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ELECTROMAGNETIC RESONANT FILTER

This invention was made in part with government support under a cooperative agreement number 70NANB3H1381 awarded by the Department of Commerce.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of Invention

This invention relates generally to resonant cavity filters and more particularly to modular housings for filters having resonators as well as to
10 the shape of those resonators.

Background Art

Conventional resonant cavity electromagnetic filters consist of an outer housing made of an electrically conductive material. One or more
15 resonators is mounted inside the housing by use of a dielectric material. Electromagnetic energy is coupled through a first coupling in the housing to a first resonator, to any additional resonators in the housing and then out of the housing through a second
20 coupling. The particular design, shape, materials and spacing of the housing and resonator will determine the signal frequencies passed through the filter, as well as the insertion loss or quality ("Q") of the filter. Many filter housings are
25 designed with solid walls and are therefore suitable

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only for a preset number of resonators. If a particular application requires greater or fewer resonators than the preset number, an entirely new housing must be constructed to accommodate the
5 desired number of resonators.

A type of resonator that may be used in filters is the split ring, consisting of a rectangular plate bent to form a hollow cylinder with a gap running from the top to the bottom of the
10 cylinder at the ends of the bent plate. Thus while the sides of the cylinder or ring will be curved, the top and bottom will be flat and meet the cylinder sides at a right angle. Right angles or corners on the cylinder are undesirable for two
15 reasons. First, the corners create discontinuities in the electric field around the resonator in the area of those corners. Second, resonators are generally made of a conductive material, but also may be coated with a superconducting material.
20 Coating the corners of a resonator is difficult and may lead to non-uniform coating and additional discontinuities in the electric field around the resonator.

When the resonator contains superconducting
25 material, additional problems are encountered because of the need to cool that material to cryogenic temperatures to achieve superconducting

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properties. The filter housing, resonator and dielectric material used to mount the resonator may all have differing coefficients of thermal expansion and are exposed to a very wide temperature range during cool down and warm up. Provision for expansion and contraction of the materials of such filters should therefore be made to ensure that all elements of the filter are properly situated when immersed in liquid nitrogen, or other super-cooling fluid or when attached to a cryogenic cooler. It is also important to ensure that the resonator is cooled sufficiently by the liquid nitrogen or other cryogenic cooling methods which will be located outside of the housing.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There is provided in accordance with the present invention a filter having a housing with a cavity in the housing containing a split ring resonator. The resonator has an outer surface and a first face and a second face where the outer surface is rounded and the first and second faces oppose each other to form a gap.

The resonator may have a circular cross-section or may have an oblong cross-section. The resonator may be made from a superconducting material, including a film of $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$.

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The filter may have a substrate for holding the resonator and there may be a groove on the inner surface of the housing for insertion of the substrate. A pin may be placed at a first end of the groove for locating the substrate and a spring may be placed at the other end of the groove for retaining the substrate while allowing for movement of the substrate with respect to the groove due to expansion or contraction of the housing and substrate.

A thermally conductive gas can be placed in the cavity to transmit heat from the resonator to the housing to aid in cooling of the resonator when the housing is placed in a cryogenic environment. A substrate made of a dielectric material for holding the resonator may be placed in the housing and the housing may be made of aluminum coated with silver.

The filter may have a plurality of housing cells with each cell containing a resonator and the filter may have means for coupling electromagnetic energy from each resonator to an adjacent resonator. Each cell may have a cell wall having an upper surface and a lower surface and include means adjacent the upper surface and lower surface for releasably attaching the cell to adjacent cells or to end plates.

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A first end cell and a second end cell may be provided with a first end plate fastened to the upper surface of the first end cell and a second end plate fastened to the lower surface of the second end cell. The first end cell may contain means for coupling electromagnetic energy through the housing to a resonator and the second end cell may contain means for coupling electromagnetic energy from a resonator to the housing.

10 The means for coupling electromagnetic energy from each resonator to an adjacent resonator may comprise plates having apertures in the plates. The surfaces of the housing cells may have alignment pins and the plate may have alignment holes where
15 the alignment pins engage alignment holes to fix plates in a desired position on the cells.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a modular filter may have a plurality of housing cells, each cell having means
20 at an upper surface and a lower surface for connection to other cells. Each cell has a cavity therein and a plurality of resonators are located in the cavities of the cells. Means are provided for transmitting an electromagnetic signal through a
25 cell wall to a resonator in that cell, for transmitting electromagnetic energy from the resonator in the first cell to a resonator in a

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second cell and for transmitting electromagnetic energy from the resonator in the second cell through a cell wall.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a filter has a filter housing with a wall defining a cavity. A resonator is formed from superconducting material and mounted on a substrate. A groove on an inner surface of the housing wall is provided for insertion of the substrate, with means at a first end of the groove locating the substrate in the groove. A spring means at the other end of the groove is provided for locating the substrate while allowing for movement of the substrate with respect to the groove due to thermal expansion or contraction. The housing may be cooled by a cryorefrigerator.

Other features and advantages are inherent in the filter claimed and disclosed or will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a resonator and substrate used in one embodiment the filter of the present invention;

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Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the resonator and substrate of Fig. 1 shown between two aperture plates;

Fig. 3 is a top view of a housing cell of a
5 filter of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the housing cell of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of a groove on the interior of the housing cell of Fig. 3;

10 Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the housing cell of Fig. 3 containing a resonator and substrate;

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of a housing end cell of a filter of the present invention;

15 Fig. 8 is a bottom view of the housing cell of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a top view of a housing end plate of an embodiment of a filter of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is an embodiment of a resonator and substrate used in a filter of the present invention;

20 Fig. 11 is an exploded view of a filter of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines 12--12 of Fig. 1; and

25 Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines 13--13 of Fig. 10.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring initially to Figs. 1, 2 and 12, a split ring resonator 200 is mounted on a substrate 202 and may have a small amount of adhesive (not depicted) where the resonator 200 contacts the substrate 202. The resonator 200 has a circular cross section (Fig. 12) and is formed from a cylindrical piece of metal which has been bent into a ring so that an end face 204 and an end face 206 are located adjacent but not in contact with each other to form a gap indicated generally at 207. Because of the circular cross-section of the resonator 200, its outer surface 208, consisting of all surfaces of the resonator 200 with the exception of the end face 204 and the end face 206, has no angles or corners. The resonator may be made in whole or in part of metal (e.g., copper, silver-plated brass, or aluminum) or may be formed in total or in part of a dielectric material (e.g., polymer material or ceramic such as zirconia, titanate or alumina) and conductive material (e.g., copper, silver or aluminum). The resonator 200 may be formed of or coated with a superconductive material, preferably $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$. The superconducting material may be in bulk or a thin film, but will preferably be in the form of a thick film (.025-.100 mm thick) and applied in accordance with the teachings of U.S.

