

Lecture 1

Tamer Mostafa Abuelfadl

Email: tamer@eng.cu.edu.eg

Components and Filters

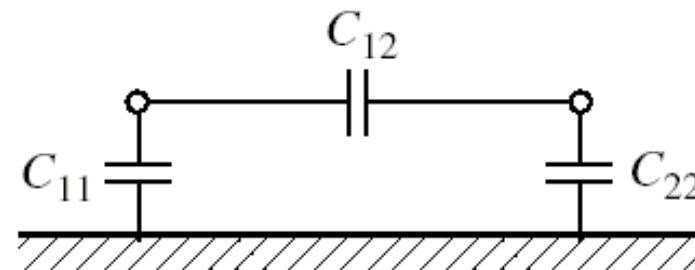
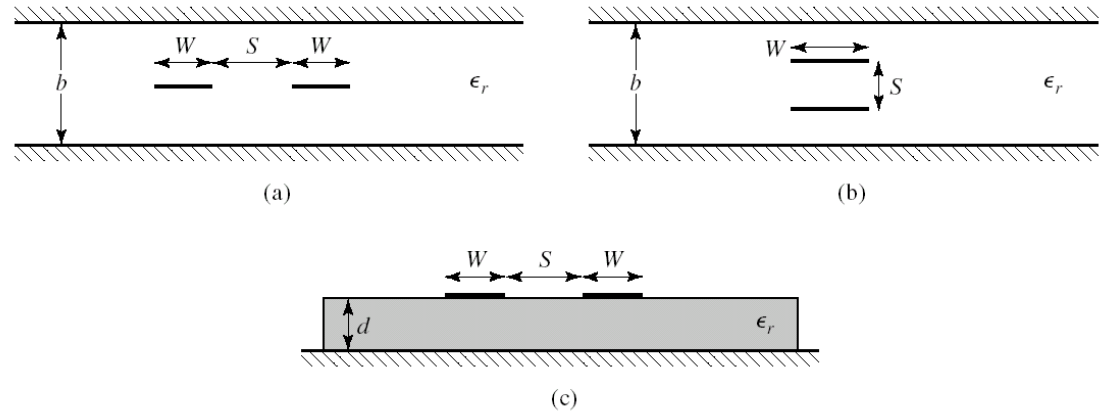
Topics and References

- Directional coupler
 - Coupled line theory
 - Coupled line coupler
 - 180 degrees Hybrid
- Microwave filters:
 - Low pass filter
 - Band pass filter
 - Band stop and band pass filters

Reference: D. M. Pozar, *Microwave Engineering*, Wiley, 2011.

Coupled Line Theory

Various coupled transmission line geometries. (a) Coupled stripline (planar, or edge coupled). (b) Coupled stripline (stacked, or broadside-coupled). (c) Coupled microstrip.



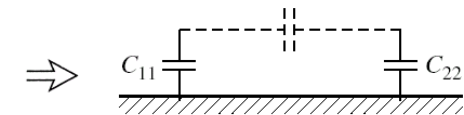
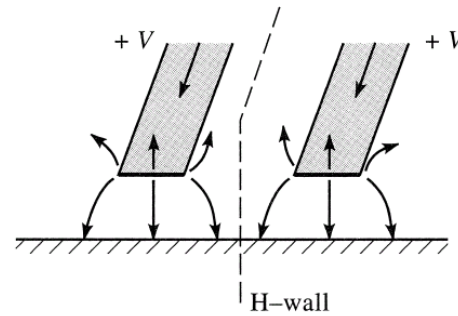
- A three-wire coupled transmission line and its equivalent capacitance network

Even and Odd Mode Analysis

- Even mode capacitance

$$C_e = C_{11} = C_{22}$$

$$Z_{0e} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C_e}} = \frac{1}{v_p C_e}$$

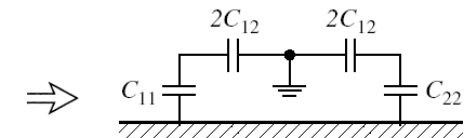
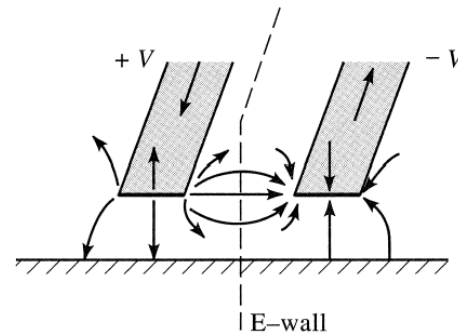


(a)

