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**Hirayama**

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(54) **SIGNAL TRANSMISSION LINE**  
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**H01P 1/203** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H01P 1/2007** (2013.01); **H01P 3/081** (2013.01); **H01P 1/203** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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USPC ..... 333/33, 204, 238, 246  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**  
A signal transmission line is disclosed. The signal transmission line includes a dielectric substrate, a signal line formed on a first surface of the dielectric substrate, a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate, and a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being electrically connected with the signal line. The first stub includes a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line, a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductor part being electrically connected with straight areas, a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part, and an opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

**20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**

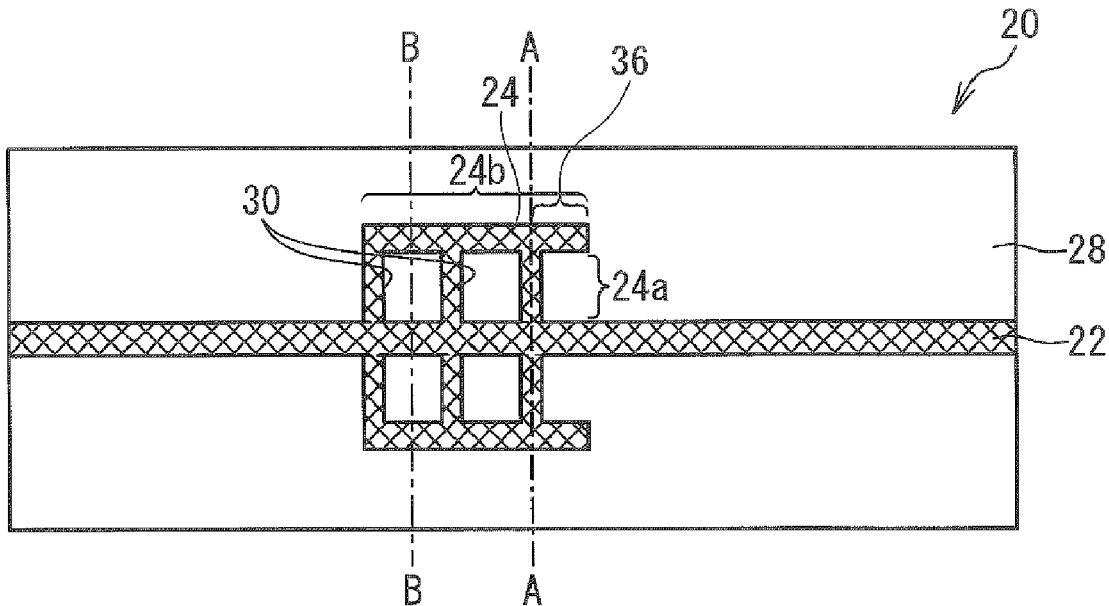
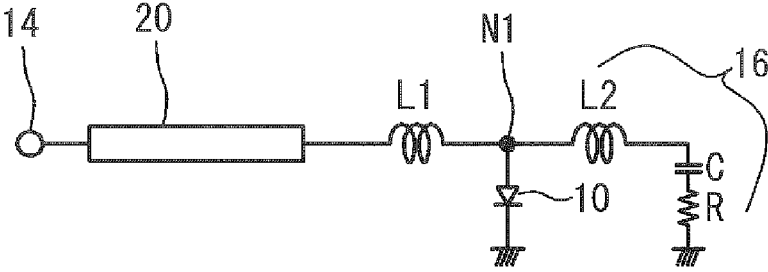
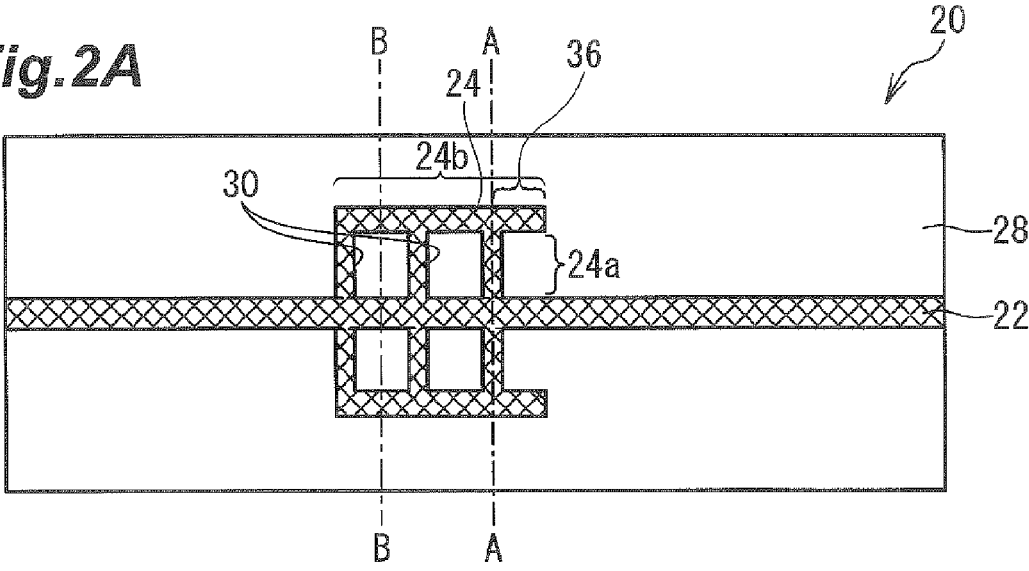


