

**Hybrid Couplers**  
**3 dB, 90°**

**Xinger III**



**Description:**

The 1P603AS is a low profile, high performance 3dB hybrid coupler in an easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for W-LAN and MMDS applications. The 1P603AS is designed for balanced amplifiers, variable phase shifters and attenuators, LNAs, signal distribution and is an ideal solution for the ever-increasing demands of the wireless industry for smaller printed circuit boards and high performance. 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:**

- 2330-2700 MHz
- W-LAN and MMDS
- Low Loss
- High Isolation
- 90° Quadrature
- Surface Mountable
- Tape And Reel
- Lead Free
- 100% Tested

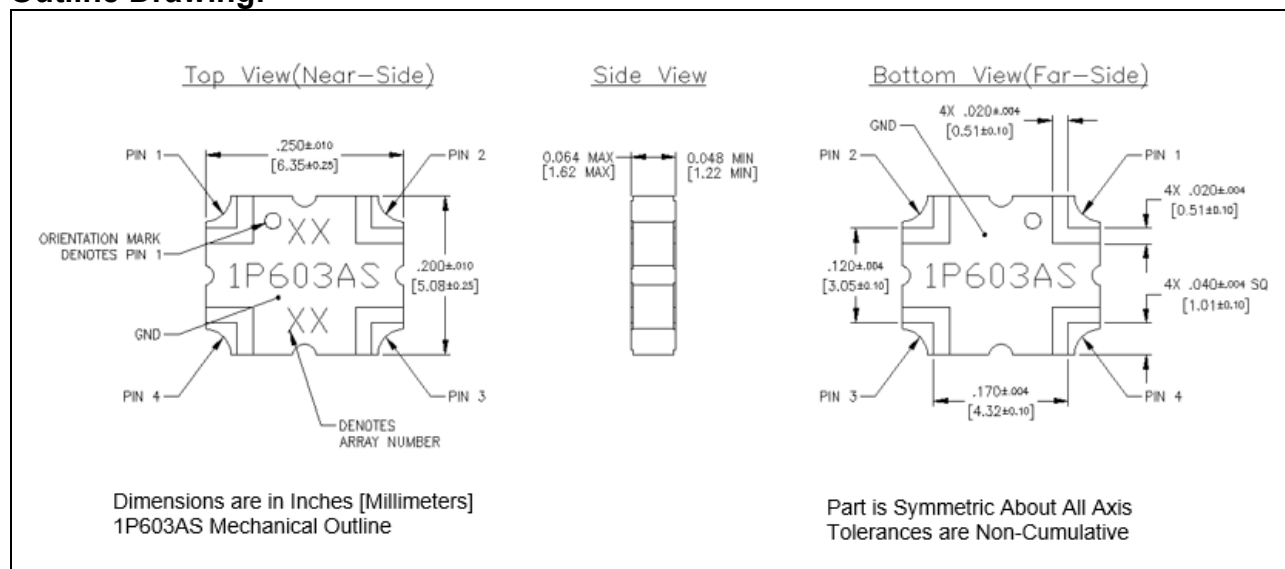
**Detailed Electrical Specifications:**

| Frequency         | Isolation     | Insertion Loss      | VSWR            |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| MHz               | dB Min        | dB Max              | Max:1           |
| 2300-2700         | 20            | 0.30                | 1.20            |
| Amplitude Balance | Phase Balance | Power               | Operating Temp. |
| dB Max            | Degrees       | Ave. CW Watts @85°C | °C              |
| ± 0.25            | ± 3           | 25                  | -55 to +140     |

\*Specifications subject to change without notice.

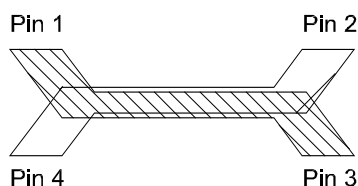
\*\*Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on microstrip printed circuit boards with 50  $\Omega$  nominal impedance.

**Outline Drawing:**



## Hybrid Coupler Pin Configuration

The 1P603AS 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:

