RN.2 Technologies

Datasheet

RCP2150S03

Rev. 1.1

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Contents

1. KEY FEATURES **3**
2. APPLICATIONS **3**
3. GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS **3**
4. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS **3**
5. PORT CONFIGURATIONS **4**
6. OUT DIMENSION **4**
7. POWER DERATING CURVE **5**
8. RF Characteristics: Return Loss (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC) **6**
9. RF Characteristics: Amplitude Balance, Insertion Loss, Isolation, and Phase Balance (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC) **7**
10. RF TEST METHODS **8**
10.1 RF TEST PROCEDURES 8
10.2 RN2 Technologies TEST BOARD LAYOUT 11
10.3 AUTOMATIC PORT EXTENSIONS (APE) FUNCTION 11
11. RECOMMENDED PCB LAND PATTERN **12**
12. SOLDERING PROCESS **13**
13. REFLOW PROFILE **14**
14. PACKAGING AND ORDERING INFORMATION **15**
15. HANDLING GUIDE **16**
16. LEGAL INFORMATION **17**

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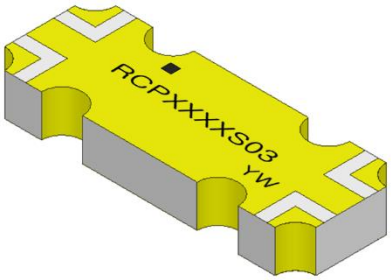
3dB, 90°, Hybrid Coupler
with High-Power Capacity and Stable Performance based on RN2 Technologies LTCC Multilayer Technology

1. KEY FEATURES



- Frequency range 2000 – 2300 MHz
- Excellent high-power capacity up to average 100 watts
- Excellent stable performance at different temperatures
- Low insertion loss Max 0.15 dB, high conductivity metal conductor (Ag), and gold (Au) plating
- Small size (14.22 x 5.08 mm) SMD package
- RoHS compliance (Pb-Free)

2. APPLICATIONS

- Applications using GSM, UMTS, and LTE
- RF amplifiers
- Communications equipment

3. GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

RCP2150S03 is a 3dB 90° hybrid coupler with high-power capacity and stable performance in different temperatures. The LTCC (Low Temperature Co-fired Ceramic), high conductivity metal conductor (Ag), and gold (Au) plating enable the RCP2150S03 to minimize insertion loss and improve durability for thermal stabilization and electricity.

RCP2150S03 is suited for applications using GSM, UMTS, and LTE communications equipment, requiring low insertion loss and high power.

RCP2150S03 supports up to average 100 watts. It is a SMD type product enabling Pb-Free solder and meets RoHS-6.

4. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency (MHz)	Amplitude Balance Max.(dB)	Insertion Loss Max.(dB)	Return Loss Min.(dB)
2000 – 2300	± 0.3	0.15	20.8
Isolation Min.(dB)	**Phase Balance (degree)**	**Power Capacity Avg.(W)**	**Operating Temperature(℃)**
23	90±2.0	100	-55 ~ 125

NOTE: These electrical specifications are measured by using a RN2 Technologies test board.
Specifications subject to change without notice.
For reliability test data, please contact RN2 Technologies sales team.

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5. PORT CONFIGURATIONS

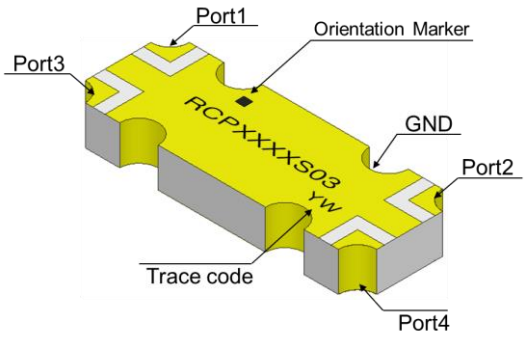


Figure 1. Top View

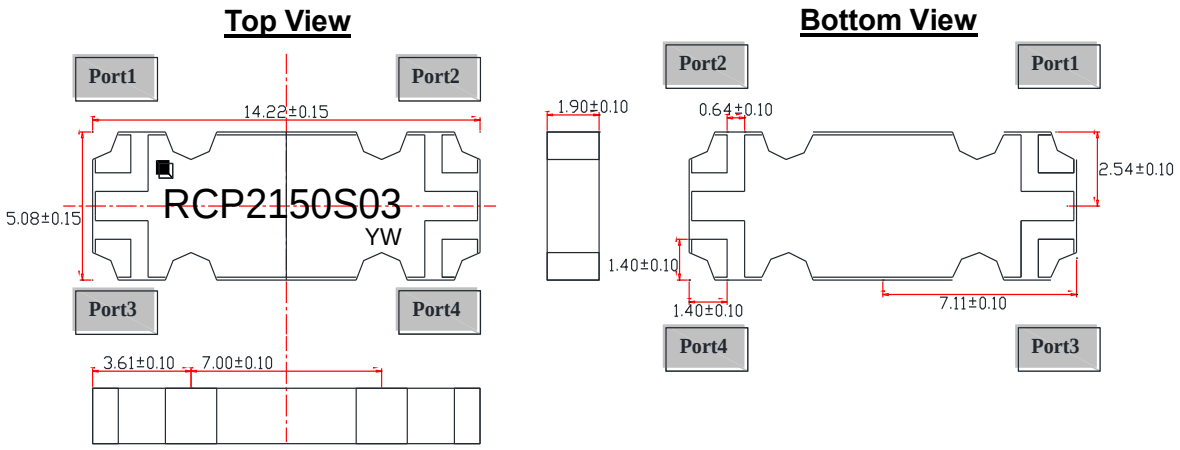
RCP2150S03 port configurations depending on how input signals are split. The Case 1, Case 2, Case 3, and Case 4 configurations mean that one input signal is split into two output signals. When port 1 is defined, the other ports are defined automatically.