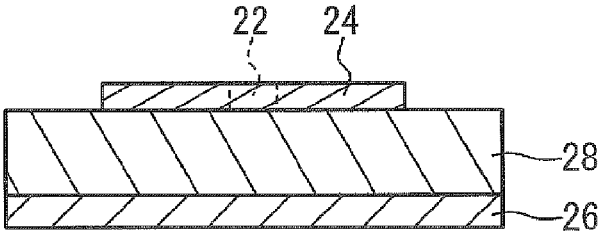
Fig. 1



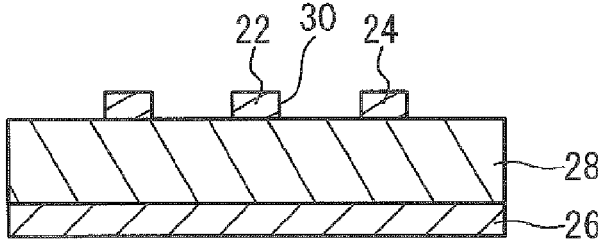
**Fig.2A**



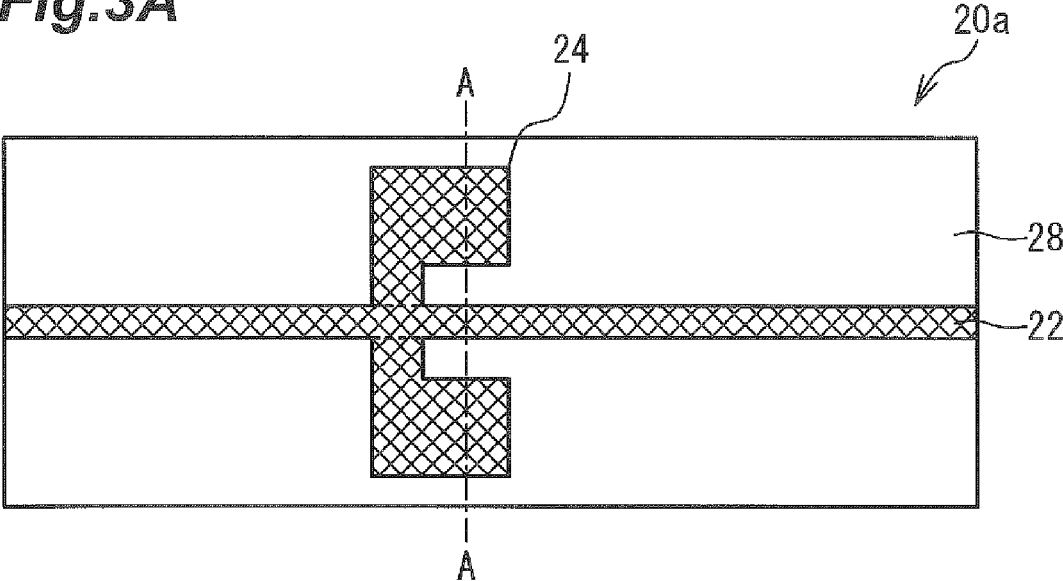
**Fig.2B**



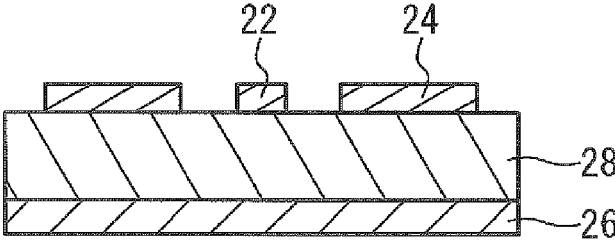
**Fig.2C**



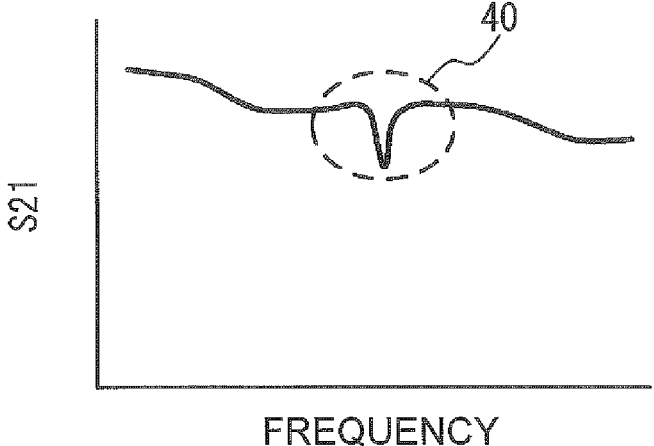
**Fig.3A**



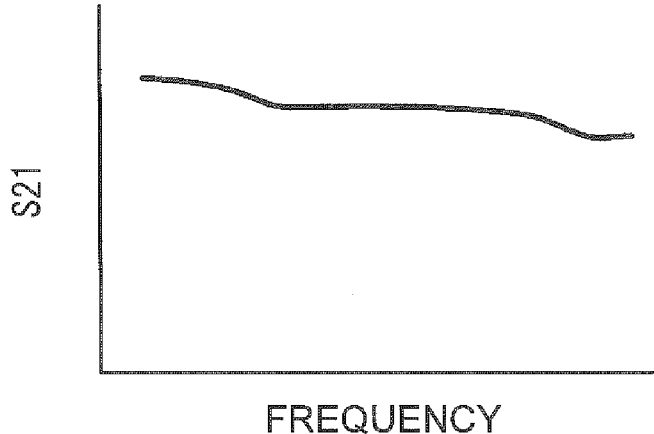
**Fig.3B**



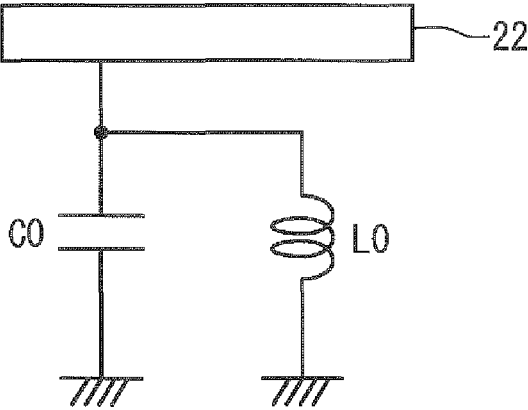
**Fig.4A**



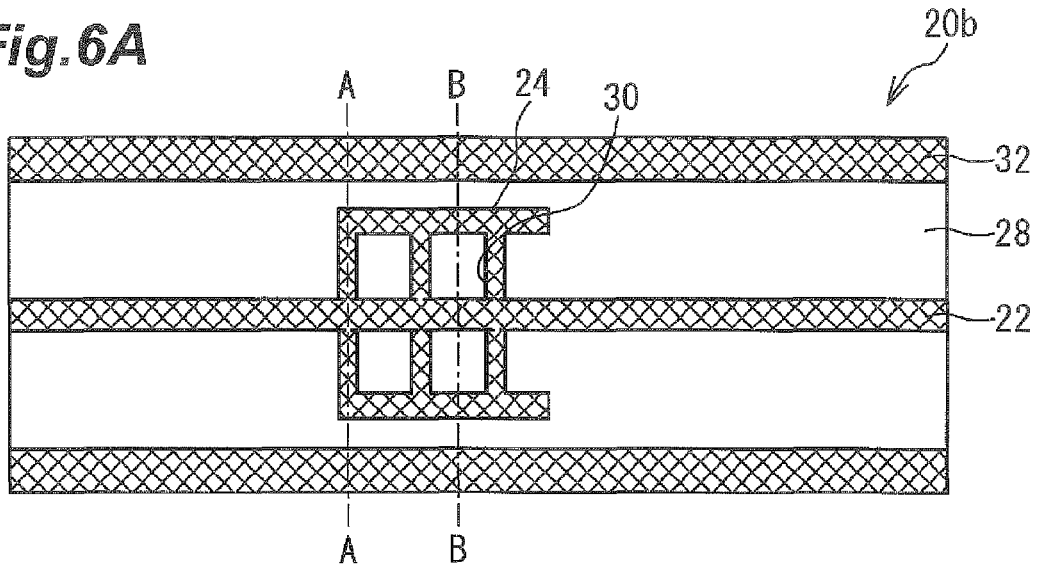
**Fig.4B**



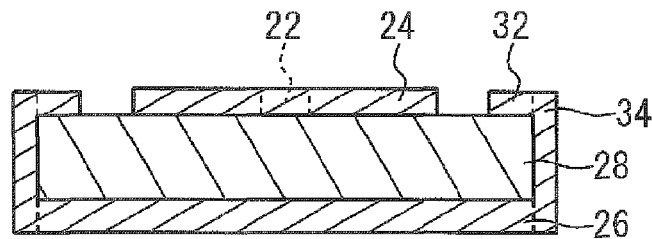
**Fig.5**



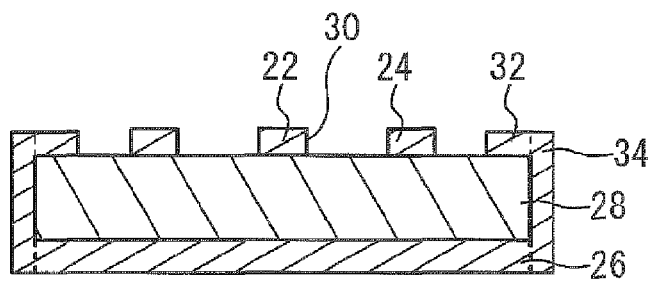
**Fig. 6A**



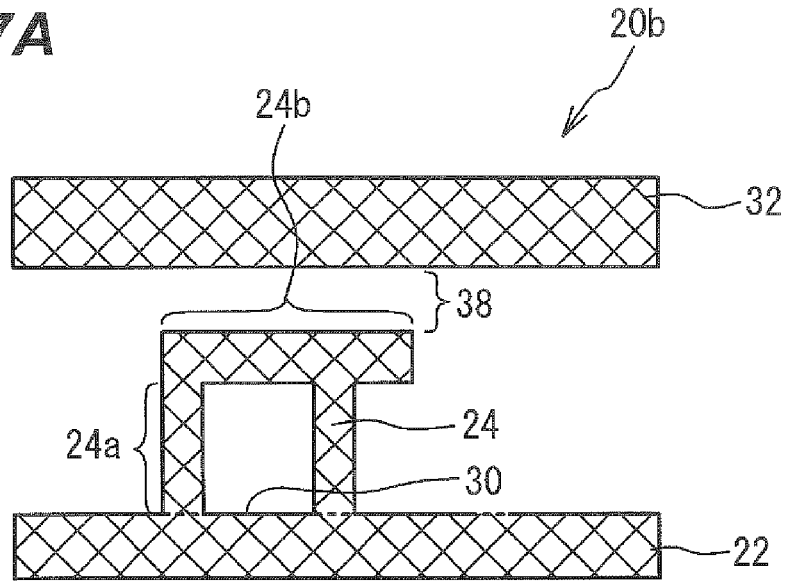
