

Resonators, Filters, and Custom Ceramic Components

*Disruptive Technologies
for Spectrum Management*



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Company Overview

Dielectric Laboratories Inc. (DLI) is your global partner for application specific microwave and millimeter-wave components serving customers in military, fiber optic, wireless, medical, transportation, semiconductor and avionics markets. With more than 30 years of experience, you can turn to DLI with confidence for your high frequency Single-Layer Capacitors, Multi-Layer Capacitors, Thin Film components, heat sinks, and custom microwave solutions.

DLI continues to introduce exciting new innovations in custom ceramic resonator and filter technologies. These new patent-protected products leverage decades of ceramic and thin film experience, creative and clever design expertise, and advanced prototyping and testing capabilities.

DLI is committed to serving you and thanks you for your business!

Quality and Environmental Policy

DLI's reputation for quality and environmental responsibility is based on a commitment to not only meet customer's requirements, but to exceed expectations. The entire organization, beginning with top management, strives to achieve excellence in designing, manufacturing and delivering capacitors and integrated thin film products for high frequency applications, while maintaining safe and healthy working conditions. Furthermore, DLI commits to achieve these goals in an environmentally responsible manner through our commitment to comply with environmental regulations and implement pollution prevention initiatives. DLI strives to continually improve the effectiveness of our Quality and Environmental Management Systems through the establishment and monitoring of objectives and targets.

DLI's quality system is certified to the ISO 9001:2000 international standards and its environmental system is certified to the ISO 14001:2000 international standards.

RoHS Compliance Statement

DLI is fully committed to offering products supporting Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive 2002/95/EC. All DLI dielectric formulations are RoHS compliant and the company offers a comprehensive range of ceramic components free of lead. DLI complies with the requirements of the individual customer and will maintain product offerings that meet the demand of our industry.

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Introduction

DLI has built its global reputation as a manufacturer of high frequency, high Q capacitors. In recent years, DLI has emerged as a comprehensive manufacturer of specialty ceramic components for high frequency applications. With over three decades of material science formulation and development, more than one hundred proprietary and/or patented ceramic formulations, and multiple recent patent filings, DLI is the pre-eminent ceramic component manufacturer in the industry. The marriage of ceramic expertise, manufacturing know-how, product quality, customer service, product customization, and clever microwave and RF design engineering sets us apart from all others in the industry. This product brochure will introduce you to the unique disruptive technologies that have become part of the new DLI.

What Makes DLI Unique?

DLI has leveraged its materials, processes and engineering capabilities to produce unique products to complement the imagination of the electronic and scientific communities. DLI has more than 100 proprietary ceramic formulations offering K values from as low as 4 to more than 40,000. DLI's ceramic formulations can be used to custom match the Thermal Coefficient of Expansion (TCE) to the customer's implementation.

To highlight how our engineers can design terrific new products for our customers, please consider just one of many core proprietary materials. Our 'CF' material has these features:

- Temperature stability of ± 15 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ vs. typical Alumina which has a temperature stability of $+120 \pm 30$ ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$; an 8x improvement.
- Miniaturization capabilities over typical Alumina or Printed Circuit board materials. Our CF offers a size reduction of 15x compared to PWB materials and more than 2x compared to Alumina.
- 'CF' does not exhibit signs of aging, having been used in our SLC and MLC Product Lines for decades.
- This material does not out-gas in a space environment because of the dense nature of the fired ceramic.

DLI gives its talented design engineers a broad set of proven materials on which to implement their revolutionary design ideas. *DLI redefines the envelope!*

DLI reserves the right to make changes in product designs and/or pricing. Sales are subject to DLI's conditions of sale. DLI has no control over conditions of use; no warranty is made or implied as to suitability for customer's intended use. DLI shall in no event be responsible for incidental or consequential damages including, without limitation, personal injury or property damage. Please refer to our website, www.dilabs.com, for the latest revision of this catalog.

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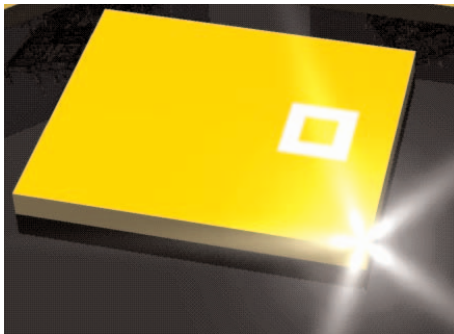


Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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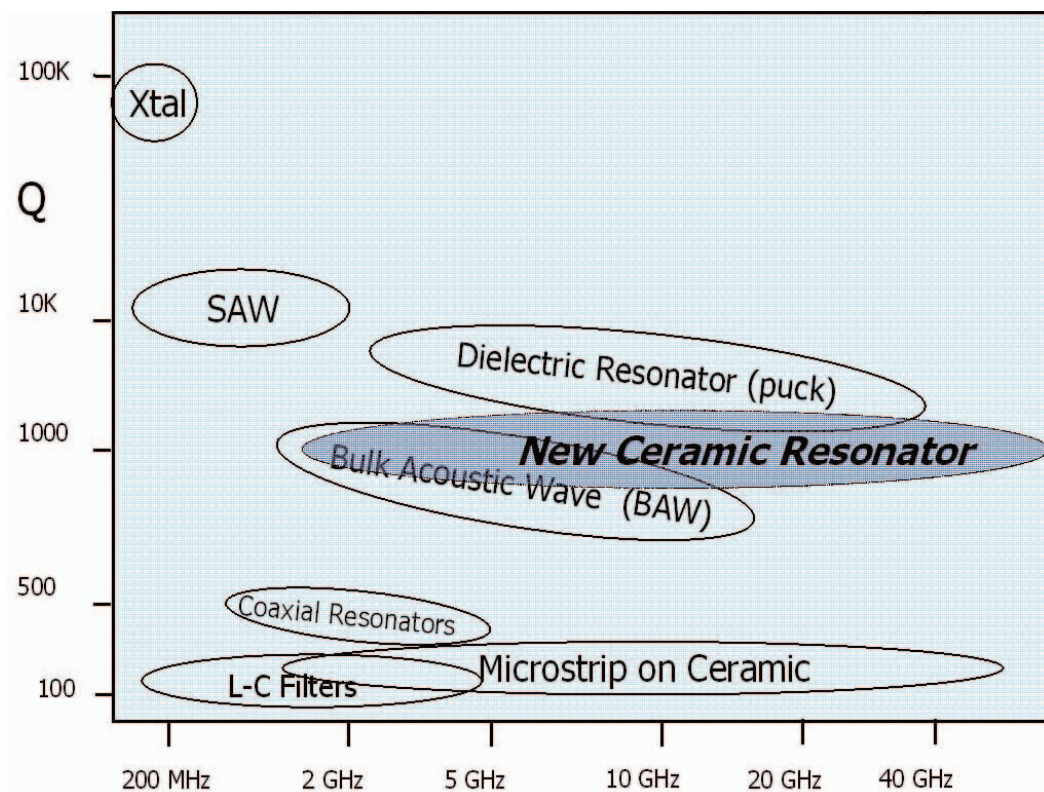
DLI's Cavity Resonators set a new standard for high Q resonator performance across a broad spectrum of frequencies. High Q resonators play a critical role in system noise performance, and employing this advantage is dramatically easier and less expensive than ever before. These products include extremely stable Single Frequency Cavity Resonators (SFCR), Wide-Band Tunable Ceramic Resonators, and Two-Port Resonators described in more detail on the following pages.

DLI has introduced a family of patent pending high-Q temperature stable cavity resonators. They provide an ideal solution for high performance, low-cost microwave or millimeter-wave oscillators and filters. This component has integral shielding, controlled coupling and tight frequency tolerances. Devices are available in both surface mount technology (SMT) and wire-bond forms, enabling automated assembly. The unique features of this patent pending device reduce circuit size and weight and eliminate the expense of fully shielded housings, manual assembly and manual frequency tuning.



- Fully shielded
- Surface mountable or wire-bondable
- Q's up to 2000+
- Frequency ranges from 1 to > 67 GHz
- Excellent frequency stability vs. temperature
- High reliability thin film gold metallization
- Frequency tolerances as low as 0.1%

Q Comparison of Various Resonator Technologies





Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

Patent Pending



A Sample of Applications:	
Systems	Circuits
Automotive RADAR Ground-based Avionics/Missile Shipboard Communications Base Stations WLAN, WLL SONET/SDH Military RFID ECM/ECCM/EW Tx/Rx Man Pack Radio Aerospace Intelligent Munitions Instrumentation	Microwave & Millimeter-Wave Oscillators Fundamental Fixed Frequency Oscillators - Ultra-low Phase Noise <i>(former solution: expensive DRO's and multiplied-up crystal or SAW based device with decreased performance)</i> Narrow-Band Tunable VCO or Phase Locked Oscillators <i>(typically $\pm 0.3\%$ tuning)</i> <i>(former solution: varactor tuned expensive DRO)</i> Integration of high performance Oscillators directly on the system motherboard without the expense and complexity of subassemblies, housing and labor intensive operations typical of former solutions. Narrow bandwidth low loss filters <i>(former solution: low loss SAW devices with frequency limitation and poor performance)</i>

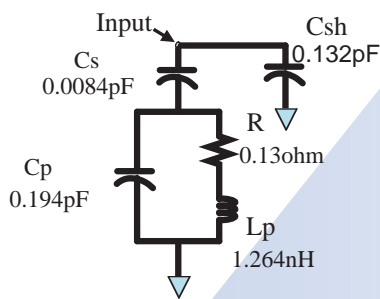
Comparison of a DLI 10 GHz Single Frequency Cavity Resonator (SFCR) With Competing Technologies							
	DLI SFCR	DRO "Puck"	Ceramic Coaxial	L-C	SAW	BAW	Microstrip
Frequency Range (GHz)	1 ~ 67+	1 ~ 40	0.5 ~ 5	~0 - 3	0.1 ~ 3	1 ~ 10	0.5 ~ 100
Self Shielding	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
SMT Capable	Yes	No	Yes	Difficult	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chip & Wire Compatible	Yes	No	No	Difficult	Contamination Sensitive	Contamination Sensitive	Yes
Q @ 2 GHz	→ 1500	→ 15000	~ 500	50~150	5~10000	1000~2000	100~200
All data below is for a 10 GHz resonator							
Q	→ 2000	→ 10000	N/A	N/A	N/A	500 ~ 1000	100 ~ 300
X Size (inches)	0.17	1 (housing)	N/A	0.15	N/A	0.1	0.2
	0.2	1 (housing)	N/A	0.15	N/A	0.2	0.1
	0.06	0.5 (housing)	N/A	0.1	N/A	0.05	0.1
Volume (in ³)	2x10 ⁻³	0.5	N/A	~2x10 ⁻³	N/A	N/A	~2x10 ⁻³



Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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Part Identification Number					
ACR	08250	CF	1	S	T
Product Family	Resonant Frequency	Material Code	Frequency Tolerance	Mounting Code	Package
	GGmmm	CF, CG, FS	1= $\pm 0.1\%$	S=Surface Mount (SMT)	T=Tape/Reel
Example:	08250=8.25 GHz		2= $\pm 0.2\%$	W=Microstrip Mount	P= Waffle Pack
			3= $\pm 0.5\%$	(see page 9)	
			4= $\pm 1.0\%$		
			9= special		

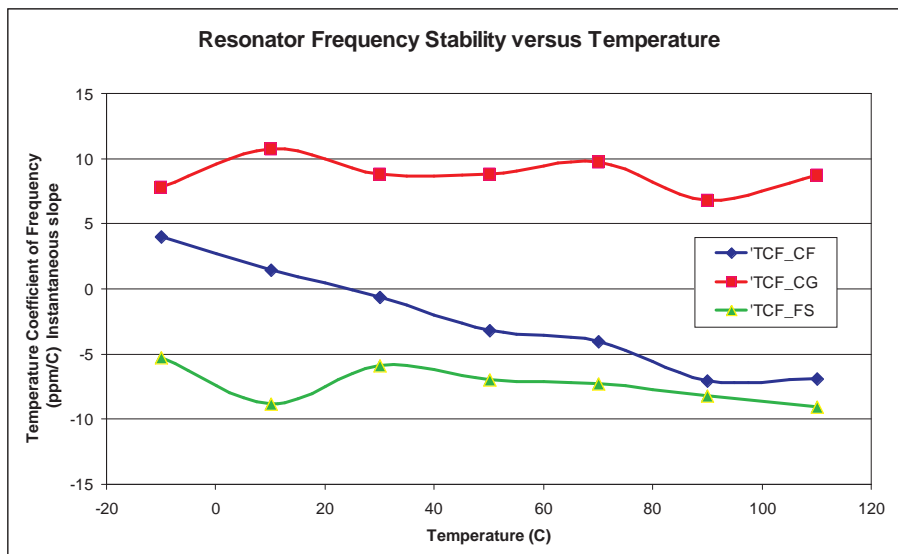


Equivalent Circuit of a 9.95 GHz SFCR

The equivalent circuit of the Single Frequency Cavity Resonator (SFCR) near its lowest resonant frequency is shown at left. The lowest resonant mode is typically employed in oscillator and filter designs. The element values are shown for a 9.95 GHz SFCR. The resonant frequency is set by the parallel combination of Cp and Lp, and the finite unloaded Q by R. The series capacitance Cs connects the resonator L-C to the input pad, thus setting the coupling between the external circuit and the frequency controlling L-C resonator. The capacitance Csh is a stray capacitance between the input pad and ground. All of these network elements have excellent repeatability providing tight control over resonant frequency, coupling and input impedance. The structure also provides an integrated DC

blocking function, thus eliminating a tolerance sensitive element from the bill of materials. For wide bandwidth circuit modeling, S-Parameters are recommended. S-Parameters are available for downloading from our website (www.dilabs.com). The resonators are readily customized for frequency, coupling, Q, tunability and assembly requirements. For additional information on custom solutions see pages 14-16.

The Graph below depicts typical Single Frequency Cavity Resonator frequency stability versus temperature for DLI standard dielectric materials.





Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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Measured Data from Selected Standard Resonators

Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Typical (dB)	Loaded Q Typical (50 Ohms)	Dimensions L x W x T	
				mm	inches
8.20	CF Material: - 2.3	-25	250	5.3 x 5.3 x 0.8	0.21 x 0.21 x 0.03
9.95	CF Material: - 2.3	-11	300	5.6 x 4.3 x 0.8	0.22 x 0.17 x 0.03
12.80	CF Material: - 2.3	-7	350	3.8 x 3.6 x 0.8	0.15 x 0.14 x 0.03
18.65	FS Material: - 7.3	< -25	400	6.1 x 5.6 x 1	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.04

* over the range -20°C to +120°C

The table above summarizes the characteristics of selected standard resonators, and below some selected simulations to illustrate the primary resonator design variables. The primary variables are frequency of resonance, cavity material dielectric constant, and length and width dimensions. The interaction of these variables is illustrated in the resonator size charts on the page 8. The loaded Q of the resonators is effected by the coupling coefficient (denoted in the tables in terms of return loss) and by material choice (dielectric constant), and by material thickness. Generally, resonators made from thick, low dielectric constant materials are capable of the highest loaded Q's. For reference, when a resonator has a coupling coefficient of 1.0 it will exhibit an excellent return loss at the resonance frequency and the unloaded Q of the resonator will be 2 times the loaded Q value. The desired level of resonator coupling varies with individual circuit requirements such as varactor frequency trimming, or transistor negative resistance value. Resonator input impedance versus frequency and coupling level are illustrated in the Smith Chart on page 16. The unloaded Q's of the cases shown range up to nearly 2000, clearly a new performance standard for a component compatible with automated assembly. In contrast to other "high Q" microwave resonators, DLI's cavity resonator is completely self contained, that is its loaded Q and resonant frequency can be directly measured using RF coplanar probe technology. Thus, ambiguities of special test fixtures and components which are not appropriate to the product realization are eliminated from part evaluation.

Simulated Data for Selected Resonators

Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Modeled (dB)	Loaded Q Modeled (50 Ohms)	Dimensions L x W x T	
				mm	inches
3.2	CG Material: 8.8	-22	290	8.1 x 8.1 x 3	0.32 x 0.32 x 0.12
5.0	CF Material: - 2.3	-12	550	8.1 x 8.1 x 3	0.36 x 0.36 x 0.12
	CG Material: 8.8	-12	360	5.1 x 5.1 x 3	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.12
	FS Material: - 7.3	-12	1000	21.8 x 21.8 x 3.8	0.86 x 0.86 x 0.15
24.0	CF Material: - 2.3	-12	480	2.0 x 2.0 x 1.3	0.08 x 0.08 x 0.05
	FS Material: - 7.3	-12	1000	4.6 x 4.6 x 3	0.18 x 0.18 x 0.12
26.5	FS Material: - 7.3	-20	325	4.2 x 4.2 x 0.5	0.16 x 0.16 x 0.02
40.0	FS Material: - 7.3	-18	445	2.7 x 2.7 x 0.5	0.10 x 0.10 x 0.02
50.0	FS Material: - 7.3	-17	400	2.2 x 2.2 x 0.5	0.08 x 0.08 x 0.02
67.0	FS Material: - 7.3	-12	600	1.6 x 1.6 x 1	0.06 x 0.06 x 0.04

* over the range -20°C to +120°C

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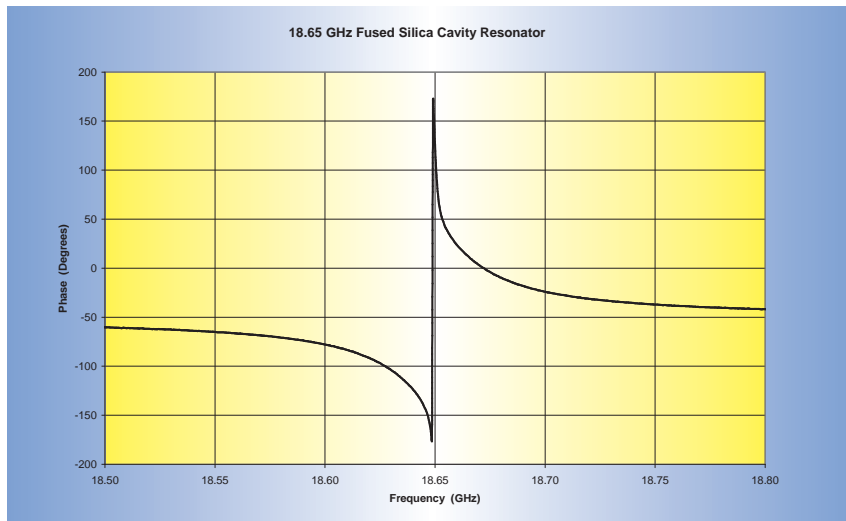
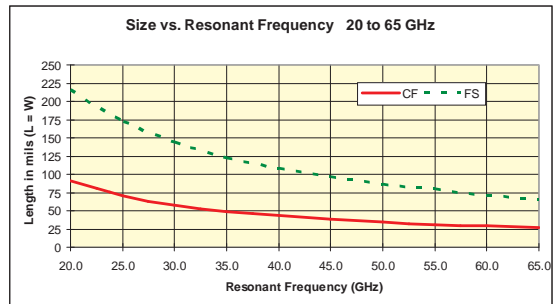
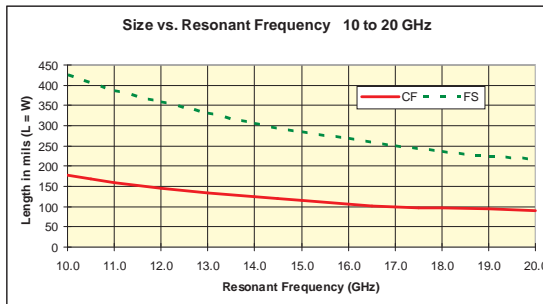
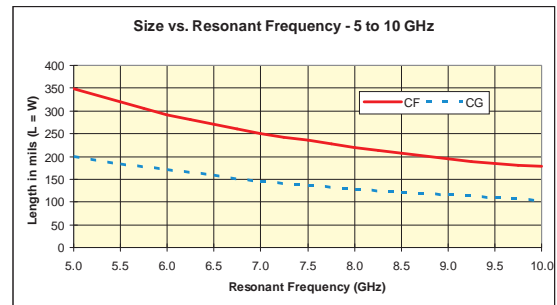
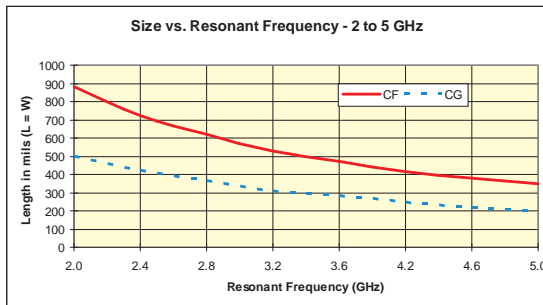
Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

Patent Pending

Estimating Resonator Size

The size of the Cavity Resonator is determined by the desired resonant frequency and the ceramic material selected. Generally, for a given frequency resonator, selecting material types which result in larger part size also result in higher Q resonators. Increased resonator height also enhances Q. For additional information consult the factory.

The charts on this page should be used as a guide for selecting the ceramic materials to be used and to closely estimate the resonator length dimension for a square device. Typical designs are nominally rectangular, with length to width aspect ratios of less than 1.2:1.



In Oscillators, the most important factor effecting phase noise performance is high resonator loaded Q. High Q is evidenced in the following graph by rapid phase slope (versus frequency) and in the narrow bandwidth of the input reflection coefficient data on pages 10-13.

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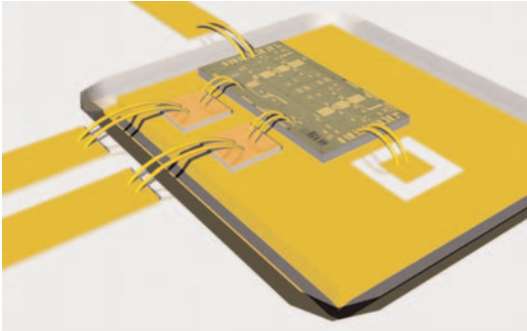


Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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Mounting Alternatives

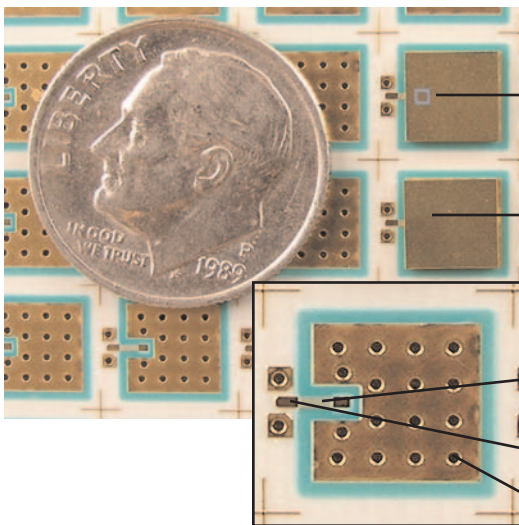


Microstrip Mount

The metallized Cavity Resonator offers unique miniaturization opportunities. Shown is an implementation where the active device and power supply bypass capacitors are assembled onto the resonator. The wirebond signal leads are kept short.

Resonator Mounting, Interconnection and Metallization Schemes				
Mounting Code			Backside Metallization	Topside Metallization
<u>Surface Mount</u>	Component to Circuit Interface	Solder - Sn/Pb or Sn [Lead free] Or Conductive Epo xy	Nickel/Gold	Nickel/Gold
S				
<u>Microstrip Mount</u>	Component to Substrate Interface	Conductive Epoxy	Gold	-
W				
	Input/Output Interconnect	Thermocompression - Wirebond	-	Gold

For more information on metallization codes, see page 19



Resonator mounting surface shown facing up (contact pad is visible)

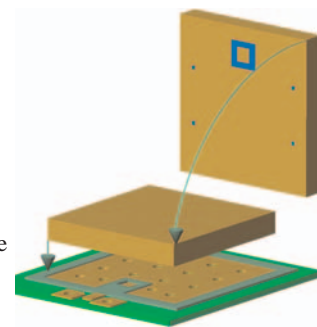
SMT resonator shown in normal mounted orientation

Typical circuit board layout for SMT resonator mounting:

a) Solder mask, insulates input line from shorting to ground

b) Input line

c) Ground Vias in board



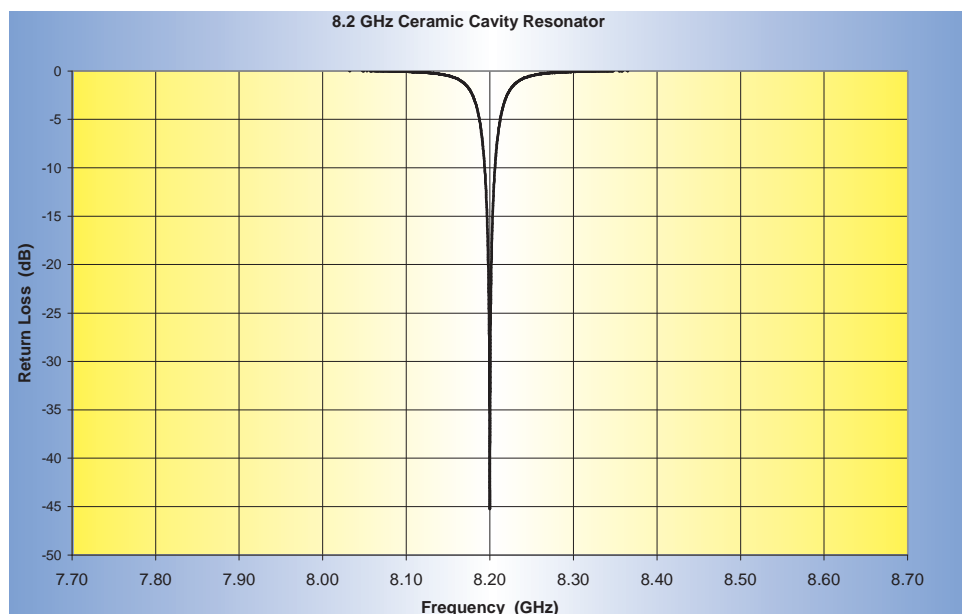
This illustration demonstrates a surface mounting technique. The first resonator is positioned with the I/O pad in view to demonstrate the alignment with the printed wire board geometry. The second illustration shows the resonator mounted in position. The third illustration shows the printed wire board geometry. A solder mask is used to control the flow of solder during assembly and insulate the input-line from shorting to the resonator ground metallization.



Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

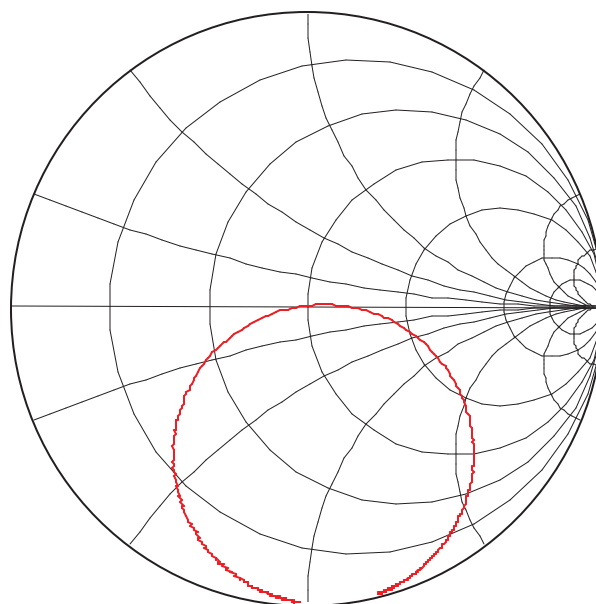
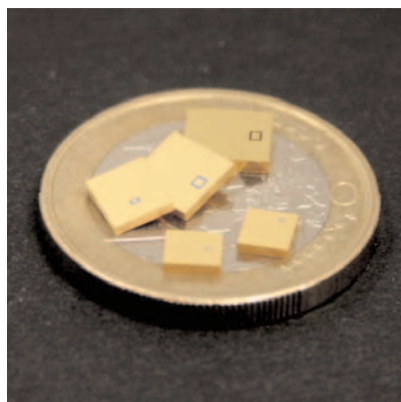
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8.2 GHz Cavity Resonator



Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Typical (dB)	Loaded Q Typical (50 Ohms)	Dimensions	
				mm	inches
8.20	CF Material: - 2.3	-25	250	5.3 x 5.3 x 0.8	0.21 x 0.21 x 0.03

