

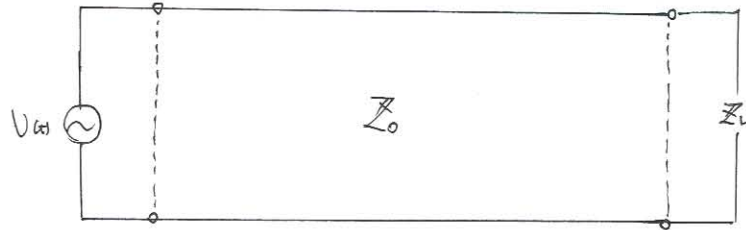
< 0809.22 mon
~ 23 TUE. >

4주차.

복습.

반사계수 - 부하 ~ 임의저항

"전압 반사계수 이동"



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

open.

Z_{io}

shunt.

Z_{is}

무선 $r = j\beta$

$$Z_{is} = j R_0 \tan(\beta l)$$

LC 회로. $0 = \text{imp.}$

병렬 $\infty = \text{imp.}$

무선 가정.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z_{io} = j R_0 \cot \beta l \\ \text{LC 회로} \quad \infty = \text{imp.} \\ \text{병렬} \quad 0 = \text{imp.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{SWR} = S = \frac{V_{L\max}}{V_{L\min}} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|} \quad |\Gamma| \leq 1$$

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

Chang 40p.

8-6 Smith 도표.

 Γ 아플라 + "gamma"

* Smith Chart.

- 반사계수 와 임피던스 관계를 도식한 것.
- Microwave 회로 설계를 위한 소프트웨어 와 측정장비의 중요성.
- 전송선로 와 임피던스 정합을 위한 도구로 사용.

반사계수

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma| e^{j\theta_p} : \text{유한선로, 손실선로.}$$

위 식은 무손실 선로 변형.

$$Z_0 = R_0$$

$$\Gamma = \left| \frac{Z_L - R_0}{Z_L + R_0} \right| \cdot e^{j\theta_p}$$

$$Z_L = \frac{Z_L}{R_0}$$

부하저항 Z_L 이 $R_0 = \sqrt{L/C}$ 에 정규화. <normalize>

$$\frac{Z_L}{R_0} = \frac{R_L}{R_0} + j \cdot \frac{X_L}{R_0} = r + jx \quad (\text{정규화})$$

real part
imaginary

↓
↓

정규화된 저항
리액턴스.

* 정규화?

$$\frac{Z_L}{R_0}$$

실수부와 허수부를
분리한다

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L/R_0 - 1}{Z_L/R_0 + 1} = \frac{Z_L - 1}{Z_L + 1}$$

$$= \Gamma_{\text{real}} + j\Gamma_{\text{image}}$$

$$\therefore Z_L = \frac{1 + \Gamma}{1 - \Gamma}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (\Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i)}{1 - (\Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i)} = \frac{1 + \Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i}{(1 - \Gamma_r) - j\Gamma_i}$$

$$= r + jx$$

< 실수 + 허수 >

실수 part.

$$r = \frac{1 - \Gamma_r^2 - \Gamma_i^2}{1 - \Gamma_r^2 + \Gamma_i^2}$$

(0 < r < ∞)

허수 part

$$x = \frac{2\Gamma_i}{(1 - \Gamma_r)^2 + \Gamma_i^2}$$

* choy 8-1024)

8-1034)

* Aug. 8-104)

$$\left(T_r - \frac{r}{1+r} \right)^2 + (T_i)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)^2$$

$\langle \text{좌측} \rangle \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{우측} \rangle$

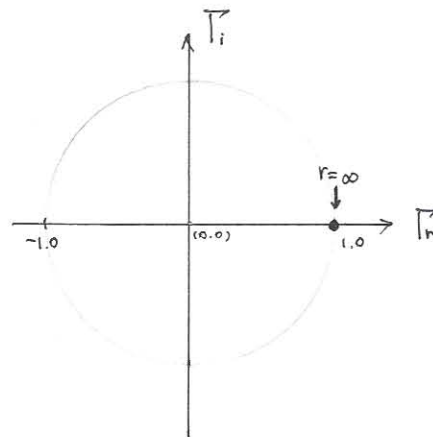
* 위의 방정식을 연립하라!