Table 1. RCP2150S03 Port Configurations

Configuration	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4
Case 1.	Input	Isolated	Coupling -3 dB, 0˚	Output -3 dB, -90˚
Case 2.	Isolated	Input	Output -3 dB, -90˚	Coupling -3 dB, 0˚
Case 3.	Coupling -3 dB, 0˚	Output -3 dB, -90˚	Input	Isolated
Case 4.	Output -3 dB, -90˚	Coupling -3 dB, 0˚	Isolated	Input

***NOTE**: 0˚ is an actual phase or amplitude of the frequency specified at all ports.

6. OUT DIMENSION



- Unit : mm
- Weight: 0.38 grams
- Camber specifications: Less than 0.08 mm

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7. POWER DERATING CURVE

The maximum allowable average power (Maximum input power, CW) of the RCP2150S03 depending on base PCB temperature changes. The maximum allowable average power of the RCP2150S03 is limited by the following power derating curve.

The RCP2150S03 factors that determine the power derating curve are as follows:

- Internal circuit
- Thickness
- Thermal conductivity of materials
- Insertion loss
- Operating temperature
- Mounting interface temperature between the RCP2150S03 and the base PCB

The maximum operating temperature of the RCP2150S03 is 125 ºC. Therefore, when the base PCB temperature is over 125 ºC, the RCP2150S03 operates stably by decreasing its durable average input power. When the base PCB temperature reaches 200 ºC, the maximum allowable average power decreases to 0 watt.

