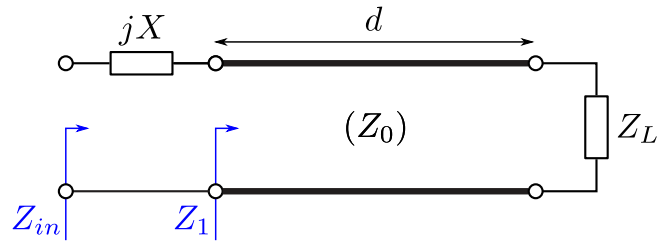


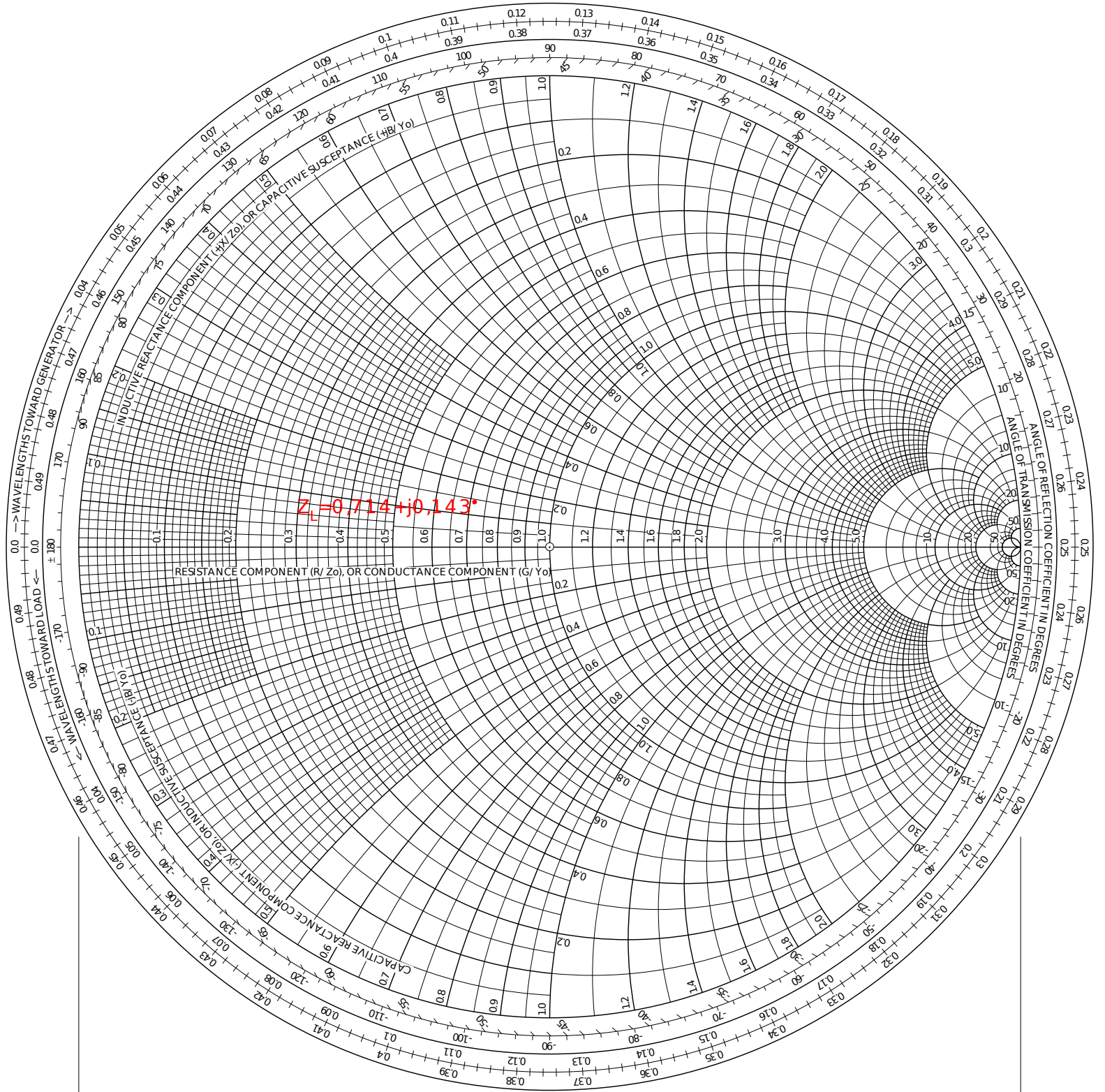
Red de adaptación simple

Calcular d y jX para obtener adaptación a la entrada ($Z_{in} = Z_0$).



Especificaciones:

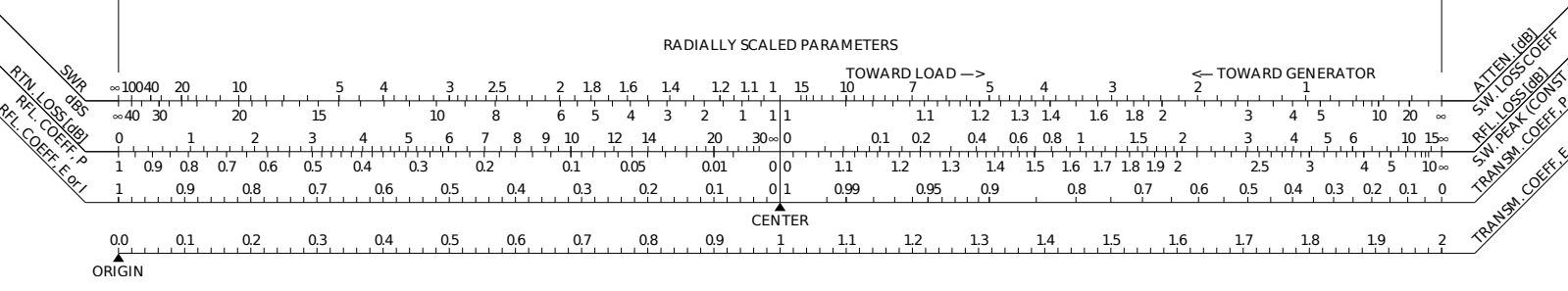
- $Z_0 = 70 \Omega$
- $Z_L = 50 + j10 \Omega$

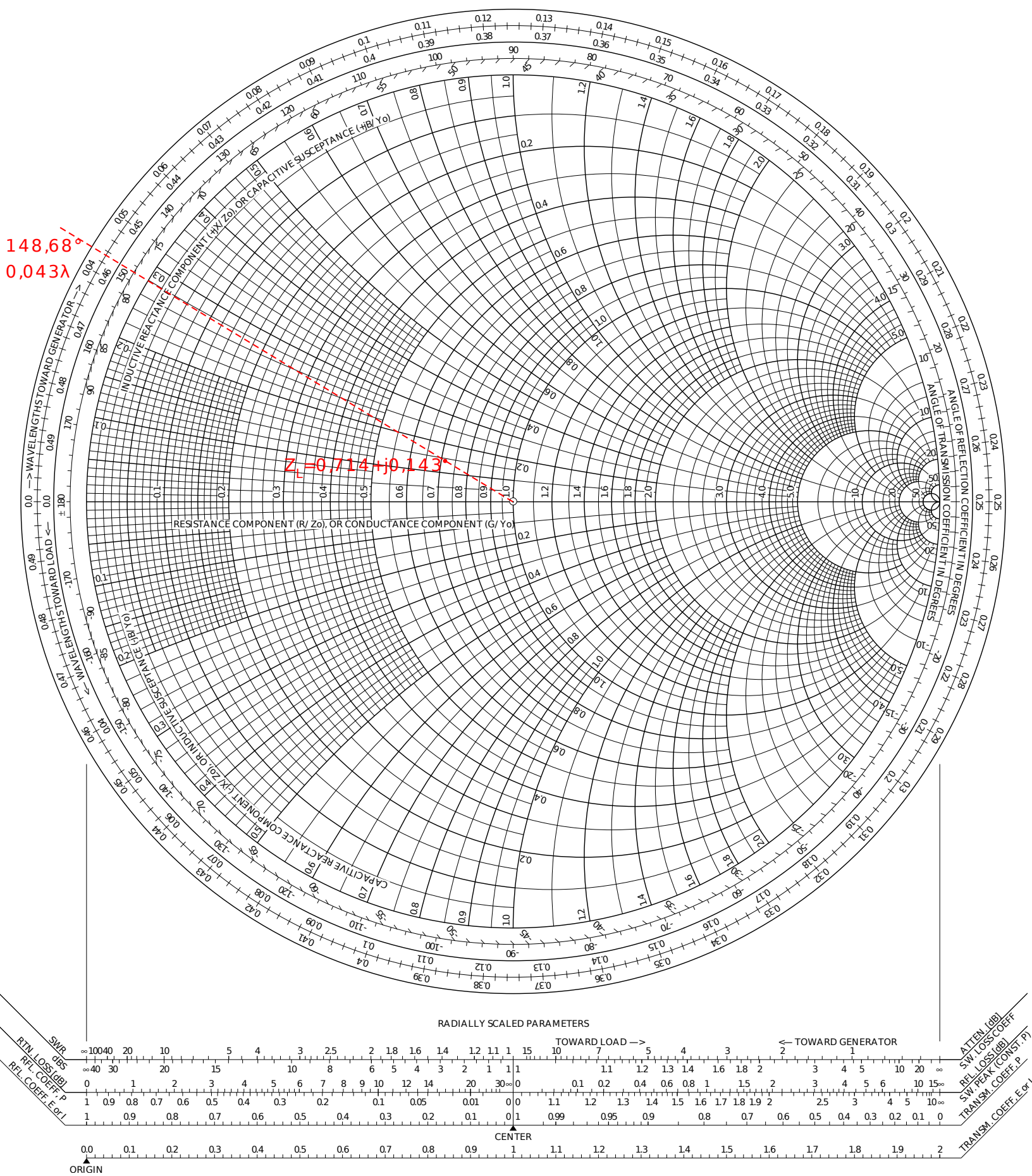


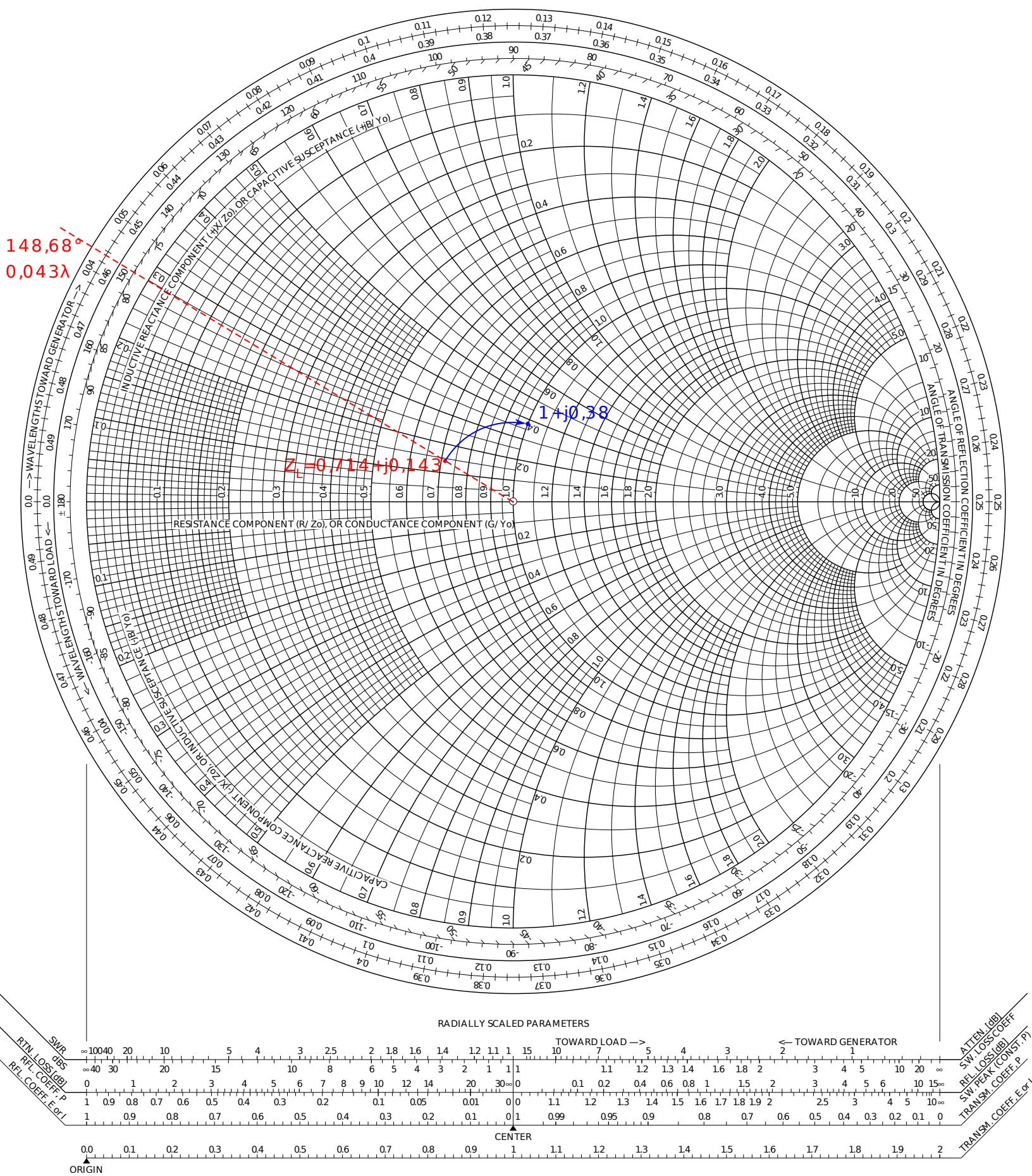
$Z_L = 0.714 + j0.143$

RESISTANCE COMPONENT (R/Z₀) OR CONDUCTANCE COMPONENT (G/Y₀)

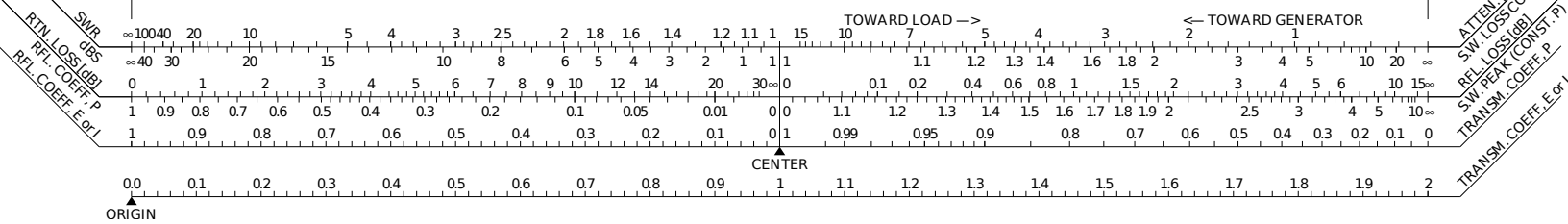
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