"우·방"

* 선 T_{part}

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{축} \quad (T_r, T_i) \\ \qquad \qquad \text{좌} \quad \text{우} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{중심} \quad \left(\frac{r}{1+r}, 0 \right) \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{좌} \quad \text{우} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad T_r \quad T_i \end{array} \right.$$

반지름 $\left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)$ where $0 < r < \infty$



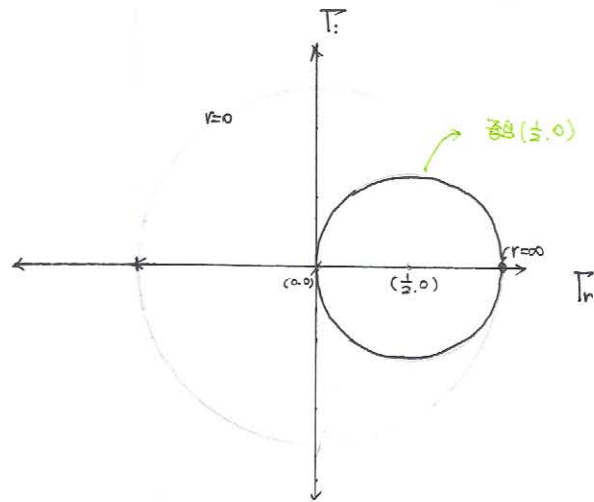
① $r = 0$ (중심, $(0, 0)$)

반지름 1.

② $r = \infty$ (중심, $(1, 0)$), 반지름 0 $\rightarrow$ "점"

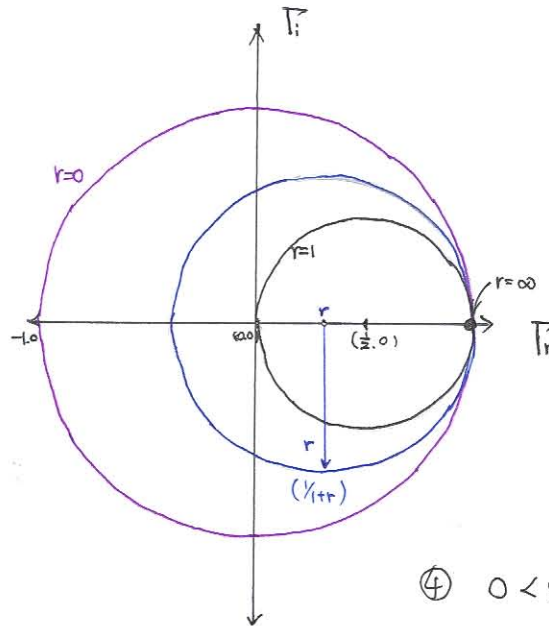
$$\ast \text{중심 } \left(\frac{r}{1+r}, 0 \right)$$

$$\ast \text{반지름 } \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)$$



③ $r=1$ 경우.

$$\text{중심 } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$$



④ $0 < r < \infty$

$$\ast \text{중심이 } \left(\frac{r}{1+r}, 0 \right)$$

$$\ast \text{반지름 } \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)$$

★ "정규" ~의 "정규"

109p. 2장 4.2 장

∴ 모든 원은 $(1, 0)$ 을 통과. 중심은 항상 U 축상 $(\frac{r}{1+r})$ 에만 존재.

↓
"서향군"

※

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Gamma_r - 1)^2 + \left(\Gamma_i - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

※ Γ_{in} ※ 부방향!

↓
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{표제 "의 기준" } ||p \\ \text{중간에 설정} \end{array} \right\}$

"부하를 향하는 방향"

↓ toward load
 반사계방향 회로.

③ $-\infty < x < 0$ 경우.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{중심 } (1, 1/|x|) \\ \text{반지름 } 1/|x| \end{array} \right. : \text{부방향 (반사계)}$$

④ $0 < x < \infty$ 경우.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{중심 } (1, 1/x) \\ \text{반지름 } 1/x \end{array} \right.$$

⑤ $x = +\infty$ 경우.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{중심 } (1, 0) \\ \text{반지름 } 0 \end{array} \right.$$

⑥ $x = \pm 1$ 경우,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{중심 } (1, \pm 1) \\ \text{반지름 } \pm 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Imaginary Part of point ∞ (① ~ ⑥ 과정)

$\therefore$ 반원곡 $\rightarrow$ Reactance 성분.