**Fig. 6B**



**Fig. 6C**



**Fig.7A**



**Fig.7B**

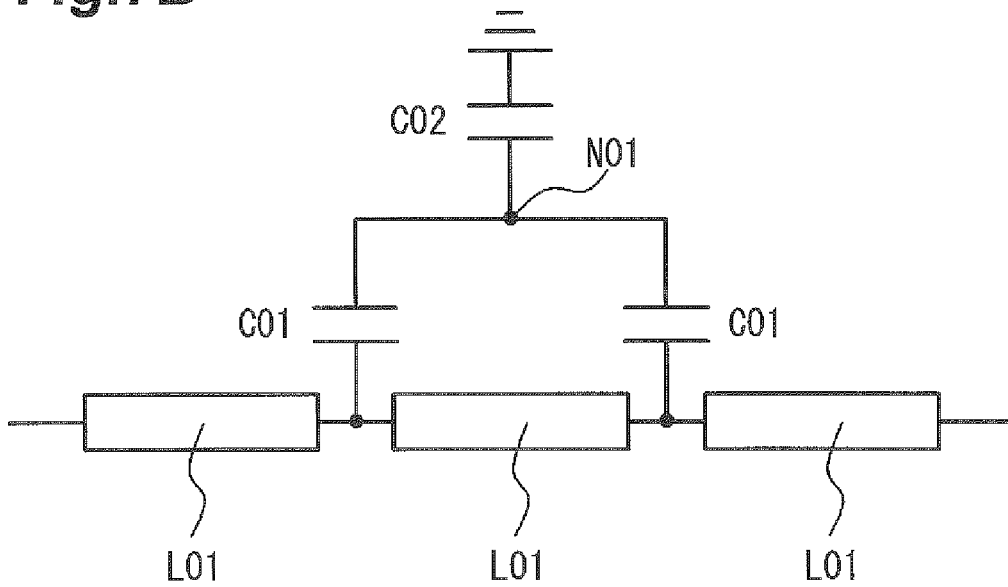




Fig.8A

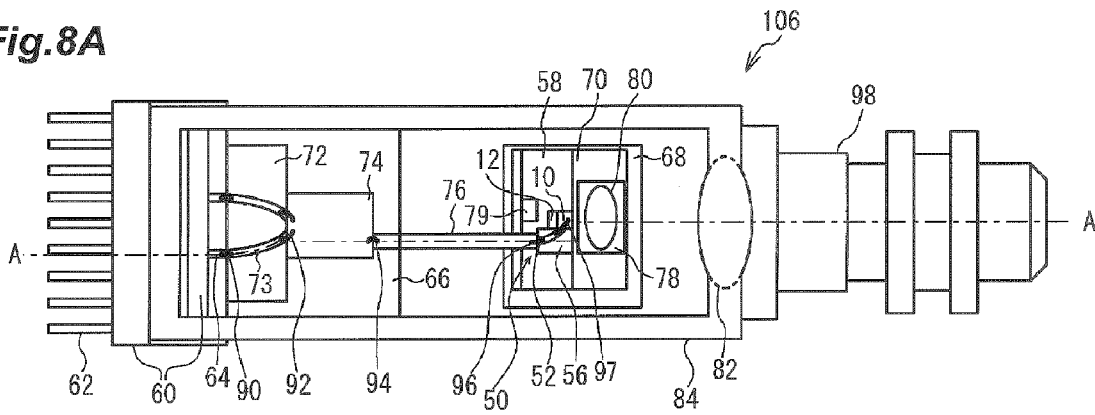
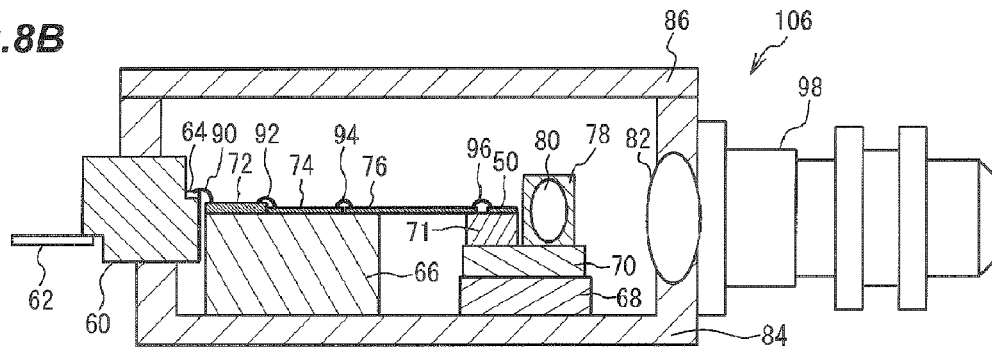


Fig.8B



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**SIGNAL TRANSMISSION LINE**

## FIELD

The present invention relates to a signal transmission line, and relates to a signal transmission line having a signal line, for example.

## BACKGROUND

For an optical module for high-speed optical communication or the like, an optical modulator that modulates signal light is used. The optical modulator modulates intensity of optical signals outputted according to electric input signals. For example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2005-252251, an optical modulation device using an EA (Electro-Absorption) optical modulator is described. The optical modulator modulates the intensity of continuous light on the basis of inputted modulation signals. The modulation signals reach 10-40 GHz or higher. Therefore, for transmission of the modulation signals, design in consideration of high frequency transmission is carried out.

