

For the lossless transmission line circuit above, the frequency, length, and phase velocity will be left unspecified while $Z_0 = 75 \Omega$ and $Z_L = 56.25 - j75 \Omega$.

1) Normalize and plot load impedance

- ➤ Normalize $z_L = Z_L / Z_0 = (56.25 j75) / 75 \implies \underline{z_L} = 0.75 j \cdot 1 \cdot \Omega / \Omega$.
- Plot z_L on Smith chart by finding the intersection of the r = 0.75 circle with the x = -1 arc.

2) Find load reflection coefficient and VSWR (method 1)

- > Set compass to distance between center of Smith chart and z_L . Use "REFL. COEFF. V or I" scale at bottom right to determine $|\Gamma_L| = 0.5$.
- ➤ Use compass to draw $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ arc, centered on Smith chart scales, through SWR (VSWR) scale on bottom left. Read <u>VSWR</u> = 3.1.
- ➤ Use straight-edge to draw radial line from center of Smith chart through z_L and outer rings of Smith chart. Use "ANGLE OF REFLECTION COEFFCIENT IN DEGREES" scale to read $\angle \Gamma_L = -74^\circ$.
- ➤ Put magnitude and angle together to get $\underline{\Gamma_L} = 0.5 \angle -74^\circ$. For comparison, the analytic result is $\Gamma_L = 0.5114 \angle -74.29^\circ$.

3) Find VSWR (method 2)

- \triangleright Draw a circle, centered on Smith chart, through z_L .
- Read value of normalized resistance r where the $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ circle crosses the horizontal/real axis to the right of the origin to get $\underline{r_{\text{max}}} = \text{VSWR} = 3.1$.

4) Find load admittance

 \triangleright Use straight-edge to draw line from edge-to-edge of Smith chart through center of Smith chart and z_L point.

- Where the line intersects the $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ circle on the side opposite to z_L , locate and read/interpolate value of appropriate "g" circle as $g_L = 0.48$.
- Where the line intersects the $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ circle on the side opposite to z_L , locate and read/interpolate value of appropriate "b" arc as $b_L = 0.64$.
- ➤ Put together to get <u>normalized</u> load admittance $\underline{y_L} = 0.48 + \underline{j0.64}$ S/S.
- Find load admittance by dividing y_L by characteristic impedance Z_0 to get $Y_L = y_L/Z_0 = (0.48 + j 0.64)/75 \Rightarrow \underline{Y_L} = 0.0064 + j 0.0083 \, \underline{S} = 6.4 + j 8.3 \, \underline{mS}$.

5) Find/locate voltage and impedance maxima

- The impedance maxima occurs where the $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ circle crosses the real axis to the right of origin. Read/interpolate "r" circles to get $\underline{r_{\text{max}} = 3.1}$.
- The maximum impedance along the transmission line is found by multiplying r_{max} w/ Z_0 to get $Z_{\text{max}} = Z_0 z_{\text{max}} = 75(3.1) \Rightarrow \underline{Z_{\text{max}}} = 232.5 \Omega$.
- The voltage maxima along the transmission line occur at r_{max} . Starting where the radial line through z_L crosses the "WAVELENGTHS TOWARD GENERATOR" scale at 0.352, move toward the generator to the real axis to the right of origin (r_{max} location) where the scale reads 0.25. The total distance is $(0.5-0.352) \lambda + 0.25\lambda = 0.398\lambda$.
- As everything repeats at $\lambda/2$ intervals on lossless TLs, the voltage maxima locations in distance from the load are $\underline{l}_{max} = 0.398\lambda + n\lambda/2$.

5) Find/locate voltage and impedance minima

- The impedance minima occurs where the $|\Gamma| = 0.5$ circle crosses the real axis to the left of origin. Read/interpolate "r" circles to get $\underline{r_{\min}} = 0.325$.
- The minimum impedance along the transmission line is found by multiplying r_{\min} w/ Z_0 to get $Z_{\min} = Z_0 z_{\min} = 75(0.325) \Rightarrow \underline{Z_{\min}} = 24.375 \Omega$.
- The voltage minima along the transmission line occur at r_{min} . Starting where the radial line through z_L crosses the "WAVELENGTHS TOWARD GENERATOR" scale at 0.352, move toward the generator to the real axis to the left of origin (r_{min} location) where the scale reads 0.5. The total distance is $(0.5-0.352) \lambda = 0.148\lambda$.
- As everything repeats at $\lambda/2$ intervals, the voltage minima locations in distance from the load are $\underline{l_{min}} = 0.148\lambda + n\lambda/2$.

