

Cryogenic Infrared Filter

SMA Male to SMA Female

Infrared Filters protect sensitive quantum devices that operate below 1 K from high-energy photons that can cause unwanted heating or decoherence. In addition, they improve the thermalization of the center conductor in a coaxial line. A common application of IR Filters is in superconducting qubit devices where infrared radiation is suspected to generate quasi-particle excitations that reduce the coherence time of the qubit.

Features:

- Based on magnetically loaded dielectric absorber
- Capable of operation at 10 mK
- Housing Gold Plated OFHC Copper
- Impedance: 50 Ω

Applications:

- Dilution refrigerators/Cryogenic devices
- Quantum Computing



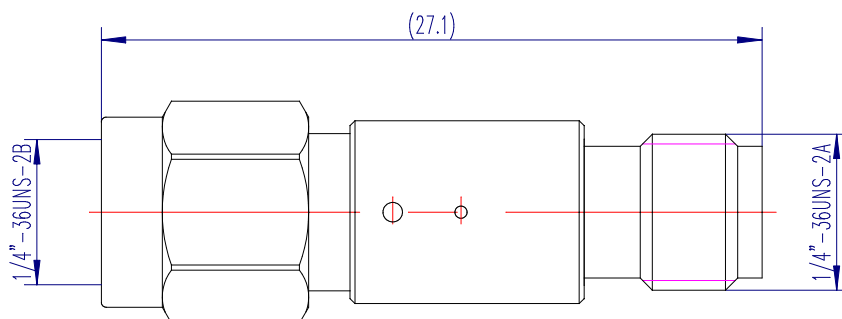
Electrical Characteristics:

Model	Parameter			
	Frequency	Insertion Loss (Typ)	Return Loss (Typ)	Impedance
TL-CRYOIRHF01-2005	DC-8GHz	20dB@5GHz	-16dB	50 Ω
TL-CRYOIRHF01-2405	DC-8GHz	24dB@5GHz	-16dB	50 Ω
TL-CRYOIRHF01-4805	DC-8GHz	48dB@5GHz	-16dB	50 Ω

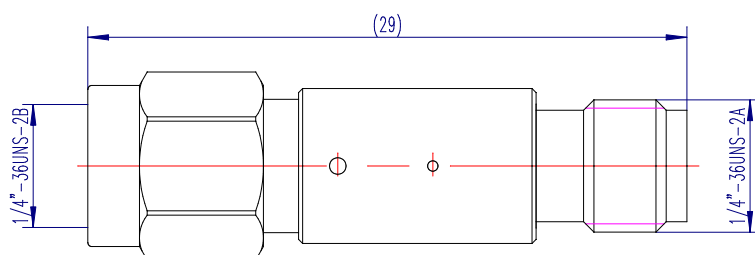
Envrionmental And Physical Characteristics:

Description	Parameter	Units
Operating Temperature	10mK To +200	°C
Storage Temperature	10mK to +200	°C
Packaging case	Gold Plated OFHC Copper	
Connector	SMA Male to Female	

Outline Drawing: Unit:mm



TL-CRYOIRHF01-2405



TL-CRYOIRHF01-2005

Ordering Information:

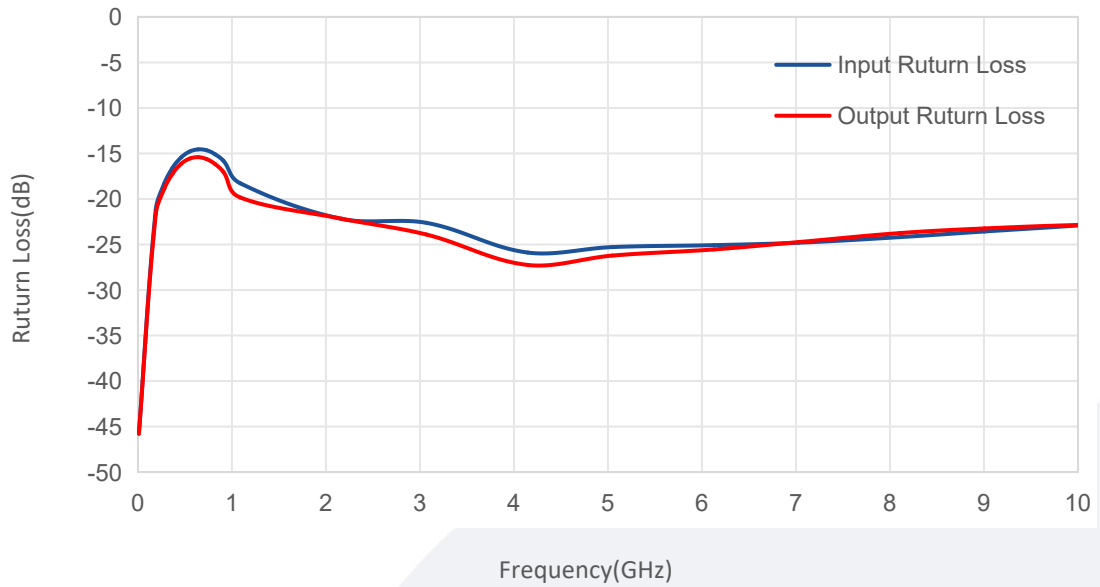
Base Number	Description	Revision
TL-CRYOIRHF01-2005	SMA Cryogenic Infrared Filter 20dB@5GHz	Rev.1.1
TL-CRYOIRHF01-2405	SMA Cryogenic Infrared Filter 24dB@5GHz	Rev.1.1
TL-CRYOIRHF01-4805	SMA Cryogenic Infrared Filter 48dB@5GHz	Rev.1.1

Typical Performance Data:

TL-CRYOIRHF01-2005

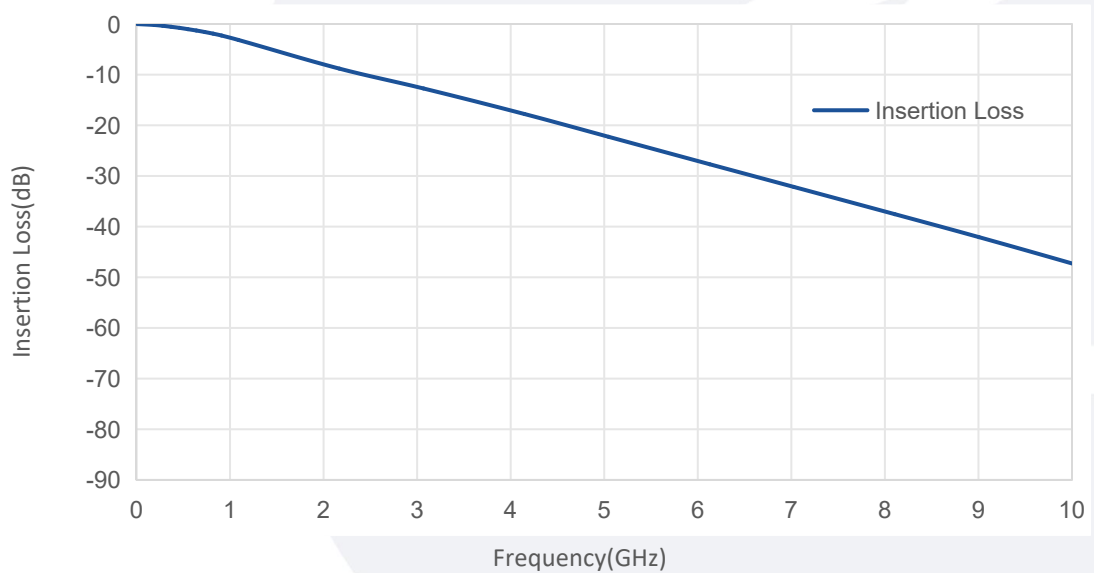
298K:

Return Loss vs Frequency



298K:

