



**WERLATONE<sup>®</sup>**

**SINCE 1965**

## ***Mismatch Tolerant<sup>®</sup>***

**High Power, Multi-Octave Performance**



***Directional  
Couplers***



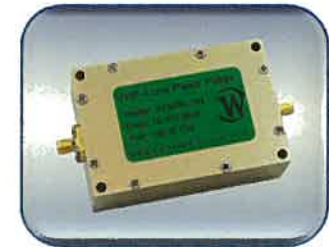
***0° Combiners/  
Dividers***



***90° Hybrid  
Couplers***



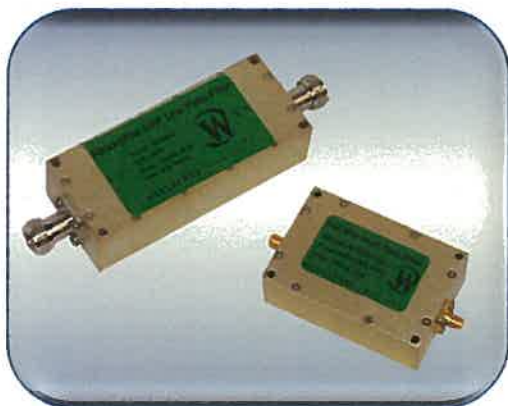
***180° Hybrid  
Couplers***



***Absorptive  
Filters***

***High Power Absorptive Filters***



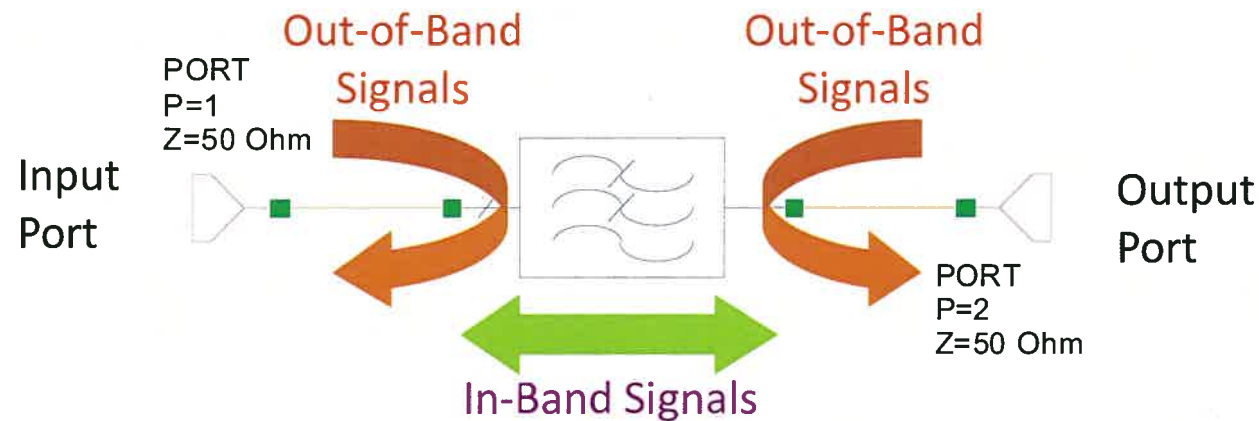


## ***Absorptive Filters***

- ***Low Pass***
- ***High Pass***
- ***Band Pass***
- ***Notch***
- ***Cross Band***

Model	Type	Frequency (MHz)	Power (Watts CW)
AF9438	Low Pass	1-30	5,000
AF9349	Low Pass	10-150	500
AF9255	Low Pass	10-170	100
AF9350	Low Pass	10-500	400
AF9560	Notch	10-3000	400
AF9456	Low Pass	30-400	400
AF9187	Low Pass	450-490	100
DP9222	Cross Band	450-890	100
AF9256	High Pass	806-2000	100

