

## **BAB 7**

# **PENGUAT FREKUENSI TINGGI**

**TTI3H3**

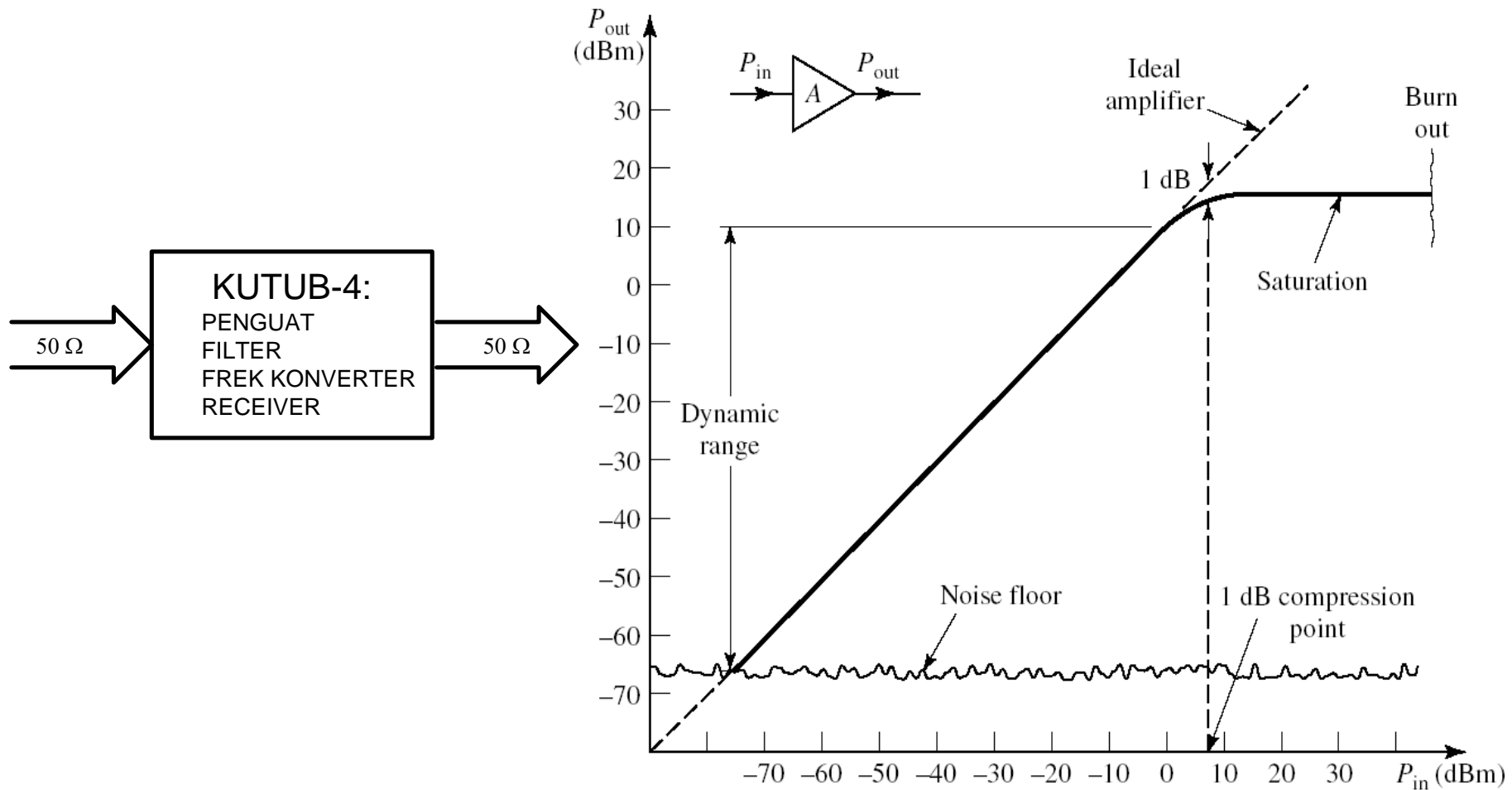
**Elektronika RF**

# PENGUAT DAN PARAMETER S

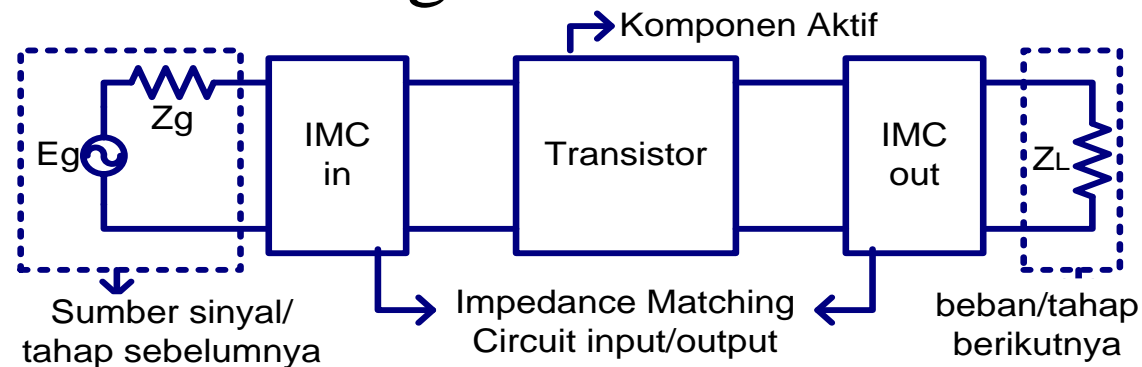
# Agenda:

