

The figure displays five plots showing the temperature dependence of the device's performance metrics. The input power is 0 dBm for all plots.

- INSERTION LOSS vs. TEMPERATURE:** The top-left plot shows insertion loss (dB) vs. frequency (MHz) from 0 to 3000 MHz. The loss is generally high (around 80-100 dB) with several resonant dips. The curves for -40°C, +25°C, and +85°C are nearly identical.
- INSERTION LOSS vs. TEMPERATURE (Zoomed):** The top-right plot is a zoomed-in view of the insertion loss from 390 to 495 MHz. It shows a broad resonance dip around 435 MHz. The curves for -40°C, +25°C, and +85°C are nearly identical.
- INPUT RETURN LOSS vs. TEMPERATURE:** The middle-left plot shows input return loss (dB) vs. frequency (MHz) from 390 to 495 MHz. The loss is generally high (around 30-40 dB) with a sharp dip around 435 MHz. The curves for -40°C, +25°C, and +85°C are nearly identical.
- OUTPUT RETURN LOSS vs. TEMPERATURE:** The middle-right plot shows output return loss (dB) vs. frequency (MHz) from 390 to 495 MHz. The loss is generally high (around 30-40 dB) with a sharp dip around 435 MHz. The curves for -40°C, +25°C, and +85°C are nearly identical.
- GROUP DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE:** The bottom plot shows group delay (ns) vs. frequency (MHz) from 390 to 495 MHz. The delay is generally high (around 10-20 ns) with a sharp peak around 435 MHz. The curves for -40°C, +25°C, and +85°C are nearly identical.