* over the range -20°C to +120°C



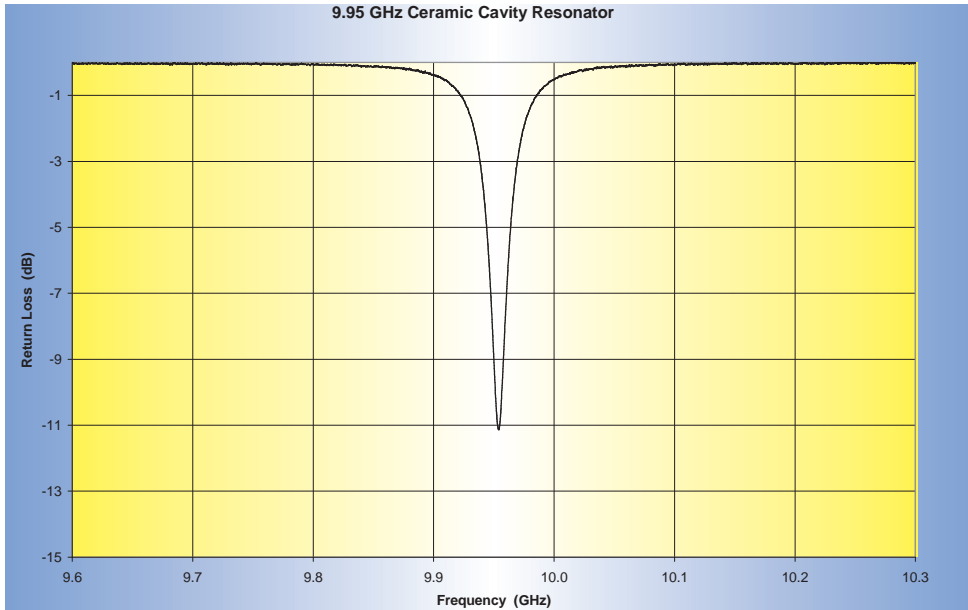


Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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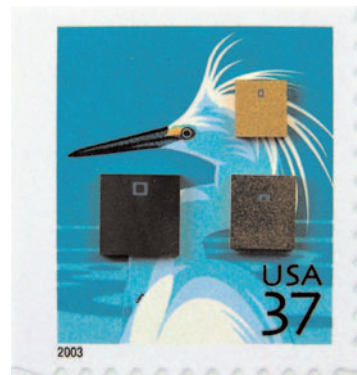
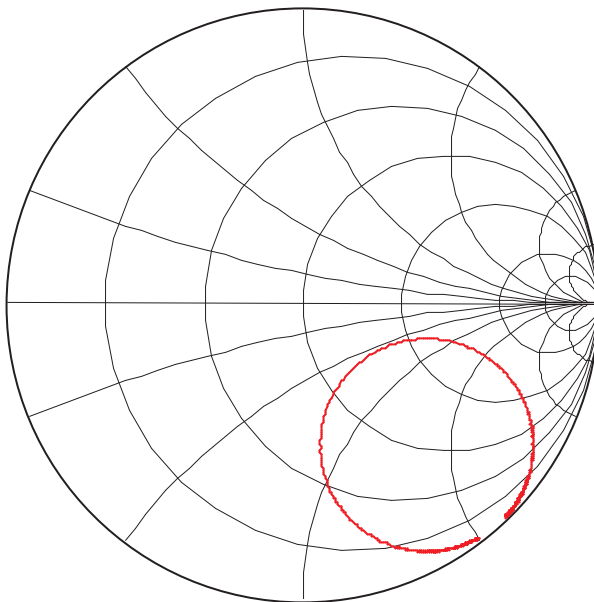


9.95 GHz Cavity Resonator



Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Typical (dB)	Loaded Q Typical (50 Ohms)	Dimensions	
				mm	inches
9.95	CF Material: - 2.3	-11	300	5.6 x 4.3 x 0.8	0.22 x 0.17 x 0.03

* over the range -20°C to +120°C



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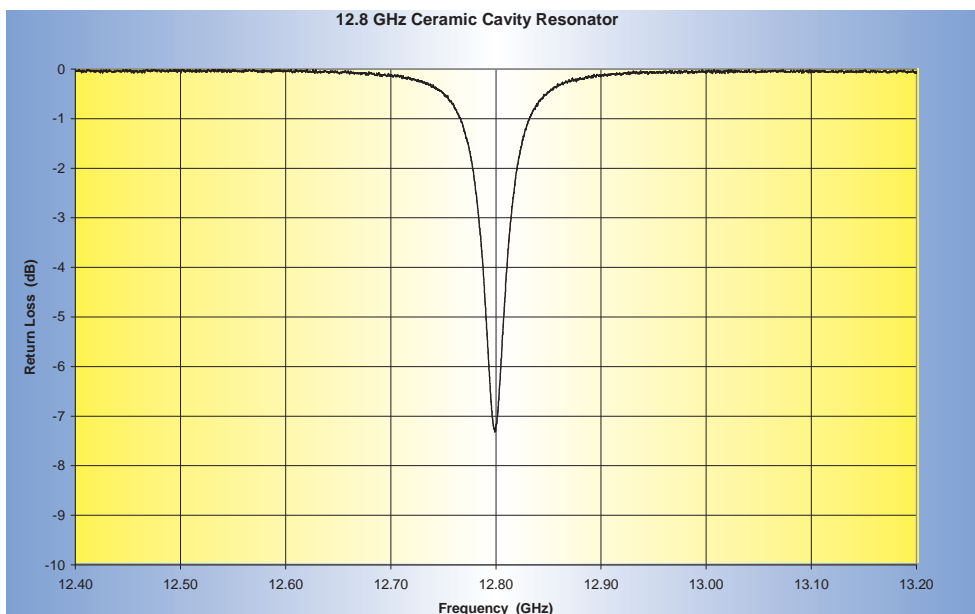
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Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

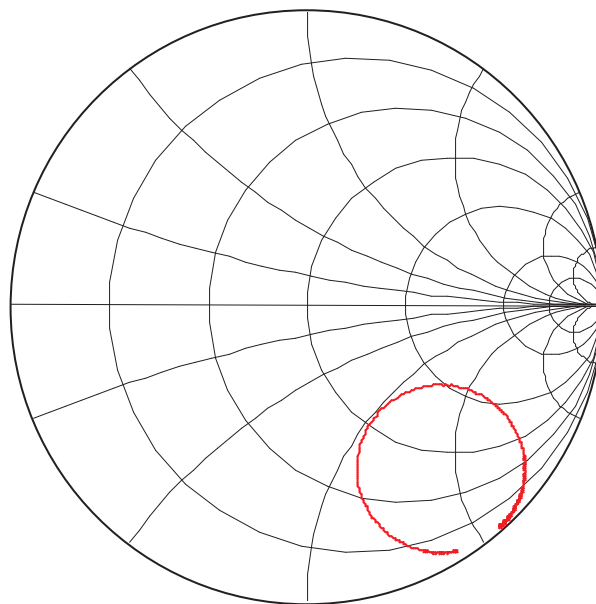
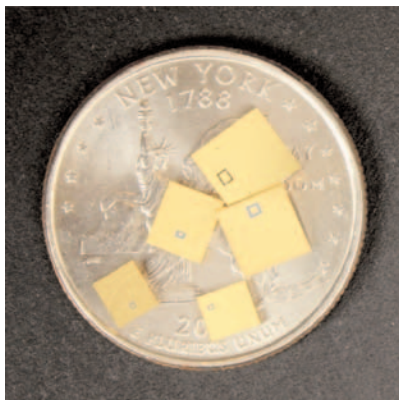
Patent Pending

12.8 GHz Cavity Resonator



Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Typical (dB)	Loaded Q Typical (50 Ohms)	Dimensions	
				mm	inches
12.80	CF Material: - 2.3	-7	350	3.8 x 3.6 x 0.8	0.15 x 0.14 x 0.03

* over the range -20°C to +120°C



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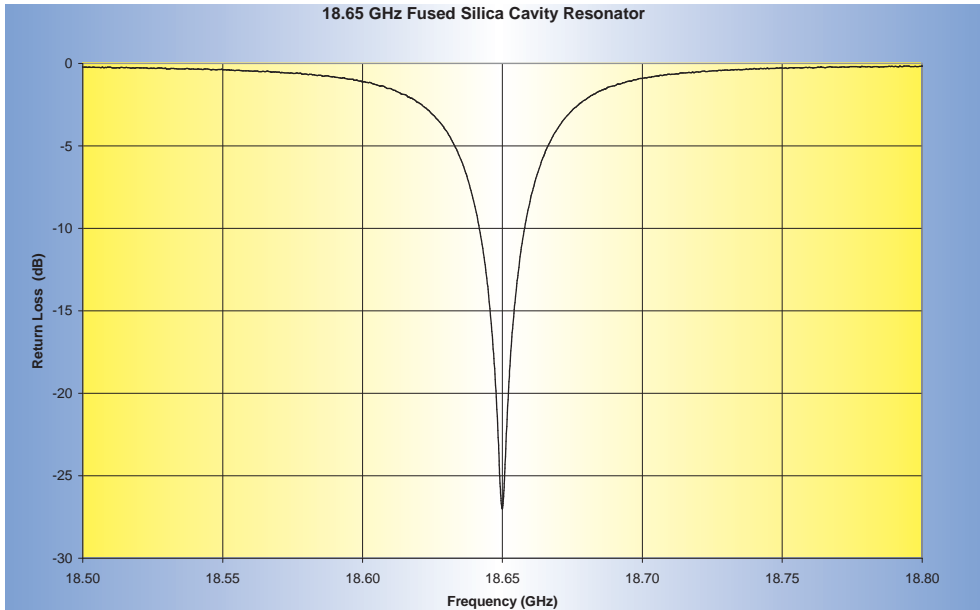


Single Frequency Cavity Resonator

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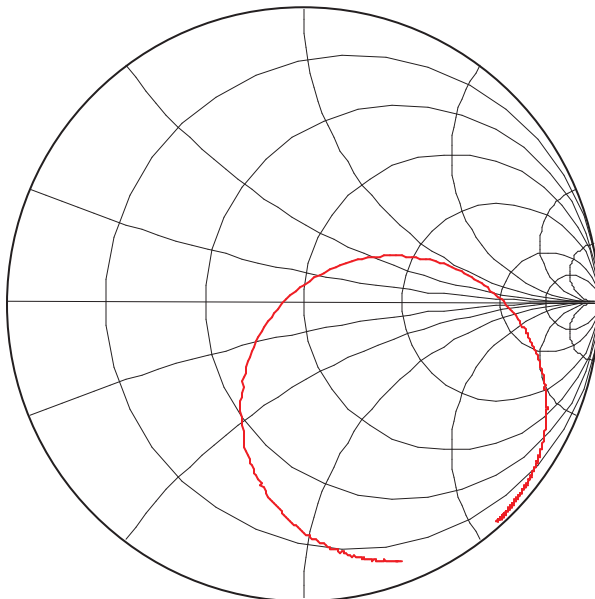


18.65 GHz Cavity Resonator



Resonant Frequency (GHz)	Temperature Coefficient of Frequency* Typical (ppm/°C)	Return Loss @ Resonance Typical (dB)	Loaded Q Typical (50 Ohms)	Dimensions	
				mm	inches
18.65	FS Material: - 7.3	< -25	400	6.1 x 5.6 x 1	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.04

* over the range -20°C to +120°C

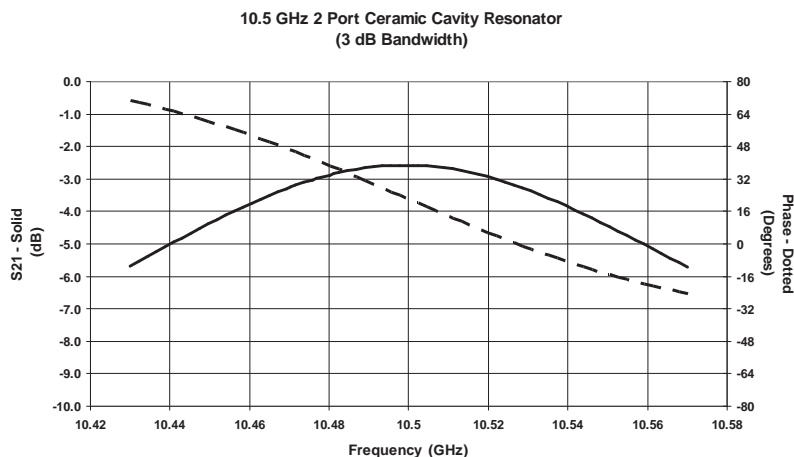
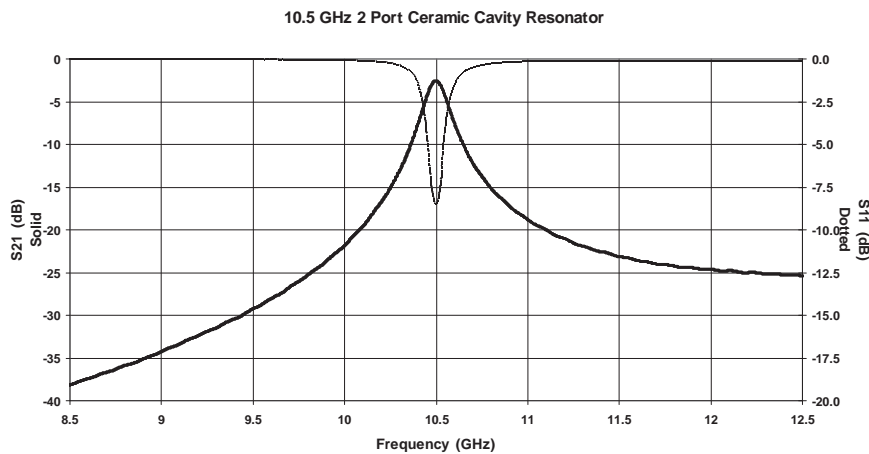
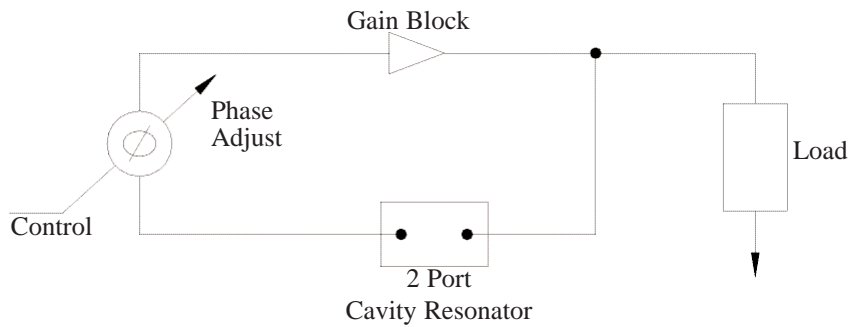


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Narrow-Band Varactor Tuning of Cavity Resonators



Consider a ceramic cavity resonator for your next oscillator design. The inherent stability of ceramic offers excellent long term aging performance and temperature stability. High loaded Q's promise excellent phase noise performance.