- Model penguat
- Definisi parameter  $s$  dan konversi dari parameter  $y, z, h$  ke parameter  $s$
- Definisi faktor-faktor penguatan
- Kemantapan penguat RF
- Lingkaran/daerah kemantapan penguat pada Smith Cart
- Perancangan Penguat dengan Gain Maksimum
- Perancangan Penguat dengan Operating Power Gain Ditentukan
- Perancangan Penguat dengan Available Power Gain Ditentukan
- Perancangan Penguat dengan VSWR Ditentukan
- Perancangan Penguat dengan Noise Figure Ditentukan

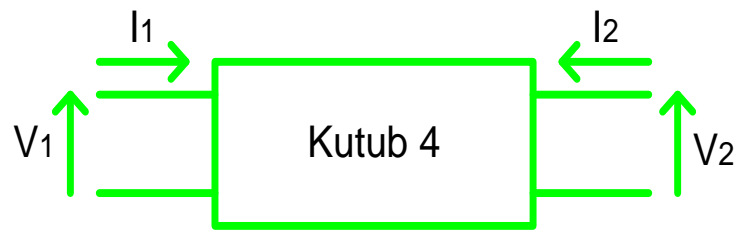
## MODEL SISTEM (LINIER)



Penguat frekuensi tinggi SATU TAHAP dapat dimodelkan sebagai berikut :



Tampak bahwa sistem dapat dipandang sebagai hubungan kaskade dari kutub-4, sehingga pada umumnya metoda analisis yang dapat digunakan untuk mempelajari perilaku suatu penguat adalah dengan menggunakan parameter satu kutubempat.



Parameter Kutub 4 :

1. Parameter  $Z$ ,  $Y$ ,  $H$ ,  $ABCD$  (frekuensi rendah)
2. Parameter  $S$  (frekuensi rendah sampai tinggi)

Parameter Z

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parameter Y

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parameter H

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parameter ABCD

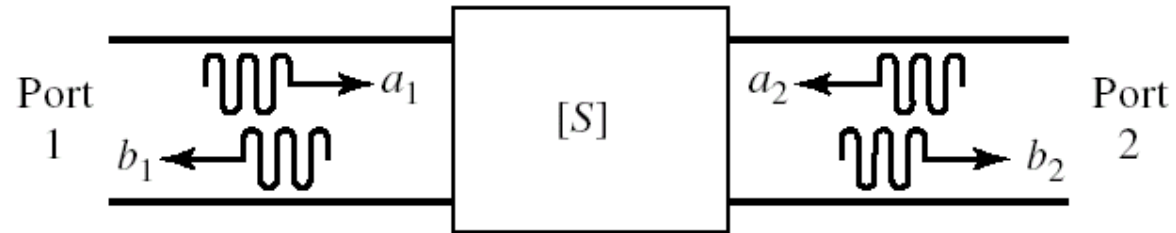
$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parameter-parameter tersebut diatas mudah diukur pada frekuensi rendah, karena pengukurannya membutuhkan BEBAN HUBUNG SINGKAT dan/atau BEBAN TERBUKA, yang mudah diperoleh pada frekuensi RENDAH.

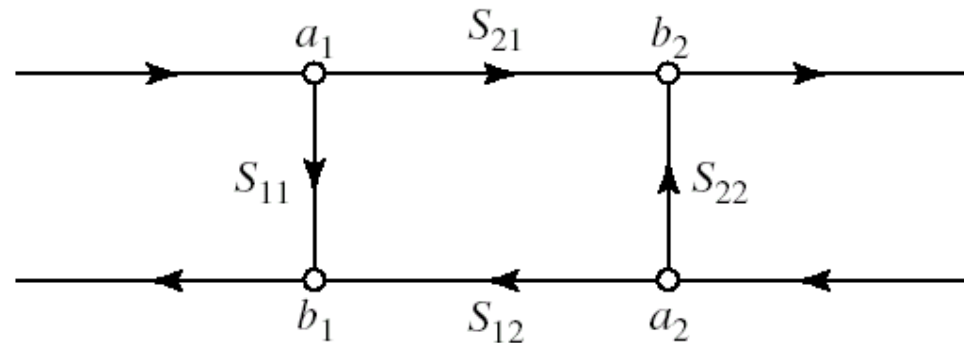
Pada frekuensi tinggi, parameter Z(impedansi), H(hybrid), Y(admitansi) atau ABCD sangat sulit (tidak mungkin) DIUKUR, karena :

1. Penggunaan beban terbuka/tertutup (hubung singkat) dapat menyebabkan komponen aktif yang digunakan tidak stabil (OSILASI)
2. Sulit memperoleh beban TERBUKA/TERTUTUP dengan lebar bidang frekuensi yang lebar pada frekuensi tinggi

Maka digunakan Parameter S (Scattering Parameter):



