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2. a. Frekuensi 15 MHz.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \\ &= 0,05 \angle 172^\circ \cdot 0,07 \angle -172^\circ - 0,009 \angle -35^\circ \cdot 1,004 \angle 44^\circ \\ &= 0,0035 \angle 0^\circ - 0,009 \angle 9^\circ \\ &= 0,0035 - j0,0025\end{aligned}$$

$$|\Delta| = 0,0035$$

$$\begin{aligned}K &= \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2 \cdot |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,05^2 - 0,07^2 + 0,0035^2}{2 \cdot 0,006} \\ &= 1,30\end{aligned}$$

$$K > 1 ; |\Delta| < 1$$

\therefore Transistor stabil tanpa syarat

Frekuensi 45 MHz :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \\ &= 0,05 \angle 172^\circ \cdot 0,07 \angle -172^\circ - 0,008 \angle -35^\circ \cdot 2,03 \angle 44^\circ \\ &= 0,0035 \angle 0^\circ - 0,016 \angle 9^\circ \\ &= 0,0035 - j0,0025 \rightarrow \Delta = 0,0042 \angle 0,2^\circ = 0,0042 \angle 0^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$|\Delta| = 0,0042$$

$$\begin{aligned}K &= \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2 \cdot |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,05^2 - 0,07^2 + 0,0042^2}{2 \cdot 0,006} \\ &= 0,469\end{aligned}$$

$$K < 1 ; |\Delta| < 1$$

\therefore Transistor stabil bersyarat

b. Frekuensi 4 GHz :

$$R_L = \left| \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{0,000 \angle -35^\circ \cdot 2,03 \angle 44^\circ}{0,70^2 - 0,7252^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{0,016 \angle 9^\circ}{0,08} \right|$$

$$R_L = 0,2$$

$$C_L = \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} = \frac{(0,70 \angle -172^\circ - 0,7252 \angle 0 \cdot 0,95 \angle -172^\circ)^*}{0,70^2 - 0,7252^2}$$

$$= \frac{(0,70 \angle -172^\circ - 0,688 \angle -172^\circ)^*}{0,08}$$

$$= \frac{-0,09 - j0,013}{0,08}$$

$$= -1,125 - j0,1625$$

d. $G_{T, \text{Max}} = \frac{|S_{21}|}{|S_{12}|} (k - \sqrt{k^2 - 1})$

$$= \frac{2,03}{0,0008} (1,30 - \sqrt{1,30^2 - 1})$$

$$= 108,85$$