



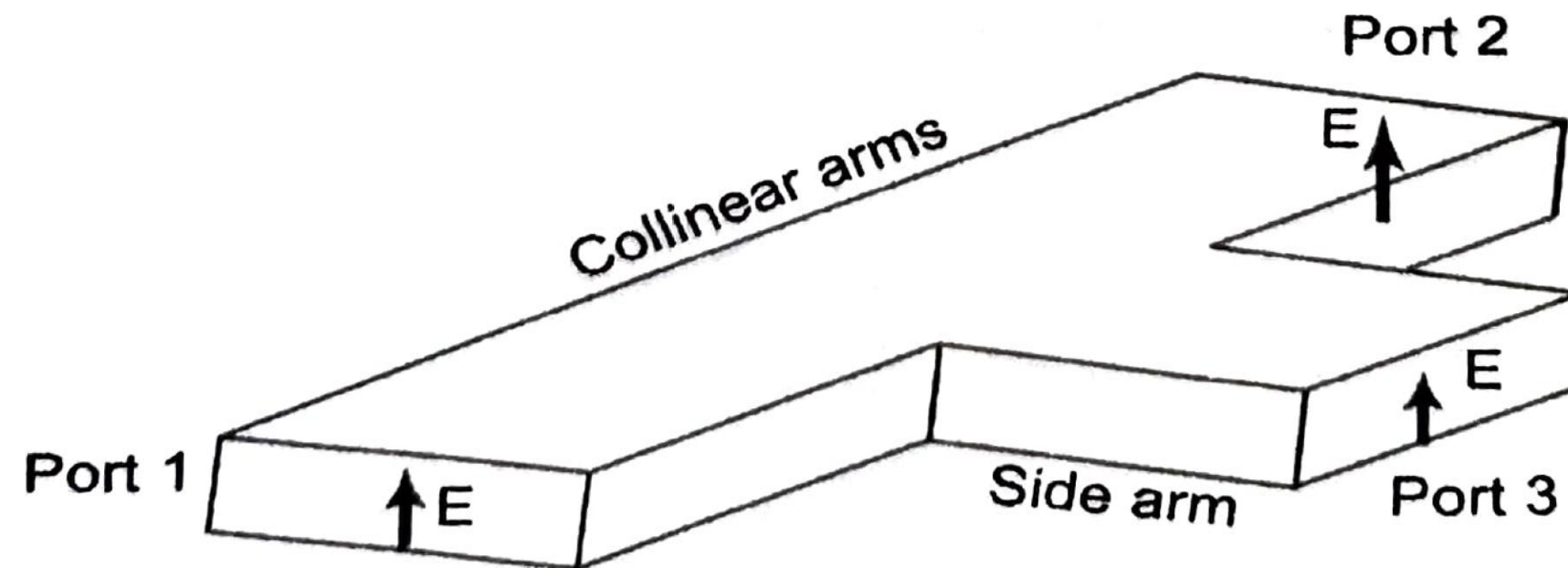
H-PLANE TEE (SHUNT TEE)



- H-plane tee junction is formed by cutting a rectangular slot along the width of a main waveguide and attaching another waveguide the side arm called the H-arm.
- The port 1 and port 2 of the main waveguide are called collinear ports and port 3 is the H-arm (or) Side arm.
- An H - plane tee is a waveguide tee in which the axis of its side arm is "shunting" the E - field (or) parallel to the H- field of the main guide.
- Sum Arm:
- In a H-plane tee if two input waves are fed into port 1 and port 2 of the collinear arm, the output wave at port 3 will be in phase and additive. Hence, the third port is called the sum arm.



H-PLANE TEE (SHUNT TEE)



- For H-plane tee, $[S]$ is a 3 x3 matrix since there are 3 ports.

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow (1)$$



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



- If the input is fed into the port 3, then the wave will split equally into port 1 and port 2 in phase and in the same magnitude.
- Here, the scattering coefficients S_{13} and S_{23} must be equal.

$$S_{13} = S_{23}$$

$$\boxed{S_{13} = S_{23}} \quad \dots (2)$$

From the symmetric property, $S_{ij} = S_{ji}$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S_{12} = S_{21} \\ S_{23} = S_{32} = S_{13} \\ S_{13} = S_{31} \end{array}} \quad \dots (3)$$

Since port 3 is perfectly matched to the junction.

$$\boxed{S_{33} = 0} \quad \dots (4)$$



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{12} & S_{22} & S_{13} \\ S_{13} & S_{13} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11}^* & S_{12}^* & S_{13}^* \\ S_{12}^* & S_{22}^* & S_{13}^* \\ S_{13}^* & S_{13}^* & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1\mathbf{C}_1: \quad S_{11} S_{11}^* + S_{12} S_{12}^* + S_{13} S_{13}^* = 1$$

$$|S_{11}|^2 + |S_{12}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1 \quad \dots (6)$$

Similarly,

$$\mathbf{R}_2\mathbf{C}_2: \quad |S_{12}|^2 + |S_{22}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1 \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3\mathbf{C}_3: \quad |S_{13}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = 1 \quad \dots (8)$$



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



Using zero property of [S] matrix, we get

$$\mathbf{R}_3\mathbf{C}_1: \quad S_{13} \cdot S_{11}^* + S_{13} S_{12}^* = 0 \quad \dots (9)$$

From equation (8),

$$2 |S_{13}|^2 = 1$$

$$|S_{13}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{S_{13} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

... (10)



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



Comparing equations (6) and (7), we get

$$|S_{11}|^2 + |S_{12}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2 = |S_{12}|^2 + |S_{22}|^2 + |S_{13}|^2$$

$$|S_{11}|^2 = |S_{22}|^2$$

$$\boxed{S_{11} = S_{22}}$$

... (11)

From equation (9),

$$S_{13} (S_{11}^* + S_{12}^*) = 0, \quad \text{since } S_{13} \neq 0,$$



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



$$S_{11}^* + S_{12}^* = 0$$

$$S_{11}^* = -S_{12}^* \quad \dots (12)$$

Using above value in equation (6), we get

$$|S_{11}|^2 + |S_{11}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$2|S_{11}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{S_{11} = \frac{1}{2}} \quad \dots (13)$$

From equations (11), (12) and (13),

$$S_{12} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{1}{2}$$

... (14)



SCATTERING MATRIX FOR H-PLANE TEE



- This equation represents the scattering matrix for H-plane tee.

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know that $[b] = [s][a]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



ASSESSMENT



1. Why E plane Tee junction is called as Series Tee?

Answer:

As the axis of the side arm is parallel to the electric field, this junction is called E-Plane Tee junction. This is also called as Voltage or Series junction. The ports 1 and 2 are 180° out of phase with each other.

2. The diagonal elements of the s matrix of a resistive T junction are:

Answer: zero

3. Why third port is sum arm in H plane Tee?

Answer: The output wave at port 3 will be in phase and additive.



THANK YOU