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Patent No. 5,340,797 which is incorporated herein by reference. The absence of corners or angles on the outer surface 208 of the resonator 200 allows for easy coating of the resonator 200 with a film of
5 superconducting material. In addition, the lack of corners provides a more uniform electric field around the resonator, thus leading to superior characteristics of a filter containing such a resonator.

10 When placed in a filter, the resonator 200 and the substrate 202 will generally be located between coupling plates 210. Each coupling plate 210 has an aperture 212 which may be generally aligned with the substrate 202. The coupling plates 210 have
15 alignment holes 213 which fit into pins (described below) on the housing of a filter. The coupling plates 210 are used to control the electromagnetic energy transmitted from one resonator to an adjacent resonator. Therefore, the size, shape and location
20 of the aperture 212 are critical in providing the desired coupling between adjacent resonators. No one design of a coupling plate will be appropriate for all applications, as each filter application may require different filtering characteristics.

25 Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4, an interior housing cell indicated generally at 214 has a circular wall indicated generally at 215 defined by

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an upper surface 216, a lower surface 218, an inner surface 220 and an outer surface 222. The inner surface 220 of the wall 215 defines a cavity 223 in the interior of the cell 214. Formed in the upper surface 216 are several bolt openings 224 and alignment openings 228. Located on the bottom surface 218 are several bolts 226 and alignment posts 230. A reduced diameter portion 232 is formed in the cell wall 215 to define an annular rim 234 adjacent the upper surface 216. The bolts 226 and the alignment posts 230 of a cell are inserted through the bolt openings 224 and the pin openings 228, respectively, of an adjacent cell. The bolts 226 then protrude through the annular rim 234 and into the portion 232 of an adjacent cell and are secured with nuts (not depicted in Figs. 3-6) to fasten the cells together. In order to ensure a hermetic seal between cells at cryogenic temperatures, indium solder or other gasketing material may be applied between cells on the upper surface 216 and the lower surface 218.

Formed in interior surface 220 are two rectangular grooves 235 located 180° opposite each other. At one end of each groove 235 is a semi-circular detent 236. Located in each detent 236 is a ring 238 which partially contains a spring 240 (Fig. 5). Adjacent the other end of the groove 235

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is a pin 242. The substrate 202 is placed into each groove 235 between pin 242 and spring 240 so that the substrate 202 cannot move past the pin 242 or the spring 240. The spring 240 allows for expansion and contraction of materials in each cell so that the substrate 202 and thus the resonator 200 are kept in the desired position while undergoing the change from room temperature to cryogenic or superconducting temperatures. The thickness of the substrate 202 and the width of the groove 235 should be nearly identical to minimize any movement of the substrate 202 and thus the resonator 200 in a direction perpendicular to the length of the groove 235. A small amount of nylon tape or other flexible material placed around the ends to the substrate 202 prior to insertion into groove 235 may also minimize movement of the substrate 202 and maintain its desired alignment.

Also located on interior surface 220 is a tuning disk 244. The tuning disk 244 is situated adjacent the gap 207 of the resonator 200 and can be moved closer to or farther from the gap 207 by rotation of a screw (not depicted) located in the wall 215 of the cell 214 to adjust the capacitance of the resonator. Tuning discs may be made from a disc formed of brass plated with silver and the

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adjustment mechanism may consist of a post and threads and may be made of brass.

On the outer surface 222 is a cap 245 having two bolts 246. The cap 245 is used to seal the cell 214 in the area where an opening has been drilled to allow placement of the tuning disk 244 and its attendant adjustment mechanism. Also located on the outer surface 222 are two pin caps 248 located outside of the pins 242. The pin caps 248 hold the pins 242 in place and cover the holes, which have been drilled through the cell wall 215 to allow insertion of the pins 242, to seal the inside of the cell from the outside. Both the cap 245 and the pin caps 248 may be sealed to the outer surface 222 with indium solder.

In the area where the lower surface 218 meets the inner surface 220, a circular shelf 250 is formed. The outer diameter of the circular shelf 250 is approximately equal to the outer diameter of the coupling plate 210 (Fig. 2), and the distance from the top of the shelf 250 to the upper surface 216 is approximately equal to the thickness of the coupling plate 210. When a coupling plate 210 is placed onto the shelf 250, the top of the plate will be flush with the upper surface 218, and will be held onto the shelf 250 by the upper surface 216 of an adjacent cell. Alignment pins 252 are located on

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the shelf 250 and fit into the alignment holes 213 on the aperture plates 210. The alignment holes ensure that the aperture 212 is aligned with the substrate 202 when the substrate and the resonator
5 200 are inserted into the groove 234 of a housing cell 214.

Referring now to Figs. 7 and 8, a housing end cell indicated generally at 254 is adapted to be used as the first or last cell of a filter housing.
10 The end cell 254 is similar to the interior cell 214 but has a number of modifications described below to adapt it for use on either end of a filter housing. Each element of the end cell 254 which is identical to an element of the interior cell 214 has been
15 given the reference numeral of that interior cell element.

The end cell 254 has a bushing 256, made of a conductive material, preferably copper, secured by bolts 258 to the end cell. On the exterior of the
20 bushing 256 is a coaxial tubular connector 260 which carries an electromagnetic signal to or from the filter. The exterior of the connector 260 is in electric contact with the bushing 256 while an interior lead 262 of the connector 260 is insulated
25 from and passages through the bushing 260. After passing through the bushing 256, the interior lead 262 contacts a loop 263 near one end of the loop.

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The other end of the loop 263 is connected to the inside of the bushing 256. The signal passing through the loop 263 is thereby coupled to the resonator 200. By withdrawing the bolts 258, the
5 bushing 256 can be removed to provide easy adjustment of the loop 263.

In addition to the cap 245, the end cell 254 has caps 264 attached to the outer surface 222 by the bolts 246 and indium solder. The caps 264 are
10 used to cover openings which have been placed in cell wall 215 so that other devices may be connected to or pass through the end cell 254. For instance, it may be desirable to pressurize the interior of the filter housing with helium to increase thermal
15 conductivity to the resonator while preventing the cooling fluid, such as liquid nitrogen, from entering the cavity 223 of the filter housing and interfering with the electrical properties of the resonators 200. A helium coupling might therefore
20 pass through the cell wall 215 in the area of the caps 264. A variety of monitoring devices may also be inserted into the cell through the openings covered by the caps 264 to measure filter performance or operating characteristics.

