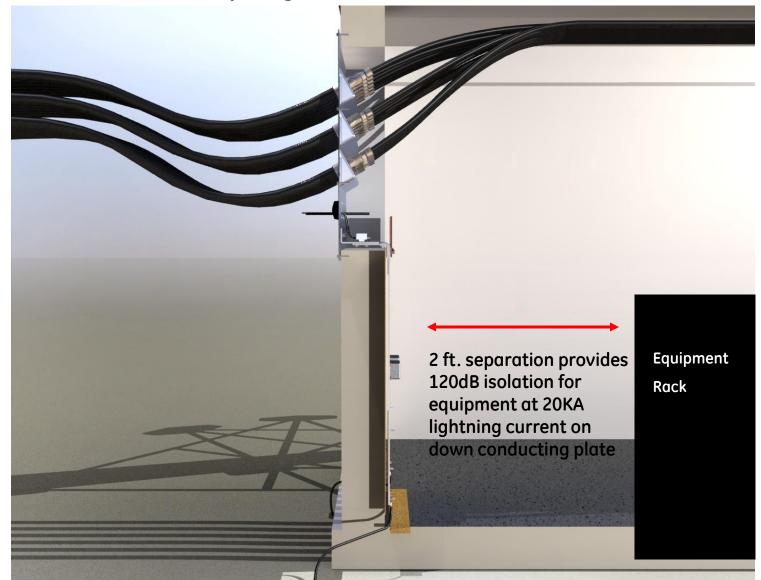
# Installed views





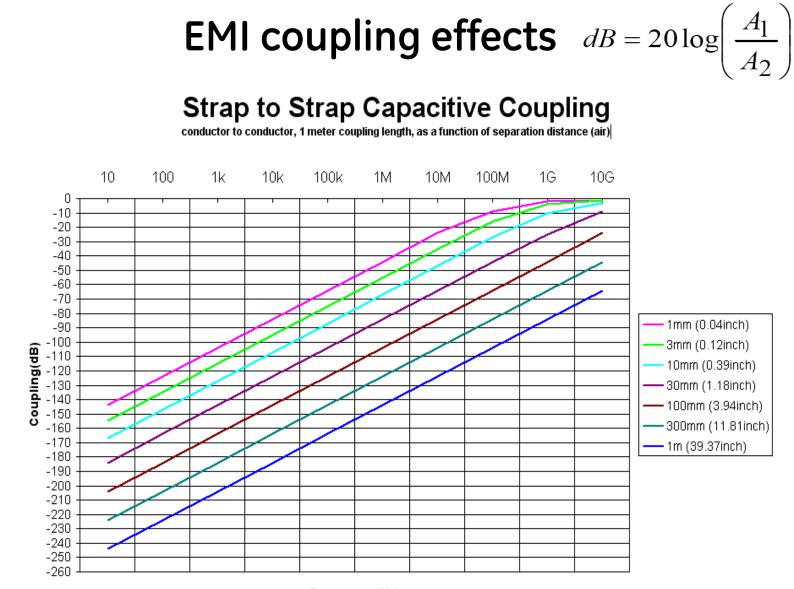


## Mutual coupling and isolation considerations









Frequency (Hz)





# Material Conductivity Comparison

### Some typical electrical conductivities

Electrical Temperature Conductivity Notes (°C) (S·m<sup>-1</sup>) Silver  $63.01 \times 10^{6}$ 20 Highest electrical conductivity of any metal  $59.6 \times 10^{6}$ Copper 20 Referred to as 100 %IACS or International Annealed Copper Standard. The unit for expressing the conductivity of Annealed  $58.0 \times 10^{6}$ nonmagnetic materials by testing using the eddy-current 20 Copper method. Generally used for temper and alloy verification of Aluminium Aluminium  $37.8 \times 10^{6}$ 20





[edit]

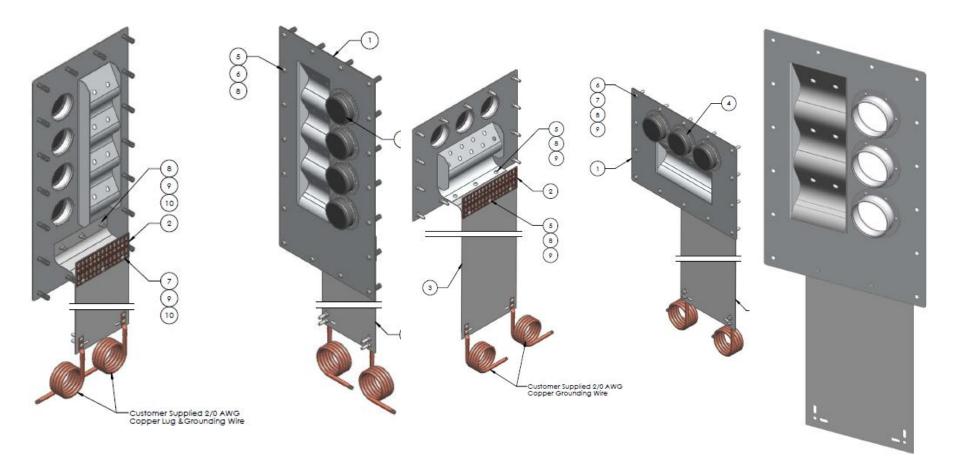
## **Benefits of New Design Approach**

- Single point grounding accomplished by design.
- 30 Degree RF feeder entries for easy access, better weatherization, and water drip curve.
- Accommodates 12 or 24 RF feeder cables, wave guide, data, telemetry, DC & fiber entries.
- Impedance and inductance controlled through geometry of design.
- Provisions for installation of LP Devices to create true single point grounding.
- Materials: Al 6061-T6 Standard, C110 copper optional.
- No external coax ground kits required, eliminating potential water ingress.
- Theft proof design.
- Weatherized to IP-65.
- Protector throughput voltage lower than other panel designs using long ground conductors.
- Adjustable to shelter wall thickness.
- Provisions for lightning strike counter and ground resistance monitor with remote alarms.
- Allows installation of multiple lightning protectors on the same ground reference plane.
- Easily connects to external lightning designed ground system. A low impedance, fast transient response Radial and Ground Rod System is best.