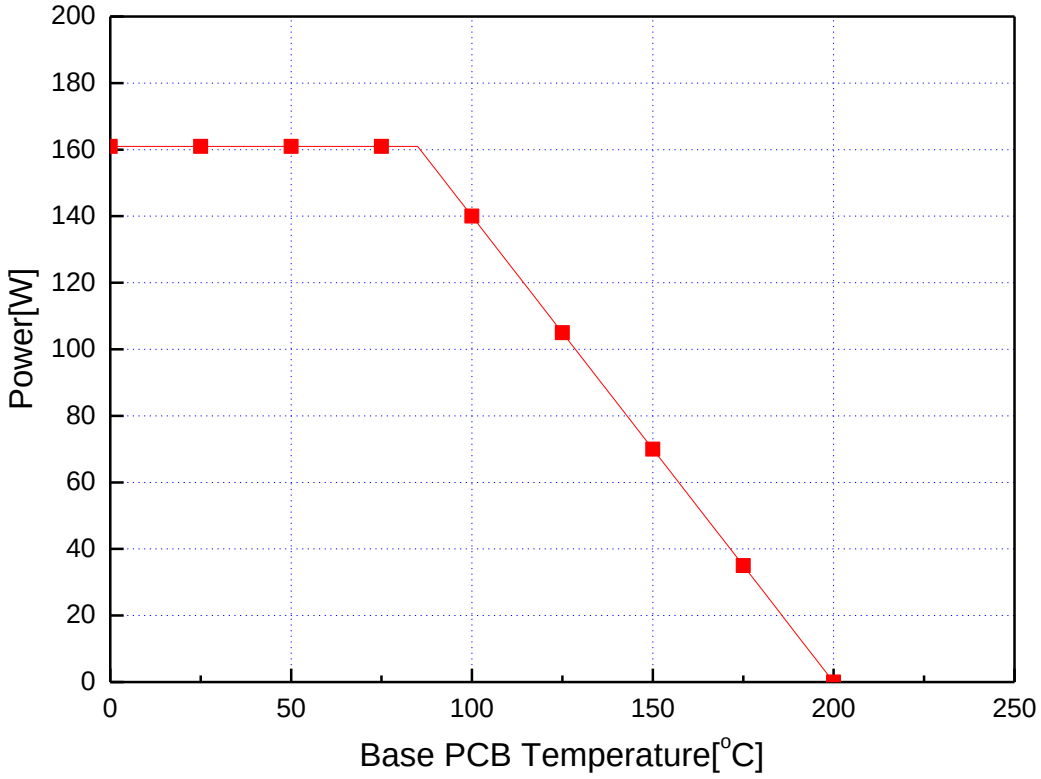

Figure 2. Power Derating Curve

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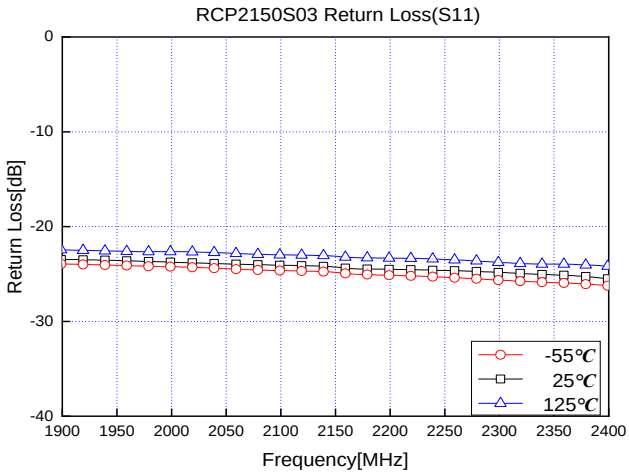
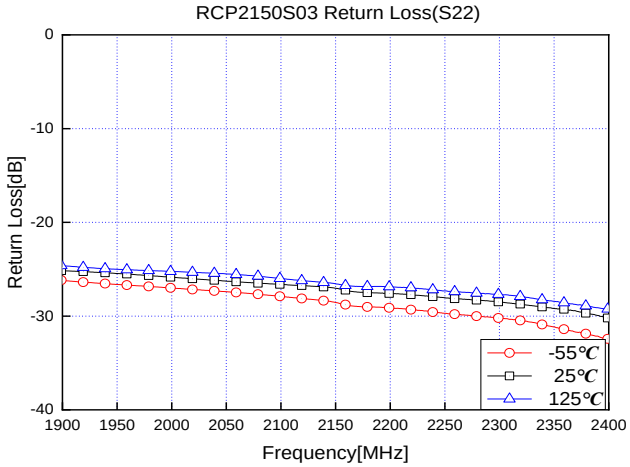
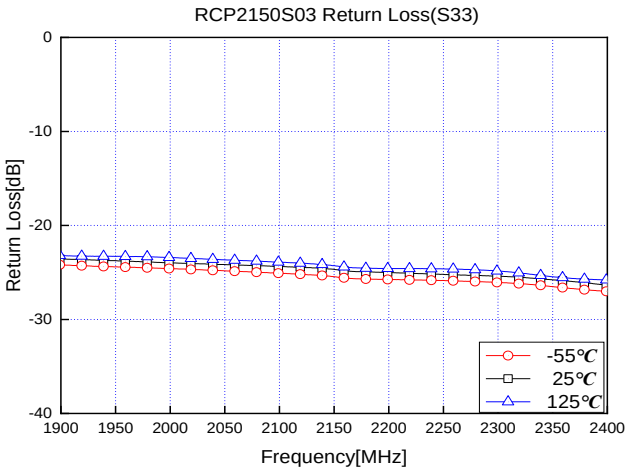
8. RF Characteristics: Return Loss (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC)







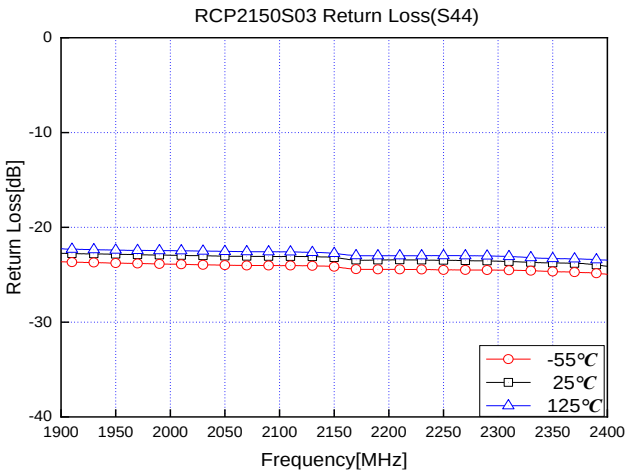


Figure 3. Test Plots of Return Loss (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC)

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9. RF Characteristics: Amplitude Balance, Insertion Loss, Isolation, and Phase Balance (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC)

These test plots result from the Case 1 configuration in *'Table 1. RCP2150S03 Port Configurations'*. See *'PORT CONFIGURATIONS'* for more details.

