

Directional Coupler
2 dB, 90°

Xinger III



Description:

The X3C06F1-02S is a low profile, high performance 2dB coupler in a new easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for DC, WCDMA, LTE and PCS applications. The X3C06F1-02S is designed particularly for non-binary split and combine in high power amplifiers, e.g. used along with a 3dB to get a 3- way, plus other signal distribution applications where lower insertion loss and tight coupling is required. It can be used in power applications up to 10 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, G-10, RF-35, RO4003 and polyimide. Produced with 6 of 6 RoHS compliant tin immersion finish.

Features:

- 575-655 MHz
- Doherty Amplifier
- High Power
- Very Low Loss
- Tight Coupling
- High Isolation
- Production Friendly
- Tape and Reel
- Lead-Free

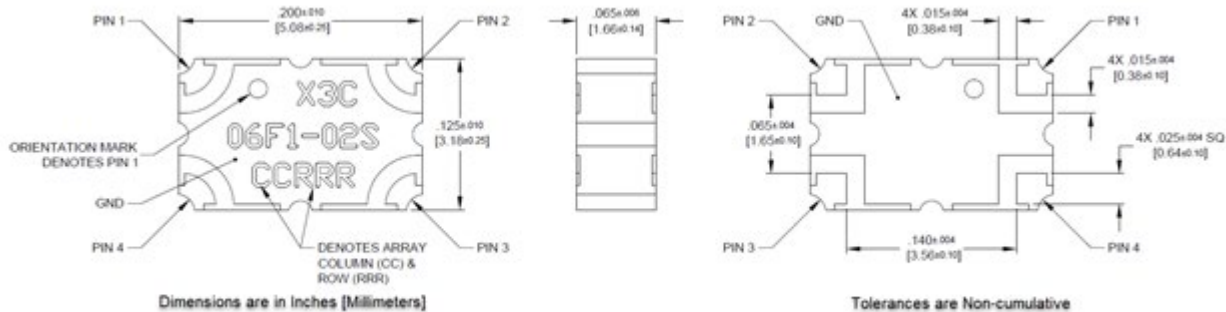
Electrical Specifications**

Frequency	Isolation	Insertion Loss	VSWR	Coupling
MHz	dB Min	dB Max	Max : 1	dB
575-655	23	0.20	1.15	2.0 ± 0.3
Phase	Group Delay	Power	Operating Temp.	
Degrees	ns	Avg. CW Watts at 95° C	°C	
90 ± 4.0	0.21±0.04	10	-55 to +140	

**Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on TTM Technologies Test Board with small signal applied.

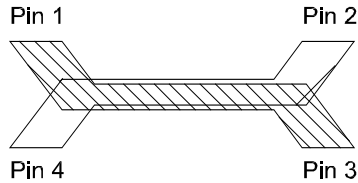
*Specifications subject to change without notice. Refer to parameter definitions for details.

Outline Drawing:



Hybrid Coupler Pin Configuration

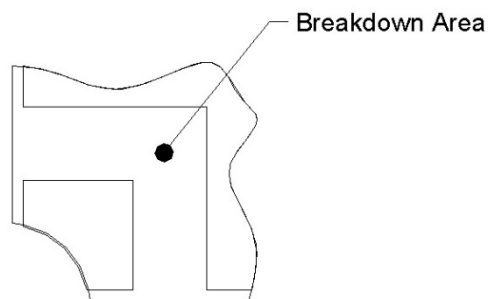
The X3C06F1-02S has an orientation marker to denote Pin 1. Once port one has been identified the other ports are known automatically. Please see the chart below for clarification:



