

1. (35%) A wave with the frequency of 1-MHz travels in the -z direction in air. Assume the wave travels at the speed of light ($c = 3.0 \times 10^8$ m/s in air). If the wave reaches a peak value of 1.2π at $z = 50$ m when $t = 0$. Find:

- 1) Wavelength in air
- 2) Expression for the instantaneous of the wave (time domain)
- 3) Expression for the wave in the phasor domain

Solution:

1) $\lambda f = c$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 300(m).$$

2) $y(z, t) = 1.2\pi \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z + \phi_0\right)$

$$y(z = 50, t = 0) = 1.2\pi$$

$$\phi_0 = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} 50 = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$y(z, t) = 1.2\pi \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

3) $\tilde{y}(z) = 1.2\pi e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$

2. (30%) For a lossless transmission line, the characteristic impedance $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$. If the load is $Z_L = 25 + j25 \Omega$, (1) find out the reflection coefficient; (2) the VSWR?

Solution:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{25 + j25 - 50}{25 + j25 + 50} = 0.45 \angle 0.65\pi$$

$$S = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|} = 2.6$$

3. (35%) A 10GHz voltage source is connected to a lossless transmission line is terminated with $Z_L = -j75\text{-}\Omega$. The characteristic impedance of the transmission line is $50\text{-}\Omega$. Assuming the phase velocity of the transmission line is $0.8c$, where c is the speed of light. (1) What's the voltage reflection coefficient? (2) Find out the location of the first $|V|_{\min}$ from the load, (2) What's the standing wave ratio S ? (3) how long the transmission line will make it equivalent to an open circuit?

Solution:

$$(1) \Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{-j75 - 50}{-j75 + 50} = 1 \angle -0.37\pi .$$

$$(2) |V|_{\min} \text{ happens at: } 2\beta z + \theta_r = (2n + 1)\pi , \text{ i.e. } 2\beta z - 0.37\pi = (2n + 1)\pi$$

To make the z negative, $n = -1$.

$$2\beta z = -\pi + 0.37\pi$$

$$z = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} (-0.63\pi) = -0.15\lambda$$

$$(3) S = \infty$$

$$(4) Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

Open circuit means $Z_{in} = \infty$, i.e. $Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l = 0$.

$$50 + 75 \tan \beta l = 0 ,$$

$$\tan \beta l = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$l = 0.4\lambda$$

Table 2-3: Properties of standing waves on a lossless transmission line.

Voltage maximum	$ \tilde{V} _{\max} = V_0^+ [1 + \Gamma]$
Voltage minimum	$ \tilde{V} _{\min} = V_0^+ [1 - \Gamma]$
Positions of voltage maxima (also positions of current minima)	$l_{\max} = \frac{\theta_r \lambda}{4\pi} + \frac{n\lambda}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
Position of first maximum (also position of first current minimum)	$l_{\max} = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta_r \lambda}{4\pi}, & \text{if } 0 \leq \theta_r \leq \pi \\ \frac{\theta_r \lambda}{4\pi} + \frac{\lambda}{2}, & \text{if } -\pi \leq \theta_r \leq 0 \end{cases}$
Positions of voltage minima (also positions of first current maxima)	$l_{\min} = \frac{\theta_r \lambda}{4\pi} + \frac{(2n+1)\lambda}{4}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
Position of first minimum (also position of first current maximum)	$l_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\theta_r}{\pi} \right)$
Input impedance	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0 \left(\frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l} \right)$
Positions at which Z_{in} is real	at voltage maxima and minima
Z_{in} at voltage maxima	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0 \left(\frac{1 + \Gamma }{1 - \Gamma } \right)$
Z_{in} at voltage minima	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0 \left(\frac{1 - \Gamma }{1 + \Gamma } \right)$
Z_{in} of short-circuited line	$Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{sc}} = jZ_0 \tan \beta l$
Z_{in} of open-circuited line	$Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{oc}} = -jZ_0 \cot \beta l$
Z_{in} of line of length $l = n\lambda/2$	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_L, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
Z_{in} of line of length $l = \lambda/4 + n\lambda/2$	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0^2/Z_L, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
Z_{in} of matched line	$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0$
$ V_0^+ $ = amplitude of incident wave, $\Gamma = \Gamma e^{j\theta_r}$ with $-\pi < \theta_r < \pi$; θ_r in radians.	

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

$$S = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|}$$

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