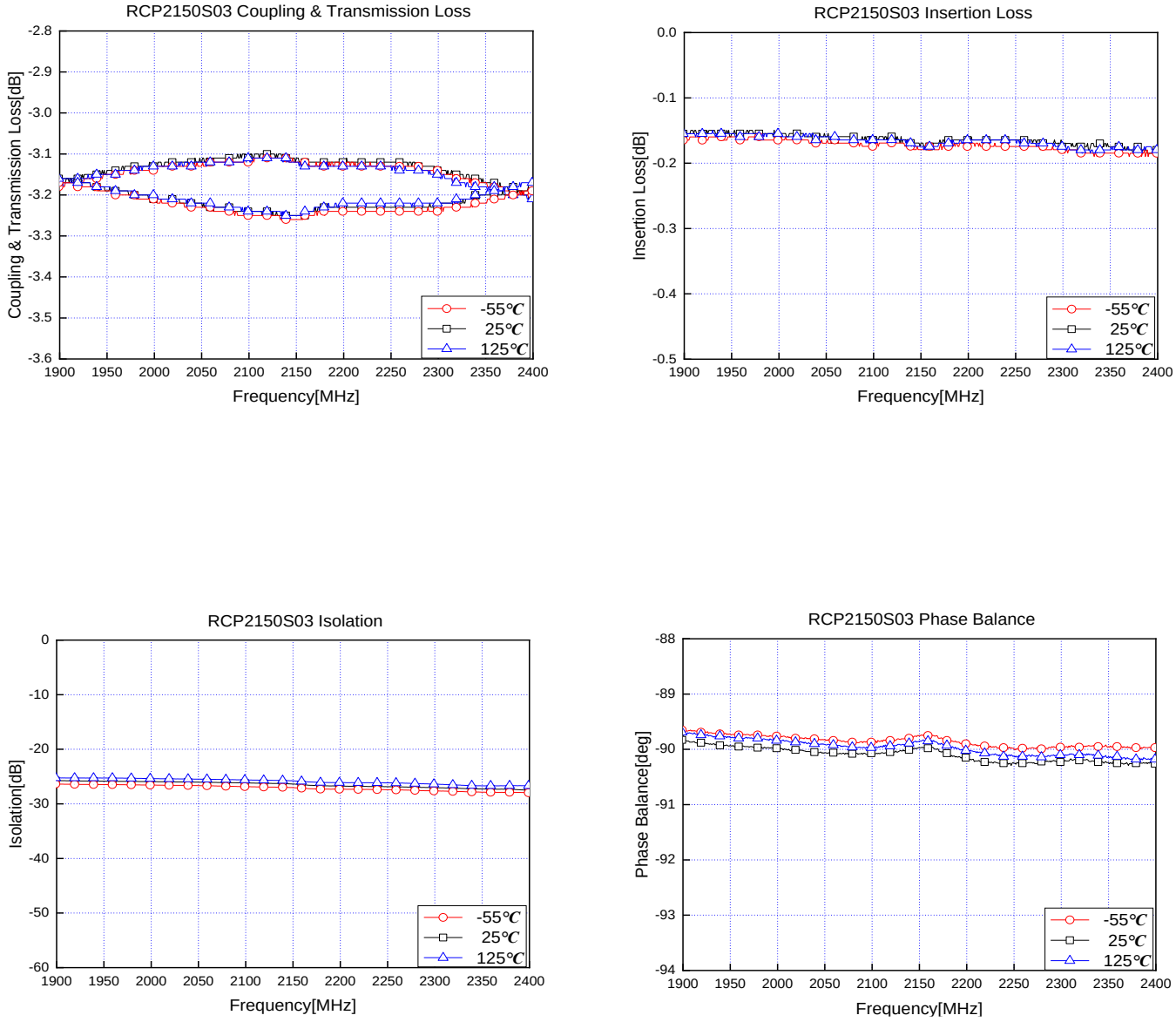

Figure 4. Test Plots of Amplitude Balance, Insertion Loss, Isolation, and Phase Balance (at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and 125 ºC)

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10. RF TEST METHODS

To ensure s-parameters reliability, we follow our internal test procedures by using the RN2 Technologies bare test board, RN2 Technologies test board, and test fixture connected with VNA (Vector Network Analyzer). In addition, we use the Automatic Port Extensions (APE) function of the Vector network analyzer to obtain accurate s-parameters.

10.1 RF TEST PROCEDURES

To test the RCP2150S03 RF performance, we perform the following steps:

1. Preparing the Test Equipment
2. Performing the APE Function of the VNA
3. Measuring the S-parameters (Coupling, Transmission Loss, Isolation, and Return Loss)
4. Obtaining the Characteristic Parameters (Amplitude Balance, Isolation, Insertion Loss, Return Loss, and Phase Balance)

STEP 1: Preparing the Test Equipment

The following test equipment is prepared to test the RCP2150S03 RF performance.

- RN2 Technologies bare test board
- RN2 Technologies test board
- Vector network analyzer
- Test fixture

NOTE: See *'RN2 Technologies TEST BOARD LAYOUT'* for the RN2 Technologies test board details.

STEP 2: Performing the Automatic Port Extensions (APE) Function of the Vector Network Analyzer

The APE function is used with the RN2 Technologies bare test board to correctly check the RCP2150S03 RF performance. This reduces or eliminates both electrical delay and insertion loss of the test fixture.

The detailed steps are as follows:

1. Place the RN2 Technologies bare test board on the test fixture.
2. Click the **Cal** button of the VNA to calibrate it.
3. Connect the four ports of the test fixture into the four ports of the VNA.
4. Click the **Port Extensions** button of the VNA to measure the data of the RN2 Technologies bare test board.

NOTE: See *'AUTOMATIC PORT EXTENSIONS FUNCTION'* for more details.

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STEP 3: Measuring the S-parameters (Coupling, Transmission Loss, Isolation, and Return Loss)

After performing the APE function, the RCP2150S03 s-parameters are measured through the following steps:

1. Place the RN2 Technologies test board on the test fixture.
2. Apply pressure to the test fixture using a pneumatic piston.
3. Connect the four ports of the test fixture into the four ports of the Vector network analyzer.
4. Set port1 as Case 1 configuration in *'Table 1. RCP2150S03 Port Configurations'*.
5. Calibrate the Vector network analyzer.
6. Measure the coupling value from port 1 to port 3 (S31).
7. Measure the transmission loss value from port 1 to port 4 (S41).
8. Measure the isolation value from port 1 to port 2 (S21).
9. Measure the return loss value from port 1 to port 1, port 2 to port 2, port 3 to port 3, and port 4 to port 4 respectively (S11, S22, S33, and S44).

