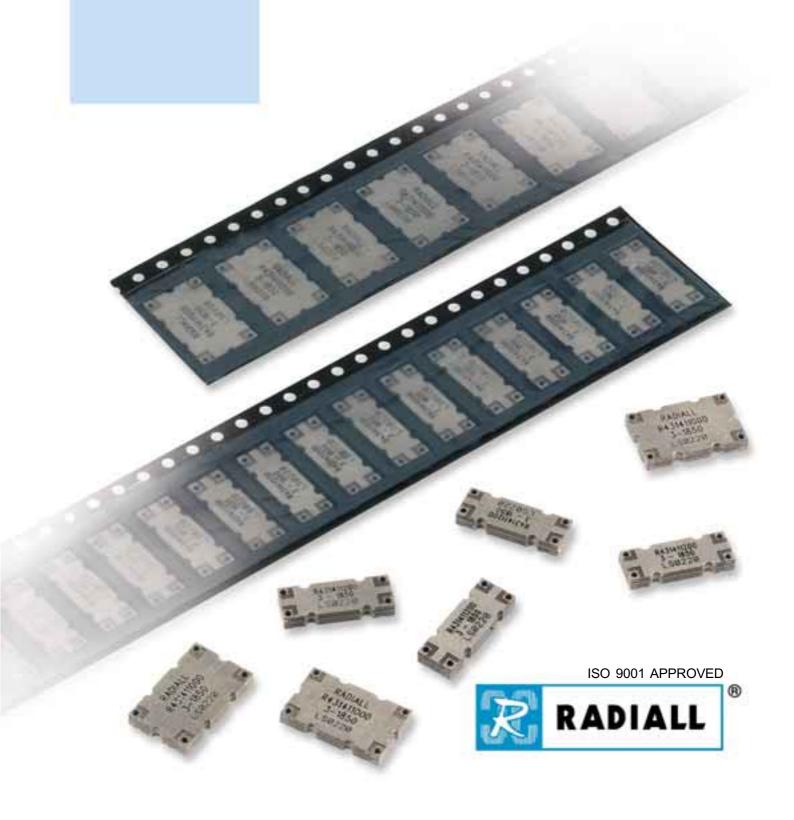
# **MICROWAVE COMPONENTS**

# **SMT** couplers



### INTRODUCTION

The Radiall SMT coupler range, now includes the new mini type (5.1 mm wide). These products have been designed for wireless applications such as signal distribution, power amplifiers and low noise amplifiers.

They have been developed to incorporate Surface Mount Technology. Therefore, they are packaged in reel to allow the use of pick and place machines. Soldering operations can be achieved by reflow ovens.

SMT couplers are low profile. Their dimensions - 14.2 x 8.9 mm and 14.2 x 5.1- are standard ones so that their soldering pad is the same as most other SMT couplers on the market.

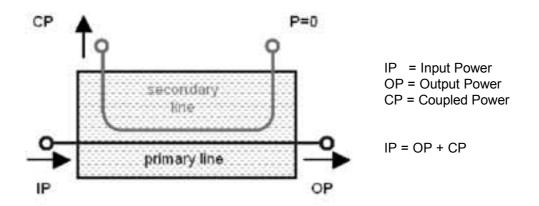
RADIALL SMT couplers feature small size metallized via holes which allow the following improvements:

- They avoid the risk of loss of electrical continuity during the component soldering onto the PCB.
- They improve V.S.W.R.

3, 6, 10 dB SMT couplers are already available for CDMA, GSM, PCS, DCS and WLL communication frequency bands.

### **DEFINITION: WHAT IS A COUPLER?**

A coupler is a passive device, whose role is to separate or combine one signal from the main line relative to another. Two types of couplers are available: Directional and hybrid couplers



### **CHARACTERISTICS**

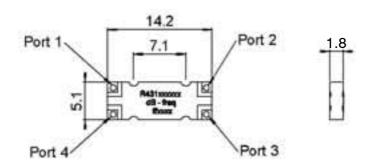
50 Ω
-55°/ +85°C
TEFLON
Sn 60 Pb 40 - 8 μm plated holes
UL 94 - V0



