

Butler Matrix Components Based on Substrate Integrated Waveguide Fed by Microstrip Separation Feedline for 5G Application

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Abstract – This paper presents a beamforming component based on vias variation substrate integrated waveguide (SIW) method at Ka-band. At Ka-band, the losses are high when planar structures are implemented due to the small wavelength, beside the expected losses from the component's losses. Therefore, SIW technology with vias manipulation is introduced. This work aims to present a low loss coupler, crossover, and phase shifter for beamforming based on SIW at 26 GHz. Coupler and crossover are designed with vias variation based on the metallic fill inside the vias microstrip separation feedline, used for input and output ports to achieve enough distance between each adjacent port, and compact design with loss phase error. The proposed designs are simulated using CST software and fabricated using Rogers 5880 substrate with thickness of 0.508 mm and permittivity of 2.2. The measured performance agreed well with the simulated results. A return loss of less than -20 dB is achieved over a bandwidth of 5 GHz. A perfect -3 dB and 0 dB are obtained at coupler and crossover outputs. The measured phase difference -88.8° is observed at the outputs. Overall, the coupler and crossover show great potential performance for Ka-band applications.

Index Terms – 5G application, beamforming, coupler, crossover, Ka-band, substrate integrated waveguide (SIW).

I. INTRODUCTION

Beamforming networks play an important role in the realizing of switched phase array systems [1–3], especially for higher bands of the fifth-generation systems toward millimeter bands. Beamforming networks

aim to provide high receiving signal sensitivity toward receivers. In addition, higher bandwidth and high gain antennas and devices are needed in future beamforming networks [4]. At frequencies such as 26 and 28 GHz, the antennas and millimeter-wave devices suffer from high losses due to path loss and the technology used in their designs. Technology such as planar microstrip has loss at higher frequencies. Hence, substrate integrated waveguide (SIW) is proposed to solve these issues as SIW combines the properties of both microstrip and waveguide technology [5–8]. Couplers control the magnitude and the phase outputs of the beamforming [9, 10], whilst crossover maintains the output of the signal magnitude and the phase with no change [11, 12]. Numerous couplers and crossover topologies are designed using microstrip couplers, SIW couplers, and waveguide couplers [11, 13–17]. Hybrid couplers received significant attention [14, 15] due to their simplicity and ability to support split of power at outputs [14]. However, these couplers may suffer from high loss transmission lines and fabrication tolerance at higher frequency. In addition, implementing couplers using planar substrate produces unwanted crosstalk between output ports due to the very small distance between the coupled lines [16]. This results in high insertion loss and phase difference error at output ports. Therefore, SIW structure is proposed for designing coupler and crossover in millimeter-wave devices. SIW helps in reducing crosstalk among the outputs and increases the coupling of SIW apertures [11, 17].

In this paper, a SIW coupler and crossover are realized by vias separation with modified metal wall method at 26 GHz. The coupler and crossover are designed with

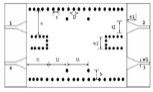
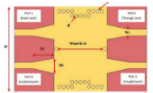
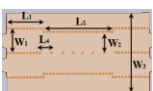
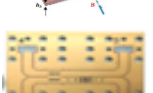
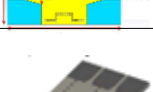
a series of parallel vias and coupling vias. The designed components are simulated using CST software technology and performance is validated with measurement responses.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Coupler

Several SIW couplers (see Table 1) have been presented with different resonant frequencies in millimeter-wave bands [18, 19]. In an X-band wideband coupler utilizing SIW, the coupler exhibited a 3 GHz bandwidth and a coupling factor of -4 dB [18]. The vias (via holes) were strategically distributed around the coupling area to maximize coupling between the output ports. However, the coupler lacked validation through measurements. Additionally, the phase difference error was approximately 5° . In [19], researchers presented a directional coupler operating at 15 GHz, which employed backward and forward SIW vias coupling. In [20], a coupler was constructed by joining two SIW sections. The measured results demonstrated a 20 dB return loss bandwidth centered around the resonant frequency of 15 GHz, with a fixed 3 dB coupling.

Table 1: Studies of SIW coupler in millimeter-wave devices

Ref	Freq GHz	Types of Vias	BW GHz	Structure	Comments
[24]	11	Metallic vias	3		Narrow band Insertion loss > -5 dB No fabrication
[25]	22	Metallic vias	4		Narrow band Insertion loss -5 dB No fabrication
[26]	35	Metallic vias	8		High losses Insertion loss -5 dB Complex design
[27]	40	Metallic vias	2		Narrow band Insertion loss > -5 dB No fabrication
[28]	35	Air vias	8		High losses Insertion loss -5 dB Complex design
[29]	22	Metallic square vias	8		High losses Insertion loss > -5 dB No fabrication
[30]	30	Air vias	8		High losses Insertion loss > -5 dB No fabrication

In [19, 21, 22], researchers presented a directional coupler operating at 60 GHz using curved SIW vias. In this design, variations in the coupler thickness within the vias, relative to the substrate height, significantly impacted the coupler's performance. However, the fabrication of the proposed model resulted in substantial losses in return loss and insertion loss, accompanied by a phase error exceeding 10° . More recently, hybrid couplers with vias implemented in the coupling area were investigated [23]. Both couplers exhibited satisfactory performance in terms of return loss, isolation, and coupling factor, with a low phase error of 3° . Notably, neither design underwent thorough analysis through fabrication.

