



Ultra Low Profile 0805 Directional Coupler 10dB

### **Description:**



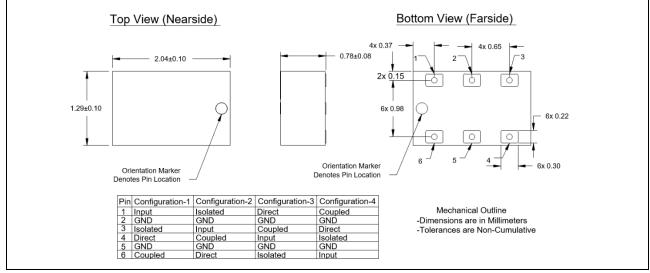
The DC0405J5010AHF is a low cost, low profile subminiature high performance 10 dB directional coupler in an easy to use RoHS compliant, Halogen Free surface mount package. The DC0405J5010AHF is ideal for power detection, signal injection and other applications where low insertion loss signal monitoring is required. The DC0405J5010AHF is available on tape and reel for pick and place high volume manufacturing. All of the Xinger components are constructed from ceramic filled PTFE composites, which possess excellent electrical and mechanical stability. All parts have been subjected to rigorous qualification testing and units are 100% RF tested.

#### Detailed Electrical Specifications: Specifications subject to change without notice.

		ROOM (25°C)											
Features: • 400 – 500 MHz • Mean Coupling 10dB	Frequency (MHz)	Me	an Coup (dB)	oling	Insei Ioss		Ret Loss		Direc (dl	-	Sens	uency itivity B)	Power Handling (watts)
<ul> <li>Ultra Low Insertion Loss</li> </ul>		Min	Тур.	Мах	Тур.	Мах	Тур.	Min	Тур.	Min	Тур.	Мах	Мах
<ul> <li>Surface Mountable</li> </ul>													
<ul> <li>Tape &amp; Reel</li> <li>RoHS Compliant</li> </ul>	400 - 500	9.9	10.5	11.1	0.14	0.3	35	23	20	18	0.8	0.90	2
<ul> <li>Halogen Free</li> <li>100% RF Tested</li> <li>-55°C to 85°C</li> </ul>													

\*\*Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on microstrip printed circuit boards with 50 Ω nominal impedance.