25 One side of the end cell 254 will be attached to another cell in the manner described above for the interior cell 214. The upper surface 216 of the

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end cell 254 is attached to the lower surface 218 of another cell (Fig. 7) by the bolts 226 which pass through the rim 234 and are fastened with nuts 266. The lower surface 218 of the end cell 254 in Fig. 7

5 is not attached to another cell but rather to an end plate indicated generally at 268 (Fig. 9). The end plate 268 has an outer rim 270 which surrounds an interior section 272. Openings 274 are spaced around the outer rim 270 so that the bolts 226 may

10 pass through those openings for attachment by nuts (not depicted). The interior section 272 of the end plate 268 is offset from the outer rim 270 so that the edge of the interior section 272 will contact the shelf 250 of the end cell 254 while the outer

15 rim 270 contacts the lower surface 218. At the other end of the filter housing, a second end plate 268 attaches to the upper surface 216 of an end cell located at the end of the filter housing in a manner similar to the attachment of the end plate 268 to

20 the lower surface 218. Similarly, the second end cell will attach at its lower surface 218 to the upper surface 216 of an adjacent cell. Either end plate may be sealed to the end cell using indium solder.

25 Referring now to Fig. 11, a modular filter 276 has a housing made of three cells: the interior cell 214 and two end cells 254. The interior cell

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214 and each end cell 254 contains a resonator 200 secured to the cell by a substrate 202. When the modular filter is assembled, an electromagnetic signal is transmitted through the coaxial connector 260 into the bushing 256 for coupling to a resonator contained in one of the end cells 254. The signal then passes through the coupling plate 210 to the resonator 200 in the interior cell 214. The signal continues through the second coupling plate 210 to the resonator 200 in the end cell 254 and out through the other coaxial connector 260. Once the filter 276 has been assembled, the tuning disks 244 are adjusted to tune the resonators to the desired filtering characteristics as is well known in the art. If the resonators 200 contain superconducting material, the filter 276 must be immersed in a super-cooling fluid such as liquid nitrogen after all adjustments have been made. Instead of using a super-cooling fluid, the filter may be placed in a cryorefrigerator such as the CryoTiger manufactured by APD Cryogenics of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The filter 276 is designed to be easily sealed so that no super-cooling fluid enters the interior of the filter while still permitting detachment of the cells for service or addition of cells. The cells, coupling plates and end plates of the filter 276 may be made of a variety of electrically conducting

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materials, but preferably are made of silver-plated aluminum.

Although only three cells are shown for modular filter 276, more cells may be added to modify the filter characteristics as desired, as is well known in the art. Adding cells is accomplished by inserting additional interior cells 214 having resonators 200 into the middle of the filter once cells have been separated from each other.

10 Superconducting resonators which may be used in the modular filter 276 have very low insertion loss and therefore a number of resonators can be used in a given filter without unacceptably weakening the output signal. One significant advantage of the

15 modular housing 276 is the ease with which additional resonators can be added to obtain the desired filter characteristics.

The filter characteristics of filters constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention can be designed by procedures well known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, A.I. Azverev, "Handbook of Filter Synthesis," J. Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1967. Briefly, the designer selects the desired filter

20 response and filter type, and then determines the required number of resonators with the aid of known nomographs. Using known tables for the (normalized)

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conventional parameters k and q , the required values of quality factor Q and coupling coefficient K can be determined. Using a known de-tuning and adjusting procedure, the end resonators are set to the required Q s. From data listing K as a function of distance between resonators, the spacing between the resonators that will yield the required K is determined.

Referring to Fig. 10, another resonator 278 has a generally cylindrical shape with an outer surface 280, an inner surface 282, an upper surface 284 and a lower surface 286, which together form the exterior surface of the resonator 278. An end face 288 and an end face 290 oppose each other to form a gap 292. The resonator is attached to a substrate 294 similar to the substrate 202 used with the resonator 200. Like the resonator 200, the resonator 278 has a rounded exterior surface without any corners, and therefore has an oblong shaped cross-section as shown in Fig. 13. The resonator 278 will also have many of the coating and uniform electric field advantages of the resonator 200. The resonator 278 is larger than the resonator 200 so that the housing for the resonator 278 must be larger than the housing for the resonator 200, but may be identical in all other respects.

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The foregoing detailed description has been
given for clearness of understanding only, and no
unnecessary limitations should be understood
therefrom, as modifications would be obvious to
5 those skilled in the art.

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CLAIMS

1. A filter comprising:
a housing having a cavity therein;
a split ring resonator located in the cavity of
5 the housing, the resonator having an outer surface
and a first face and a second face, the outer
surface being rounded and the first and the second
faces oppose each other to form a gap; and
means for coupling electromagnetic energy
10 through the housing to the resonator.
2. A filter as recited in claim 1 wherein the
resonator has a circular cross section.
3. A filter as recited in claim 1 wherein the
resonator has an oblong cross section.
- 15 4. A filter as recited in claim 1 wherein the
resonator comprises superconducting material.
5. A filter as recited claim 4 wherein the
superconducting material comprises a film of
YBa₂Cu₃O₇.

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6. A filter as recited in claim 4 further comprising:

a substrate for holding the resonator;

a groove on an inner surface of the housing for
5 insertion of the substrate;

a pin at a first end of the groove for locating
the substrate; and

spring means at the other end of the groove for
retaining the substrate while allowing for movement
10 of the substrate with respect to the groove due to
expansion or contraction of the housing and
substrate.

7. A filter as recited in claim 4 further
comprising a thermally conductive gas in the cavity
15 to transmit heat from the resonator to the housing
to aid in cooling of the resonator when the housing
is placed in a cryogenic environment.

8. A filter as recited in claim 1 further
comprising a substrate made of a dielectric material
20 for holding the resonator in the housing.

9. A filter as recited in claim 1 wherein the
housing comprises aluminum coated with silver.

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10. A filter as recited in claim 1 further comprising:

a plurality of housing cells, each cell containing a resonator; and

5 means for coupling electromagnetic energy from each resonator to an adjacent resonator.

11. A filter as recited in claim 10 wherein each cell comprises a cell wall, having an upper surface and a lower surface, and includes means
10 adjacent the upper surface and lower surface for releasably attaching the cell to adjacent cells or to end plates.

12. A filter as recited claim 11 wherein the plurality of cells comprises a first end cell and a
15 second end cell, a first end plate being fastened to the upper surface of the first end cell, and a second end plate being fastened to the lower surface of the second end cell.

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13. A filter as recited in claim 10 further comprising a first end cell and a second end cell wherein the first end cell contains the means for coupling electromagnetic energy through the housing
5 to a resonator and the second end cell contains means for coupling electromagnetic energy from a resonator through the housing.

14. A filter as recited in claim 10 wherein the means for coupling electromagnetic energy from
10 each resonator to an adjacent resonator comprises plates having apertures therein.

15. A filter as recited in claim 14 wherein surfaces of the housing cells have alignment pins, the plates have alignment holes, and the alignment
15 pins engage the alignment holes to fix the plates in a desired position on the cells.