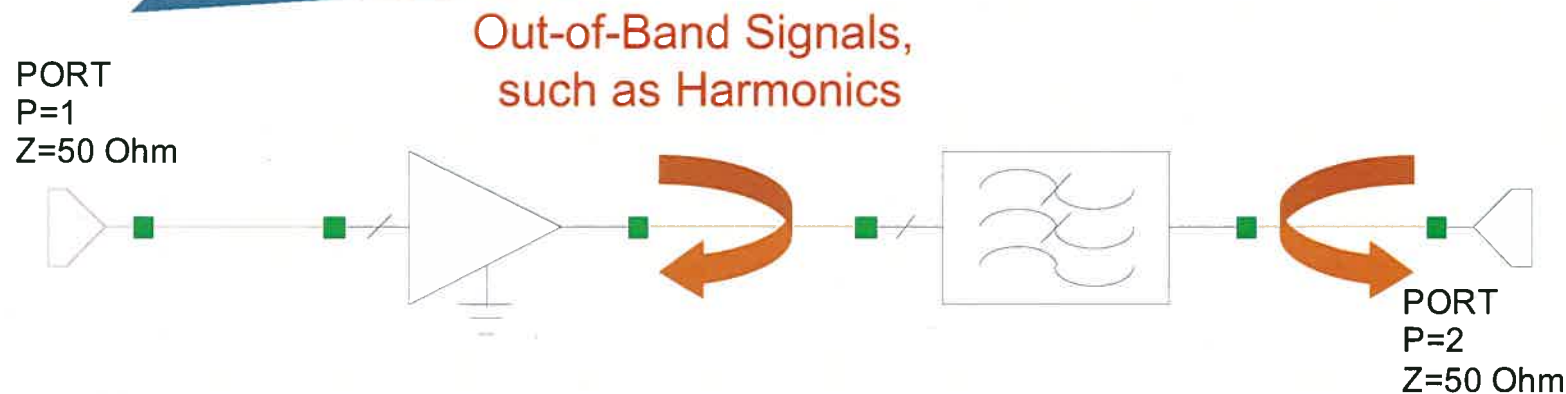
## Traditional Filter: Reflective Type



### Characteristics of a Reflective Filter

- In-Band Signals are transmitted through the filter to the output port. The shape (magnitude & phase) of the transmission is that of  $S_{21}$ .
- Out-of-Band Signals are reflected back to the source. The shape (magnitude & phase) of the reflection is that of  $S_{11}$  &  $S_{22}$ .

## Shortcomings of Reflective Filter Approach



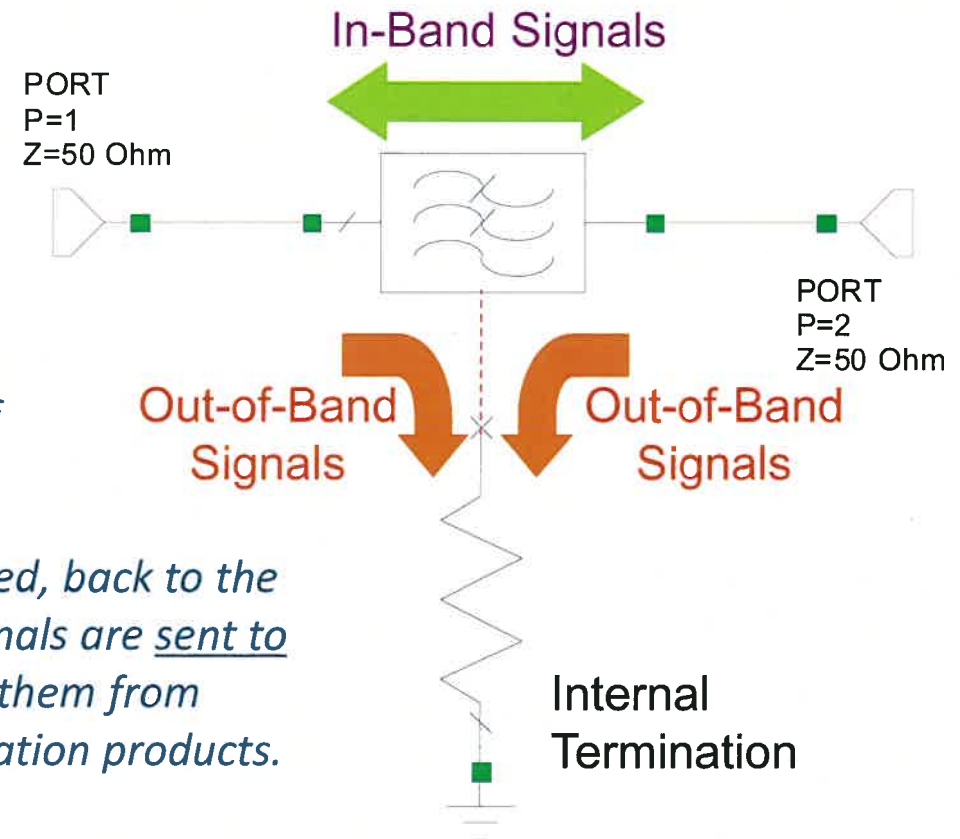
- Usually, a Reflective Low Pass Filter is placed at the output of a PA to remove harmonics and out-of-band intermodulation. All out-of-band signals are reflected back to the source, or the load.
- These reflected signals excite the non-linear behaviors of the PA, especially when the frequencies of these signals are near or are harmonically related to the frequencies of interest. This causes the PA to generate more inter-modulation products.
- These reflections also cause instability effects.
- High susceptibility to temperature change.
- Performance degradation at other than 50 Ohms.



