

# <u>Xinger, TT</u>

Hybrid Coupler 3 dB, 90°



#### **Description:**

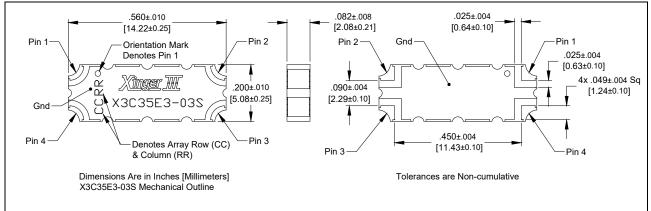
The X3C35E3-03S is a low profile, high performance 3dB hybrid coupler in a new easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for DCS and PCS band applications. The X3C35E3-03S is designed particularly for balanced power and low noise amplifiers, plus signal distribution and other applications where low insertion loss and tight amplitude and low PIM are required. It can be used in high power applications up to 350 watts.

Parts have been subjected to rigorous qualification testing and they are manufactured using materials with coefficients of thermal expansion (CTE) compatible with common substrates such as FR4, RF-35, RO4350 and polyimide. Produced with 6 of 6 RoHS compliant tin immersion finish.

#### **Detailed Electrical Specifications:**

| Frequency            | Isolation | VSWR                   | Insertion<br>Loss  |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| MHz                  | dB Min    | Max:1                  | dB Max             |
| 3300-3600            | 25        | 1.15                   | 0.15               |
| Amplitude<br>Balance | Phase     | Power                  | Operating<br>Temp. |
| dB Max               | Degrees   | Avg. CW<br>Watts@85° C | °C                 |
| $\pm 0.30$           | 90±2.0    | 350                    | -55 to +150        |

\*Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on TTM Test Board with small signal applied. \*\*Specifications are subject to change without notice. Refer to parameter definitions for details.



# **Outline Drawing:**

Features:

3300-3600 MHz DCS and PCS High Power Very Low Loss

High Isolation Production Friendly Tape and Reel Tin immersion

**Tight Amplitude Balance** 

**RoHS compliant finish** 

## Inspiring Innovation

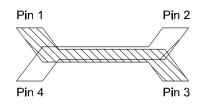
#### 1





#### Hybrid Coupler Pin Configuration

The X3C35E3-03S has an orientation marker to denote Pin 1. Once port one has been identified the other ports are known automatically. Please see the chart below for clarification:

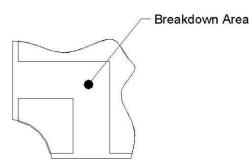


| Configuration | Pin 1        | Pin 2        | Pin 3        | Pin 4        |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Splitter      | Input        | Isolated     | -3dB < Θ -90 | 3dB < Θ      |
| Splitter      | Isolated     | Input        | -3dB < Θ     | -3dB < Θ -90 |
| Splitter      | -3dB < Θ -90 | 3dB < Θ      | Input        | Isolated     |
| Splitter      | 3dB < Θ      | -3dB < Θ -90 | Isolated     | Input        |
|               |              |              |              |              |
| *Combiner     | A< Θ -90     | Α< Θ         | Isolated     | Output       |
| *Combiner     | Α< Θ         | A< Θ -90     | Output       | Isolated     |
| *Combiner     | Isolated     | Output       | A< Θ -90     | Α< Θ         |
| *Combiner     | Output       | Isolated     | Α< Θ         | A< Θ -90     |

\*Note: "A" is the amplitude of the applied signals. When two quadrature signals with equal amplitudes are applied to the coupler as described in the table, they will combine at the output port. If the amplitudes are not equal, some of the applied energy will be directed to the isolated port.

#### **Peak Power Handling**

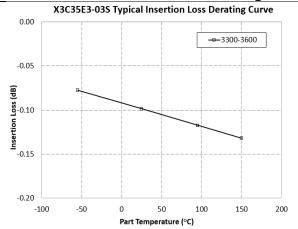
High-Pot testing of these couplers during the qualification procedure resulted in a minimum breakdown voltage of 1.19Kv (minimum recorded value). This voltage level corresponds to a breakdown resistance capable of handling at least 12dB peaks over average power levels, for very short durations. The breakdown location consistently occurred across the air interface at the coupler contact pads (see illustration below). The breakdown levels at these points will be affected by any contamination in the gap area around these pads. These areas must be kept clean for optimum performance. It is recommended that the user test for voltage breakdown under the maximum operating conditions and over worst case modulation induced power peaking. This evaluation should also include extreme environmental conditions (such as high humidity).



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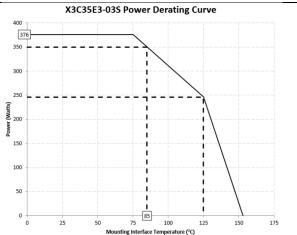


#### Insertion Loss and Power Derating Curves



#### **Insertion Loss Derating:**

The insertion loss, at a given frequency, of a group of couplers is measured at 25°C and then averaged. The measurements are performed under small signal conditions (i.e. using a Vector Network Analyzer). The process is repeated at 95°C and 150°C. A best-fit line for the measured data is computed and then plotted from -55°C to 150°C.