The use of a 2-port resonator for voltage controlled oscillator applications is represented by the loop model of the oscillator above. Frequency adjustment or modulation is easily accomplished by the introduction of the voltage variable phase shifter. Typical broadband resonator performance and the amplitude (solid) and phase (dotted) variation of the 2-port resonator over the 3 dB bandwidth are illustrated to the left.

The inherently shielded nature of the ceramic resonator, its small size, and ease of mounting present many interesting miniaturization possibilities.

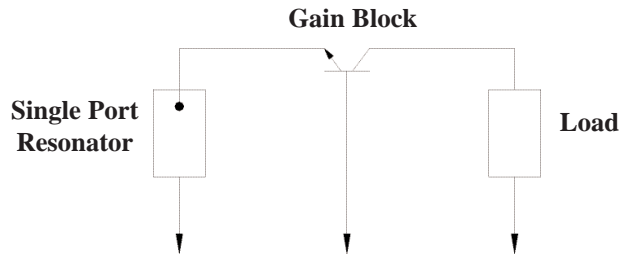


Oscillator Applications

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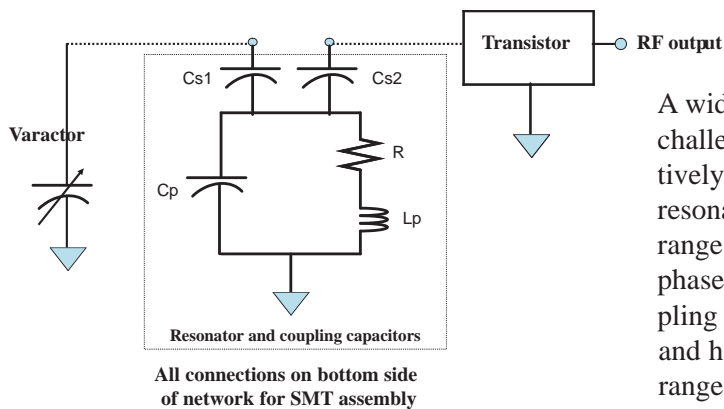


Narrow-Band Tunable Resonator



Application of a 1-port resonator in a narrow-band or fixed frequency application is represented by the negative resistance model shown above.

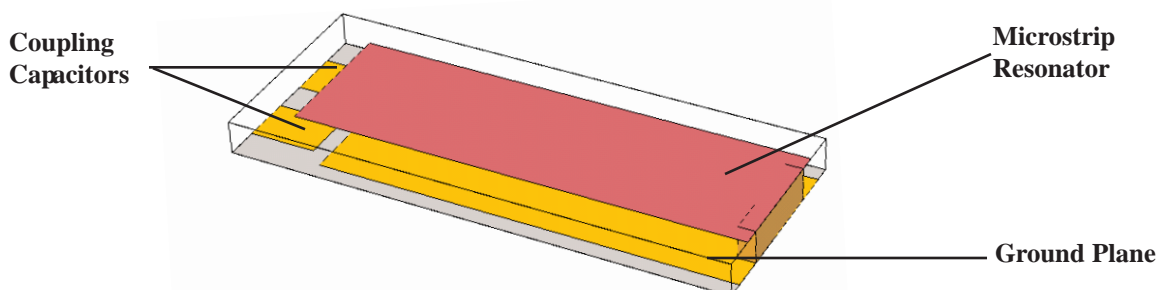
Wide-Band Tunable Resonator



A wideband VCO at microwave frequencies can be challenging to design for good phase noise. The relatively poor varactor Q degrades the loaded Q of the resonant circuit, an effect which increases with tuning range, thus degrading phase noise. To achieve the best phase noise from the oscillator, the resonator and coupling capacitors must be high Q, temperature stable and have tight tolerance. This minimizes excess tuning range and maximizes loaded Q.

DLI's Wide-Band Tunable Resonator, illustrated in the see-through 3-D graphic below, is a precision surface mounted thin film microstrip resonator with integrated coupling capacitors. DLI's proprietary ultra-stable, Hi-Q, Hi-K ceramics are employed to provide optimum performance in a miniature size. A simplified oscillator circuit incorporating the Wide-Band Tunable Resonator with integrated coupling capacitors Cs1 and Cs2 is shown above.

In contrast, current designs frequently employ discrete resonators and surface mount capacitor chips (MLC) to provide the coupling capacitances. The tolerances of these discrete parts cause significant variations in VCO unit to unit performance. The MLCs have lower Q's and larger, undesirable parasitic inductance than DLI's integrated thin film coupling capacitors. The lower parasitic effects of the DLI thin film integrated design reduce spurious oscillations, improve tuning characteristics and can enable higher frequency operation.



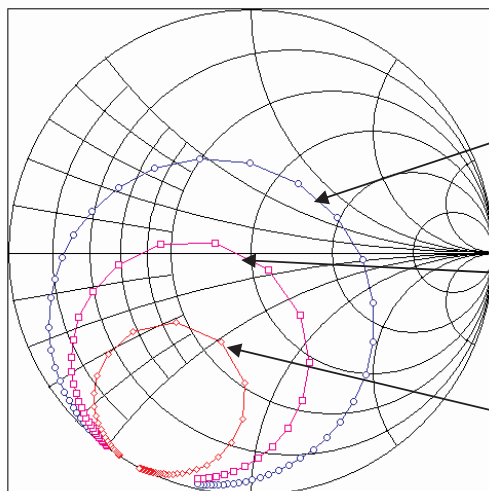
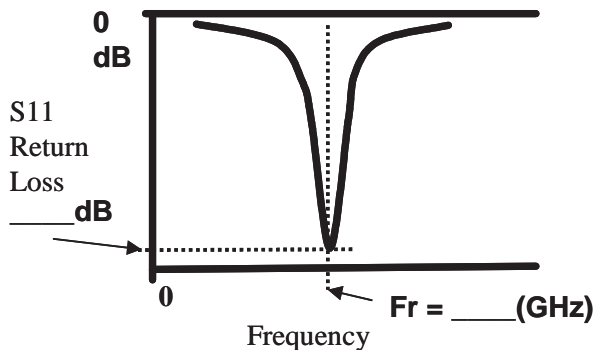
Designing a Custom Resonator

Custom Resonator Design

Design inputs:

1. Resonant Frequency, F_r
2. **One port Resonator:**
Desired Return Loss (dB) at the resonant frequency (see Smith chart below)
3. Loaded Q objective
4. Case size restrictions
5. Mounting:
A. SMT
B. Epoxy & Wirebond
6. **Two port Resonator:** Maximum insertion loss at resonance

Frequency Response (Return Loss versus Frequency)



$\Gamma_c > 0.5$

With the impedance locus circle greater than 0.5, the return loss at resonance is reduced and greater tuning of resonant frequency with external elements is possible

$\Gamma_c = 0.5$

With the impedance locus circle equal to 0.5, the resonator will exhibit excellent return loss at resonance.

$\Gamma_c < 0.5$

With the impedance locus circle less than 0.5, the return loss at resonance is reduced and the effect of external circuitry on resonant frequency is reduced.

Case Size (inches)	Preferred (X,Y,Z): _____ Maximum Length: _____ Maximum Width: _____ Maximum Thickness: _____
Fr Resonance Frequency (GHz)	Fr= _____ Tolerance _____ %
One Port Resonator: Return Loss (dB) @ resonant frequency, 50 ohm system	RL= _____ dB, Nominal $\Gamma_c < 0.5$ _____ ---or--- $\Gamma_c > 0.5$ _____
Desired Loaded Q	QL= _____, Two Port QL=BW _{3dB} /Fr= _____
Two Port Resonator: Maximum Insertion Loss at resonance	Loss, maximum= _____ dB
Frequency stability Operating Temperature range (C°)	$\Delta Fr/\Delta T$ = _____ ppm/ °C Minimum Temperature: _____ Maximum Temperature: _____
Assembly (SMT or Epoxy)	Conductive Epoxy attach _____ Solder attach _____ Wire/ribbon bond _____ Solder type _____ Max. Process Temp. _____ °C
Board Material	Material _____ Dielectric constant _____ Thickness _____

Self Bias Network

For self biased MIC GaAs Fet amplifiers, this device integrates source decoupling and user selectable bias resistance

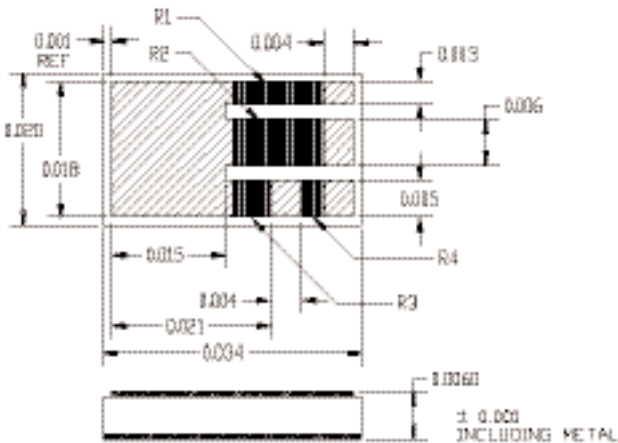
Functional Applications

- Wireless communication modules
- MIC broadband high gain RF/Microwave modules
- Bias line voltage divider and integrated decoupling capacitor

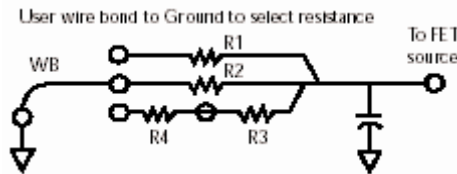
Benefits

- Improves gain flatness and stability in GaAs FET amplifiers
- Simplifies assembly with one component
- Miniature size :.020" x .034" (.5mm x .86mm)

Physical Characteristics



Equivalent Schematic Representation



Resistor Values:

- R1 - 200Ω
- R2 - 100Ω
- R3 - 50Ω
- R4 - 20Ω

Nominal Capacitance:

50pF

Typical application requires 2 networks

Recommended Mounting: The Self Bias Network should be mounted with fully metalized side down directly on the RF ground plane for best performance

Product Number Identification

B

20

BH

SBN01

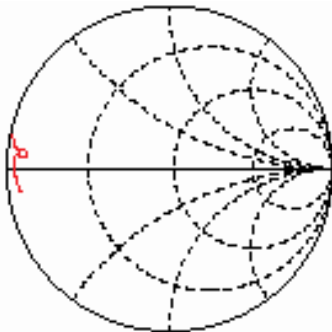
Product
B = Bias Network

Width
28

Material
BH ± 15% TC
BT +22,-56% TC

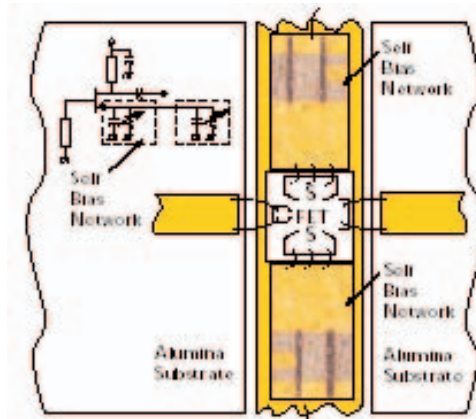
Network Type

Physical Characteristics



Typical S11
Frequency Range: 1.0 to 20 GHz
Reflection Coefficient: 50Ω Normalized

Typical Application



Custom Networks can be designed per customer specification. Please consult Factory for additional information or special requirements.

High Performance Filters from DLI

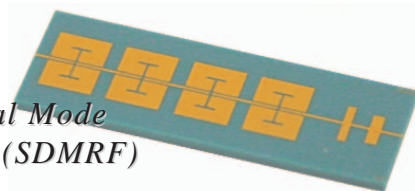
Typical Specifications

- Frequencies from 1 to > 67 GHz
- Insertion Loss ~ 2dB
- Return Loss 15 dB typical
- Rejection 45 dB typical
- Pass band Width <15%

Demonstrated capability of high frequency filter designs

- Lowpass, Highpass, and Bandpass
- Designs include:
 - Tchebyshev
 - Bessel cross-coupled responses in various topologies
 - Resonators (e.g. Ring and Dual mode)
 - Edge Coupled
 - End Coupled
 - Hair-Pin
 - Interdigitated
 - Custom Variants

*Symetrical Dual Mode
Resonator Filter (SDMRF)*



DLI Variant on Hair-Pin



Hair-Pin



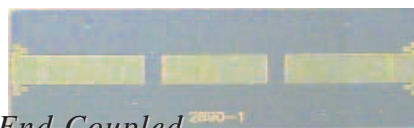
Interdigitated



Advantages of DLI Hi K materials for Microstrip Filters

- Temperature Stability: 8 fold improvement with CF material
- Filter size reduction: 1/15th the area of PWB materials
- High repeatability
- Reduced size & cost systems

End Coupled



Edge Coupled



Typical Filter Specifications

Center Freq FC (GHz)	Material Code	3dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Filter Type	# of Poles	Passband Insertion Loss (dB)	Low Side -40 dB Point (GHz) (1)	High Side -40 dB Point (GHz) (1)	Mounting Code (2)	Length inches (mm)	Width inches (mm)
2.14	CF	350 (16%)	Interdig	7	1.8	1.80 (3)	2.36 (3)	S	0.740 (18.8)	0.400 (10.2)
3.5	CF	165 (5%)	SDMRF	12	2.5	3.08	3.9	M	0.900 (22.9)	0.330 (8.4)
4.2	CF	250 (6%)	SDMRF	12	2.4	3.63	4.72	M	0.900 (22.9)	0.330 (8.4)
5.6	CF	410 (7%)	Edge Cpl	5	2.2	5.21	6.13	M	0.925 (23.5)	0.260 (6.6)
6	CF	590 (10%)	SDMRF	16	3.7	5.62	6.53	M	0.700 (17.8)	0.330 (8.4)
6.5	CF	390 (6%)	SDMRF	16	2.7	5.96	7.24	M	0.700 (17.8)	0.330 (8.4)
9.7	CF	420 (4%)	End Cpl	7	2.9	9.36	10.04	M	1.500 (38.1)	0.100 (2.5)
37	FS	760 (2%)	End Cpl	3	2.2	34.83	39.67	M	0.325 (8.3)	0.100 (2.5)

Note 1 : higher rejection can be achieved with a cover.

Note 2 : see definition of mounting codes on adjacent page.