Gambar  $a_i$  dan  $b_i$

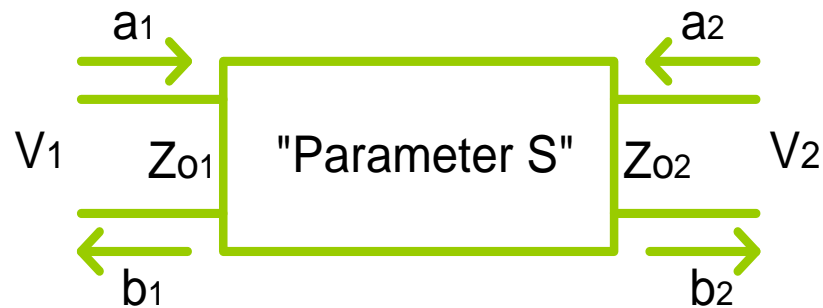


Signal flow graph

$$a_i = \frac{V_i^+}{\sqrt{Z_{oi}}} = \text{gelombang datang}$$

$$b_i = \frac{V_i^-}{\sqrt{Z_{oi}}} = \text{gelombang pantul}$$

Dimana:  $i = 1$ (port 1) atau  $2$  (port 2)



$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{11} = S_i = \left. \frac{b_1}{a_1} \right|_{a_2 = 0}$$

→ koefisien refleksi masukan dengan keluaran K-4 ditutup beban sesuai (match)

$$S_{21} = S_f = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_1} \right|_{a_2 = 0}$$

→ koefisien transmisi maju dengan keluaran K-4 ditutup beban sesuai

$$S_{22} = S_o = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_2} \right|_{a_1 = 0}$$

→ koefisien refleksi keluaran dengan masukan K-4 ditutup beban sesuai

$$S_{12} = S_r = \left. \frac{b_1}{a_2} \right|_{a_1 = 0}$$

→ koefisien transmisi balik dengan masukan K-4 ditutup beban sesuai



# Hubungan parameter s dan parameter y

s-parameters in terms of y-parameters	y-parameters in terms of s-parameters
$s_{11} = \frac{(1 - y_{11})(1 + y_{22}) + y_{12}y_{21}}{(1 + y_{11})(1 + y_{22}) - y_{12}y_{21}}$	$y_{11} = \frac{(1 + s_{22})(1 - s_{11}) + s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 + s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{12} = \frac{-2y_{12}}{(1 + y_{11})(1 + y_{22}) - y_{12}y_{21}}$	$y_{12} = \frac{-2s_{12}}{(1 + s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{21} = \frac{-2y_{21}}{(1 + y_{11})(1 + y_{22}) - y_{12}y_{21}}$	$y_{21} = \frac{-2s_{21}}{(1 + s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{22} = \frac{(1 + y_{11})(1 - y_{22}) + y_{12}y_{21}}{(1 + y_{11})(1 + y_{22}) - y_{12}y_{21}}$	$y_{22} = \frac{(1 + s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 + s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$

# Hubungan parameter s dan parameter z

s-parameters in terms of z-parameters	z-parameters in terms of s-parameters
$s_{11} = \frac{(z_{11} - 1)(z_{22} + 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}{(z_{11} + 1)(z_{22} + 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}$	$z_{11} = \frac{(1 + s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{12} = \frac{2z_{12}}{(z_{11} + 1)(z_{22} + 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}$	$z_{12} = \frac{2s_{12}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{21} = \frac{2z_{21}}{(z_{11} + 1)(z_{22} + 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}$	$z_{21} = \frac{2s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{22} = \frac{(z_{11} + 1)(z_{22} - 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}{(z_{11} + 1)(z_{22} + 1) - z_{12}z_{21}}$	$z_{22} = \frac{(1 + s_{22})(1 - s_{11}) + s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 - s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}$

