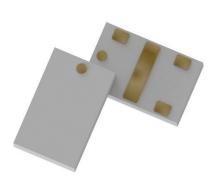




## Ultra Low Profile 0805 4dB Directional Coupler



### **Description:**

The X4C55J1-04G is a is a low cost, low profile sub-miniature high performance 4 dB directional coupler in a new easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for 5000–6300MHz applications including: 5G applications. It can be used in high power applications up to 5 Watts.

Parts have been subjected to rigorous qualification testing and they are manufactured using materials with coefficients of thermal expansion (CTE) compatible with common softboard substrates. Produced with 6 of 6 RoHS compliant ENIG finish.

#### Features:

- 5000-6300 MHz
- 5G Applications
- High Power
- Very Low Loss
- Tight Amplitude Balance
- High Isolation
- Production Friendly
- Tape and Reel
- RoHS Compliant
- Halogen Free

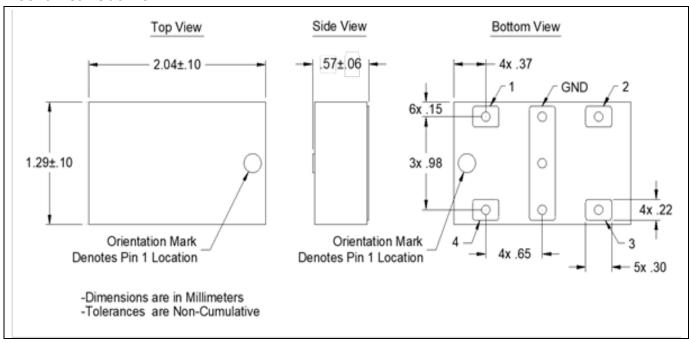
# Electrical Specifications\*\*

Frequency	Coupling	Insertion Loss	Return Loss
MHz	dB	dB Max	dB Min
5000 - 6300	4±0.5	0.5	20
	Phase	_	Operating
Isolation	Balance	Power	Temp.
dB Min		Power  Avg. CW Watts  @105°C	•

<sup>\*\*</sup>Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on TTM Test Board with small signal applied.

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

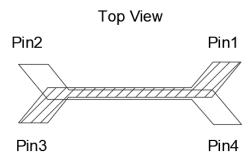
#### **Mechanical Outline:**





## **Directional Coupler Pin Configuration**

The X4C55J1-04G 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.



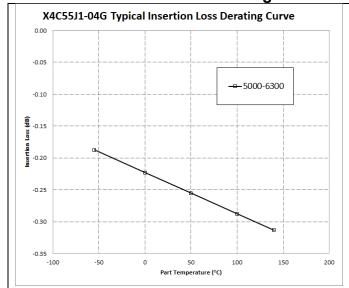
4dB Coupler Pin Configuration

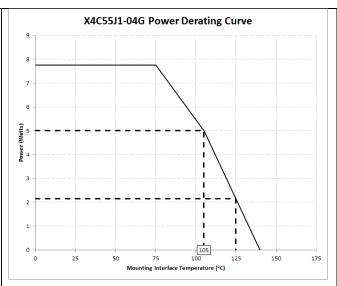
Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
Input	Isolated	Direct	Coupled
Isolated	Input	Coupled	Direct
Direct	Coupled	Input	Isolated
Coupled	Direct	Isolated	Input

Note: The direct port has a DC connection to the input port and the coupled port has a DC connection to the isolated port.



**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 -55°C, 105°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**

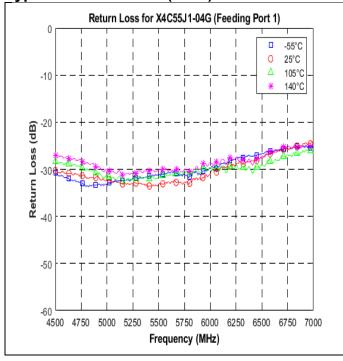
The power handling and corresponding power derating plots are a function of the thermal resistance, mounting surface temperature (base plate temperature), maximum continuous operating temperature of the coupler, and the thermal insertion loss. The thermal insertion loss is defined in the Power Handling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

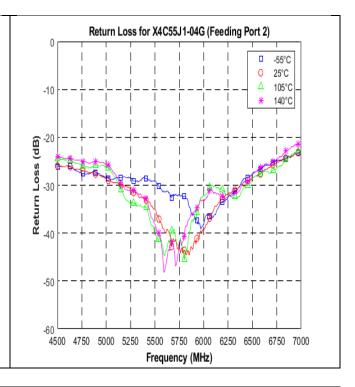
As the mounting interface temperature approaches the maximum continuous operating temperature, the power handling decreases to zero.

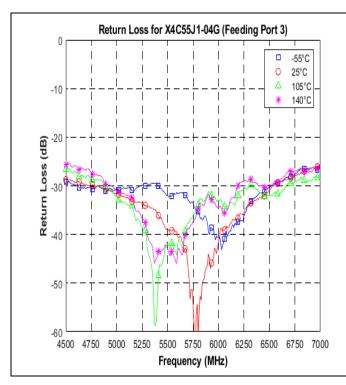
If mounting temperature is greater than 105°C, Xinger coupler will perform reliably as long as the input power is derated to the curve above.