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16. A modular filter comprising;
a plurality of housing cells each cell having
means at an upper surface and at a lower surface for
connection to other cells, each cell having a cavity
5 therein;

a plurality of resonators located in the
cavities of the cells;

first means for transmitting an electromagnetic
signal through a cell wall to a resonator in that
10 cell;

second means for transmitting electromagnetic
energy from the resonator in the first cell to a
resonator in a second cell;

and third means for transmitting
15 electromagnetic energy from the resonator in the
second cell through a cell wall.

17. A modular filter as recited in claim 16
wherein the plurality of cells comprises a first end
cell and a second end cell, a first end plate being
20 fastened to the upper surface of the first end cell,
and a second end plate being fastened to the lower
surface of the second end cell.

18. A modular filter as recited claim 16
wherein said second means comprises a plate having
25 an aperture therein.

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19. A filter comprising:

a filter housing having a wall defining a cavity;

a resonator formed from superconducting
5 material and mounted on a substrate;

a groove on an inner surface of the housing
wall for insertion of the substrate;

means at a first end of the groove for locating
the substrate in the groove; and

10 spring means at the other end of the groove for
locating the substrate while allowing for movement
of the substrate with respect to the groove due to
thermal expansion or contraction.

20. A filter as recited in claim 19 further
15 comprising a thermally conductive gas in the cavity
to transmit heat from the resonator to the housing
to aid in cooling of the resonator when the housing
is placed in a cryogenic environment.

21. A filter as recited in claim 20 wherein
20 the housing is placed in a super-cooling fluid, and
the gas in the cavity is pressurized to prevent the
super-cooling fluid from entering the cavity.

22. A filter as recited in claim 21 wherein
the thermally conductive gas is helium.

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23. A filter as recited in claim 20 wherein
the housing is cooled by a cryorefrigerator.

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FIG. 1

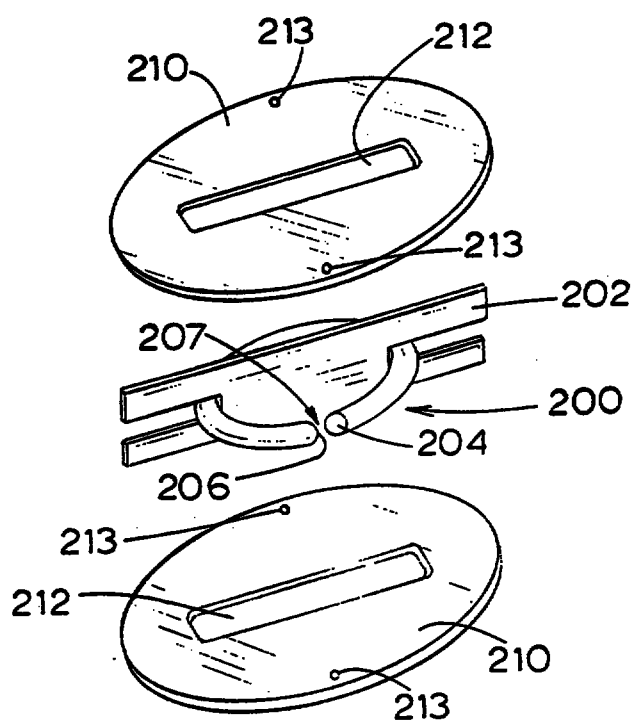
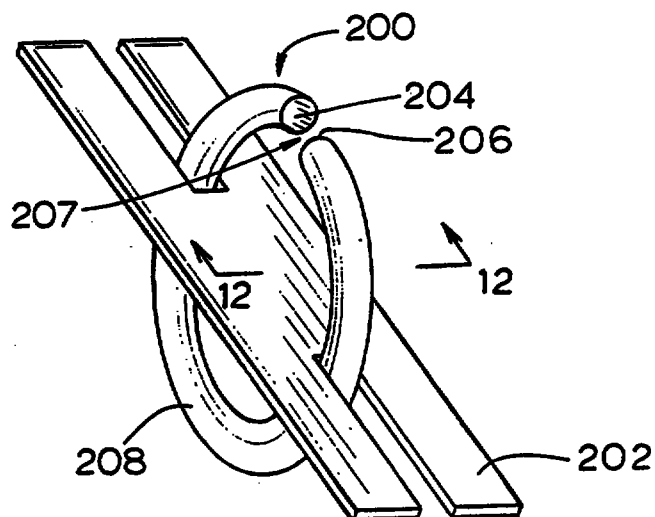