S

Z

# Hubungan parameter s dan parameter h

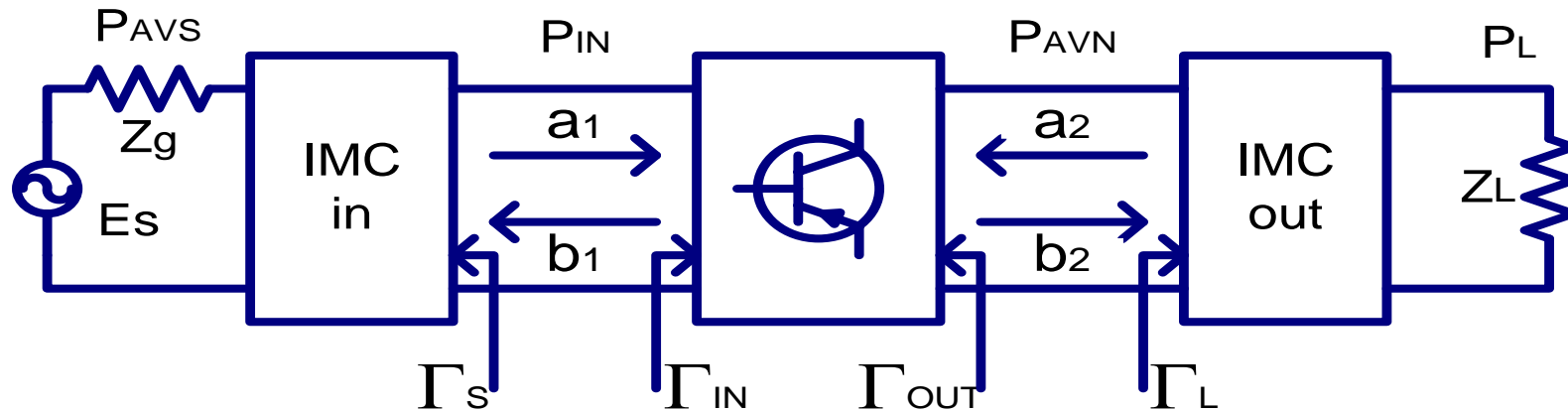
s-parameters in terms of h-parameters	h-parameters in terms of s-parameters
$s_{11} = \frac{(h_{11} - 1)(h_{22} + 1) - h_{12}h_{21}}{(h_{11} + 1)(h_{22} + 1) - h_{12}h_{21}}$	$h_{11} = \frac{(1 + s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) - s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{12} = \frac{2h_{12}}{(h_{11} + 1)(h_{22} + 1) - h_{12}h_{21}}$	$h_{12} = \frac{2s_{12}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{21} = \frac{-2h_{21}}{(h_{11} + 1)(h_{22} + 1) - h_{12}h_{21}}$	$h_{21} = \frac{-2s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}$
$s_{22} = \frac{(1 + h_{11})(1 - h_{22}) + h_{12}h_{21}}{(h_{11} + 1)(h_{22} + 1) - h_{12}h_{21}}$	$h_{22} = \frac{(1 - s_{22})(1 - s_{11}) - s_{12}s_{21}}{(1 - s_{11})(1 + s_{22}) + s_{12}s_{21}}$

S

h

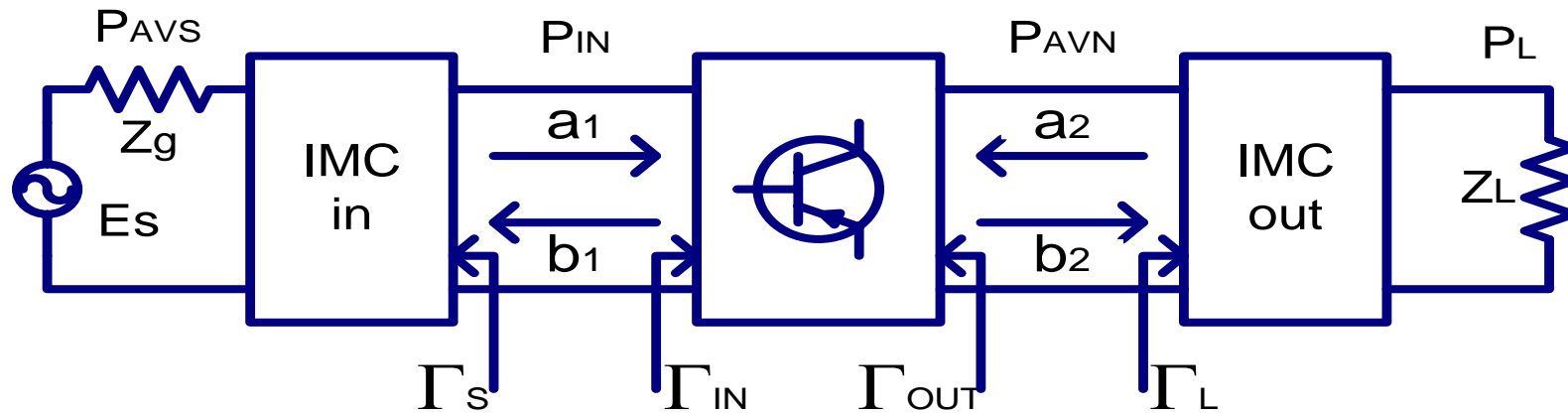
# KOEFISIEN REFLEKSI INPUT & KOEFISIEN REFLEKSI OUTPUT

# MODEL PENGUAT



1.  $\Gamma_S$  = Koefisien refleksi sumber (Source) =  $a_1/b_1$
2.  $\Gamma_L$  = Koefisien Refleksi Beban (Load) =  $a_2/b_2$
3.  $\Gamma_{IN}$  = Koefisien refleksi input transistor/penguat =  $b_1/a_1$
4.  $\Gamma_{OUT}$  = Koefisien Refleksi output transistor/ penguat =  $b_2/a_2$