## Absorptive Filter Approach

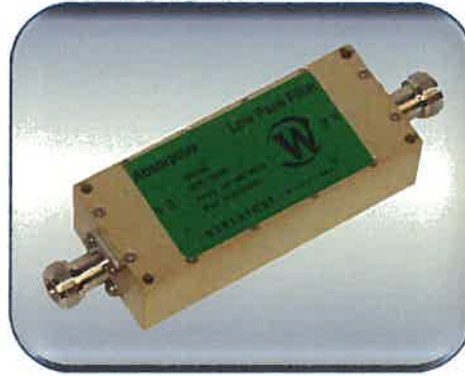
### How Does it Work?

- In-Band signals pass through the filter and the shape (magnitude & phase) of the transmission is that of  $S_{21}$ .
- Out-of-Band signals are NOT reflected, back to the source. Instead, the out-of-band signals are sent to an internal termination, preventing them from generating undesirable inter-modulation products.
- There is little penalty in terms of insertion loss due to the presence of the internal termination and excellent return loss, both in and out-of-band.





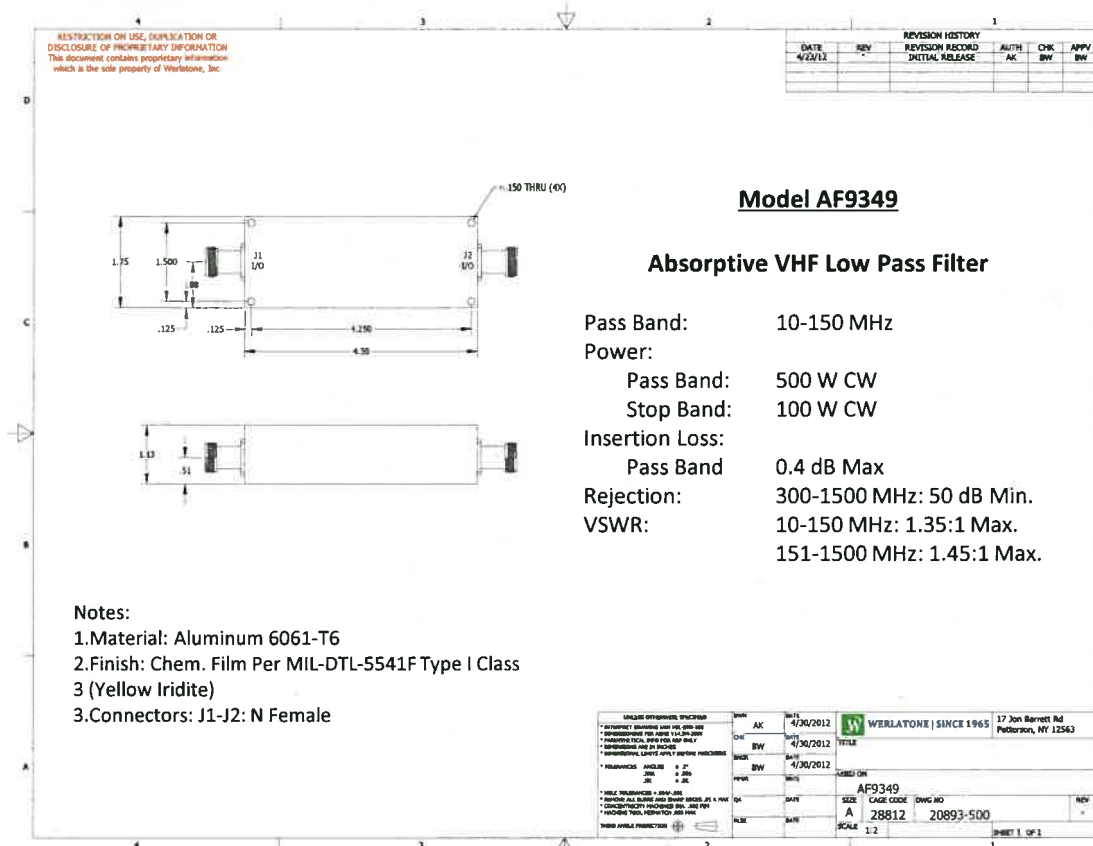
