

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
CCS-37K	Commercial Latching TRANSFER, DC-40GHz
CS-37K	Elite Latching TRANSFER, DC-40GHz

The CCS-37K/CS-37K is a long-life high performance transfer switch designed for use in 50 Ohms coaxial transmission lines operating over frequencies ranging from DC to 40 GHz. The switch is designed for minimum size compatible with K connector spacing.

This switch is provided with a magnetic latching actuator which is particularly desirable in applications where actuator power consumption must be kept to an absolute minimum. The latching type actuator requires less switching current than the failsafe type. This makes this type of actuator especially suitable for portable battery operated systems.

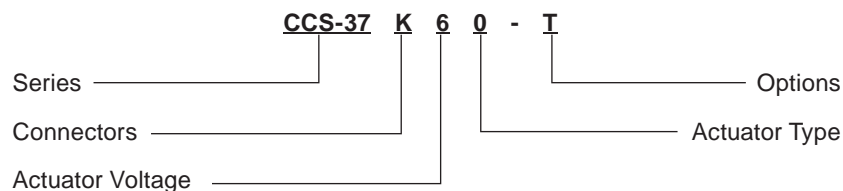


ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Operating Temperature	
Commercial Model, CCS-37K	-25°C to 65°C
Elite Model, CS-37K	-55°C to 85°C
Vibration (MIL-STD-202 Method 214, Condition D, non-operating)	10 g's RMS
Shock (MIL-STD-202 Method 213, Condition D, non-operating)	500 g's
Standard Actuator Life	2,000,000 cycles
Connector Type	2.92 mm / K
Weight	3.0 oz. (70.87g) (max.)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Form Factor	TRANSFER, break before make
Frequency Range	
CCS-37K	DC-40 GHz
CS-37K	DC-40 GHz
Characteristic Impedance	50 Ohms
Operate Time	20 ms (max.)
Actuation Voltage Available	12 15 24 28 V
Actuation Current, max. @ ambient	300 380 300 250 mA

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS						
Frequency	DC-6 GHz	6-12 GHz	12-18 GHz	18-30GHz	30-33GHz	33-40 GHz
Insertion Loss, dB, Max.	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.55	1.00	1.35
Isolation, dB, Max.	70	70	65	60	50	50
VSWR, Max.	1.15:1	1.20:1	1.25:1	1.50:1	2.00:1	2.50:1

PART NUMBERING SYSTEM



Connector
K: 2.92 mm Female

Actuator Voltage
6: 28 Vdc Latching
7: 15 Vdc Latching
8: 12 Vdc Latching
9: 24 Vdc Latching

Actuator Type
0: Standard Contacts
C: Indicator Contacts
D: Self-Cutoff Only
E: Indicators & Self-Cutoff