#### **Outline Drawing:**

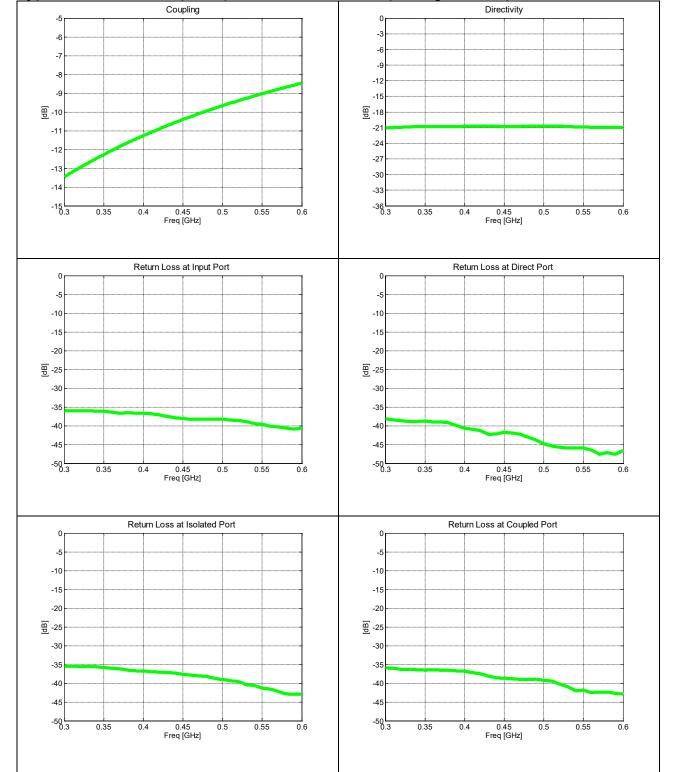


WWW.TTM.COM

FOLLOW US f in to be the first of the first





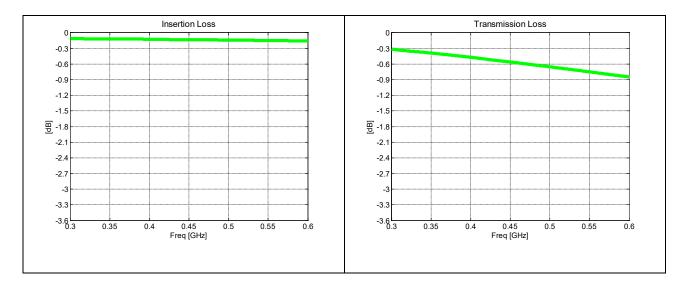


## Typical Performance (25 °C): 300MHz to 600MHz (Configuration1)

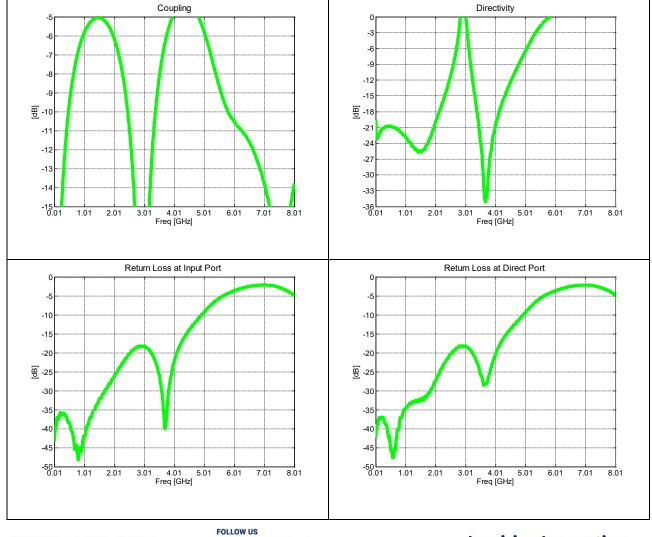
WWW.TTM.COM

FOLLOW US f in to be the first of the first





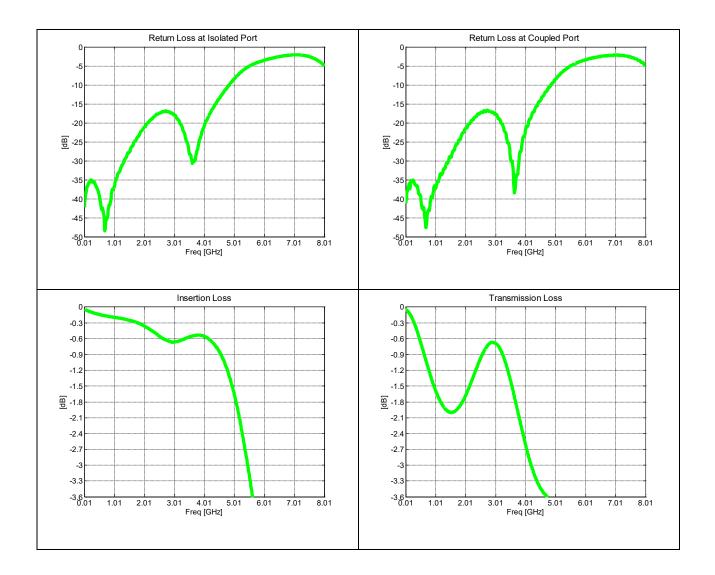




WWW.TTM.COM

f in 🎕 🖸 💿 🖸 #TTM #TTMTECH #INSPIRINGINNOVATION





#### WWW.TTM.COM

FOLLOW US f in to C f #TTM #TTMTECH #INSPIRINGINNOVATION



## **Definition of Measured Specifications**

Parameter	Definition	<b>Mathematical Representation</b> <i>i</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>m</i> is denoted as the port index of input, isolated, direct and coupled port for specific pin configuration shown in the table above				
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) = $20\log \frac{VSWR + 1}{VSWR - 1}$				
Directivity	The power at the isolated port divided by the power at the coupled port	Directivity(dB) = $10\log \frac{P_{iso}}{P_{cpl}}$				
Insertion Loss	The input power divided by the sum of the power at the two output ports.	Insertion Loss(dB) = 10log $\frac{P_{in}}{P_{cpl} + P_{direct}}$				
	At a given frequency $(\omega_n)$ , coupling is the input power divided by the power at the coupled port.	Coupling(dB) = C( $\omega_n$ ) = 10log $\frac{P_{in}(\omega_n)}{P_{cpl}(\omega_n)}$				
Mean Coupling	Mean coupling is the average value of the coupling values in the band. N is the number of frequencies in the band.	Mean Coupling(dB) = $\frac{\sum_{m=1}^{N} 20 \log_{10}  S_{mi} }{N}$				
Transmission Loss	The input power divided by the power at the direct port	Transmission Loss(dB) = $10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{direct}}$				
Frequency sensitivity	The decibel difference between the maximum in band coupling value and the minimum in band coupling value.	(Max Coupling (dB) – Min Coupling (dB) )/2				

## WWW.TTM.COM

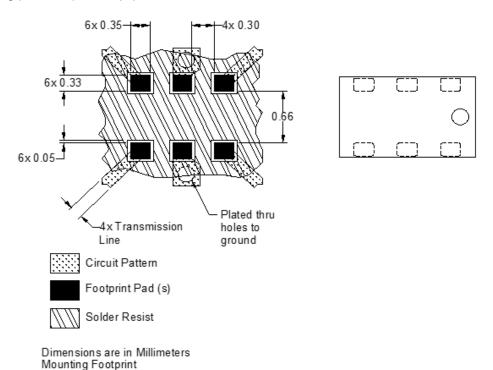


### **Mounting Configuration:**

In order for Xinger surface mount components to work optimally, the proper impedance transmission lines must be used to connect to the RF ports. If this condition is not satisfied, insertion loss, Isolation and VSWR may not meet published specifications.

All of the Xinger components are constructed from organic PTFE based composites which possess excellent electrical and mechanical stability. Xinger components are compliant to a variety of ROHS and Green standards and ready for Pb-free soldering processes. Pads are Gold plated with a Nickel barrier.

An example of the PCB footprint used in the testing of these parts is shown below. In specific designs, the transmission line widths need to be adjusted to the unique dielectric coefficients and thicknesses as well as varying pick and place equipment tolerances.



#### WWW.TTM.COM

FOLLOW US f in to be the first of the first