B. Crossover

Traditionally, crossovers in microwave and millimeter-wave circuits were implemented using air bridges or multilayer structures [31]. However, these approaches increased fabrication complexities and costs. Planar crossovers, particularly microstrip-based ones [32], have garnered significant research attention due to their practicality. Unfortunately, microstrip crossovers suffer from high losses and limitations at high-frequency bands. Enter SIW technology: an emerging solution for modern wireless transceiver systems. SIW crossovers strike a favorable balance between cost and performance compared to their microstrip counterparts. Recent literature [33, 34] has explored SIW-based crossovers. In [33], researchers employed the odd-even mode method to analyze four-port junctions, aligning them with the general scattering matrix of waveguide crossovers. Additionally, multilayered SIW crossovers have been developed [34]. Another innovative design [12] features an SIW circular cavity with eight fan-shaped slots etched on its top surfaces.

C. Phase shifter

The exploration of phase shifters begins with an adjustable reflection-type phase shifter. As documented in [35], this design leverages tunable components like varactor diodes. To simplify the configuration without active elements, a square-shaped phase shifter using multi-layer technology is proposed in [36]. Additionally, a single-layer phase shifter design is reviewed. In [37], researchers present a single-layer phase shifter comprising a T-shaped open stub loaded transmission line (main line) positioned at the center of a half-wavelength transmission line. A reference line based on Schiffman uniform line topology complements this setup. SIW components, including phase shifters, have been extensively studied. Various approaches to SIW phase shifter design include the delay line method [38], equal-length unequal-width phase shifters, and compensating phase shifters. For instance, a 45-degree SIW phase shifter with

two equal-length unequal-width outputs was designed for operation at 10 GHz. At the center frequency, this phase shifter achieved a fractional bandwidth (FBW) of 19%.

III. III. SIW TECHNOLOGY

SIW is a planar waveguide technology, depicted in Fig. 1. In SIW, the wave propagates through a substrate between two rows of vias [39–41]. These vias effectively replace the metal walls found in conventional hollow waveguides. Consequently, SIW exhibits similar dispersion characteristics to those of standard waveguides [42].

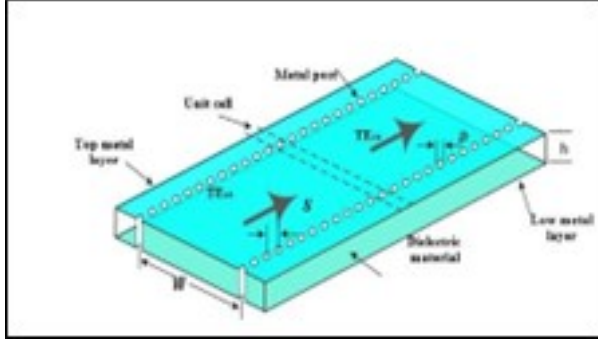


Fig. 1. Substrate integrated waveguide structure [43].

SIW at millimeter-wave frequencies faces similar challenges as microstrip lines, including radiation losses, via hole issues, and dielectric losses due to the material properties [44, 45]. However, by carefully selecting suitable via diameters and spacing, these issues can be mitigated. SIW is a planar structure characterized by two rows of vias, effectively representing the narrow walls of the waveguide. Over the past few years, SIW has gained popularity among researchers as a novel transmission line technology [46]. It combines features from both microstrip and dielectric-filled waveguides (DFW) [47]. When designing SIW components, parameters such as via spacing should be carefully considered. The width between vias can be determined using the following expression [48]:

$$a_R = w - \frac{d^2}{0.85S^2}, \quad (1)$$

where a_R is the waveguide width from edge to edge between the two rows of vias, d is the diameter of the vias, and S is the spacing between vias. The diameter of the vias and the spacing can be calculated using:

$$d \leq \lambda_g/5, \quad (2)$$

$$S \leq 2d, \quad (3)$$

$$a_R = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}, \quad (4)$$

where a is the width of the rectangular waveguide standard, ϵ_r is the substrate permittivity, and λ_g is the guided

wavelength of SIW, which can be obtained using:

$$\lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \left(\frac{2\pi f}{c} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^2}}, \quad (5)$$

where f is the desired frequency and c is the speed of light. After discussing the equations related to SIW technology, the next section will review SIW antennas.

IV. DESIGN OF BEAMFORMING COMPONENTS

A. Design hybrid coupler

A 3-dB branch line coupler (BLC) generates output signals with a 90° phase difference. The network structure consists of four quarter-wavelength transmission lines, forming a loop. It divides input signals into two equal-amplitude signals that are 90° out of phase. The BLC can be implemented using either lumped elements or a distributed approach, as depicted in Fig. 2. At port P1, the input power is equally divided between output ports P2 and P3. Port P2 serves as the through port, P3 as the coupled port, and P4 as the isolation port, where reflections due to mismatches are directed to prevent power from reflecting back to P1. When all ports are matched, the input power delivered to the input port is evenly split between the output ports, maintaining the 90° phase difference.

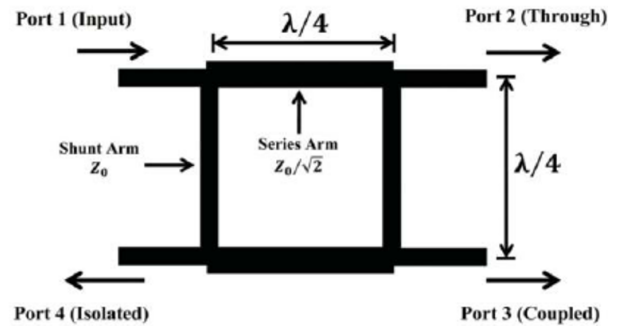


Fig. 2. Geometry of a conventional branch line coupler [49].

For the optimum performance of the coupler, the impedances of the shunt arms are Z_0 and that of the series arms is $Z_0\sqrt{2}$, where Z_0 is the characteristic impedance of the input and output ports, and is usually 50Ω .