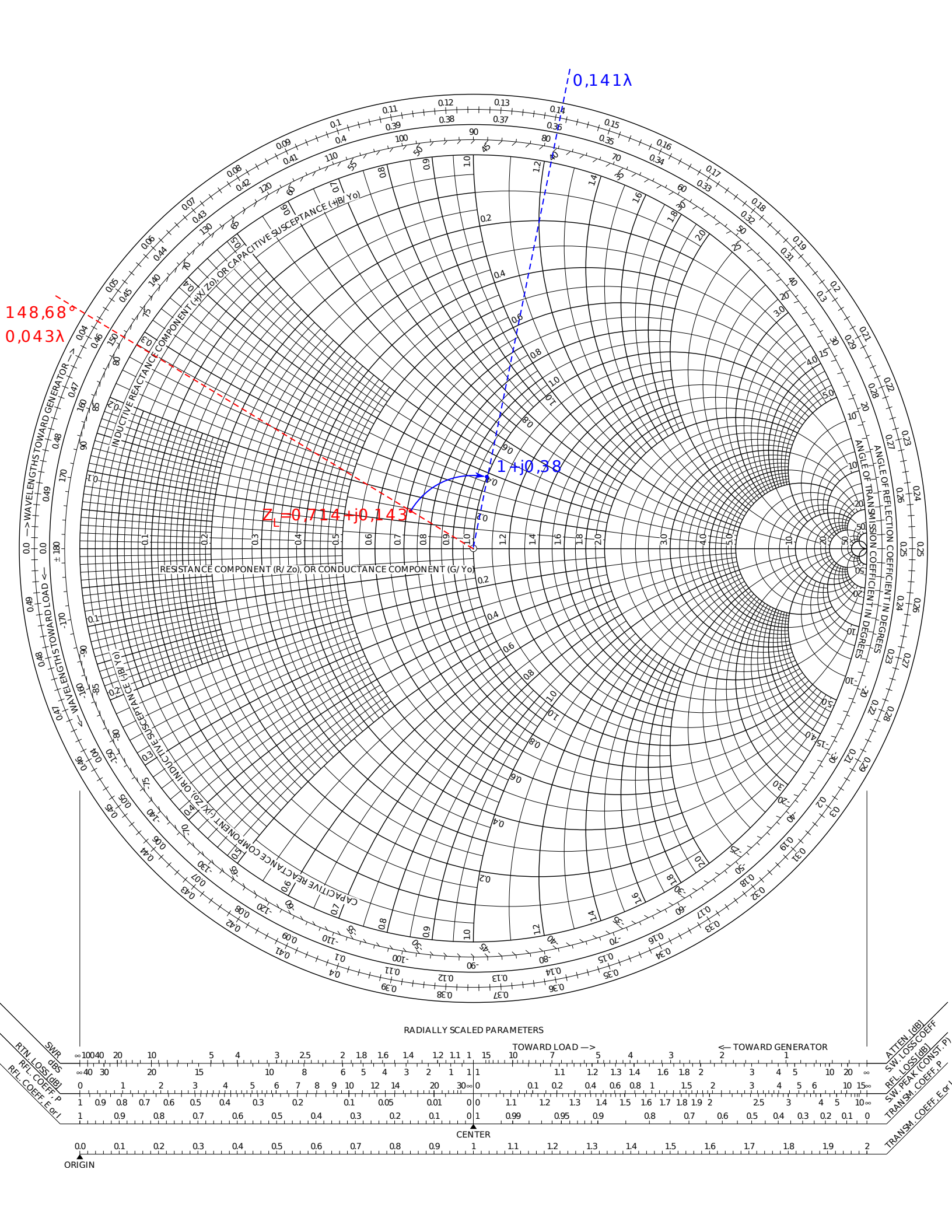


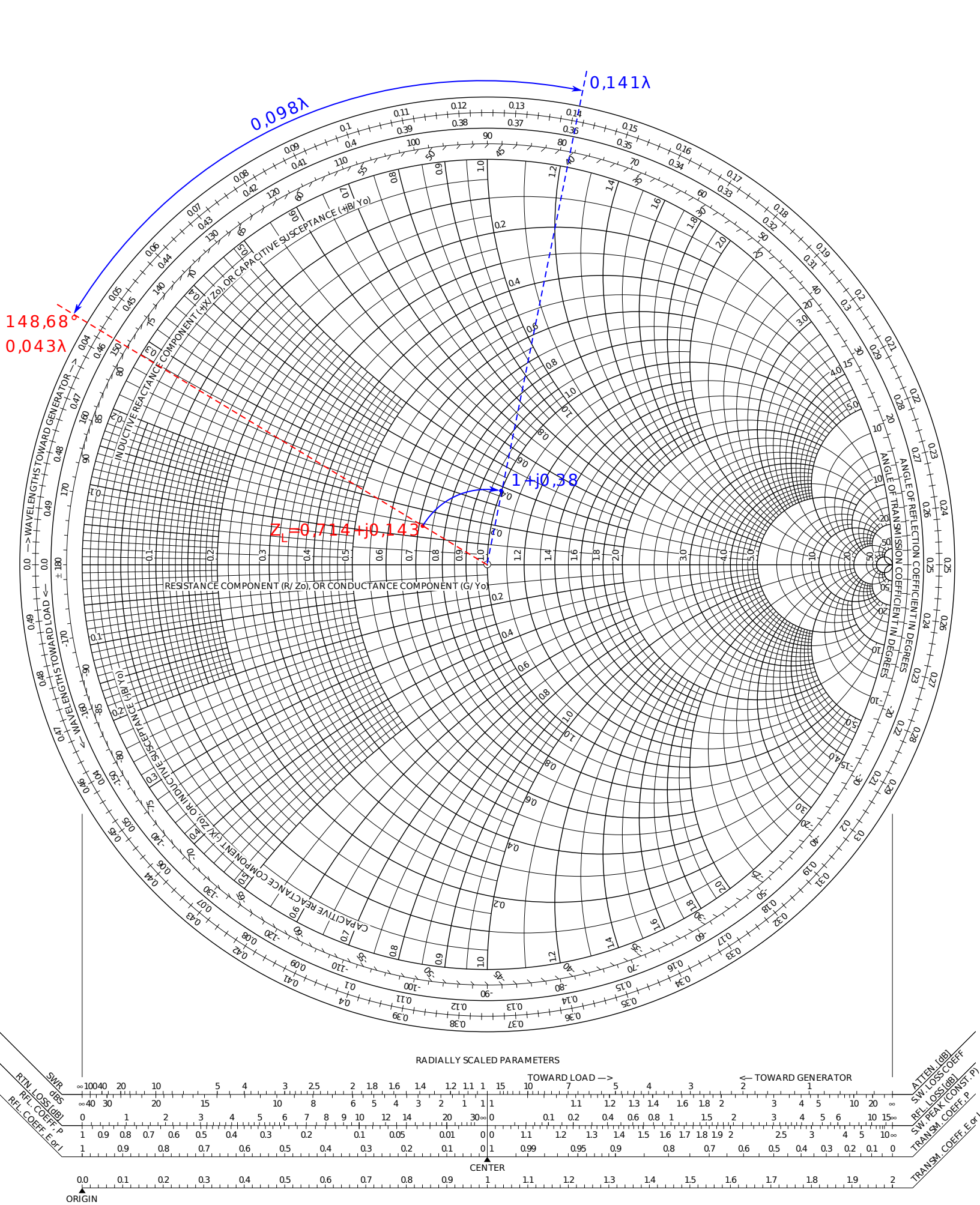


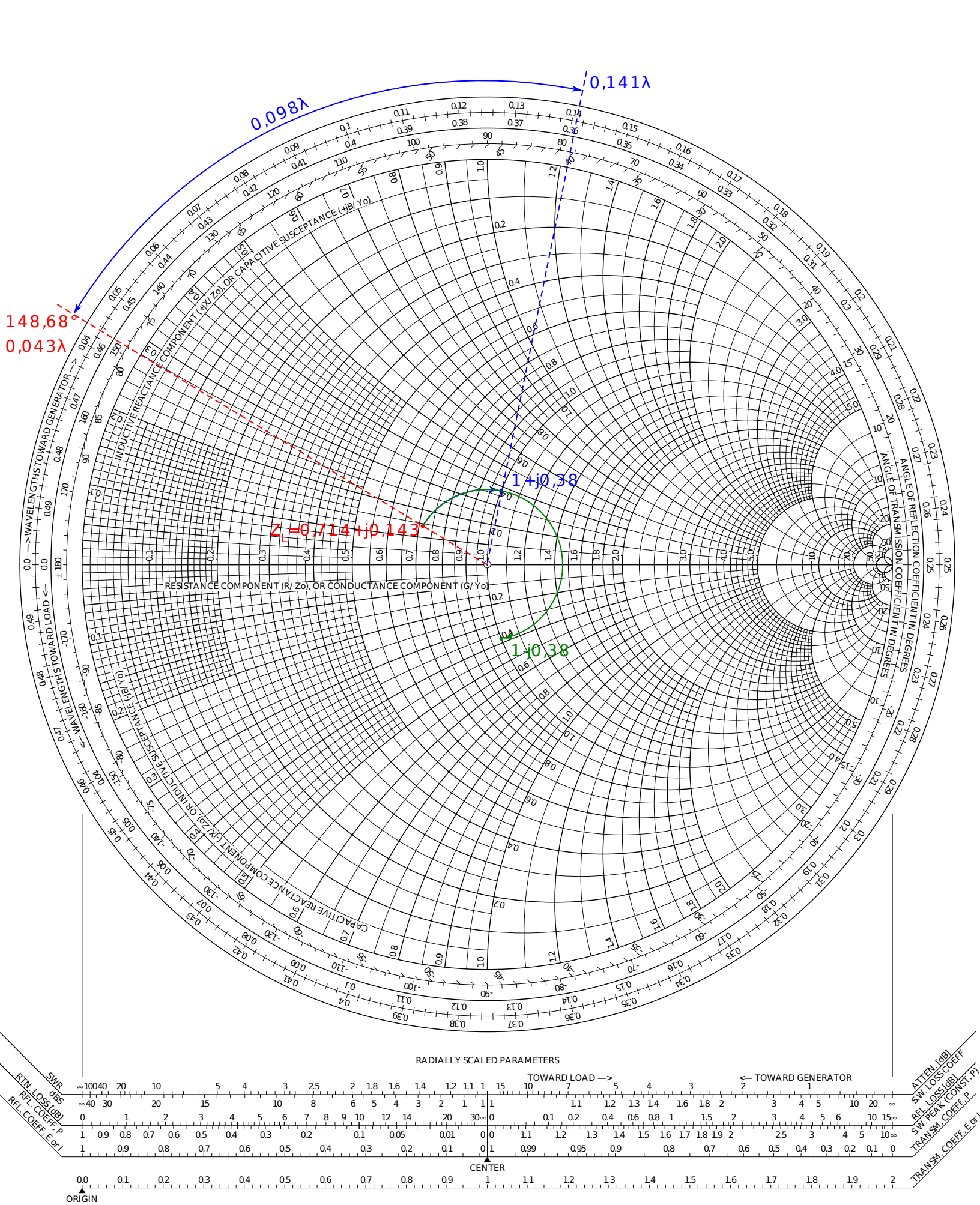


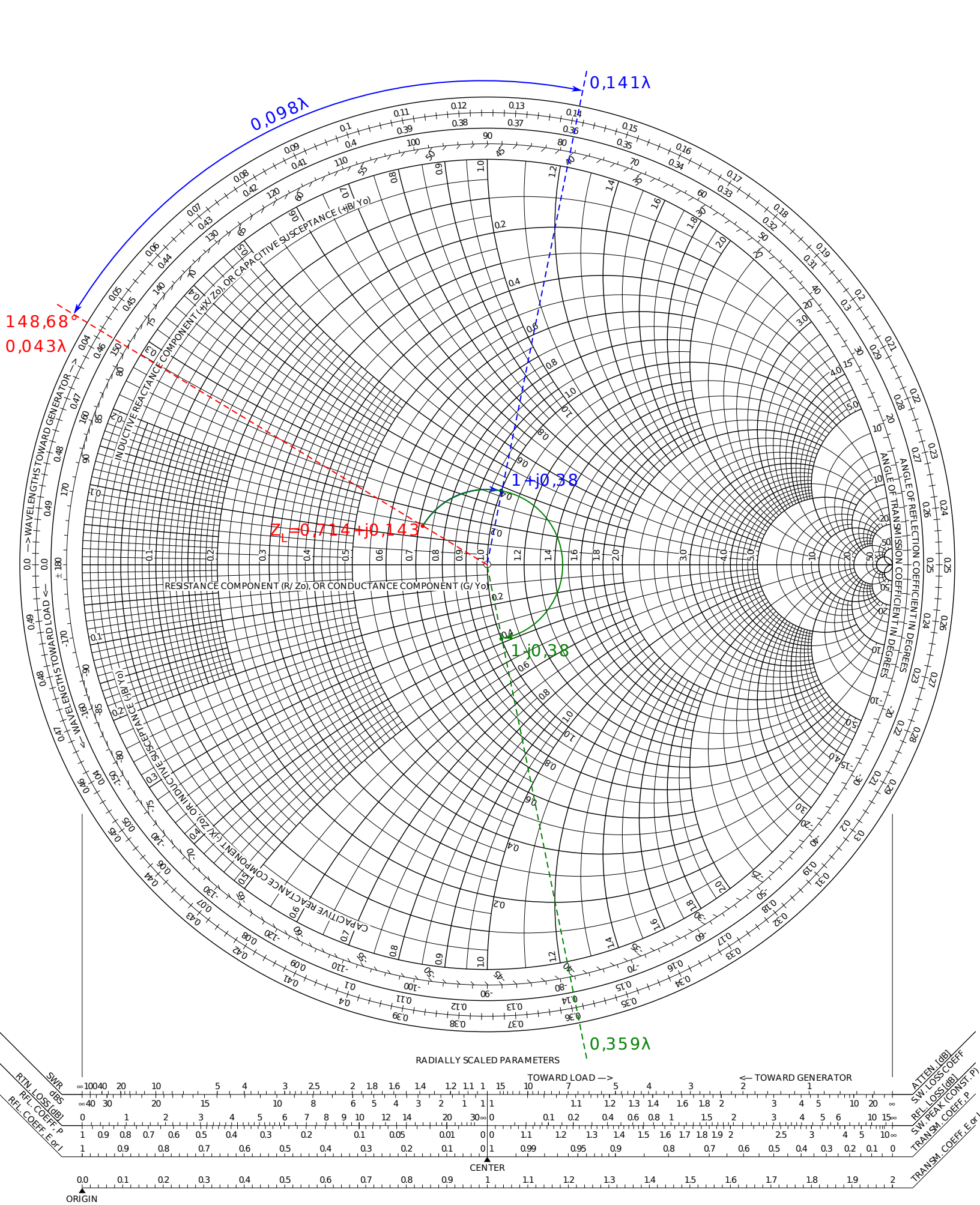
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