# **MINI SMT COUPLERS**

# 3dB HYBRID MINI SMT COUPLERS POWER 60 W

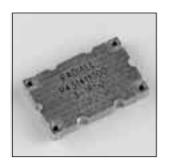


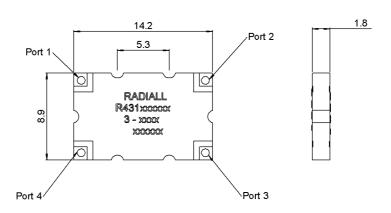


Part number	Packaging	Frequency (MHz)		Isolation (dB)	VSWR max	IL (dB)	Amp. balance (dB)	Phase balance (Degrees°)	Power (W)	
R431 411 201	1000p reel			≥ 23 ≥ 20	≤ 1.17 ≤ 1.20	≤ 0.2 ≤ 0.2		+/- 2° +/- 3°		
R431 411 203	3000p reel	Specified band	1700 - 2000 1500 - 2200				+/-0.20		60	
R431 411 205	100p reel	Extended band					+/-0.35		00	
R431 411 205W	unit									
R431 611 201	1000p reel	Specified band 1900 - 2200		≥ 23 ≥ 20	≤1.17 ≤1.20	≤ 0.2 ≤ 0.2	+/-0.20 +/-0.35	+/- 2° +/- 3°	60	
R431 611 203	3000p reel		1900 - 2200 1700 - 2400							
R431 611 205	100p reel	Extended band								
R431 611 205W	unit									
R431 111 241	1000p reel		2300 - 2700	> 22	≤ 1.18	≤ 0.2	+/-0.20	+/- 3°	60	
R431 111 243	2000p reel	Specified band								
R431 111 245	100p reel	Extended band		2000 - 3000	≥ 22 ≥ 19		_ ≤ 0.2	+/-0.40	+/- 4°	60
R431 111 245W	unit									
R431 211 241	1000p reel				≤ 1.19 ≤ 1.25	≤ 0.2 ≤ 0.4	+/-0.20 +/-0.40	+/- 4° +/- 5°		
R431 211 243	3000p reel	Specified band		≥ 22					00	
R431 211 245	100p reel	Extended band		<u>≥</u> 18					60	
R431 211 245W	unit									

# **STANDARD SMT COUPLERS**

# 3dB HYBRID SMT COUPLERS POWER 40 and 100 W

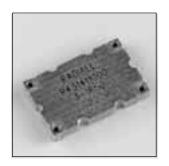


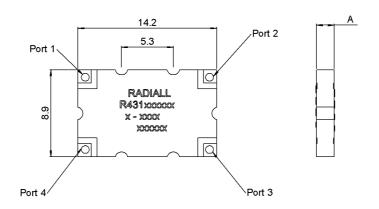


Part number	Packaging	Frequency (MHz)		Isolation (dB)	VSWR max	IL (dB)	Amp. balance (dB)	Phase balance (Degrees°)	Power (W)
R431 211 001	1000p reel			≥ 22 ≥ 21	≤1.18 ≤1.20		+/-0.3 +/-0.4	+/- 3° +/- 3°	
R431 211 002	2000p reel	Specified band	815 - 960 800 - 1200			≤ 0.23 ≤ 0.23			100
R431 211 005	100p reel	Extended band							100
R431 211 005W	unit								
R431 411 001	1000p reel	Specified band	1700 - 2000 1500 - 2200	≥ 23 ≥ 20	≤ 1.18 ≤ 1.20	≤ 0.23 ≤ 0.23	+/-0.3 +/-0.4	+/- 3° +/- 3°	100
R431 411 002	2000p reel								
R431 411 005	100p reel	Extended band							
R431 411 005W	unit								
R431 511 001	1000p reel			≥ 23 ≥ 20	≤ 1.18 ≤ 1.20	≤ 0.23 ≤ 0.23	+/-0.3 +/-0.5	+/- 3° +/- 4°	100
R431 511 002	2000p reel	Specified band							
R431 511 005	100p reel								
R431 511 005W	unit								
R431 611 001	<b>001</b> 1000p reel								
R431 611 002	2000p reel	Specified band	2000 - 2500 1800 - 2700	> 20	≤ 1.25	≤ 0.35		+/- 5° +/- 5°	40
R431 611 005	100p reel	Extended band		≥ 20 ≥ 18	 ≤1.25	<u>≤</u> 0.35			
R431 611 005W	unit								

