

Coaxial Filter Design

This sheet is used to design two coax filters that use semi-rigid RG402 coax cables shorted to ground. Equations are from Pozar "Microwave Engineering" or circuit Sage website. The conversion from ABCD to S21 is from Dean Frickley, MTT Feb 1994 "Conversion between S and ABCD valid for complex impedances"

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Two Coax Filter

$$Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(\text{freq}, \text{freql}) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -j \cdot \frac{1}{50} \cot\left(2 \cdot \mathbf{p} \cdot \frac{\text{freq}}{8 \cdot \text{freql}}\right) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{\text{capseries}}(\text{freq}, \text{cap}) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{j \cdot 2 \cdot \mathbf{p} \cdot \text{freq} \cdot \text{cap} \cdot \text{ohm}} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{\text{load}} := 50 \cdot \text{ohm}$$

$$\text{nH} := 10^{-9} \cdot \text{H}$$

$$Z_{2p}(\text{freq}, \text{freql}, \text{cap1}, \text{cap2}) := Z_{\text{capseries}}(\text{freq}, \text{cap1}) \cdot Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(\text{freq}, \text{freql}) \cdot Z_{\text{capseries}}(\text{freq}, \text{cap2}) \cdot Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(\text{freq}, \text{freql}) \cdot Z_{\text{capseries}}(\text{freq}, \text{cap1})$$

$$\log S_{21}(f, \text{fl}, c1, c2) := 20 \log \left[\frac{2 \left(\frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} \right)^{0.5}}{Z_{2p}(f, \text{fl}, c1, c2)_{0,0} \cdot \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} + Z_{2p}(f, \text{fl}, c1, c2)_{0,1} + \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} \cdot Z_{2p}(f, \text{fl}, c1, c2)_{1,0} + Z_{2p}(f, \text{fl}, c1, c2)_{1,1} \cdot \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}}}, 10 \right]$$

$$c1 := 2.0 \text{pF}$$

$$c2 := 1.0 \text{pF}$$

$$\text{fl} := 250 \text{MHz}$$

Given

$$\log S_{21}(200 \text{MHz}, \text{fl}, c1, c2) < -50.0$$

$$\log S_{21}(414 \text{MHz}, \text{fl}, c1, c2) = -0.3$$

$$\log S_{21}(700 \text{MHz}, \text{fl}, c1, c2) < -22.0$$

$$\log S_{21}(434 \text{MHz}, \text{fl}, c1, c2) = -0.4$$

$$\log S_{21}(454 \text{MHz}, \text{fl}, c1, c2) = -0.3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{flf} \\ c1f \\ c2f \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}(\text{fl}, c1, c2)$$

