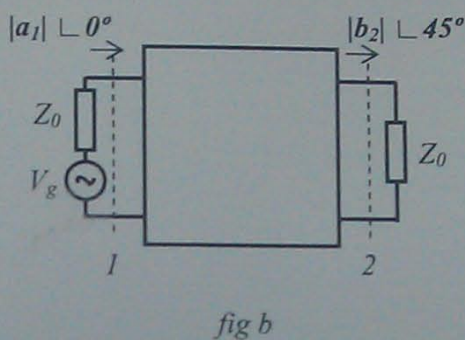
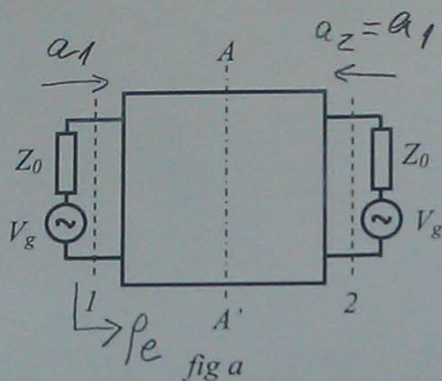


El cuadripolo de la figura es recíproco, sin pérdidas y simétrico respecto al plano A-A'. Cuando se excita como se indica en la figura a se mide en la puerta 1 un coeficiente de reflexión de tensión de módulo unidad y fase 90°. Cuando se excita como se indica en la figura b la señal de salida tiene un desfase de 45° respecto de la señal de entrada. Encontrar sus parámetros S referidos a  $Z_0$ .



Recíproco:  $S_{12} = S_{21}$   
 Simétrico:  $S_{11} = S_{22}$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{12} & S_{11} \end{pmatrix}; \text{ sin pérdidas: } S^* \cdot S = Id \rightarrow \begin{cases} |S_{11}|^2 + |S_{12}|^2 = 1 \\ S_{11}^* S_{12} + S_{11} S_{12}^* = 0 \end{cases}$$

de aquí:  $-\varphi_{11} + \varphi_{12} = \varphi_{11} - \varphi_{12} \pm \pi \rightarrow \varphi_{11} = \varphi_{12} \pm \pi/2$  (6f)

de la fig. a:  $b_1 = S_{11} a_1 + S_{12} a_1 = a_1 (S_{11} + S_{12}) \rightarrow \rho_e = \frac{b_1}{a_1} = S_{11} + S_{12} = 1 \angle \pi/2$  (6g)

de la fig. b:  $b_2 = S_{21} a_1 = |b_2| \angle \pi/4 \rightarrow \varphi_{12} = \pi/4$  (7f)

haciendo:  $S_{12} = \rho e^{j\varphi_{12}}$   
 $S_{11} = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} e^{j(\varphi_{12} \pm \pi/2)}$  en  $S_{11} + S_{12} = e^{j\pi/2} \rightarrow$

$\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} e^{j(\varphi_{12} \pm \pi/2)} + \rho e^{j\varphi_{12}} = e^{j\pi/2}$

$\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} e^{\pm j\pi/2} + \rho = e^{j(\pi/2 - \varphi_{12})} = e^{j\pi/4} \rightarrow$