## SUMMARY

Modulation signals of an optical modulator reach 10-40 GHz or higher. Therefore, for transmission of the modulation signals, design in consideration of high frequency transmission is carried out. For example, in the above-described optical modulation device, the modulation signals are inputted through a transmission line to the optical modulator. However, in the transmission line, when a stub of a large area is formed in order to obtain large reactance, a dip is sometimes generated in frequency characteristics.

An aspect of the present invention is a signal transmission line comprising: a dielectric substrate; a signal line formed on a first surface of the dielectric substrate; a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate; and a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being electrically connected with the signal line, wherein the first stub includes a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line, a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductive part being electrically connected with the plurality of straight areas, a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part, and an opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of an optical component including a signal transmission line according to embodiment 1;

FIG. 2A is a plan view of the signal transmission line according to embodiment 1, and FIG. 2B and FIG. 2C are an A-A line end view and a B-B line end view of FIG. 2A respectively;

FIG. 3A is a plan view of a signal transmission line according comparative example 1, and FIG. 3B is an A-A line end view of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B are diagrams schematically illustrating a pass characteristic (S<sub>21</sub>) to a frequency of transmission signals respectively in comparative example 1 and embodiment 1;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an equivalent circuit in comparative example 1;

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FIG. 6A is a plan view of a signal transmission line according to embodiment 2, and FIG. 6B and FIG. 6C are an A-A line end view and a B-B line end view of FIG. 6A respectively;

FIG. 7A is a plan view of the signal transmission line according to embodiment 2, and FIG. 7B is a diagram illustrating an equivalent circuit of FIG. 7A; and

FIG. 8A is a top view of an optical modulation device according to embodiment 3 from which a cap is detached, and FIG. 8B is an A-A line cross-sectional view of FIG. 8A.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Description of Embodiments]

First of all, embodiments of the invention of the subject application will be described as enumerated below.

One embodiment of the present invention is a signal transmission line comprising: a dielectric substrate; a signal line formed on a first surface of the dielectric substrate; a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate; and a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being electrically connected with the signal line, wherein the first stub includes a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line, a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductive part being electrically connected with the plurality of straight areas, a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part, and an opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, a suppression of a dip due to a stub and a miniaturization of a reactance circuit can be achieved.

In the above-described configuration, the signal transmission line may further comprise a second conductive layer connected with the first conductive layer, the second conductive layer being arranged in parallel with the conductor part and being provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate.

In the above-described configuration, the first stub may include a plurality of the openings.

In the above-described configuration, the signal transmission line may further comprise a second stub provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, wherein the first stub and the second stub are respectively located at either side of the signal line.

In the above-described configuration, the signal transmission line may further comprise a third conductive layer provided on a side face of the dielectric substrate, the third conductive layer being connected with the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.

In the above-described configuration, the signal line, the first conductive layer, and the first stub may be made of a metal, and the dielectric substrate may be made of an aluminum oxide.

In the above-described configuration, the second conductive layer may be made of a metal, and the dielectric substrate may be made of an aluminum oxide.

In the above-described configuration, the second stub may be made of a metal, and the dielectric substrate may be made of an aluminum oxide.

In the above-described configuration, the third conductive layer may be made of a metal, and the dielectric substrate may be made of an aluminum oxide.

In the above-described configuration, the metal may be gold or copper.

In the above-described configuration, an electrical length of the first stub may be smaller than  $\lambda/4$ .

[Details of Embodiments]

Specific examples of the signal transmission line according to embodiments of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings. It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to these examples but shown in the claims, and it is intended that all modifications that come within the meaning and range of equivalence to the claims should be embraced herein. In the description, the same elements or elements having the same function are denoted with the same reference signs, and an overlapping description will be omitted. [Embodiment 1]

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of an optical component including a signal transmission line according to embodiment 1. As illustrated in FIG. 1, an input terminal 14 is electrically connected through a signal transmission line 20 and an inductor L1 to a node N1. An anode of an optical modulator 10 is electrically connected to the node N1 and a cathode of the optical modulator 10 is grounded. The node N1 is grounded through an inductor L2, a capacitor C and a resistance R in series. The inductor L2, the capacitor C and the resistor R form an impedance matching circuit 16. The impedance matching circuit 16 matches terminal impedance of the optical modulator 10 to  $50\Omega$  for example. In this case, for example, a resistance value of the resistor R is set to the same  $50\Omega$  as the terminal impedance.

The inductors L1 and L2 are, for example, bonding wires. The capacitor C is a chip capacitor for example, and the resistor R is a chip resistor for example. The optical modulator 10 is an EA optical modulator for example. To the input terminal 14, high frequency signals outputted by a modulation drive IC (Integrated Circuit) are inputted for example.

FIG. 2A is a plan view of the signal transmission line according to embodiment 1, and FIG. 2B and FIG. 2C are an A-A line end view and a B-B line end view of FIG. 2A, respectively. As illustrated in FIG. 2A to FIG. 2C, the signal transmission line 20 transmits high frequency signals inputted to the optical modulator 10. The signal transmission line 20 includes a dielectric substrate 28, a signal line 22, a stub 24, and a conductive layer (first conductive layer) 26. The dielectric substrate 28 is formed of a dielectric of aluminum oxide or the like for example. The signal line 22 is formed on the upper surface of the dielectric substrate 28. For example, the signal line 22 extends from one end to the other end of the dielectric substrate 28 along with the extending direction thereof.