- Odd mode

$$C_o = C_{11} + 2C_{12} = C_{22} + 2C_{12}$$

$$Z_{0o} = \frac{1}{v_p C_o}$$

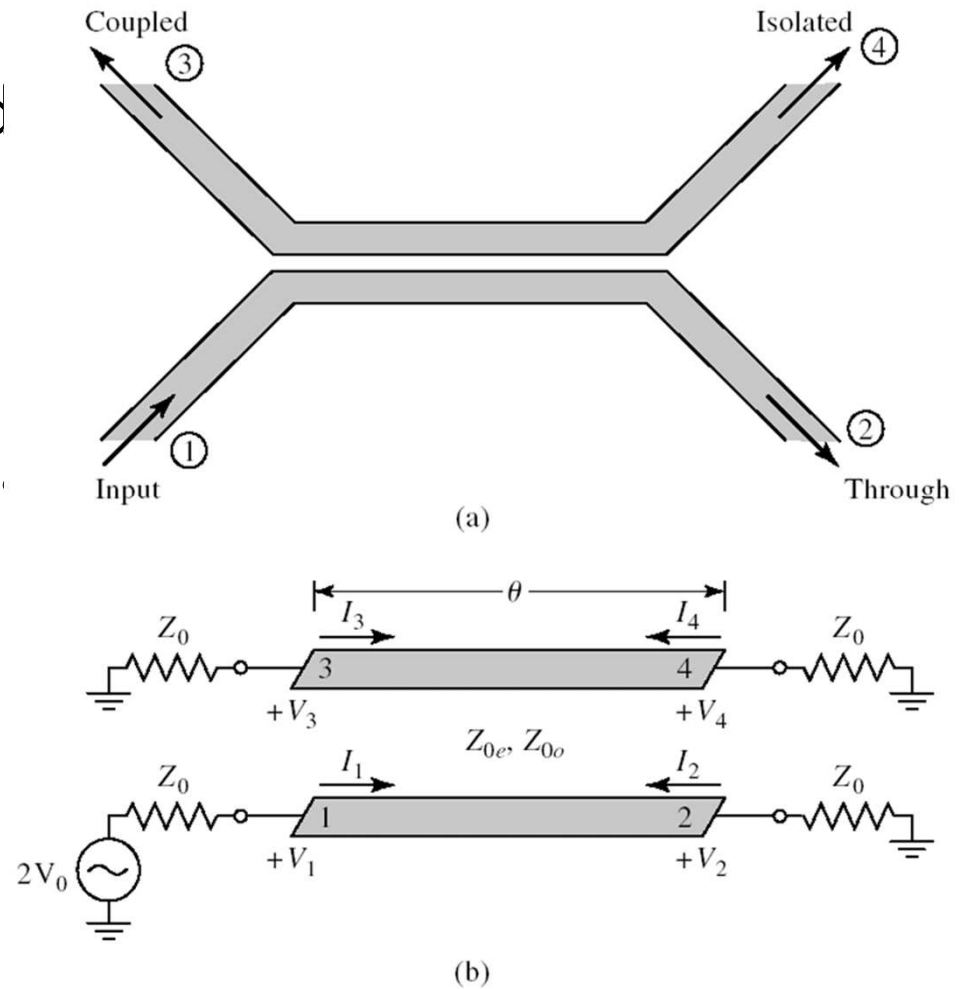


(b)

