# information contained in the present datasheet is subject to confirmation at time of ordering

# 1-1/4" RADIAFLEX® RLKU Cable, A-series



## **Product Description**

RADIAFLEX® functions as a distributed antenna to provide communications in tunnels, mines and large building complexes and is the solution for any application in confined areas.

Slots in the copper outer conductor allow a controlled portion of the internal RF energy to be radiated into the surrounding environment. Conversely, a signal transmitted near the cable will couple into the slots and be carried along the cable length.

RADIAFLEX® is used for both one-way and two-way communication systems and because of its broadband capability, a single radiating cable can handle multiple communication systems simultaneously.

This RADIAFLEX® radiating cable utilize a low-loss cellular polyethylene foam dielectric and a smooth copper outer conductor which offers a superior electrical performance together with good bending properties.

### Features/Benefits

- Ultra wideband from 30 MHz to 2.65 GHz
- · For applications in tunnels and buildings
- · Low coupling loss variations

- Low coupling 1033 variation	13	
<b>Technical Specifications</b>	5	
Size:	[ in ]	1-1/4"
Max. operating frequency:	[MHz]	2650
Cable Type:		RLK
Jacket	Test methods for	ne retardant
Slot Design		Groups of vertical slots at short intervals
Previous Model Number		RLKU114-50JFN
Impedance	[Ω]	50 +/-2
Relative propagation velocity	[%]	89

		IEC 60754-1/-2 smoke emission: halogen free, non corrosive IEC 61034 low smoke IEC 60332-1 flame retardant		
		IEC 60332-3-24 fire retardant		
	Slot Design		Groups of vertical slots at short intervals	
	Previous Model Number		RLKU114-50JFN	
	Impedance	[Ω]	50 +/-2	
	Relative propagation velocity	[%]	89	
	Capacitance	[pF/m (pF/ft)]	75 (22.9)	
	Inductance	[μH/m (μH/ft)]	0.1875 (0.057)	
	DC-resistance inner conductor	$[\Omega/\text{km} (\Omega/1000\text{ft})]$	0.80 (0.24)	
	DC-resistance outer conductor	$[\Omega/\text{km} (\Omega/1000\text{ft})]$	1.75 (0.53)	
	Outer Conductor Material		Overlapping Copper Foil	
	Inner Conductor Material		Copper Tube	
	Diameter over Jacket	[mm (in)]	38.1 (1.50)	
	Diameter Outer Conductor	[mm (in)]	34.0 (1.34)	
	Diameter Inner Conductor	[mm (in)]	13.1 (0.52)	
	Minimum Bending Radius, Single Bend	[mm (in)]	500 (20.0)	
	Cable Weight	[kg/m (lb/ft)]	0.90 (0.60)	
	Max. tensile force	[N (lb)]	2000 (440)	
	Indication of Slot Alignment		Guides opposite to slots	
	Storage temperature	[°C (°F)]	-70 to +85 (-94 to +185)	
	Installation temperature	[°C (°F)]	-25 to +60 (-13 to +140)	
	Operation temperature	[°C (°F)]	-40 to +85 (-40 to +185)	
	Stop bands	[MHz]	650-750, 1330-1430, 2025-2100	
	Recommended / maximum clamp spacing	[m (ft)]	1.3 (4.25)	
	Minimum Distance to Wall	[mm (in)]	80 (3.15)	
	Length	[m (ft)]		

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	Table of Losses					
Frequency,		Coupling	Coupling			
MHz	Loss, dB/100 m	Loss	Loss			
	(dB/100 ft)	50%, dB	95%, dB			
75	0,70 (0,21)	52 (57)	65 (69)			
150	1,03 (0,31)	62 (66)	74 (78)			
450	1,90 (0,58)	73 (75)	85 (87)			
800	2,86 (0,87)	64 (67)	69 (72)			
870	3,06 (0,93)	64 (67)	69 (73)			
900	3,06 (0,93)	64 (67)	69 (72)			
960	3,27 (1,00)	64 (67)	69 (72)			
1800	5,51 (1,68)	60 (63)	65 (68)			
1900	5,80 (1,77)	60 (63)	65 (68)			
2000	6,15 (1,87)	59 (62)	64 (67)			
2200	7,24 (2,21)	59 (62)	64 (67)			
2400	8,29 (2,53)	59 (62)	64 (67)			
2600	10,0 (3,05)	58 (61)	63 (66)			
Standard conditions						

Standard conditions

# Notes

- · Coupling loss as well as longitudinal attenuation of RADIAFLEX® cables are measured by the free space method according to IEC 61196-4.
- Coupling loss values are measured with a radial (below 650 MHz) or parallel (above 650 MHz) orientated dipole antenna.
- The coupling loss values given in brackets are average values of all three spatial orientations (radial, parallel and orthogonal) of dipole antenna.
- Coupling loss values are given with a tolerance of ±5 dB and longitudinal loss values with a tolerance of ±5%.
- In case of a conflict of operational and stop band, please contact RFS for further assistance.
- · As with any radiating cable, the performance in building or tunnel environments may deviate from figures based on free space method.

### Rev.

2008/08/26