The stub 24 is formed on the upper surface of the dielectric substrate 28, and extends from the signal line 22. That is, the stub 24 is provided in contact with the signal line 22. The stub 24 includes openings 30 and a projection 36. The projection 36 is, for example, provided along the extending direction of the signal line 22. The stub 24 is formed to include a plurality of straight areas 24a extending in a direction intersecting with the extending direction of the signal line 22, and a straight area 24b (conductor part) extending in parallel with the signal line 22. The projection 36 may be formed as a part of the straight area 24b.

The conductive layer 26 is formed to cover the lower surface of the dielectric substrate 28. The conductive layer 26 has a reference potential of the ground or the like. The signal line 22 and the conductive layer 26 form a microstrip line. The signal line 22, the stub 24, and the conductive layer 26 are formed of a metal such as gold (Au) or copper (Cu) for example.

Next, comparative example 1 to be compared with embodiment 1 will be described. FIG. 3A is a plan view of a signal transmission line according to comparative example 1, and FIG. 3B is an A-A line end view of FIG. 3A. As illustrated in FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, the stub 24 of a signal transmission line 20a according to comparative example 1 does not include an opening. Other components are the same as those in embodiment 1 and descriptions thereof are omitted.

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B are diagrams schematically illustrating a pass characteristic (S21) to a frequency of transmission signals respectively in comparative example 1 and embodiment 1. As illustrated in FIG. 4A, in comparative example 1, a dip 40 is generated in the pass characteristic of the transmission signals. As illustrated in FIG. 4B, in embodiment 1, a dip is not generated in the pass characteristic of the transmission signals.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an equivalent circuit in comparative example 1. As illustrated in FIG. 5, a capacitance component C0 and an inductance component L0 are connected in parallel between the signal line 22 and the reference potential. The capacitance component C0 corresponds to a capacitance component formed in a small area inside the stub 24. The inductance component L0 is an element of inductance generated by area enlargement of the stub 24. The inductance component L0 enters the state of being connected in parallel with the capacitance component per unit area within a plane of the stub 24. In order to enlarge the reactance component of the signal transmission line 20a, the area of the stub 24 is enlarged. Then, the element of the inductance component L0 increases in addition to the capacitance component C0. Therefore, an antiresonant circuit by the equivalent circuit illustrated in FIG. 5 is formed. By an antiresonant point of the antiresonant circuit, the dip 40 is formed as illustrated in FIG. 4A.

In embodiment 1, the plurality of straight areas 24a respectively extend from a plurality of positions of the signal line 22, and distal ends of the individual straight areas 24a are electrically connected in common by the straight area 24b (conductor part) arranged in parallel with the signal line 22. Thus, the stub 24 is provided with the openings 30 between the straight area 24b and the signal line 22.

In this way, since the stub 24 includes the openings 30, the element of the inductance component L0 generated by enlargement of the stub 24 can be reduced. Thus, the generation of the dip 40 can be suppressed.

The stub 24 may include one opening 30 but the stub 24 may also include a plurality of openings 30. Thus, the element of the inductance component L0 of the stub 24 can be suppressed more and the dip 40 can be suppressed more. Sizes and shapes of the plurality of openings 30 are the same, for example.

The stub 24 may be provided on one side of the signal line 22, but may also be arranged in the areas on both sides of the signal line 22. Thus, the reactance component of the signal transmission line 20 can be increased more. The plurality of stubs 24 may be provided along the extending direction of the signal line 22.

Also, in the case that the openings 30 are formed such that a width of the signal line 22 does not change, characteristic impedance of the signal transmission line 20 can be fixed.

Further, by the projection 36, the size of the reactance component formed by the stub 24 can be finely adjusted.

When a wavelength of high frequency signals transmitted through the signal transmission line 20 is defined as  $\lambda$ , the electric length of the stub 24 may be equal to or smaller than about  $\lambda/4$ . Therefore, the electric length of the stub 24 may

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be, for example, equal to or larger than  $\lambda/10$  and equal to or smaller than  $\lambda/4$ . Note that the electric length of the stub **24** may correspond to the sum of a length of a straight area **24a** and a width of the straight area **24b**.

[Embodiment 2]

FIG. **6A** is a plan view of a signal transmission line according to embodiment 2, and FIG. **6B** and FIG. **6C** are an A-A line end view and a B-B line end view of FIG. **6A**, respectively. As illustrated in FIG. **6A** to FIG. **6C**, a conductive layer **32** (second conductive layer) extending in parallel with the straight area **24b** on the outer side of the stub **24** is arranged on the upper surface of the dielectric substrate **28**. Further, on a side face of the dielectric substrate **28**, a conductive layer **34** (third conductive layer) is formed. The conductive layers **32** and **34** are made of a metal such as gold (Au) or copper (Cu) for example. Other components are the same as those in embodiment 1 and descriptions thereof are omitted.

FIG. **7A** is a plan view of the signal transmission line according to embodiment 2, and FIG. **7B** is a diagram illustrating an equivalent circuit of FIG. **7A**. In FIG. **7A**, a part of a signal transmission line **20b** is illustrated. As illustrated in FIG. **7B**, one end of a plurality of capacitance components **C01** is connected to a distributed constant line **L01**. The other end of the plurality of capacitance components **C01** is connected in common to the node **N1**. One end of a capacitance component **C02** is connected to a node **N01**. The other end of the capacitance component **C02** is connected to the reference potential.