## Key Benefits of Absorptive Filters



- **Mismatch Tolerant**® Design eliminates the dependency of system on the length of interconnect cables. Between two non-perfect components (between power amplifier and antenna or between LNA and a mixer.)
- Use of low Q resonators = less susceptibility to temperature change.
- **Eliminates:**
  - Instability of power amplifiers at out-of-band frequencies.
  - Excessive In-Band ripples due of out-of-band reflected energies.
  - Potential damage to power amplifier due to reflection of high power out-of-band energies.
  - The false trigger of power-detector circuitry due to reflected harmonics.

# Absorptive VHF Low Pass Filter

## Model AF9349





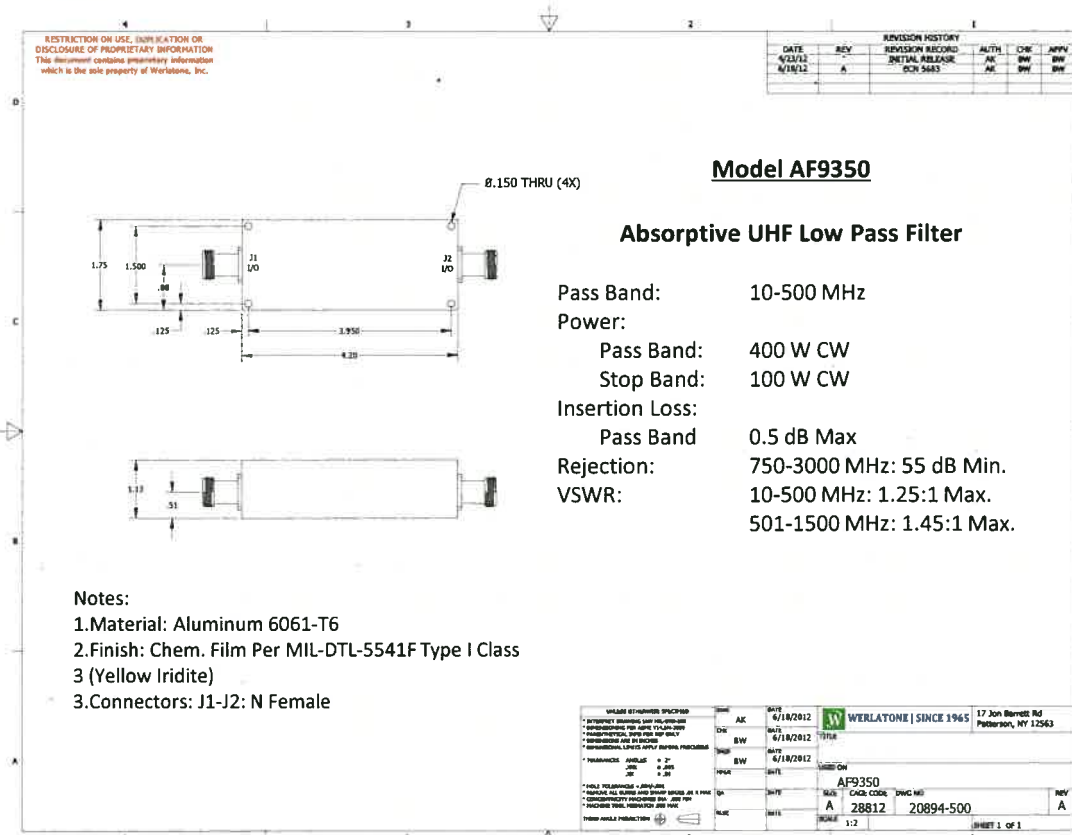
## VHF: AF9349





## Absorptive UHF Low Pass Filter

## Model AF9350





## UHF: AF9350

