# **CAVITY BANDPASS FILTERS**

### ■ 30 TO 12,000 MHz

Telonic Cavity Bandpass Filters exhibit lower losses and narrower bandwidths than Telonic Tubular Filters, as well as higher frequency ranges. For extremely high stability over the operating temperature range, most Cavity Filters can be temperature compensated. Where the normal attenuation characteristic is not appropriate, traps, or "band-reject sections" may be added for special applications.

### ■ 0.1 TO 3.0% BANDWIDTHS

These filters utilize helical resonators, coaxial resonators or resonant cavities. Resonant elements are subject to higher frequency spurious responses which can usually be suppressed with a Telonic Lowpass Filter, if required.



NOTE 1: See page 6 for standard tolerance and definition of center frequency and bandwidth.

The specifications for the example shown here are as follows:

This model is a fixed frequency cavity bandpass filter. It has a nominal center frequency of 1680 MHz and a minimum 3 db relative bandwidth of 42 MHz. The maximum insertion loss at 1680 MHz is 0.47 db (see page 20). The nominal input and output impedance is 50 ohms. The maximum VSWR at center frequency is 1.5:1. From Table 1, 0.8 x 42 MHz (minimum 3 db bandwidth) is 33.6 MHz for a VSWR of 1.5:1 or less from 1663.2 MHz to 1696.8 MHz.





\*Submit specific requirements for quotation

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# ATTENUATION



### **STOP BAND ATTENUATION:**

This graph shows the minimum stop band attenuation in db for Telonic cavity bandpass filters with less than 3 db insertion loss. Filters with higher loss must be quoted by the factory.

The rejection frequency is plotted in "3 db bandwidths from center frequency." The exact relationships are: (1) 3 db bandwidths from Fc

= <u>Rej. freq. MHz - Fc MHz</u> Min. 3 db BW MHz or ( **II** ) Min. 3 db bandwidth in MHz

> = Rej. freq. MHz - Fc MHz 3 db BWs from Fc

Any one of the following parameters may be identified if the other three and the center frequency are known.

(1) Min. 3 db bandwidth (in MHz).

(2) Number of sections.

- (3) Rejection Frequency (in MHz).
- (4) Attenuation Level (in db).

Always verify that the frequency and bandwidth you have selected are within the limitations shown for that series of filter.

#### For example:

Given:

Center frequency = 1,680 MHz Minimum 3 db BW = 42 MHz Number of sections = 4 Find: Minimum attenuation level at 1,608 MHz and 1,752 MHz. From (1) above: 3 db BWs from Fc  $= \frac{1608 - 1680}{42} = -1.71$ and  $\frac{1752 - 1680}{42} = +1.71$ Reading directly from the graph at the points -1.71 and

Reading directly from the graph at the points -1.71 and +1.71 we find the minimum attenuation level of 40 db.

# **INSERTION LOSS**



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OUTLINE DRAWINGS	5 TSF	TCF	тсс
CONNECTOR5: See table 2, below. Finish: Light Blue Paint or Lacquer MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	Recommended Mtg.       Center for #8 Screw       W + ½"       Y <	Recommended Mtg. Center for #8 Screw       W + ½"       W + ½"	½" ½"(Typical)   ½" ½"(Typical)   1 <sup>1</sup> ½" ½"   1 <sup>1</sup> ½" .218   1 <sup>1</sup> ½" .218
Approx. Weight in oz.	.8 LW + 3.5	.8 LW + 4	2 LW + 6
"L" Dimension	See Chart	See Chart	[ 2.4/Fc GHz ] + .750 approx.
"W" Dimension	1/4 + [ 1 1/8 x (No. of Sect.) ]	1/4 + [ 1 1/8 x (No. of Sect.) ]	<sup>3</sup> /16+[17/8 x (No. of Sect.)] approx.

TCA

## TCG

## ТСН

### TCB



## Table 1 VSWR Bandwidth

NO. OF SECTIONS	2	3	4	5	6 OR MORE
VSWR Bandwidth Min. 3 db Bandwidth	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.85	0.9

## Table 2 CONNECTOR CODE

