

1. (30%) A lossless transmission line  $\lambda/8$  is terminated in an unknown impedance. If the characteristic impedance is  $100\text{-}\Omega$ , and the input impedance is measured to be  $Z_{in} = -j25\text{-}\Omega$ . Find the load  $Z_L$ .

Solution:

$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_0} = \frac{-j25}{100} = -j0.25$$

point A on Smith Chart

point A on WTL reading:  $0.04\lambda$

On WTL scale: turn  $\lambda/8 = 0.125\lambda$

$$\text{Load on WTL scale} = 0.04\lambda + 0.125\lambda$$

$$= 0.165\lambda$$

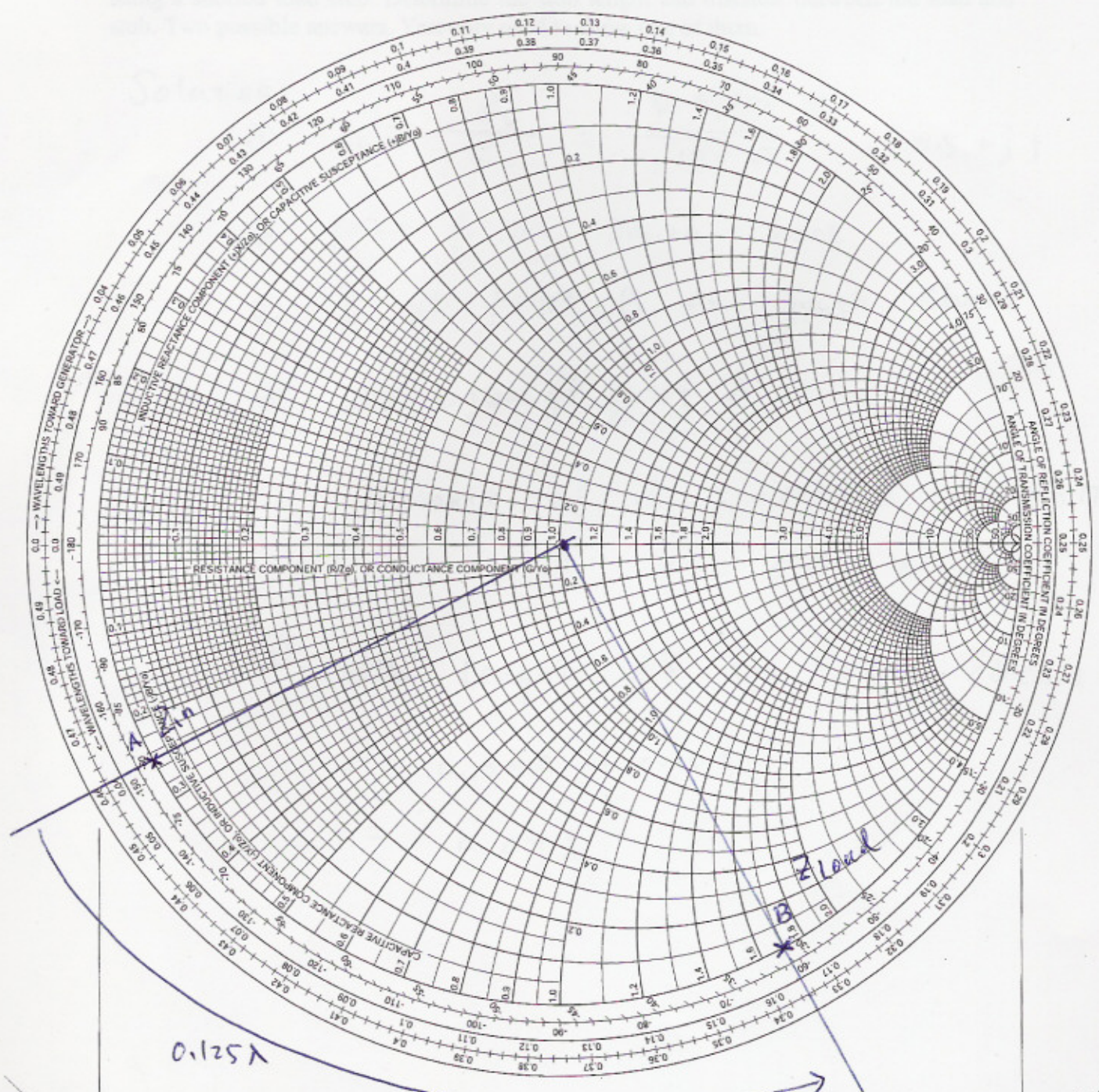
↑

point B

point B

reading:  $-j1.7$

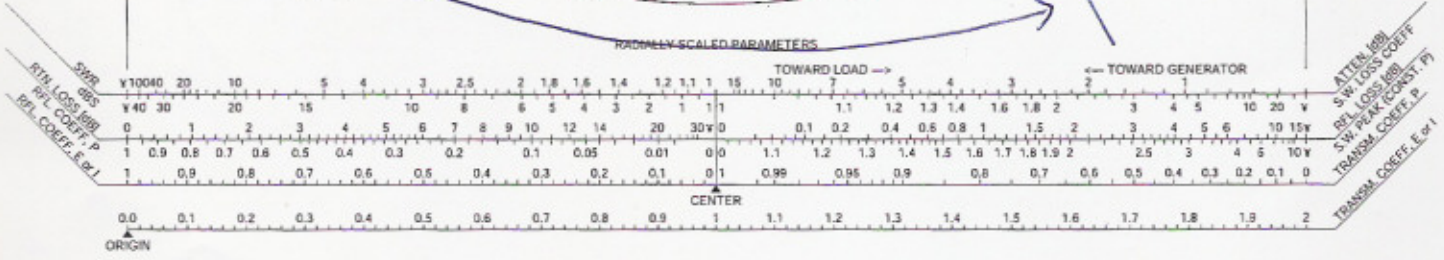
$$Z_L = Z_L \cdot Z_0 = -j1.7 \cdot 100 = -j170\text{-}\Omega$$



0.125λ

Z LOAD

RADIALLY-SCALED PARAMETERS



ORIGIN

CENTER

TOWARD LOAD → ← TOWARD GENERATOR

ATTEN (dB)  
SW LOSS COEFF  
RFL LOSS (dB)  
SW PEAK CONST (P)  
TRANSM COEFF (P)  
TRANSM COEFF (V)

2. (35%) On a lossless transmission line terminated with a  $Z_L = 50 + j100 \Omega$ . The characteristic impedance is  $100\text{-}\Omega$ . If this transmission line is to be matched to the load using a shorted load stub. Determine the stub length and distance between the load and stub. Two possible answers. You only need to show one of them.

Solution:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad Z_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = \frac{50 + j100 \Omega}{100 \Omega} = 0.5 + j1$$