The return loss in a BLC quantifies the amount of power reflected from the input. Typically, it is related to S_{11} in decibels (dB), and the desired return loss for a BLC is typically less than -10 dB. Mathematically, the return loss can be expressed as follows [50]:

$$\text{Return Loss} = -20 \log (S_{11}). \quad (6)$$

Insertion loss is characterized by the portion of input power at port 1 that is transmitted to the through port at

port 2. It is directly related to S_{21} in dB. For a BLC from P1 to P2, the desired insertion loss typically falls within the range of -3 to -4 dB. Mathematically, insertion loss can be expressed as [50]:

$$\text{Insertion Loss} = 10 \log (P_1/P_2) = -20 \log (S_{21}). \quad (7)$$

The coupling factor typically represents the proportion of input power that is transferred to the output power. In this context, P1 denotes the input power at port 1, and P3 corresponds to the power output at port 3. The coupling factor is also associated with S_{31} in dB. For BLC, the desired coupling factor typically falls within the range -3 to -4 dB. Mathematically, the coupling factor can be expressed as [50]:

$$CF = 10 \log (P_1/P_3) = -20 \log (S_{31}). \quad (8)$$

In a balanced line coupler (BLC), isolation refers to the difference in signal levels between isolated port 4 and input port 1. This isolation is represented by S_{41} in the BLC's S-parameter. The required isolation for a BLC should be less than -10 dB. Isolation loss can be calculated using:

$$\text{Isolation} = I = 10 \log (P_1/P_4) = -20 \log (S_{41}). \quad (9)$$

The S-matrix of a symmetrical coupler is [51]:

$$[s] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & j & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & j \\ j & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & j & 1 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed 3 dB coupler based on vias separation. To prevent signal leakage and guide the signal effectively, the coupler's outputs are coupled using metallic vias with cuts in both the metal and substrate, resulting in an electrical length equivalent to a quarter wavelength ($\lambda/4$) [26]. The SIW directional coupler design features two perpendicular rectangular waveguides with a cross-region where two symmetrically placed metal posts control the signal. Additionally, two via posts at each port serve as reflection-canceling elements, achieved by varying sections of the SIW. The four ports are defined as follows: port 1 (input), port 2 (through), port 3 (coupled), and port 4 (isolated). A step impedance transition is employed between the microstrip line and SIWs to ensure a physical match of electrical and magnetic field distributions between the two media.

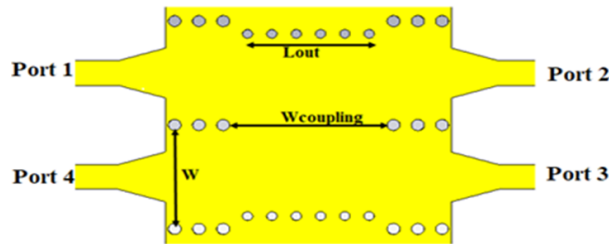


Fig. 3. Structure of the proposed SIW coupler.

The substrate material used is Rogers 5880 with a thickness of 0.508 mm, relative permittivity (ϵ_r) of 2.2, and loss tangent of 0.0009.

Analyzing Fig. 4 (a), it becomes evident that as the width of the SIW vias decreases, the resonance frequency converges toward the desired 26 GHz frequency. Additionally, the coupling width plays a crucial role in controlling the output power at ports 2 and 3. The coupling width is determined using equation (11) [51], where β_1 and β_2 represent the propagation constants of the TE₁₀ and TE₂₀ modes, respectively. To achieve the desired operational frequency, the phase shift ($\Delta\phi$) must satisfy $\pi/2$. This configuration tends to produce an equal power coupling ratio of -3 dB, as observed in Fig. 4 (b). Based on these findings, the vias width is set to 6.5 mm, and the coupling area is established at 11.5 mm:

$$\Delta\phi = (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \times w_{\text{coupling}}. \quad (11)$$

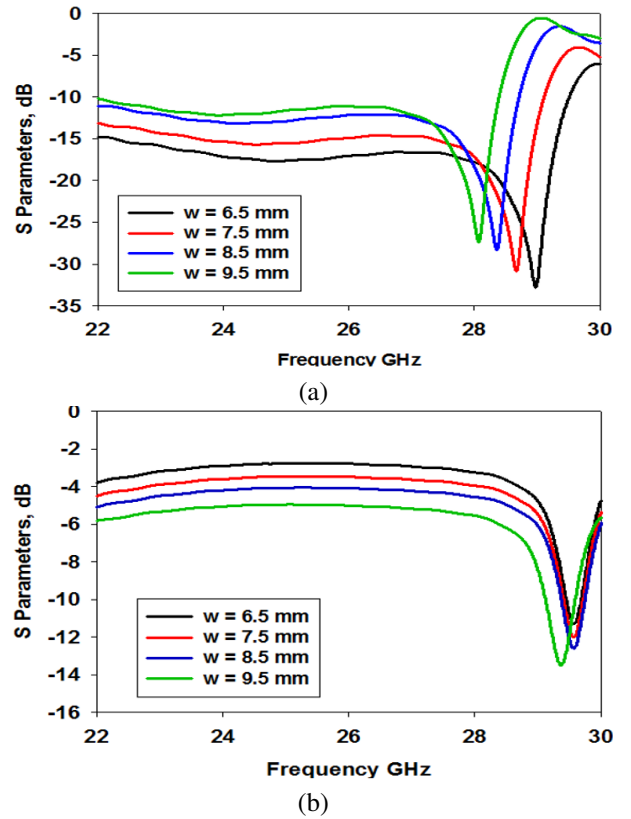


Fig. 4. Simulated response (a) S11 and (b) output ports.