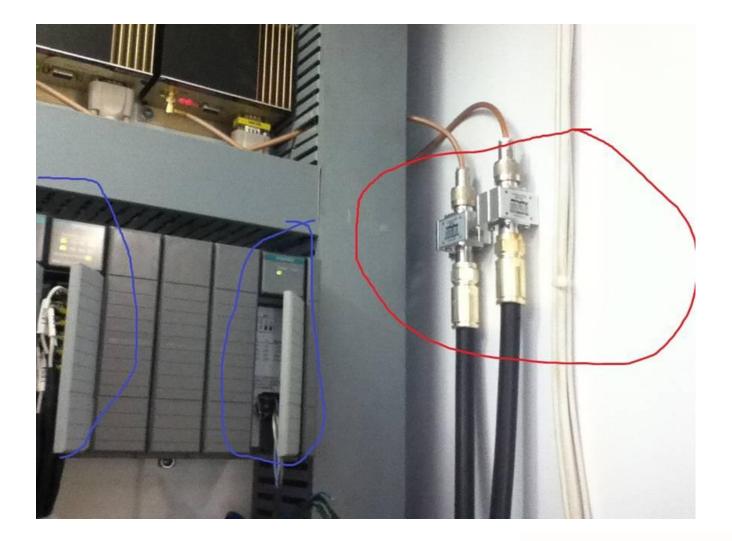
# Various "Smart-Panel" Configurations







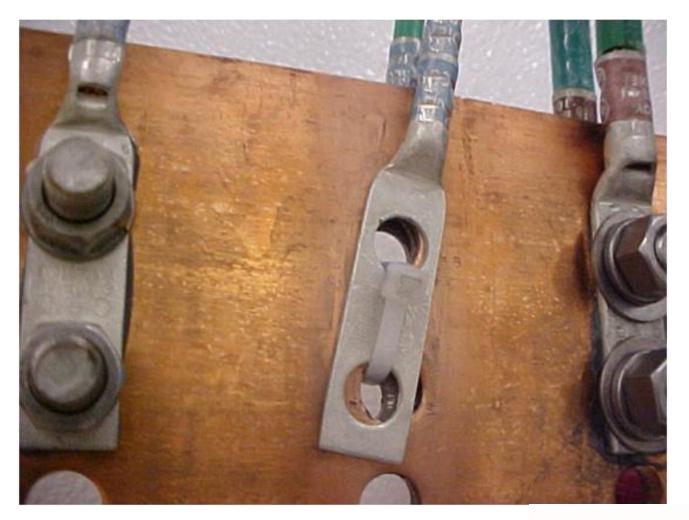
## Protector Grounding ???







# When everything else fails, there is always plastic tie!







# **Applications overview**



DC blocked for isolation of antenna and equipment ports for superior surge performance. These designs consisting of DC blocked and DC short do not allow for passing power on the center pin.



DC pass designs for applications requiring power to be supplied to the Tower Top Electronics. Selection of RF Power and DC Voltage is critical to ensure proper operation.



Wireless Broadband applications requiring DC blocking on Center Pin operating from 2000-6000MHz. L1, L2 and L3 GPS protectors with High Pass filter in the RF path and DC pass solid state protection for powering GPS systems

















The preferred method for product recommendation is by obtaining the actual network operating data as opposed to competitor part number as cross-ref.

There are many overlaps in competitive products which might otherwise disqualify our parts, even though our products could satisfy customer requirements.



Product Application Se	lection Guide
Impedance (Ohms):	
Operating frequency:	
Maximum RF power (CW):	
Peak power (if required):	
IL/RL/VSWR (if required): ILRL	VSWR
PIM (if required):	
Maximum surge current (kA) (if required):	
Voltage and energy throughput (if required):	
Single or multichannel application:	
If power is required on center pin provide the following d	lata? Yes No
Maximum Voltage and polarity (+/-):	
Maximum Current:	
Maximum Power:	
Connector type (DIN/N):	
Connector gender (F/M): Surge site Pro	
Grounding (check one) (bulkhead) (flan Operating temp range (if known):	
Weatherization requirements:	
APPLICATION NOTES:	
Customer:	
	Forward To: Your Times Inside Sales Rep, or Times Regional
Contact:	Sales Manager, or Bogdan.Klobasa@timesmicro
Email:	
Phone:	



.com

# LP-BTR-N Series DC blocked (20-1000MHz)



•DC blocked design
•Multi-strike capability
•Broad band performance up to 1GHz
•Exceptional RF characteristics
•Universal bulkhead and flange mounting
•Elongated Female connectors
•Weatherization gasket included
•Solid Brass design / White Bronze plating
•Phosphor Bronze center pin construction
•Silver plated center pin
•Insertion Loss: < 0.1dB</li>
•Return Loss: <-26dB</li>
•VSWR: <1.1:1</li>
•Energy throughput: <200uJ</li>



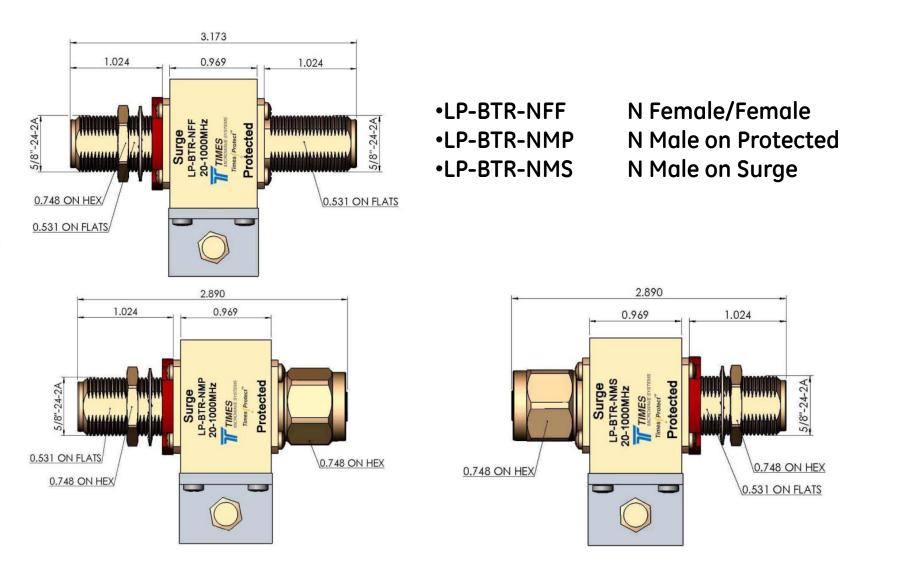
•LP-BTR-NFF

•LP-BTR-NMP •LP-BTR-NMS N Female/Female N Male on Protected N Male on Surge



Times

# **LP-BTR-N Series mechanical specifications**







## IP67 Weatherized LP-BTRW-N Series DC blocked (20-1000MHz)

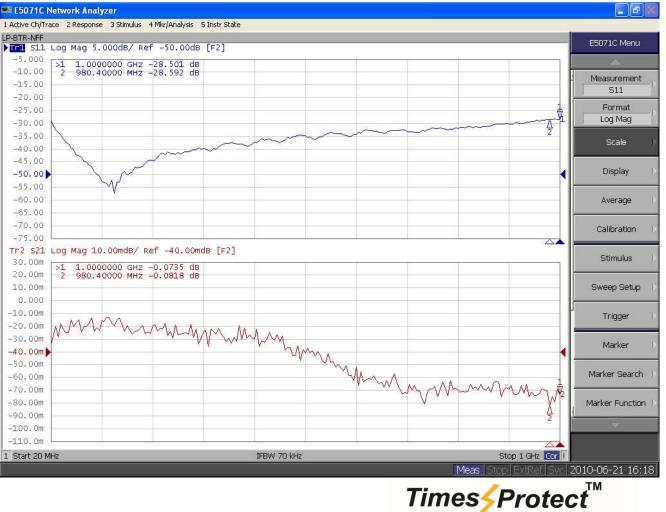


•DC blocked design

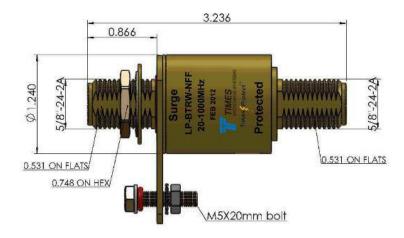
- Multi-strike capability
- •Broad band performance up to 1GHz
- •Exceptional RF characteristics
- •Universal bulkhead and flange mounting
- Elongated Female connectors
- •Weatherization gasket included
- •Solid Brass design / White Bronze plating
- Phosphor Bronze center pin construction
- Silver plated center pin
- •Insertion Loss: < 0.1dB
- •Return Loss: <-26dB
- •VSWR: <1.1:1
- •Energy throughput: <200uJ
- IP67 Weatherized



