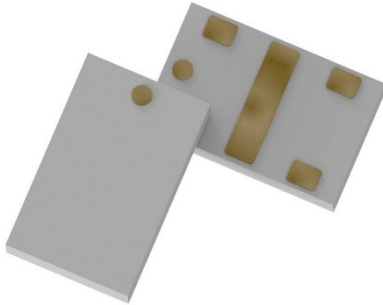




**Ultra Low Profile 0805  
3dB Hybrid Coupler**



**Description**

The X4C25J1-03G is a low profile, high performance 3dB hybrid coupler in a new easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for 5G applications. The X4C25J1-03G 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. Produced in an ENIG final finish.

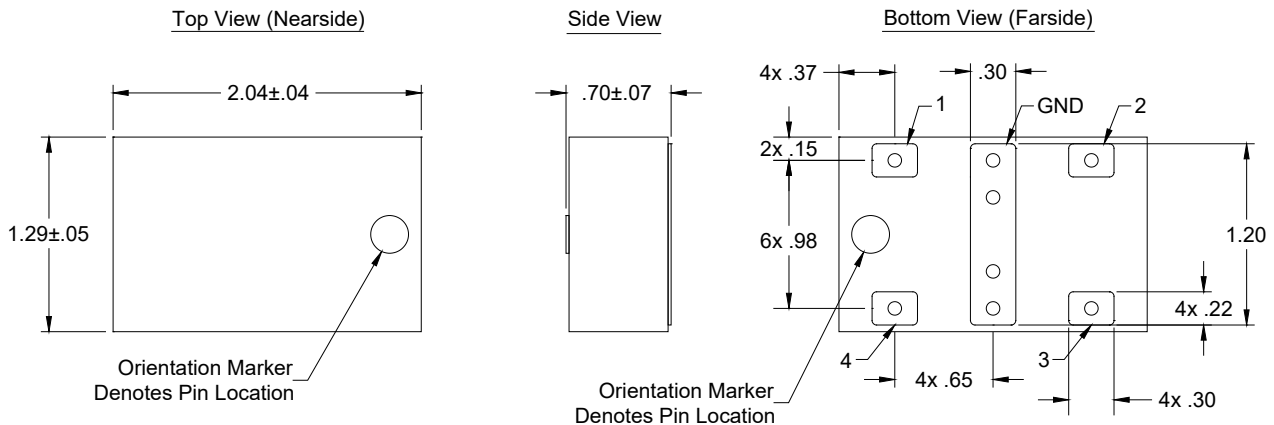
**Detailed Electrical Specifications**

<b>Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2200-2800 MHz</li> <li>• 5G Applications</li> <li>• Very Low Loss</li> <li>• Tight Amplitude Balance</li> <li>• High Isolation</li> <li>• Production Friendly</li> <li>• Tape and Reel</li> </ul>	Frequency	Isolation	Insertion Loss	Return Loss	Amplitude Balance
	MHz	dB Min	dB Max	dB Min	dB Max
	2200-2800	20	0.5	20	± 0.5
	Group Delay Max nS	Phase Degrees	Power Avg. CW Watts @105°C	Operating Temp. °C	
	0.09	90 ± 4	5	-55 to +140	

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

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

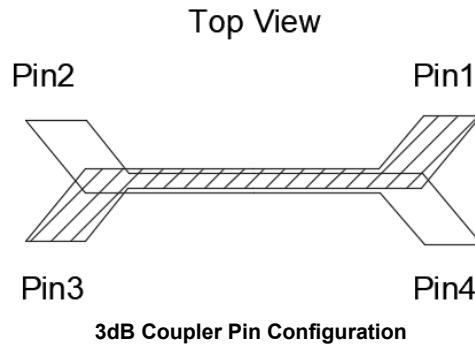
**Outline Drawing:**



-Dimensions are in Millimeters  
-Tolerances are Non-Cumulative

## Hybrid Coupler Pin Configuration

The X4C25J1-03G 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:

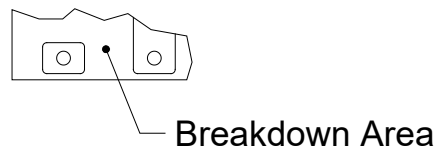


Configuration	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
<b>Splitter</b>	Input	Isolated	-3dB $\angle\theta - 90$	-3dB $\angle\theta$
<b>Splitter</b>	Isolated	Input	-3dB $\angle\theta$	-3dB $\angle\theta - 90$
<b>Splitter</b>	-3dB $\angle\theta - 90$	-3dB $\angle\theta$	Input	Isolated
<b>Splitter</b>	-3dB $\angle\theta$	-3dB $\angle\theta - 90$	Isolated	Input
<b>*Combiner</b>	A $\angle\theta - 90$	A $\angle\theta$	Isolated	Output
<b>*Combiner</b>	A $\angle\theta$	A $\angle\theta - 90$	Output	Isolated
<b>*Combiner</b>	Isolated	Output	A $\angle\theta - 90$	A $\angle\theta$
<b>*Combiner</b>	Output	Isolated	A $\angle\theta$	A $\angle\theta - 90$