$\textcircled{2}$  point A on Smith Chart

$\textcircled{3}$   $Y_L$  @ point B on Smith Chart

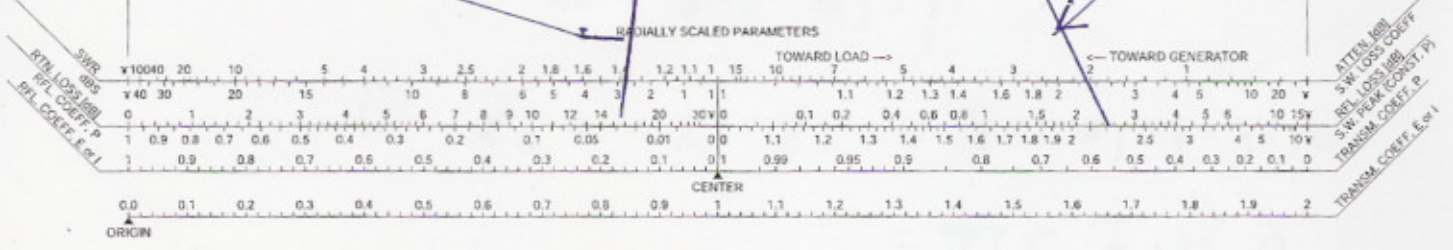
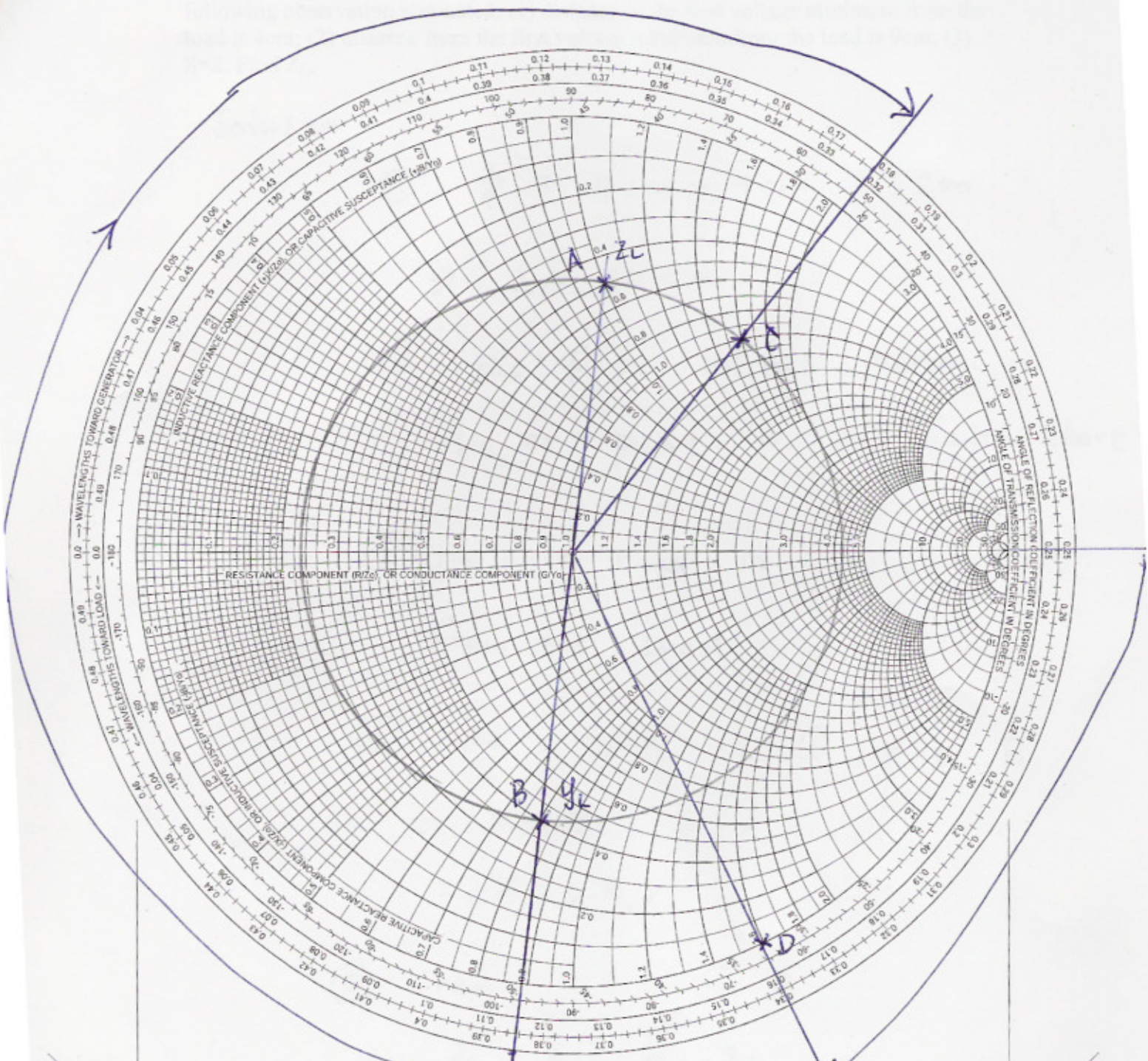
$\textcircled{4}$  destination @ point C

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{distance of } d = -0.385\lambda + 0.5\lambda + 0.178\lambda \\ = 0.293\lambda$$

$\textcircled{6}$  ~~the~~ length of the short circuit stub

$$= 0.34\lambda - 0.25\lambda$$

$$= 0.09\lambda$$



ATTEN 100  
 SWR LOSS COEFF  
 REFL. LOSS (dB)  
 SWR PEAK CONST. P  
 TRANSM. COEFF. P

3. (35%) On a lossless transmission line with characteristic impedance  $Z_0 = 50\text{-}\Omega$ , the following observation was noted: (1) distance of the first voltage minimum from the load is 4cm; (2) distance from the first voltage maximum from the load is 9cm; (3)  $S=2$ . Find  $Z_L$ .

Solution:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\lambda}{4} = 9\text{ cm} - 4\text{ cm} = 5\text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 20\text{ cm}$$

$\textcircled{2}$  the first voltage maximum is at point A on Smith chart

$\textcircled{3}$  the first  $V_{\min}$  is  $\frac{4}{20} = 0.2\lambda$  from the load

