

















4G/5G Radio Access Network Equipment



Data Center and
Communication Infrastructure



New radio access network (RAN) installations required to realize the promise of 5G

Market trends and drivers

Massive growth in 5G infrastructure:

The global 5G base station market is projected to reach approximately \$468.9 billion by 2032, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 29.3% from 2023 to 2032.

Adoption of advanced technologies: 5G base stations will increasingly incorporate advanced technologies such as massive multiple input multiple output (MIMO), beamforming, and millimeterwave spectrum utilization. These technologies will enhance network capacity, efficiency, and coverage.

Integration with smart cities and industrial automation:

The deployment of 5G technology will be closely tied to the development of smart cities and the expansion of industrial automation. 5G's ability to handle a vast number of connected devices will make it a critical component in smart city infrastructure.

Continued evolution of 4G infrastructure: While 5G is set to dominate, 4G LTE will remain important, especially in areas where 5G is not fully deployed.

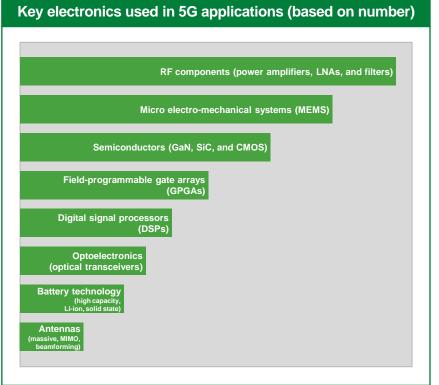
5G builds on 4G & creates opportunities for new applications Enhanced mobile broadband Gigabyte in a second 3D video and ultra-high-definition screens 0000 Smart home/building - Work and play in the cloud 0000 Augmented reality Voice Industry automation Smart city Mission-critical application Self-driving car Massive machine-type Ultra-reliable and communications low-latency communications



Key 5G network equipment applications

Major applications and number of components used

| 5G Network Device | Components | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Macro base station with active antenna | Advanced antenna Amplifier Baseband unit | 4. Primary protection 5. Battery backup 6. Surge protection devices | |
| Small cell base station | Compact antenna Integrated amplifier Baseband unit | 4. Heat management 5. Power supply unit 6. Surge protection devices | |
| Distributed antenna system (DAS) | Antenna array Amplifiers Signal controllers | 4. Fiber optic distribution 5. Backup power 6. Signal conditioning units | |
| 5G core network equipment | Routing equipment Network processors Virtualization platforms | 4. Security modules 5. Power supply units 6. Cooling systems | |
| Millimeter wave equipment | Millimeter wave antenna High-frequency amplifiers Baseband processor | 4. Beamforming technology 5. Power management unit 6. Surge protection devices | |
| 5G customer-premises equipment (CPE) | External antenna Integrated amplifier Modem | 4. Router 5. Battery backup 6. Overvoltage protection devices | |
| Massive MIMO system | Multiple antenna elements Amplifiers Beamforming processor | 4. Baseband unit 5. Backup power 6. Surge protection devices | |





Importance of circuit protection

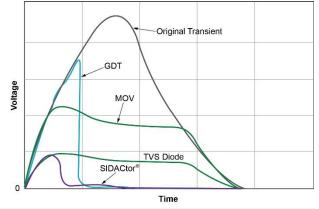
Five sources of electrical hazards affect the lifetime and reliability of communications infrastructure equipment:

- Lightning-induced surges
- Transient voltage surge from load switching
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- Overload current
- Short-circuit current



Select voltage protection based on hazard level, frequency of occurrence, and sensitivity of equipment

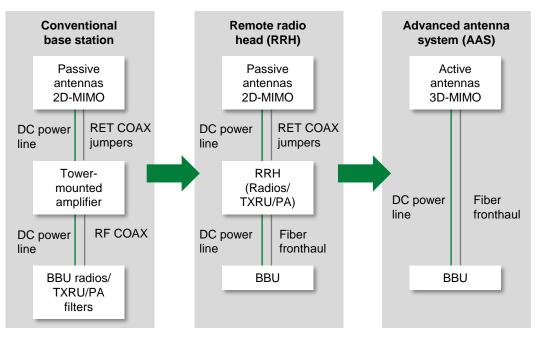
- Voltage protection will absorb transient energy during abnormal high-voltage conditions.
- Reaction time and energy-handling capability varies based on technology.
- Using multiple technologies together can help maximize features and benefits.



