

HF66-0014 MHF/U.FL 6 F M-SMP

Contacting MHF/U.FL-Male



Centers (mm/mil)	4,50 / 177
Current (Circular)	0,5 A
Current (Internal)	0,1 A
Impedance [Z]	50 Ohm
Frequency	6 GHz
Temperature	-20°C+80°C

Spring Force (cN ±20%)

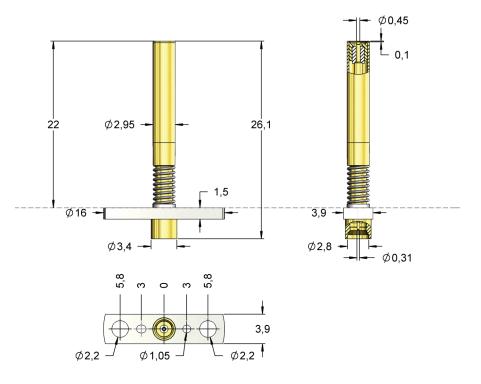
	Preload	Nominal
Total	-	535
Internal Cont.	95	120
Circular Cont.	280	415

Travel (mm)

	Nominal	Maximum
Internal Cont.	0,5	0,8
Circular Cont.	1,4	2,2
Thread		-
Wrench Size		-

Materials and Plating

Internal Cont.	BeCu, gold plated
Circular Cont.	Brass, gold plated
Barrel	Brass, gold plated
Spring Internal Cont.	Music Wire, gold plated
Spring Circular Cont	Stainless steel, unplated



Cable connection with standard connector Mini SMP female.

RADIO FREQUENCY PERFORMANCE

Typical insertion loss	DC up to 3 GHz	3 GHz up to 6 GHz			
Maximum	0,4 dB	0,7 dB			
		3 GHz up to 6 GHz			
Typical return loss	DC up to 3 GHz	3 GHz up to 6 GHz			

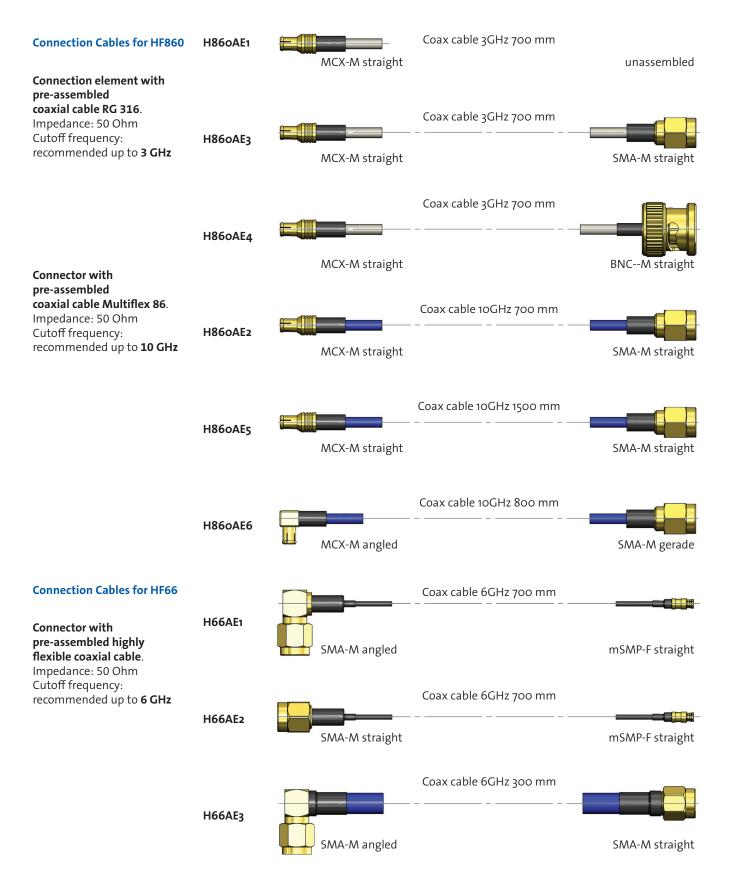
This table shows the reference values in the middle and at the end of the recommended frequency.

Order Code	Description	Sensepin	Tip Style	ØΑ	ØB	С	Н	L	Version
HF66-0014	HF66-0014 MHF-U.FL 6 F M-SMP		16	0,45	2,95	-0,10	23,50	26,10	-



CONNECTION CABLES

for Types HF860/HF66





Mounting of the new RF series

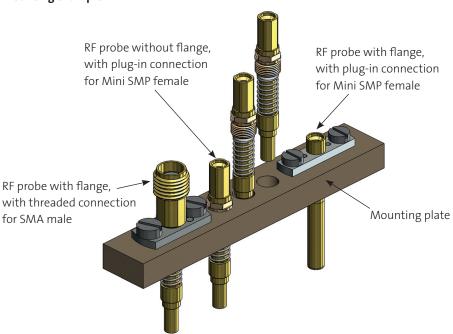
Mounting Options

For the new RF probe series HF66 and HF05 different mounting options are possible.

Some probes can be threaded directly into the mounting plate.

Some versions have a flange that is screwed to the mounting plate, this version allows a simple adjusting and contacting of the DUT. The drill hole for mounting needs to have a sufficient diameter to allow a movement of the probe.

Mounting example 1



Mounting with Flange

For mounting RF probes with flange drill holes for the centering pins, threaded holes for the fixing screws as well as guiding holes for the probe are needed. These need to correspond with the pattern of the flange.

At first, the RF probe is inserted into the guiding hole and brought into the correct position with the alignment pins.

Afterwards the RF probe can be fixed with the screws.

The last step is the connection of the probe with a suitable connection cable. We recommend coaxial cables with low attenuation and low stiffness, because the cables move with the end of the probe when the probe is compressed and they need to allow a certain movement of the probes.