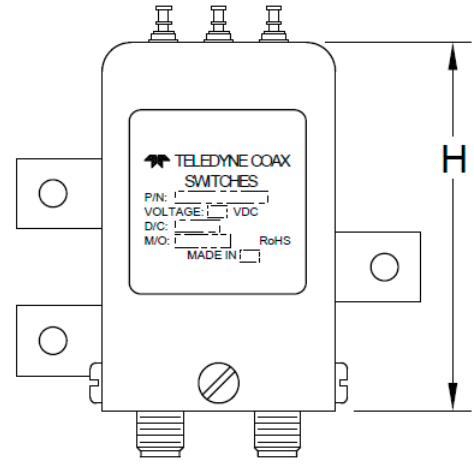
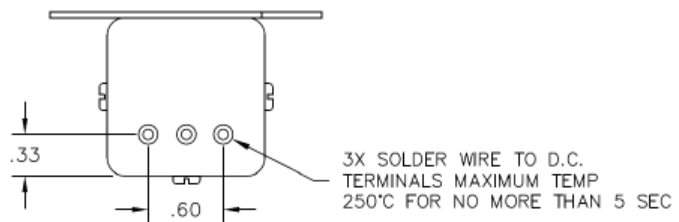
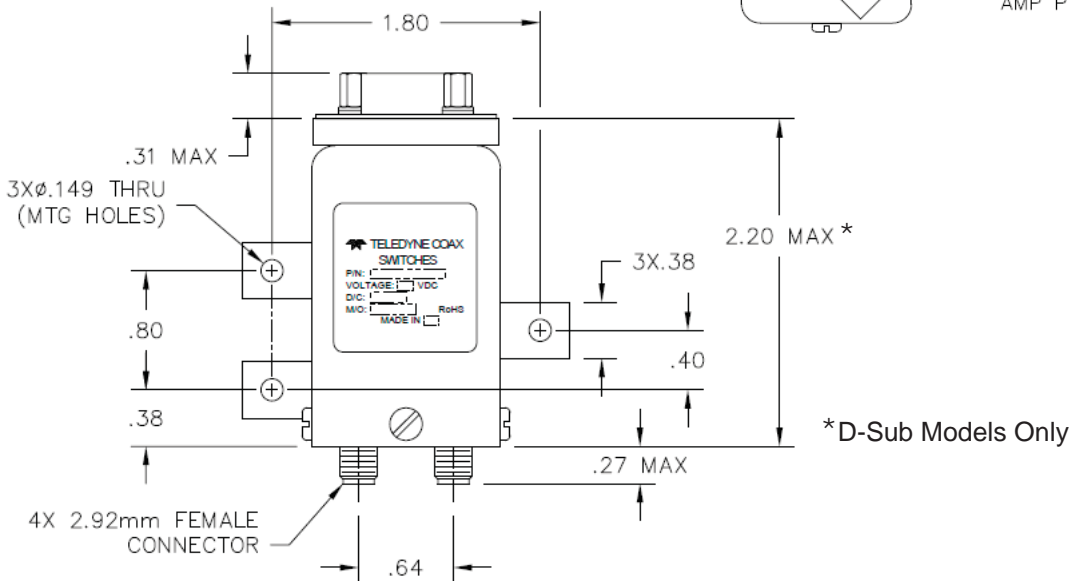
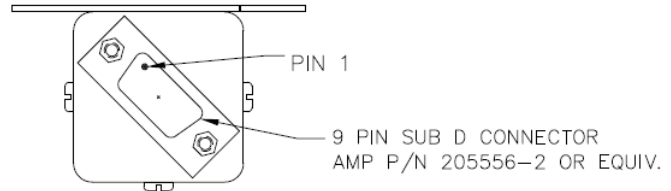
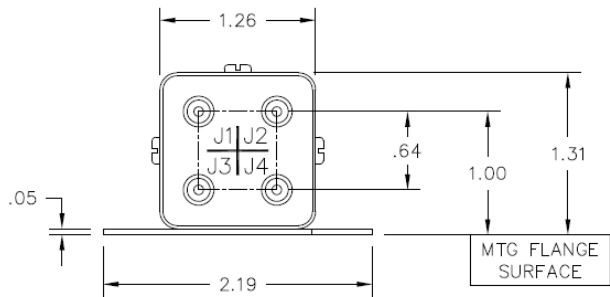
Options
T: TTL Drivers with Diodes
D: Transient Suppression Diodes
R: Positive + Common
M: Moisture Seal
S: 9 Pin D-Sub Connector

For other options, contact factory.

Series CCS-37K/CS-37K
 DC-40 GHz
 Latching TRANSFER Coaxial Switch



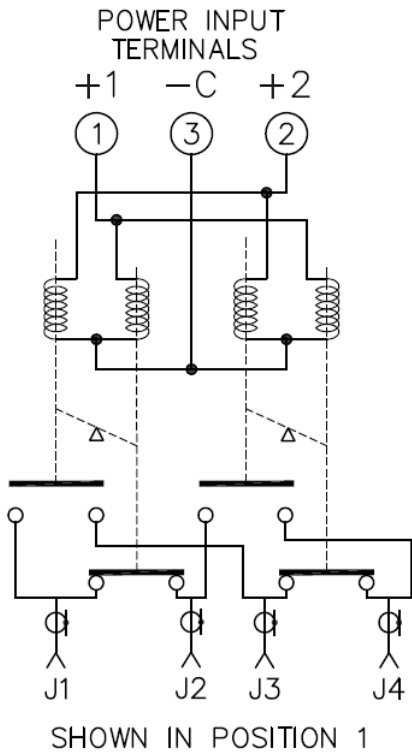
SCHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL OUTLINE



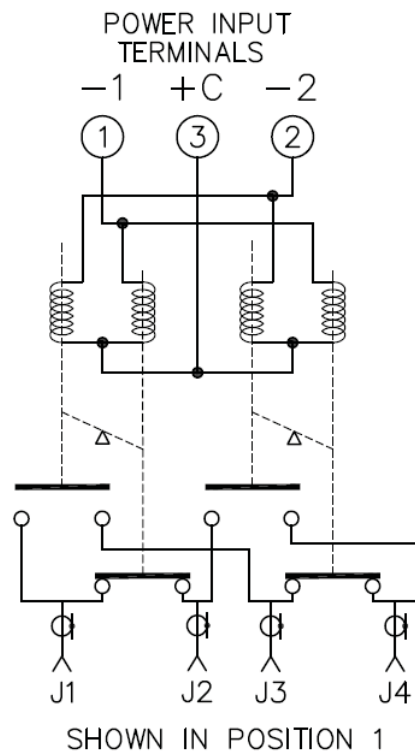
H=2.00 Max STD & Indicators Models
 H=2.10 Max Self-Cutoff & TTL Models

SCHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL OUTLINE

Basic



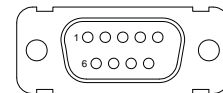
Positive Common



POSITION	POWER INPUT	RF PATH
1	1 - 3	J1-J2, J3-J4
2	2 - 3	J1-J3, J2-J4

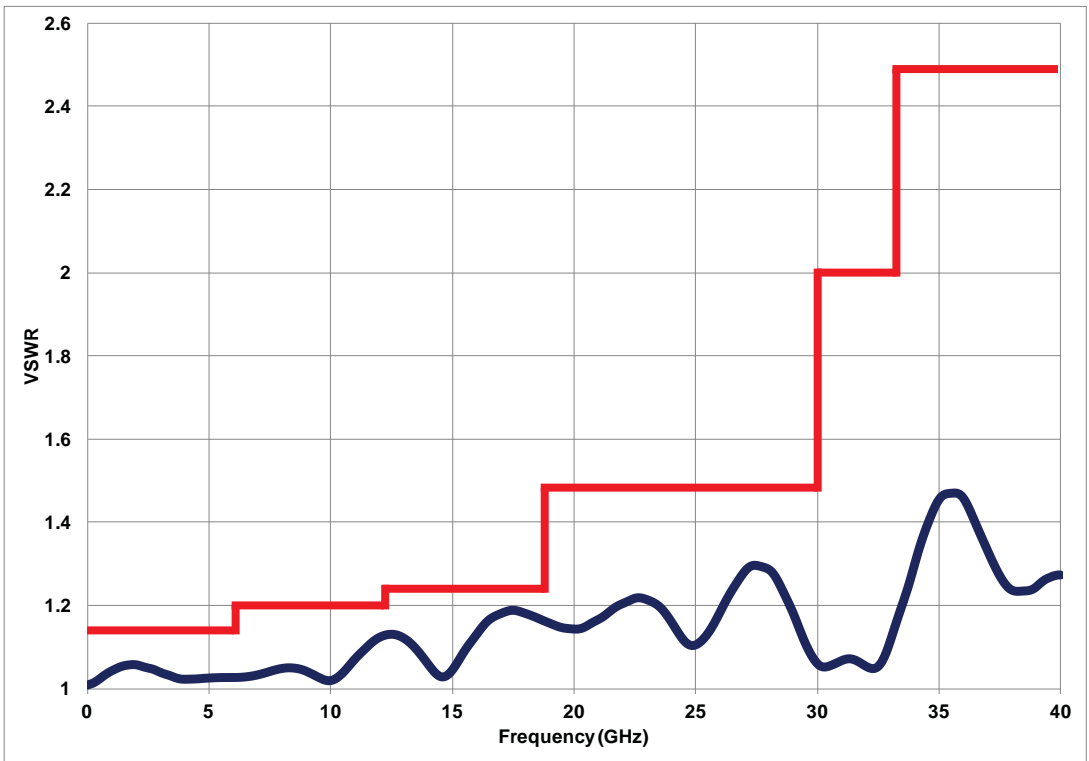
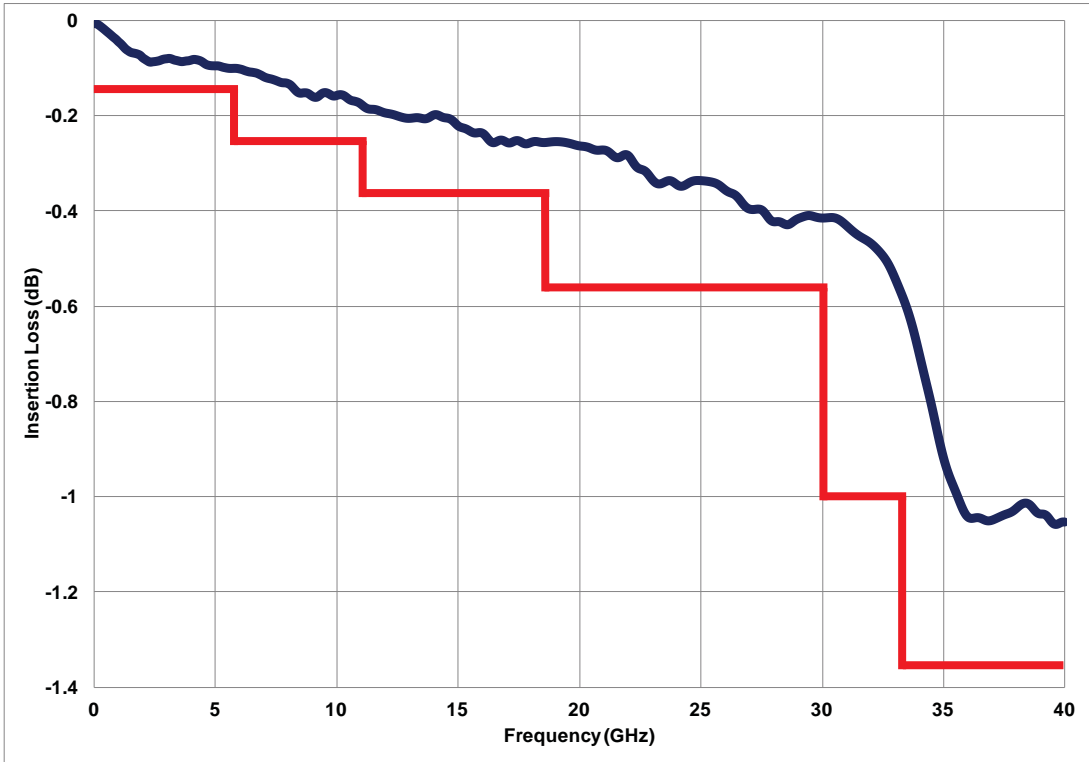
9 PIN D-SUB PINOUT FOR LATCHING TRANSFER