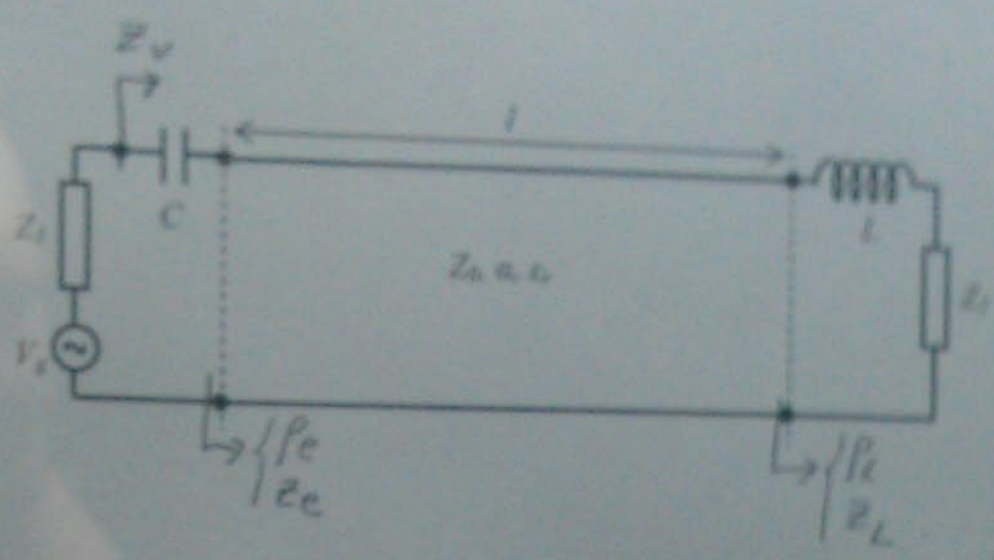
$\pm j\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} = \cos \pi/4 + j \sin \pi/4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$  igualando partes Re. e Im.

$\rho = 1/\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \pm j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = +j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$  solo el + es válido y:

$\varphi_{11} = \varphi_{12} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$   
 $S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{j3\pi/4} & e^{j\pi/4} \\ e^{j\pi/4} & e^{j3\pi/4} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\pi/4} \begin{pmatrix} j & 1 \\ 1 & j \end{pmatrix}$  (6h)



En el circuito de la figura calcular, razonadamente, la potencia entregada a la carga y la disipada en la línea de transmisión.  
 Datos:  $V_g = 20V$ ,  $Z_1 = 25\Omega$ ,  $C = 15.92 \text{ pF}$ ,  $Z_2 = 50\Omega$ ,  $\alpha = 4$ ,  $\rho = 2 \text{ dB}$ ,  $\text{aprox. } l = 7.5 \text{ cm}$ ,  $L = 1.592 \text{ nH}$ ,  $Z_L = 25\Omega$ , frecuencia de trabajo =  $1 \text{ GHz}$ .



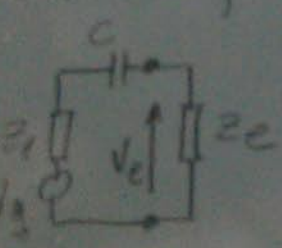
$$\lambda = \frac{c_0}{v_{\text{eff}}} = 15 \text{ cm}; \quad \rho = 7.5 \text{ cm} = \lambda/2; \quad P_{d0} = \frac{|V_g|^2}{8 Z_1} = 2 \text{ W}$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = Z_2 + j\omega L = 25 + j10 \Omega, \quad \rho_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{-25 + j10}{75 + j10}$$

$$P_e = P_L e^{-2\alpha l} = |P_L| e^{-2\alpha l} e^{j(-2\alpha l + \phi_L)} = |P_L| (0.97) e^{j\phi_L} \approx P_L$$

$$Z_e = Z_0 \frac{1 + \rho_e}{1 - \rho_e} \approx Z_L = 25 + j10 \Omega, \quad \bar{Z}_L = 0.5 + j0.2 \rightarrow |P_L| = 0.96 \text{ (coef. de reflexión)}$$

Z vista por el generador:  $Z_V = \frac{j}{\omega C} + Z_e = 25 \Omega \rightarrow \text{adaptado}$



Tensión a la entrada de la línea:

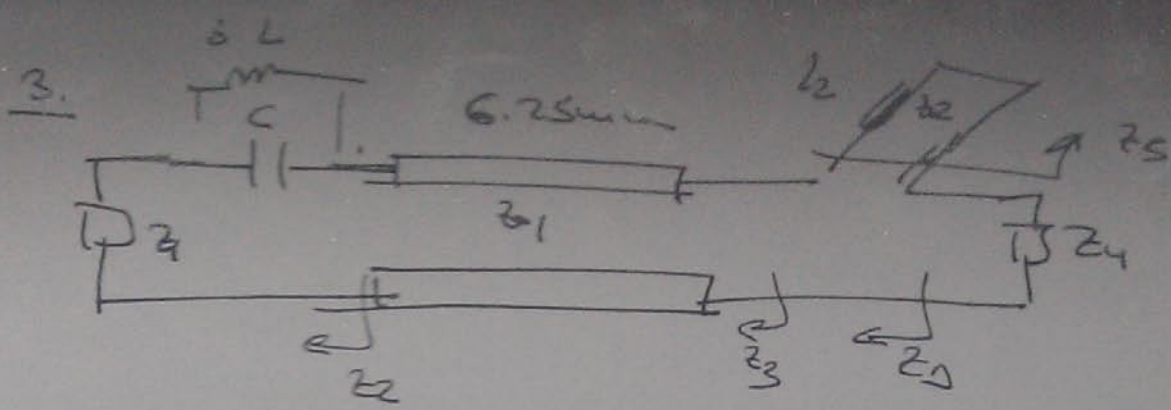
$$V_e = V_0^+ (1 + \rho_0) = \frac{V_g}{2Z_1} \cdot Z_e = \frac{V_g}{2Z_1} Z_0 \frac{1 + \rho_e}{1 - \rho_e}$$

$$V_0^+ = \frac{V_g Z_0}{2Z_1} \frac{1}{1 - \rho_e} = 15 + 2j \text{ V}, \quad |V_0^+| = 15.133 \text{ V}$$

$$P_0^+ = \frac{|V_0^+|^2}{2Z_0} = 2.29 \text{ W} \quad (3 \text{ P})$$

$$P_L = P_0^+ e^{-2\alpha l} (1 - |\rho_L|^2) = 1.933 \text{ W} \quad (2 \text{ P})$$

$$P_{d0, \text{ línea}} = P_{d0} - P_L = 0.067 \text{ W} \quad (5 \text{ P})$$



$$Z_1 = 30 - j15 \quad Z_L = 75$$

$$Z_{01} = 75 \Omega \quad Z_{02} = 50 \Omega$$

$$f = 39 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1$$

→  $f = 39 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $\epsilon_r = 1$  →  $z_0 = \lambda / 100 \text{ mm}$ .

$$l_1 = 6.25 \lambda \rightarrow l_1 = \lambda / 16$$

Condición adaptación  $Z_0 = Z_4^*$   $Z_0 = 75 \Omega$ .

• Para CS y método adaptación usará  $Z_{01} = 75 \Omega$ .

⇒ Como típico sintonizador doble.

con  $r=1$  (copertura) y separación  $\lambda/8$ .

• Descrito en leonka y uoim ejemplo en clase.

→ Por eso  $Z_2 = Z_1$ ;  $Z_2 = jX_C + Z_1$ ;

$$Z_3 = Z_2 \text{ (desplazado } \lambda/8) \quad Z_4 = Z_3 + jX_S$$

→ Surten.

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = 30 - j15 \Omega \quad \bar{Z}_1 \Big|_{z_0} = 0.4 - 0.2j$$

910  $r=1$ , cruce con  $\text{real}(Z_1) = \text{cte}$ .

• Posible solución 1.  $Z_2 = 0.4 + 0.8j$

    "    2.  $Z_2 = 0.4 + 4.2j$

-  $X_C \Rightarrow$  debe ser positiva. Debe ser  $L$  o  $C$  (cuando  $X_C < 0$  no está realizable)  $< 10 \text{ mm}$ .



