

Xinger®

Hybrid Coupler 3 dB, 90°



Description

The XMC0204E2-03G is a low profile, high performance 3dB hybrid coupler in a new easy to use, manufacturing friendly surface mount package. It is designed for broad band S-band radar applications and high reliability applications in the 2000 MHz to 4000 MHz range. It can be used in high power applications up to 200 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, RO4350 and polyimide. Available in 6 of 6 ENIG (XMC0204E2-03G) RoHS compliant finish.

Features:

- 2000 - 4000 MHz
- S Band Radar
- High Power
- Very Low Loss
- Tight Amplitude Balance
- High Isolation
- Production Friendly
- Tape and Reel
- ENIG Finish

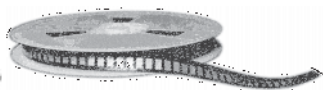
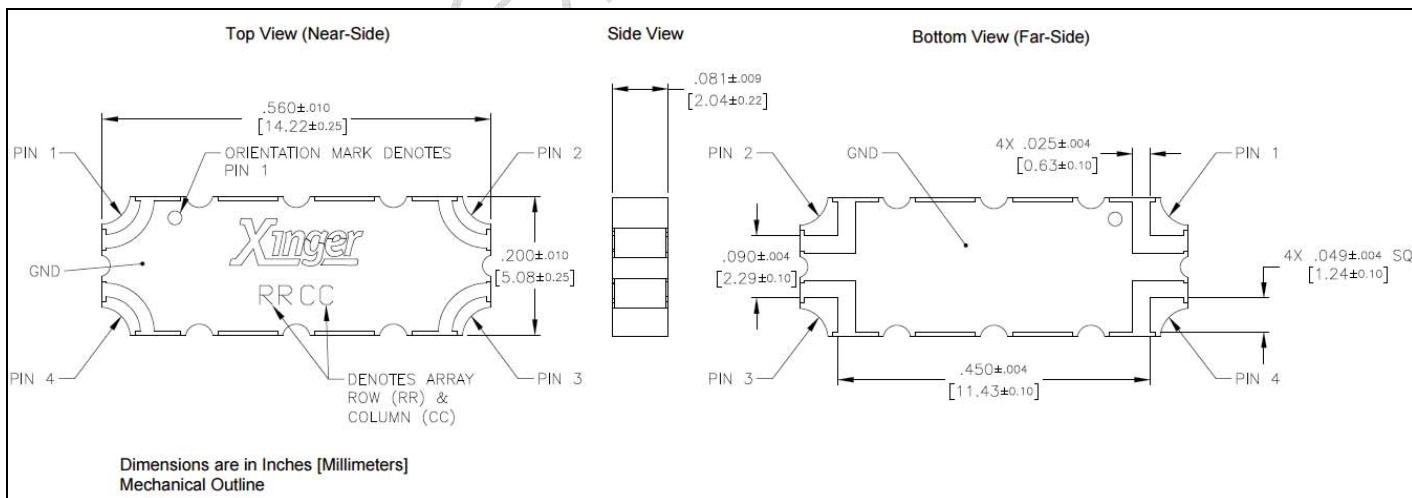
Electrical Specifications **

| Frequency | Isolation | Insertion Loss | VSWR | Amplitude Balance |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| MHz | dB Min | dB Max | Max : 1 | dB Max |
| 2700 - 3500 | 23 | 0.20 | 1.15 | ± 0.50 |
| 2300 - 4000 | 20 | 0.25 | 1.20 | ± 0.70 |
| Phase | Power | ⊙JC | Operating Temp. | |
| Degrees | Avg. CW Watts | °C/Watt | °C | |
| 90 ± 4.0 | 200 | TBD | -55 to +85 | |
| 90 ± 4.0 | 200 | TBD | -55 to +85 | |

*Power Handling for commercial, non-life critical applications. See derating chart for other applications

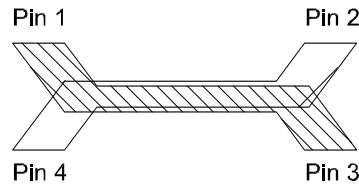
**Specification based on performance of unit properly installed on Anaren Test Board 58481-0001 with small signal applied. Specifications subject to change without notice. Refer to parameter definitions for details.

Mechanical Outline



Hybrid Coupler Pin Configuration

The XMC0204E2-03G 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 |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Splitter | Input | Isolated | -3dB $\angle \theta - 90$ | -3dB $\angle \theta$ |
| Splitter | Isolated | Input | -3dB $\angle \theta$ | -3dB $\angle \theta - 90$ |
| Splitter | -3dB $\angle \theta - 90$ | -3dB $\angle \theta$ | Input | Isolated |
| Splitter | -3dB $\angle \theta$ | -3dB $\angle \theta - 90$ | Isolated | Input |
| *Combiner | $A \angle \theta - 90$ | $A \angle \theta$ | Isolated | Output |
| *Combiner | $A \angle \theta$ | $A \angle \theta - 90$ | Output | Isolated |
| *Combiner | Isolated | Output | $A \angle \theta - 90$ | $A \angle \theta$ |
| *Combiner | Output | Isolated | $A \angle \theta$ | $A \angle \theta - 90$ |

*Note: "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.