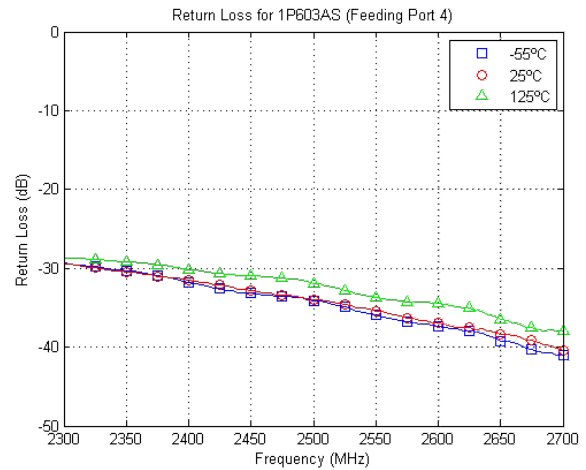
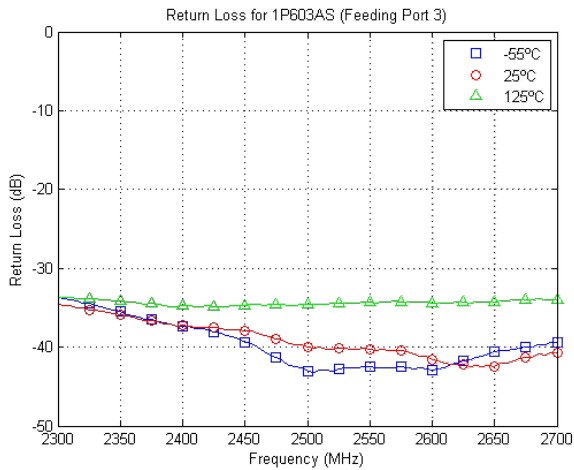
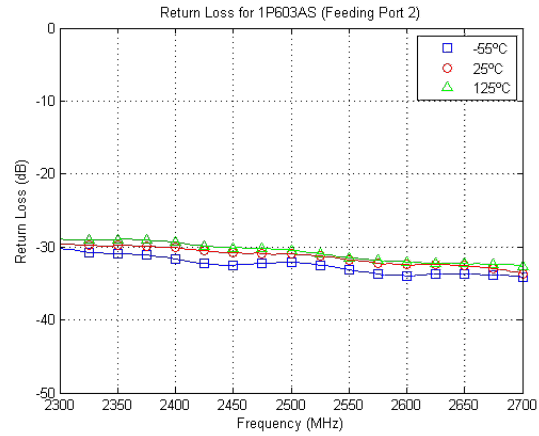
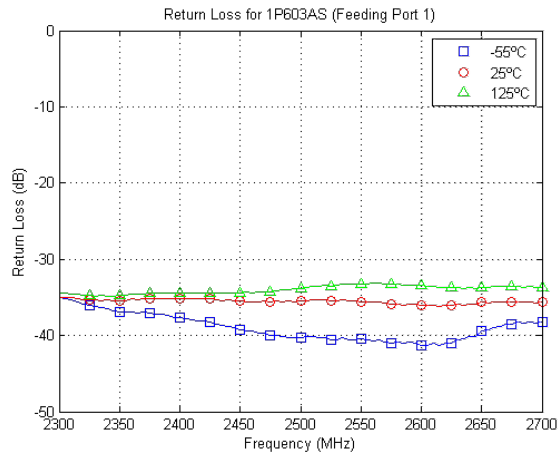


| Configuration    | Pin 1                            | Pin 2                            | Pin 3                            | Pin 4                            |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Splitter</b>  | Input                            | Isolated                         | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta - 90$ | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta$      |
| <b>Splitter</b>  | Isolated                         | Input                            | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta$      | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta - 90$ |
| <b>Splitter</b>  | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta - 90$ | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta$      | Input                            | Isolated                         |
| <b>Splitter</b>  | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta$      | $-3\text{dB } \angle\theta - 90$ | 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                         | $A \angle\theta$                 | $A \angle\theta - 90$            |