2.10 z2

$$\Delta t(z_2^{(1)}) = 0.115j \quad K = 0.1775 \approx 0.178j$$

$$z_2^{(1)} = 1 + j.16$$

$$\Delta t(z_2^{(2)}) = 0.212j + 0.0525 = 0.275j$$

$$z_2^{(2)} = 1 - 1.6j$$

Udwe

(4)

$$x_c^{(1)} = z_2^{(1)} - z_2 = 1j = (0.4 + j0.8) - (0.4 + j0.2)$$

$$x_c^{(2)} = z_2^{(2)} - z_2 = 4.4j = (0.4 + j2) - (0.4 + j0.2)$$

No of C on L

$$x_c^{(1)} = 1j \quad x_c = 75j \Omega \quad L_1 = \frac{x_c}{\omega} = \frac{75}{3109.27} = 397 \mu H \approx 4 \mu H$$

$$x_c^{(2)} = 4.4j \quad x_{c2} = 330j \quad L_2 = \frac{330}{\omega} = 17.5 \mu H$$

(11)

Subtours

$$x_s^{(1)} = -1.6j \quad x_s^{(1)} = -120j \Omega \quad \underline{x_s^{(1)} = -120j \Omega}$$

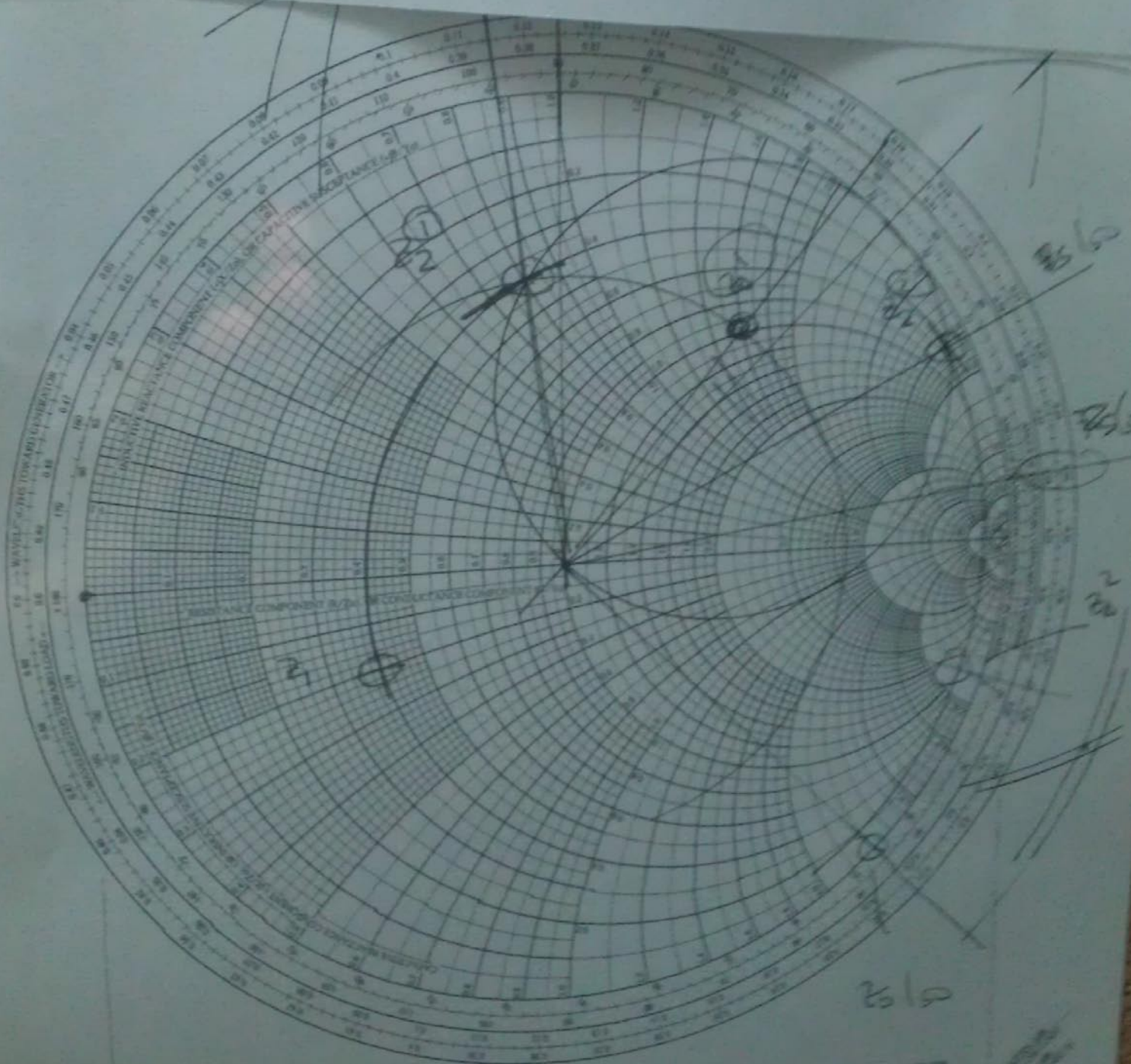
$$x_s^{(2)} = 10j \quad x_s^{(2)} = 750j \Omega$$