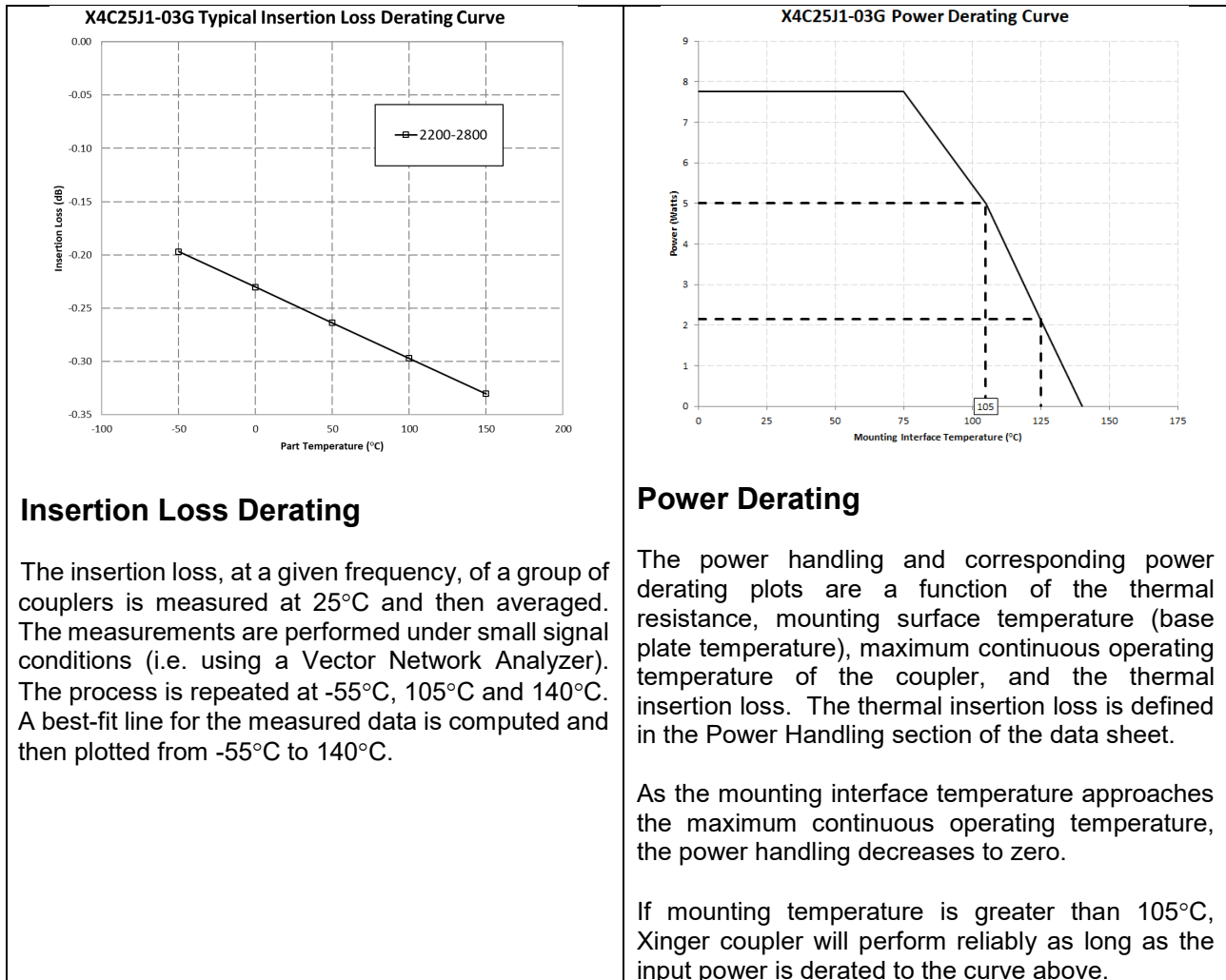
Note: The direct port has a DC connection to the input port and the coupled port has a DC connection to the isolated port. For optimum IL and power handling performance, use Pin 1 or Pin 3 as inputs.