# KOEFISIEN REFLEKSI INPUT ( $\Gamma_{IN}$ )

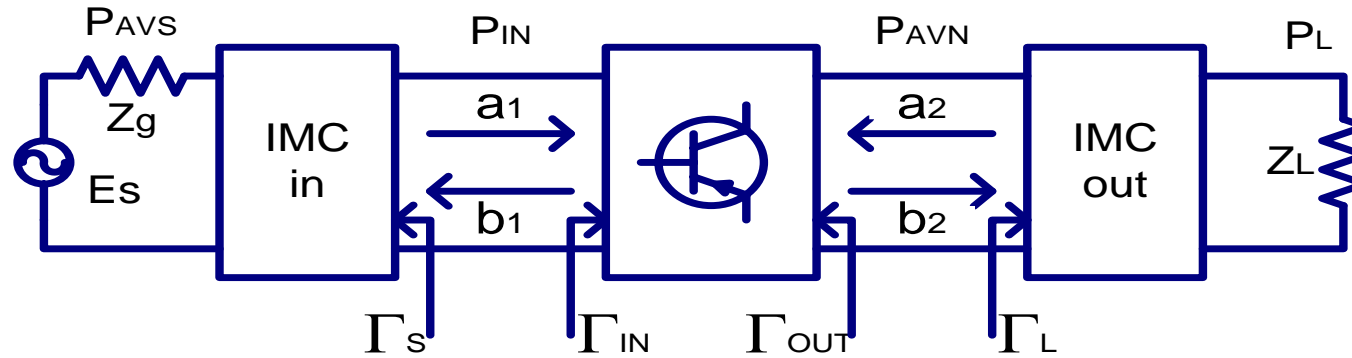


$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_1 &= S_{11}.a_1 + S_{12}.\Gamma_L.b_2 \\ b_2 &= S_{21}.a_1 + S_{22}.\Gamma_L.b_2 \\ \Gamma_L &= \frac{a_2}{b_2} \rightarrow a_2 = \Gamma_L.b_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} b_2 &= S_{21}.a_1 + S_{22}.\Gamma_L.b_2 \\ b_2(1 - S_{22}.\Gamma_L) &= S_{21}.a_1 \\ b_2 &= \frac{S_{21}.a_1}{1 - S_{22}.\Gamma_L} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_1 = S_{11}.a_1 + S_{12}.\Gamma_L.b_2 = S_{11}.a_1 + \frac{S_{12}.S_{21}.\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}.\Gamma_L} . a_1$$

$$\Gamma_{IN} = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \rightarrow \Gamma_{IN} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}.S_{21}.\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}.\Gamma_L}$$

# KOEFISIEN REFLEKSI OUTPUT ( $\Gamma_{OUT}$ )



$$b_1 = S_{11}.a_1 + S_{12}.a_2$$

$$b_2 = S_{21}.a_1 + S_{22}.a_2$$

$$\Gamma_{OUT} = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_2} \right|_{E_S = 0}$$

$$E_S = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = \Gamma_S.b_1.$$

$$b_1 = S_{11}.\Gamma_S.b_1 + S_{12}.a_2$$

$$\rightarrow b_1(1 - S_{11}.\Gamma_S.b_1) = S_{12}.a_2$$

$$b_1 = \frac{S_{12}.a_2}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S}$$

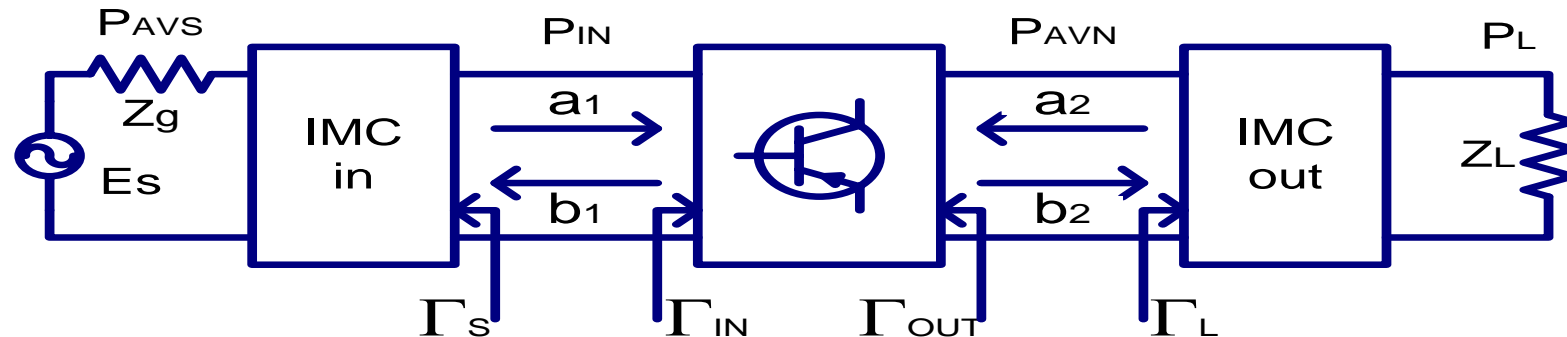
$$b_2 = S_{21}.\Gamma_S.b_1 + S_{22}.a_2 = \frac{S_{12}.S_{21}.\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}.\Gamma_S} . a_2 + S_{22}.a_2$$

$$\Gamma_{OUT} = \left. \frac{b_2}{a_2} \right|_{E_S = 0} = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12}.S_{21}.\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}.\Gamma_S}$$

# PENGUATAN



## FAKTOR PENGUATAN PENGUAT RF



Faktor Penguatan :

### 1. Transducer Power Gain (GT)

$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{\text{Daya yang diberikan ke beban}}{\text{Daya yang tersedia pada sumber sinyal}}$$