# **STANDARD SMT COUPLERS**

# **DIRECTIONAL SMT COUPLERS POWER 60 W**





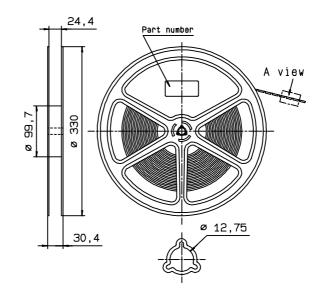
Mean coupling (dB)	Part number	Packaging	Frequency (MHz)		VSWR max	IL (dB) (Exclud. coupling loss)	Frequency sensitivity (dB)	Directivity (dB)	A (mm)
	R431 412 001	1000p reel							
6 +/- 1	R431 412 002	2000p reel	Specified band	1700 - 2000 1500 - 2200	≤ 1.20 ≤ 1.25	≤ 0.3 ≤ 0.3	+/- 0.2	≥ 20 ≥ 20	2.4
0 +/- 1	R431 412 005	100p reel	Extended band				+/- 0.3		2.1
	R431 412 005W	unit							<u> </u>
	R431 612 001	1000p reel	Specified band 2000 - 2500 Extended band 1800 - 2700						
6 +/- 1.5	R431 612 002	2000p reel			≤ 1.20 ≤ 1.25	≤ 0.3 ≤ 0.3	+/- 0.2 +/- 0.3	≥ 17 ≥ 17	2.1
0 +/- 1.5	R431 612 005	100p reel							2.1
	R431 612 005W	unit							
	R431 413 001	1000p reel			≤1.18 ≤1.20	≤ 0.25 ≤ 0.25	+/- 0.2 +/- 0.3	≥ 20 ≥ 20	1.8
10 +/- 1.5	R431 413 002	2000p reel	Specified band Extended band	1700 - 2000 1500 - 2200					
10 +/- 1.5	R431 413 005	100p reel							
	R431 413 005W	unit							
	R431 613 001	1000p reel	Specified band Extended band	2000 - 2500 1800 - 2700	≤1.20 ≤1.25	≤ 0.3 ≤ 0.3	+/- 0.2 +/- 0.3	≥ 17 ≥ 17	1.8
10 +/- 1.5	R431 613 002	2000p reel							
10 +/- 1.5	R431 613 005	100p reel							
	R431 613 005W	unit							

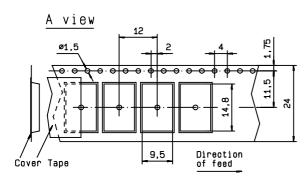
# **PACKAGING**

## **REEL PACKAGING**

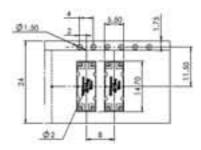








Packaging size for standard coupler (14.2 x 8.9)



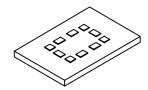
Packaging size for mini coupler (14.2 x 5.1)

## **PACKAGING TYPE**

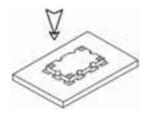
Quantity per reel	100 pièces	1000 pièces	2000 pièces	3000 pièces
Standard type (14.2 x 8.9)	Х	Х	Х	-
Mini type (14.2 x 5.1)	Х	Х	-	Х

### **ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS**

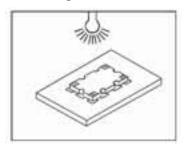
1 Solder cream deposition



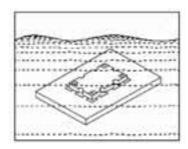
2 Placement of the coupler



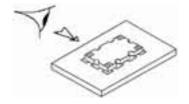
3 Soldering



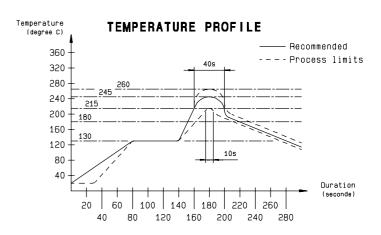
4 Cleaning of the PCB



5 Quality check



- 1.1 RADIALL recommends using a solder cream Sn 63 Pb 35 Ag 2 type" no clean low residue" (5% solid residue of flux quantity) that will permit the elimination of the cleaning operation step after soldering. When using a conventional solder cream with high level of flux solid residue, it is important to incorporate a good cleaning operation step in the fifteen minutes after soldering.
- 1.2 The substrate must have Sn 60 Pb 40 protection. Please optically verify that the edges of the zones are clean, without contaminates and that the PCB zoned areas have not oxydated.
- 1.3 Solder cream may be applied on the board with screen printing or dispenser techniques. For either method, the paste solder must be coated to appropriate thickness and shapes to achieve good solder wetting and adequate insulation.
- **1.4** The design of the mounting pads and the stencilling area are given in the applicable note, for a thickness of the silk-screen printing of 150 mm.
- **2.1** Couplers components require precise positioning on their soldering pads; typically ± 0.25 mm.
- **2.2** Place the coupler onto the PCB with automatic pick and place equipment. Various types of suction can be used .
- 2.3 RADIALL does not recommend using adhesive agents on the component or on the PCB
- **3.1** Please follow RADIALL's recommended temperature profile.
- **3.2** This profile can be used with Infra red reflow, Vapor phase soldering and Forced air convection.