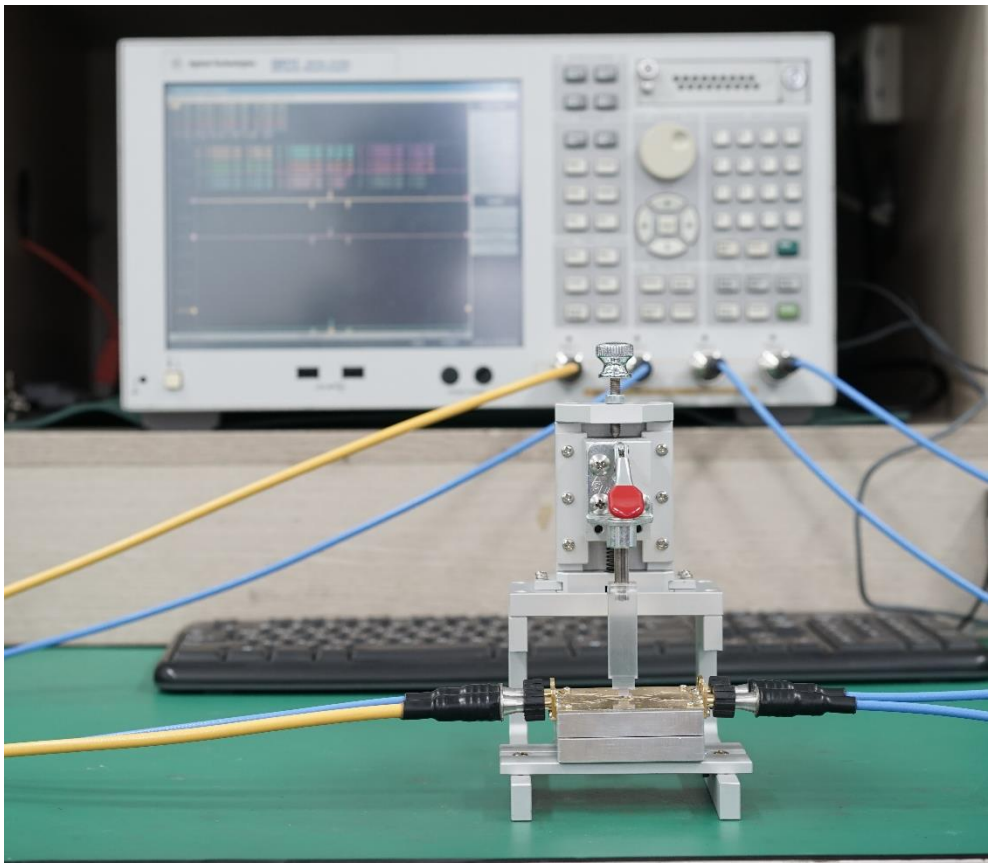

Figure 5. Test Setting to Measure the RCP2150S03 S-parameters

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STEP 4: Obtaining the Characteristic Parameters (Amplitude Balance, Isolation, Insertion Loss, Return Loss, and Phase Balance)

The s-parameters are calculated by using the formula in ***Table 2*** to obtain the characteristic parameters, such as amplitude balance, isolation, insertion loss, return loss, and phase balance.

Table 2. Mathematical Formula for the RCP2150S03 Parameters

Parameter	S-Parameter[dB]	Power Method[dB]
Coupling	S31	$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P_{cou}}{P_{in}}\right)$
Transmission Loss	S41	$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}\right)$
Isolation	S21	$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P_{iso}}{P_{in}}\right)$
Insertion Loss	-	$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P_{in}}{P_{cou}+P_{out}}\right)$
Return Loss	S11 S22 S33 S44	$10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{P_{in}}{P_{back}}\right)$
Amplitude Balance	-	$10 \cdot \log\left(P_{cou} \Big/ \frac{P_{cou}+P_{out}}{2}\right)$
Phase Balance	S41 S31	$\text{Phase}_{(S31)} - \text{Phase}_{(S41)}$

NOTE

- P_{in} : Power of Input Port
- P_{out} : Power of Output Port
- P_{cou} : Power of Coupling Port
- P_{iso} : Power of Isolated Port
- P_{back} : Return Power of Input Port

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10.2 RN2 Technologies TEST BOARD LAYOUT

Figure 6 shows the RN2 Technologies test board layout used for testing the RCP2150S03 RF performance. The RN2 Technologies test board is based on the Taconic RF35 board with the dielectric constant of 3.5, board thickness of 0.8 mm, and copper of 1 Oz.

We recommend that you use the same material and design layout, as shown in ***Figure 6***, to meet the specifications in this datasheet. However, if you use different materials, you must follow the basic guidelines. See *'RECOMMENDED PCB LAYOUT AND SOLDER MASK PATTERN'* for more details.