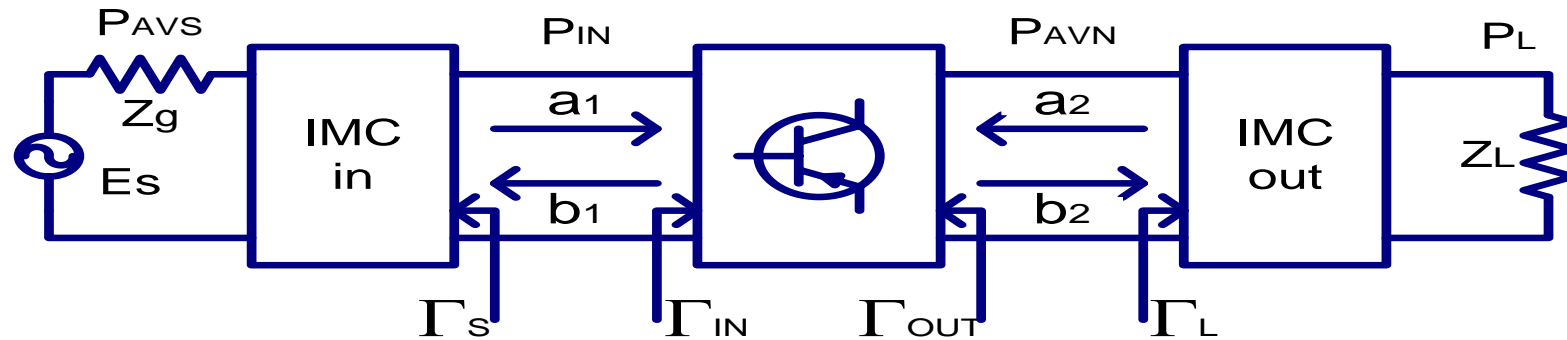
### 2. Operating Power Gain (GP)

$$G_P = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}} = \frac{\text{Daya yang diberikan ke beban}}{\text{Daya yang diberikan ke transistor}}$$

### 3. Available Power Gain (GA)

$$G_A = \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{\text{Daya tersedia dari transistor}}{\text{Daya yang tersedia pada sumber sinyal}}$$

## TRANSDUCER POWER GAIN ( $G_T$ )

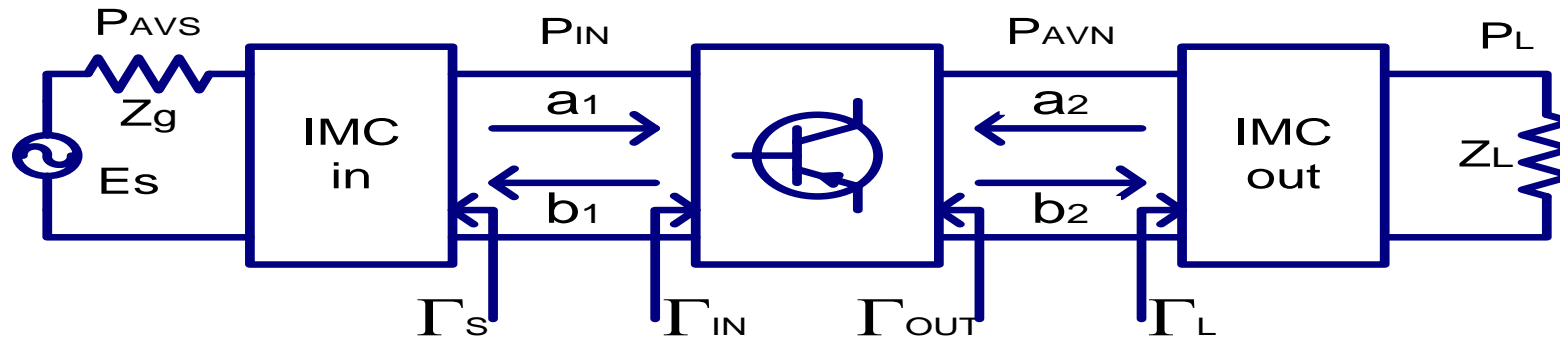


$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}} \cdot \frac{P_{IN}}{P_{AVS}} = G_P \cdot \frac{P_{IN}}{P_{AVS}} = G_P \cdot M_S = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_S \Gamma_{IN}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L|^2}$$

atau

$$G_T = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11} \Gamma_S|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \Gamma_L|^2}$$