| Selection criteria | GDT | MOV | TVS Diode | SIDACtor® |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Protection mechanism | Crowbar | Clamping | Clamping | Crowbar |
| Response time | Medium | Fast | Faster | Fastest |
| Peak let-through voltage | High | Medium | Low | Low |
| Max surge-handling capability | High | High | Low | Medium |
| Leakage current | No | Low | Low | Low |
| Surge life | Good | Good | Excellent | Excellent |
| Follow-on current | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Capacitance | Very low | High | High | Medium |



4G and 5G use advanced antennas



Advantages of antenna evolution:

- Reduced footprint
- More efficient delivery of power
- Higher capacity for 5G
- Faster data transmission to network

Acronyms:

RET = remote electrical tilt

 $COAX = coaxial \ cable$

AAS = advanced antenna system

RRH = remote radio head

BBU = baseband unit

TXRU/PA = transceiver unit/power amplifier

Protecting DC power lines is critical for high-reliability antennas.

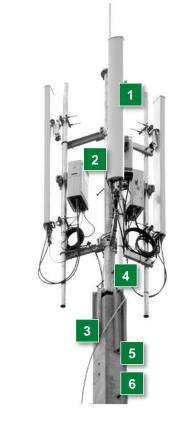


Macro base station with active antenna



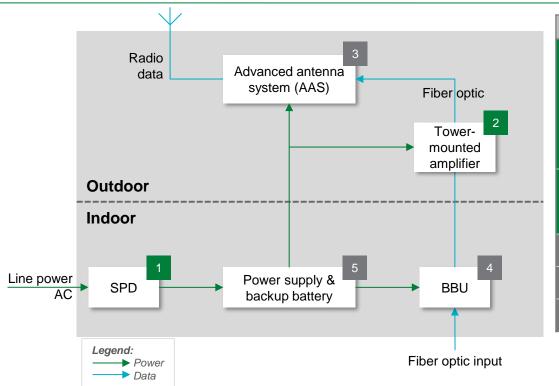








Cellular tower with active antenna block diagram



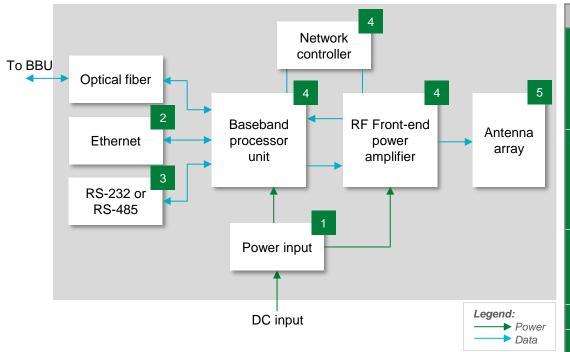
| | Technology | Product series | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | MOV | TMOV, LST | |
| 1 | GDT | <u>CG2, CG3</u> | |
| • | TVS Diode | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | |
| | Fuse | LVSP | |
| 2 | TVS Diode | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | |
| | Fuse | 871, 456, TLS | |
| 3 | Advanced antenna sy | vstem (AAS) block diagram | |
| 4 | Baseband unit (BBU) block diagram | | |
| 5 | Power supply and battery backup block diagram | | |



| | Technology | Function in application | Product series | Benefits | Features | |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| | MOV | Voltage surge protection with thermal disconnect | TMOV, LST | Same footprint for 50 kA and 75 kA I _{max} for same PCB layout (LST) | Normally open and normally closed options for remote indication | |
| | GDT | Voltage surge protection with no significant leakage current | <u>CG2</u> , <u>CG3</u> | Surge protection for AC lines | Rugged ceramic metal construction | |
| ' | TVS Diode | Transient voltage protection | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | Low clamping voltage, allowing lower voltage rating components downstream | High transient current rating (10 kA; 8/20 µs) with lower clamping voltage compared to alternative technologies | |
| | Fuse | Overcurrent protection specifically for SPD products | <u>LVSP</u> | Designed to survive surges caused by lightning as described in IEC and UL standards | Complements Littelfuse MOVs and high-power TVS Diodes | |
| 2 | TVS Diode | Clamps transient voltages | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | Low clamping voltage, allowing lower voltage rating components downstream | High transient current rating (10 kA; 8/20 µs) with lower clamping voltage compared to alternative technologies | |
| | Fuse | Overcurrent protection | <u>871, 456, TLS</u> | Flexible design options with multiple form factors, sizes, and current rating, and voltage ratings | Surface mount versions up to 115 Vdc; up to 170 Vdc rated in cartridge and leaded options | |
| 3 | Advanced antenna system (AAS) block diagram | | | | | |
| 4 | Baseband unit (BBU) block diagram | | | | | |
| 5 | Power supply and battery backup block diagram | | | | | |