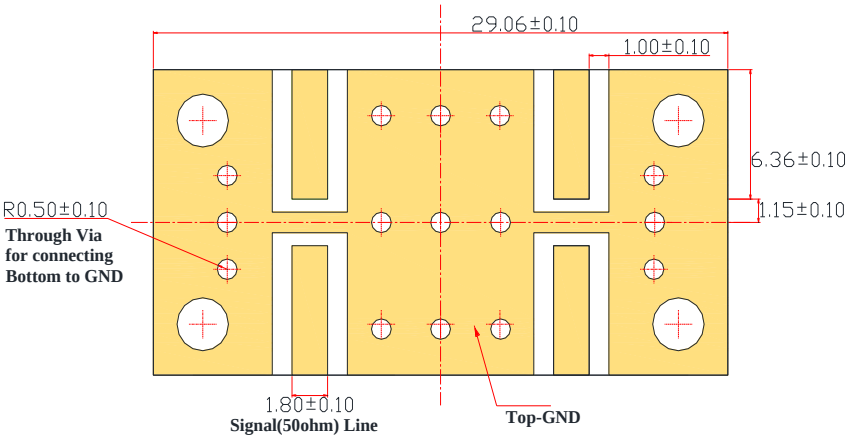

Figure 6. RN2 Technologies Test Board Layout

10.3 AUTOMATIC PORT EXTENSIONS (APE) FUNCTION

To accurately measure the RCP2150S03 s-parameters, we use the Automatic Port Extensions (APE) function of the VNA. The APE function is used for reducing or eliminating both electrical delay and insertion loss of test fixtures. It provides a convenient, automated way to calculate the insertion loss and electrical delay terms by a simple measurement of an open or short circuit, which is easy to do in test fixtures.

We consider the transmission lines of the RN2 Technologies bare test board as extensions of the coaxial test cables that are between the Vector network analyzer and the RCP2150S03. With the APE function, we extend the coaxial test ports so that our calibration plane is right at the terminals of the RCP2150S03, and not at the connectors of the RN2 Technologies bare test board.

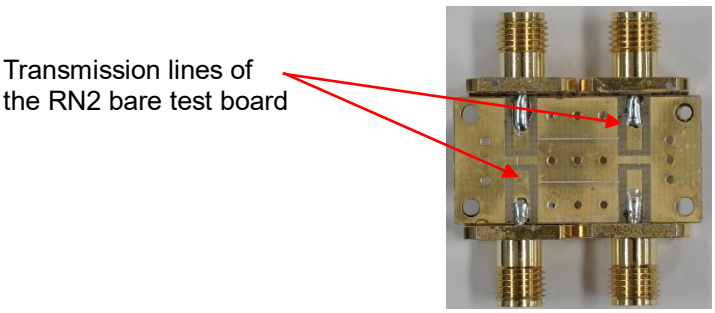

Figure 7. Performing the APE Function Test

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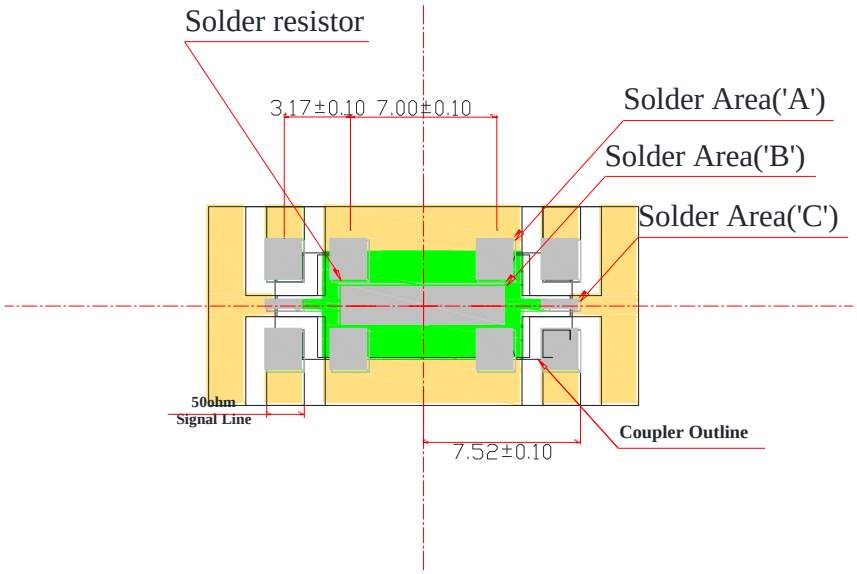
11. RECOMMENDED PCB LAND PATTERN

Figure 8 shows the recommended PCB layout and solder mask pattern to meet the specifications in this datasheet. When you use different materials other than the RN2 Technologies test board, you must follow the basic guidelines and calculate the 50 ohm impedance line width using a different PCB stack information.

Basic Guidelines

- Place GND more than 30% of the RCP2150S03 GND dimension regardless of a via size.
- Appropriately increase via sizes and numbers to allow low impedance ground connection and good thermal conductivity.
- Align the RCP2150S03 ground plane with the solder to have good connection to ground.
- Fill the via holes under the RCP2150S03 with the solder for thermal emission.

NOTE: Contact the RN2 Technologies sales team for more detailed PCB layout and solder mask pattern information.