Note 3 : data shown for this filter is for -30 dB point.



Miniature Ceramic Filters



Part Number Identification					
AFL	06000	B300	S	P	-xxxx
Product Family	Center Frequency GGmmm Example: 06000=6.00GHz	Bandwith mmm B300=300MHz	Mounting Code S,W,M (see below)	Package T= Tape/Reel P=Tray	Drawing #

Filter Mounting, Interconnection and Metallization Schemes				
Mounting Code			Backside Metallization	Topside Metallization
<u>Surface Mount</u> S	Component to Substrate Interface and Input/Output Interconnect	Solder - Sn/Pb or Sn [Lead free] Or Conductive Epoxy	Nickel/Gold	Nickel/Gold
<u>Microstrip Mount</u> M	Component to Substrate Interface	Solder - Sn/Pb or Sn [Lead free] Or Conductive Epoxy	Nickel/Gold	-
	Input/Output Interconnect	Thermocompression - Wirebond Or Ribbon Lead	-	Gold

Mounting Codes and Metallization

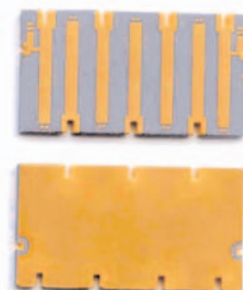
- S** Surface Mount - Conductive epoxy or solder mount.
Nickel/Gold on the top and bottom surfaces of the device.
Nickel Metallization: 20 micro-inches typical.
Gold Metallization: 5 to 20 micro-inches typical.
For solder applications gold is held to a minimum to prevent embrittlement in the solder system.
- W** Microstrip Mount - Wirebond Interconnection - Conductive epoxy mount.
Gold on the mounting surface and Gold on the top surface.
Gold Metallization: 50 micro-inches minimum, 100 micro-inches typical.
- M** Microstrip Mount - Wirebond Interconnection - Conductive epoxy or solder mount.
Nickel/Gold on the mounting surface and Gold on the top surface.
Nickel Metallization: 20 micro-inches typical.
Gold Metallization Bottom Surface: 5 to 20 micro-inches typical.
For solder applications gold is held to a minimum to prevent embrittlement in the solder system.
Gold Metallization Top Surface: 50 micro-inches minimum, 100 micro-inches typical.

For customized metallization systems - consult factory.

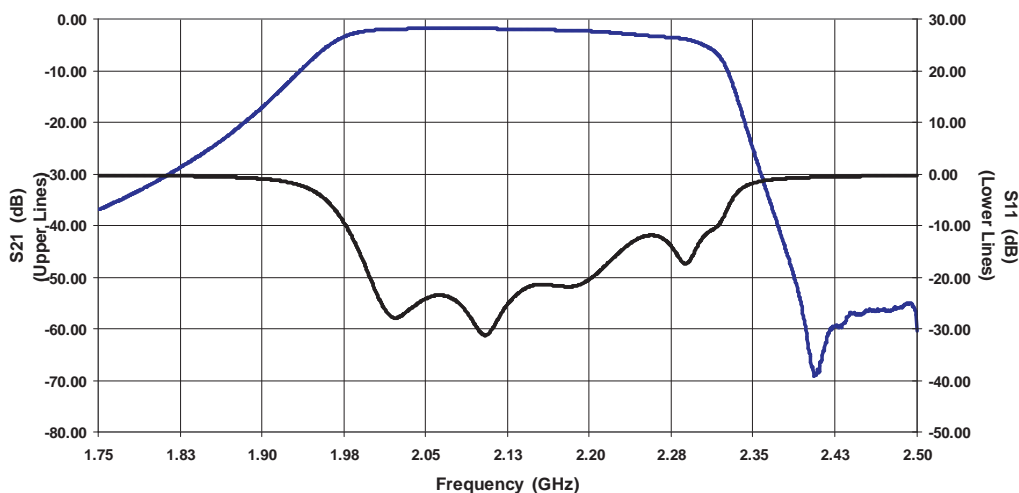
2.14 GHz Bandpass Filter

Unique Features

- 7-Pole Tchebyshev on K=23 ceramic
- Low loss: 1.8dB typical
- Temperature stable +/- 15ppm/°C
- Surface mountable
- Small size: 0.4 x 0.75 x 0.035 inches
- No tuning
- Good cost/size/performance tradeoff

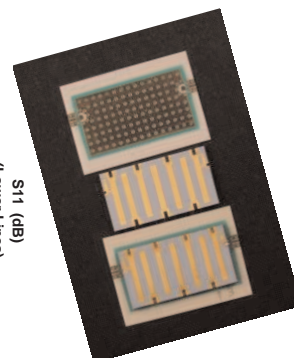
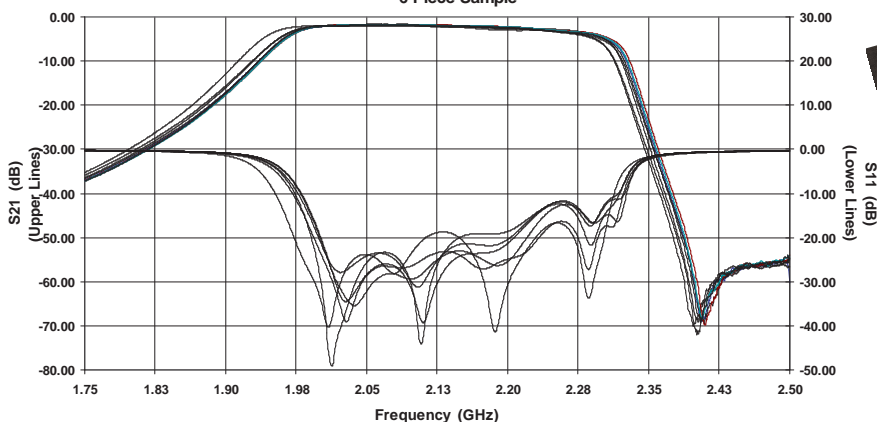


2.14 GHz Bandpass Filter



The plot below illustrates filter performance repeatability in a surface mount configuration. Multiple devices fabricated on a single substrate, stringent material controls and precise processing enable excellent part repeatability at the lowest cost possible.

2.14 GHz Bandpass Filter
6 Piece Sample





Ceramic Microstrip Filters



5.6 GHz Bandpass Filter

Edge Coupled



Hair-Pin



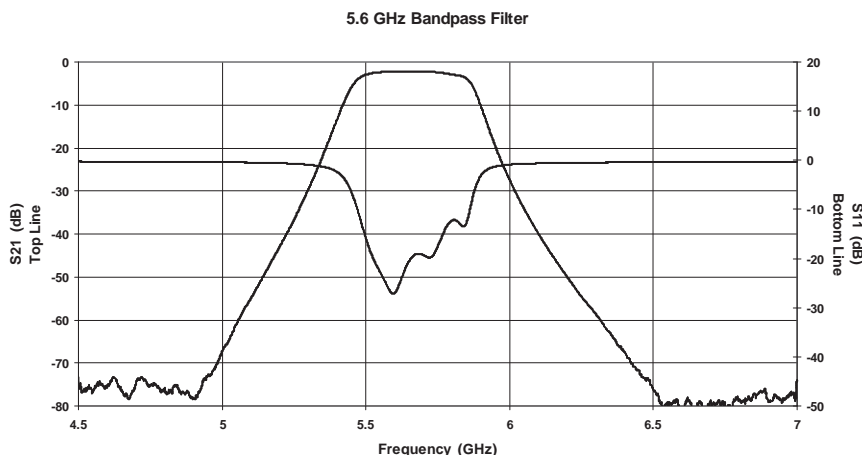
Ring Resonator

DLI's engineers select from numerous filter topologies to solve your frequency management problem. Size, cost, and performance tradeoffs are considered. Whether you have a new requirement or are trying to architect a topology to fit an existing slot, consider a ceramic solution.

Classical filter topologies can yield excellent performance in a small footprint when fabricated on ceramic substrate materials. Miniaturization reaches new levels by employing DLI high-k ceramic formulations. Different techniques of placing the resonant structures are observed in the accompanying photographs. Lower frequency implementations rely on folded resonators whereas high frequency designs generally use end coupled designs. Coupling is managed to yield the desired pass band/reject band performance. The correct placement of the input/output structures manage the impedance of the structure.

Performance requirements are easily converted to an implementation with the aid of classical modeling tools. The final physical implementation is verified using electromagnetic simulators and DLI proprietary software. Design and prototype time is minimized.

5.6 GHz Edge Coupled Bandpass Filter



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or asiainsales@dliabs.com



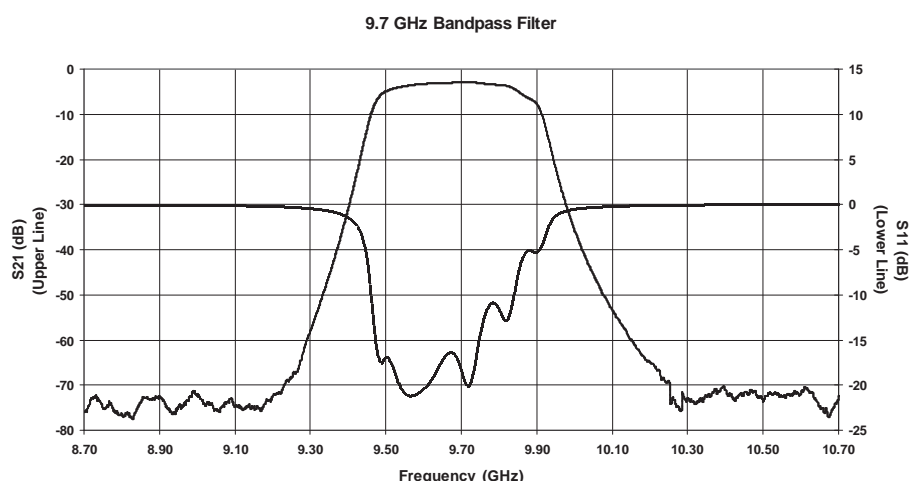
Ceramic Microstrip Filters

9.7 GHz Bandpass Filter

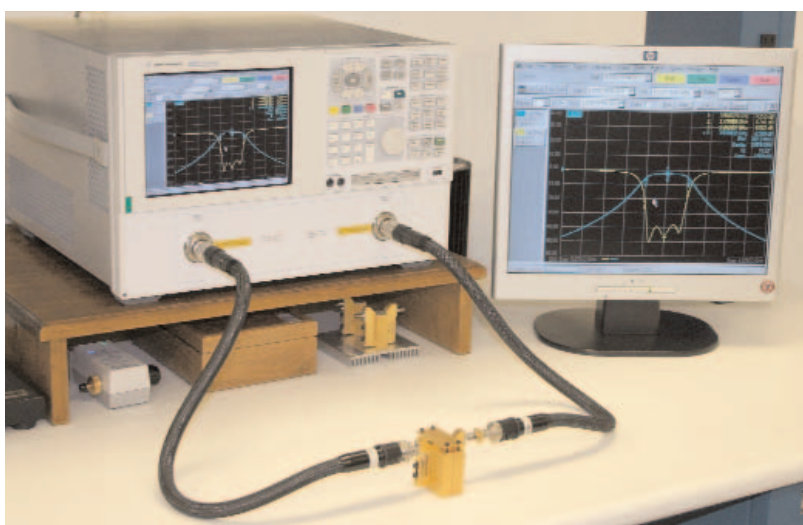
- 7-Pole End Coupled Filter
- 4% Bandwidth (400 MHz)
- Insertion Loss < 2.7dB
- Manufactured on CF Material, K=23
- Small size (1.1"x0.1"x0.03")



Measured Response of Filter in Fixture



The End Coupled resonator topology employed here is well suited for low percentage bandwidths (typically in the 2~5% range) and high out of band rejection. The 9.7 GHz filter is pictured both individually and attached to a carrier, which enables screw assembly and form /fit /function substitution for a larger more costly alternative. DLI's high K material is utilized here for size and weight reduction. In a typical application conductive epoxy attachment to the floor of a channeled shield housing would be employed. With proper shielding, very high levels of rejection are possible. Approximately 70 dBc was achieved in this design. If designed for printed circuit materials the performance and repeatability would be inferior, and the filter length would be over 3 inches.



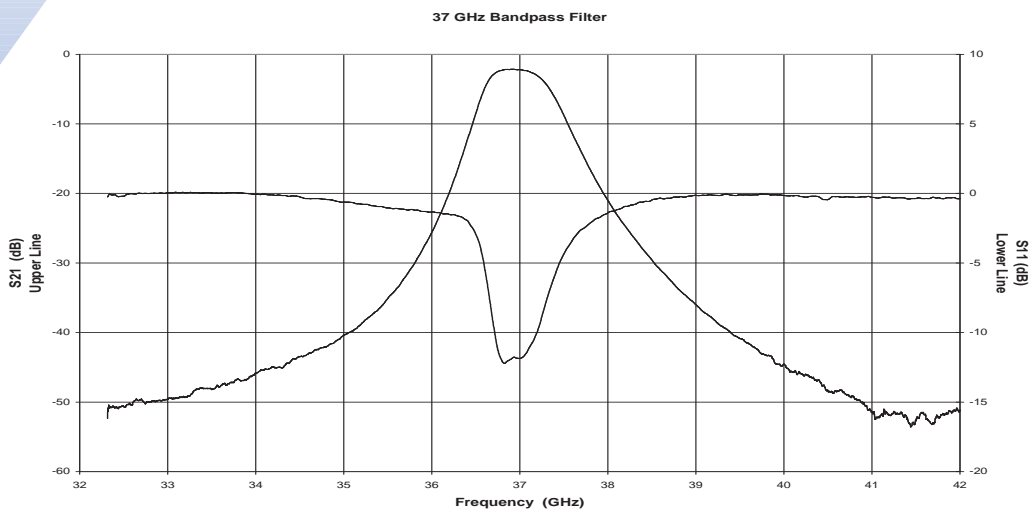


TM Ceramic Microstrip Filters

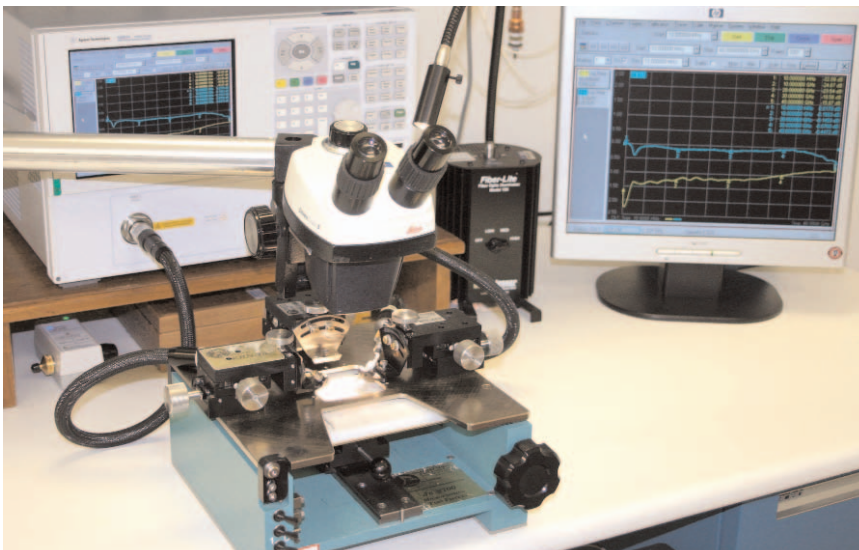


37 GHz Bandpass Filter

- Thin Film Gold on Fused Silica
- 3-Pole End-Coupled Tchebyshev
- 600 MHz Band-width (1.6% BW)
- <2.2 dB Insertion loss
- Size: 0.32 x 0.10 x 0.01 inches



The End Coupled resonator topology is applied to this 2% bandwidth filter. The narrow width (0.100 inches) of this filter design facilitates high isolation by enabling a below waveguide cut-off shielded housing. In a typical application conductive epoxy attachment to the floor of a channeled shield housing would be employed. Precision photolithography enables excellent unit to unit repeatability at low cost. DLI has precision measurement capability up to 67 GHz with the Vector Network Analyzer shown below. Both fix-ture and RF coplanar probe testing are employed, depending on the application.