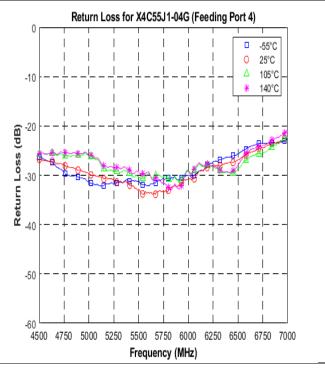


Typical Performance (25°C): 4500-7000 MHz

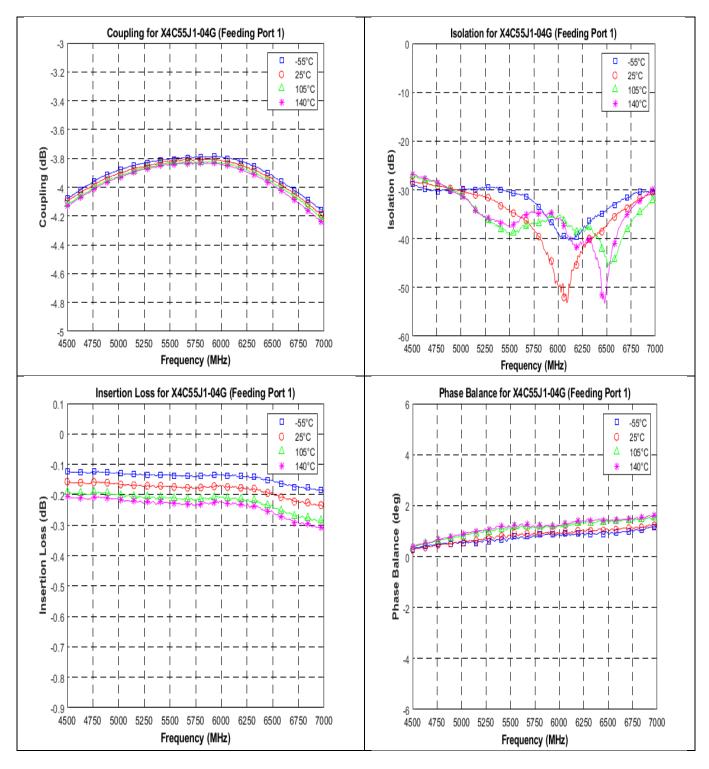












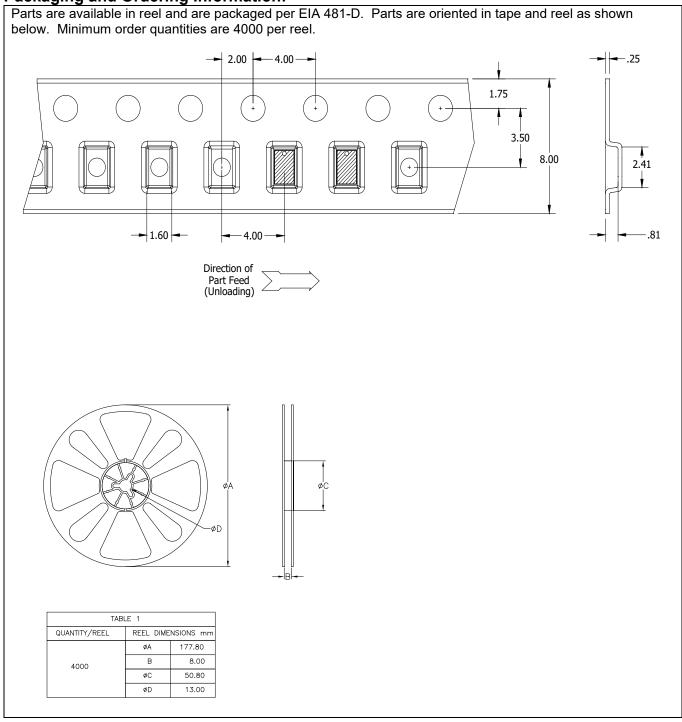


# **Definition of Measured Specifications**

Parameter	Definition	Mathematical Representation
VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio)	The impedance match of the coupler to a $50\Omega$ system. A VSWR of 1:1 is optimal.	$VSWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}}$ $Vmax = voltage\ maxima\ of\ a\ standing\ wave$ $Vmin = voltage\ minima\ of\ a\ standing\ wave$
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) = $20\log \frac{VSWR + 1}{VSWR - 1}$
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 (ωn), coupling is the input power divided by the power at the coupled port.	$\text{Coupling(dB)} = \text{C}(\omega_n) = 10 \text{log} \ \frac{P_{in}(\omega_n)}{P_{cpl}(\omega_n)}$
Group Delay	Group delay is average of group delay's from input port to the coupled port	Average (GD-C)



## **Packaging and Ordering Information:**



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