NOTE

- Test Solder Cream: SAC-305 (Alpha Metal)
- Pb-Free Solder Alloy: Sn/Ag/Cu Ratio of 96.5/3.0/0.5
- Solder Area ('A') Dimension: 1.80 X 2.00
- Solder Area ('B') Dimension: 8.00 X 2.00
- Solder Area ('C') Dimension: 1.80 X 0.48
- Unit : mm

Figure 8. Recommended PCB Layout and Solder Mask Pattern

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12. SOLDERING PROCESS

The RCP2150S03 soldering steps are as follows:

1. Cleaning the PCB
2. Applying solder paste to the PCB
3. Placing the RCP2150S03 on the PCB
4. Reflowing the RCP2150S03 to the PCB
5. Cleaning and inspecting the soldered PCB with the RCP2150S03

STEP 1: Cleaning the PCB
Carefully clean the PCB surface where the RCP2150S03 is soldered.
Particles must not be placed on the PCB surface where the RCP2150S03 is soldered.

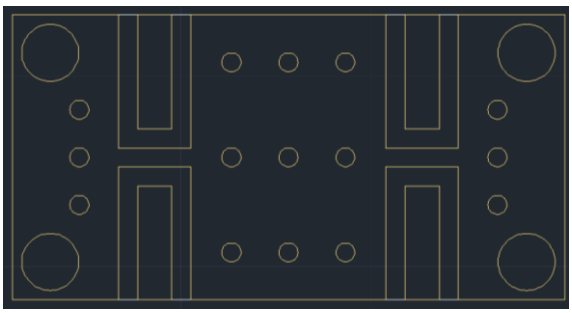

Figure 9. Cleaning the PCB Surface Where the RCP2150S03 is Soldered

STEP 2: Applying the Solder Paste to the PCB
Apply the solder paste to the 11 points on the PCB surface.
It enables good thermal conductivity because the RCP2150S03 is firmly attached to the PCB surface without air.

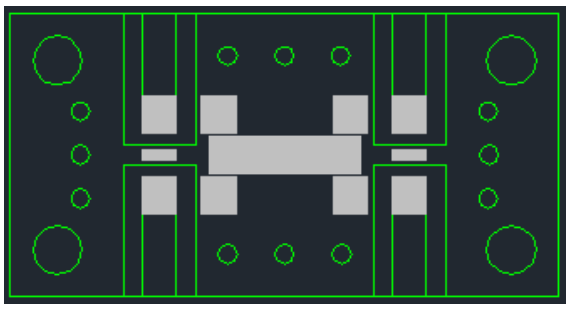

Figure 10. Applying the Solder Paste to the 11 Points on the PCB Surface

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STEP 3: Placing the RCP2150S03 on the PCB
Correctly place the RCP2150S03 on the 11 points of the PCB surface.
Applying the solder paste to the 11 points helps you firmly attach the RCP2150S03 to the PCB surface.

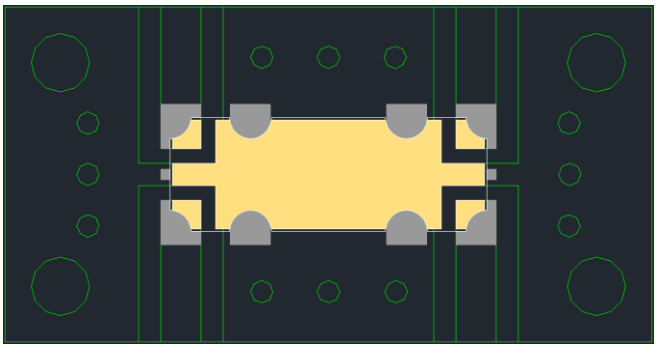

Figure 11. Placing the RCP2150S03 on the 11 Points of the PCB Surface

STEP 4: Reflowing the RCP2150S03 to the PCB
We recommend both manual soldering and PCB surface pre-heating methods when reflowing the RCP2150S03 to the PCB surface. Be careful NOT to touch the iron tip to the RCP2150S03 when you use the manual soldering method.
See *'REFLOW PROFILE'* for more details.

13. REFLOW PROFILE

Figure 12 shows the thermal reflow profile of the SAC-305 (Alpha metal), which is a test solder cream we used.

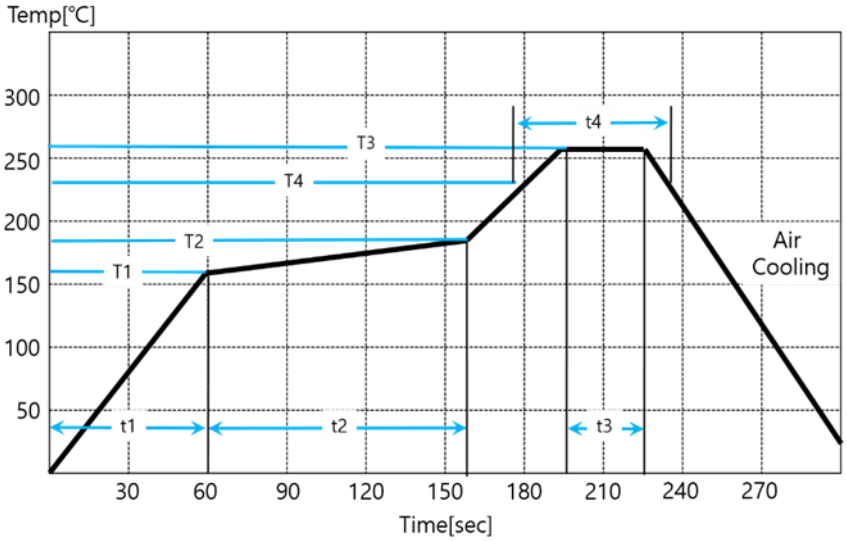

Figure 12. Thermal Reflow Profile

	Ramp Up	Pre-Heating	Peak	Soaking
Temperature(℃)	T1:160±5	T2:180±5	T3:260±5	T4:230±5
Time(sec)	t1:60±5	t2:100±15	t3:30±5	t4:60±10