Advanced antenna system (AAS) block diagram



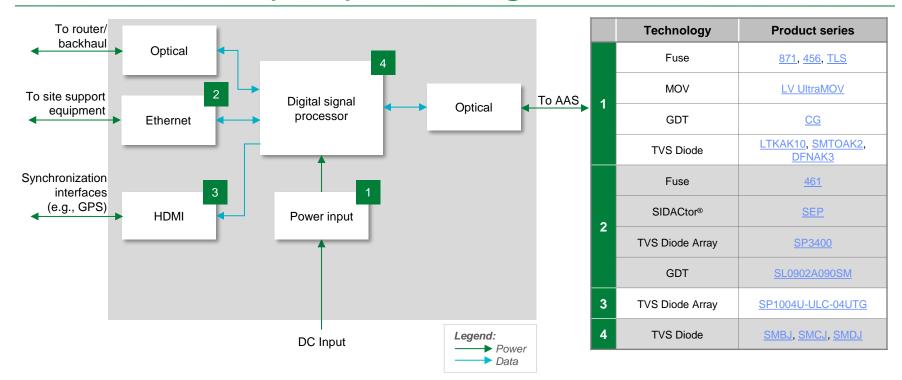
| | Technology | Product series |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Fuse | <u>871, 456, TLS</u> |
| | MOV | <u>LV UltraMOV</u> |
| 1 | GDT | <u>CG</u> |
| | TVS Diode | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 |
| | Fuse | <u>461</u> |
| 2 | SIDACtor® | <u>SEP</u> |
| 2 | TVS Diode Array | <u>SP3400</u> |
| | GDT | <u>SL0902A090SM</u> |
| | GDT | <u>GTCxx</u> |
| 3 | SIDACtor® | P0220S4BLRP |
| | PPTC | PolySwitch T-Line |
| 4 | TVS Diode | SMBJ, SMCJ, SMDJ |
| 5 | GDT | CG |



| | Technology | Function in application | Product series | Benefits | Features |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Fuse | Overcurrent protection | 871, <u>456, TLS</u> | Flexible design options with multiple form factors, sizes, and current and voltage ratings | Surface mount versions up to 115 Vdc; up to 170 Vdc rated in cartridge and leaded options |
| 4 | MOV | Surge protection | LV UltraMOV | Saves board space without compromising surge-handling capability | High peak surge current rating up to 10 kA (8/20 µs pulse) |
| ' | GDT | Voltage surge protection with no significant leakage current | CG | Clamps high voltage effectively | Meet both GR-1089–CORE (NEBS) and ITU-T K-series test methods |
| | TVS Diode | Clamps transient voltages | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | Low clamping voltage, allowing lower voltage rating components downstream, leading to reduced overall design costs | High transient current rating with lower clamping voltage compared to alternative technologies |
| | Fuse | Protects against power-cross faults | <u>461</u> | Enables compliance with regulatory standards | Surface mount; surge-tolerant fuse designed specifically for high-speed telecom applications |
| 2 | SIDACtor® | Surge protection for PoE | <u>SEP</u> | Space-saving design with integrated overvoltage and steering diodes | Compatible with 1000BASE-T and PoE |
| | TVS Diode Array | NA. dai-t | <u>SP3400</u> | Continued operation of PHY after surge events | Fast clamping and low capacitance |
| | GDT | Multistage, coordinated surge protection for data port | SL0902A090SM | Withstands high surge levels with protection on primary side of isolation transformer | High surge rating; UL recognized |
| | GDT | Lightning protection using a GDT with SIDACtor®; when lightning occurs, the | GTCxx | Coordinated protection against high surge levels; | Wide range of voltages and form factors; |
| 3 | SIDACtor® | SIDACtor® will react first, causing voltage to increase across PPTC until GDT fires | P0220S4BLRP | low clamping voltage | low capacitance and insertion loss; low voltage overshoot; low on-state voltage |
| | PPTC | Protects equipment from short circuits and power-cross faults | PolySwitch T-Line | Product choices give engineers increased design flexibility; helps improve line balance | Available in various form factors; low parasitic capacitance |
| 4 | TVS Diode | Voltage transient protection | SMBJ, SMCJ, SMDJ | Helps protect the most sensitive parts of design from surge events | Multiple sizes and multiple surge capabilities |
| 5 | GDT | Voltage surge protection with high current capability | CG | Clamps high voltage effectively | Meet both GR-1089–CORE (NEBS) and ITU-T K- series test methods |