The signal line **22** in the signal transmission line **20b** is indicated by the distributed constant line **L01** in the equivalent circuit. In the stub **24** in the signal transmission line **20b**, the straight area **24a** extended to intersect with the signal line **22** is indicated by the capacitance component **C01** in the equivalent circuit. The straight area **24b** of the stub **24** in the signal transmission line **20b** is indicated by the node **N01** in the equivalent circuit. A space **38** between the stub **24** and the conductive layer **32** is indicated by the capacitance component **C02** in the equivalent circuit.

According to embodiment 2, the conductive layer **32** connected with the reference potential is formed on the upper surface of the dielectric substrate **28** and on the outer side of the stub **24**. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. **7B**, the capacitance component **C02** can be formed in addition to the capacitance component **C01**. Therefore, compared to embodiment 1, the stub **24** can be made small. For example, the electric length of the stub **24** can be made smaller than  $\lambda/4$ . Thus, the signal transmission line **20b** can be miniaturized.

Further, the conductive layer **34** having the reference potential is formed on the side face of the dielectric substrate **28**. Therefore, the capacitance component **C02** can be enlarged more. Thus, the signal transmission line **20b** can be miniaturized more.

Further, since the conductive layer **34** is in contact with the conductive layer **26** and the conductive layer **32**, the conductive layers **26**, **32** and **34** can be set to the same reference potential.

[Embodiment 3]

Embodiment 3 is an example of an optical modulation device including the signal transmission line according to embodiment 1 or embodiment 2. FIG. **8A** is a top view of the optical modulation device according to embodiment 3 from which a cap is detached, and FIG. **8B** is an A-A line cross-sectional view of FIG. **8A**. For a receptacle **98**, not a cross section but a side face is illustrated. As illustrated in FIG. **8A** and FIG. **8B**, in an optical modulation device **106**,

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inside a housing **84**, the optical modulator **10**, a semiconductor laser **12**, a modulation drive IC **74** (modulation driver) and the like are housed. Here, the optical modulator **10** and the semiconductor laser **12** are integrated into one chip. Also, interconnections/wires or the like connected to the semiconductor laser **12** are omitted.

The housing **84** is composed of a metal or the like for example. On a bottom surface of the housing **84**, a TEC (Thermoelectric Cooler) **68** is arranged. On the TEC **68**, a carrier **70** that is formed of insulation of aluminum oxide or ceramic or the like for example and has high heat conductivity is arranged. On the carrier **70**, a sub carrier **71** and a lens holder **78** are arranged.

On the sub carrier **71**, a dielectric substrate **50**, the chip in which the optical modulator **10** and the semiconductor laser **12** are integrated, and a photodetector **79** are arranged. By the lens holder **78**, a lens **80** is held. On an upper surface of the dielectric substrate **50**, a signal line **52** is formed.

Further, on the bottom surface of the housing **84**, a heat sink **66** composed of a metal such as copper tungsten (CuW) or copper molybdenum (CuMo) is arranged. On the heat sink **66**, the modulation drive IC **74** and a substrate **72** having a transmission line **73** are arranged. An upper surface of the heat sink **66** and an upper surface of the sub carrier **71** are at the almost same height. A bridge **76** bridged between the upper surface of the heat sink **66** and the upper surface of the sub carrier **71** corresponds to the signal transmission line **20** or **20b** according to embodiment 1 or embodiment 2.

On a front sidewall of the housing **84**, a lens **82** is held. Further, to a front surface of the housing **84**, the receptacle **98** is fixed. In a rear sidewall of the housing **84**, a feed-through **60** mainly composed of an insulator is embedded. Inside the feed-through **60**, an interconnection that electrically connects a terminal **64** inside the housing **84** and a terminal **62** outside the housing **84** is provided.

The terminal **64** and the transmission line **73** of the substrate **72** are electrically connected by a bonding wire **90**. The transmission line **73** and the modulation drive IC **74** are electrically connected by a bonding wire **92**. The modulation drive IC **74** and the signal line **22** inside the bridge **76** are electrically connected by a bonding wire **94**. The signal line **22** inside the bridge **76** and the signal line **52** on the dielectric substrate **50** are electrically connected by a bonding wire **96**.

Input signals which are high frequency signals are inputted from the terminal **62**, through the interconnection inside the feed-through **60**, the terminal **64**, the bonding wire **90**, the transmission line **73** and the bonding wire **92** to the modulation drive IC **74**. The modulation drive IC **74** amplifies the input signals and outputs them as modulation electric signals. The outputted modulation electric signals are inputted through an output terminal of the modulation drive IC **74** and through the bonding wire **94**, the signal line **22** inside the bridge **76** and the bonding wire **96** to the signal line **52**. The signal line **52** is electrically connected with an electrode of the optical modulator **10** through a bonding wire **97**. Thus, the modulation electric signals are inputted to the electrode of the optical modulator **10**. The optical modulator **10** modulates the intensity of output light of the semiconductor laser **12**, and emits the light. In such a manner, the output terminal of the modulation drive IC **74** and the electrode of the optical modulator **10** are electrically connected with each other through the bridge **76**, and the modulation electric signals outputted by the modulation drive IC **74** is inputted to the optical modulator **10**. The optical modulator **10** and a fiber (not shown in the drawings) inserted in the receptacle **98** are optically coupled by the lenses **80** and **82**. Thus, the

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light emitted from the optical modulator **10** is introduced into the fiber. The photodetector **79** detects the intensity of the light emitted from a back surface of the semiconductor laser **12**. A control circuit not shown in the drawings executes feedback control to a current to be applied to the semiconductor laser **12** according to output of the photodetector **79**. The TEC **68** keeps a temperature of the semiconductor laser **12** and the optical modulator **10** fixed. Thus, a wavelength of the light emitted from the optical modulator **10** is locked and the semiconductor laser **12** can be stably operated.

