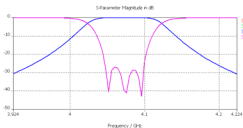


# Design and Tuning Coupled-Resonator Filters with group delay approach

- Goal: design of a 3 pole combine filter at 4.074 GHz
- The group delay of the reflection coefficient of sequentially tuned resonator contain all the necessary information to design and tune the frequency  $Td(w) = \frac{d\phi}{d w}$
- And around the resonant frequency it is  $Td(w) = -\frac{(w^2 + w_0^2)}{w^2 \cdot (w_2 - w_1)} \cdot \frac{d\phi}{d w_1}$
- And the group delay of S11 for the bandpass circuit is given by

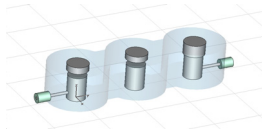
$$Td(w) = \frac{2 \cdot (w^2 + w_0^2)}{w^2 \cdot (w_2 - w_1)} \cdot \frac{d \left( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{Xin(wI)}{Z0} \right) \right)}{d w_1}$$

Number of resonators	Group delay	Coupling coefficient
N=1	$Td(w) = \left( \frac{4 \cdot g_0 \cdot g_1}{w_2 - w_1} \right)$	$Q_c = \frac{g_0 \cdot g_1 \cdot w_0}{\text{delta} w}$
N=2	$Td = \left( \frac{4}{w_0 \cdot Q_c \cdot k_1^2} \right)$	$k_1^2 = \frac{\text{delta} w}{w_0 (g_1 \cdot g_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
N=3	$Td = Td_1 + \left( \frac{4 \cdot Q_c \cdot k_1^2}{w_0 \cdot k_2^2} \right)$	$k_2^2 = \frac{\text{delta} w}{w_0 \cdot (g_2 \cdot g_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

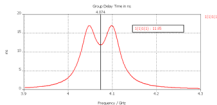


According to the paper by J.B.Ness it is necessary to follow the sequent steps:

1. Short all the resonator except resonator 1
2. Adjust resonator 1 and input coupling to set the specified group delay
3. Tune the second resonator and the coupling between resonators to get a symmetrical group-delay response about the center frequency and with the specific value. It is also necessary to readjust resonator 1.
4. If the filter as a symmetrical structure with n resonators are only necessary n/2 steps.



It is also possible calculate the group delay in others ways (i.e. touchstone file)



To obtain the requested results a Macro it has been created to center and symmetrised the group delay curve  
 The Macro calculates the Group delay from the phase of the S11 and finds all the maximum and the minimum value of the group delay curve thanks to a parabolic interpolation.  
 The goal function is easy done: minimize the distance between the theoretical and the calculated max/min and, when present minimize the difference between the other pick.