Baseband Unit (BBU) block diagram

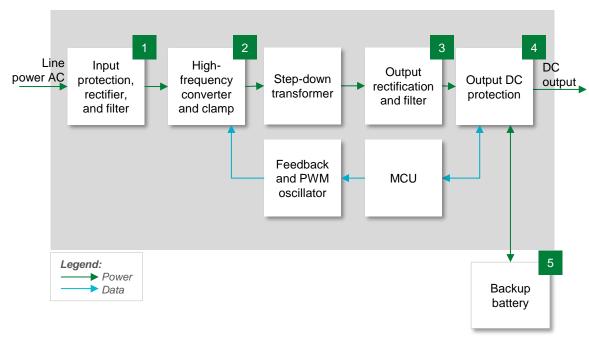




| | Technology | Function in application | Product series | Benefits | Features |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Fuse | Overcurrent protection | 871, <u>456, TLS</u> | Flexible design options with multiple form factors, sizes, and current and voltage ratings | Surface mount versions up to 115 Vdc; up to 170 Vdc rated in cartridge and leaded options |
| | MOV | Surge protection | <u>LV UltraMOV</u> | Saves board space without compromising surge handling capability | High peak surge current rating up to 10 kA (8/20 µs pulse) |
| 1 | GDT | Voltage surge protection with no significant leakage current | CG | Clamps high voltage effectively | Meet both GR-1089 –CORE (NEBS) and ITU-T K-series test methods. |
| | TVS Diode | Clamps transient voltages | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | Low clamping voltage, allowing lower voltage rating components downstream, leading to reduced overall design costs | High transient current rating with lower clamping voltage compared to alternative technologies |
| | Fuse | Protects against power-cross faults | <u>461</u> | Enables compliance with regulatory standards | Surface mount; surge-tolerant fuse designed specifically for high-speed telecom applications |
| 2 | SIDACtor® | Surge protection for PoE | <u>SEP</u> | Space-saving design with integrated overvoltage and steering diodes | Compatible with 1000BASE-T and PoE |
| | TVS Diode Array | Multistage, coordinated, surge | <u>SP3400</u> | Continued operation of PHY after surge events | Fast clamping and low capacitance |
| | GDT | protection for data port | <u>SL0902A090SM</u> | Withstands high surge levels with protection on primary side of isolation transformer | High surge rating; UL recognized |
| 3 | TVS Diode Array | Protection of data signal lines from ESD | SP1004U-ULC-04UTG | Low capacitance; small form factor allows designers layout flexibility | Low capacitance of 0.2 pF; low clamping voltage of 9.2 V @ IPP = 2.0 A (t_p = 8/20 μ s); industry standard DFN footprint |
| 4 | TVS Diode | Voltage transient protection | SMBJ, SMCJ, SMDJ | Helps protect the most sensitive parts of design from surge events | Multiple sizes and surge capabilities |