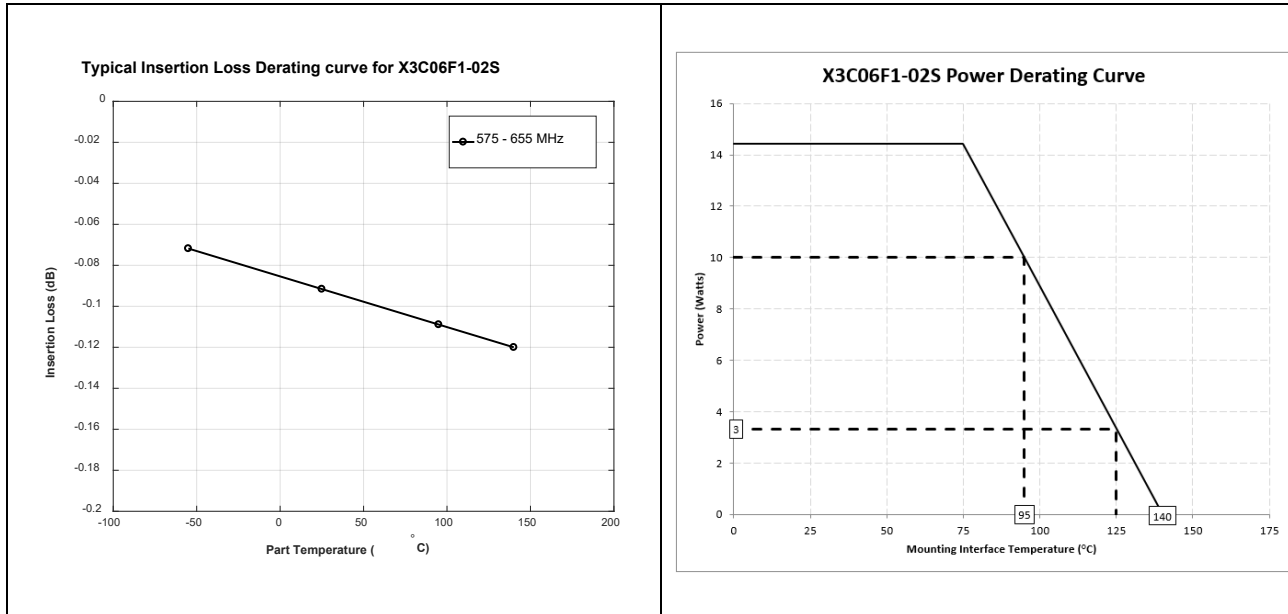
Configuration	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
Splitter	Input	Isolated	-5dB < Θ -90	-2dB < Θ
Splitter	Isolated	Input	-2dB < Θ	-5dB < Θ -90
Splitter	-5dB < Θ -90	-2dB < Θ	Input	Isolated
Splitter	-2dB < Θ	-5dB < Θ -90	Isolated	Input

Peak Power Handling

High-Pot testing of these couplers during the qualification procedure resulted in a minimum breakdown voltage of 1.47KV (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).



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 140°C. A best-fit line for the measured data is computed and then plotted from -55°C to 140°C.