Pin No.	OPTIONS			
	Basic	Indicators	TTL	Indicators & TTL
1	1	1		
2	2	2		
3	C	C	Common	Common
4			1	1
5			2	2
6			Vsw	Vsw
7		A		A
8		B		B
9		C		C

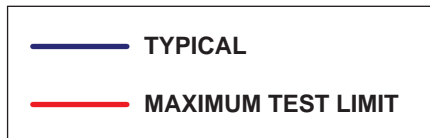
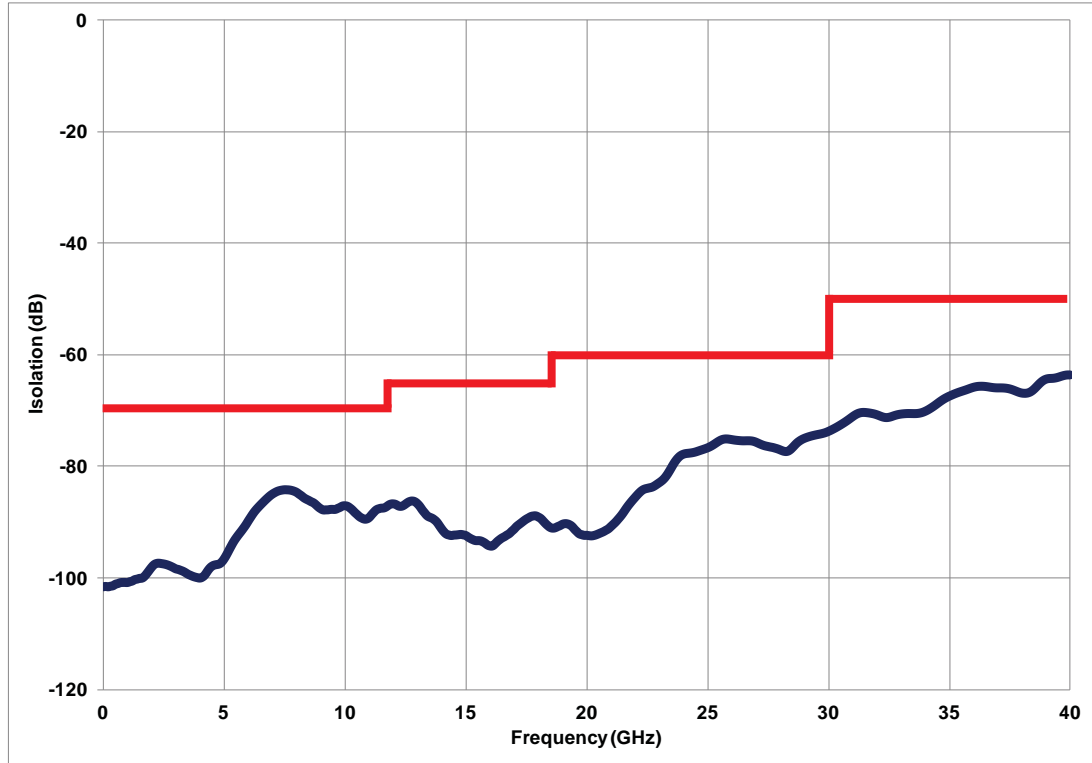