•LP-BTRW-NFF •LP-BTRW-NMP •LP-BTRW-NMS N Female/Female N Male on Protected N Male on Surge



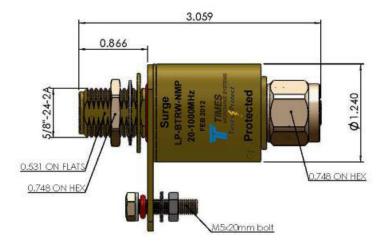
## **IP67 Weatherized LP-BTRW-N Series mechanical specifications**

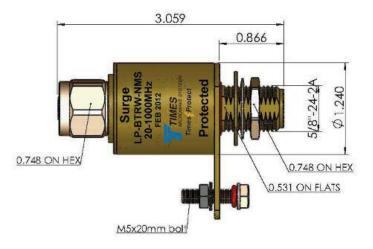


•LP-BTRW-NFF •LP-BTRW-NMP •LP-BTRW-NMS

N Female/Female N Male on Protected N Male on Surge

### •All Units Weatherized to IP67







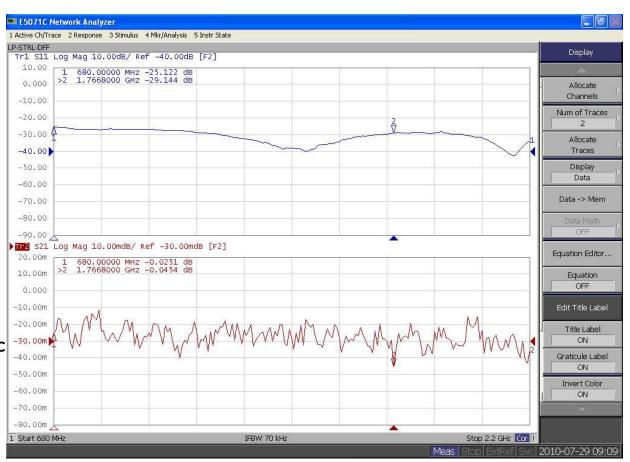


# LP-STRL-D series DC Blocked (680-2200MHz)



Fully weatherized body to IP67
Broadband RF performance
Multi-strike capability
Maintenance free design
Maximum surge current: 50kA
Throughput voltage: 440mV
Throughput energy: 700pJ
PIM@ 900/1900/2100MHz: <-160dBc</li>
Insertion Loss: < 0.1dB</li>
Return Loss: <-26dB</li>

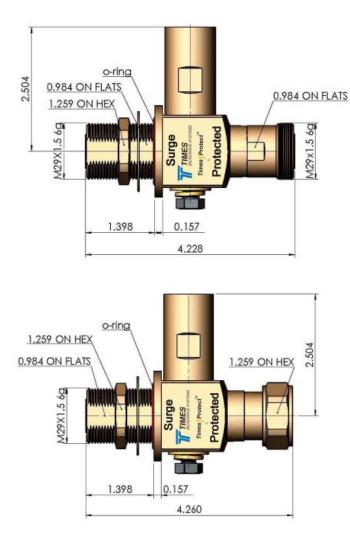
•LP-STRL-DFF •LP-STRL-DMP •LP-STRL-DMS DIN Female/Female DIN Male on Protected DIN Male on Surge





Times

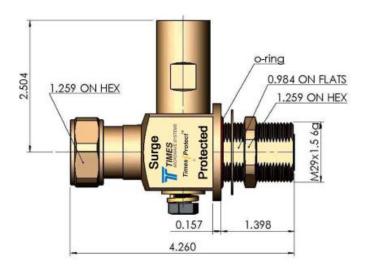
# **LP-STRL-D** series mechanical specifications



TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS

•LP-STRL-DFF •LP-STRL-DMP

**DIN Female/Female DIN Male on Protected** •LP-STRL-DMS DIN Male on Surge





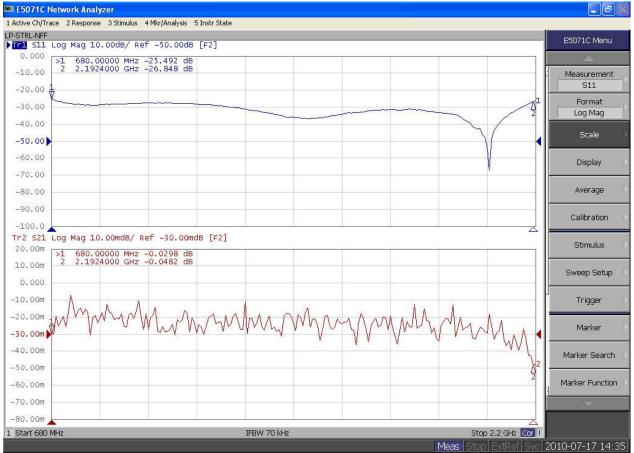
# LP-STRL-N series DC Blocked (680-2200MHz)



- •Fully weatherized body to IP67
- •Broadband RF performance
- •Multi-strike capability
- Maintenance free design
- •Maximum surge current: 50kA
- •Throughput voltage: 440mV
- •Throughput energy: 700pJ
- •PIM@ 900/1900/2100MHz: <-160dBc
- Insertion Loss: < 0.1dB</li>
- •Return Loss: <-26dB