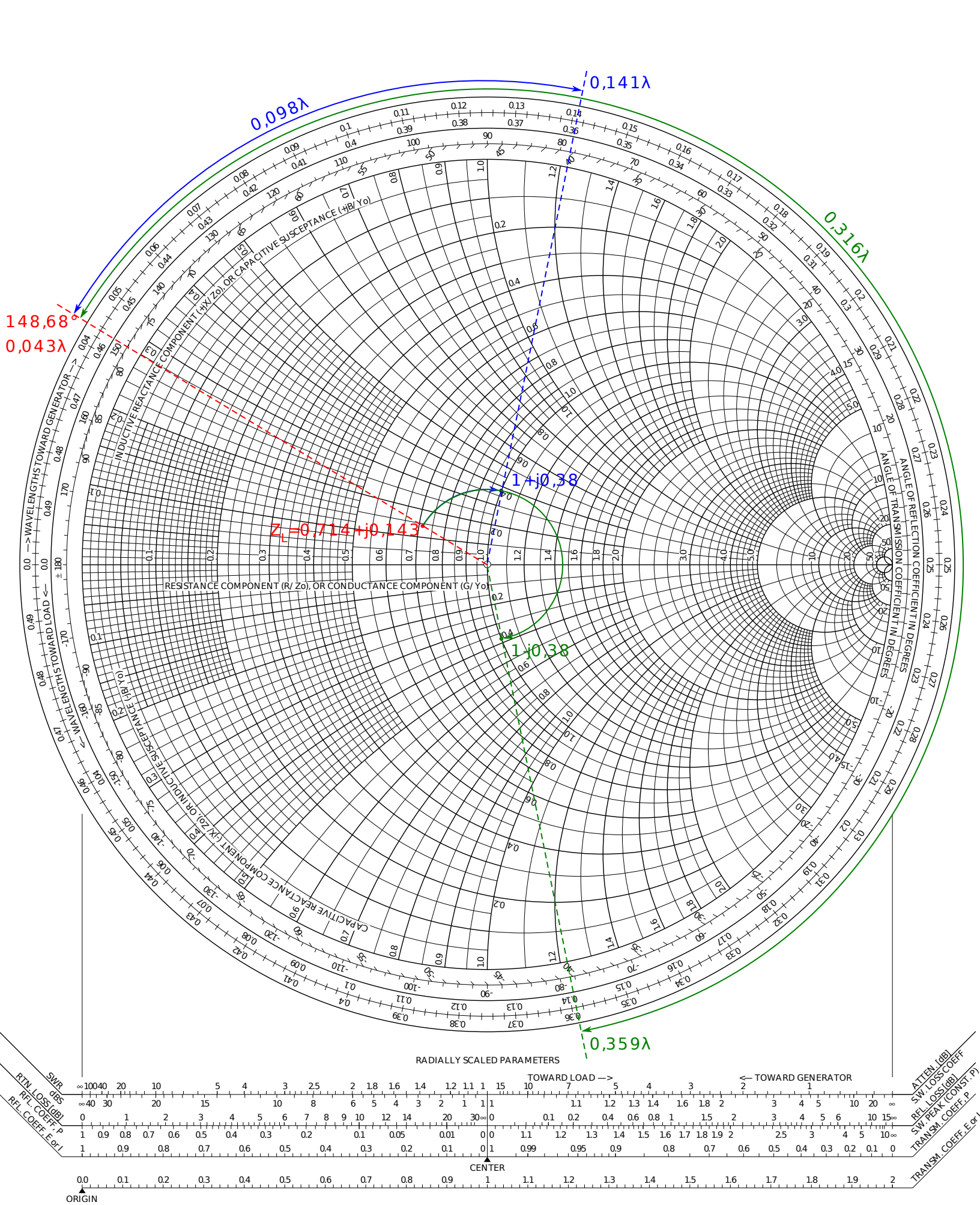






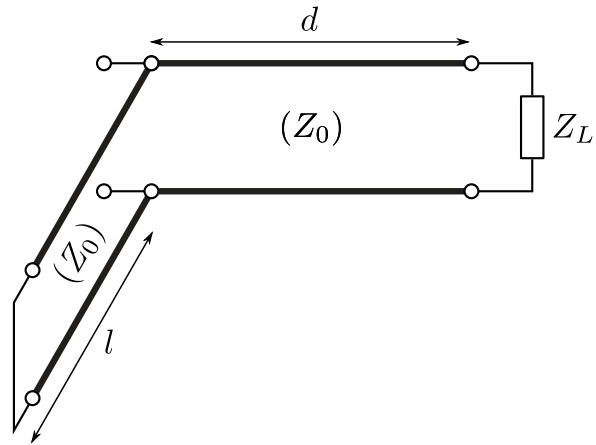






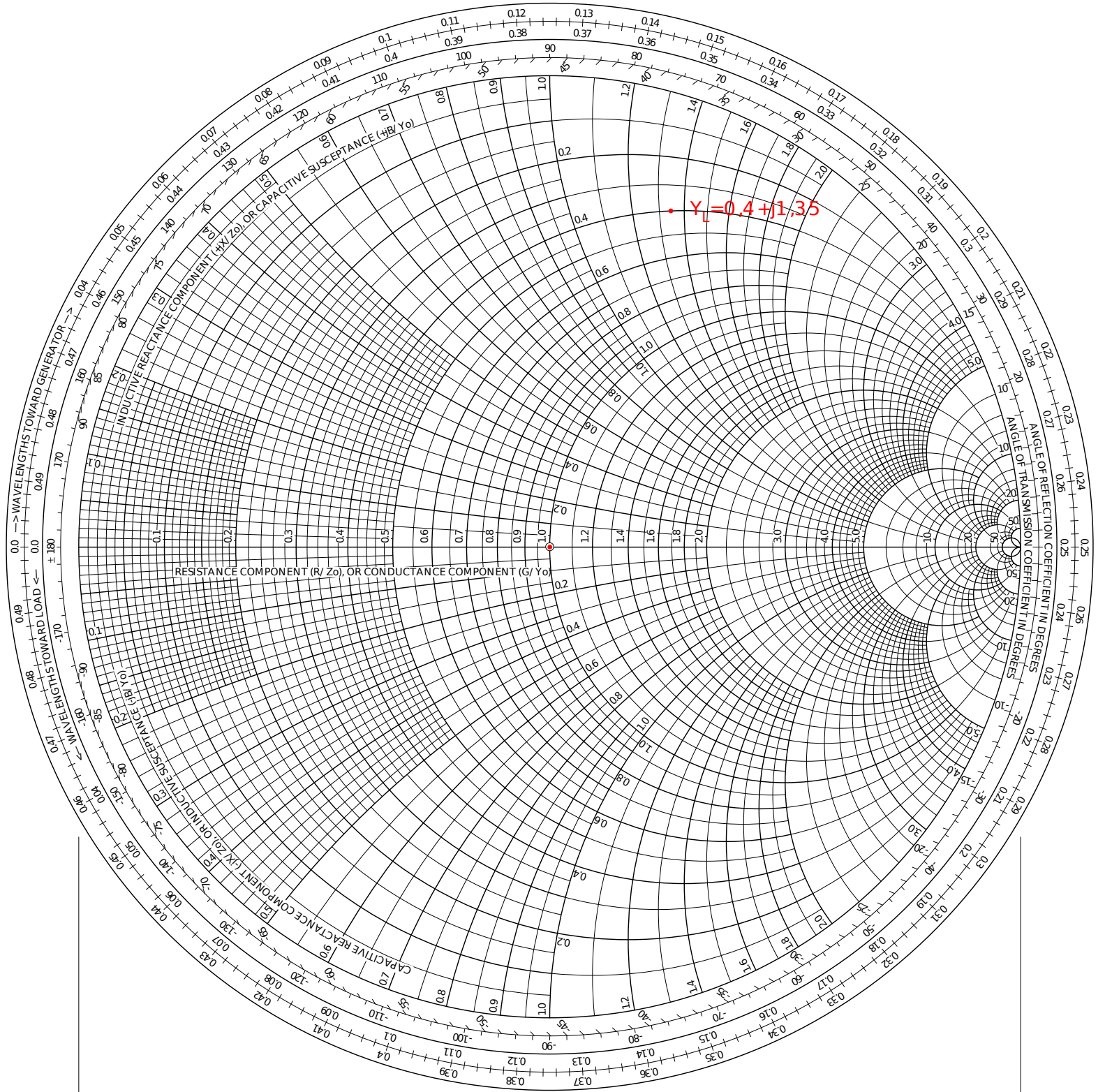
Red de adaptación con un único stub

Calcular d y l para obtener adaptación a la entrada ($Z_{in} = Z_0$).



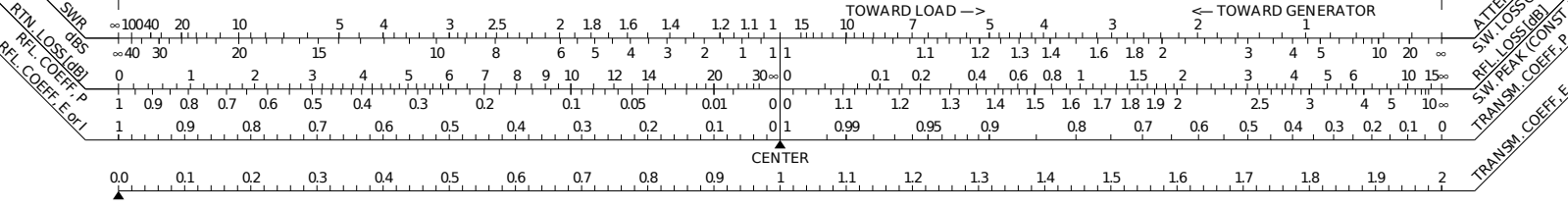
Especificaciones:

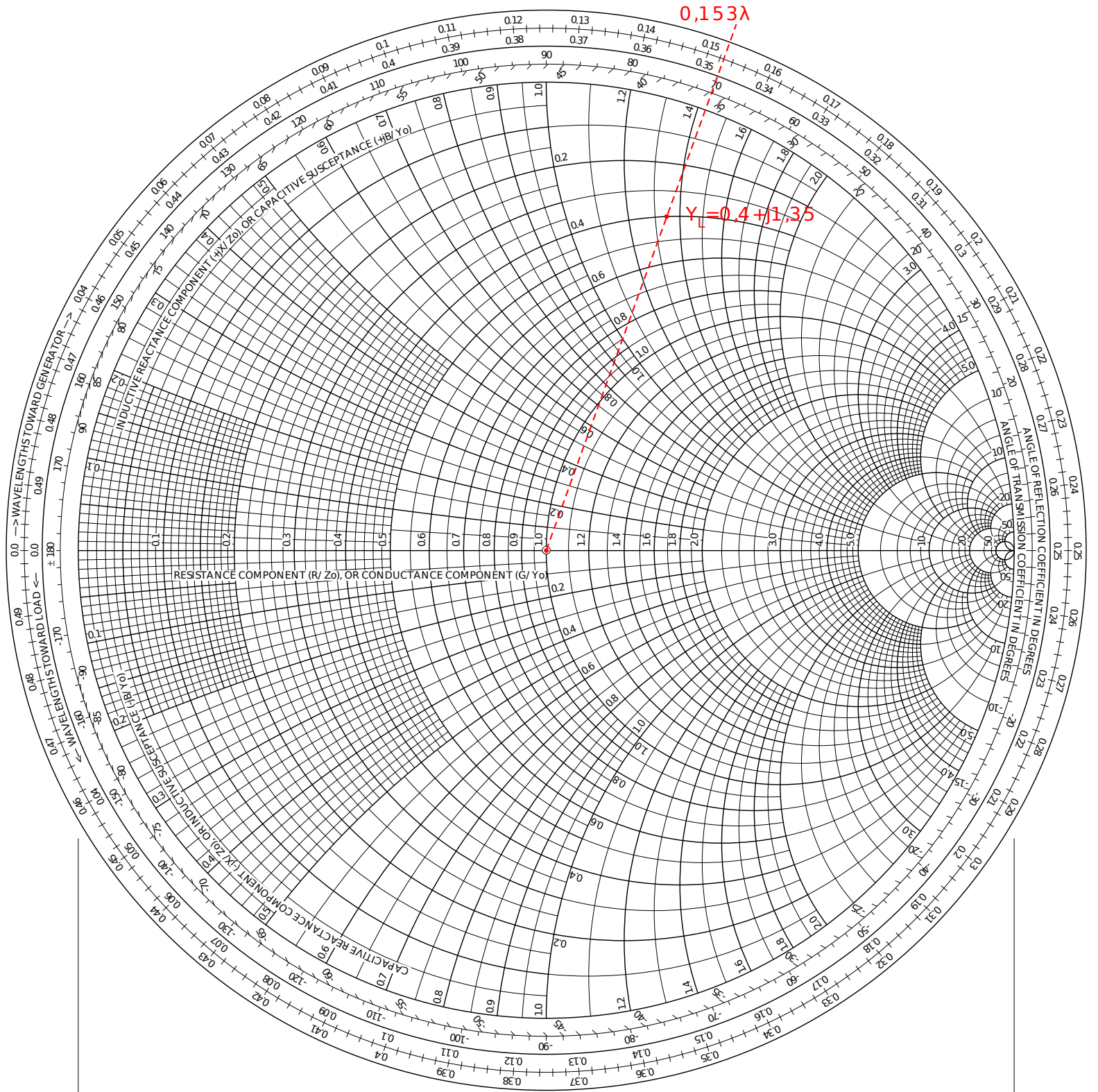
- $Z_0/Z_L = Y_L/Y_0 = 0.4 + j1.35$



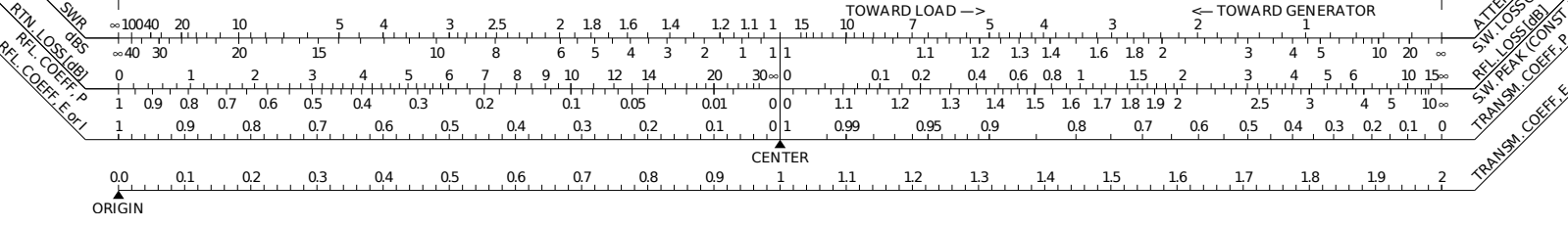
$Y_L = 0.4 + j1.35$

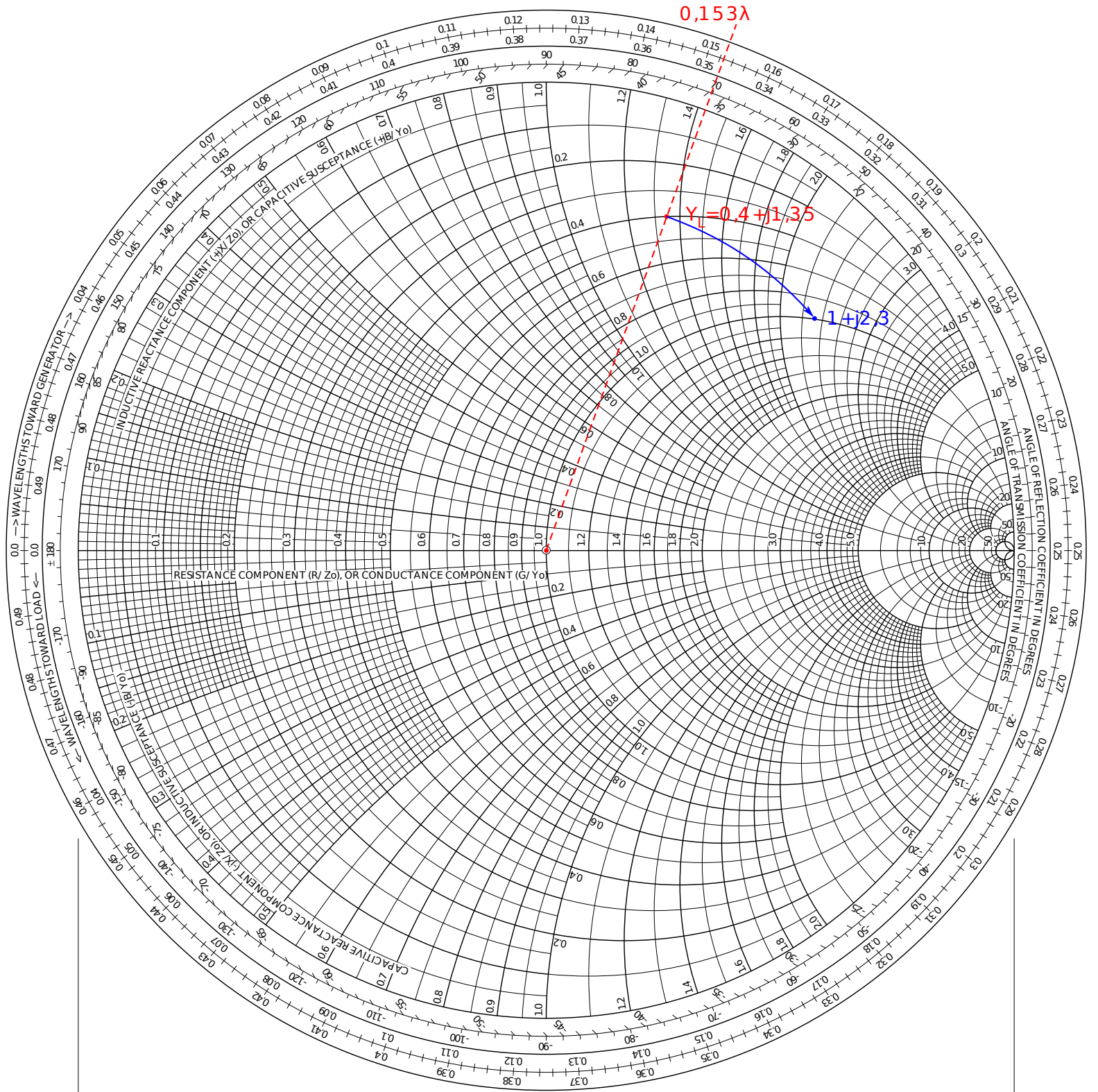
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



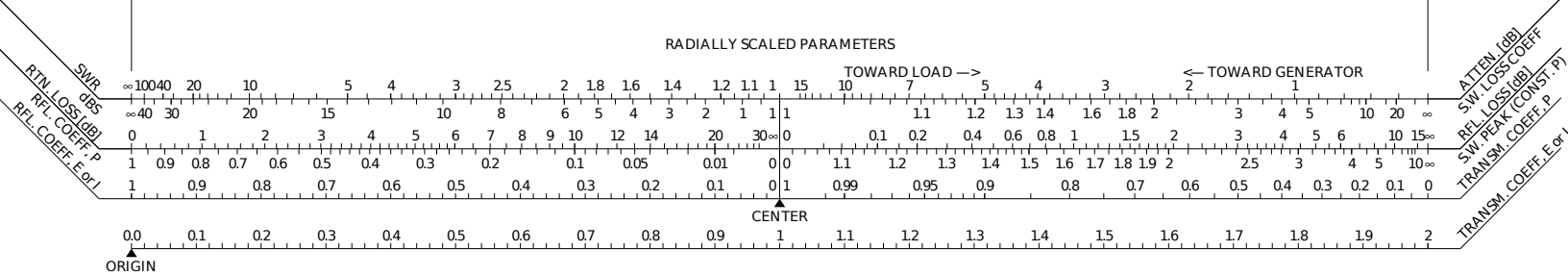


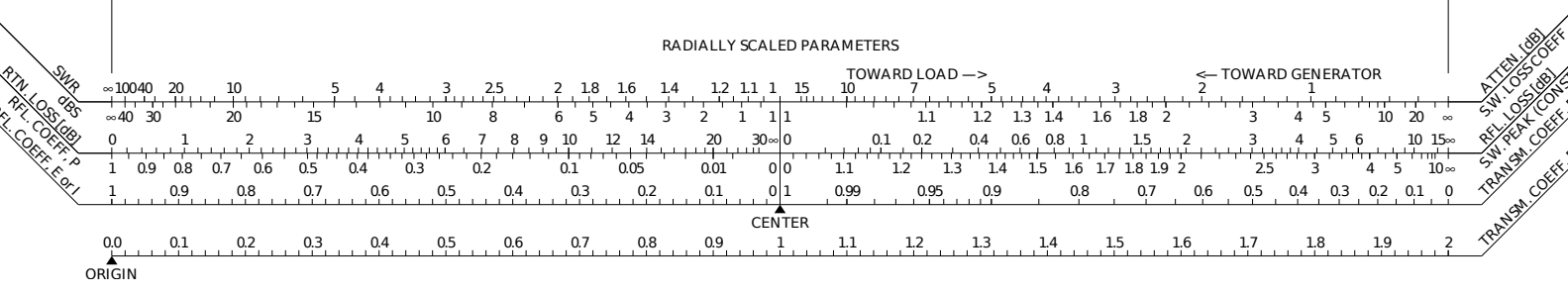
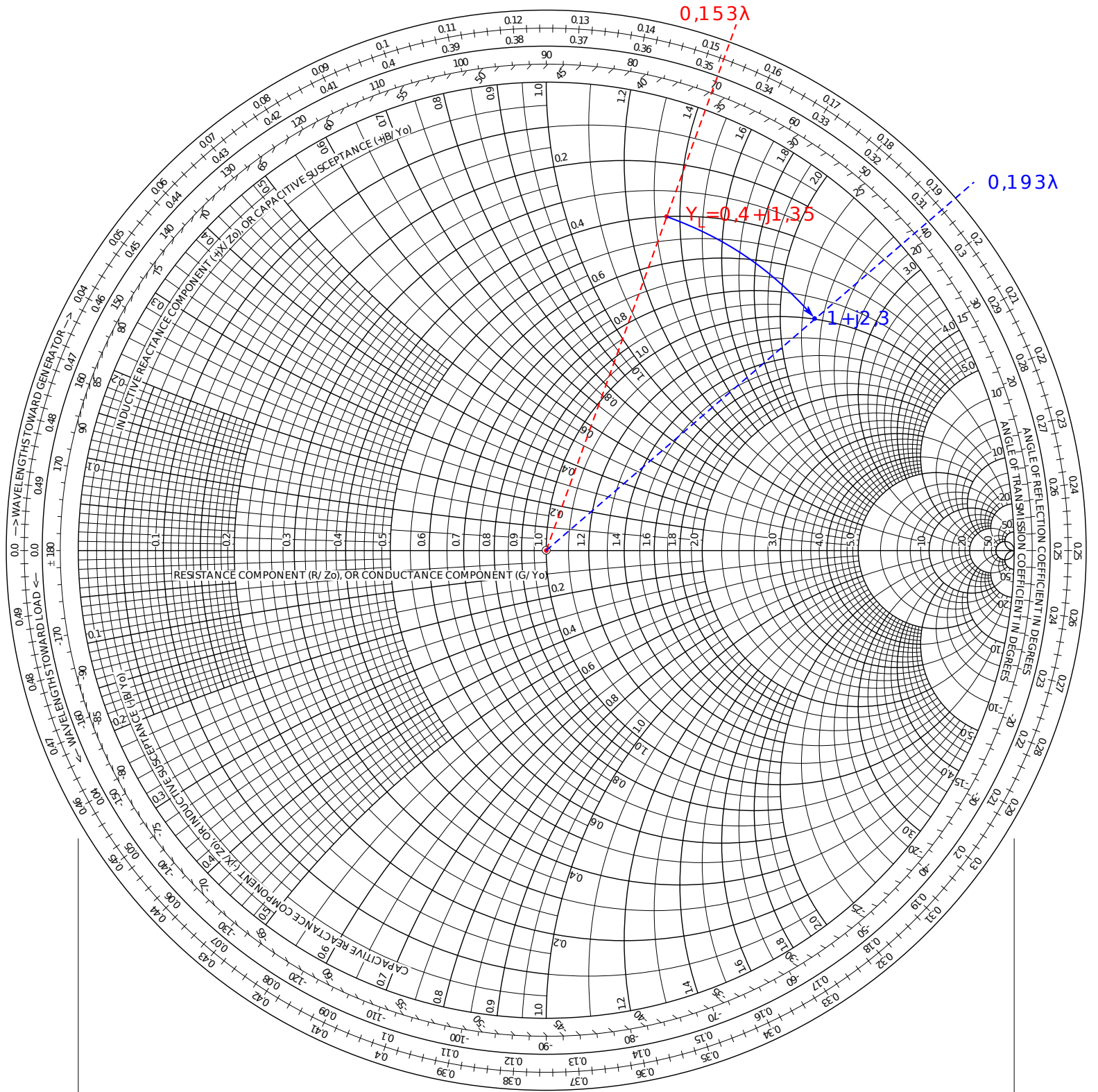
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