Insertion Loss vs Frequency



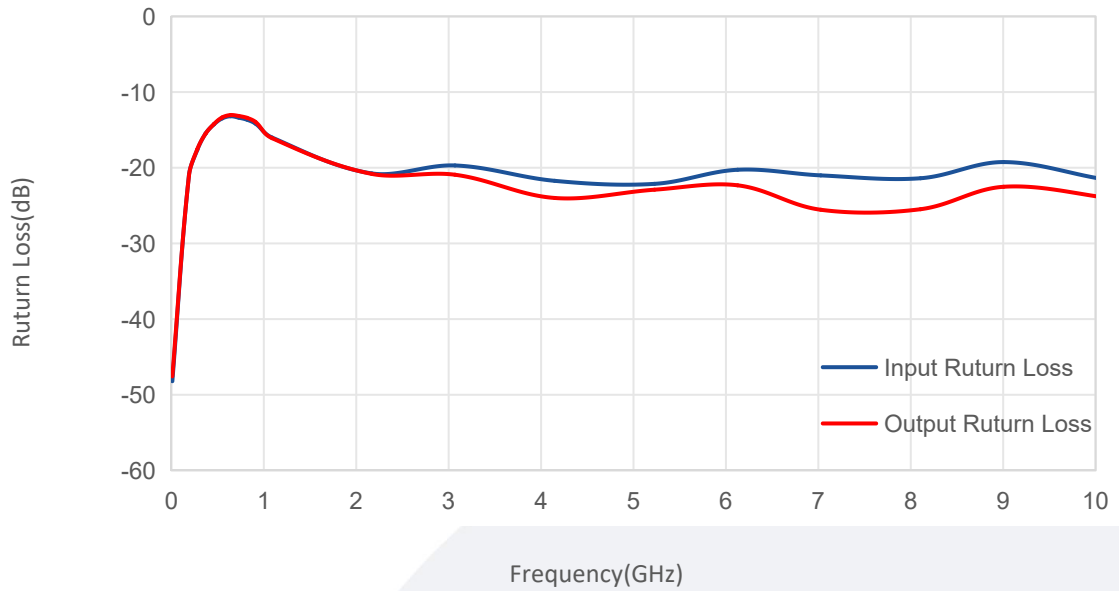
Note: Above data is for ref only, actual data may vary from unit to unit depending on operating environment and other factors like material lots etc.

Typical Performance Data:

TL-CRYOIRHF01-2005

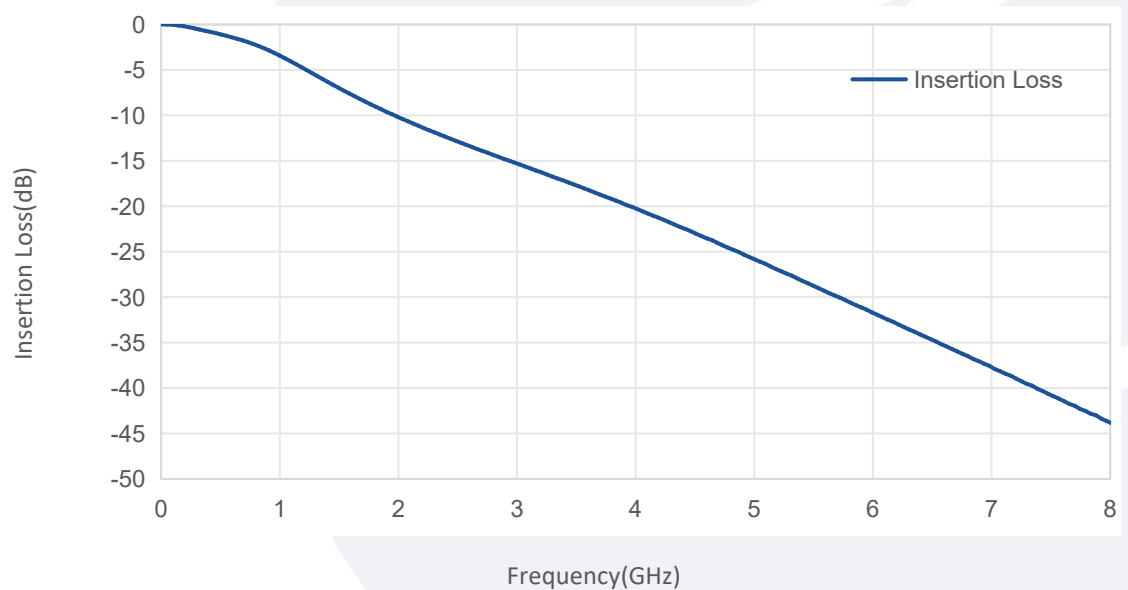
77K:

Return Loss vs Frequency



77K:

Insertion Loss vs Frequency



Note: Above data is for ref only, actual data may vary from unit to unit depending on operating environment and other factors like material lots etc.