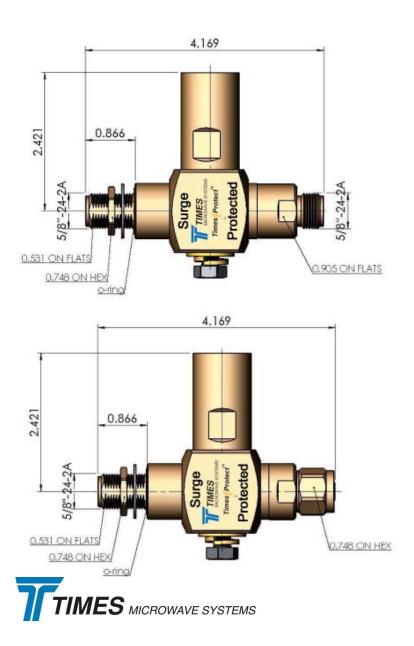


# •LP-STRL-NFF N Female/Female •LP-STRL-NMP N Male on Protected •LP-STRL-NMS N Male on Surge

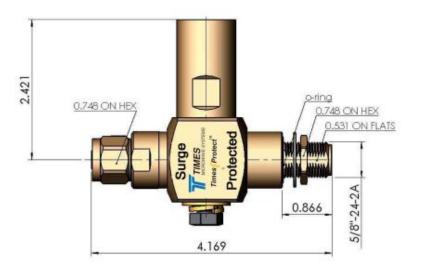




# LP-STRL-N series mechanical specifications



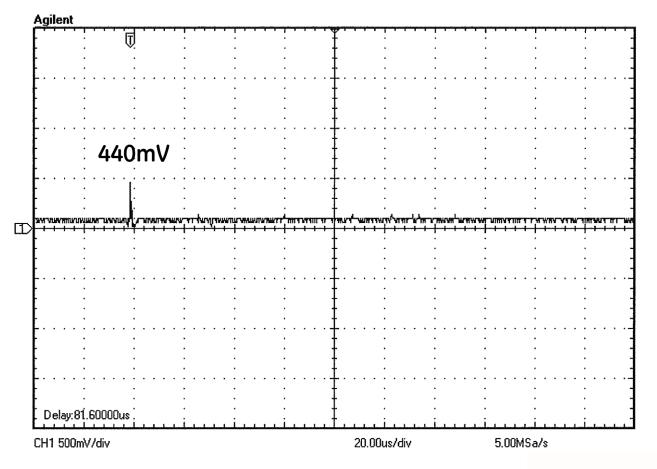
•LP-STRL-NFF N Female/Female
•LP-STRL-NMP N Male on Protected
•LP-STRL-NMS N Male on Surge





# LP-STRL Series Voltage Throughput

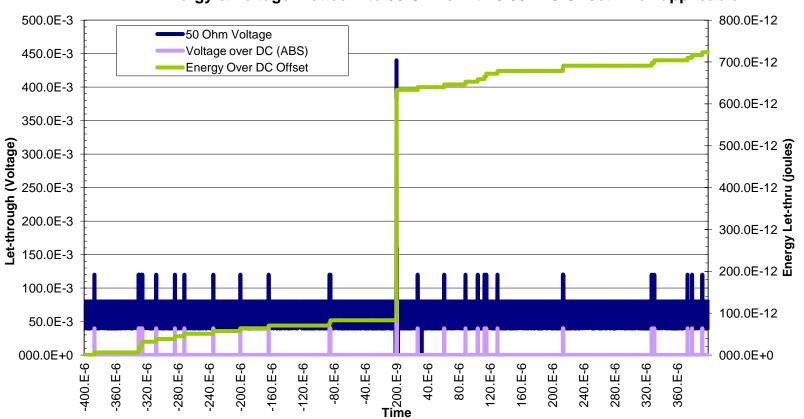
## 6kV/3kA 1.2x50us/8x20us wave-shape







# LP-STRL Series Energy Throughput



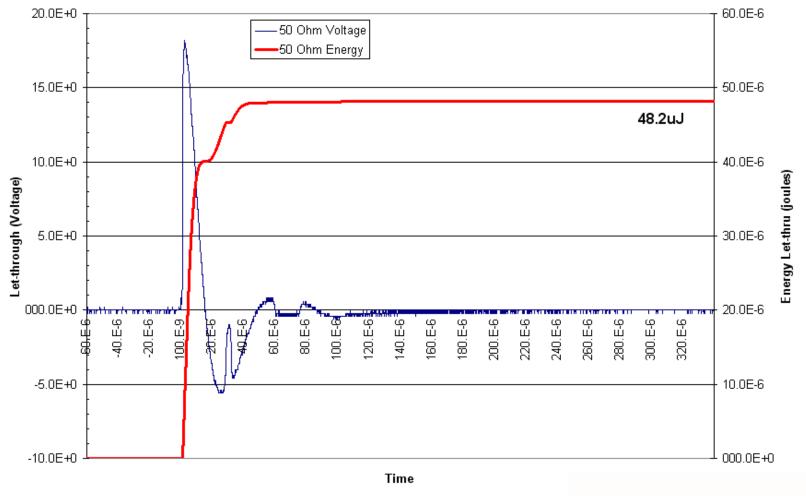
LP-STR and LP-STRL 6kV/3kA Energy & Voltage Plotted into 50 Ohms with 0.08VDC Offset when applicable



Times<Protect<sup>™</sup>

## QWS voltage and energy plotted into 50 Ohm load (8x20us)

### APT-BDFDM-LW8-1 8/20usec 6KV/3KA Energy & Voltage Plotted into 50 Ohms



Times≶Protect<sup>™</sup>

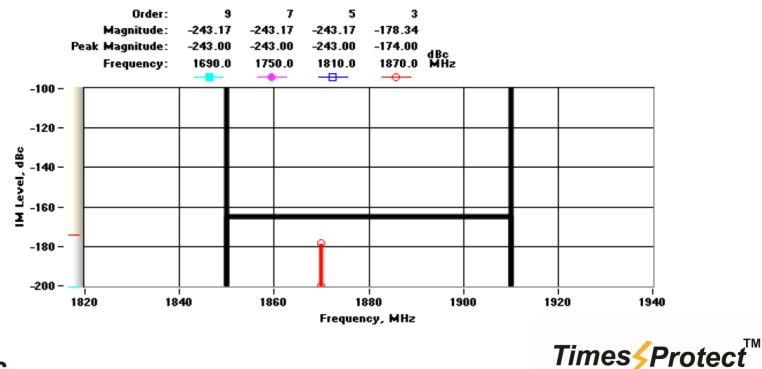


## Times-Protect PIM Test Data – LP-STRL Series / <-160dBc

### **Carrier Status**

ALC is on	Frequency	Measured Power	Requested Power	Offset
CARRIER 1	1930.0 MHz	42.8 dBm	43.00	0.0 dB
CARRIER 2	1990.0 MHz	43.2 dBm	43.00	0.0 dB

### Passive IM Response



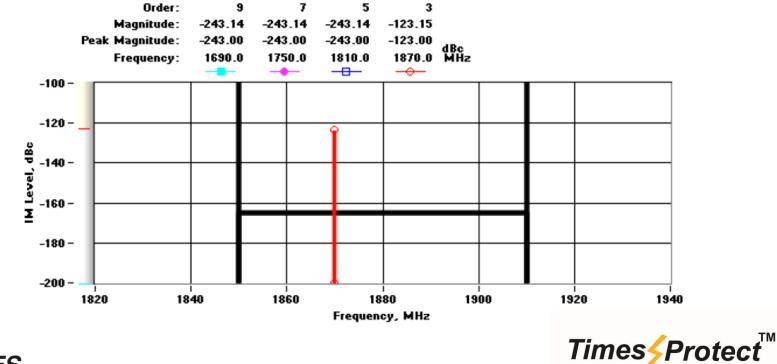


## "Other Brand" Ultra Low PIM protector / <-155dBc

### **Carrier Status**

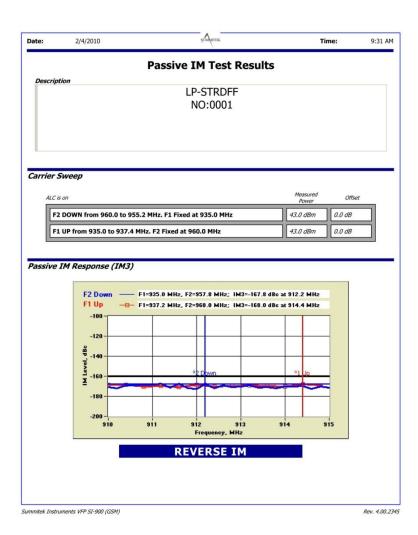
ALC is on	Frequency	Measured Power	Requested Power	Offset
CARRIER 1	1930.0 MHz	43.1 dBm	43.00	0.0 dB
CARRIER 2	1990.0 MHz	43.1 dBm	43.00	0.0 dB