Miniature 12 and 16 Pole Bandpass Filters

Symmetrical Dual Mode Resonators

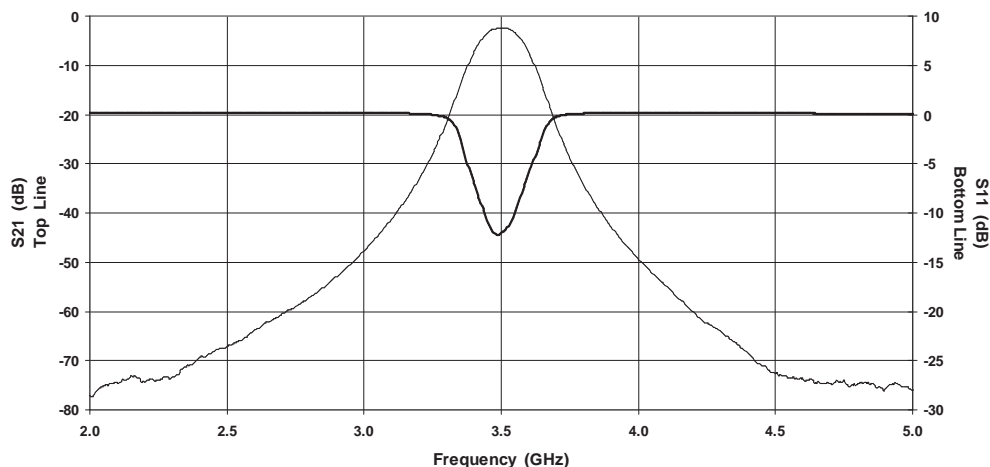
- High selectivity
- Low Insertion Loss
- Compact size

High K ceramic

- Miniaturization
- Temperature stable
- Hi-Q (low loss)



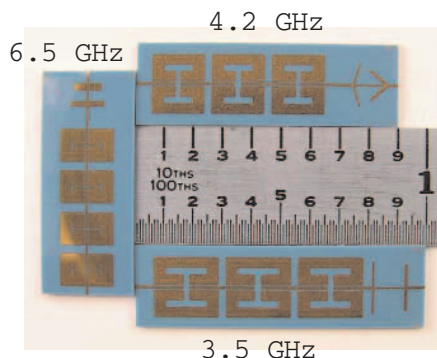
3.5 GHz Dual Mode Bandpass Filter



Applications for Dual Mode Resonator Bandpass Filters

The small size, low insertion loss and the sharp cutoff of the dual mode bandpass filters make them ideal for:

- Communications Receivers RF and IF Applications
- Frequency Synthesizer and Oscillator Applications
- Instrumentation
- RADAR Applications

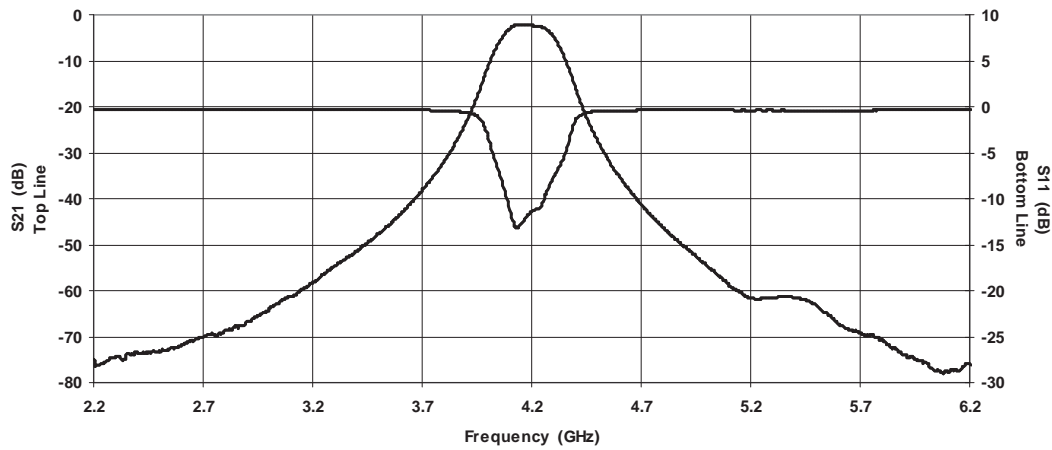




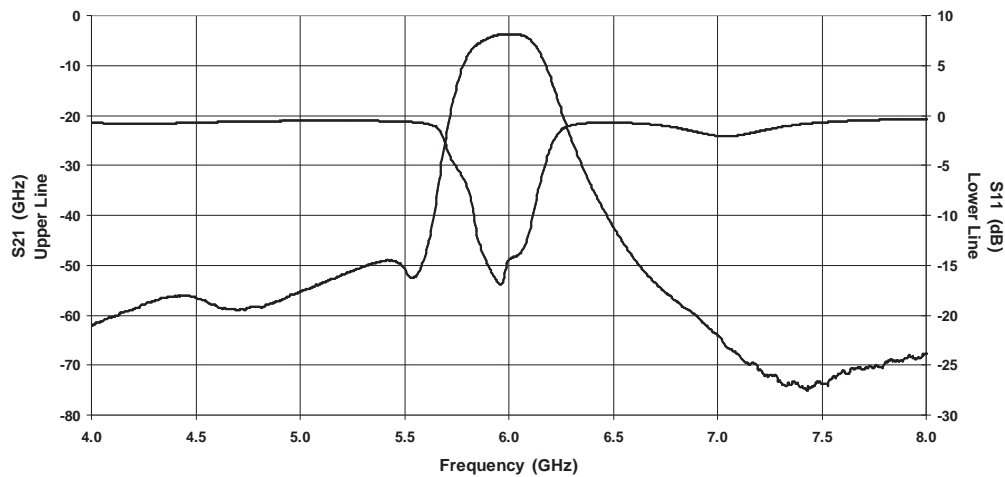
Symmetrical Dual Mode Resonator Filters



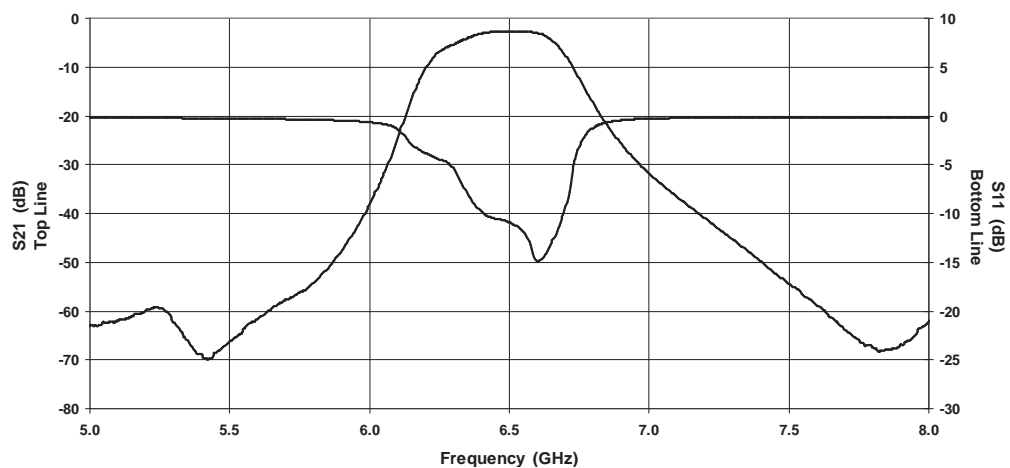
4.2 GHz Dual Mode Bandpass Filter



6 GHz Dual Mode Bandpass Filter



6.5 GHz Dual Mode Bandpass Filter



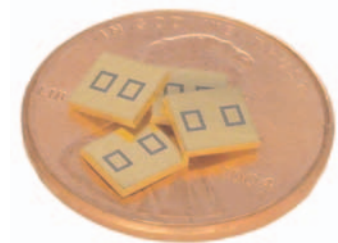


Ceramic Cavity Filters

Patent Pending

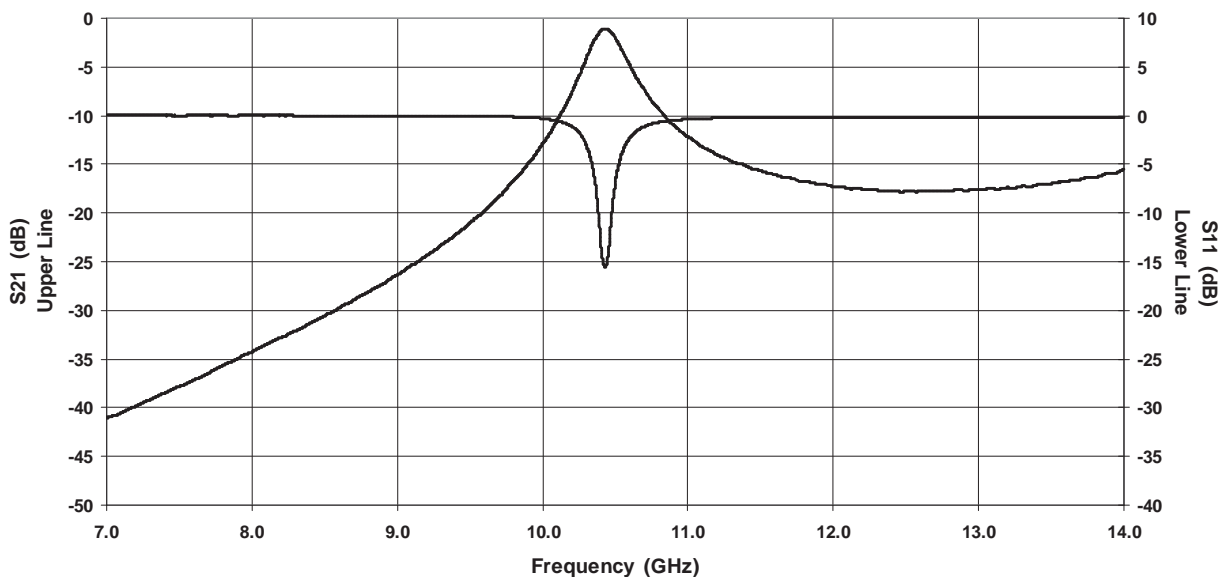
Ceramic Cavity Filters

- Utilizes single pole ceramic cavity resonator design
- Small Size - 0.17 X 0.2 X 0.03 inches for a 10.5 GHz filter
- LO/Multiplier chains/RF pre-select/image filtering
- Patent Pending



10.5 GHz Ceramic Cavity Filter

Ceramic Cavity Filter



Ceramic cavity resonator technology can be employed in conjunction with DLI's stable, high Q ceramics to create precise, small, low loss bandpass filters. Using a two port implementation, a very small robust filter can be created. Wide reject band performance without spurious modes is possible. The small, shielded nature of the ceramic cavity filter implementation makes it an ideal choice for integration in low noise receiver front ends with the antenna and pre-amplifier.



TM Ceramic Cavity Filters

Patent Pending

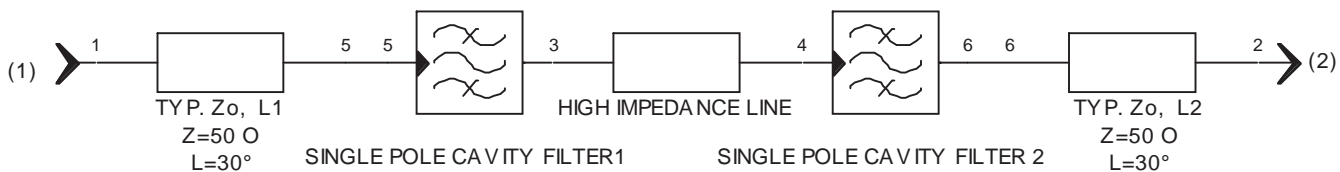


Cascading of Filters

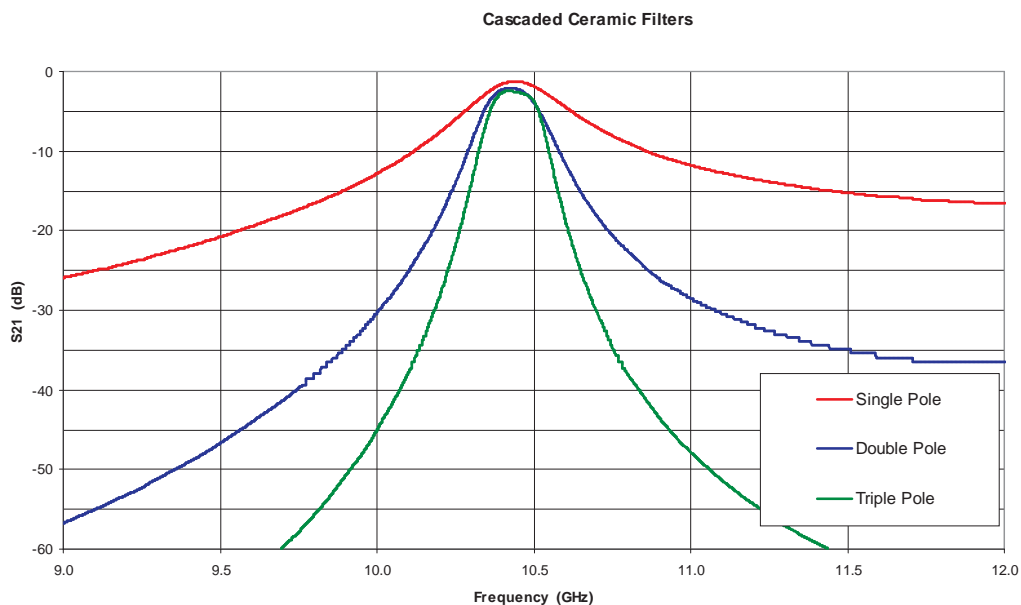
The filtering characteristics of a series-cascading ceramic cavity resonator is demonstrated below. The single ceramic cavity resonator which contains one resonator and generates one transmission zero is introduced as the most basic building block for modular design of Bandpass filters. Higher-order Bandpass filters are designed by cascading single cavity resonators to generate the required transmission zeros. A simple example model filter is designed to validate the model and the design approach. The performance of the cavity resonator filter, especially the bandwidth ratio, is improved significantly in comparison with that of the single cavity resonator filter. The synthesis and design of these filters are based on models which cascade the designed cavity resonator at the vicinity of center bandwidth frequency. In early designs, up to 3% relative bandwidths have been achieved.



