

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35 An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

OPTICAL AND MICROWAVE ENGINEERING

III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

UNIT 1 – MICROWAVE PASSIVE DEVICES

TOPIC – Hybrid Rings

19ECB311 – OPTICAL AND MICROWAVE ENGINEERING /R.POORNIMA/ECE/SNSCT

3/18/2023







Hybrid Ring

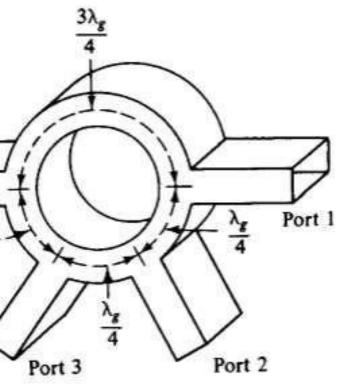
A hybrid ring consists of an annular line of proper electrical length to sustain standing waves, to which four arms are connected to a proper intervals by means of series or parallel junctions.

➤Figure shows hybrid ring with series junctions.

The hybrid ring has characteristics similar to that of Magic Tee. When a wave is fed in to port 1 it will appear at port 3 because the difference of phase shifts for waves travelling in clock wise is 180°. So the waves are cancelled at port 3.
The same reason for the waves fed in to port 2 will not emerge at port 4 and so on.

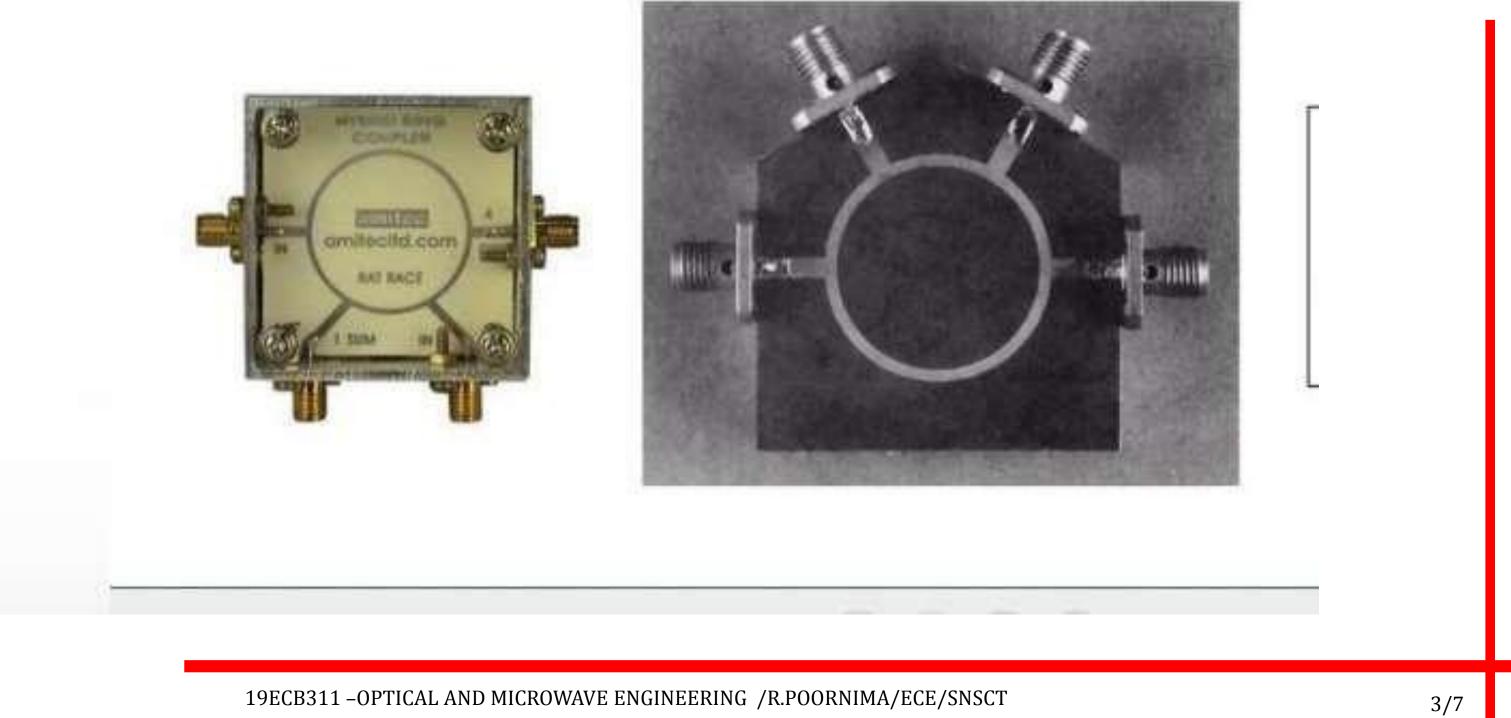
➤The S Matrix for hybrid Ring is as shown