FIG. 2

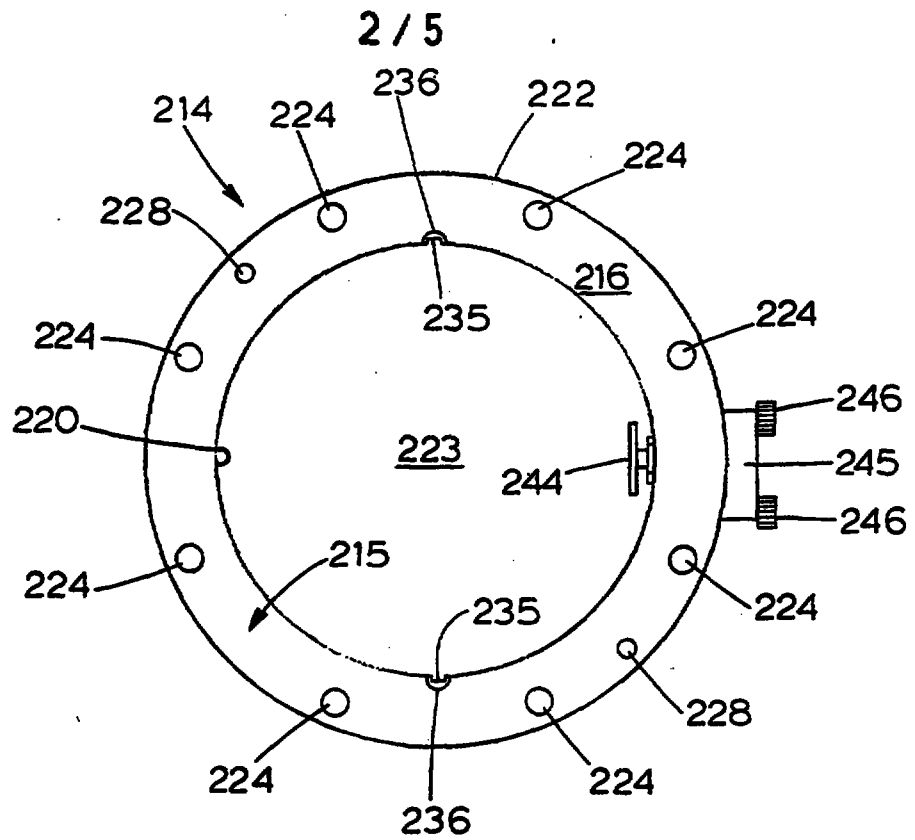


FIG. 3

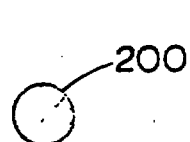
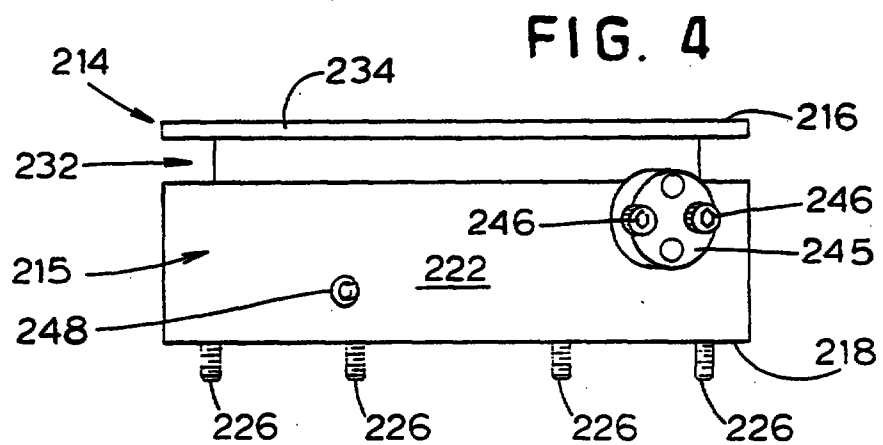


FIG. 12

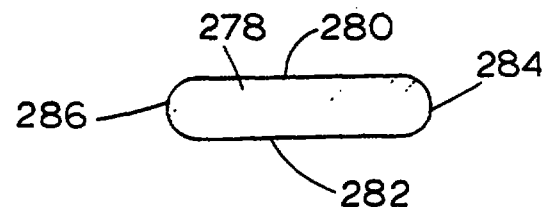


FIG. 13

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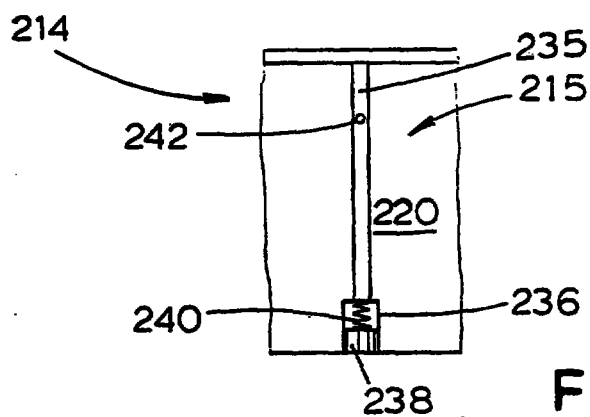