B. Design crossover

Crossovers are typically designed by cascading two 3-dB couplers [52]. The configuration of a 0-dB crossover is depicted in Fig. 5 (a). Our proposed crossover comprises two serially connected SIW couplers. Figure 5 (b) illustrates the crossover's performance

in terms of return loss and output power. When port 1 is excited, the return loss at 26 GHz remains below -10 dB, and the output at port 3 is 0 dB. Both port 2 and port 4 exhibit isolation values less than -10 dB at the desired frequency.

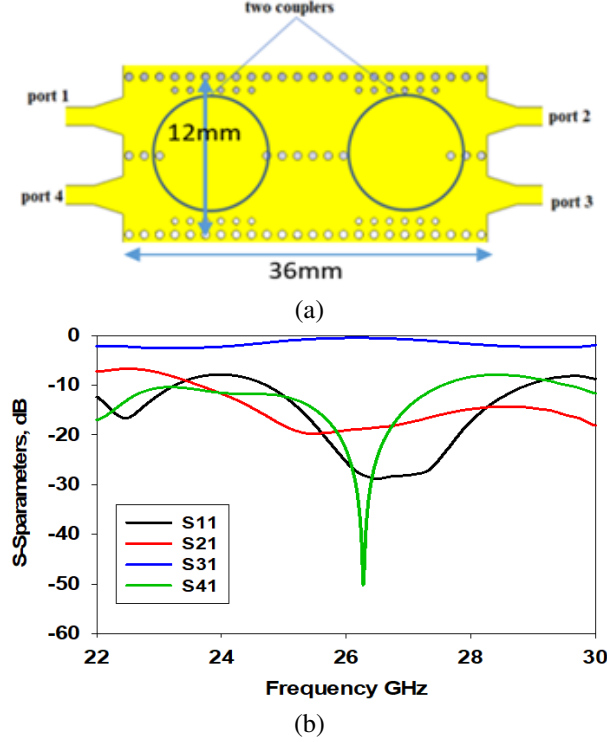


Fig. 5. The proposed (a) crossover structure and (b) S-parameters.

The widths of the Schiffman phase shifters, denoted as Wt , remain consistent with the widths of the feeding transmission lines. However, the lengths of the Schiffman phase shifters, represented by Ls , vary in relation to the desired phase values. These phase shifters are implemented by extending the corresponding lengths, which are then bent into arcs. The phase difference of the phase shifters can be calculated using equation (12) [53]:

$$\text{Phase difference } \Delta\theta = \frac{2\pi(Lm - Lr)}{\lambda_g}, \quad (12)$$

where Lm , Lr , and λ_g are the main length, reference length, and guide wavelength [54]. The main length, Lm , and reference length, Lr , are optimized to obtain the desired phase difference between the main line and the reference line which is at the first left output port of the proposed Butler matrix. The designed phase shifters are combined with the couplers to analyze the performance results of the Butler matrix.

C. Design phase shifter

The S-parameter response and phase shift of the proposed Schiffman phase shifter are of interest. This phase

shifter employs a cylindrical metal post inserted into the SIW structure, effectively forming a T-network. The equivalent circuit, as shown in Fig. 6, accounts for the capacitive coupling between the metal sides of the SIW and the cylindrical post using two capacitors. Additionally, mutual coupling between the top and bottom metal conductors is represented by an inductance. Once all components, including the coupler, crossover, and phase shifter, are designed, they contribute to the overall performance of the Butler matrix.

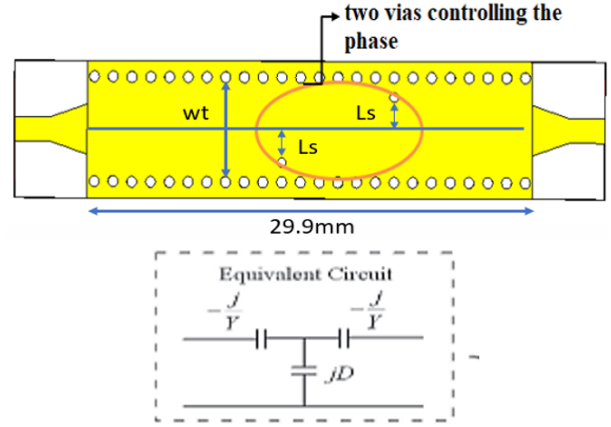


Fig. 6. SIW phase shifter with two vias controllers.

V. SIW COUPLER WITH SEPARATION FEEDLINES

In this study, the SIW coupler is presented as a simulation structure (Fig. 3), with a microstrip straight feedline directly integrated into the SIW coupler. However, a significant challenge arises at higher frequencies: the limited distance between adjacent ports makes it challenging to solder SMA connectors directly to the feedline. To address this, the proposed coupler design in Fig. 3 aims to increase the spacing between adjacent ports, allowing for proper SMA soldering.

A. Simulation results of SIW coupler

The feedline configuration of the proposed coupler in Fig. 3 has been adjusted. Initially, the feedlines for ports 1 and 4 were parallel, resulting in insufficient spacing between these two ports. Similarly, ports 2 and 3 faced a similar issue. To address this, the modified design in Fig. 3 now separates each pair of adjacent ports adequately. Finally, the orientation of port 1 and port 2 aligned to the top, as did that of port 3 and port 4 aligned to the bottom, allowing for the convenient soldering of SMA connectors to each port. In order to perform the measurement process, a microstrip to SIW transition line was added at each port with quarter wavelength separation for the coupler as shown in Fig. 7. The proposed

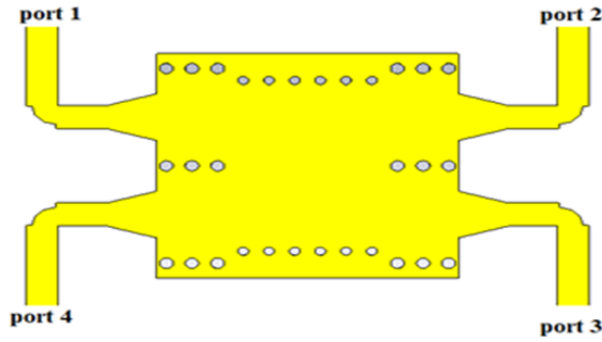


Fig. 7. Final structure of the proposed coupler design.