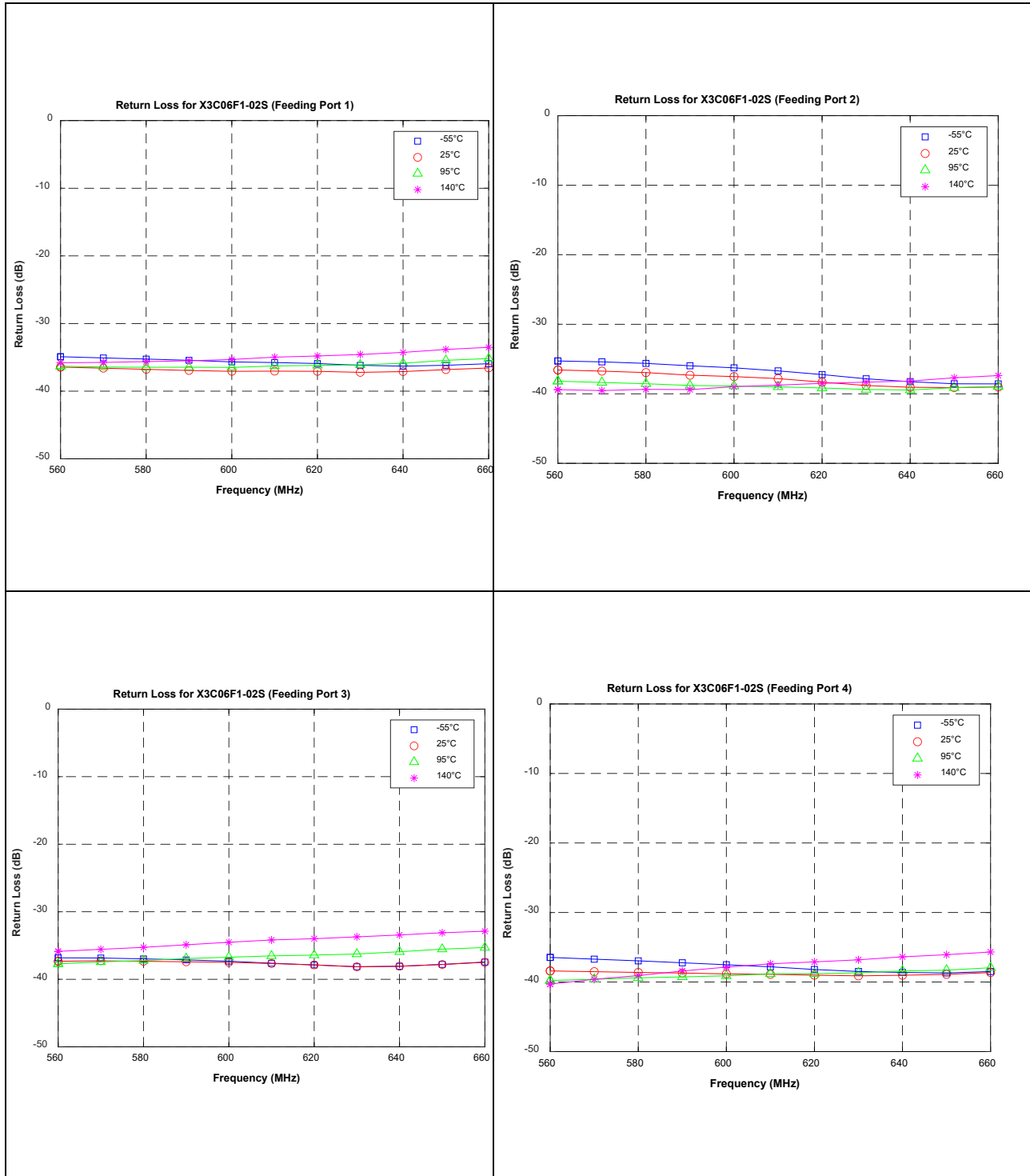
Power Derating:

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.