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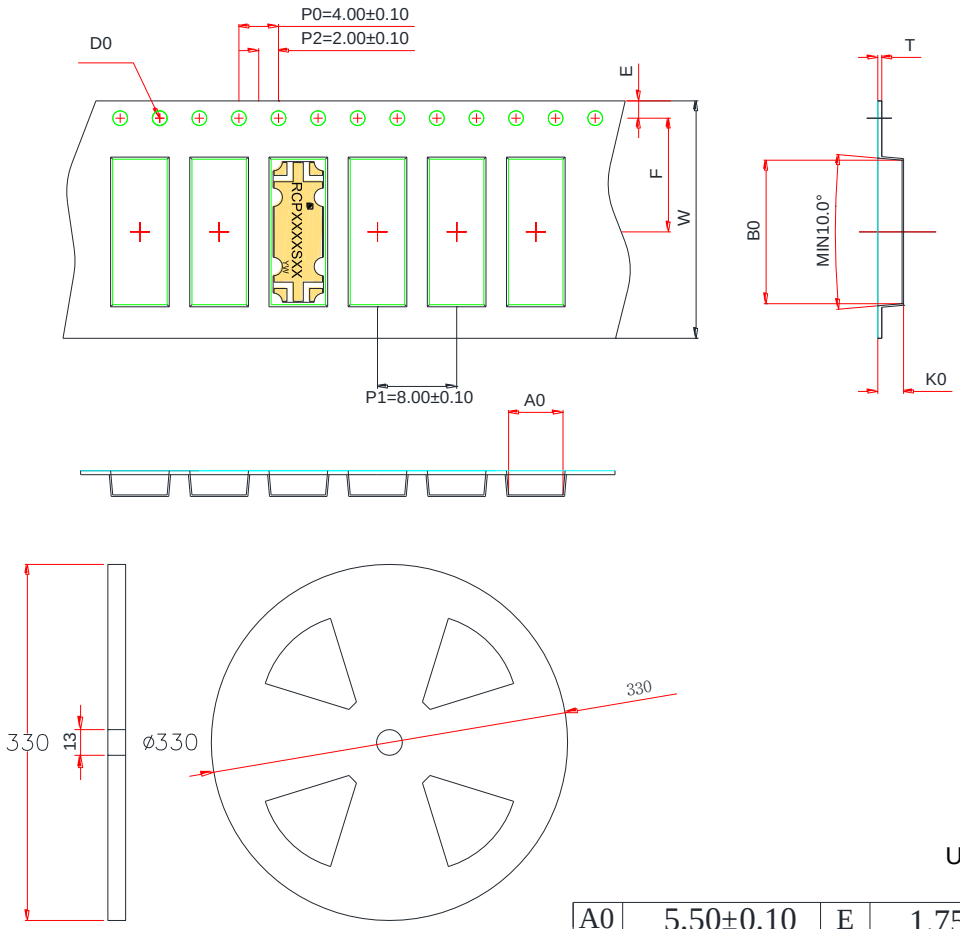

Unit : mm

A0	5.50±0.10	E	1.75±0.10
B0	14.70±0.10	F	11.50±0.10
D0	1.55±0.05	T	0.40±0.05
K0	2.30±0.10	W	24.00±0.30

Standard Packaging Quantity : 3,000 PCS / Reel

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15. HANDLING GUIDE

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE BEFORE USING OUR LTCC COUPLERS.

I. Be careful when transporting

- Ensure proper transportation as excessive stress or shock may damage LTCC couplers due to the nature of ceramics structure.
- LTCC couplers cracked or damaged on terminals may have their property changed.

II. Be careful during storage

- Store LTCC couplers less than temperature +30°C.
- Keep the humidity at 45 % to 75 % around LTCC couplers.
- Prevent corrosive gas (Cl_2, NH_3, SO_X, NO_X, etc.) from contacting LTCC couplers.
- It is recommended to use LTCC couplers within 6 months of receipt. If the period exceeds 6 months, solderability may need to be verified.

III. Be careful when soldering

- Solder all the ground terminals, IN and OUT pad of LTCC couplers on the ground plane of the PCB.
- LTCC couplers may be cracked or broken by uneven forces from a claw or suction device.
- Mechanical stress by any other devices may damage LTCC couplers when positioning them on PCB.
- Do not use dropped LTCC couplers.
- Ensure that any soldering is carried out by the condition of specification sheet.
- Do not re-use LTCC couplers which are de-soldered from PCB.

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