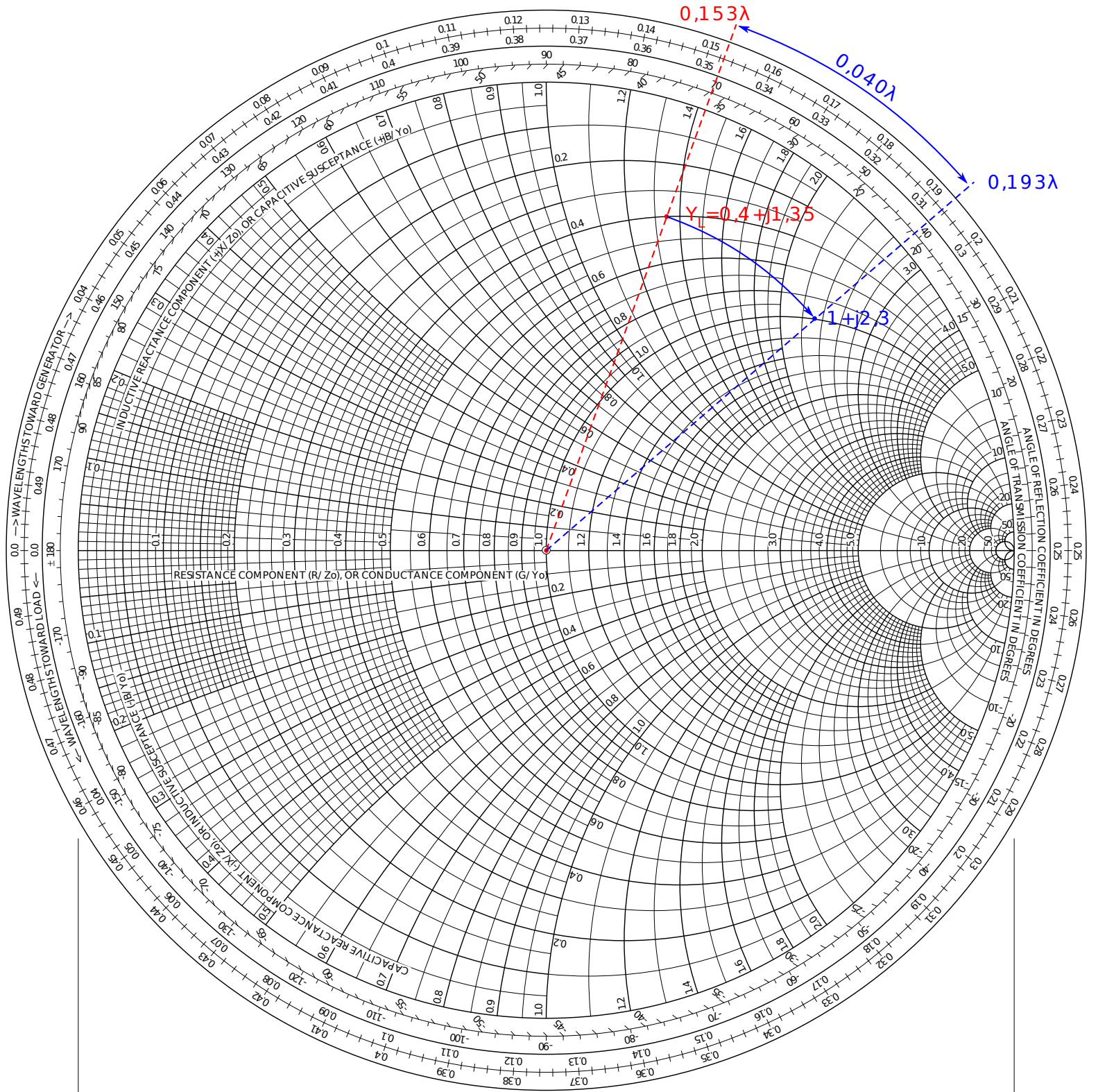




RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

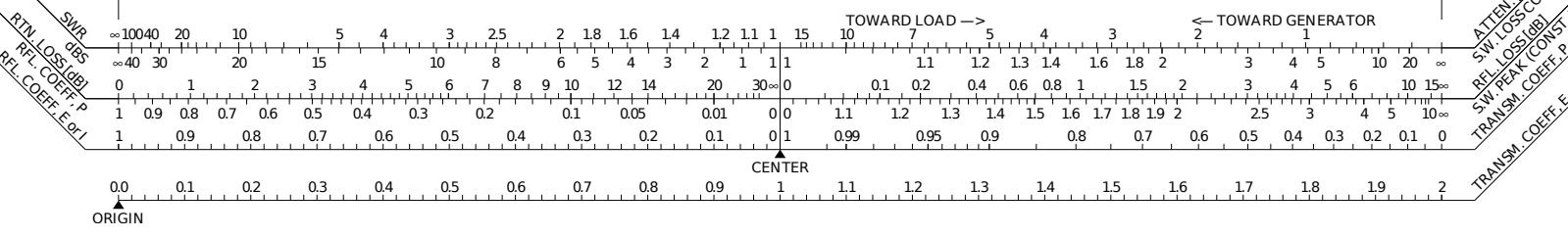




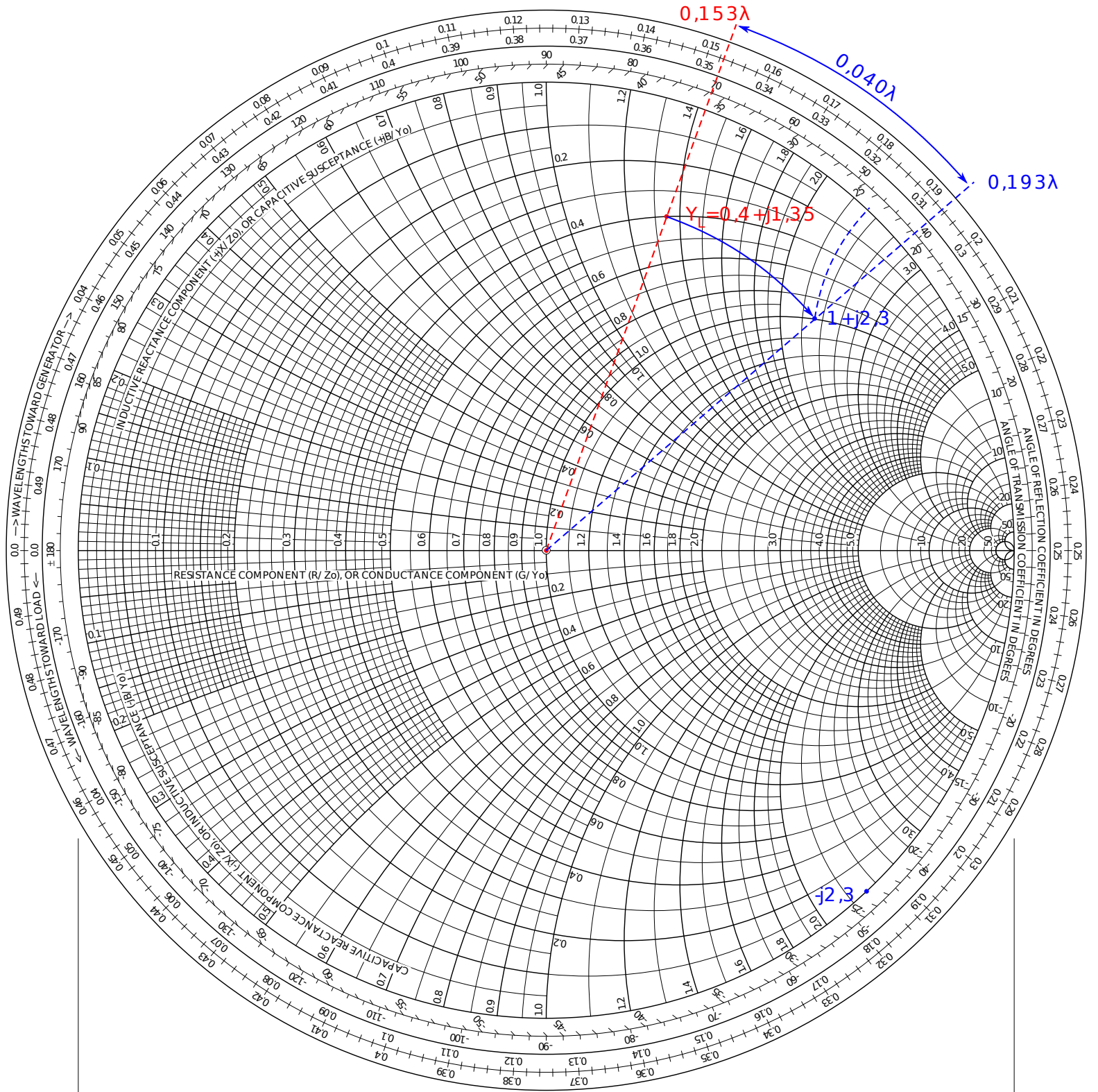


RESISTANCE COMPONENT (R/Z₀), OR CONDUCTANCE COMPONENT (G/Y₀)

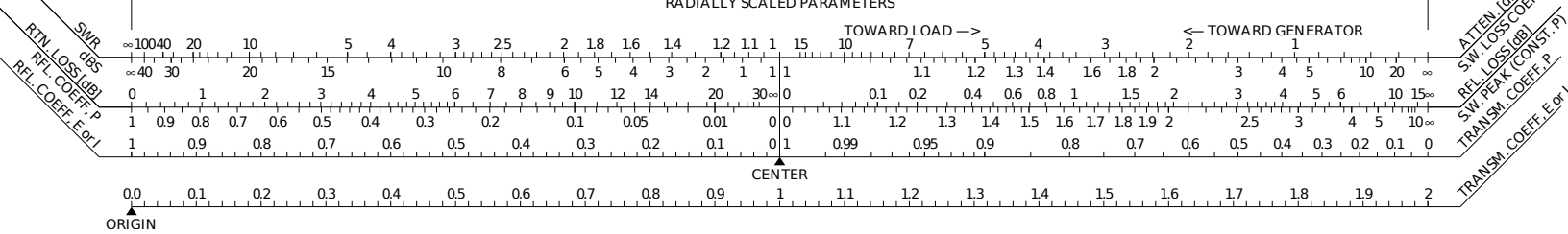
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

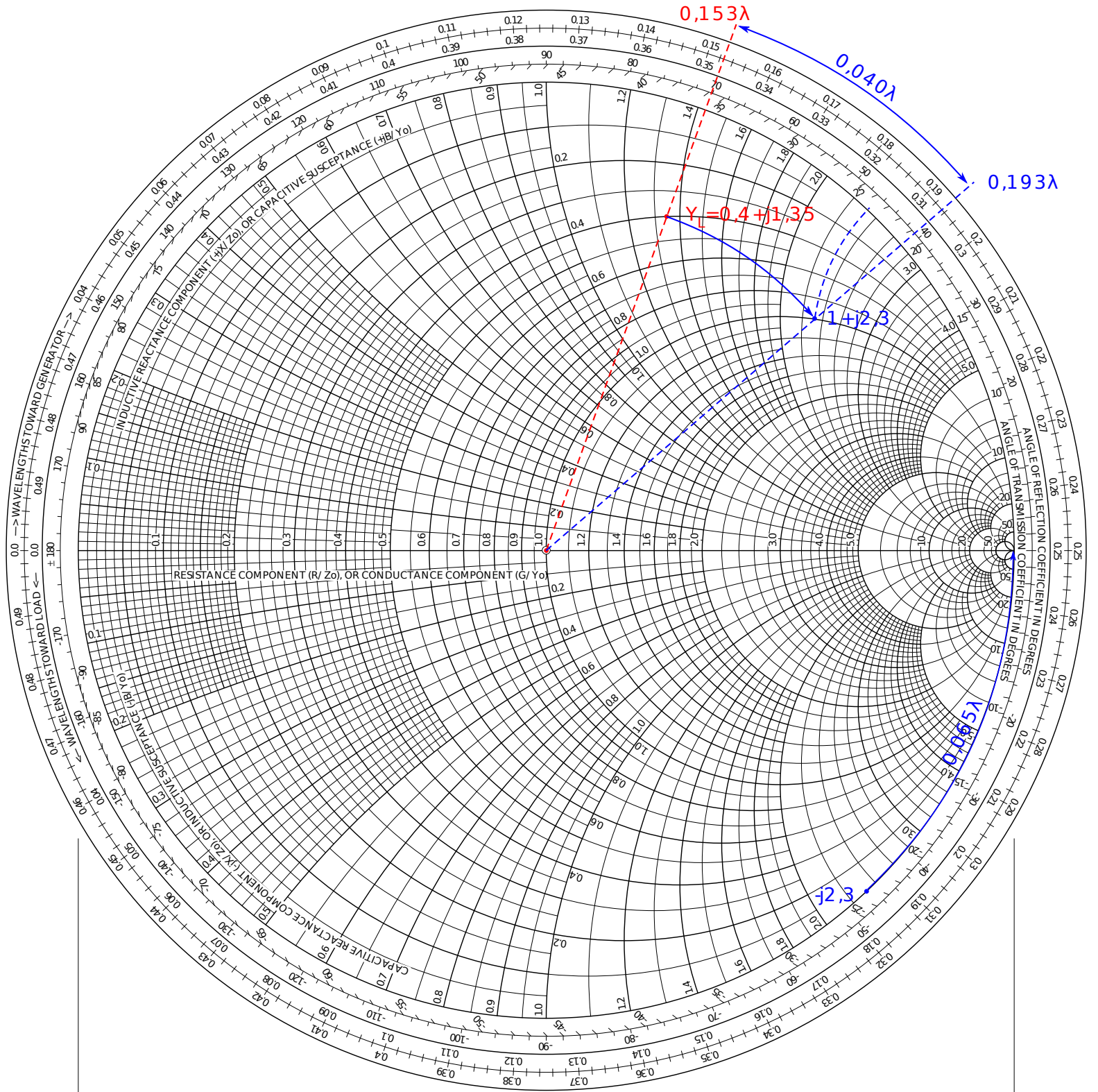


ATTEN [dB]
 SWR LOSS COEFF
 REF LOSS [dB]
 SWR PEAK (CONST. P)
 TRANSM. COEFF. P
 TRANSM. COEFF. E or I



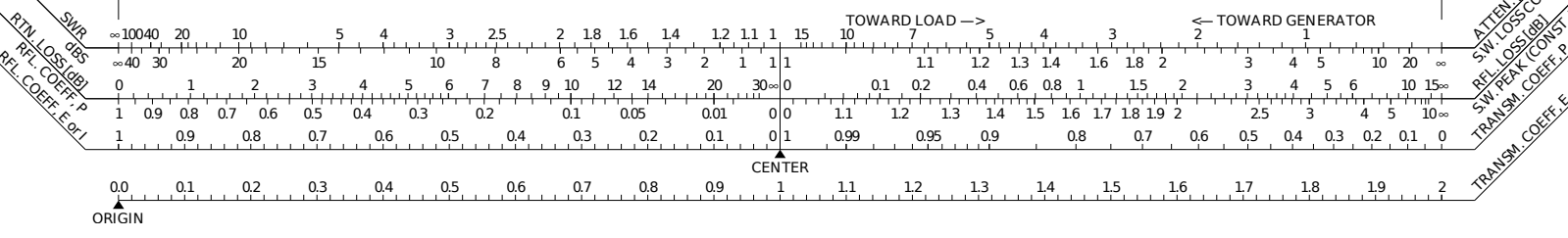
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS

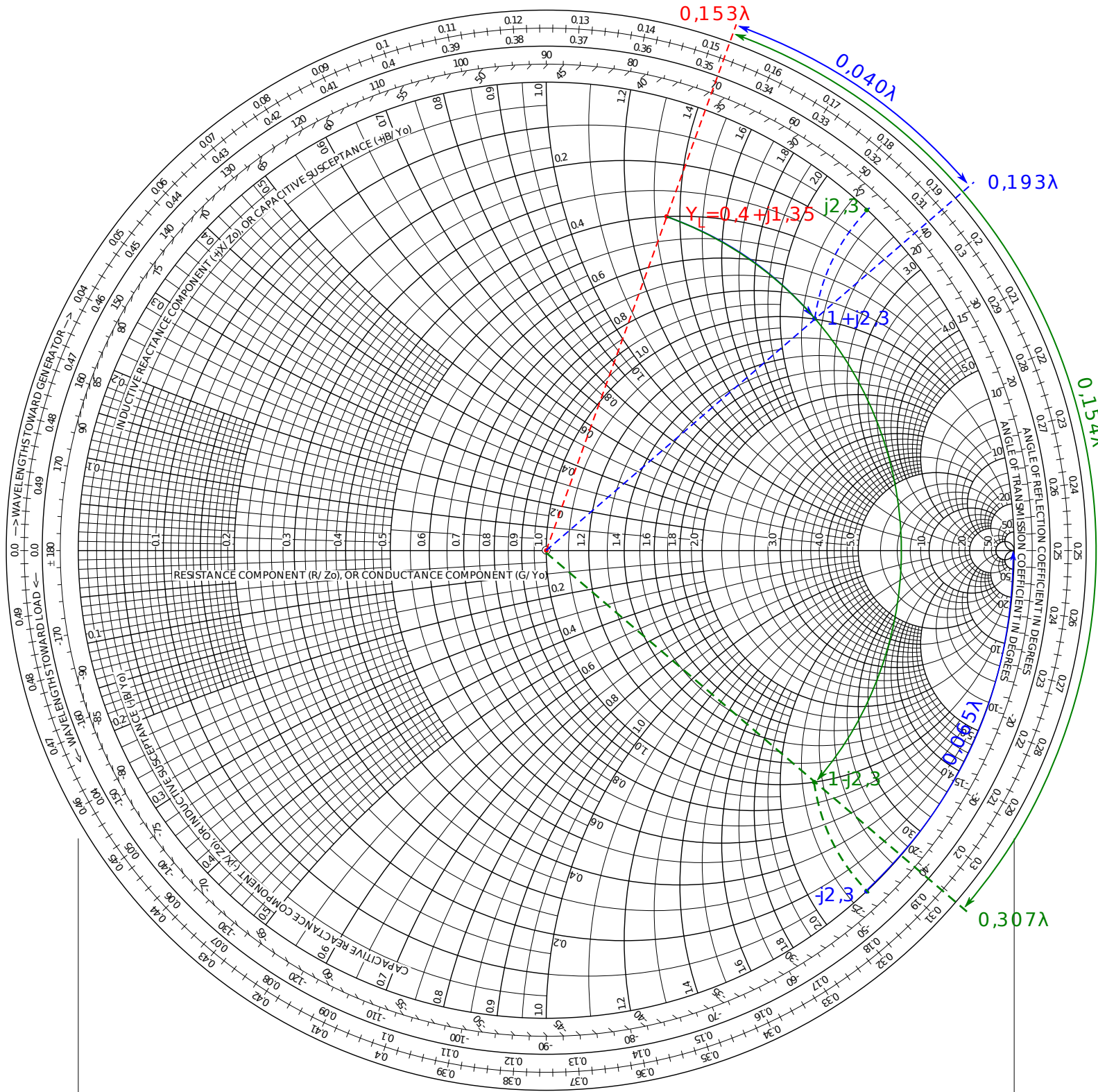




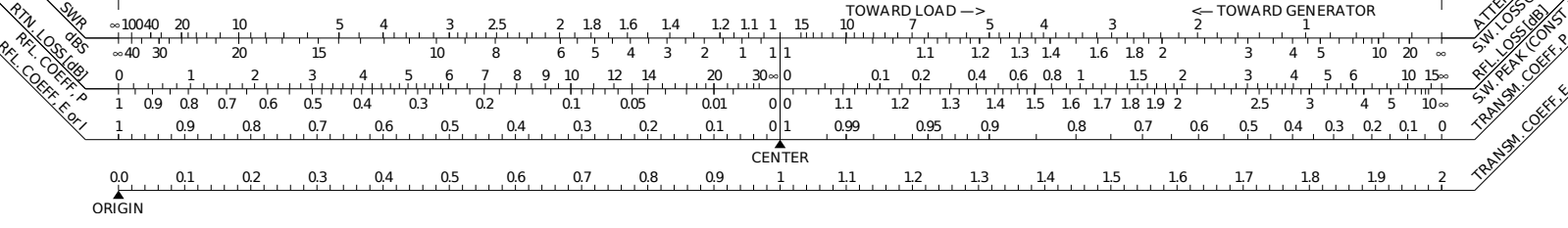
RESISTANCE COMPONENT (R/Z₀) OR CONDUCTANCE COMPONENT (G/Y₀)

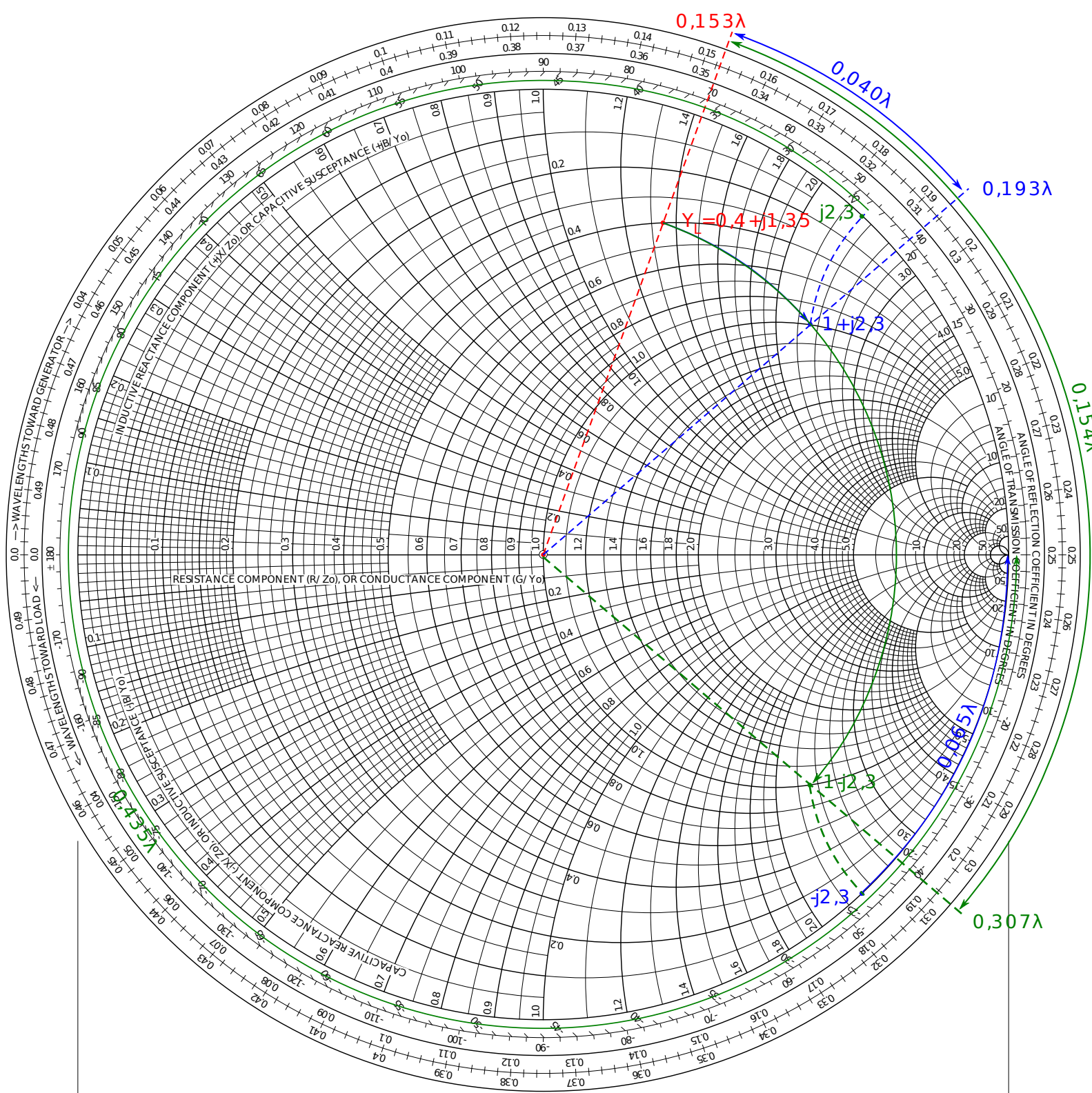
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



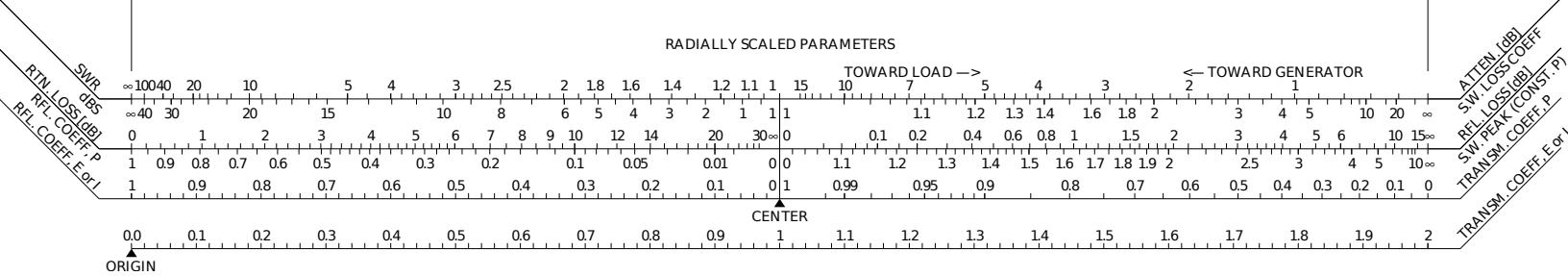


RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



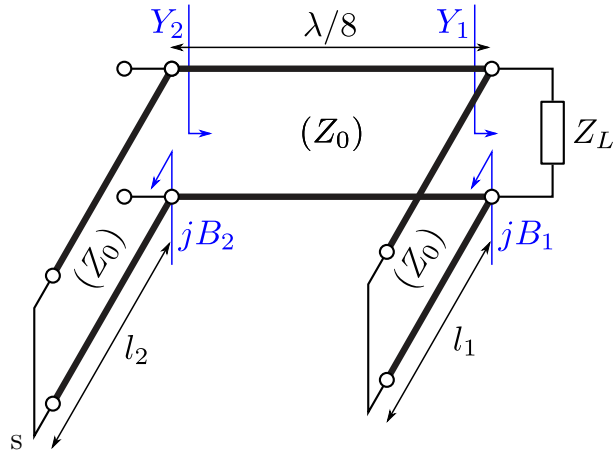


RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



Red de adaptación con dos stubs

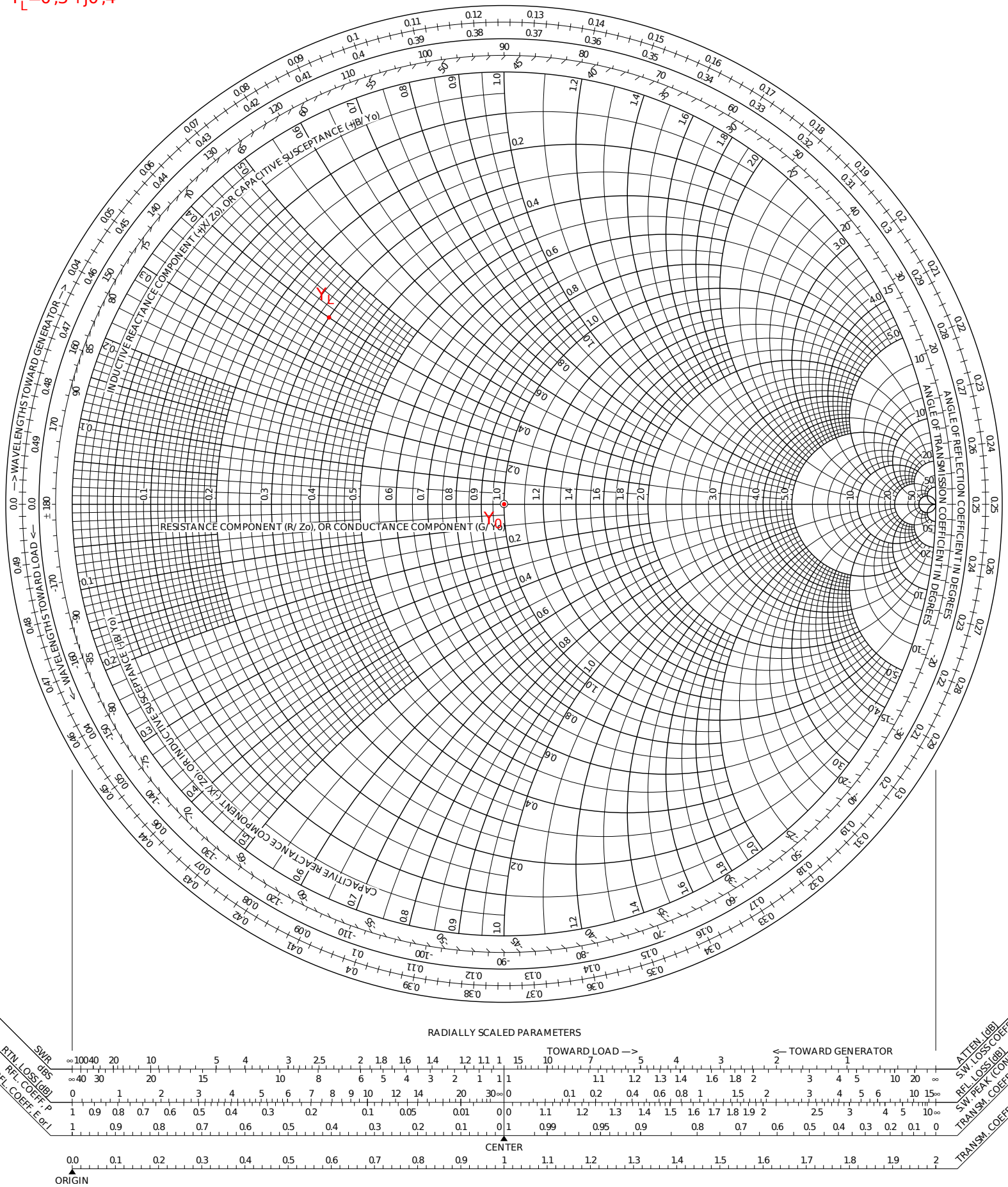
Calcular l_1 y l_2 para obtener adaptación a la entrada ($Z_{in} = Z_0$).