### Passive IM Response



TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS

# LP-STRL Series PIM data at 900MHz



TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS

	-			
		Passive IM Test Resu	ults	
Descrip	tion	LP-STRDMP		
		NO:0001		
rrier S	Sweep			
ALC	is on		Measured Power	Offset
F2	2 DOWN from 960.0 to 955.2 M	Hz. F1 Fixed at 935.0 MHz	43.0 dBm	0.0 dB
F1	L UP from 935.0 to 937.4 MHz.	F2 Fixed at 960.0 MHz	43.0 dBm	0.0 dB
	F1 Up F1=9 -100 -	137.4 MHz, F2=960.0 MHz; IM3=-16	7.9 dBc at 914.8 MHz	
	-120 - -140 - -160 - -180 -		-2F	
	2 -140 - 2 -160 - -180 - -200 -	9 9 9 9 9 13	=2 f = 2 f	915
	2 -140 - 2 -160 - -180 - -200 -	11 312 913 Frequency, MHz		
	2 -140 - 2 -160 - -180 - -200 -			
	2 -140 - 2 -160 - -180 - -200 -	Frequency, MHz		
	2 -140 - 2 -160 - -180 - -200 -	Frequency, MHz		



# LP-STRL Series PIM data at 1800MHz

Date:	2/3/2010	SUMUITEK	Tir	ne: 2
		Passive IM Test Result	ts	
Description	í	LP-STRDFF		
Model Nur	nber			
0001				
Serial Nun	nber			
Operator				
Wang	Ru Qin			
ALC is on			Measured Power	Offset
F2 DO		28.0 MHz. F1 Fixed at 1805.0 MHz MHz. F2 Fixed at 1880.0 MHz	Power 43.0 dBm	0.0 dB
F2 DO F1 UP		28.0 MHz. F1 Fixed at 1805.0 MHz MHz. F2 Fixed at 1880.0 MHz	Power	
F2 DO F1 UP	from 1805.0 to 1831.0 Response (IM3) own - FI-1805.0 P - FI-1805.0		Power 43.0 dBm 42.9 dBm 1784.0	0.0 dB

----

Summitek Instruments VFP (v7.0.1013): SI-1800

Rev 7.0.1013

Times≶Protect<sup>™</sup> SUMUTEK 2/3/2010 Date: Time: 2:44 PM **Passive IM Test Results** Description LP-STRDMP Model Number 0001 Serial Number Operator Wang Ru Qin Carrier Sweep Measured ALC is on Offset Power F2 DOWN from 1880.0 to 1828.0 MHz. F1 Fixed at 1805.0 MHz 43.0 dBm 0.0 dB F1 UP from 1805.0 to 1831.0 MHz. F2 Fixed at 1880.0 MHz 43.1 dBm 0.0 dB Passive IM Response (IM3) F2 Down ----- F1=1805.0 MHz, F2=1826.0 MHz; IM3=-169.4 dBc at 1784.0 F1 Up ----- F1=1831.0 MHz, F2=1880.0 MHz; IM3=-170.4 dBc at 1782.0 -100 --120 đB -140 -Tevel -160 --180 --200 -1730 1738 1744 1749 1754 1766 1771 1776 1782 1785 1760 Frequency, MHz **REVERSE IM** 

Summitek Instruments VFP (v7.0.1013): SI-1800

Rev. 7.0.1013



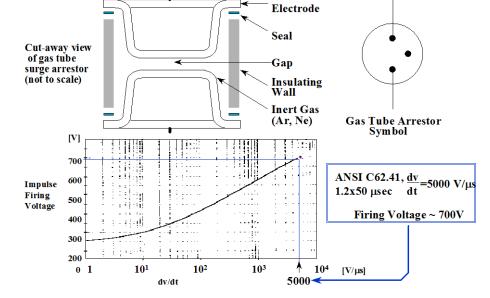


# DC Pass product family



- Applications requiring power
- Broadband design
- •Bi-directional operation
- Multi strike capability
- •Fully weatherized to IP67









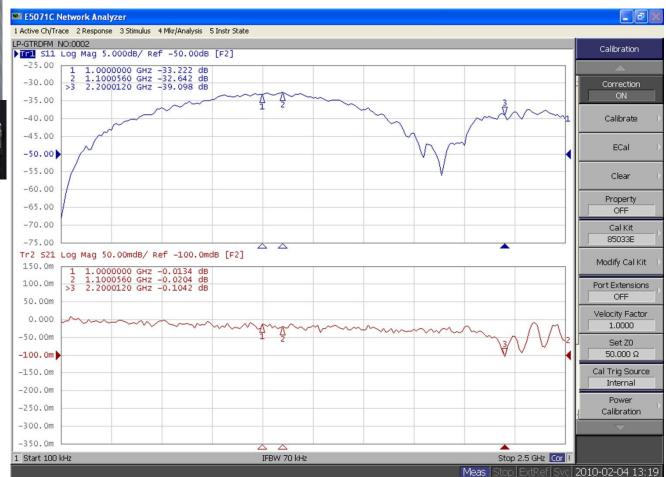
# LP-GTR-D Series DC pass (DC-2500MHz)



Fully weatherized body to IP67
Broadband RF performance
Multi-strike capability
Bi-directional operation
90Vdc turn on (50 Watts)
230Vdc turn on (210 Watts)
350Vdc turn on (550 Watts)
White Bronze plated body
Phosphor Bronze center pin
Silver plated center pin
Insertion Loss: < 0.2dB</li>
Return Loss: <-26dB</li>

- LP-GTR-DFF/23/35
- LP-GTR-DFM/23/35

## DIN Female/Female DIN Female/Male





# LP-GTR-N Series DC Pass (DC-3000MHz)



- •Fully weatherized body to IP67
- •Broadband RF performance
- •Multi-strike capability
- •Bi-directional operation
- •90Vdc turn on voltage (50 Watts)
- •230Vdc turn on voltage (210 Watts)
- •White Bronze plated body
- •Phosphor Bronze center pin
- •Silver plated center pin
- •Insertion Loss: < 0.25dB
- •Return Loss: <-26dB



