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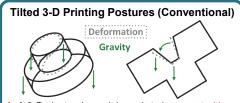
INSIGHTS

A Fully 3-D-Printing-Compatible *E*-Plane Elliptical Waveguide Junction for Power Dividing/Combining Applications



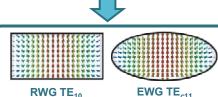


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- A 3-D electronic model needs to be preset with an appropriate posture to avoid internal support. Manual selection of a tilted 3-D printing posture:
- can be difficult for complex waveguide geometries produce deformation degrading RF performance
- ◆ Intrinsic nature of 3-D printing (inevitable)





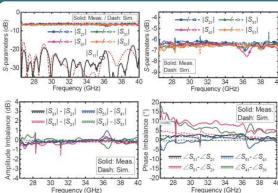
- Orientation-designated geometrical shaping
- Utilized transmission line architecture: elliptical waveguide (EWG)
 - ✓ Dominant mode: TE_{c11}
 - ✓ EM field distribution similar to TE₁₀ (rectangular waveguide)
 - ✓ Continuous and smooth surface profile (selfsupportable & 3-D-printing-compatible)

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- Arch-Shap Sentum E-Plane EWG Junction With Arch-Shape Septum Achieve wideband impedance matching Enable "self-supportable" feature along the oz axis ■ Transition Waveguide I Built by lofting between an EWG and a filleted RWG

 - Transition Waveguide II
 - Composed of two partially nested filleted RWG-to-EWG transitions (forming the arch-shape septum)
- Four-Way Power Divider (EWG Junctions + Bends)
 - ✓ Monolithic integration (Polyjet 3-D printing + Cu plating)

IMPA **QUANTITATIVE**





- Compact size, good RF performance (26.5-40 GHz): RBW: 40.6%, RL: >18 dB (mostly >20 dB) transmission coefficients: (-6.5 \pm 0.6) dB amplitude imbalance: ±1 dB phase imbalance: (-5-17.7)°
- Orientation-designated shaping along the oz axis
- Smooth and intrinsically self-supportable waveguide sidewalls (fully 3-D-printing-compatible)
- Internal support eliminated, deformation minimized
- Design principle applicable to H-plane EWG junctions

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