#### **Power Derating:**

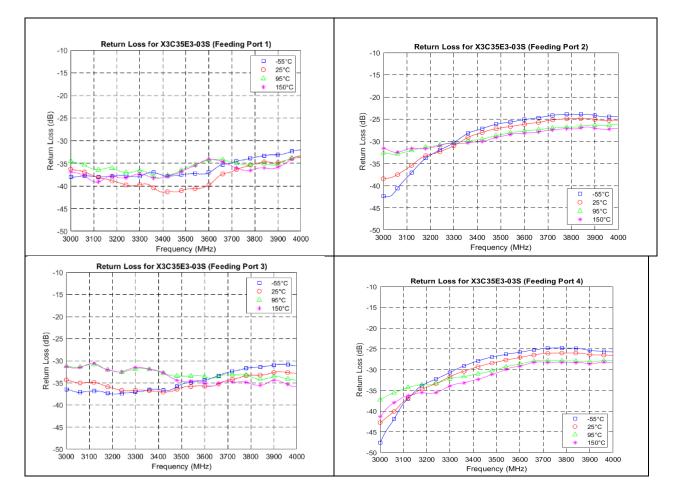
The power handling and corresponding power derating plots are a function of the thermal resistance, mounting surface temperature (base plate temperature), maximum continuous operating temperature of the coupler, and the thermal insertion loss. The thermal insertion loss is defined in the Power Handling section of the data sheet.

As the mounting interface temperature approaches the maximum continuous operating temperature, the power handling decreases to zero.

If mounting temperature is greater than 85°C, Xinger coupler will perform reliably as long as the input power is derated to the curve above.

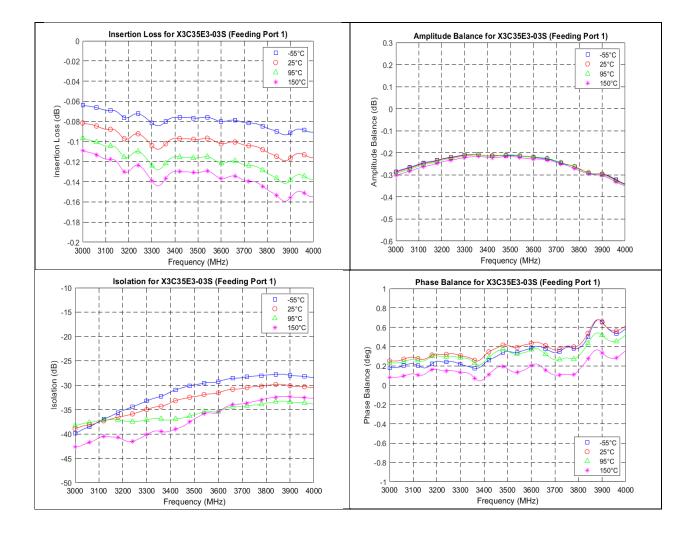


# Typical Performance (-55°C, 25°C, 95°C & 150°C):











## **Definition of Measured Specifications**

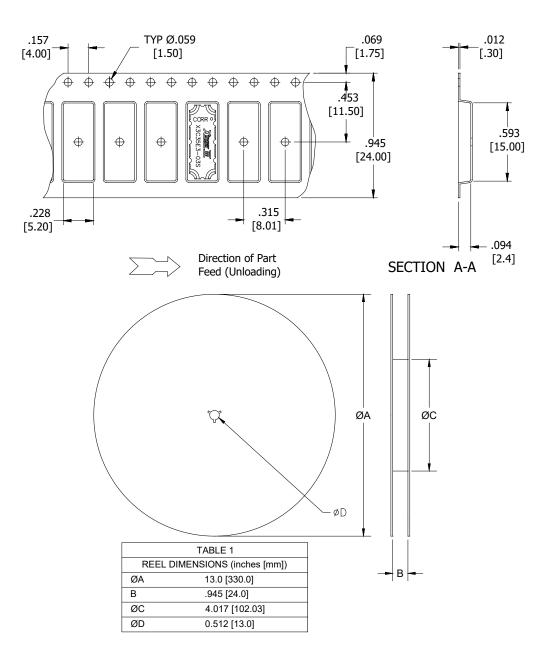
| Parameter                                | Definition  | Mathematical Representation  |
|--|---|--|
| VSWR<br>(Voltage Standing Wave<br>Ratio) | The impedance match of the coupler to a $50\Omega$ system. A VSWR of 1:1 is optimal.                          | $VSWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}}$<br>Vmax = voltage maxima of a standing wave<br>Vmin = voltage minima of a standing wave |
| Return Loss                              | The impedance match of the coupler to a $50\Omega$ system. Return Loss is an alternate means to express VSWR. | $Return Loss(dB) = 20log \frac{VSWR + 1}{VSWR - 1}$  |
| Insertion Loss                           | The input power divided<br>by the sum of the power<br>at the two output ports.                                | Insertion Loss(dB) = $10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{cpl} + P_{direct}}$  |
| Isolation                                | The input power divided<br>by the power at the<br>isolated port.  | $Isolation(dB) = 10log \ \frac{P_{in}}{P_{iso}}$   |
| Phase Balance                            | The difference in phase<br>angle between the two<br>output ports.   | Phase at coupled port – Phase at direct port   |
| Amplitude Balance                        | The power at each<br>output divided by the<br>average power of the two<br>outputs.                            | $10 log \frac{P_{cpl}}{(P_{cpl}+P_{direct})/2} \text{ and } 10 log \frac{P_{direct}}{(P_{cpl}+P_{direct})/2}$            |





#### **Packaging and Ordering Information**

Parts are available in reels. Packaging follows EIA 481-D for reels. Parts are oriented in tape and reel as shown below. Tape and reel is available in 500 and 8000 pcs per reel.



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