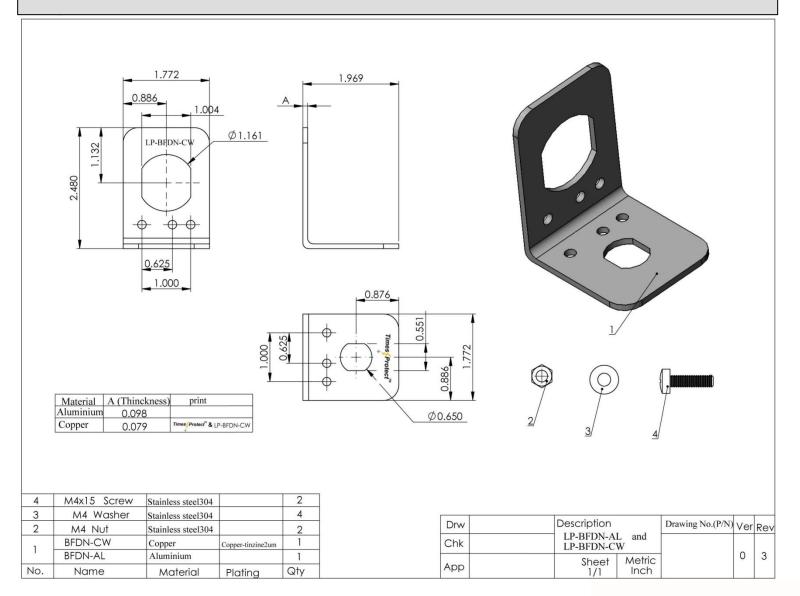
#### • LP-GTR-NFF/23/35 • LP-GTR-NFM/23/35

## N Female/Female N Female/Male





#### Universal mounting and grounding bracket LP-BFDN-CW







# LP-GTV-N Series DC Pass (DC-7000MHz)

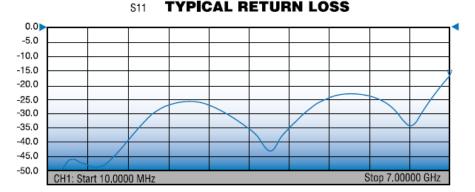


- •Fully weatherized body to IP67
- •Broadband RF performance
- Multi-strike capability
- •Bi-directional operation
- •180 Vdc turn on voltage (150 Watts)
- •White Bronze plated body
- •Phosphor Bronze center pin
- •Silver plated center pin
- Insertion Loss: <20dB (DC-6.7GHz)</li>
- Insertion Loss: < 0.3dB (6.7-7.0GHz)</li>
- •Return Loss: <20dB (DC-6.7GHz)
- •Return Loss: <17dB (6.7-7.0GHz)

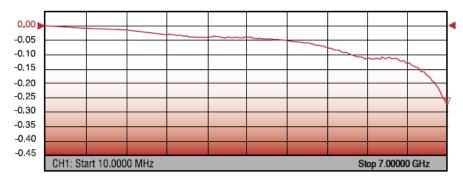


- LP-GTV-NFF
- LP-GTV-NFM

#### N Female/Female N Female/Male



S21 TYPICAL INSERTION LOSS





# LP-18-400-N series DC Pass (DC-6000MHz)



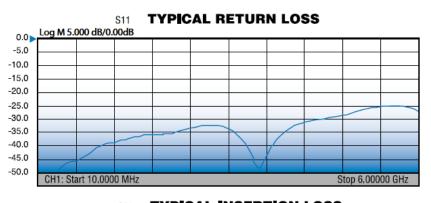
- •Fully weatherized body to IP67
- •Broadband RF performance
- Multi-strike capability
- Bi-directional operation
- •180 Vdc turn on voltage (150 Watts)
- •White Bronze plated body
- •Phosphor Bronze center pin
- •Silver plated center pin
- •Insertion Loss: < 0.15dB
- •Return Loss: <-23dB

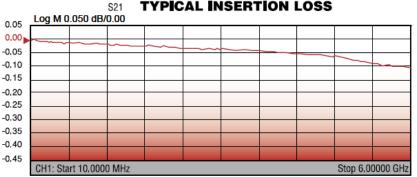


#### Cable Connector & Lightning Protector in One!

- •LP-18-400-NMH-X
- LP-18-400-NF-X

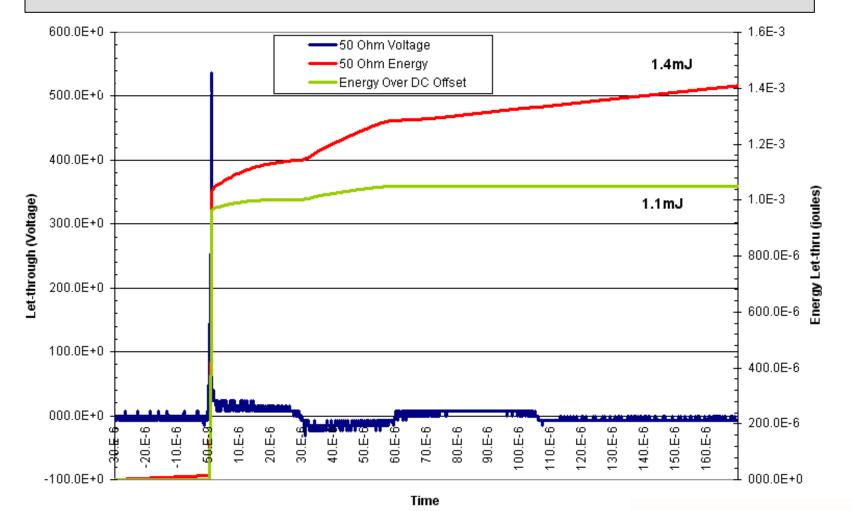
N type Male N type Female







## Gas Tube voltage and energy plotted into 50 Ohm load (8x20us)







# Wireless Broadband and GPS designs





## **LP-WBX-N Series:**

- •LP-WBX-NFF (Female-Female)
- LP-WBX-NMP (Male on Protected)
- LP-WBX-NMS (Male on Surge)

## LP-GPX-05-N Series:

- LP-GPX-05-NFF (Female-Female)
- LP-GPX-05-NFM (Female-Male)





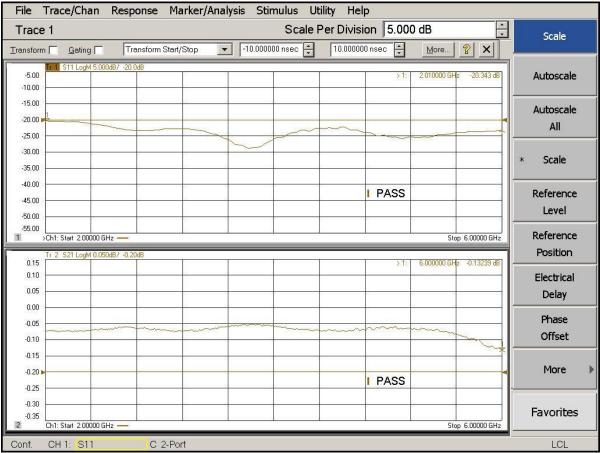
# LP-WBX-N series DC blocked (2000-6000)MHz



Fully weatherized body to IP65
Broadband RF performance
Multi-strike capability
Maintenance free design
Maximum surge current: 20kA
Throughput voltage: 2Vpk
Throughput energy: 150nJ
Insertion Loss: <-0.2dB</li>
Return Loss: <-18dB</li>