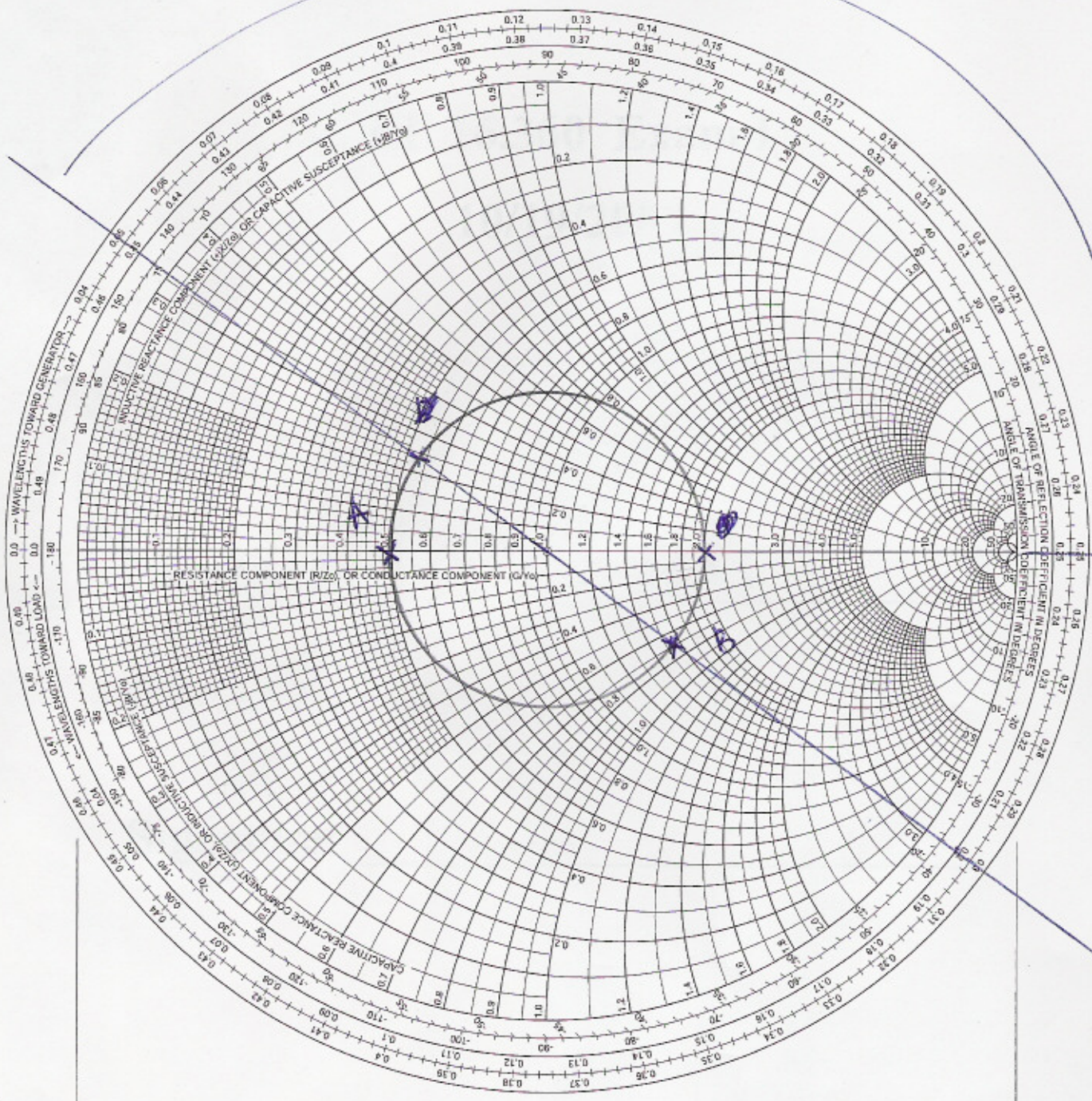
$\textcircled{4}$  the load is @ point B  
 $= 0.25\lambda - 0.2\lambda$   
 $= 0.05\lambda$

$\textcircled{5}$  read  $Z_L$  @ B

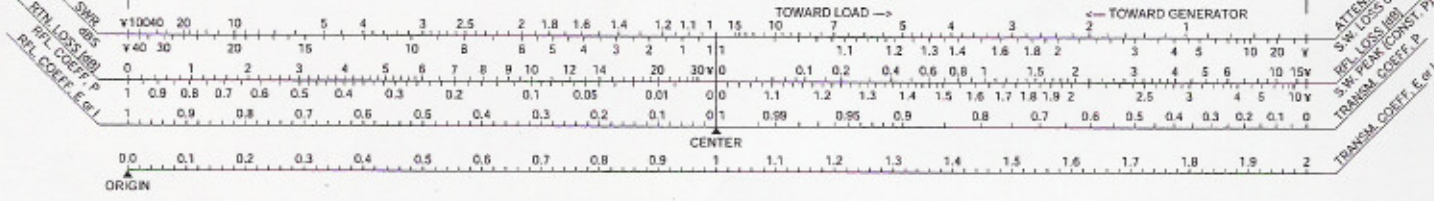
$$Z_L = 0.55 - j0.72$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad Z_L = Z_0 \cdot Z_L = (0.55 - j0.72) \cdot 50 \\ = 27.5 - j36\ \Omega$$

0.2λ



RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



ATTEN (dB)  
SWR LOSS COEFF  
RFL LOSS COEFF  
TRANSM COEFF (CONST P)  
TRANSM COEFF (E=1)