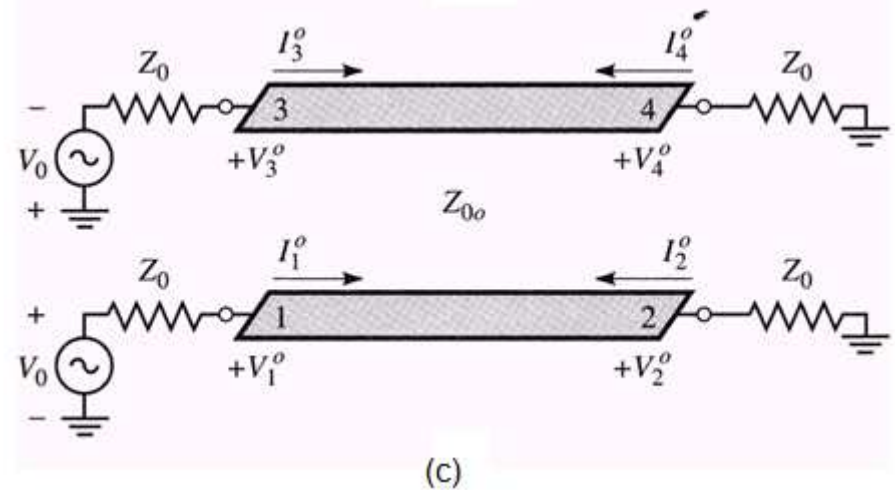
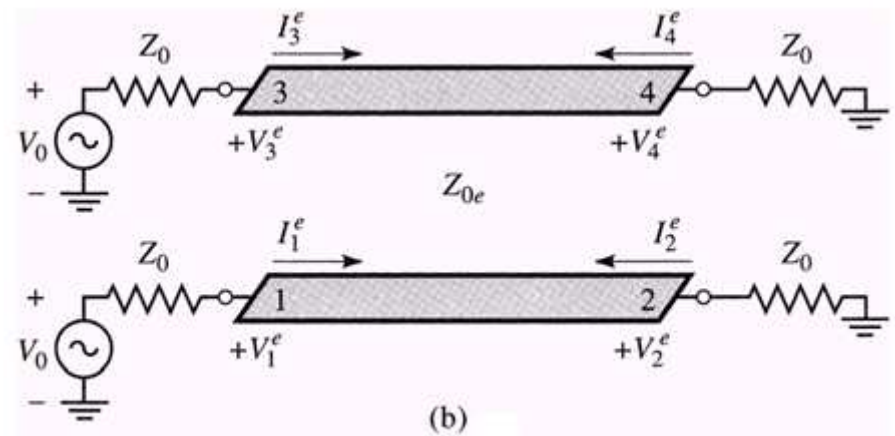
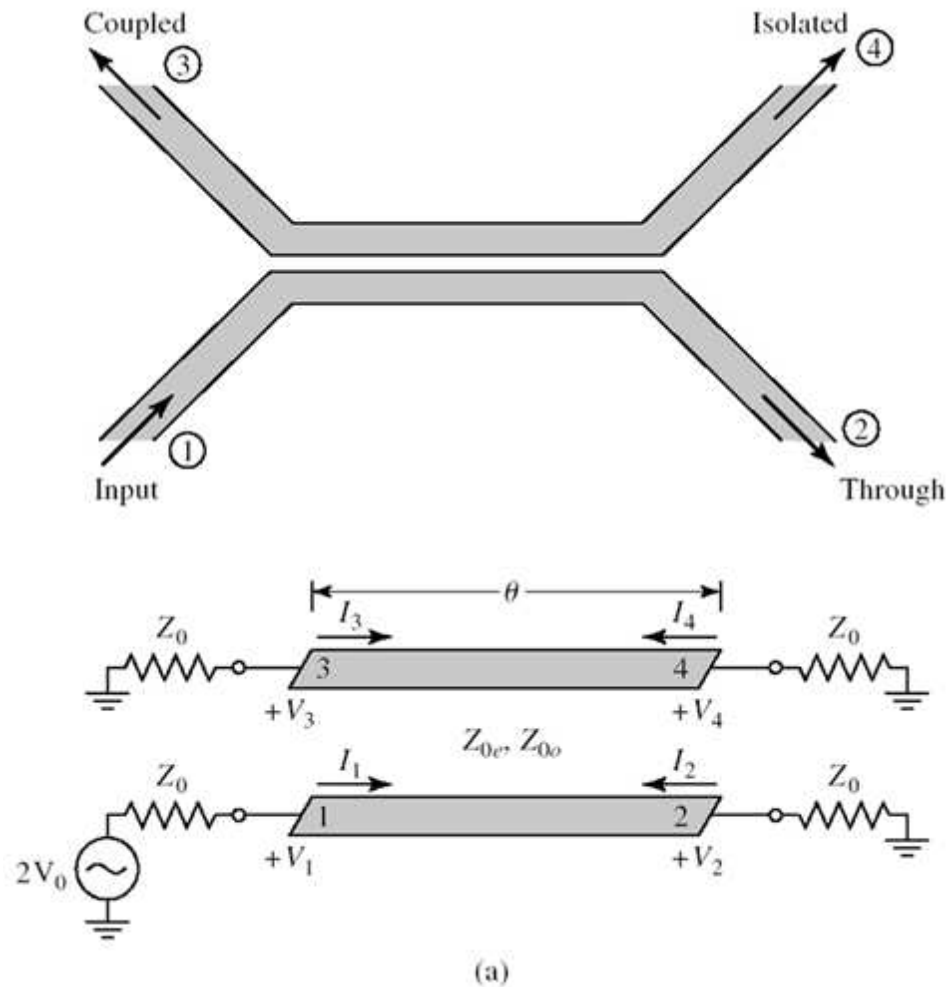
It should be clear that $C_e < C_o$, hence $Z_{0e} > Z_{0o}$.

Design of Coupled Line Couplers

- A single-section coupled line coupler.
 - (a) Geometry and port designations.
 - (b) The schematic circuit.