$$\log S_{21}(200 \text{MHz}, \text{flf}, c1f, c2f) = -64.8131$$

$$\log S_{21}(414 \text{MHz}, \text{flf}, c1f, c2f) = -0.3$$

$$\log S_{21}(700 \text{MHz}, \text{flf}, c1f, c2f) = -27.7572$$

$$\log S_{21}(434 \text{MHz}, \text{flf}, c1f, c2f) = -0.4$$

$$\log S_{21}(454 \text{MHz}, \text{flf}, c1f, c2f) = -0.3$$

$$\text{flf} = 270.6761 \cdot \text{MHz}$$

$$c1f = 1.8864 \cdot \text{pF}$$

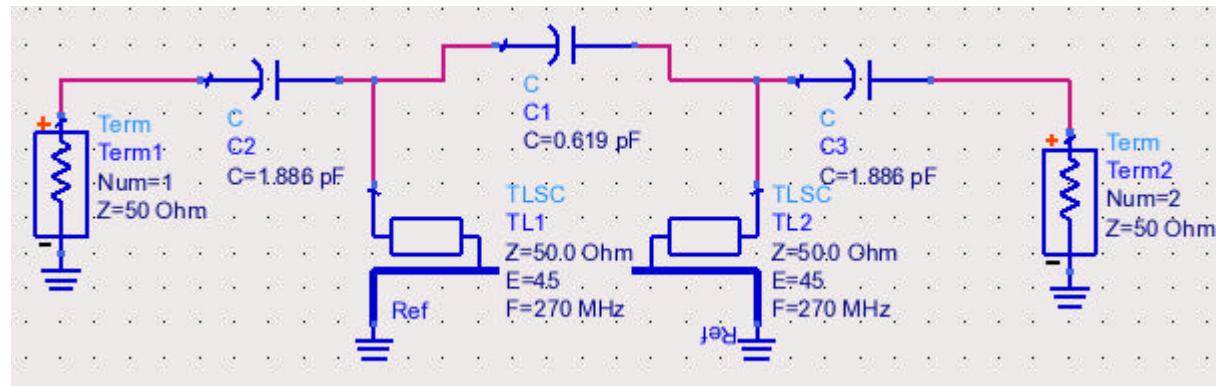
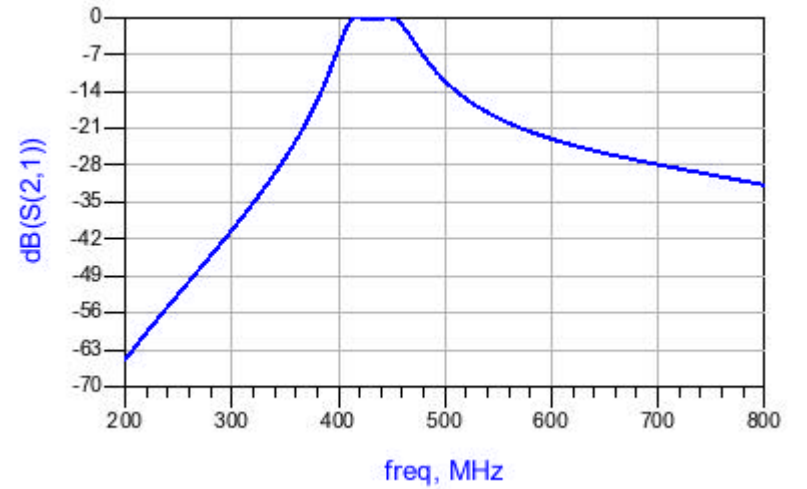
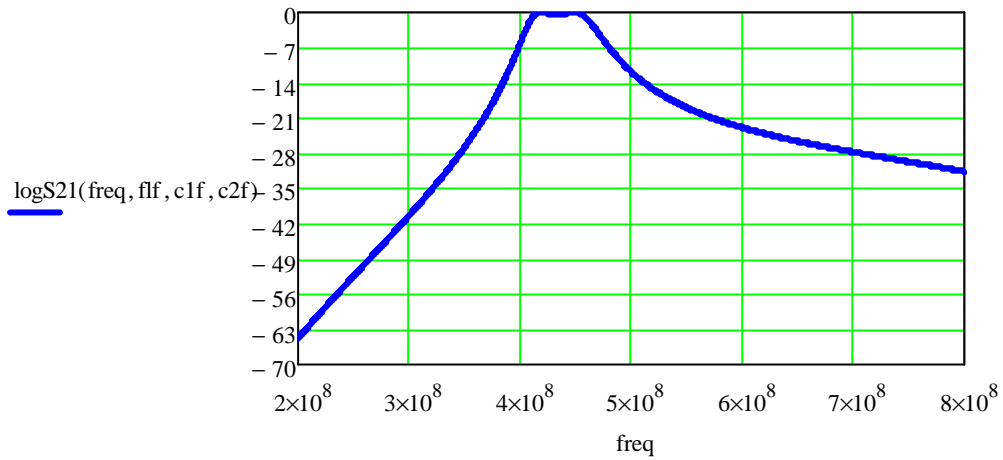
$$c2f = 0.6186 \cdot \text{pF}$$

$$\text{inductorlength}(\text{flf}) = 92.603 \cdot \text{mm}$$

Now we can build the filter using RG402 semi rigid coax cable

The simulations below use ideal transmission lines and we can see the calculations and simulations agree very well. The transmission line is shortened by 3mm to allow for connections.

$$\text{inductorlength}(\text{freql}) := \frac{300 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}{\text{freql} \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{2.1}} - 3 \text{mm}$$



Three Coax Filter

$$Z_{2p}(f, fl1, fl2, cap1, cap2) := Z_{\text{capseries}}(f, cap1) \cdot Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(f, fl1) \cdot Z_{\text{capseries}}(f, cap2) \cdot Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(f, fl2) \cdot Z_{\text{capseries}}(f, cap2) \cdot Z_{\text{coaxshort}}(f, fl1) \cdot Z_{\text{capseries}}(f, cap1)$$

$$\log S_{21}(f, fl1, fl2, c1, c2) := 20 \log \left[\frac{\left(\frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} \right)^2}{Z_{2p}(f, fl1, fl2, c1, c2) \cdot \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} + Z_{2p}(f, fl1, fl2, c1, c2) \cdot \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} + \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}} \cdot Z_{2p}(f, fl1, fl2, c1, c2) + Z_{2p}(f, fl1, fl2, c1, c2) \cdot \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{\text{ohm}}} \right], 10$$