•RF power: 50Watts

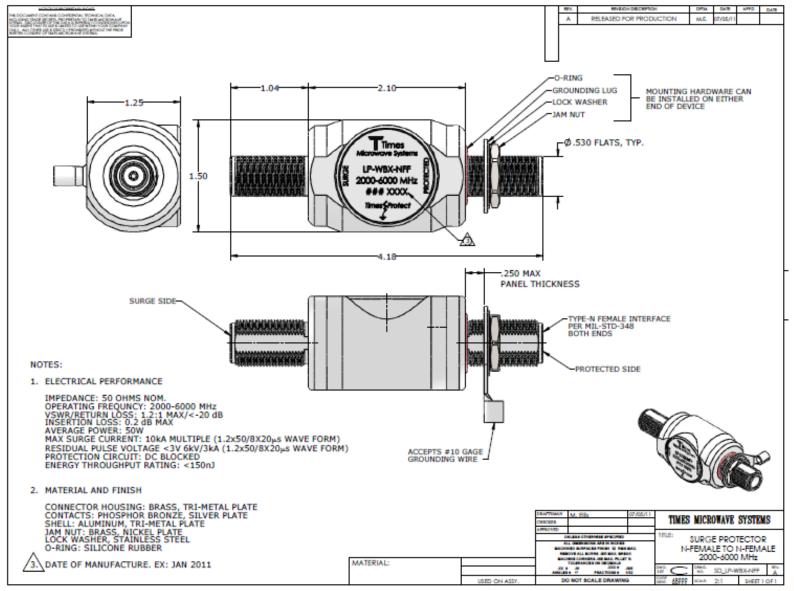
# •LP-WBX-NFF N Female/Female •LP-WBX-NMP N Male on Protected •LP-WBX-NMS N Male on Surge







# LP-WBX-NFF/NMP/NMS (2000-6000MHz) operation



TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS



## LP-WBX-N Series S11 & S21 parameters

File Tr	ace/Chan	Response	e Marker	/Analy	sis Stir	nulus Uti	lity Helj	2					
Trace 1 Scale Per Division 5.000 dB								÷	Scale				
ransform 🔽	<u>G</u> ating	Transform	m Start/Stop		-10.0000	DO nsec 🛓	10.00000	)nsec 🛓	More	<b>8</b> ×			
-5.00 -10.00	1 S11 LogM 5.00	0dB7 -20.0dB						> 1;	2.010000 GH	z -20.343 c	B	Autoscale	
-15.00 -20.00 -25.00 -2							~~~					Autoscale All	
-30.00 -												* Scale	
-40.00 - -45.00 - -50.00 -			6					I PASS				Reference Level	
00000	1: Start 2.00000 G			-				>1:	Stc 6.000000 GH	p 6.00000 Gł		Reference Position	
0.10		5. 5.						2010				Electrical Delay	
0.00 -0.05 -0.10			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~	~~~~~			~~~~		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		Phase Offset	
-0.15 -0.20								I PASS				More	
-0.30	1: Start 2.0000 G	Hz —							Ste	p 6.00000 Gł		Favorites	
-	XH 1: S11	_	2-Port							-		LCL	





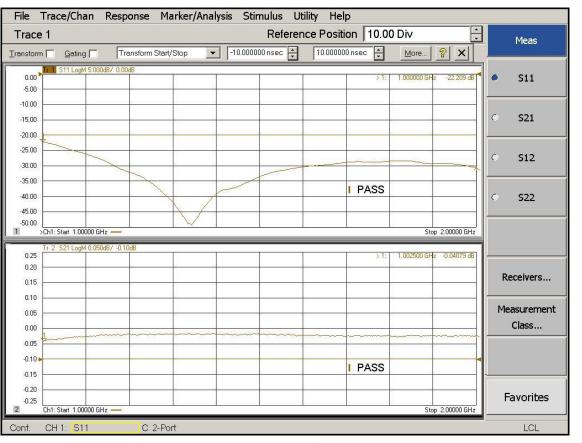
# LP-GPX-05-N series DC pass (1000-2000)MHz



- •Fully weatherized body to IP65
- •L1, L2 & L3 RF performance
- DC blocked RF path
- •Solid State DC protection circuit
- •Multi-strike capability
- •Maintenance free design
- •Maximum surge current: 10kA
- •User Voltage: 5Vdc
- •Throughput voltage: <12Vpk
- •Throughput energy: 150nJ
- •Insertion Loss: <-0.1dB
- •Return Loss: <-26dB

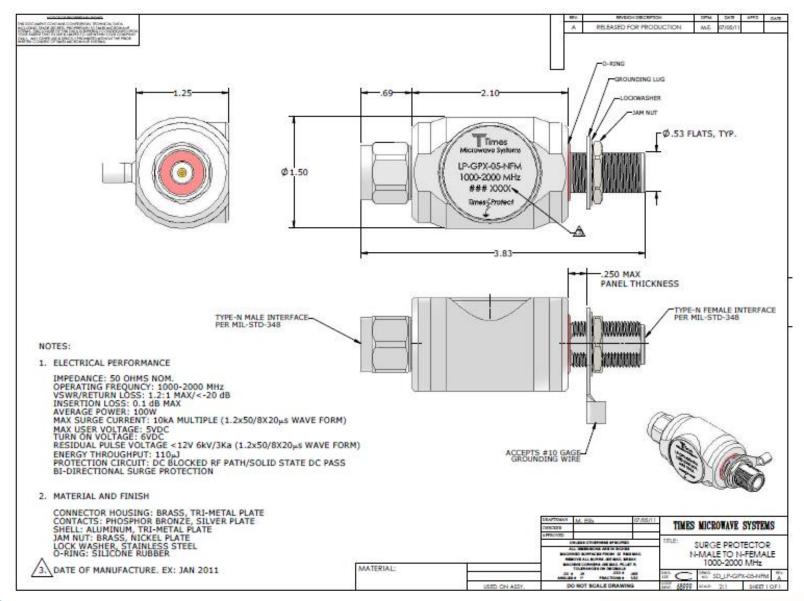


- •LP-GPX-05-NFF N Female/Female
- •LP-GPX-05-NFM N Female/Male
- •LP-GPX-05-SFF SMA Female/Female
- •LP-GPX-05-SFM SMA Female/Male
- •LP-GPX-05-TFF TNC Female/Female
- •LP-GPX-05-TFM TNC Female/Male





## LP-GPX-05-NFF & NFM (L1, L2 & L3) Bidirectional GPS Protector



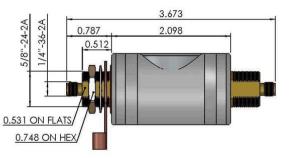


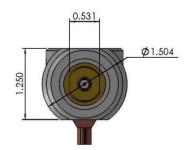


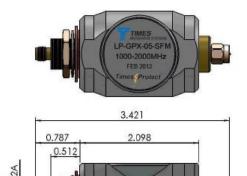
# LP-GPX-05-SFF & LP-GPX-05-SFM Bidirectional L1, L2 & L3 Protector