Power supply and backup battery



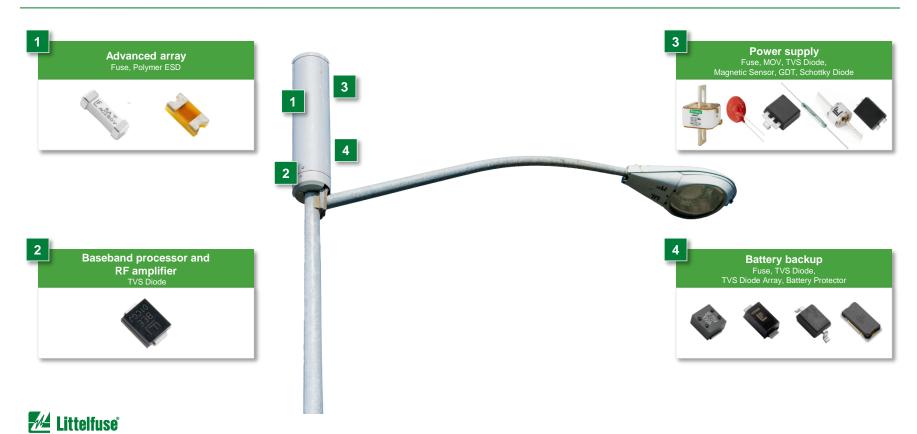
| | Technology | Product series |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Fuse | JLLN, PSR |
| | MOV | TMOV34S |
| 1 | GDT | CG3 |
| Ì | TVS Diode | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 |
| | Magnetic Sensor | MDCG |
| | TVS Diode | <u>P6KE, 1.5SMB, SMF4L</u> |
| 2 | MOSFET | X2-Class |
| 3 | Schottky Diode | MBR, DST |
| 4 | Fuse | 463, 881, TLS, PSR |
| | Fuse | 463, 881, TLS, PSR |
| | Temperature Sensor | <u>RB</u> |
| _ | TVS Diode Array | AQ05C |
| 5 | PPTC | <u>zeptoSMDC</u> |
| | Battery Protector | ITV |
| | Battery Mini-Breaker | MHP-TAM |



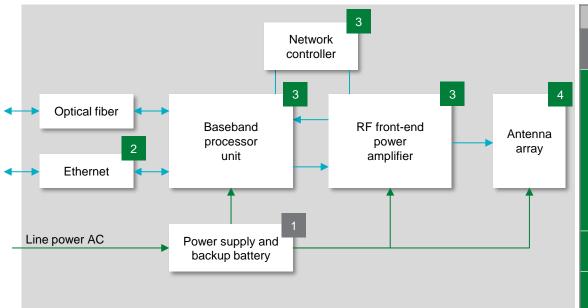
| | Technology | Function in application | Product series | Benefits | Features |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | Fuse | Overcurrent protection | 827, 828, <u>JLLN</u> , <u>PSR</u> | Reduces customer qualification time by complying with third-party safety standards such as UL/IEC | Compliance with third-party safety standards such as UL/IEC; low internal resistance |
| | MOV | GDT and TMOV connected in series to | TMOV34S | Enables product to comply with IEC 62368-1 | High energy absorption capability; |
| 1 | GDT | protect against voltage transients | CG3 | Enables product to comply with IEC 62366-1 | integrated thermal protection |
| | TVS Diode | SiC MOSFET protection and Transient voltage suppression | LTKAK10, SMTOAK2, DFNAK3 | Increases surge immunity and long-term reliability | Up to 10 kA (8/20 μs) transient current rating with lower clamping voltage |
| | Magnetic Sensor | Detects when equipment is open | MDCG | Helps to ensure power is off when equipment is opened | Normally open switch capable of switching 200 Vdc or 0.5 A at up to 10 W |
| 2 | TVS Diode | Transient voltage suppression | <u>P6KE,</u> <u>1.5SMB,</u> <u>SMF4L</u> , SZSMF6L | Improves system reliability by protecting downstream components from transients | Peak pulse capability of 600 W; compatible with lead-free solder reflow temperature profile |
| | MOSFET | High switching speed in power supply units | X2-Class | Fast response time and low heat signature | Low R _{ds(on)} ; dv/dt ruggedness |
| 3 | Schottky Diode | Rectification and blocking in power supply units | MBR, DST | Enables the design of high-efficiency power supply units | Ultra-low forward voltage drop; high-frequency operation |
| 4 | Fuse | Output overcurrent protection | 463, 881, TLS, PSR | Meets exact needs of design with multiple options | Wide range of sizes and electrical ratings |
| | Fuse | Input overcurrent protection | 463, 881, TLS, PSR | Meets exact needs of design with multiple options | Wide range of sizes and electrical ratings |
| | Temperature Sensor | Monitors battery temperature | <u>RB</u> | Enables robust system operation | Tight tolerance; wide range of temperature sensing |
| | TVS Diode Array | Transient voltage suppression | AQ05C | Excellent clamping capability; meets automotive industry standards; fast response time | AEC-Q101 qualified; meets IEC standards for ESD protection |
| 5 | PPTC | Protects battery fuel gauge I ² C lines | zeptoSMDC | Resets to normal operation after fault is cleared; saves space due to small footprint | Maximum electrical rating: 13 VDC; short circuit current: 82~200 mA; small footprint: 0201 size |
| | Battery Protector | Overcurrent and overvoltage protection | <u>ITV</u> | Space saving and reliable protection | Low internal resistance; surface mount |
| | Battery Mini-Breaker | Secondary overtemperature and overcurrent protection for battery | MHP-TAM | Extends battery life; sensitive thermal protection | I _{hold} up to 15 A milliohm resistance; 72 to 90 °C cutoff temperature |