Given

$$\log S_{21}(200\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) < -65.0$$

$$\log S_{21}(414\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) = -0.2$$

$$\log S_{21}(800\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) < -50.0$$

$$\log S_{21}(424\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) > -0.6$$

$$f2 := 260\text{MHz}$$

$$f1 := 250\text{MHz}$$

$$\log S_{21}(434\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) > -0.4$$

$$c1 := 2.0\text{pF}$$

$$c2 := 1.0\text{pF}$$

$$\log S_{21}(444\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) > -0.6$$

$$\log S_{21}(454\text{MHz}, f1, f2, c1, c2) = -0.2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f1f \\ f2f \\ c1f \\ c2f \end{pmatrix} := \text{Minerr}(f1, f2, c1, c2)$$

$$\log S_{21}(200\text{MHz}, f1f, f2f, c1f, c2f) = -90.1925$$

$$\log S_{21}(414\text{MHz}, f1f, f2f, c1f, c2f) = -0.2$$

$$\log S_{21}(700\text{MHz}, f1f, f2f, c1f, c2f) = -43.6445$$

$$\log S_{21}(434\text{MHz}, f1f, f2f, c1f, c2f) = -0.4$$

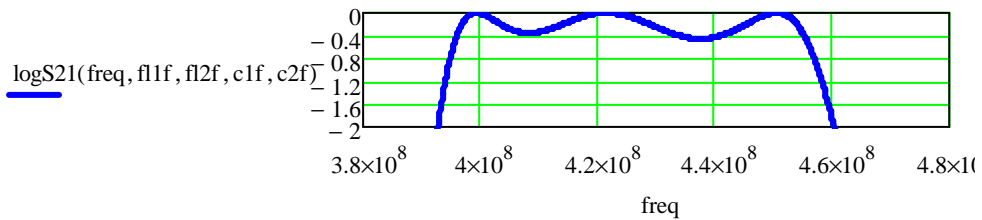
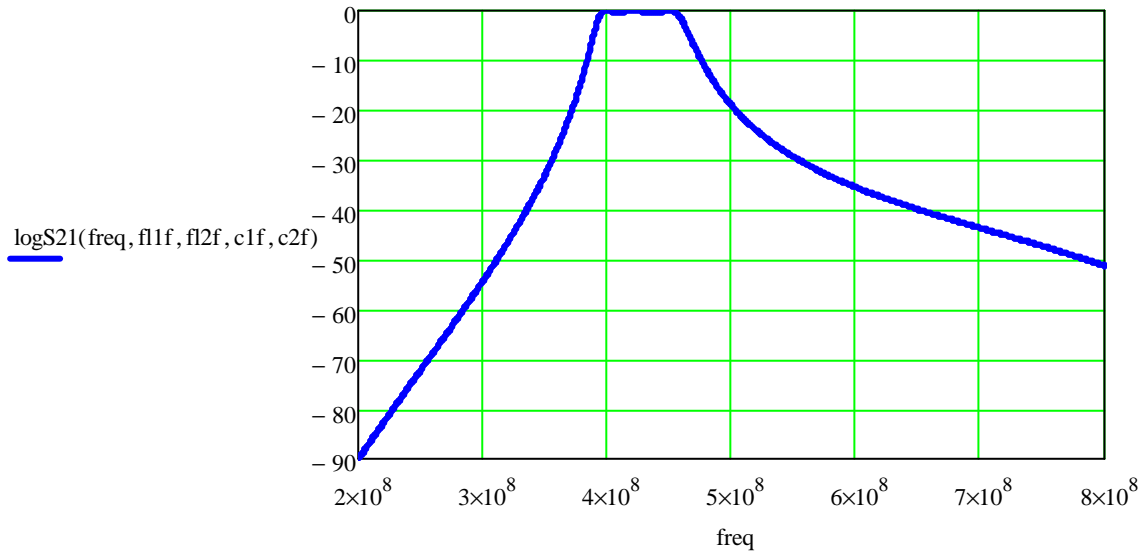
$$\log S_{21}(454\text{MHz}, f1f, f2f, c1f, c2f) = -0.2$$