FIG. 5

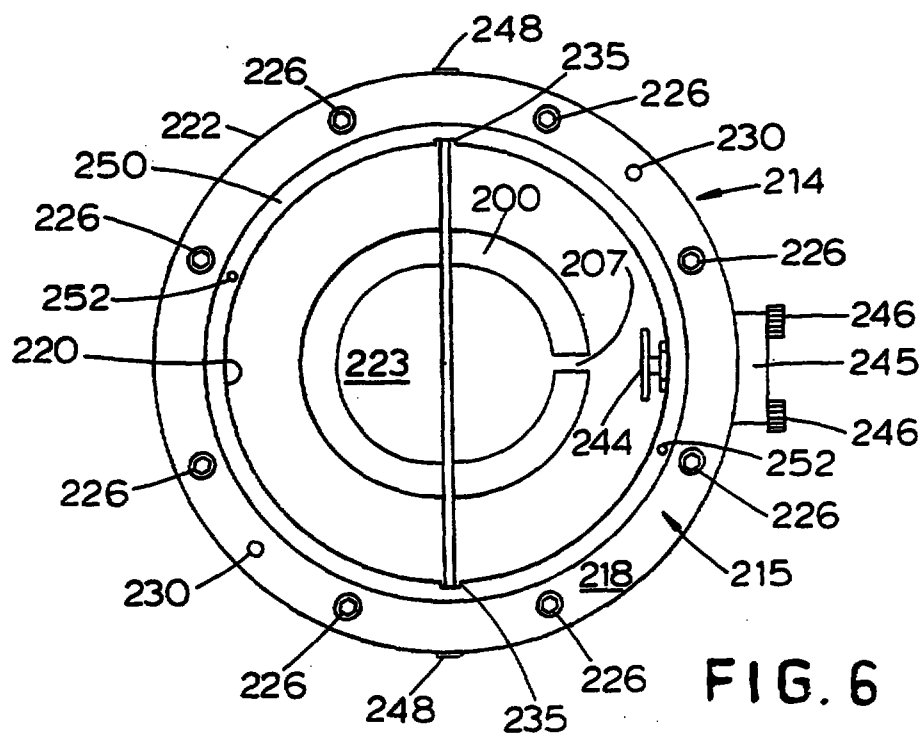


FIG. 6

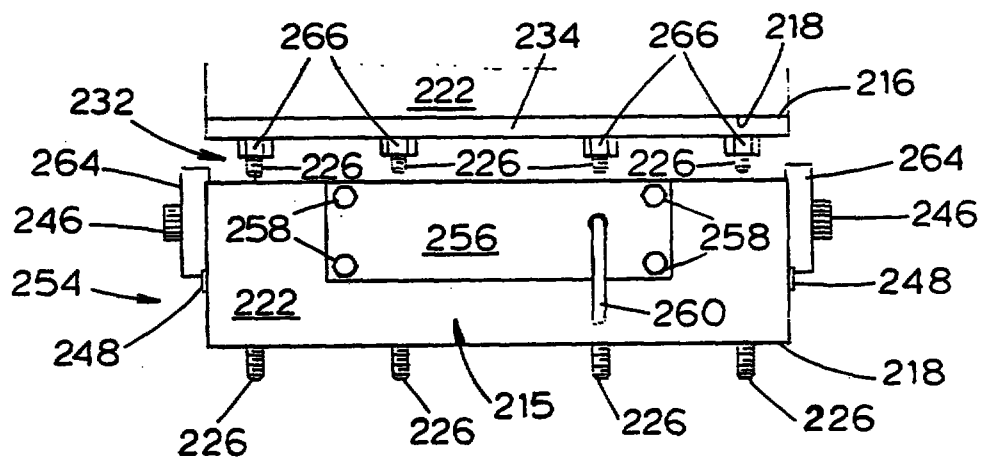
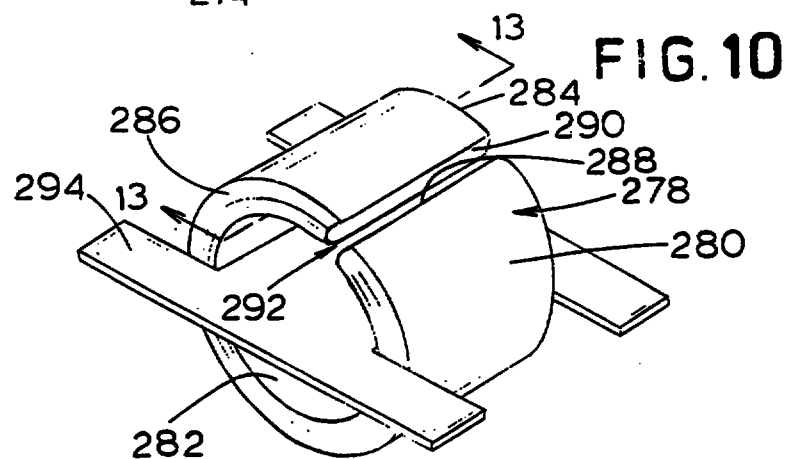
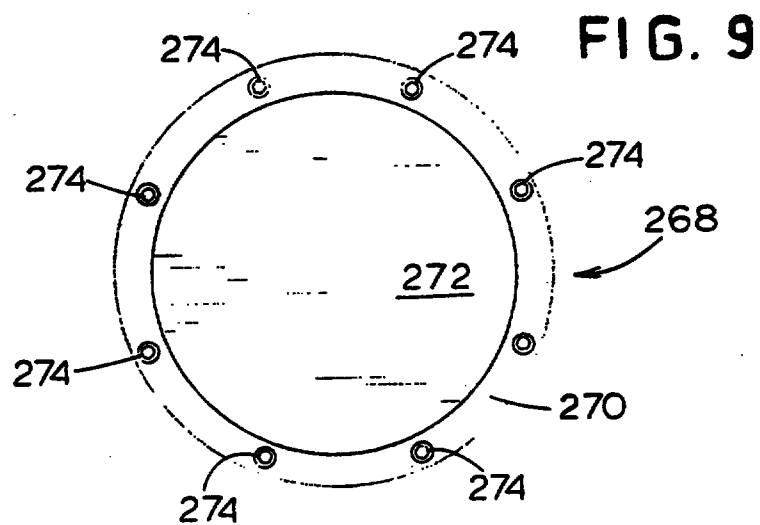
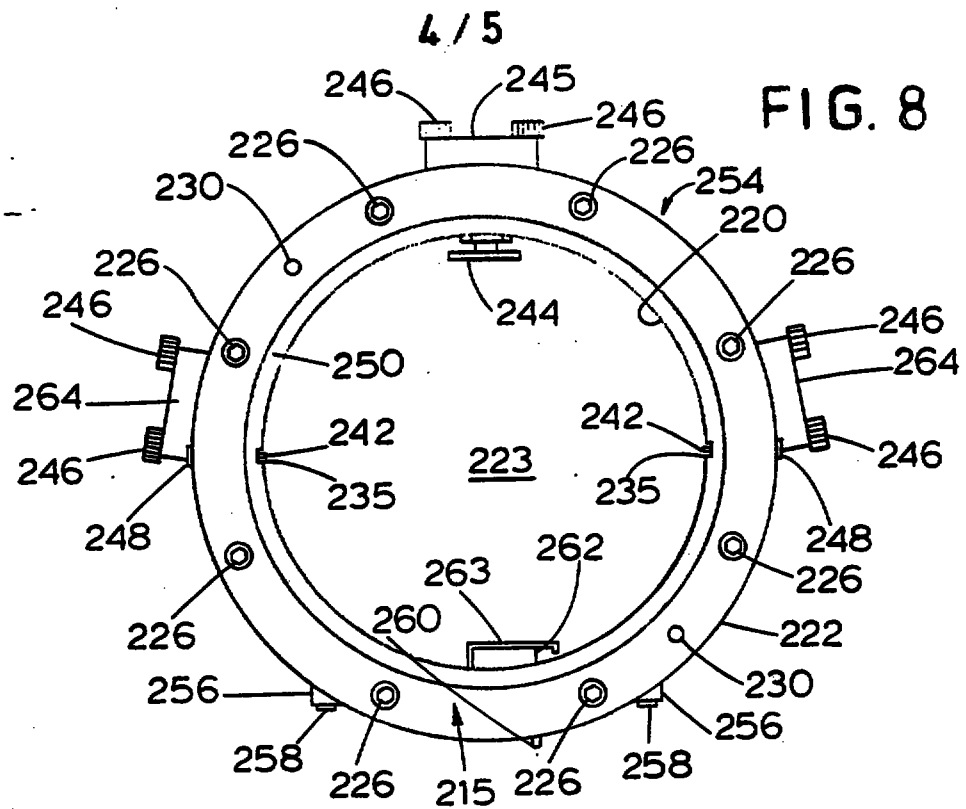
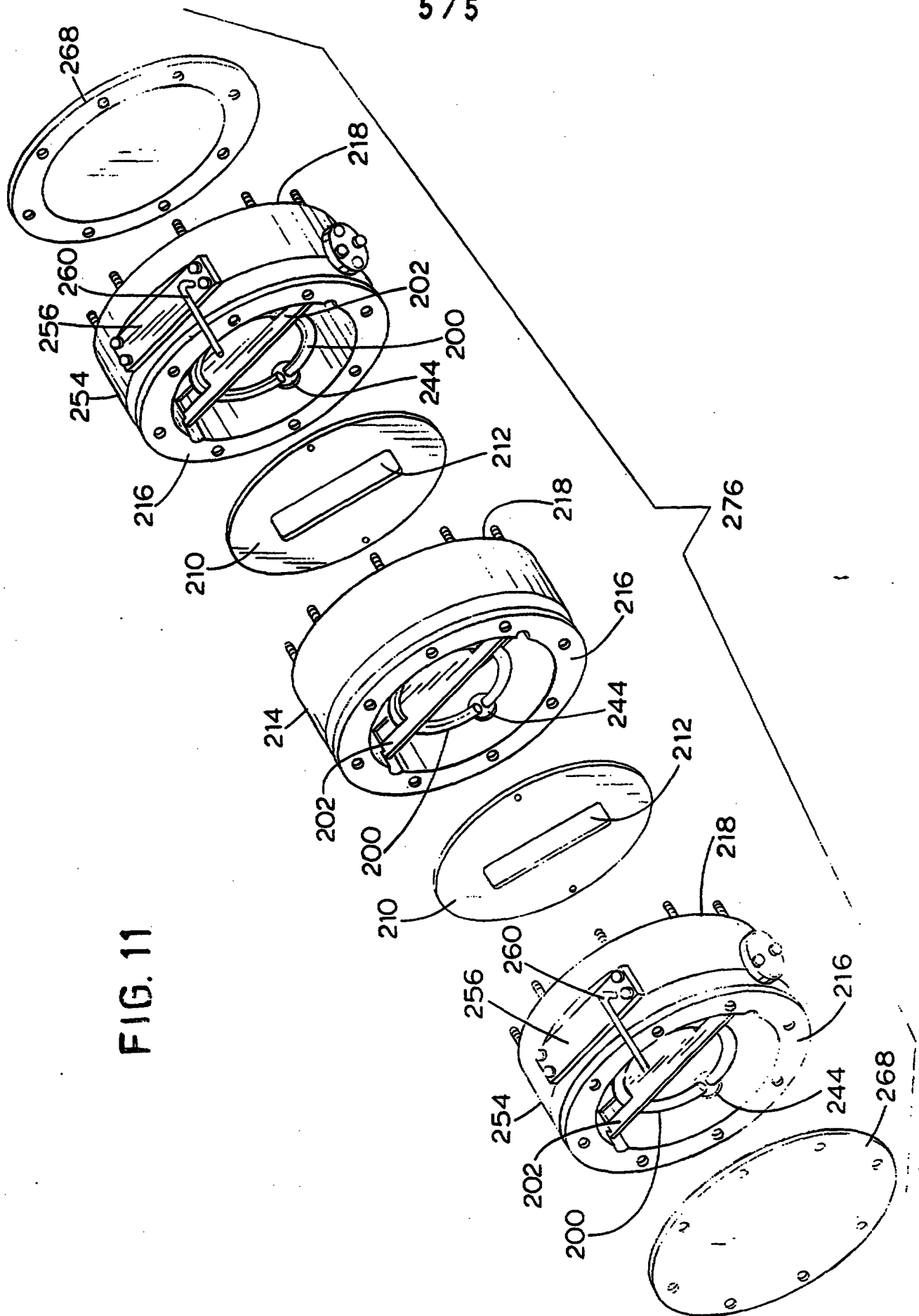