As in embodiment 3, as a first loading member, the sub carrier **71** is loaded with the optical modulator **10**. As a second loading member, the heat sink **66** is loaded with the modulation drive IC **74**. The modulation drive IC **74** functions as an amplifier that outputs high frequency signals to the signal transmission line **20** or **20b**. The signal transmission line **20** or **20b** is mechanically connected by a connection part (a first connection part) provided on the upper surface of the sub carrier **71** and a connection part (a second connection part) provided on the upper surface of the heat sink **66**, and is provided so as to bridge the sub carrier **71** and the heat sink **66**. Therefore, on the lower surface of the signal transmission line **20** or **20b**, a space exists. In this way, the first loading member (the sub carrier **71**) and the second loading member (the heat sink **66**) are arranged separately across the space, and the dielectric substrate of the bridge **76** is bridged and arranged on the space between the first loading member (the sub carrier **71**) and the second loading member (the heat sink **66**).

According to embodiment 3, even when the stub **24** is formed in order to enlarge the reactance component of the signal transmission line **20** or **20b** through which high frequency signals outputted by the modulation drive IC **74** are transmitted, the generation of a dip can be suppressed.

In embodiment 3, an example of the optical modulation device **106** using the bridge **76**, the bridge **76** including the signal transmission line **20** or **20b** and being provided on the first loading member and the second loading member, is described. The signal transmission line **20** or **20b** may be used in devices other than the optical modulation device.

What is claimed is:

1. A signal transmission line comprising:
  - a dielectric substrate;
  - a signal line capable of passing direct current there-through, the signal line being formed on a first surface of the dielectric substrate;
  - a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate; and
  - a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being directly connected with the signal line,
 wherein the first stub includes:
  - a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line;
  - a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductive part being electrically connected with the plurality of straight areas;
  - a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part; and
  - a first opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.
2. The signal transmission line according to claim 1, further comprising a second conductive layer connected with the first conductive layer, the second conductive layer

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being arranged in parallel with the conductor part and being provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate.

3. The signal transmission line according to claim 2, further comprising a third conductive layer provided on a side face of the dielectric substrate, the third conductive layer being connected with the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.

4. The signal transmission line according to claim 3, wherein the third conductive layer is made of a metal, and wherein the dielectric substrate is made of an aluminum oxide.

5. The signal transmission line according to claim 4, wherein the metal is gold or copper.

6. The signal transmission line according to claim 2, wherein the second conductive layer is made of a metal, and wherein the dielectric substrate is made of an aluminum oxide.

7. The signal transmission line according to claim 6, wherein the metal is gold or copper.

8. The signal transmission line according to claim 1, wherein the first stub includes a second opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

9. The signal transmission line according to claim 1, further comprising a second stub provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, wherein the first stub and the second stub are respectively located on opposite sides of the signal line.

10. The signal transmission line according to claim 9, wherein the second stub is made of a metal, and wherein the dielectric substrate is made of an aluminum oxide.

11. The signal transmission line according to claim 10, wherein the metal is gold or copper.

12. The signal transmission line according to claim 1, wherein the signal line, the first conductive layer, and the first stub are made of a metal, and wherein the dielectric substrate is made of an aluminum oxide.

13. The signal transmission line according to claim 12, wherein the metal is gold or copper.

14. The signal transmission line according to claim 1, wherein, an electrical length of the first stub is smaller than  $\lambda/4$ .

15. A signal transmission line comprising:
 

- a dielectric substrate;
- a signal line formed from one pattern and on a first surface of the dielectric substrate;
- a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate; and
- a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being directly connected with the signal line,

 wherein the first stub includes:

- a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line;
- a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductive part being electrically connected with the plurality of straight areas;
- a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part; and
- an opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

16. The signal transmission line according to claim 15, further comprising a second conductive layer connected with the first conductive layer, the second conductive layer

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being arranged in parallel with the conductor part and being provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate.

17. The signal transmission line according to claim 16, further comprising a third conductive layer provided on a side face of the dielectric substrate, the third conductive layer being connected with the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.

18. A signal transmission line comprising:

a dielectric substrate;

a signal line formed continuously on a first surface of the dielectric substrate;

a first conductive layer formed on a second surface of the dielectric substrate; and

a first stub formed on the first surface of the dielectric substrate, the first stub being directly connected with the signal line,

wherein the first stub includes:

a plurality of straight areas each extending from a different position of the signal line;

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a conductor part extending in parallel with the signal line, the conductive part being electrically connected with the plurality of straight areas;

a projection part connected with the conductor part, the projection part extending from the conductor part; and

an opening provided between the conductor part and the signal line.

19. The signal transmission line according to claim 18, further comprising a second conductive layer connected with the first conductive layer, the second conductive layer being arranged in parallel with the conductor part and being provided on the first surface of the dielectric substrate.

20. The signal transmission line according to claim 19, further comprising a third conductive layer provided on a side face of the dielectric substrate, the third conductive layer being connected with the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer.

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