$$x_s^{(3)} = -2.4j \quad P_2^{(1)} = 0.3131 \quad 31.31 \text{ mW}$$

$$x_s^{(4)} = 1.5j \quad P_2^{(2)} = 0.2402 \quad 24.02 \text{ mW}$$

(1)





WAVELENGTHS TOWARD GENERATOR

WAVELENGTHS TOWARD LOAD

ANGLE OF REFLECTION COEFFICIENT IN DEGREES

ANGLE OF TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT IN DEGREES

0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00
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4)  $Q_L = 200 \rightarrow Q_L = l_0/BW$

$BW = l_0/Q_L = 25 \text{ MHz}$

b) a  $l_0$  adaptado. El generador se lo  
y el resonador se  $R_0$ .

$R_L = R_0 \rightarrow \beta = 1. \quad Q_L = \frac{Q_0}{1+\beta} \quad Q_0 = 2Q_L = 400.$

$Q_0 = \beta/2\alpha \quad \beta = Q_0 \cdot 2\alpha$

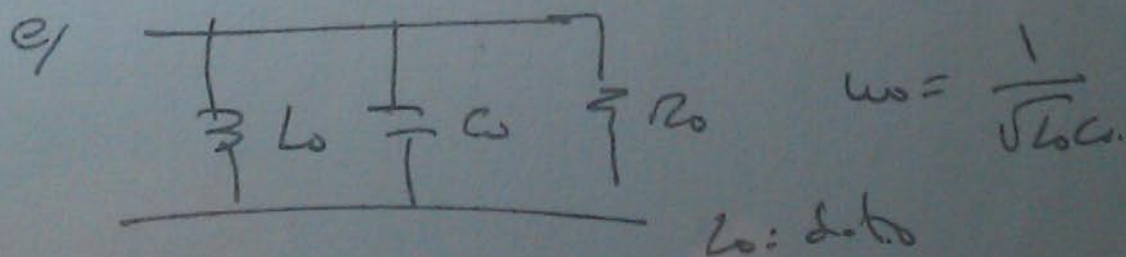
$\beta = 0.24 \text{ rad/mm.} \quad \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \lambda = 26.2 \text{ mm.}$

$l_0 = 300/5 = 60 \text{ mm.}$

$\lambda = \lambda_0/\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \rightarrow \sqrt{\epsilon_r} = 2.29 \quad \epsilon_r = 5.24.$

d) Paralelo.

Corto  $\rightarrow \lambda/4. \quad l = 655 \text{ mm.}$



$C_0 = \lambda/\omega_0^2 L_0 \quad Q_0 = \omega R_0 C_0 = R_0 = C_0/\omega_0 C_0$

. otros caminos validos



## Problema 5

Apartado a:

Haciendo uso de la definición de factor de acoplo y de que el acoplador es ideal y sin pérdidas, se obtiene:

$$S_{11}=S_{22}=S_{33}=S_{44}=S_{14}=S_{41}=S_{23}=S_{32}=0, \quad S_{12}=S_{21}=S_{34}=S_{43}=0.83 \text{ y} \\ S_{13}=S_{31}=S_{24}=S_{42}=0.56j$$

Apartado b:

Simplemente se aplica  $B=SA$  con una  $a_1$  cuyo módulo es conocido,  $a_2=-b_2e^{-2j\beta l}$ ,  $a_3=\rho_1 b_3$  y  $a_4=0$

Apartado c:

No existe