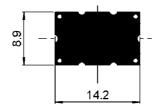


- **4.1** When using a conventional solder cream with high level of residue, please clean the PCB with a substitute product, similar to CFC, that complies to the International Environment Agency rules. It is important to do the cleaning operation step less than fifteen minutes after reflow.
- $\textbf{4.2} \quad \text{RADIALL recommends using ultrasonic waves or vapor phase process} \; .$
- 5.1 Verify by visual inspection that component is centred on the mounting pads.
  5.2 Solder joints: verify by visual inspection that the formation of meniscus on the pads and inside the hole are proper, and have a capilarity amount upper the third of the height.

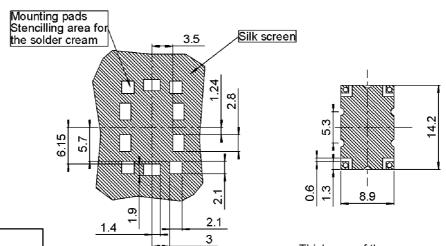


## **MOUNTING INSTRUCTION**

### STANDARD SMT COUPLERS



Video shadow of coupler



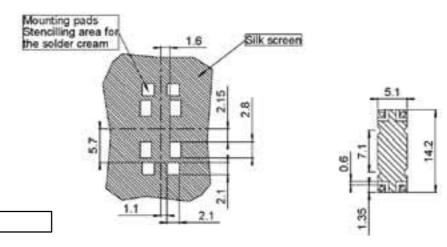
Soldering pattern

Thickness of the silk screen printing: 0.150 mm

### **MINI SMT COUPLERS**



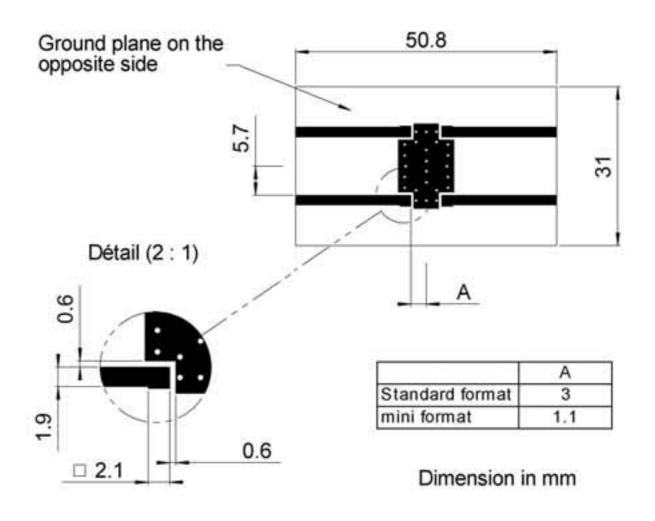
Video shadow of coupler



Soldering pattern

Thickness of the silk screen printing: 0.150 mm





Nota:The substrate is RO4003 - thickness 1.6 mm Cu double side 0.035 mm

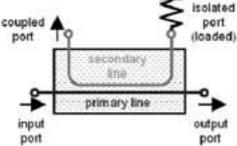
### **APPENDIX**

### **DIRECTIONAL COUPLERS**

A directional coupler is a passive transmission-line component to be inserted between two lines in order to transfer one a part of the input power from one line to the other.

Two juxtaposed transmission lines and the associated coupling structure allow the transfer of RF energy from the "primary" (main) line to the "secondary" (coupled) line.

A unidirectional coupler is a directional coupler that can transfer a coupled power into the secondary line in one direction only.



Whereas a bidirectional coupler can transfer a coupled power into the secondary line in each of the two directions of propagation in the primary line

CP P = 0 P = 0 CP OP Primary line

### **HYBRID COUPLERS**

A hybrid coupler is a non-directional coupler that can be used in two different ways: either as a power divider (input power split between output and coupled powers) or as a power combiner (input power 1 and input power 2 lead to one output power).

a) divider : IP to 7 OP

b) combiner: IP 1 > to OP

IP 2 7

Hybrid couplers are also called quadrature or 90° couplers since there is a 90° difference in phase between the output signal and the coupled output signal.

