

Design Project #2: Coupled Line Couplers

PROJECT SCOPE

Design a **coupled-line coupler** with the following specifications:

Number of sections	5
Center frequency	8 GHz
Coupling	26 dB
Port impedance	50 Ω
Frequency response	Maximally Flat

PROJECT TASKS:

- 1) Determine the **odd** and **even** mode impedances for each of the **5** sections.
- 2) For a matched coupler, plot $|S_{11}|^2$, $|S_{21}|^2$, $|S_{31}|^2$ and $|S_{41}|^2$ (in dB) from 0 to 20 GHz.

Q1: Do these results indicate that your design is correct? Explain why you think so.

- 3) Compare the scattering parameter values at 1 GHz to those at 17 GHz.

Q2: What do you observe when comparing the scattering parameter value at 1 GHz and 17 GHz? Use your knowledge of transmission lines and microwave engineering to explain in detail why this is true.

4) Use the markers to determine the bandwidth of your design, given that the coupling must be at least 29 dB to satisfy specifications.

5) Place a short circuit on port 4 and replot $|S_{11}|^2$, $|S_{21}|^2$, $|S_{31}|^2$ from 0 to 20 GHz.

Q3: How do these results compare to the case where port four is terminated in a matched load (i.e., task 2)? Use your knowledge of coupled-line couplers to explain why you get this result.

6) Now place a short circuit on port 2 and replot $|S_{11}|^2$, $|S_{31}|^2$ and $|S_{41}|^2$ from 0 to 20 GHz.

Q3: How do these results compare to the case where port four is terminated in a matched load (i.e., task 2)? Use your knowledge of coupled-line couplers to explain in detail why you get this result.

Perhaps you could use a signal flow graph (using the scattering parameters of this 4-port symmetric coupler at its design frequency) to help demonstrate why you observed the scattering parameter values at the design frequency of 8 GHz.

ADS INFORMATION

1. You will need to use four ADS "Term" elements (one for each coupler port).

2. You will need **five** "CLIN" elements, which are the ideal coupled transmission lines found in the "TLines-Ideal" element category.

3. The easiest way to attach a **short circuit** to a coupler port is to simply change the characteristic impedance of the "Term" element at that port (but only at that port!) to a value of $Z_0 = 1\Omega$ (one ohm is as small as ADS will let you make Z_0). This of course is not exactly a short circuit, but it's pretty close.

Of course, you could likewise remove the "Term" element from a coupler port and then connect that port directly to a ground terminal. But, if you remove the "Term" element from a port, then ADS will renumber the remaining ports. For example, if you remove the "Term" element from port 2 and replace it with a short to ground (e.g., task 6), then the terminal at port three will be renamed port 2, and the terminal at port 4 will be renamed as port 3.

This in itself is not particularly bad, but you must make sure you are comparing "apples to apples" when comparing the results of task 2 to the results of task 6. For example, the values of task 6 that are labeled $|S_{21}|$ are actually $|S_{31}|$, if the "Term" element at port 2 is removed.

PROJECT REPORT

The same as project 1.

PROJECT GRADING

The same as project 1.