#### LP-GPX-05-SFF





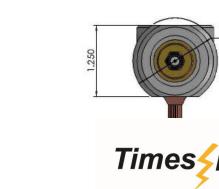


/8"-24-2

0.748 ON HE

## LP-GPX-05-SFM

TIMES MICROWAVE SYSTEMS





Ø1.504

## LP-GPX-05-N & S Series S11 & S21 parameters

File	Trace/Chan	Response	Marker/Ai	nalysis Sti	mulus Uti	lity Help				
Trace 1 Reference Position 10.00 Div								-	Meas	
Transfor	m 🔽 <u>G</u> ating 🗖	Transform St	art/Stop	-10.0000	)00 nsec 🛓	10.000000 n	isec ∔	More	<u> </u>	incas
-	Tr 1 S11 LogM 5.000	IdB/ 0.00dB			Interested					
0.00			0				> 1:	1.000000 GHz	-22.209 dB	• S11
-10.00										
-15.00										S21
-20.00		2	2	2						
-25.00	*									
-30.00			2							C \$12
-35.00						-				
-40.00			<u>_</u>			1	PASS			<ul> <li>S22</li> </ul>
-45.00	×.		X	/						- J22
-50.00	5		$\sim$							
1	>Ch1: Start 1.00000 GH							Stop	2.00000 GHz	
0.25	Tr 2 S21 LogM 0.050	IdB/ -0.10dB					>1:	1.002500 GHz	-0.04079 dB	
0.20		ci.		<u></u>				a)		Dessivers
0.15		č.	6			8				Receivers
0.10	82				<u></u>			3		-
0.05		8		8		0	-	0 8		Measurement
0.00	1									Class
-0.05	Protection		20 20	20				0.000		
-0.10	Þ		1			1	PASS			
-0.15		8			-		1733	<u>è</u> 3		
-0.20					-					Favorites
-0.25 2	Ch1: Start 1.00000 GH	Ηz	\$ 					Stop	2.00000 GHz	ravonees
Cont.	CH 1: S11	C 2-	Port							LCL





## LP-GPX-05-N & S Series S22 & S21 parameters

File Trace/Chan	n Response Marker/Ana	ılysis Stimulus Ut	ility Help		
Trace 1	Save				
Transform 🦳 Gating 🛛	Transform Start/Stop	-10.000000 nsec 🛓	10.000000 nsec 🛓	More 8 ×	Sure
0.00	.000dB/ 0.00dB		>1:	1.000000 GHz -22.703 dB	Save
-5.00			Zale:	1.000000 0112 -22.703 00	lp-gpx-05.csa
-10.00					
-15.00					Save As
-20.00					
-25.00	s	2		x	Cours Data da
-30.00					Save Data As
-35.00					
-40.00			I PASS	<u>a a</u>	Auto Save
-45.00					
-50.00 - 1 >Ch1: Start 1.00000	D GHz —			Stop 2.00000 GHz	
Tr 2 S21 LogM 0.					
0.25			> 1:	1.000000 GHz -0.04623 dB	
0.20					Manage Files
0.15					
0.10					
0.00					Delete Files 🕨
-0.05				~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
-0.10					User Preset
-0.15			I PASS		
-0.20					
-0.25					Favorites
2 Ch1: Start 1.00000	DGHz —			Stop 2.00000 GHz	
Cont. CH 1: S22	C 2-Port				LCL





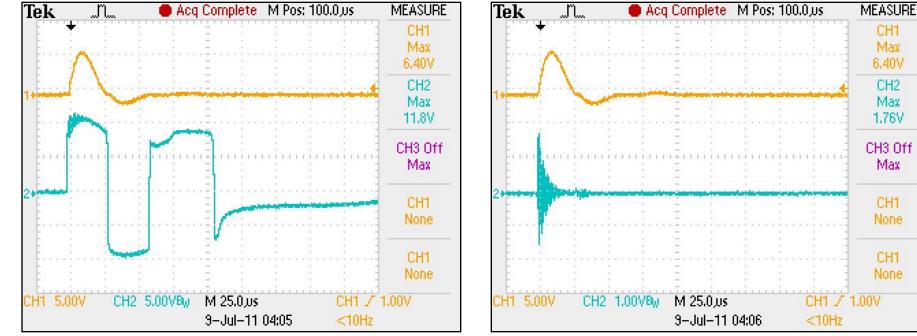
## Surge Performance Data for LP-GPX and LP-WBX Series at 6kV/3kA (1.2x50/8x20us) wave-shape

#### LP-GPX-05-NFF LP-GPX-05-NFM Bidirectional operation

#### LP-WBX-NFF LP-WBX-NMP LP-WBX-NMS

Voltage throughput: <2Vpk

Energy throughput: <150nJ

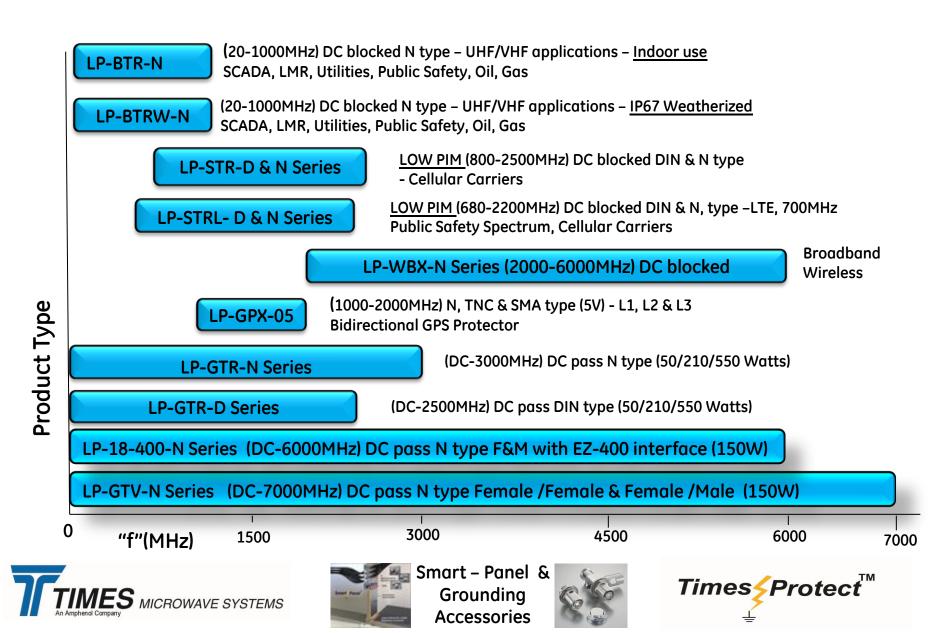


User voltage: 5Vdc Voltage throughput: <12Vpk Energy throughput: <110uJ





# **Product Selection Matrix**



# Planned future product development

#### Products for DC block applications:

LP-LBX-NFF/DFF (700-2700MHz) LTE and Cellular bands

LP-LBX-NMP/DMP

LP-LBX-NMS/DMS

LP-HBX-NFF/DFF (100-700MHz) high power HF/VHF/UHF combining applications

LP-HBX-NMP/DMP

LP-HBX-NMS/DMS

#### Products for DC pass applications:

LP-LPX-60-NFF/DFF (700-2700MHz) LTE and cellular bands with telemetry)

LP-LPX-60-NMP/DMP

LP-LPX-60-NMS/DMS

LP-IPX-60-NFF (IF protector)

LP-IPX-60-NMP

LP-IPX-60-NMS

#### Notes:

- BX designates DC blocking
- PX designates DC passing
- First letter designates frequency and application
- -# designates operating DC voltage
- The connector designation will change to D/TNC/SMA etc. as applicable.









# Thank you and Questions ???