## Peak Power Handling

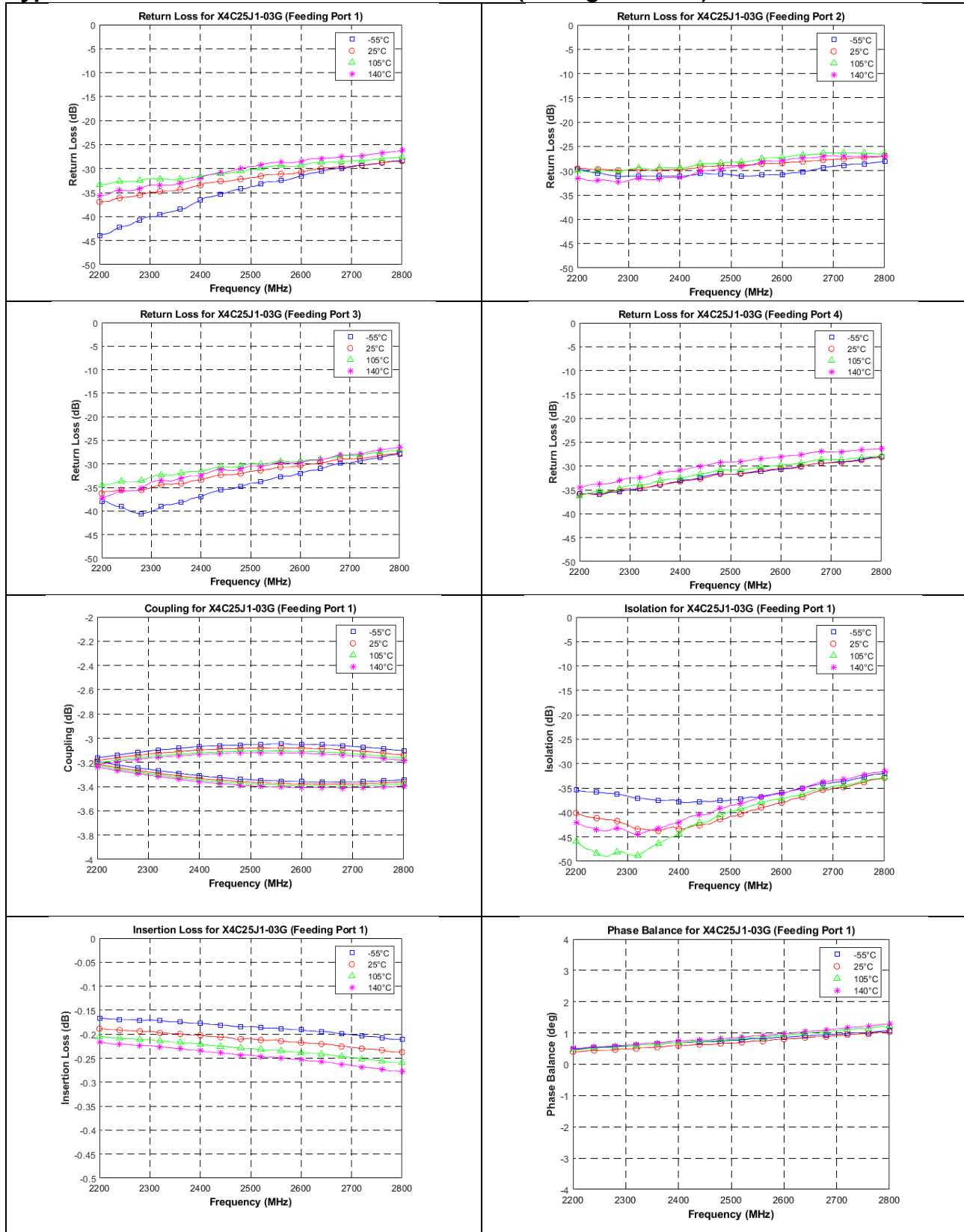
High-Pot testing of these couplers during the qualification procedure resulted in a minimum breakdown voltage of 1Kv (minimum recorded value). This voltage level corresponds to a breakdown resistance capable of handling at least 12dB peaks over average power levels, for very short durations. The breakdown location consistently occurred across the pads and the ground bar (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



**Typical Performance: 2200 MHz to 2800 MHz (Configuration 1)**



## Definition of Measured Specifications

Parameter	Definition	Mathematical Representation
<b>VSWR</b> (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
<b>Return Loss</b>	The impedance match of the coupler to a 50Ω system. Return Loss is an alternate means to express VSWR.	$Return\ Loss(dB) = 20\log \frac{VSWR + 1}{VSWR - 1}$
<b>Insertion Loss</b>	The input power divided by the sum of the power at the two output ports.	$Insertion\ Loss(dB) = 10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{cpl} + P_{direct}}$
<b>Isolation</b>	The input power divided by the power at the isolated port.	$Isolation(dB) = 10\log \frac{P_{in}}{P_{iso}}$
<b>Amplitude Balance</b>	The power at each output divided by the average power of the two outputs.	$10\log \frac{P_{cpl}}{(P_{cpl} + P_{direct})/2}$ $10\log \frac{P_{direct}}{(P_{cpl} + P_{direct})/2}$
<b>Phase Balance</b>	The difference in phase angle between the two output ports.	Phase at coupled port – Phase at direct port
<b>Frequency Sensitivity</b>	The decibel difference between the maximum in band coupling value and the mean coupling, and the decibel difference between the minimum in band coupling value and the mean coupling.	Max Coupling (dB) – Mean Coupling (dB) and Min Coupling (dB) – Mean Coupling (dB)
<b>Group Delay (GD-C)</b>	Group delay is average of group delay's from input port to the coupled port	Average (GD-C)
<b>Group Delay (GD-DC)</b>	Group delay is average of group delay's from input port to the direct port	Average (GD-DC)

\*100% RF test is performed per spec definition for pin configuration 1 and 2.