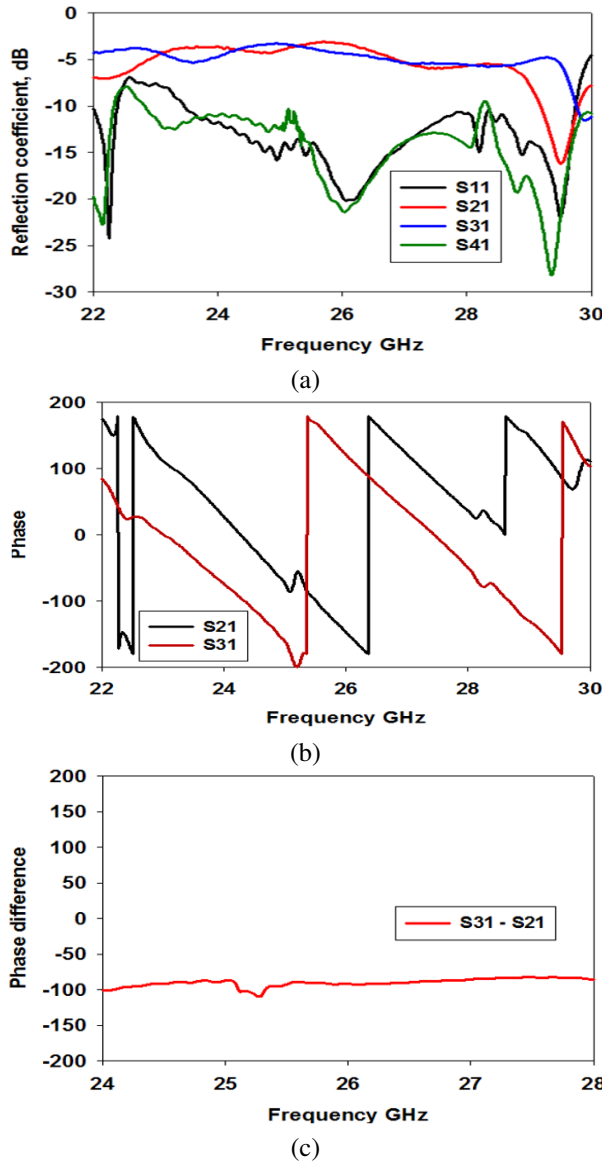


Fig. 8. Simulated results of the proposed coupler with separation feedlines at port 1: (a) S-parameters, (b) phase of outputs ports, and (c) phase difference.

coupler was re-simulated to check the effects of the separation of the feedlines on the port's performance.

In Fig. 8, we present the simulated performance of the proposed coupler when port 1 is excited. At 26 GHz, the reflection coefficient is -20.05 dB, and the isolation is -22.12 dB, with a wider bandwidth of 5 GHz (Fig. 8 (a)). Achieving an equal power split, port 2 and port 3 exhibit -3.5 dB and -3.9 dB, respectively (Fig. 8 (a)). However, the insertion loss increases by 0.5 dB due to the additional feedlines at the output ports. The phase shift at the outputs is 91.5° (Fig. 8 (b)), and the phase difference between S31 and S21 is evident in Fig. 8 (c). Notably, the inclusion of these separation feedlines introduces a phase error of 1.5° .

VI. SIW CROSSOVER WITH SEPARATION FEEDLINE

In Fig. 5 (a), the crossover integrates a microstrip feedline directly within the SIW structure, addressing a concern raised in the problem statement. However, when operating at higher frequencies, a significant challenge emerges: the proximity between neighboring ports is insufficient for attaching an SMA port directly to the feedline. Considering that the entire size of an SMA connector at 26 GHz is 14 mm, the proposed solution in Fig. 5 (a) involves increasing the spacing between adjacent ports.

A. Simulation results of SIW crossover

In the original design of the crossover shown in Fig. 5 (a), the feedlines for ports 1 and 4 were directly integrated into the SIW structure, resulting in insufficient spacing between them. A similar issue existed for ports 2 and 3. To address this, the feedline layout of the proposed crossover was modified by introducing separation between each pair of adjacent ports. As a result, the orientation of port 1 and port 2 aligns, as does the orientation of port 3 and port 4. This modification allows for successful soldering of SMA connectors to each port. To facilitate the measurement process, a microstrip-to-SIW transition line has been added at each port, with a quarter-wavelength separation for the crossover, as depicted in Fig. 9.

In Fig. 10, we observe the simulated performance of the modified feedline in the proposed crossover when port 1 is excited. At 26 GHz, the reflection coefficient is less than -28 dB, and the isolation is -16 dB (Fig. 10 (a)). Comparatively, the original crossover design in Fig. 5 (a) achieved a reflection coefficient and isolation both below -30 dB at the same frequency. Furthermore, the output power at port 3 is -1 dB (Fig. 10 (a)), whereas the original crossover's output power in Fig. 5 (a) was very close to 0 dB. The addition of feedlines at the output ports results in

a 1 dB increase in output power at port 3. Additionally, the phase at port 3 is 1° (Fig. 10 (b)), whereas the phase difference in the original crossover (Fig. 5 (a)) was 0.5° .

