

NEW TYPES OF 3-dB DIRECTIONAL COUPLERS OF MICROSTRIP TRANSMISSION LINES

Liu Dongtien

Nanjing Research Institute of Electronic Technology
Nanjing, China

ABSTRACT: In this paper the author has brought forward three new types of 3-dB directional couplers suitable to microstrip circuit. The originality of these couplers is that by using these couplers extraordinary close coupling which is less than 1-dB can easily be achieved. An analysis is given to the electric field distribution and the characteristic impedance of the coupling circuit. The designing curves and the design of the 3-dB coupler with experimental data are provided in the paper.

I. PLANE SOLID MICROWAVE STRUCTURE

Fig. 1 gives the layout of three couplers in different structures.

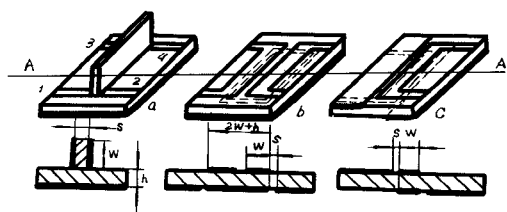


Fig. 1a is a perpendicular coupled microstrip-transmission line 3-dB directional coupler, coupler a for short. The coupling is achieved by a slice of dielectric which has metal foils on both sides and which stands perpendicularly on the substrate of the microstrip line. The coupling dielectric

slice which stands perpendicularly solders the microstrip transmission lines by the ends and thus forms four ports.

Fig. 1b is a floating conductor coupled microstrip transmission line 3-dB directional coupler b, for short. On the back of two coupled strip conductors, namely on the ground plate, a slot is open along the coupling region. By this on the ground plate in the coupling region a floating conductor of electric potential is created. Thus the reciprocal coupling between the two strip conductors is made through the floating conductor of the electric potential.

In coupler c, there are two symmetric coupling strip conductors on both the up and down sides of the substrate and in the coupling region separate coplanar microstrip lines are formed. The ground plate which on the coplanar of the coupling strip conductor is also the ground plate of another coupling strip conductor's input circuit. The coupling is created between the two symmetric coupling strip conductor and the ground plate on the coplanar. The wave transmission in the line can be regarded as a linear superposition of

the odd-mode and even-mode fields. According to the boundary conditions shown in Fig. 2, a satisfactory answer can be achieved by both analytical and numerical methods. Fig 3 give the design charts for the three couplers when $\epsilon_r=2.6$

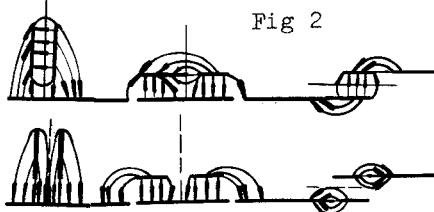


Fig 2

II. THE DESIGN AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The following steps are to be taken in designing the 3-dB couplers.

From the coefficient of coupling k , we have

$$z_{0o} = z_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-k}{1+k}}$$

$$z_{0e} = z_0 \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}}$$

where z_0 is the characteristic impedance of microstrip. The substrate is made of copper clad poly-tetrafluoro ethylene glass fiber board. Its dielectric constant $\epsilon_r=2.6$. The curves shown in Fig.3 can determine the couplers in Fig.1.

coupler a: $w=4.8\text{mm}$ $s=1.0\text{mm}$
 $h=1.0\text{mm}$
 coupler b: $w=9.0\text{mm}$ $s=1.8\text{mm}$
 $h=1.0\text{mm}$

coupler c: $w=5.5\text{mm}$ $s=1.5\text{mm}$
 $h=1.0\text{mm}$

Fig 3

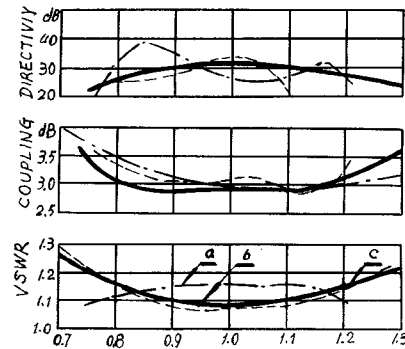
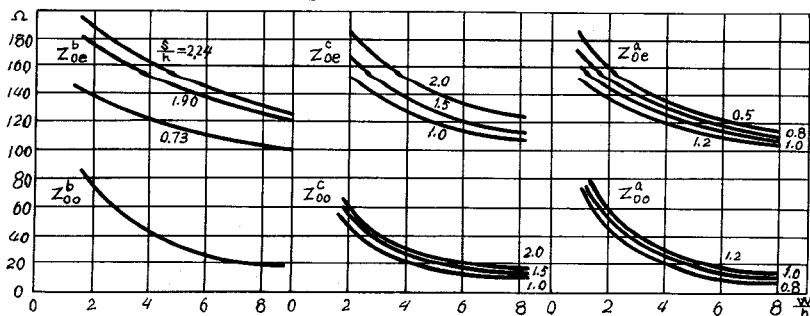


Fig4 the experimental response of the couplers.

III. CONCLUSION

In coupler b and coupler c, the function of the slot lines is to reduce the characteristic impedance of the odd-mode and increase the characteristic impedance of the even-mode, so as to realize the close coupling. That is completely different from the conventional couplers.

As the slot can not form independent transmission, there will not be radiation loss. Radiation loss is especially effectively controlled in coupler a.

The designing curves in Fig.3 agree with the experimental results.