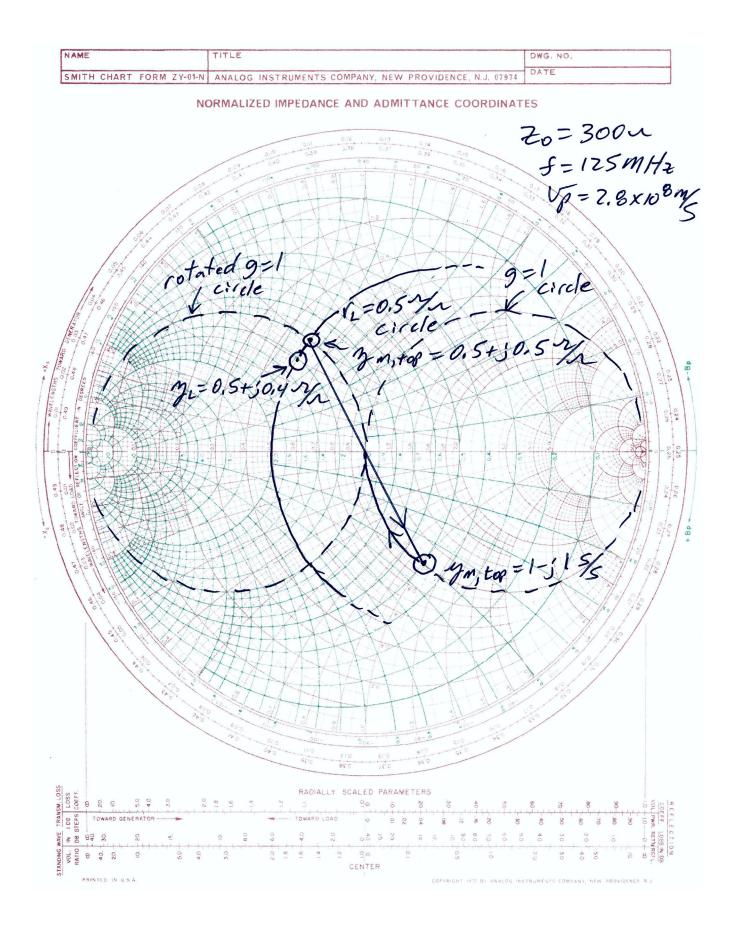
For a circuit operating at 125 MHz, design and sketch a lossless *L*-network using a series inductor match a load  $Z_L = 150 + j120 \Omega$  to a lossless transmission line (300  $\Omega$ , 2.8 × 10<sup>8</sup> m/s). Use Smith chart solution method. Confirm results using analytic equations.

Note that R\_=1501 < Zo=3001 L-network [jB] Follow notes: -> Calculate g\_ = = = = 150+j120 = 0.5+j0.4 // and plot on Smith Chart. -> on circle of constant 1=0.5 % go CW (add more inductive reactance) to get to mm, top = 0.5 + j 0.5 % = 2 + j Am -> Am = XL+X = 0.5 = 0.4+ X => X = 0.1. The required series inductance is Then  $L = \frac{\chi z_0}{w} = \frac{0.1(300)}{2\pi/125\times106} \Rightarrow L = 38.197nH$ -> 60 My around Smith Chart on circle of constant IPI to arrive at ym, top = 1-1/5/5 = 1-5 bm, top -> Since bm, top = -1 %, we need a parallel Capacitor to match,  $C = \frac{bcap}{\omega t_n} = \frac{1}{277(125 \times 10^6)300}$ C=4.244 pF



Smith Chart L-network design

$$L=38.2 \text{ nH}$$
 $70=300 \text{ nm}$ 
 $C=7.8 \times 10^8 \text{ ng}$ 
 $C=7.8 \times 10^8 \text{ ng}$ 

Verify design using analytic equations  $(5.6a) X = -X_1 + \sqrt{R_1(20-R_1)} = -120 + \sqrt{150(300-150)}$ =-120±150 = 300 or-2700 Pinductive reactance L= Xind = 30 211(125×106) => L= 38.197 nH (5.6b)  $B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{(2_0 - R_L)/R_L}}{\sqrt{(2_0 - R_L)/R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{(300 - 150)}{300}}$ = 100 S = WC = parallel C = 300 (271) 125×10C C= 4,244pt

Both agree exactly w/ Smith Chart Solution!