# XingerIII 

Uneven Split Quadrature Coupler
$2 \mathrm{~dB}, 90^{\circ}$


## Description:

The $\mathrm{X} 3 \mathrm{C} 21 \mathrm{P} 1-02 \mathrm{~S}$ is a low profile, high performance 2 dB quadrature ( 90 degree) coupler with a high power rating of 80 W (CW) in a new easy to use, Xinger style manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed particularly for 5 G and S-Band ( $2-4 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) applications in all end markets including telecom and Mil-Aero. The X3C21P1-02S can be used as power splitters in Doherty power amplifiers, where low insertion loss, tight power splitting ratio control and phase balance control are required.

Parts have been subjected to rigorous Xinger 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.

## Features:

- 2000-2300 MHz
- 5G, S Band \& Mil-Aero
- High Power 80W (CW)
- Very Low Loss
- Tight Amplitude Balance
- High Isolation
- Production Friendly
- Tape and Reel
- Lead-Free

Electrical Specifications*:

| Frequency | Insertion <br> Loss | VSWR | Coupling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $M H z$ | $d B M a x$ | $d B M i n d B$ | $d B$ |
| $2000-2300$ | 0.25 | 1.22 | $1.95 \pm 0.25$ |
| Isolation | Phase | Power | Operating |
|  |  | Temp. |  |
| $d B$ Min | Degrees | Avg. CWWatts | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 20 | $90 \pm 5.0$ | 80 | -55 to +150 |

*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:



Dimensions are in Inches [Millimeters]
Tolerances are Non-cumulative

## Coupler Pin Configuration:

The X3C21P1-02S 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:

## Pin 1

Pin 2


Pin 4
Pin 3

| Configuration | Pin 1 | Pin 2 | Pin 3 | Pin 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Splitter | Input | Isolated | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta-90$ | $-2 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta$ |
| Splitter | Isolated | Input | $-2 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta$ | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta-90$ |
| Splitter | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta-90$ | $-2 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta$ | Input | Isolated |
| Splitter | $-2 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta$ | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}<\Theta-90$ | Isolated | Input |

## Peak Power Handling:

High-Pot testing of these couplers during the qualification procedure resulted in a minimum breakdown voltage of 1.73 Kv (minimum recorded value). This voltage level corresponds to a breakdown resistance capable of handling at least 12 dB 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:




## 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 $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the Xinger coupler will perform reliably as long as the input power is derated to the curve above.

## Typical Performance: $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 3 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$










## Definition of Measured Specifications:

| Parameter | Definition | Mathematical Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VSWR <br> (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) | The impedance match of the coupler to a $50 \Omega$ system. A VSWR of $1: 1$ is optimal. | $\begin{gathered} \text { VSWR }=\frac{V_{\max }}{V_{\min }} \\ V_{\max }=\text { voltage maxima of a standing wave } \\ V_{\min }=\text { voltage minima of a standing wave } \end{gathered}$ |
| Return Loss | The impedance match of the coupler to a $50 \Omega$ system. Return Loss is an alternate means to express VSWR. | Return Loss $(\mathrm{dB})=20 \log \frac{\mathrm{VSWR}+1}{\mathrm{VSWR}-1}$ |
| Insertion Loss | The input power divided by the sum of the power at the two output ports. | $\text { Insertion Loss }(\mathrm{dB})=10 \log \frac{\mathrm{P}_{\text {in }}}{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{cpl}}+\mathrm{P}_{\text {direct }}}$ |
| Directivity | The power at the coupled port divided by the power at the isolated port. | $10 \log \frac{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{cpl}}}{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{iso}}}$ |
| 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 ( $\omega_{n}$ ), coupling is the input power divided by the power at the coupled port. | $\operatorname{Coupling}(\mathrm{dB})=\mathrm{C}\left(\omega_{\mathrm{n}}\right)=10 \log \frac{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{in}}\left(\omega_{\mathrm{n}}\right)}{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{cpl}}\left(\omega_{\mathrm{n}}\right)}$ |
| Group Delay | Group delay is average of group delay's from input port to the coupled port | Average ( GD-C) |

## Packaging and Ordering Information:

Parts are available in a reel. Packaging follows EIA 481 for reels. Parts are oriented in tape and reel as shown below. Minimum order quantities are 2000 per reel.


| TABLE 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| REEL DIMENSIONS (Inches[mm]) |  |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{A}$ | $13.0[330.0]$ |
| B | $.472[12.0]$ |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{C}$ | $4.017[102.03]$ |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{D}$ | $.512[13.0]$ |