These are 3dB couplers.

### **PRIMARY LINE**

The primary line is the main line, that receives the main flow of RF energy into the transmission line.

### **SECONDARY LINE**

The secondary line is the line that is coupled to the primary line.

### **COUPLING FACTOR**

Coupling factor of directional couplers is determined by obtaining the midpoint between maximum and minimum coupling over the specified frequency band.

Coupling factor of unidirectional couplers is determined as a ratio expressed in dB, of the power available at the output of the secondary line to the power input to the primary line (the output end of the primary line being properly terminated). Coupling factor of bidirectional couplers is determined separately for each secondary lines.

Coupling factor (dB) = -10log (CP/IP)



### **APPENDIX**

### **VSWR**

It is the impedance discontinuity when the coupler is inserted into a matching line and all ports are terminated with a matching load.

### FREQUENCY SENSITIVITY

The frequency sensitivity, also called Coupling variation, of directional couplers is determined over the specified frequency range.

The frequency sensitivity of unidirectional couplers is the difference between the maximum and the minimum coupling over the specified frequency range. It is a positive number or a zero.

The frequency sensitivity of bidirectional couplers is determined separately for each secondary line.

### INSERTION LOSS

Insertion loss for a directional coupler is the difference in the power level received at the load before and after insertion of the primary line of the coupler in a transmission line.

Insertion loss (dB) = -10 log (OP / IP)

In an ideal coupler without any heat dissipation, insertion loss would be:

Insertion loss (dB) = -10 log (1 - CP / IP)

Insertion loss for a hybrid coupler is determined by subtracting the nominal value of the divider(3 dB) from the measured average coupling value. The average coupling of the device is determined by the swept frequency technique over the specified frequency range. It is the average of the measured coupling between the input and each output port.

### **ISOLATION**

Isolation is measured between any selected input port and the adjacent isolated port, opposite ports being terminated with matched loads.

Isolation (dB) =  $-10 \log (P3 / IP)$ 

### **DIRECTIVITY**

Directivity of a directional coupler is defined over the specified frequency range.

Directivity of a unidirectional coupler is the ratio of the available power at the output of the secondary line for the two directions of transmission, at equal power levels of the primary line, the secondary line being terminated in a matched detector.

Directivity (dB) = -10 log (P3 / CP)

For directional couplers, directivity = isolation - coupling

### AMPLITUDE BALANCE (for hybrid couplers only)

The amplitude balance is the difference between the amplitude of the signal at the output port and the amplitude of the signal at the coupled port, the 4th port being terminated with matched load, within the specified frequency range. If it is too low, it means that too much power exists from one port than from the other.

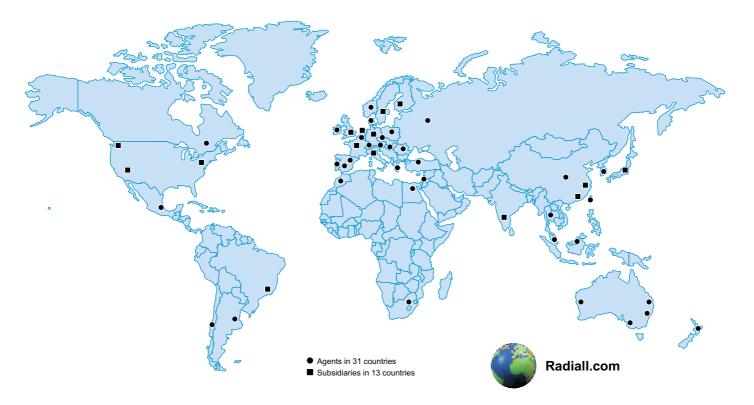
### PHASE BALANCE (for hybrid couplers only)

The phase balance is the comparison between the phase of the output signal and the phase of the coupled signal.

### **COUPLING FACTORS**

Coupling factor	Power	Output power (Input = 100W)	Coupled power (Input = 100W)	Coupling loss	Coupler
3 dB	1/2	50W	50W	3 dB	Hybrid
6 dB	1/4	75W	25W	1.25	
10 dB	1/10	90W	10W	0.46	Directional
20 dB	1/100	99W	1W	0.05 dB	Directional
30 dB	1/1000	99.9W	0.1W	0.005 dB	





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