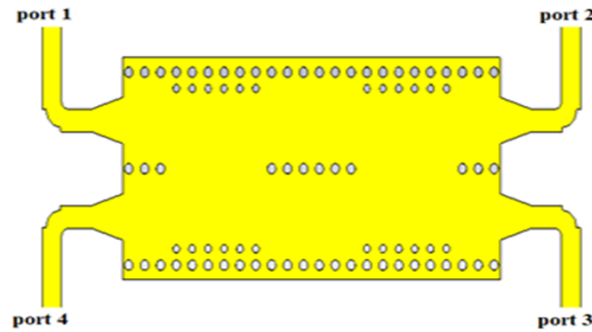


Fig. 9. Final structure of the crossover design.

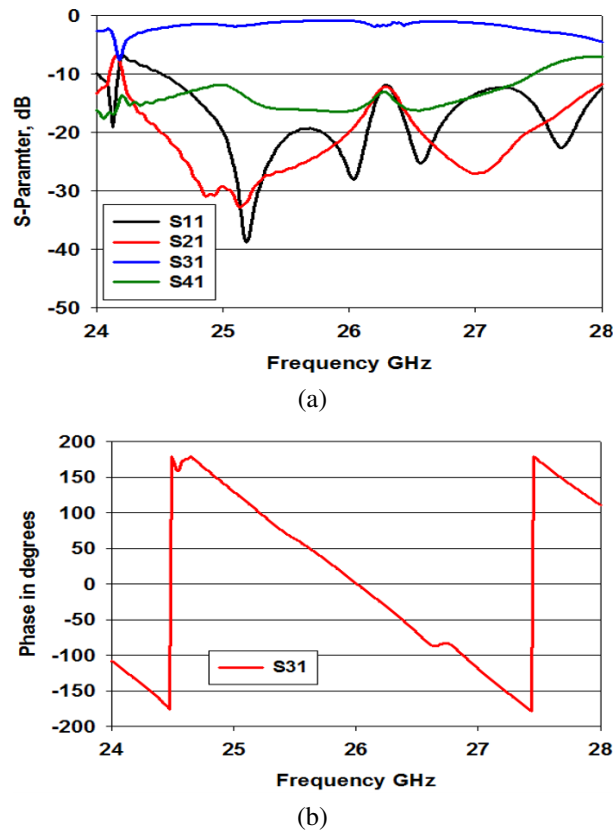


Fig. 10. Simulated crossover with separation feedlines at port 1: (a) S-parameters and (b) phase outputs.

VII. FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF SIW COUPLER

After completing the design phase using CST software, all components were fabricated. As indicated

in Fig. 3, the fabrication process utilized a Rogers 5880 board with a thickness of 0.5 mm and a dielectric constant (ϵ_r) of 2.2. JAC Engineering, Malaysia, carried out the fabrication process for the couplers. Figure 11 displays the fabricated coupler. To measure the S-parameters, two cables and two terminator loads were employed, assisted by a standard Keysight (Agilent Technologies) FieldFox N9925A vector network analyzer (VNA).

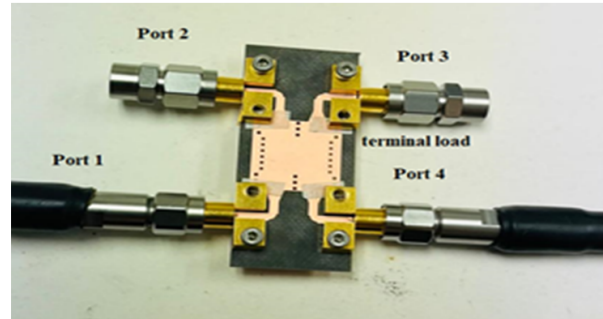


Fig. 11. Fabrication of SIW coupler.

Figure 12 presents both the measured and simulated performance of the SIW coupler. At 26 GHz, the reflection coefficient was -18 dB and the isolation was -19 dB. In the simulation, the reflection coefficient and isolation were -20 and -22 dB, at the same frequency, with a wider bandwidth of 5 GHz (Fig. 12 (a)). The measured results achieved an equal power split at ports 2 and 3, with -3.9 and -4.02 dB, respectively (Fig. 12 (b)). However, due to the addition of feedlines at the output ports, there was a 1 dB increase in insertion loss. The phase difference when exciting port 1 was 91.5° in the simulation and 88° in the measurement (Fig. 12 (c)). Notably, the inclusion of these separation feedlines introduced a phase error of 2° . Table 2 provides a comparison between the simulated and measured results of the coupler.

Table 2: Comparison of the coupler based on simulated and measured parameters

Parameters	Simulated	Measured
Frequency GHz	26	26
Return loss (S_{11})	-20.05 dB	-18 dB
Isolation (S_{41})	-22 dB	-19 dB
Direct (S_{21})	-3.5 dB	-3.9 dB
Coupling (S_{31})	-3.9 dB	-4.02 dB
BW (GHz)	5	5
Phase diff. (degree)	91.5	88