## OPERATING POWER GAIN ( $G_P$ )

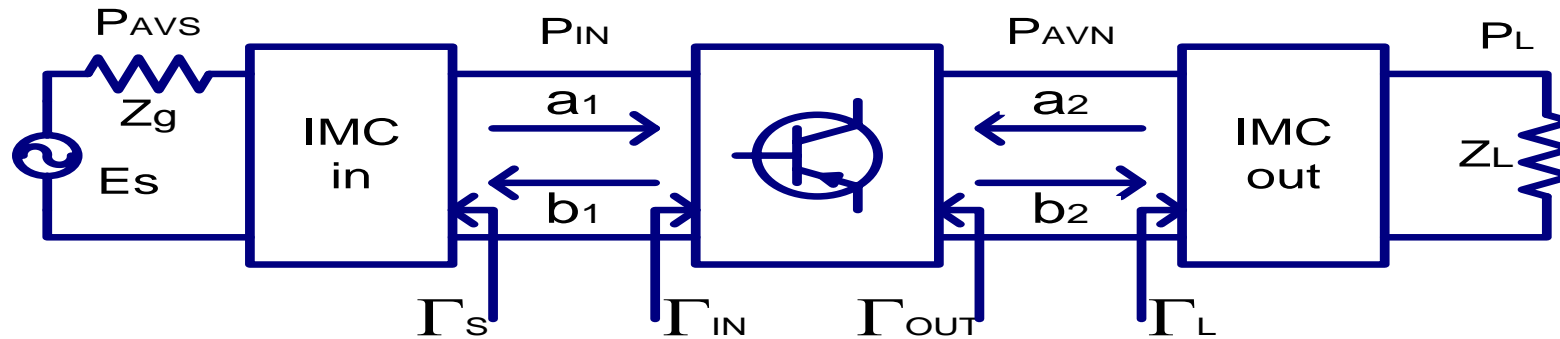


$$G_P = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} |b_2|^2 \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2)}{\frac{1}{2} |a_1|^2 \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{S_{21} \cdot a_1}{1 - S_{22} \cdot r_L}$$

$$G_P = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L|^2}$$

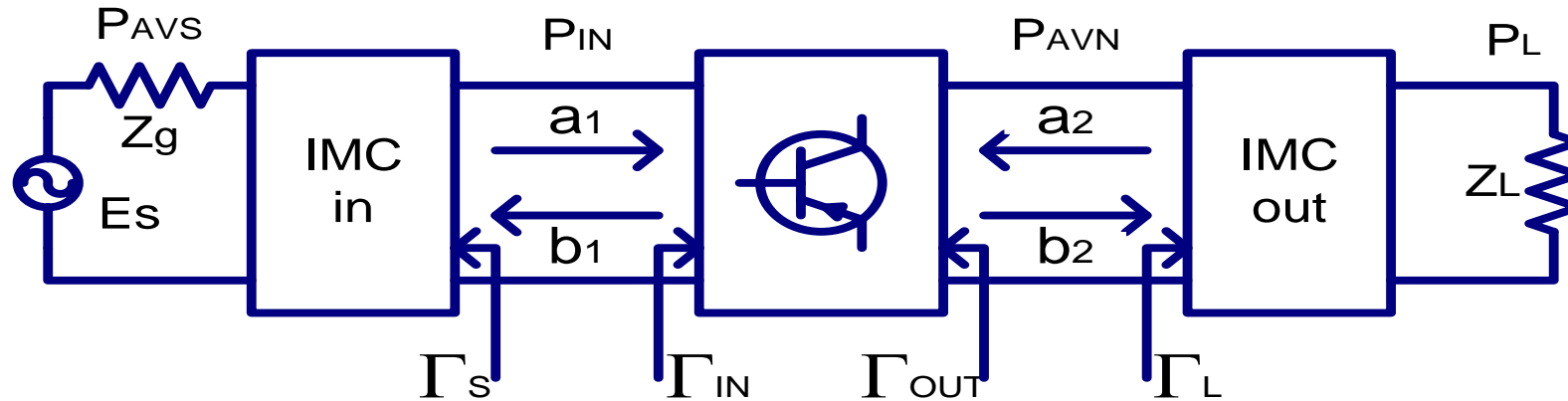
## AVAILABLE POWER GAIN ( $G_A$ )



$$G_A = \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_{AVS}} = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}} \cdot \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_L} = \frac{G_T}{M_L}$$

$$G_A = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2}{|1 - S_{11} \Gamma_s|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2}$$

# HUBUNGAN ANTAR DAYA



$$P_{IN} = \frac{1}{2} |a_1|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |b_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2} |a_1|^2 \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)$$

$$P_{IN} = P_{AVS} \cdot \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_S|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_S \cdot \Gamma_{IN}|^2}$$

$$P_L = P_{AVN} \cdot \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_L|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \cdot \Gamma_L|^2}$$

## Contoh soal:

- Transistor microwave mempunyai parameter “S” pada 10 GHz, dengan impedansi referensi ( $Z_0$ ) 50  $\Omega$  sbb.:

$$S_{11}=0,45 \angle 150^\circ$$

$$S_{12}=0,01 \angle -10^\circ$$

$$S_{21}=2,05 \angle 10^\circ$$

$$S_{22}=0,40 \angle -150^\circ$$

Jika digunakan hambatan sumber  $Z_S=20 \Omega$  dan Hambatan beban sebesar  $Z_L=30 \Omega$ , hitunglah Operating power Gain, Available Power Gain, dan Transducer Power Gain!