FIG. 7



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FIG. 11



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 28349/32172	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/US 95/ 15594	International filing date (day/month/year) 30/11/1995	Priority date (day/month/year) 02/12/1994
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H01P1/208		
Applicant ILLINOIS SUPERCONDUCTOR CORPORATION		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of SIX sheets, including this cover sheet.
- ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).
- These annexes consists of a total of 10 sheets.

3. This report contains indications and corresponding pages relating to the following items:
- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 01/07/1996	Date of completion of this report 05.03.97
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. (+49-89) 2399-0, Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: (+49-89) 2399-4465	Authorized officer <i>H. van der Peet</i> H. van der Peet Telephone No. 23992764

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

Intern. application No.

PCT/US95/15594

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn up on the basis of (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.):

☐ the international application as originally filed.

☒ the description, pages 1, 4-19 _____, as originally filed,
pages _____, filed with the demand,
pages 2, 3, 3a _____, filed with the letter of 14-11-96,
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____.

☒ the claims, Nos. _____, as originally filed,
Nos. _____, as amended under Article 19,
Nos. _____, filed with the demand,
Nos. 1-25 11; 15-25 _____, filed with the letter of 14-11-96,
Nos. _____, filed with the letter of _____.

☒ the drawings, sheets/fig 1/5-5/5 _____, as originally filed,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the demand,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the letter of _____,
sheets/fig _____, filed with the letter of _____.

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

☐ the description, pages _____.

☒ the claims, Nos. 12-14 _____.

☐ the drawings, sheets/fig _____.

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

Intern. application No.
PCT/US95/15594

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. STATEMENT

Novelty (N)	Claims 1-25	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims	YES
	Claims 1-25	NO
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims 1-25	YES
	Claims	NO

2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Document D2 discloses in its figure 3:

a filter comprising:

a housing (shield) having a cavity therein, a resonator (loop-gap resonator) located in the cavity; and means (microstrip line) for coupling electromagnetic energy through the housing to the resonator; whereby the resonator is a cylindrical curved split ring resonator, the resonator has an outer surface, a first face and a second face (cf. also figure 4 of D2), the resonator has a cross-section generally perpendicular to the curve of the resonator, the cross-section is defined by a planar figure closed by the outer surface of the resonator and the first and second faces oppose each other to define a gap (cf. figures 3a and 4 of D2) therebetween, and the resonator comprises a conducting material.

This known filter differs from the filter claimed in claim 1 in that

- a) the respective planar figure is rectangular i.e. it contains corners; and in that
- b) document D2 does not specify a high temperature superconducting materials but pertains in general to conducting materials.

Document D2 ends with the conclusion that the disclosed split ring resonator can be used in many applications where a medium-range Q is sufficient and small size is important. In order to improve the Q-factor it is standard practice in the art to use (high temperature) superconducting materials as e.g. evidenced by document D3 (the Wang et.al. article) and document D1. The skilled artisan is therefore positively inclined to apply the technical teachings of documents D1 and D3 to the resonator known from document D2.

As is apparent from page 2, lines 13-23, of the original description right angles or corners on the resonator are undesirable for two reasons:

- 1. creation of discontinuities in the E-field and
- 2. difficulties in coating the corners.

In their submissions the applicants deny that it is well known in the art that the coating of corners poses problems which can be avoided easily by replacing the corners by curvatures. It is maintained that both problems are well-known. In particular it is commonly known that the E-field discontinuities of corners may cause unwanted discharges and the skilled artisan would therefore anyhow look for resonators without such corners. In respect of this problem, too, the skilled artisan would apply therefore the teaching of document D1 i.e. he would round-off the corners of the resonators known from

document D2 and thus arrive at the subject matter of claim 1. The subject matter of claim 1 is hence rendered obvious by the teaching of documents D1, D2 and D3 and claim 1 lacks accordingly inventive step.

2. The feature of claim 2 is known from document D1, whereas the feature of claim 3 is rendered obvious for the reason given in respect of claim 1 i.e. the rounding off of the corners of the rectangular cross-section known from document D2 leads to an oblong cross-section. The feature of claim 4 is rendered obvious by document D3.

Claims 5, 7, 10 and 11 concern constructive details, which are a matter of standard design practice. In particular a substrate securing the ring resonator is known from document D2, whereas the other details do not seem to contribute to the solution of the technical problems identified in paragraph 1.

The use of thermally conductive gases for cooling purposes does not involve an inventive step (claim 6).

Claim 8 pertains to standard materials used in filter technology.