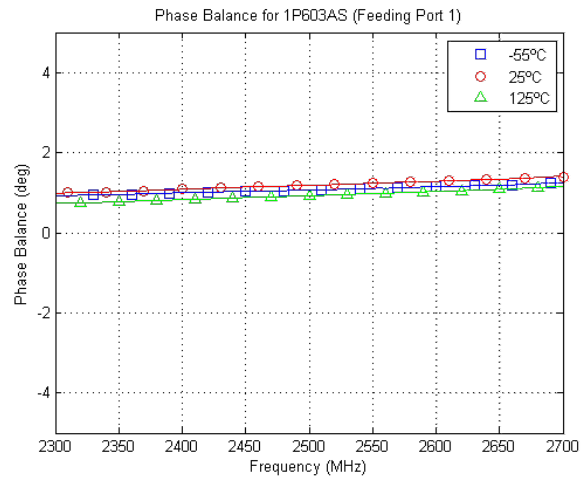
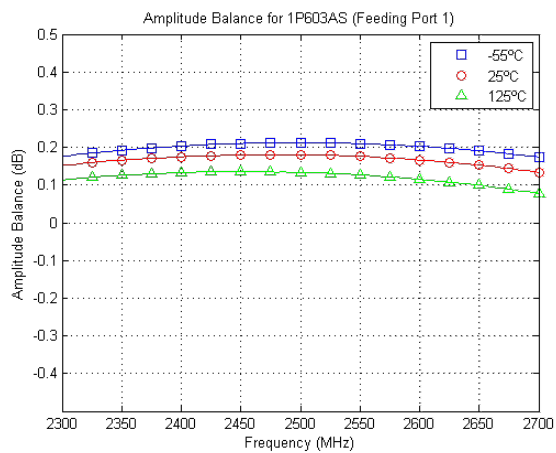
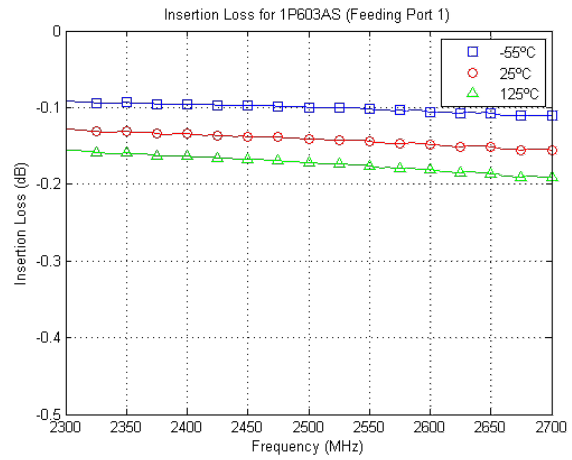
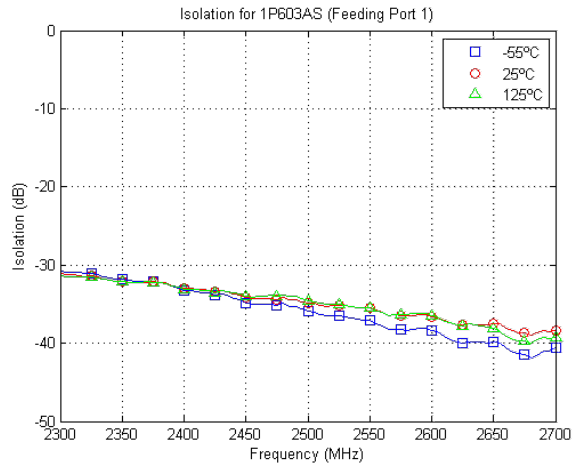
\*Notes: "A" is the amplitude of the applied signals. When two quadrature signals with equal amplitudes are applied to the coupler as described in the table, they will combine at the output port. If the amplitudes are not equal, some of the applied energy will be directed to the isolated port.

The actual phase,  $\angle\theta$ , or amplitude at a given frequency for all ports, can be seen in our de-embedded s-parameters, that can be downloaded at [www.ttm.com](http://www.ttm.com).

**Typical Performance (-55°C, 25°C & 125°C): 2300 - 2700 MHz**



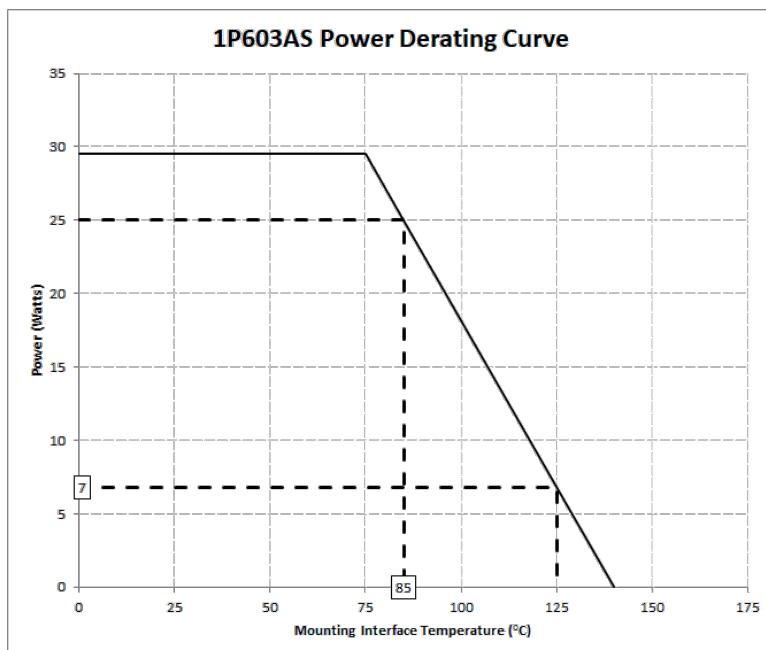
Typical Performance (-55°C, 25°C & 125°C): 2300 - 2700 MHz



