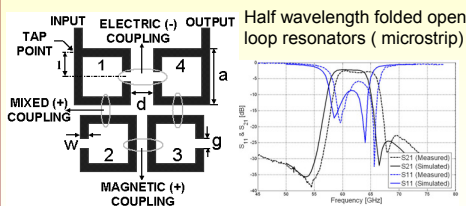


# Microwave/ mm-wave Single, Dual, and Triple mode Filters

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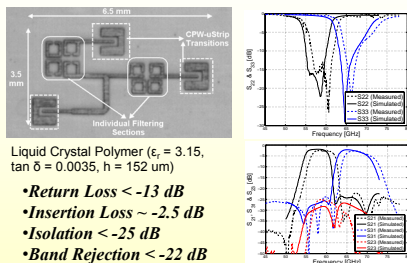
Advisor: Dr. John Papapolymerou

## V-Band Prototype (Single Mode/ Single Layer)



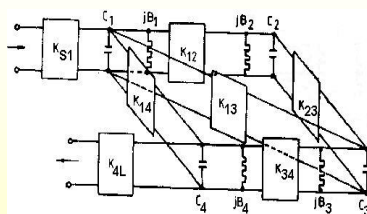
Allows different coupling mechanisms (electric and magnetic)

## V-Band Duplexer



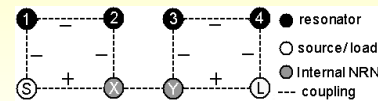
## Introduction

- Pseudo-elliptic filters provide optimal compromise between in-band ripple and out-of-band rejection levels
- High rejection, modular and reconfigurable prototypes for advanced filtering applications are presented
- Designs include single and multimode filters operating at microwave and mm-wave frequencies



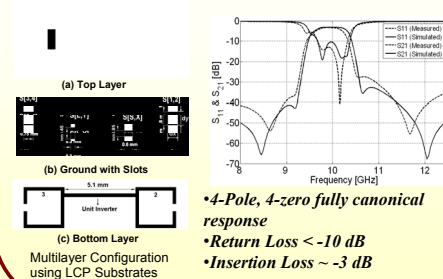
## Cross Coupled Filters

## Modular Filters (Single Mode/ Multilayer)

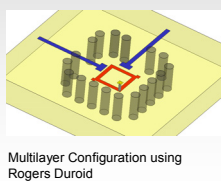


- Higher order filters realized using fundamental blocks of lower order
- Non-resonant nodes used as a cascading link
- Improved Modularity with less sensitivity to fabrication tolerances
- Multilayer implementation for compact and flexible design

## X-Band Prototype

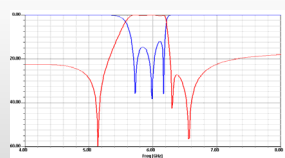


## Fully Canonical Filter (Triple Mode\*)



- Triple Mode Resonator using a combination of dual mode loop and resonant cavity
- Perturbation in all three dimensions to realize a fully canonical resonator

## C-Band Prototype



- 3-Pole 3-zero Fully Canonical Response
- $f_0 = 5.2 \text{ GHz}$
- FBW = 10%

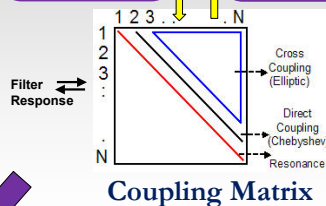
\* Patent Pending

### Specifications

- No. of Poles
- Fractional Bandwidth
- Return Loss Level
- Rejection Levels

### Implementation

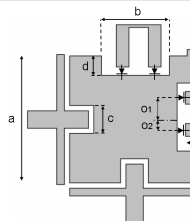
- Appropriate Resonator Topology
- Extraction of Physical Dimensions
- Numerical Optimization



## Conclusion

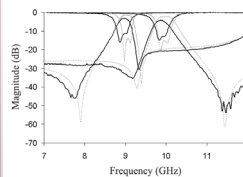
- Several filter prototypes, using single and multimode resonators, operating at a wide range of frequencies have been presented
- Cross coupling phenomena has been used to achieve high selectivity
- Design topologies with reconfigurable and modular characteristics can be used for advanced filtering applications

## Frequency Reconfigurable Filter (Dual Mode)



- Dual Mode Microstrip Patch Resonator
- Perturbation along axis of symmetry to split and couple the orthogonal resonant modes
- PIN diodes to achieve frequency reconfigurability

## X-Band Prototype



- Insertion Loss ~ -3.5 dB
- FBW ~ 3.8%
- Frequency Variation ~ 10%

\*\*The loss and bandwidth quoted are average values over the two frequency states

Rogers Duroid ( $\epsilon_r = 10.2$ ,  $\tan \delta = 0.0025$ ,  $h = 625 \mu\text{m}$ )