Rat Race Ring Coupler

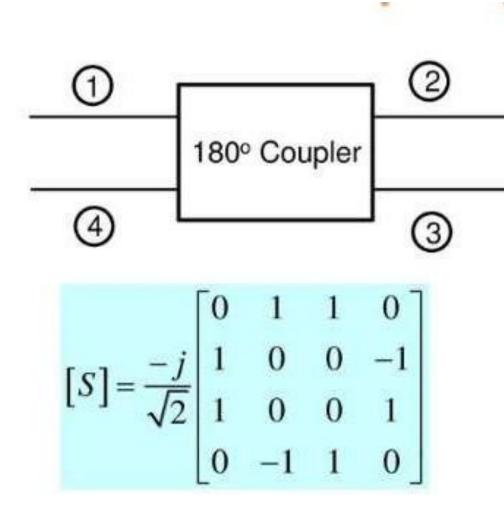


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Rat Race Coupler



- The rat race is a lossless 4-port (the S matrix is unitary).
- All four ports are matched.
- The device is reciprocal (the S matrix is symmetric).
- Port 4 is isolated from port 1, and ports 2 and 3 are isolated from each other.





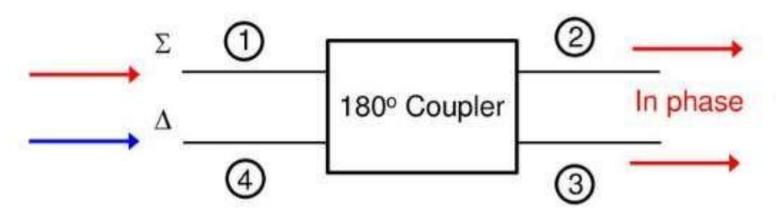
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Rat Race Coupler

The rat race can be used as a splitter:



Note: A matched load is usually placed on port 4.

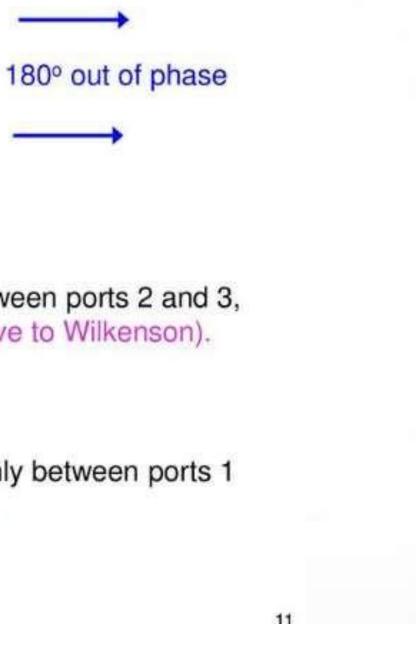
• The signal from the "sum port" Σ (port 1) splits evenly between ports 2 and 3, in phase. This could be used as a power splitter (alternative to Wilkenson).

$$S_{21} = S_{31}$$

 The signal from the "difference port" ∆ (port 4) splits evenly between ports 1 and 2, 180° out of phase. This could be used as a balun.

$$S_{24} = -S_{34}$$

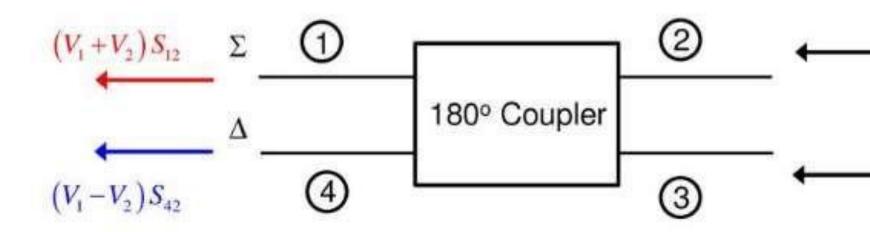






Rat Race Coupler

The rat race can be used as a combiner:



• The signal from the sum port Σ (port 1) is the sum of the input signals 1 and 2.

$$S_{12} = S_{13}$$

• The signal from the difference port Δ (port 4) is the difference of the input signals 1 and 2.

$$S_{42} = -S_{43}$$



Signal 1 (V1)

Signal 2 (V₂)



THANK YOU

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