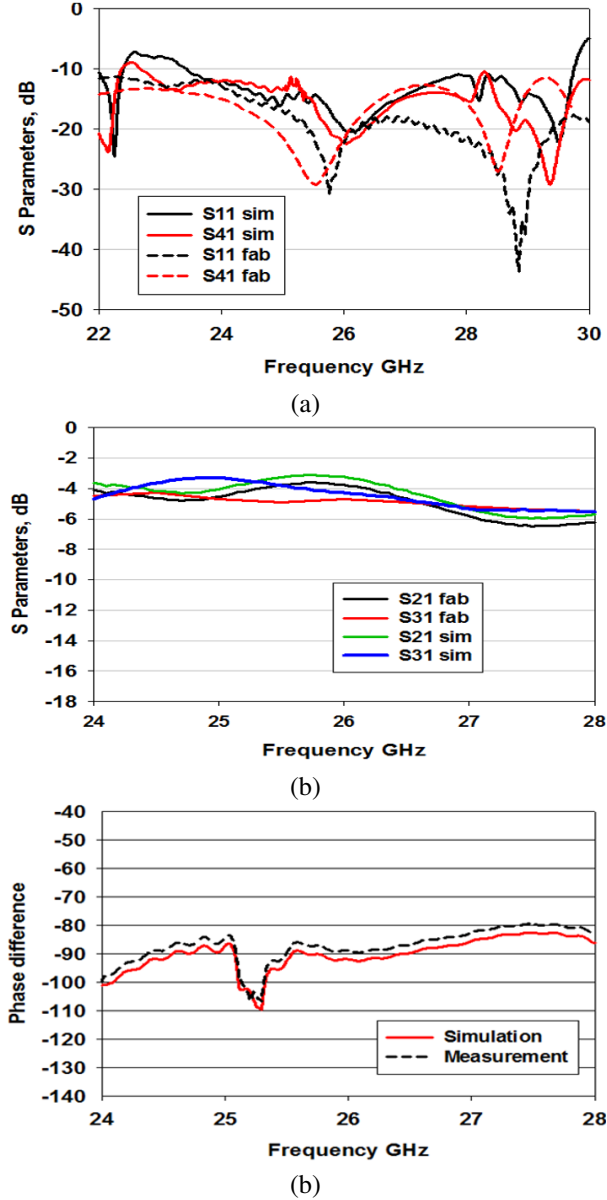


Fig. 12. Measured and simulated coupler at port 1: (a) reflection coefficient and isolation, (b) S-parameters at outputs, and (c) phase difference of the outputs.

VIII. FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF SIW CROSSOVER

Figure 13 displays the fabricated crossover, along with the measured and simulated results. In Fig. 14 (a), we observe the measured performance and simulated results of crossover in terms of its S-parameters (S_{11} , S_{21} , S_{41}). At 26 GHz, the reflection coefficient is -25 dB and the isolation is -13 dB (Fig. 14 (a)). Comparatively, the simulation result shows a reflection coefficient of -1 dB. Additionally, an output power of -2 dB is achieved at port 3 (Fig. 14 (b)), whereas the simula-

tion result is closer to -1 dB. The observed increase in output power (port 3) by 1 dB is attributed to fabrication errors and port mismatches at the output ports. Furthermore, the measured phase at port 3 is -93° , with a phase error of 3° (Fig. 14 (c)). For further comparison, Table 3 presents the results for the crossover with microstrip separation feedline.

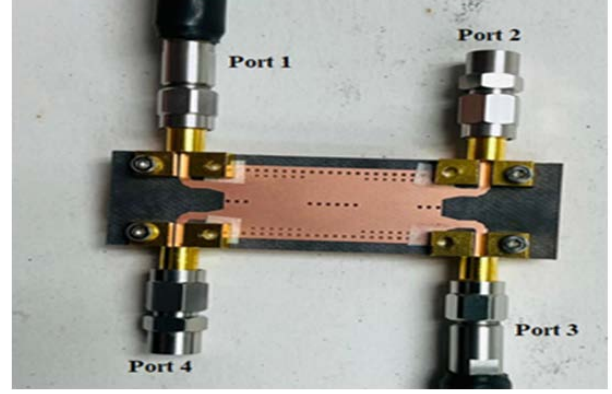


Fig. 13. The fabricated crossover.

Table 3: Comparison between simulated and measured results of the crossover

Parameters	Simulated	Measured
Frequency GHz	26	26
Reflection coefficient (S_{11})	-30 dB	-28 dB
Isolation (S_{41})	-16 dB	-13 dB
Direct (S_{21})	-24 dB	-22 dB
Coupling (S_{31})	-1 dB	-2 dB
BW (GHz)	3	3
Phase diff. (degree)	-1	-2

IX. SIMULATION AND MEASUREMENT RESULTS OF THE PHASE SHIFTER

In Fig. 15 we observe the printed phase shifter. The measured performance is compared to simulated results. Specifically, the reflection coefficient is below -10 dB, as depicted in Fig. 16 (a). The measured reflection coefficient at 26 GHz is -30.05 dB, slightly higher than simulated value of -32.5 dB. Moving to port 2, output power is -1.5 dB (Fig. 16 (b)), whereas the simulated output power is -0.87 dB. Consequently, additional power is accepted from the phase shifter outputs. Finally, the phase is 48° (Fig. 16 (c)), with an error of 3° compared to the simulated value of 45° .