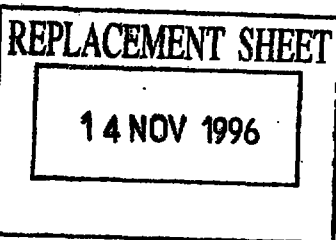
The features of claim 9 are known from figures 10 and 11 of document D2.

3. In respect of claims 15 to 18 and 23 to 25 reference is directed to document D1: figures 1 and 4.
Anent claim 19-22: the arguments presented in respect of claims 1 to 4 apply also these claims.

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

1. As shown in paragraph 1 of chapter V. claim 1 is not properly delimited in respect of the subject matter known from document D2 (Rule 6.3b).
2. Since the applicants have deleted claims 12-15 claims 15-25 should be renumbered in order that the prescription of Rule 6.1(b) be complied with.
3. The present application contains four independent claims, to wit:
claims 1 and 15 pertaining to a filter,
claim 19 pertaining to a resonant element and
claim 23 pertaining to a device employing superconductivity.
There is much undue repetition of wording amongs claims 1, 15 and 19, whereas claim 23 does not solve any of the technical problems identified in the introduction of the description. Having regard to these problems one single independent claim, with if necessary claims dependent thereon, appears to afford sufficient protection. The claims do not therefore conform to the prescription of Rule 6.1a (conciseness).
4. Figure 10 gives rise to the impression that the resonator exhibits corners (planar figure near reference numeral 290), the figure is therefore unclear.



- 2 -

only for a preset number of resonators. If a particular application requires greater or fewer resonators than the preset number, an entirely new housing must be constructed to accommodate the
5 desired number of resonators.

A type of resonator that may be used in filters is the split ring, consisting of a rectangular plate bent to form a hollow cylinder
10 with a gap running from the top to the bottom of the cylinder at the ends of the bent plate. See Mehdizadeh et al., "Loop Gap Resonator: A Lumped Mode Microwave Resonant Structure," *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*,
15 Vol. 3, No. 12 (Dec. 1983). Thus while the sides of the cylinder or ring will be curved, the top and bottom will be flat and meet the cylinder sides at a right angle. Right angles or corners on the cylinder are undesirable for two reasons. First,
20 the corners create discontinuities in the electric field around the resonator in the area of those corners. Second, resonators are generally made of a conductive material, (See Dick et al., "The Superconducting Split Ring Resonator as an
25 Accelerating Structure," *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, Vol. 138, No. 2 (Oct. 1976)) but also may be coated with a high-temperature superconducting material. Coating the corners of a resonator is

AMENDED SHEET

14 NOV 1996

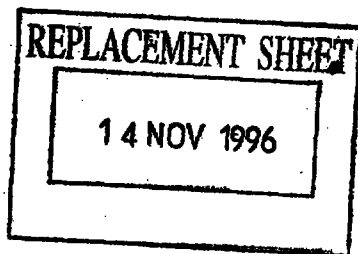
- 3 -

difficult and may lead to non-uniform coating and additional discontinuities in the electric field around the resonator.

When the resonator contains superconducting material, additional problems are encountered because of the need to cool that material to cryogenic temperatures to achieve superconducting properties. The filter housing, resonator and dielectric material used to mount the resonator may all have differing coefficients of thermal expansion and are exposed to a very wide temperature range during cool down and warm up. Provision for expansion and contraction of the materials of such filters should therefore be made to ensure that all elements of the filter are properly situated when immersed in liquid nitrogen, or other super-cooling fluid or when attached to a cryogenic cooler. It is also important to ensure that the resonator is cooled sufficiently by the liquid nitrogen or other cryogenic cooling methods which will be located outside of the housing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There is provided in accordance with the present invention a filter having a housing with a cavity in the housing containing a cylindrically curved split ring resonator. Means are provided for



- 3a -

coupling electromagnetic energy through the housing to the resonator. The resonator has an outer surface and a first face and a second face where the resonator has a cross-section generally

5 perpendicular to the curve of the resonator, the cross-section is defined by a planar figure closed by the outer surface of the resonator, the planar figure is free of corners and the first and second faces oppose each other to define a gap.

10 The resonator may have a circular cross-section or may have an oblong cross-section. The resonator may be made from a superconducting material, including a film of $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$.

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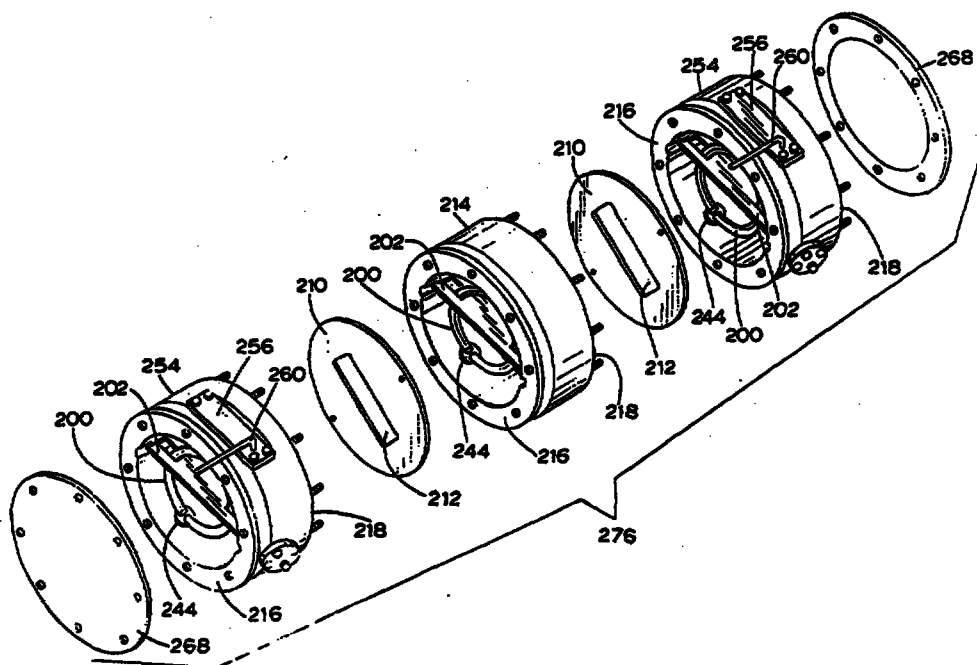
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(54) Title: ELECTROMAGNETIC RESONANT FILTER



(57) Abstract

A filter for processing electromagnetic signals has a housing with resonators located inside the cavity of that housing. The resonators, which may be made in part from superconducting material, have rounded exterior surfaces without corners to provide a more desirable coating surface and uniform electric field around the resonators. The filter housing may be composed of a plurality of housing cells, each containing a resonator. These cells can be removably attached to other cells so that resonators may be added to or removed from the filter as may be required for a particular application.

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