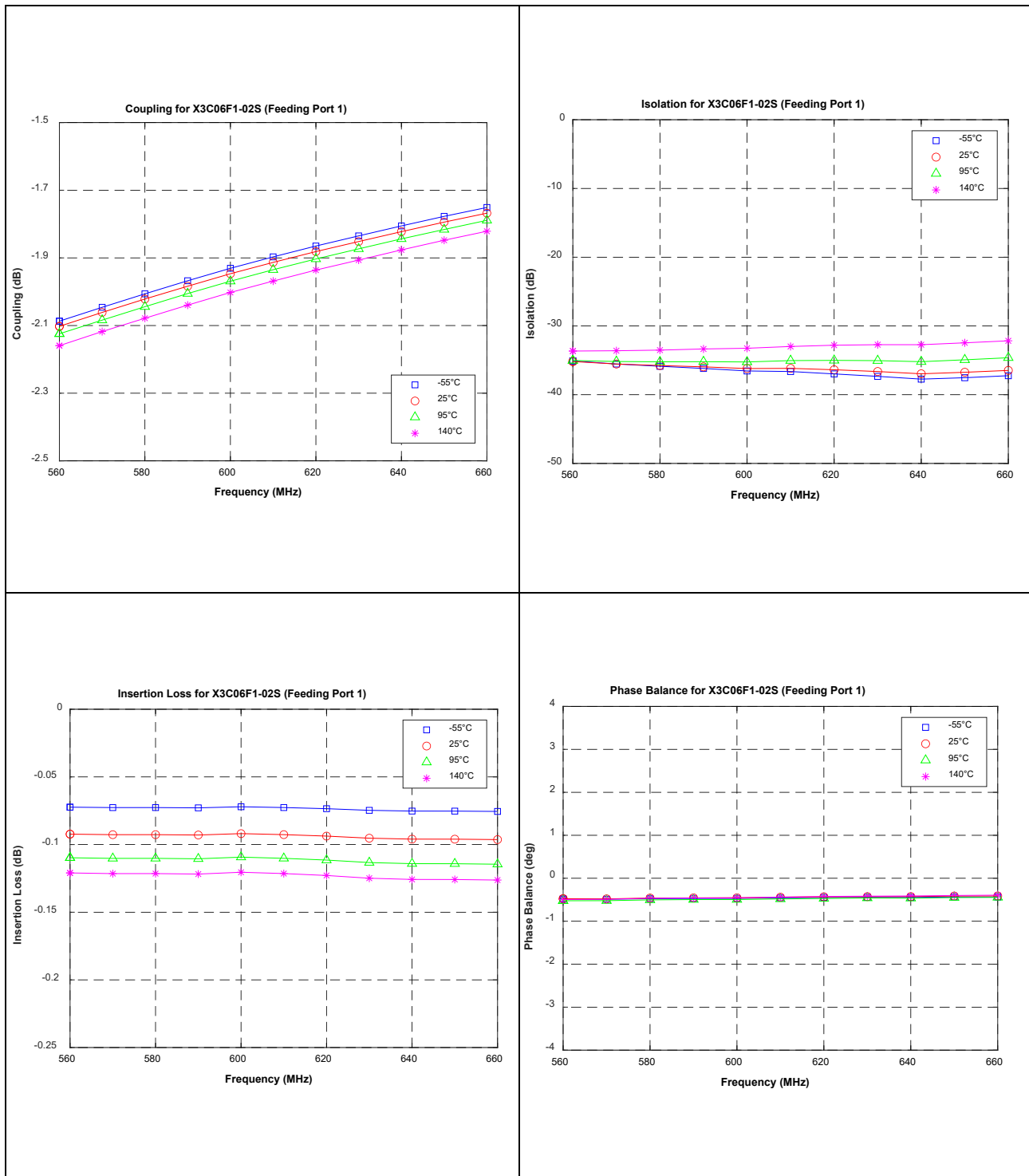
As the mounting interface temperature approaches the maximum continuous operating temperature, the power handling decreases to zero.

If mounting temperature is greater than 95°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,140°C)



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Definition of Measured Specifications

Parameter	Definition	Mathematical Representation
VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio)	The impedance match of the coupler to a 50Ω system. A VSWR of 1:1 is optimal.	$VSWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}}$ Vmax = voltage maxima of a standing wave Vmin = voltage minima of a standing wave
Return Loss	The impedance match of the coupler to a 50Ω system. Return Loss is an alternate means to express VSWR.	$Return\ Loss(dB) = 20\log \frac{VSWR+1}{VSWR-1}$
Insertion Loss	The input power divided by the sum of the power at the two output ports.	$Insertion\ Loss(dB) = 10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{cpl}+P_{direct}}$
Isolation	The input power divided by the power at the isolated port.	$Isolation(dB) = 10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{iso}}$
Phase Balance	The difference in phase angle between the two output ports.	Phase at coupled port – Phase at direct port
Coupling	At a given frequency (ω_n), coupling is the input power divided by the power at the coupled port	$Coupling(dB) = C(\omega_n) = 10\log \frac{P_{in}(\omega_n)}{P_{cpl}(\omega_n)}$
Group Delay	Group delay is average of group delay's from input port to the coupled port	Average (GD-C)