Small cell antenna site

Expertise Applied | Answers Delivered



Small cell block diagram



| | Technology | Product series | | |
|---|---|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 | See Power Supply and Battery Backup Block Diagram | | | |
| | Fuse | <u>461</u> | | |
| 2 | SIDACtor® | <u>SEP</u> | | |
| 2 | TVS Diode Array | <u>SP3400</u> | | |
| | GDT | <u>SL0902A090SM</u> | | |
| 3 | TVS Diode | SMBJ, SMCJ, SMDJ | | |
| 4 | Polymer ESD Suppressor | <u>XGD</u> | | |





| | Technology | Function in application | Product series | Benefits | Features | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | | See Power Supply and Battery Backup Block Diagram | | | | | | |
| | Fuse | Protects against power-cross faults | <u>461</u> | Enables compliance with regulatory standards | Surface mount; surge-tolerant fuse designed specifically for high-speed telecom applications | | | |
| 2 | SIDACtor® | Surge protection for PoE | SEP | Space-saving design with integrated overvoltage and steering diodes | Compatible with 1000BASE-T and PoE | | | |
| | Diode Array | Multistage, coordinated, surge | <u>SP3400</u> | Continued operation of PHY after surge events | Fast clamping and low capacitance | | | |
| | GDT | protection for data port | SL0902A090SM | Withstands high surge levels with protection on primary side of isolation transformer | High surge rating; UL recognized | | | |
| 3 | TVS Diode | Voltage transient protection | SMBJ, SMCJ, SMDJ | Helps protect the most sensitive parts of design from surge events | Multiple sizes and surge capabilities | | | |
| 4 | Polymer ESD Suppressor | ESD protection of antenna | XGD | Protection without signal distortion | Extremely low capacitance and small size | | | |



Select safety standards for wireless communication

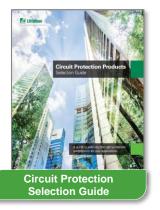
| Standard | Title of standard | General scope | Region |
|-----------------|---|---|--------|
| GR 1089 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electrical safety— Generic criteria for network telecommunications equipment | ESD, EFT, lightning, and power fault test requirements for telecom equipment | Global |
| ITU-T K.20 | Resistibility to overvoltage and overcurrent of telecommunication equipment installed in a telecommunications center | Lightning surge and power fault test requirements | Global |
| ITU-T K.45 | Resistibility to overvoltage and overcurrent of telecommunication equipment installed in the access and trunk networks | Lightning surge and power fault test requirements | Global |
| IEC 62368-1 | Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment–Part 1: Safety requirements | This part of IEC 62368 is a product safety standard that classifies energy sources, prescribes safeguards against those energy sources, and provides guidance on the application of, and requirements for, those safeguards | Global |
| ETSI EN 300 132 | Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input of information and communication technology (ICT) equipment | Multiple parts provide guidance for various voltage applications including -48 Vdc, AC, and 400 Vdc | Global |
| ITU-T L.1200 | Direct current power feeding interface up to 400 V at the input to telecommunication and ICT equipment | Voltage surges & transient test requirements | Global |



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