$$c1f = 2.211 \cdot \text{pF}$$

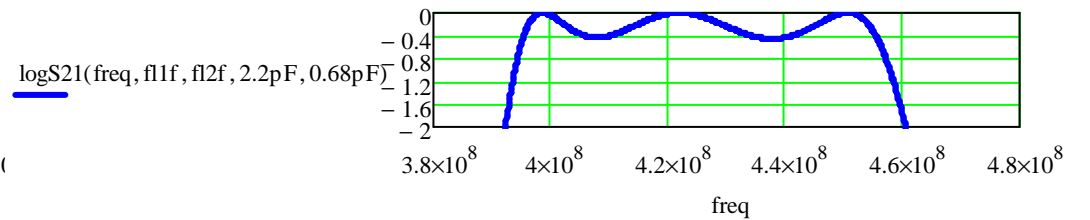
$$c2f = 0.6737 \cdot \text{pF}$$

$$f1f = 270.6974 \cdot \text{MHz}$$

$$f2f = 239.0721 \cdot \text{MHz}$$



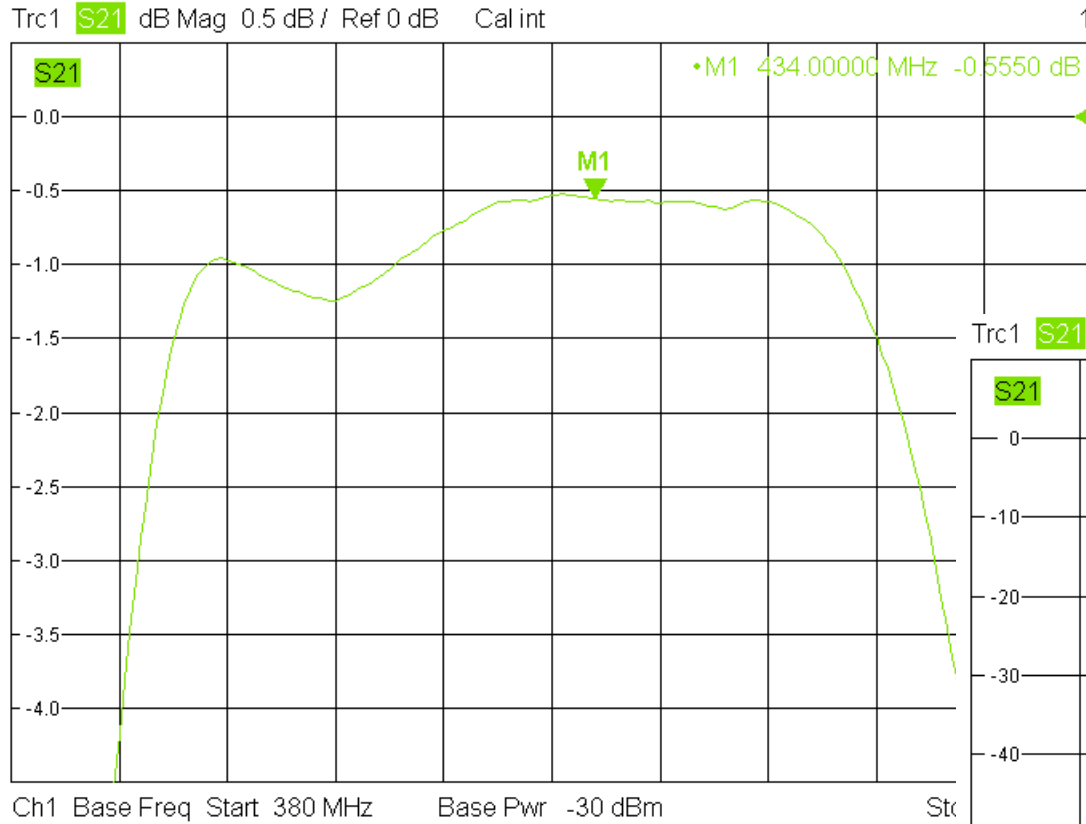
This is the close in plot with capacitors from the box



Now we can build the filter using RG402 semi rigid coax cable
The transmission line is shortened by 3mm to allow for connections.

inductorlength(fl1f) = 92.5955 mm

inductorlength(fl2f) = 105.2412 mm



A reasonable match when it is built