“-S OPTION” 9-PIN D-SUB CONNECTOR (EXAMPLE: CCS-37S60-S)

TYPICAL RF PERFORMANCE CURVES

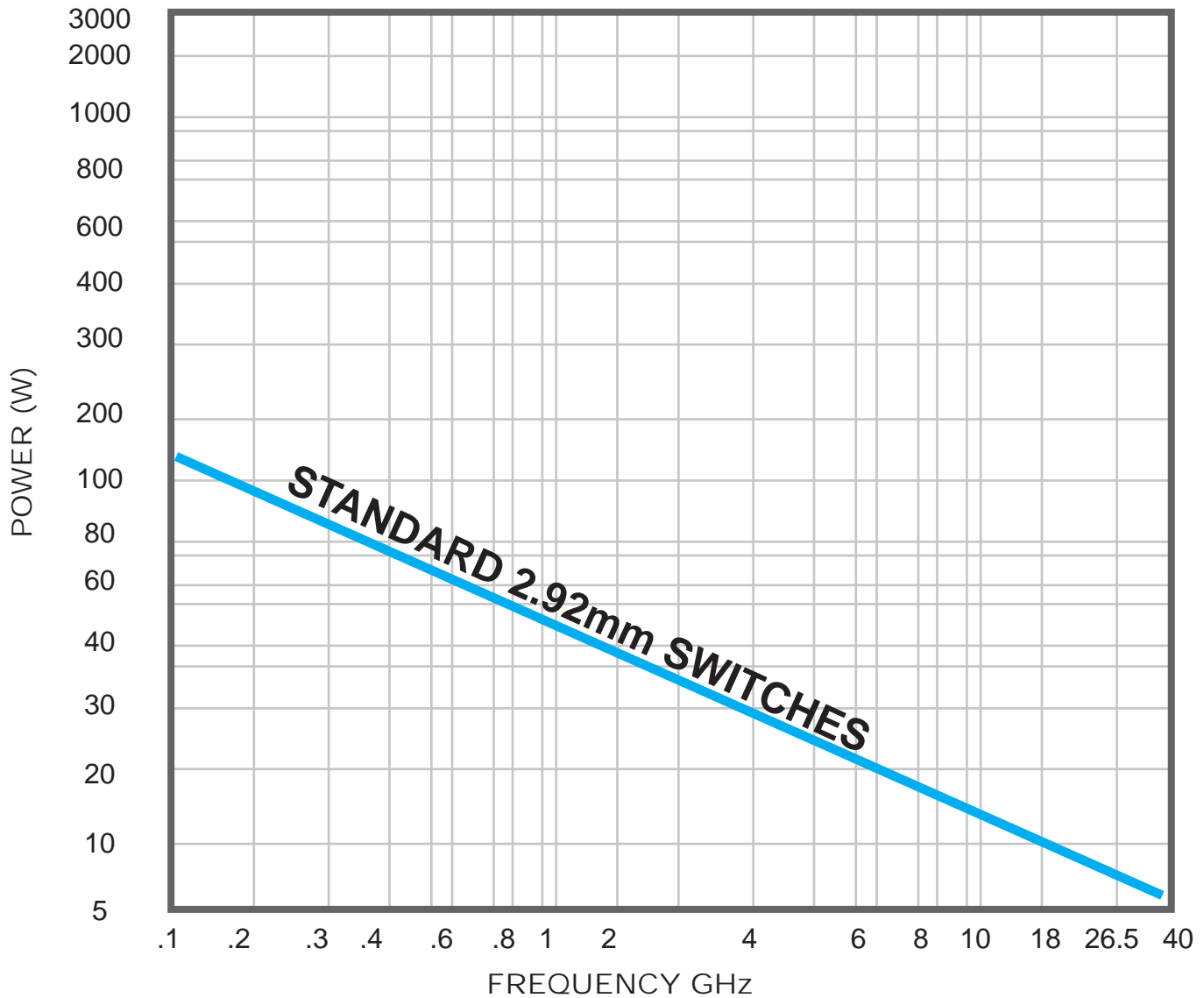


TYPICAL RF PERFORMANCE CURVES



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 1.20:1 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 de-energizes 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:

$$I_T = \frac{I_A}{[1 + .00385 (T-20)]}$$

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.