## Definition of Measured Specifications

| Parameter                                    | Definition                                                                                             | Mathematical Representation                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>VSWR</b><br>(Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) | The impedance match of the coupler to a 50Ω system. A VSWR of 1:1 is optimal.                          | $VSWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}}$<br>Vmax = voltage maxima of a standing wave<br>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>Phase Balance</b>                         | The difference in phase angle between the two output ports.                                            | Phase at coupled port – Phase at direct port                                                                             |
| <b>Amplitude Balance</b>                     | The power at each output divided by the average power of the two outputs.                              | $10\log \frac{P_{cpl}}{(P_{cpl} + P_{direct})/2} \text{ and } 10\log \frac{P_{direct}}{(P_{cpl} + P_{direct})/2}$        |

## 1P603AS Power Derating Curve



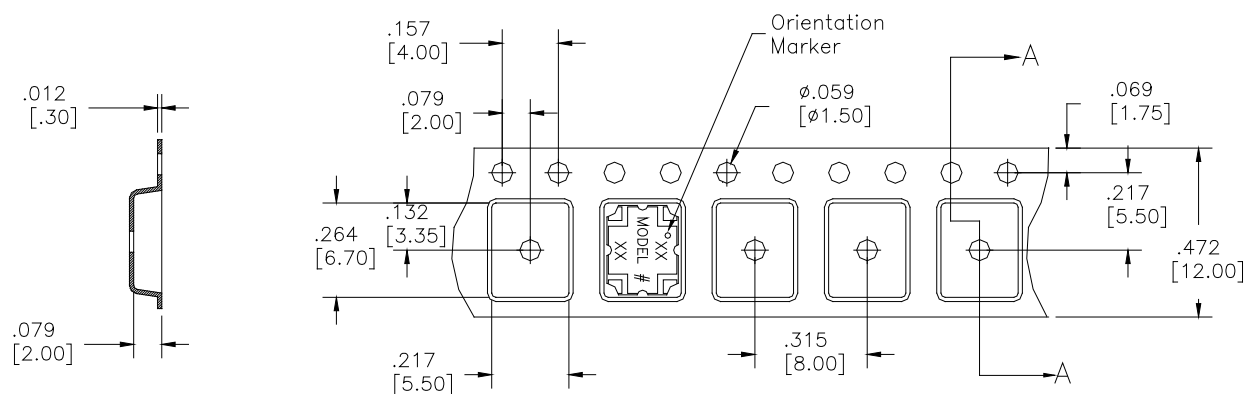
### Power Derating:

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.

## Packaging and Ordering Information

Packaging follows EIA-481-2. Parts are oriented in tape as shown below. Minimum order quantities are 2000 per reel.



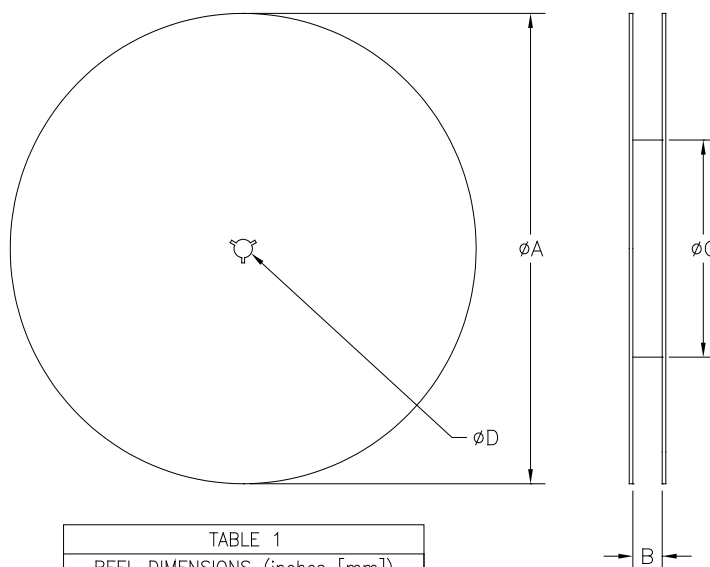
SECTION A-A

Dimensions are in inches [mm]



Direction of  
Part Feed  
(Unloading)

## Xinger® Tape & Reel Diagram



| TABLE 1                       |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| REEL DIMENSIONS (inches [mm]) |                |
| øA                            | 13.3 [333.0]   |
| B                             | 0.472 [12.0]   |
| øC                            | 4.017 [102.03] |
| øD                            | 0.512 [13.0]   |

**Contact us:**

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