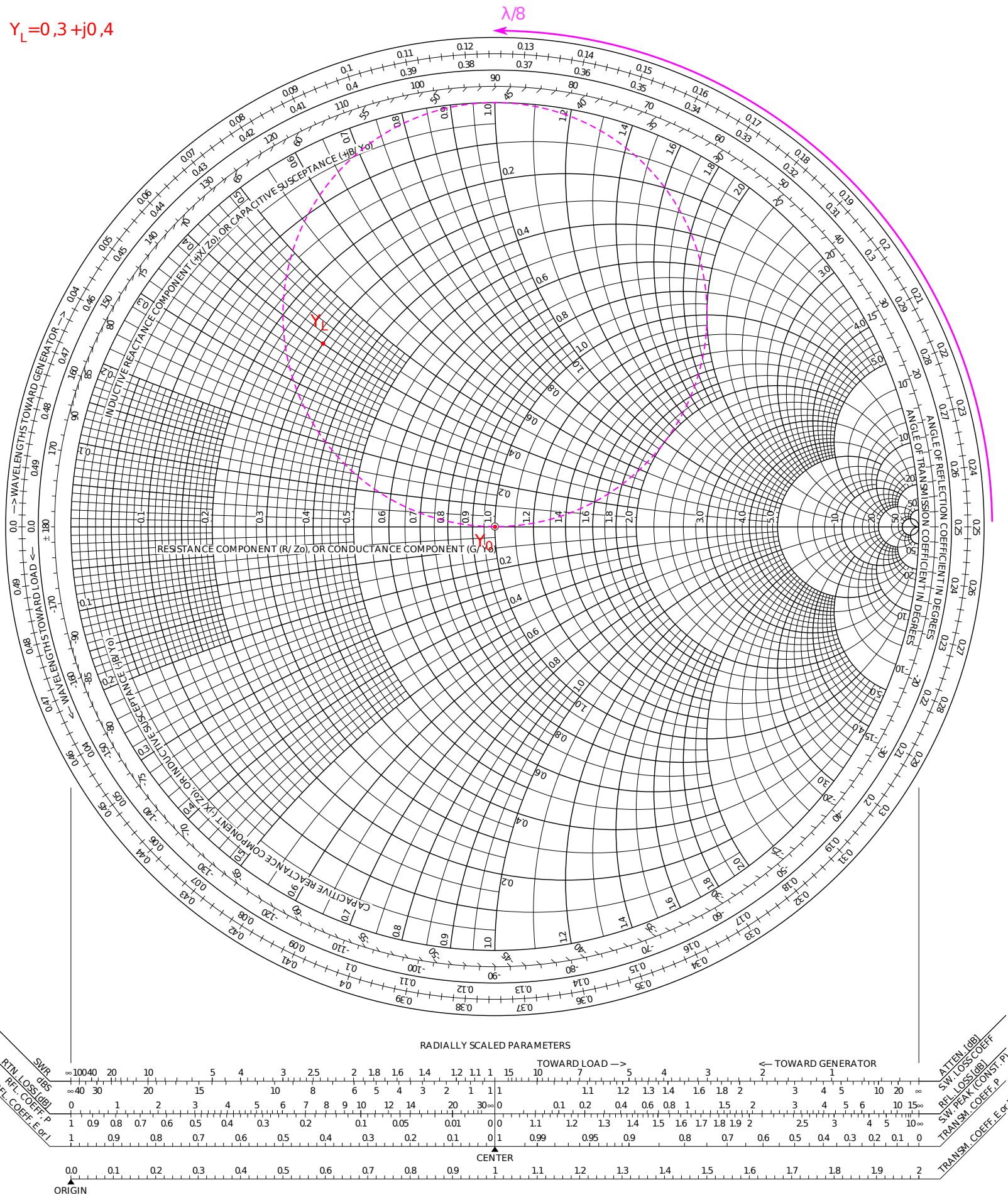
Especificaciones:

- $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$
- $Z_L = 60 - j80 \Omega$

$Y_L = 0,3 + j0,4$

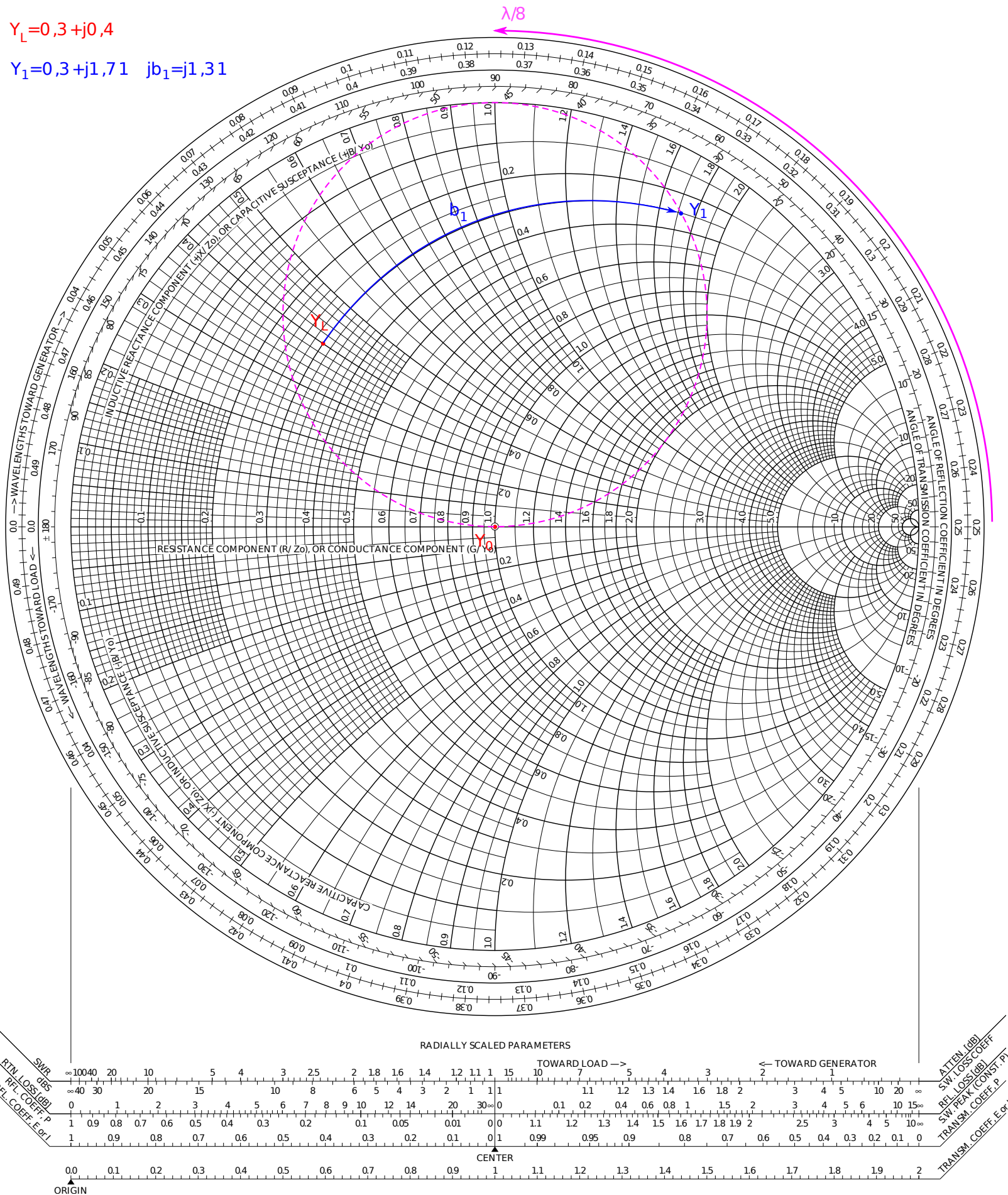


$Y_L = 0.3 + j0.4$



$$Y_L = 0.3 + j0.4$$

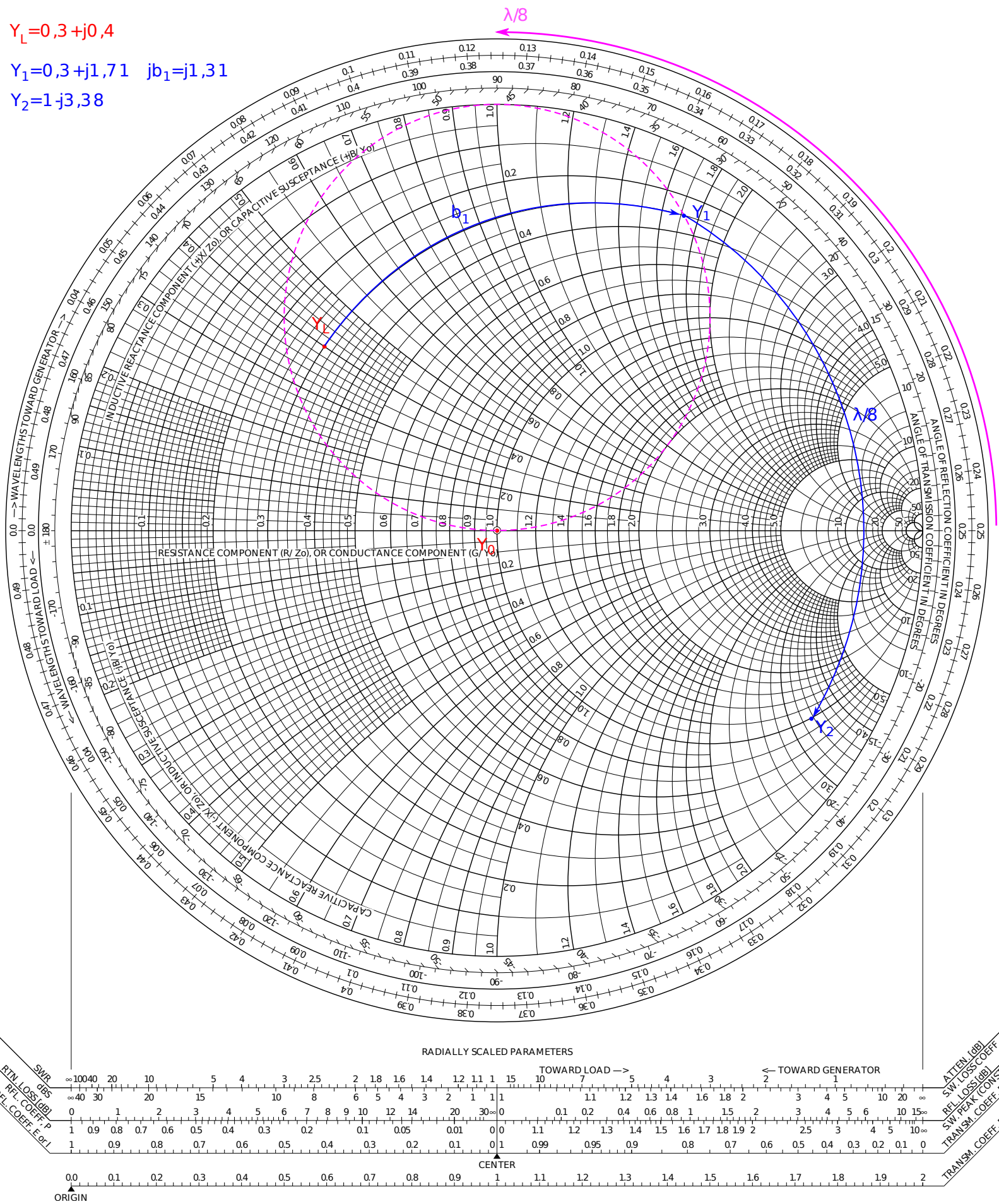
$$Y_1 = 0.3 + j1.71 \quad j b_1 = j1.31$$



$$Y_L = 0.3 + j0.4$$

$$Y_1 = 0.3 + j1.71 \quad j b_1 = j1.31$$

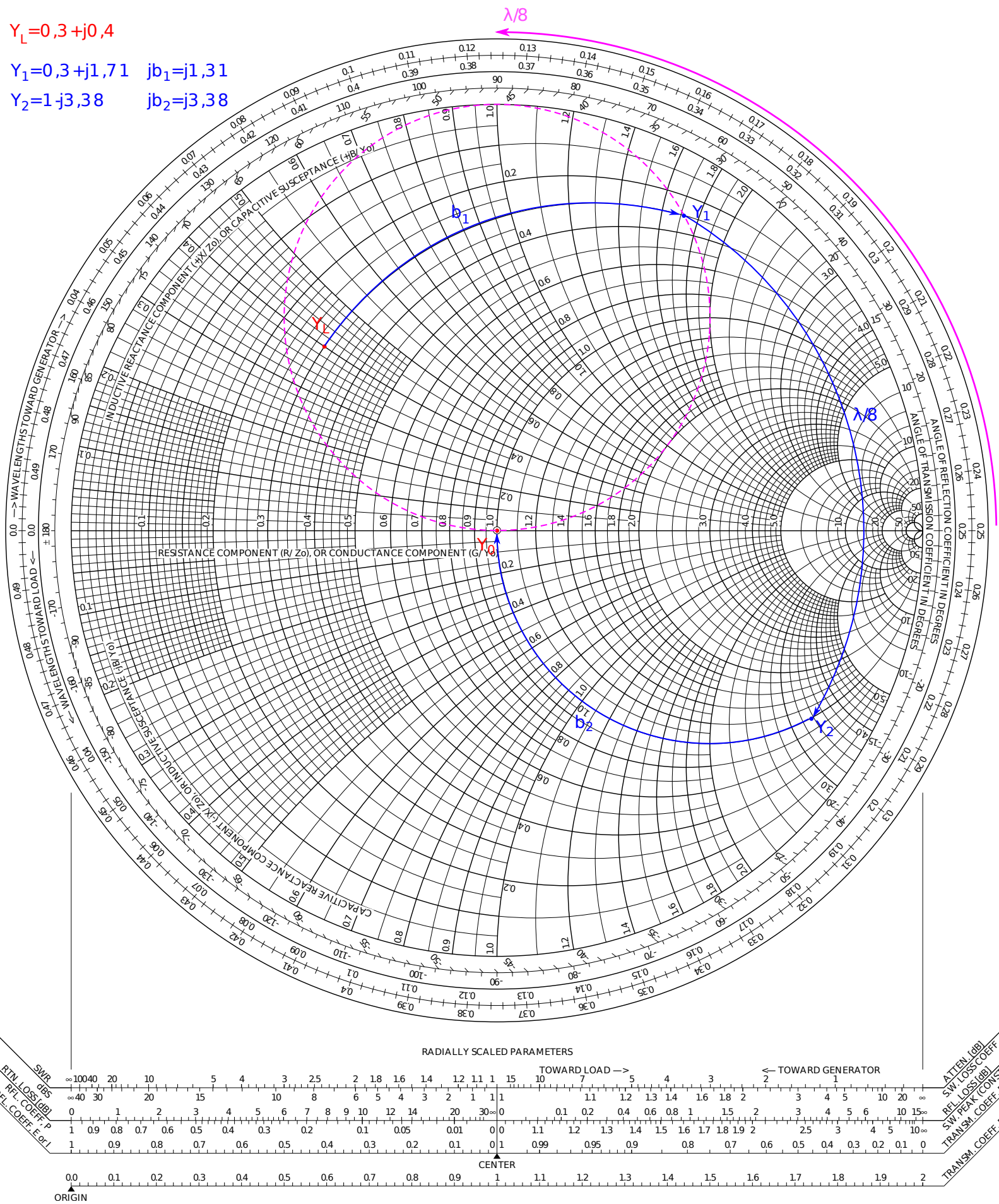
$$Y_2 = 1 - j3.38$$



$Y_L = 0.3 + j0.4$

$Y_1 = 0.3 + j1.71 \quad j b_1 = j1.31$

$Y_2 = 1 - j3.38 \quad j b_2 = j3.38$

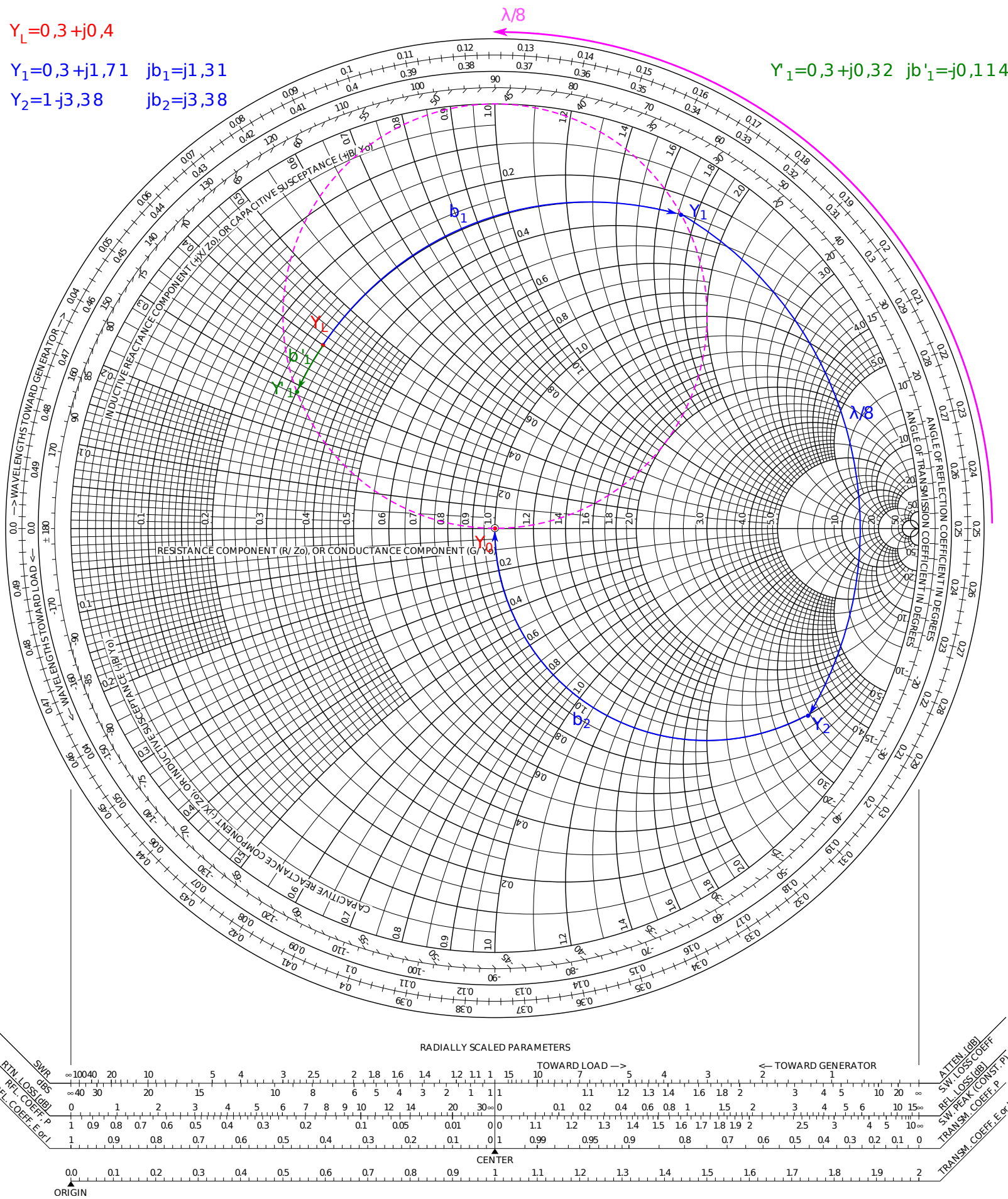


$Y_L = 0,3 + j0,4$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j1,71 \quad j b_1 = j1,31$