SINGLE POLE CAVITY FILTER



Two Single-Cavity Filters Cascaded at 10.4 GHz

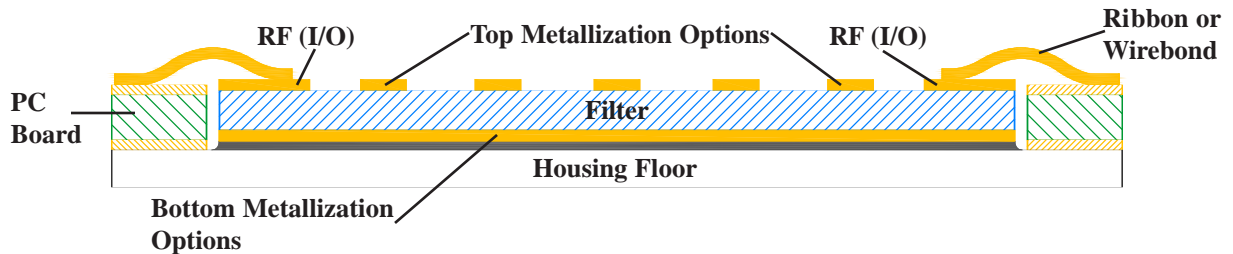


Cascaded Cavity Filter Performance

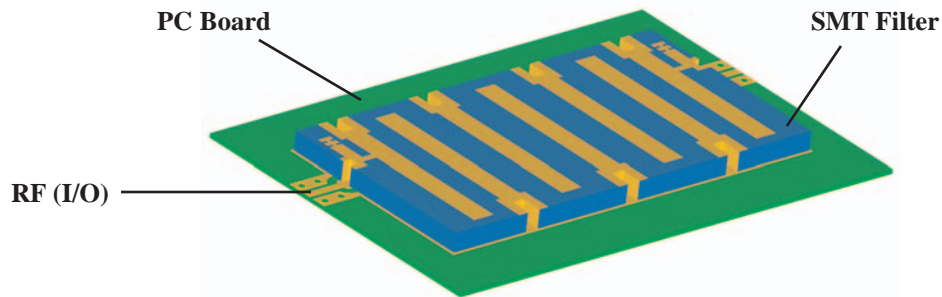


Mounting

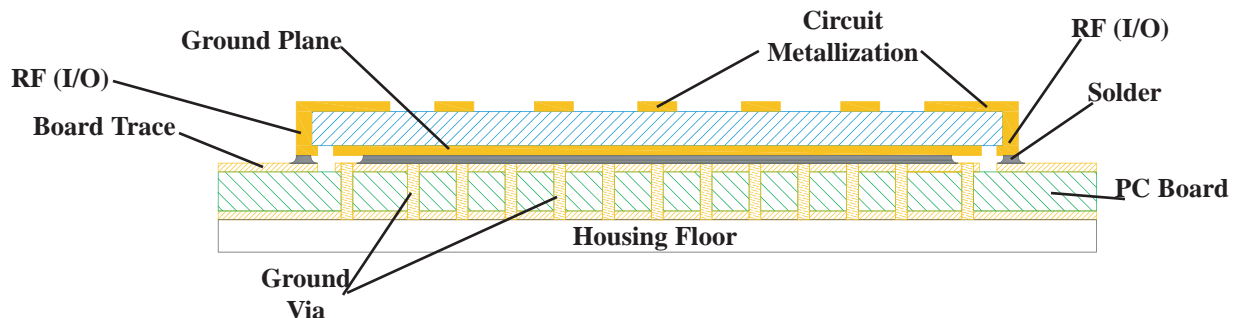
Two mounting techniques in common usage are designed to optimize performance of filters at microwave frequencies. Reliable connectivity is assured by selecting the correct metallization for the signal traces and mounting surfaces for the desired mounting and interconnecting technique. The metallization schemes offered support these mounting techniques. Customized metallization systems are available upon request.



The above illustration demonstrates a microstrip mounting technique. The circuit is relieved to accommodate the filter. The bottom surface of the filter is attached directly to the system ground plane using conductive epoxy. A minimum of 50 micro-inches and typically 100 micro-inches of gold are provided on the top surface to facilitate reliable wirebonding. [Cleaning of the surfaces using UV ozone etch or ultra-sonic techniques is always recommended to insure the highest quality of bonds.] Metallization codes W or M are suitable for this assembly method. If metallization code M is selected, solder attach of the part is enabled if thermal coefficients of expansion are compatible.



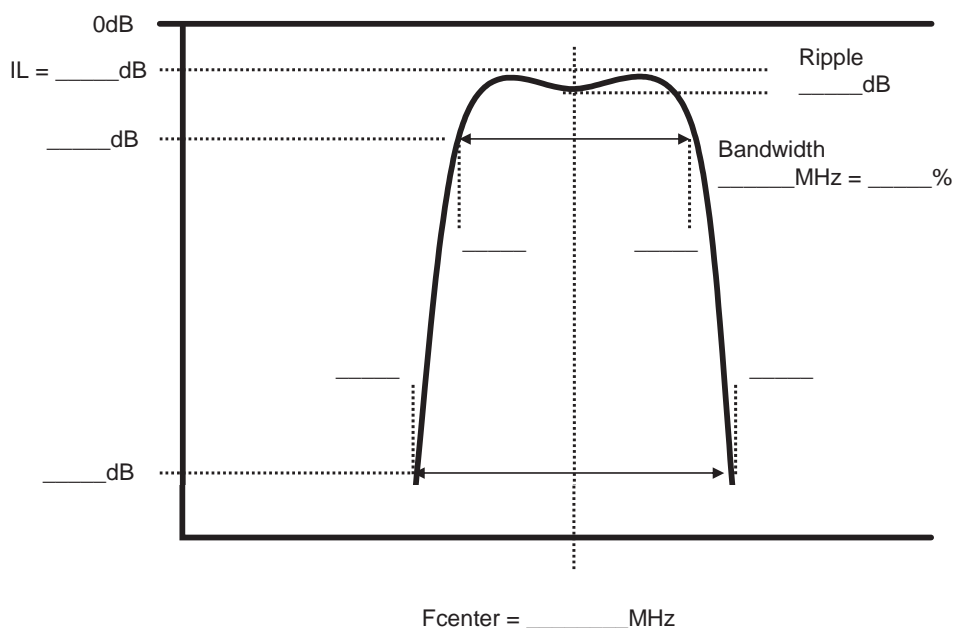
Surface mounting techniques typically rely on solder bond between the bottom conductor of the component and the ground conductor of the circuit. Note the use of multiple ground vias between the component and the system ground plane to insure optimal performance. The input/output signal connection can be realized using castellations and solder reflow. Nickel metallization is provided for solder attachment. A thin outer layer of gold is provided to prevent oxidation of the nickel. The gold is minimized to eliminate embrittlement in the solder joint. This metallization code is S.





Defining a Custom Filter

Type –Bandpass (BP), Lowpass (LP), Highpass (HP)	
Center Frequency, Fc (GHz)	Fc=_____ GHz
3 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	BW3dB=_____ MHz
Insertion Loss (IL) @ Fc (dB)	IL=_____ (dB)
Return Loss (RL) @ Fc: dB Reference - 50 Ohms	RL=_____ (dB)
Upper Frequency Rejection:	- _____ dB @ _____ MHz
Lower Frequency Rejection:	- _____ dB @ _____ MHz
Power Handling (Watts)	Power (average) = _____ Watts Power (peak) = _____ Watts
Operating Temperature Range:	T min = _____ °C, T max = _____ °C
Mounting Technique: Surface Mount (S) or Microstrip (M)	Circle one: S or M
Size (limits):	Length_____, Width_____, Thickness_____, circle one: inches or mm



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Ceramic Duplexers and Diplexers

DLI utilizes the unique advantages offered by its proprietary ceramic formulations as the differentiator from typical RF and Microwave manufacturers. DLI will design both Duplexers and Diplexers to customer specifications. The distinction between the two is subtle, but the understanding is essential to proper design. **Duplexers** are three port devices used to separate and combine frequencies, having two filters with a common driving point covering two frequency bands. **Diplexers** are three port devices used to separate and combine frequencies, having one filter covering all frequency bands

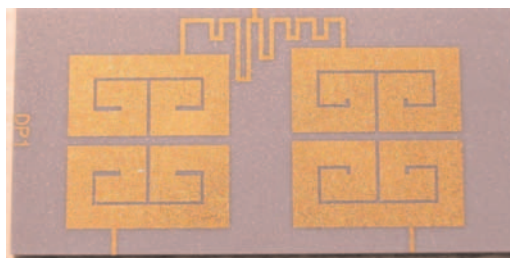
Typical Specifications

- Frequencies from 1 to > 67 GHz
- Insertion loss < 3 dB
- Return loss 20 dB minimum
- Isolation > 50 dB

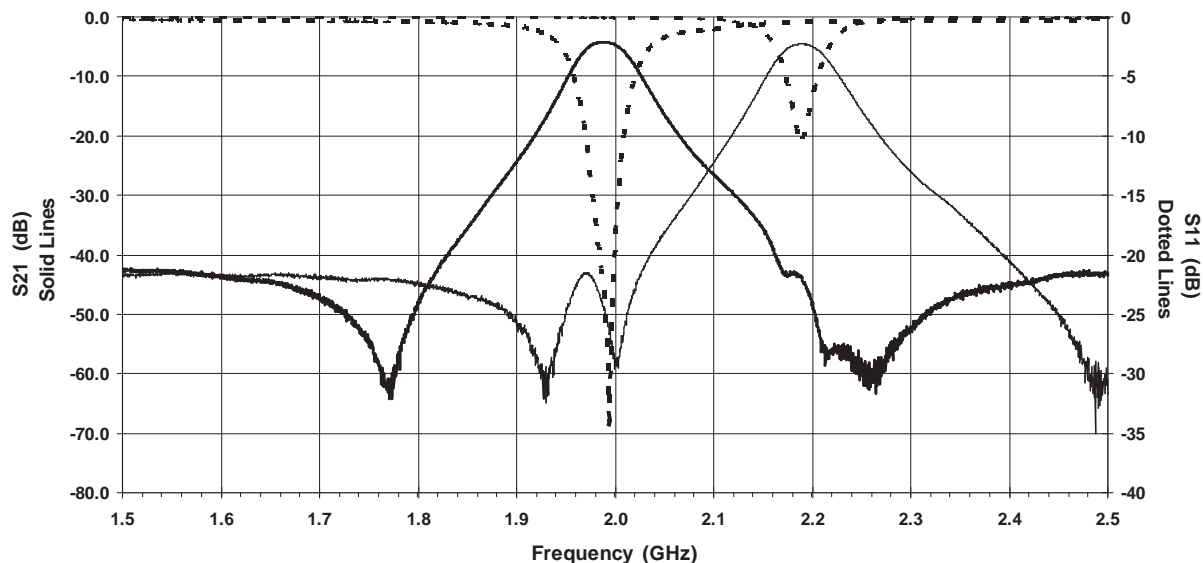
Features and Benefits

- Highly integrated SMT or wirebond formats
- Available in gold and copper metallizations
- Photolithography defined
- Accurately reproducible

Below is one example of a UMTS Duplexer. This discrete ceramic Duplexer utilizes high performance ceramic thin film materials from DLI. Thin film technology offers these types of devices with the ability to meet conflicting and challenging demands for size reduction, low insertion loss, bandwidth, as well as ideal matching conditions. In this case the DLI designed device eliminated 2 separate filters and an isolator in one-fifteenth the size of a PWB implementation with far better temperature stability.



UMTS Duplexer



Bias Filter Network

Designed to filter RF signals from bias and control lines from 10MHz to 40GHz

Functional Applications

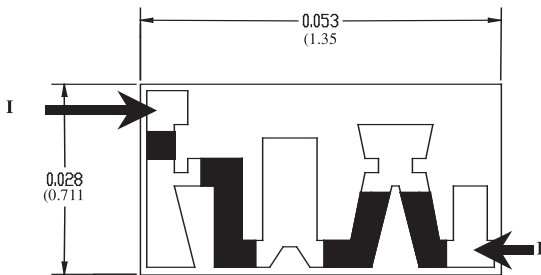
- Wireless communication modules
- Ideal varactor decoupling element
- High gain RF/Microwave modules
- Ideal GaAs FET gate biasing device
- MMIC multichip modules

Benefits

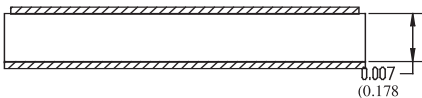
- Filters noise and RF from Supplies.
- Reduces RF feedback through bias supplies.
- Simplifies assembly - one component replaces many.
- Designed with large 4 mil wirebond pads for assembly ease.