Decomposition of the coupled lines into even and odd modes



Circuit (a) is the superposition of the even mode (b) and odd mode (c)

Even mode circuit

- $I_1^e = I_3^e, I_2^e = I_4^e$
- $V_1^e = V_3^e, V_2^e = V_4^e$

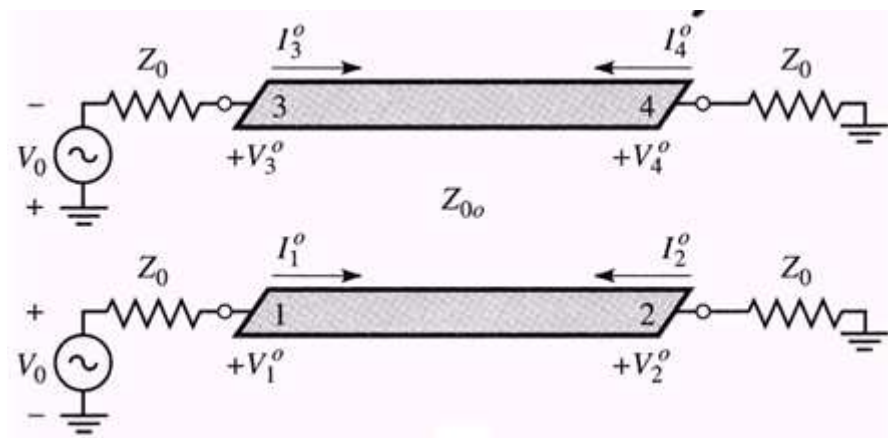
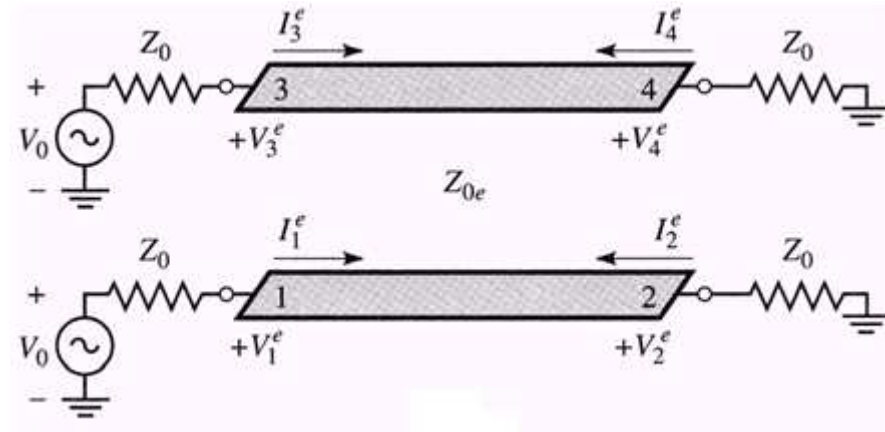
$$Z_{in}^e = Z_{0e} \frac{Z_0 + jZ_{0e} \tan \theta}{Z_{0e} + jZ_0 \tan \theta}$$

$$V_1^e = V_0 \frac{Z_{in}^e}{Z_{in}^e + Z_0}$$

- $I_3^o = -I_1^o, I_4^o = -I_2^o$
- $V_3^o = -V_1^o, V_4^o = -V_2^o$

$$Z_{in}^o = Z_{0o} \frac{Z_0 + jZ_{0o} \tan \theta}{Z_{0o} + jZ_0 \tan \theta}$$

$$V_1^o = V_0 \frac{Z_{in}^o}{Z_{in}^o + Z_0}$$



$$Z_{in} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{V_1^e + V_1^o}{I_1^e + I_1^o} = \frac{Z_{in}^o (Z_{in}^e + Z_0) + Z_{in}^e (Z_{in}^o + Z_0)}{Z_{in}^e + Z_{in}^o + 2Z_0} = Z_0 + \frac{2(Z_{in}^e Z_{in}^o - Z_0^2)}{Z_{in}^e + Z_{in}^o + 2Z_0}$$

- If we let $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_{0e} Z_{0o}}$,

$$Z_{in}^e = Z_{0e} \frac{\sqrt{Z_{0o}} + j\sqrt{Z_{0e}} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{Z_{0e}} + j\sqrt{Z_{0o}} \tan \theta} \quad Z_{in}^o = Z_{0o} \frac{\sqrt{Z_{0e}} + j\sqrt{Z_{0o}} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{Z_{0o}} + j\sqrt{Z_{0e}} \tan \theta}$$

So that $Z_{in}^e Z_{in}^o = Z_{0e} Z_{0o} = Z_0^2$ and reduces,

$$Z_{in} = Z_0$$