$Y_2 = 1 - j3,38 \quad j b_2 = j3,38$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j0,32 \quad j b'_1 = -j0,114$



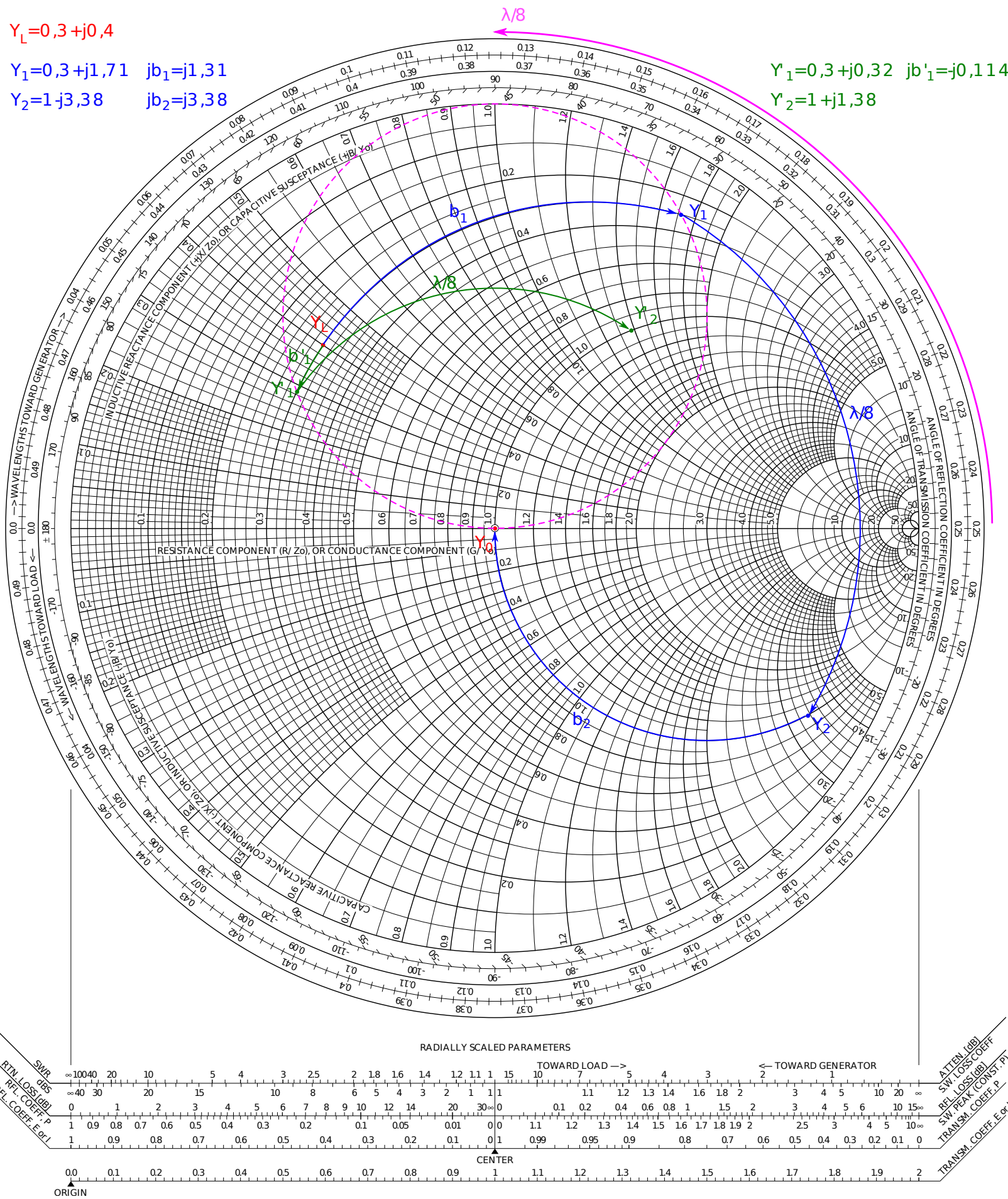
$Y_L = 0,3 + j0,4$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j1,71 \quad j b_1 = j1,31$

$Y_2 = 1 - j3,38 \quad j b_2 = j3,38$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j0,32 \quad j b'_1 = j0,114$

$Y_2 = 1 + j1,38$



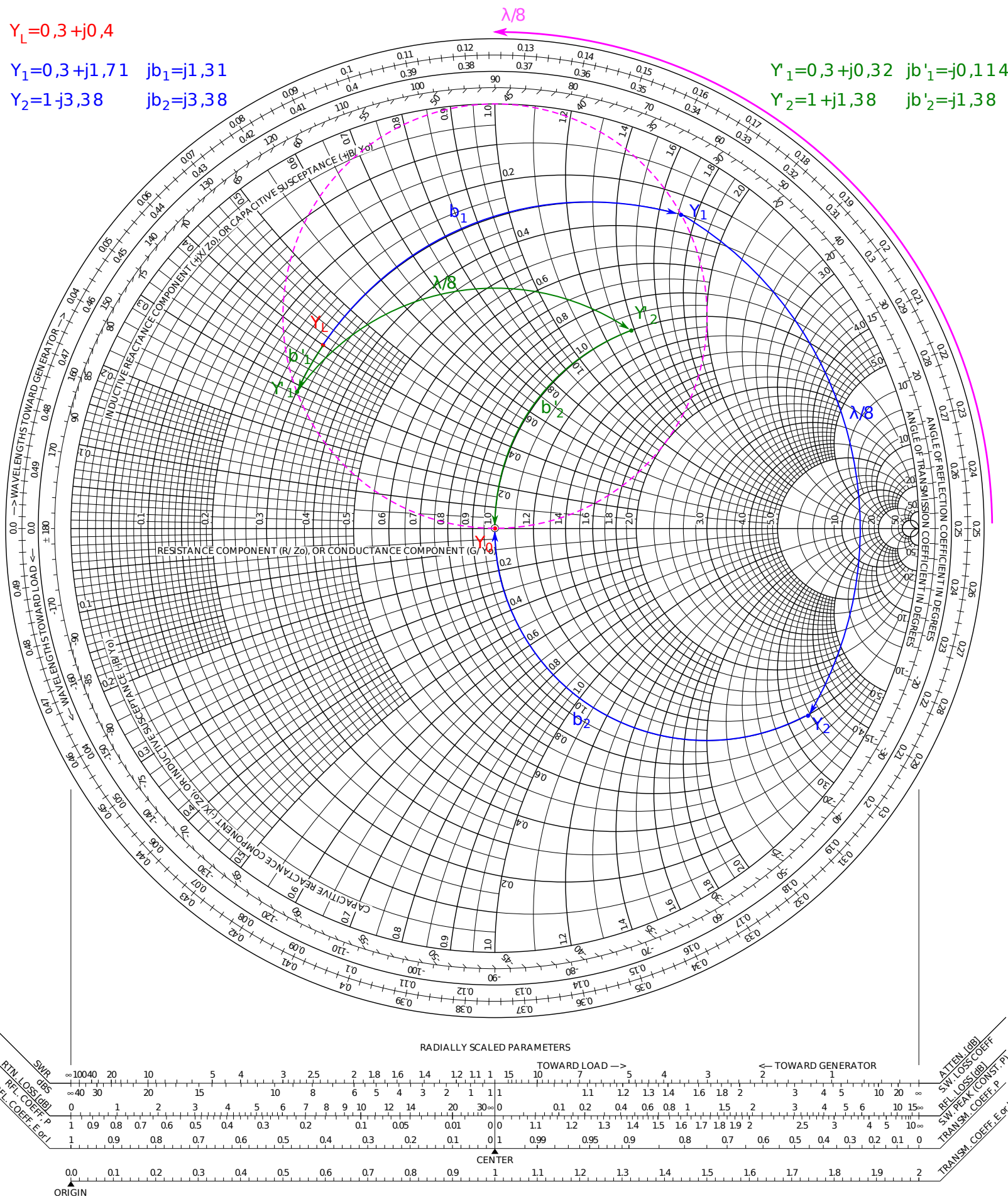
$Y_L = 0,3 + j0,4$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j1,71 \quad j b_1 = j1,31$

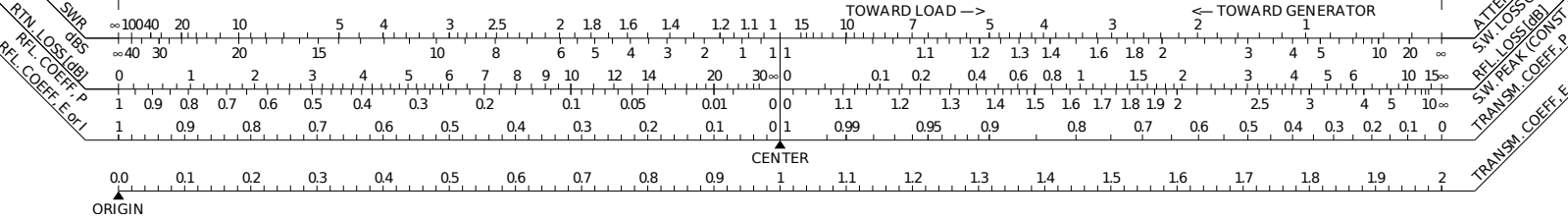
$Y_2 = 1 - j3,38 \quad j b_2 = j3,38$

$Y_1 = 0,3 + j0,32 \quad j b'_1 = j0,114$

$Y_2 = 1 + j1,38 \quad j b'_2 = j1,38$

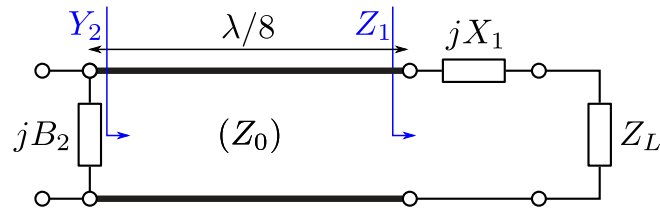


RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



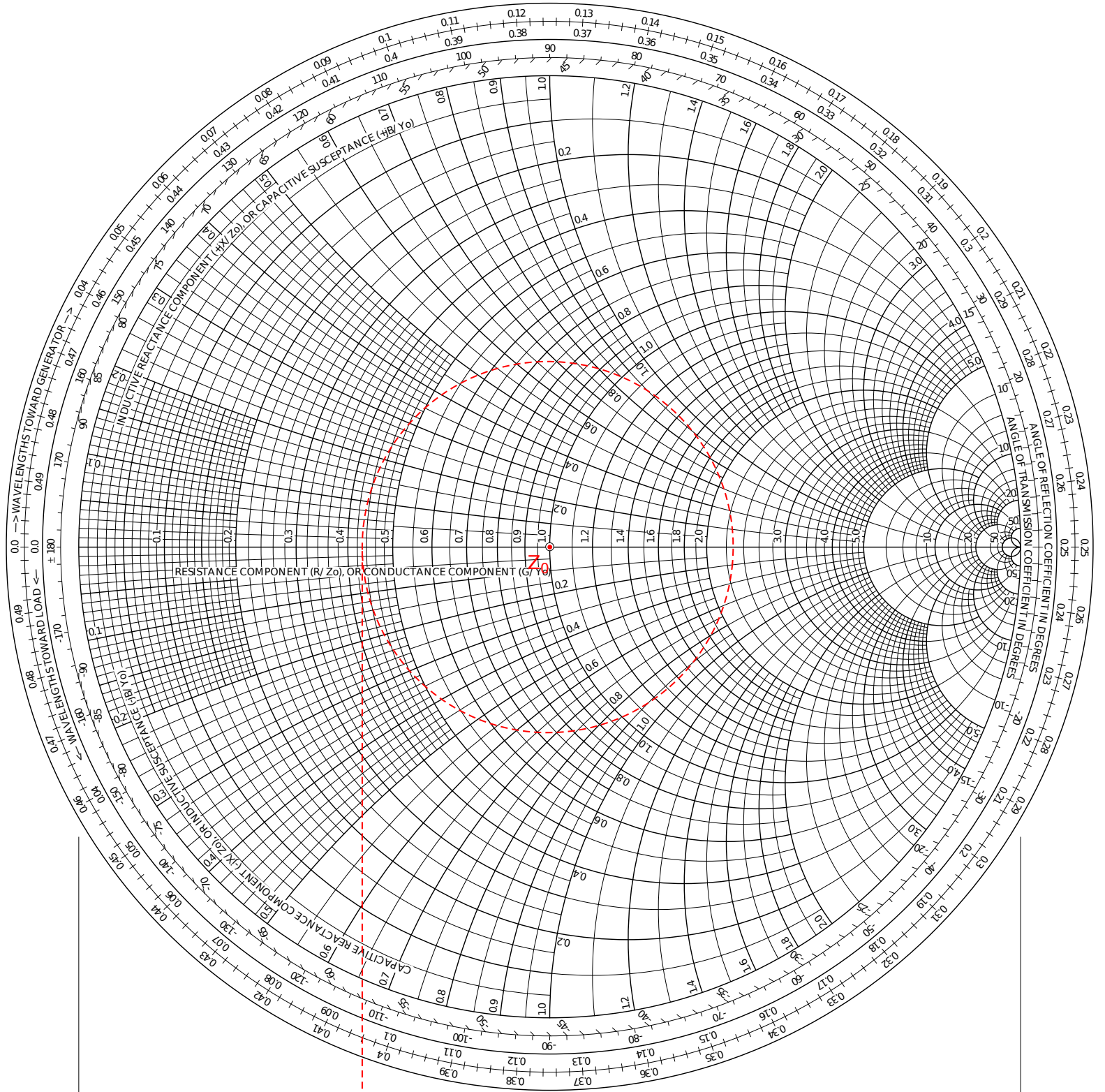
Red de adaptación paralelo-serie

Calcular X_1 y B_2 para obtener adaptación a la entrada ($Z_{in} = Z_0$).

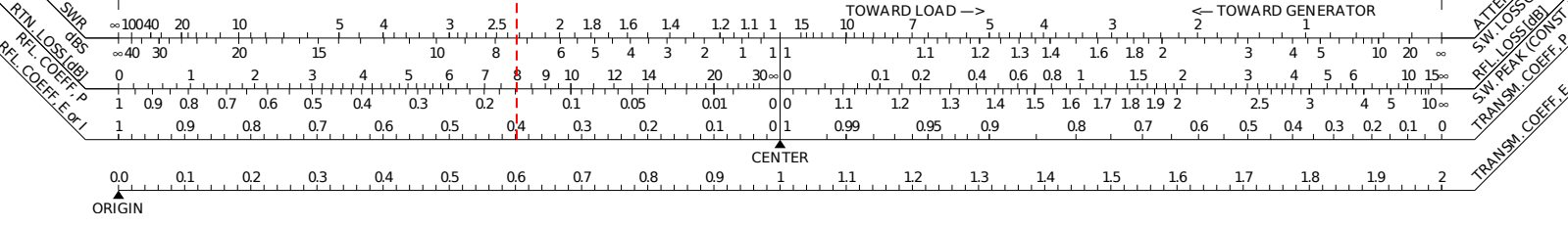


Especificaciones:

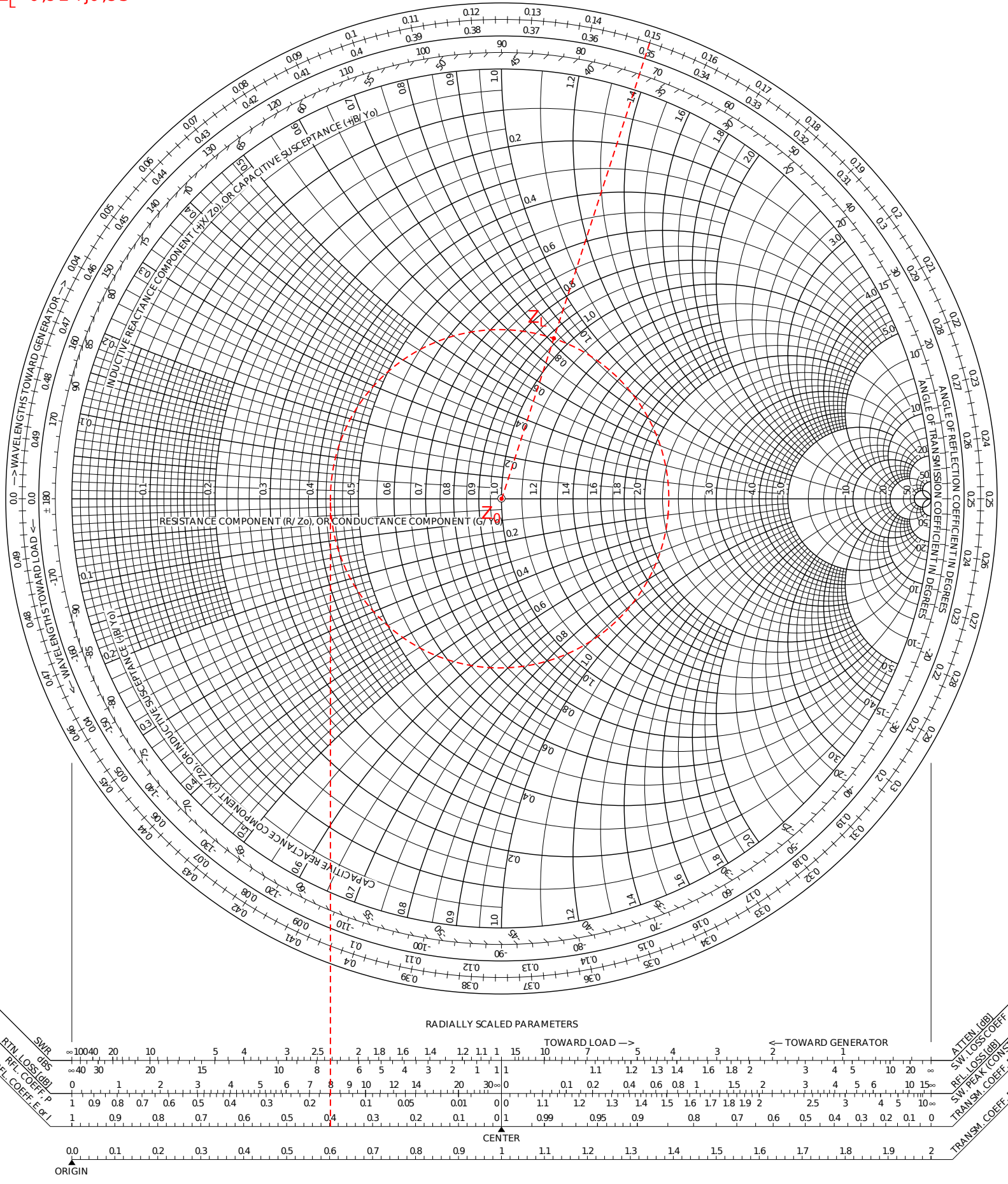
- La carga Z_L conectada a una línea con Z_0 produce $RL = 8$ dB.
- Si se sustituye Z_L por un cortocircuito, los mínimos de la onda estacionaria de voltaje se desplazan 0.15λ , alejándose de la carga.