Physical Characteristics

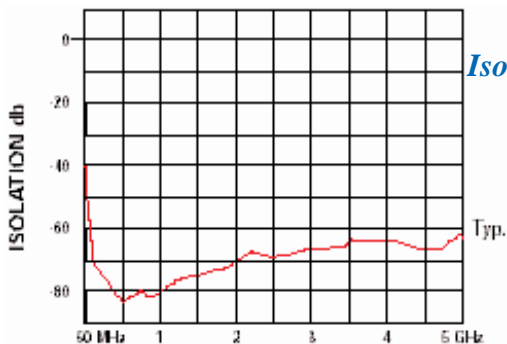


Dimensions in inches (mm)
L / W & T tolerance $\pm .001"$ (.0254)

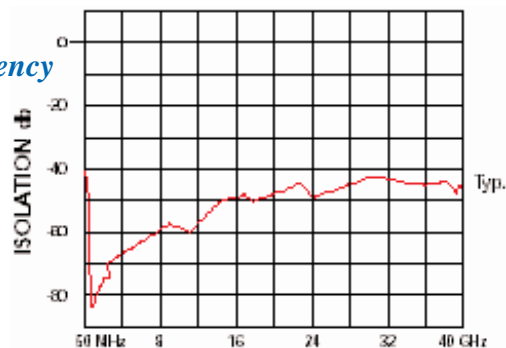


Part Number Identification

B	28	BH	BFN01
Product	Width	Material	Network Type
B = Bias Network	28	BH $\pm 15\%$ TC BT +22, -56% TC	

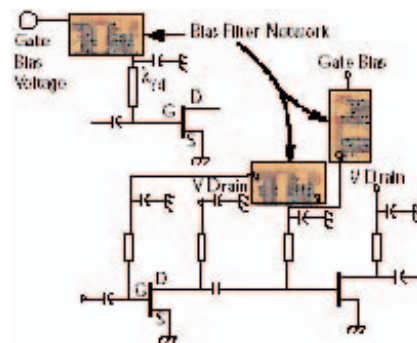


Isolation vs Frequency



Custom Filters can be designed per customer specification. Please consult factory for additional information or special requirements

Typical Applications



Gain Equalizer

Used to compensate for the Gain Slope of other elements

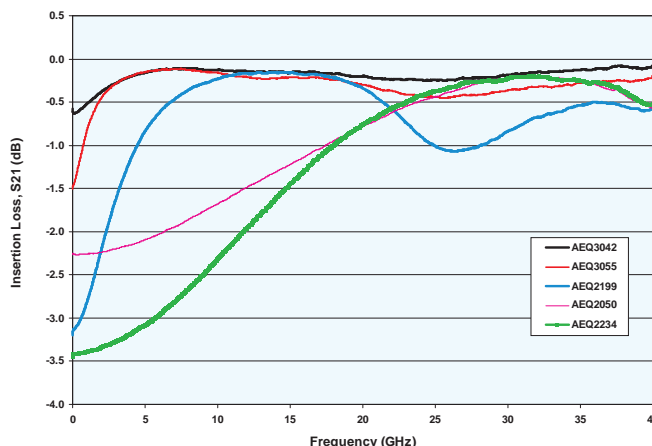
Functional Applications

- Equalizer compensates for module Gain Slope
- Broadband communications, RADAR, phased arrays
- SONET modules to 40+ GHz

Benefits

- Superior microwave performance
- Excellent repeatability
- Ease of assembly, reduced size and cost

Performance

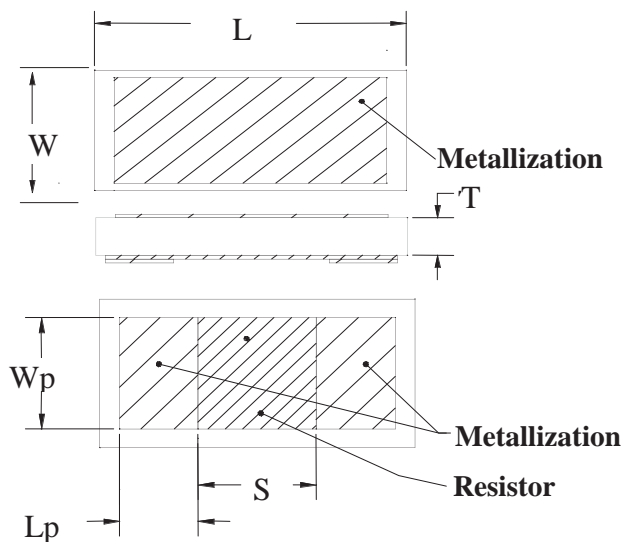
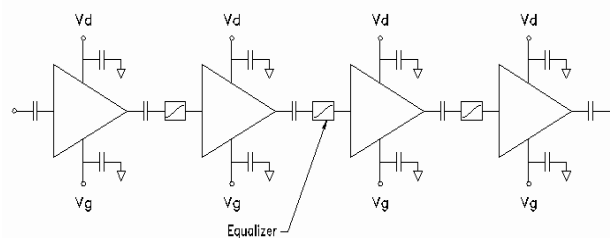


Excellent, repeatable microwave performance is achieved by application of precision thin film fabrication and DLI Hi-K Ceramic materials. DLI's unique design solution provides near Ideal R-C frequency response, far superior to "Stacked R-C chip" Assemblies.



Typical Application

Typical Broadband Module for Fiber Optic SONET



Part #	Resistor (R)	Low Frequency Insertion Loss, 50 ohm system (dB)	Equivalent Capacitance (pF)	F _o (GHz)	Mounting Attachment material: S=solder E=epoxy	L	W	T
AEQ 2199	43 Ω	-3.0	1.15	16	E	0.028" ± .002" (.711 ± .051 mm)	0.016" ± .002" (.406 ± .051 mm)	0.007" ± .001" (.178 ± .025 mm)
AEQ 2050	30 Ω	-2.2	0.33	34	E	0.030" ± .002" (.762 ± .051 mm)	0.016" ± .002" (.406 ± .051 mm)	0.005" ± .001" (.127 ± .025 mm)
AEQ 2234	50 Ω	-3.5	0.31	32	E	0.032" ± .002" (.813 ± .051 mm)	0.018" ± .002" (.457 ± .051 mm)	0.005" ± .001" (.127 ± .025 mm)
AEQ 3042	9 Ω	-0.8	12.5	7	S	0.040 ± .002" (1.02 ± .051 mm)	0.020 ± .002" (.508 ± .051 mm)	0.006 ± .001" (.152 ± .025 mm)
AEQ 3055	20 Ω	-1.6	9.0	7	S	0.040 ± .002" (1.02 ± .051 mm)	0.020 ± .002" (.508 ± .051 mm)	0.006 ± .001" (.152 ± .025 mm)

Custom Equalizers can be designed per customer specification. Please consult Factory for additional information

Gain Equalizer

Metallization:

Epoxy mount (type "E"): Top side: TaN resistor, TiW, 100 μ inch Au minimum.

Bottom side: TiW, 100 μ inch Au minimum.

Solder mount (type "S"): Top side: TaN resistor, finish: 20 μ inch Au maximum over 30 μ inch Ni

Bottom side finish: 20 μ inch Au maximum over 20 μ inch Ni

Die Attachment recommendations:

The gap in the microstrip line should nominally be equal to dimension "S" (see table).

Mounting attachment material:

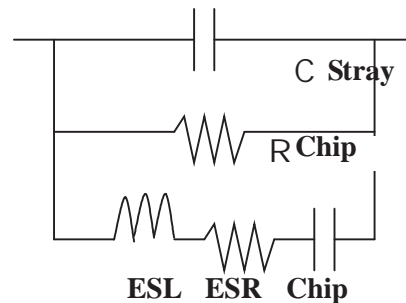
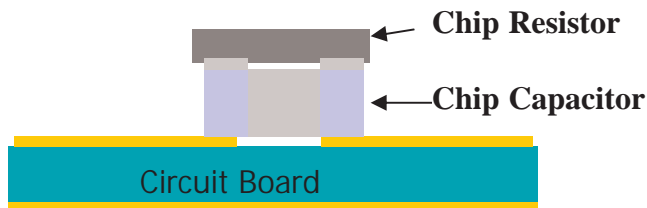
"E" type are conductive epoxy only

"S" type can be solder or conductive epoxy

Part Number Identification					
AEQ	34	R50	S	T	-xxxx
Product Family	Minimum Loss Frequency GG in GHz Ex: 34 is 34GHz	Resistance in ohms R50=50 ohms	Mounting Technique S=solder attach E=epoxy mount	Package T=tape/reel P=waffle pack	Drawing #

DLI's miniature Thin Film Gain Equalizers have a microwave frequency response which is so close to ideal that it can be modeled by the simple parallel R-C circuit shown on the preceding page. This is a convenient model for Spice (time domain) simulations. Other common equalizer implementations using stacked R-C chips are not accurately modeled by this circuit. For highest accuracy frequency domain simulations, S-parameters are recommended

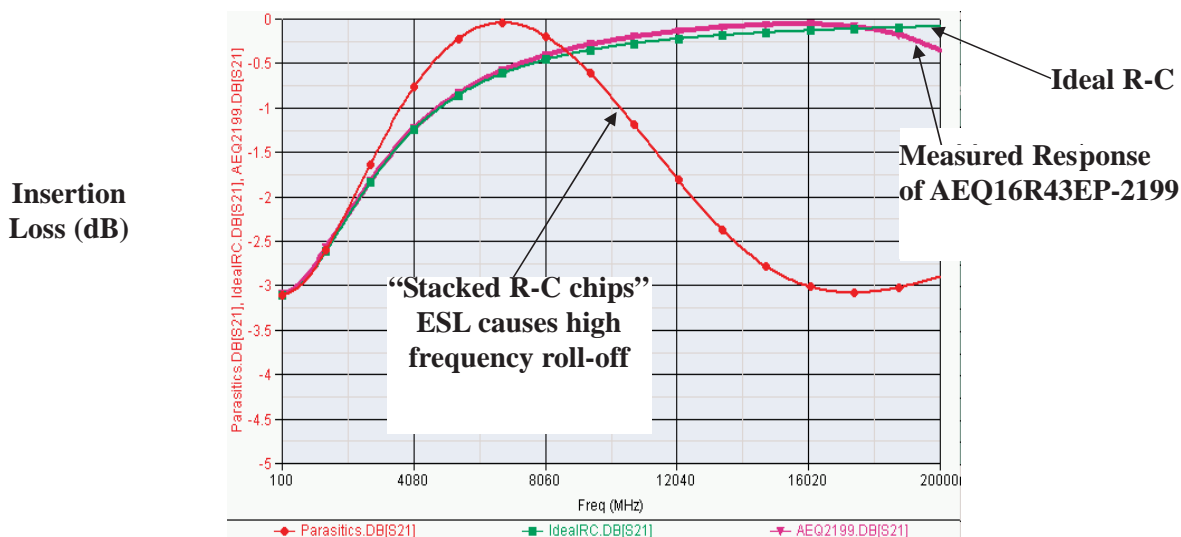
The "stacked R-C chip" implementation, illustrated in the figure below has many issues in both design and manufacturing which lead to lower performance, and higher product cost. The equivalent circuit model below more accurately predicts the frequency response of the stacked chips. At microwave frequencies, the additional parasitic circuit elements are required. The effect of ESL, the equivalent inductance of the chip capacitor is particularly important as it causes a more peaked response as seen in the figure on the next page.





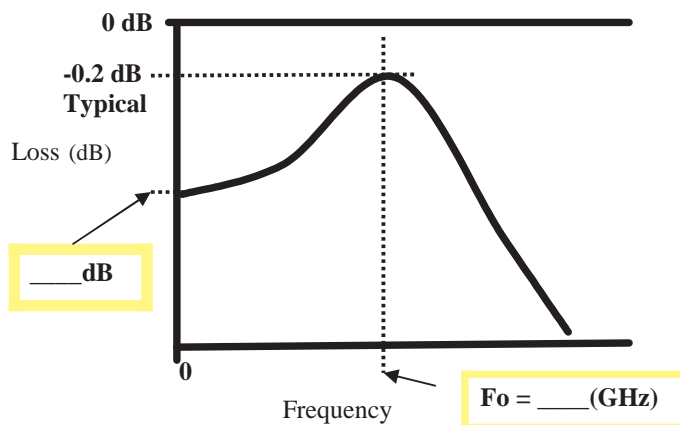
Gain Equalizer

DLI's gain equalizer frequency response is compared with that of an ideal R-C, and stacked R-C chips in the figure below. The stacked R-C chip model utilizes the same Rchip and Cchip values as in the ideal R-C model. The key point is that the chip component R and C values used in a stacked chip equalizer are generally not the ideal values for specifying the DLI single chip gain equalizer. The next section discusses specifying the part by frequency response parameters, or in terms of the ideal R-C values.



Custom Equalizer Design Inputs:

- Low frequency loss or resistance value
- Fo minimum loss frequency or capacitance determined using equivalent circuit model on page 32.
- Case size restrictions - 50 ohm microstrip line width is a typical maximum case width objective



Case Size (inches)	Preferred: _____ Maximum Length: _____ Maximum Width: _____
Minimum Loss Frequency (GHz)	Fo _____ GHz
Low Frequency Loss (dB), 50 ohm system	Design Resistance (ohms) _____ Loss(dB) _____
Operating Temperature Range (C°)	Minimum Temperature: _____ Maximum Temperature: _____
Power Dissipation (mw)	
Assembly Method (SMT or Epoxy)	Conductive Epoxy attach _____ Solder attach _____ Solder type _____
Board Material	Material _____ Dielectric constant _____ Thickness _____

Global Support

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<u>C04</u>	<u>C06</u>	<u>C08</u>	<u>C11</u>	<u>C17</u>	<u>C22</u>	<u>C40</u>
0.04 x 0.02	0.06 x 0.03	0.08 x 0.05	0.055 x 0.055	0.11 x 0.11	0.22 x 0.25	0.38 x 0.38
0.1 – 10pF	0.1 – 47pF	0.1 – 100pF	0.1 - 100pF	0.1 – 1000pF	1 - 2700pF	1 - 5100pF
UL only	UL & CF	UL only	UL, CF, AH	UL, CF, AH	CF & AH	CF & AH
100V WVDC	250V WVDC	250V WVDC	250V WVDC	1000V WVDC	2500V WVDC	7200V WVDC

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High Voltage Up to 2KV 0.2 thru 55 pF Extended Voltage Up to 15KV 0.1 thru 85 pF Available in non-mag	Sealed Glass 1.0 thru 250 pF Surface mount Vertical, panel & Horizontal Mount	Epoxy sealed 0.6 thru 14 pF Surface mount	Higher voltage single turn Surface or through-hole mount	Connectors & Cable Assemblies PC Plug, Straight & 90° Crimp Jack Non-magnetic only

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