In Table 4, we present a comparison between the simulated and measured results for the fabricated coupler, alongside previously published works. Notably,

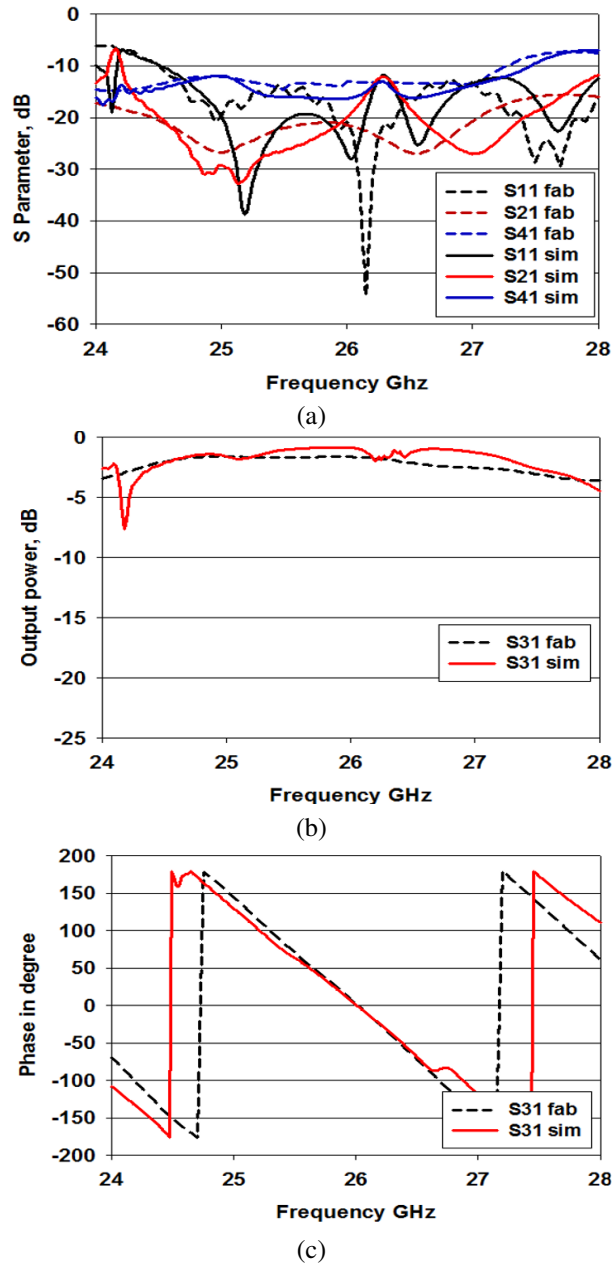


Fig. 14. Measured performance of the fabricated crossover: (a) S-parameters, (b) output power at port 3, and (c) phase outputs.



Fig. 15. Printed SIW phase shifter.

the proposed components prioritize low loss and offer an ultra-wideband performance, aligning well with the

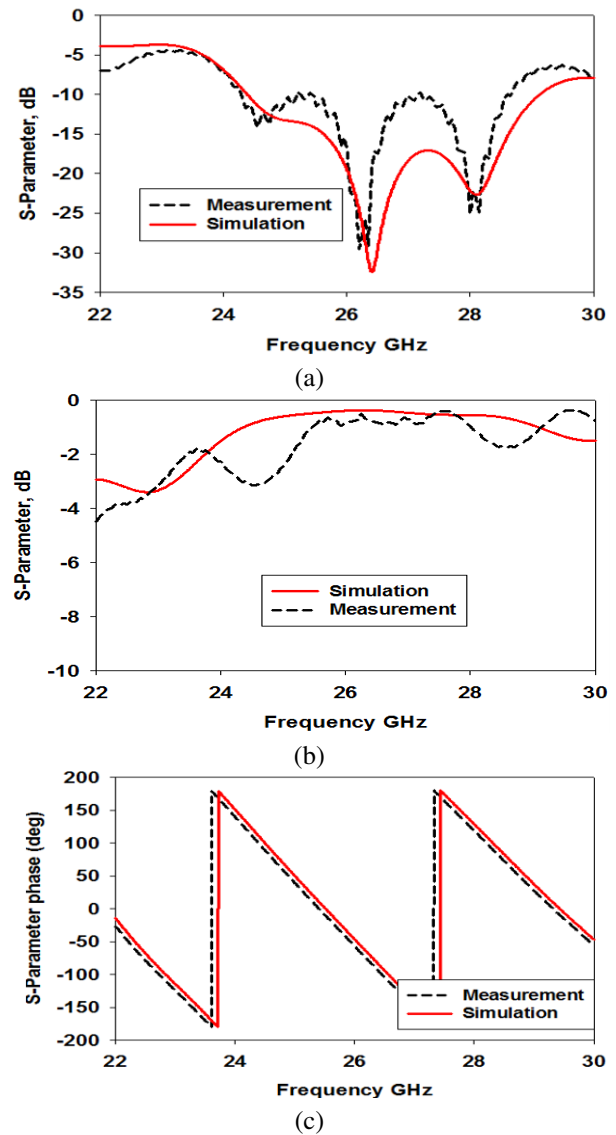


Fig. 16. Measured performance of the proposed phase shifter: (a) return loss, (b) insertion loss, and (c) phase at output.

Table 4: Comparison with previously published works

Ref.	BW (GHz)	Insertion Loss	Phase Error	Coupling
[18]	2.5	-4 dB	4.9°	-6.57 dB
[20]	2	-4.5 dB	8°	-5 dB
[19]	3	-2 dB	9°	-6 dB
[23]	5	-5.3 dB	5°	-15 dB
This work	5	-3.9, -4.02 dB	2°	-2 dB, -3 dB

key requirements for 5G beamforming networks at millimeter-wave frequencies

X. CONCLUSION

A SIW coupler and crossover with low loss profile in magnitude and phase are proposed in this paper at 26 GHz. Coupler and crossover are designed by distributing vias along the SIW structure while carefully controlling the spacing between them. The designed coupler and crossover are simulated using CST software and fabricated using Rogers 5880. The measured and simulated results showed an impedance bandwidth of more than 5 GHz with a minimum return loss of -19 dB at 26 GHz. A 3-dB coupling ratio obtained at output ports with a perfectly 88° phase difference. Overall, the proposed coupler and crossover are suitable to use in the design of a full beamforming networks at Ka-band.

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