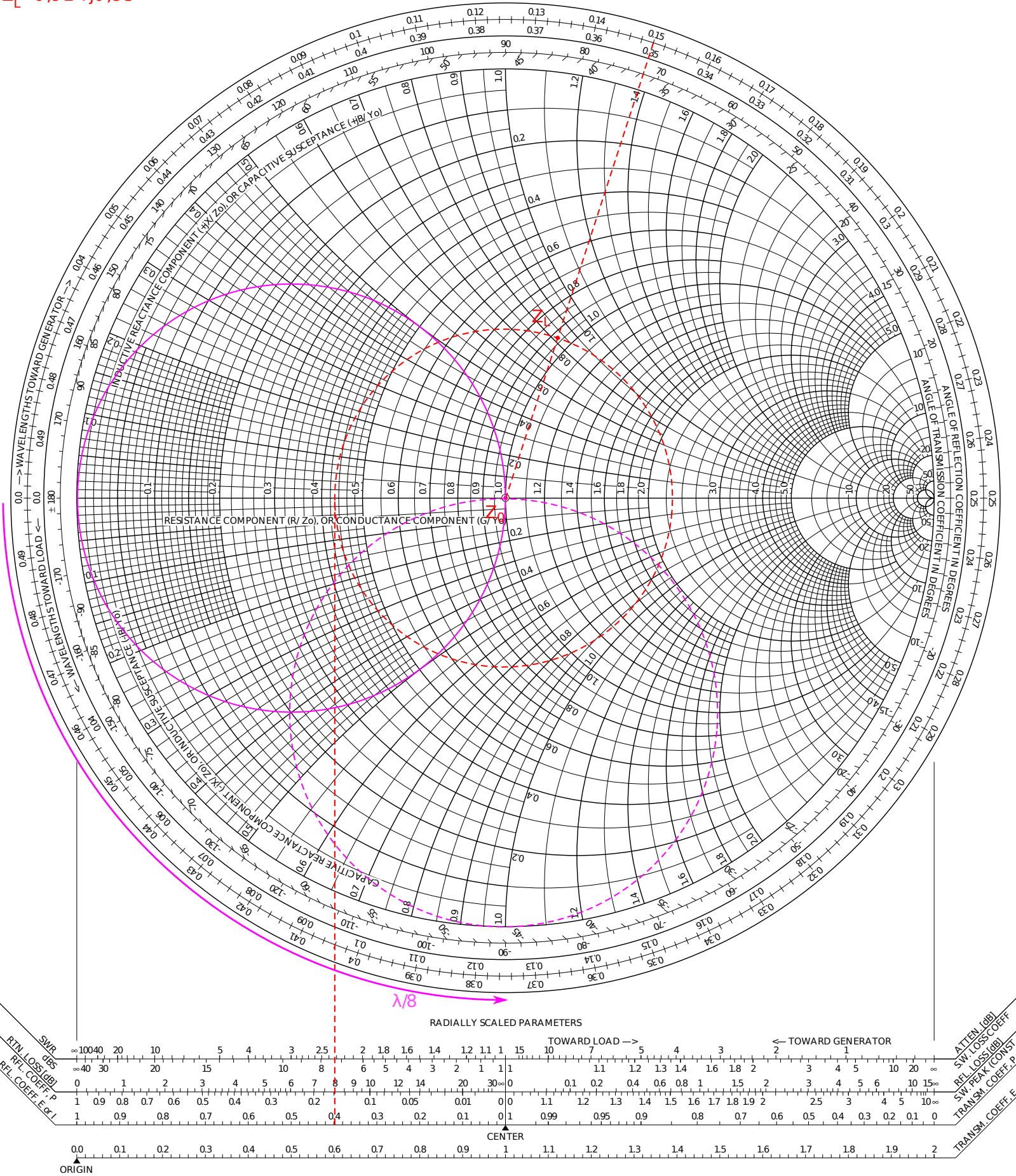
RADIALLY SCALED PARAMETERS



$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$

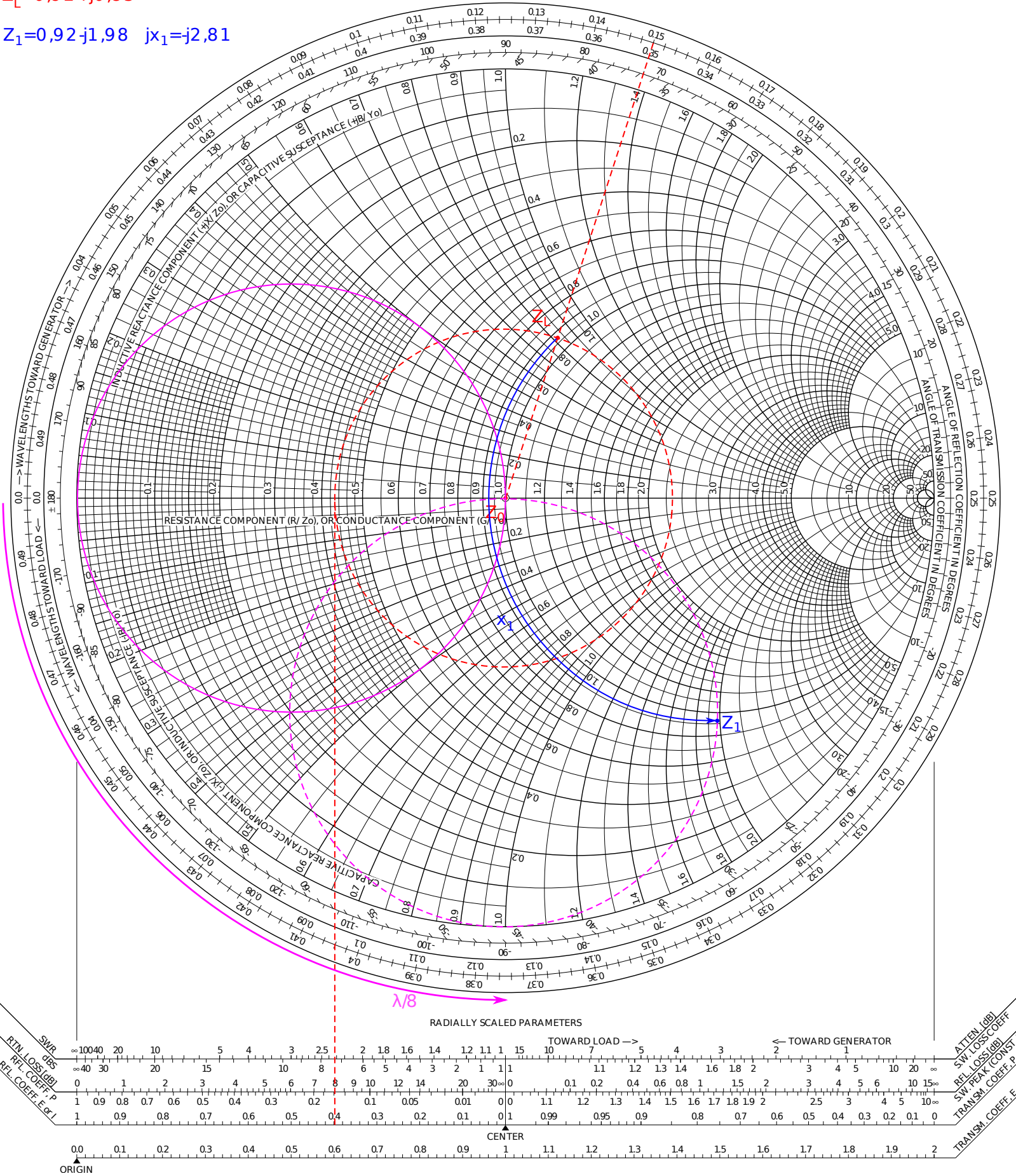


$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$



$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$

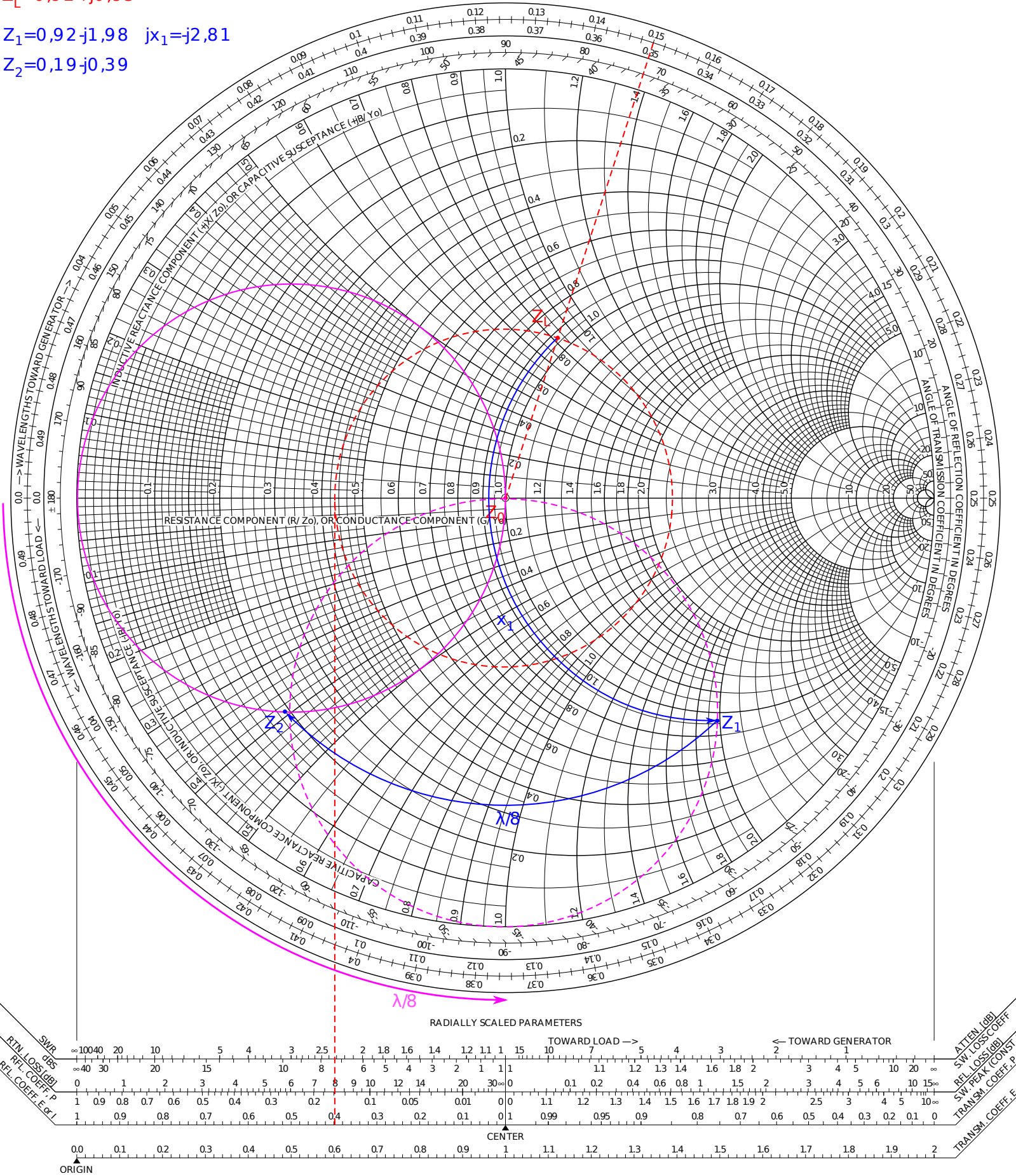
$Z_1 = 0.92 - j1.98 \quad jx_1 = j2.81$



$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$

$Z_1 = 0.92 - j1.98 \quad jx_1 = j2.81$

$Z_2 = 0.19 - j0.39$

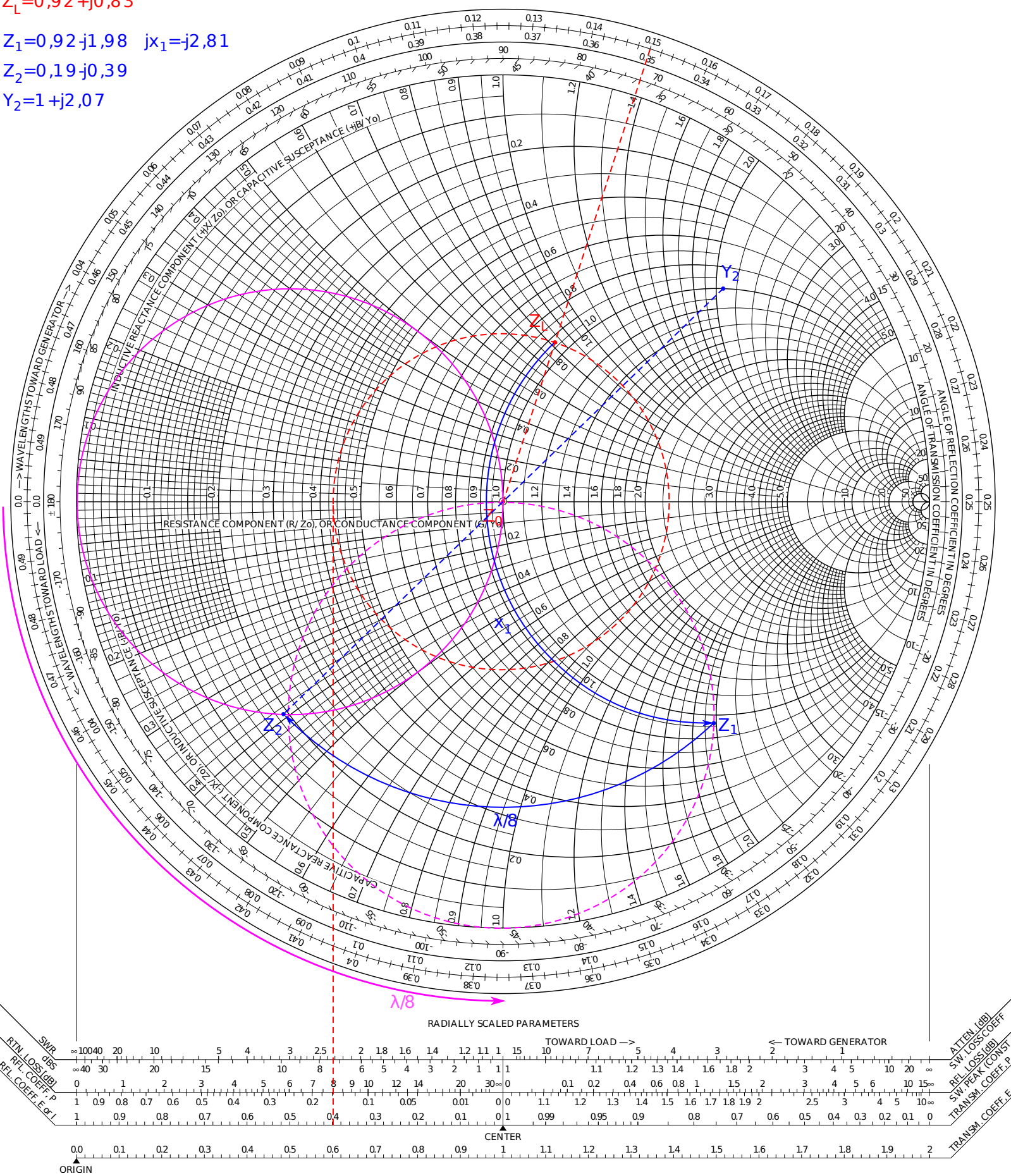


$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$

$Z_1 = 0.92 - j1.98 \quad jx_1 = j2.81$

$Z_2 = 0.19 - j0.39$

$Y_2 = 1 + j2.07$



$Z_L = 0.92 + j0.83$

$Z_1 = 0.92 - j1.98 \quad jx_1 = j2.81$

$Z_2 = 0.19 - j0.39$

$Y_2 = 1 + j2.07$

$jb_2 = j2.07$