Solusi:  $\Gamma_S=-0.429$ ,  $\Gamma_L=-0.250$

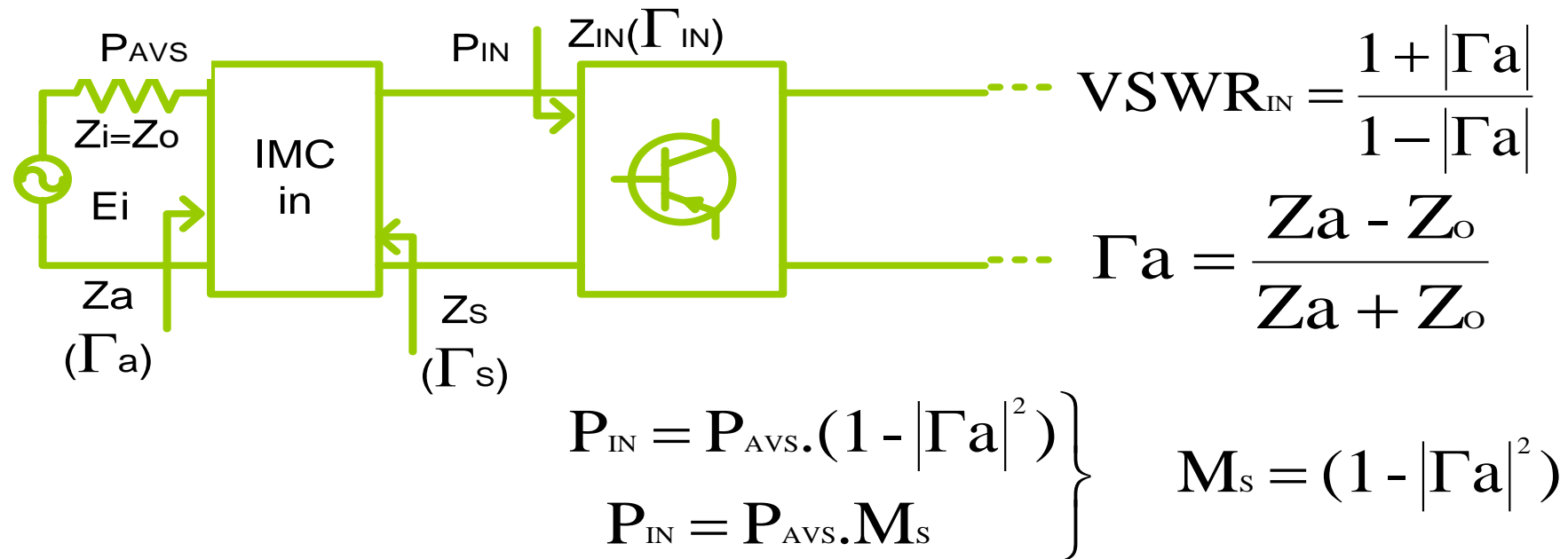
$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{IN} = 0.455 \angle 150^\circ \text{ dan } \Gamma_{OUT} = 0.408 \angle -151^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow G_P = 5.94$$

$$\Rightarrow G_A = 5.85$$

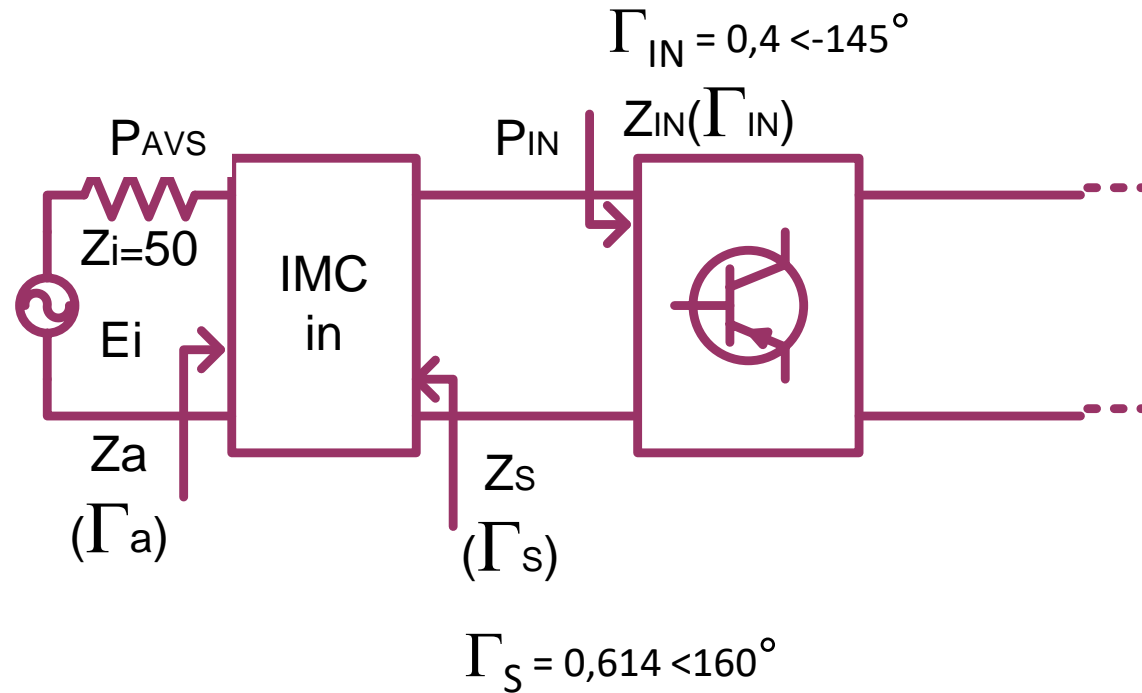
$$\Rightarrow G_T = 5.49$$

## VSWR MASUKAN



$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\Gamma_a| &= \sqrt{1 - M_s} \\ M_s &= \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_{IN}|^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} |\Gamma_a| &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_{IN}|^2}} \\ |\Gamma_a| &= \left| \frac{\Gamma_{IN} - \Gamma_s^*}{1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_s} \right| \end{aligned}$$

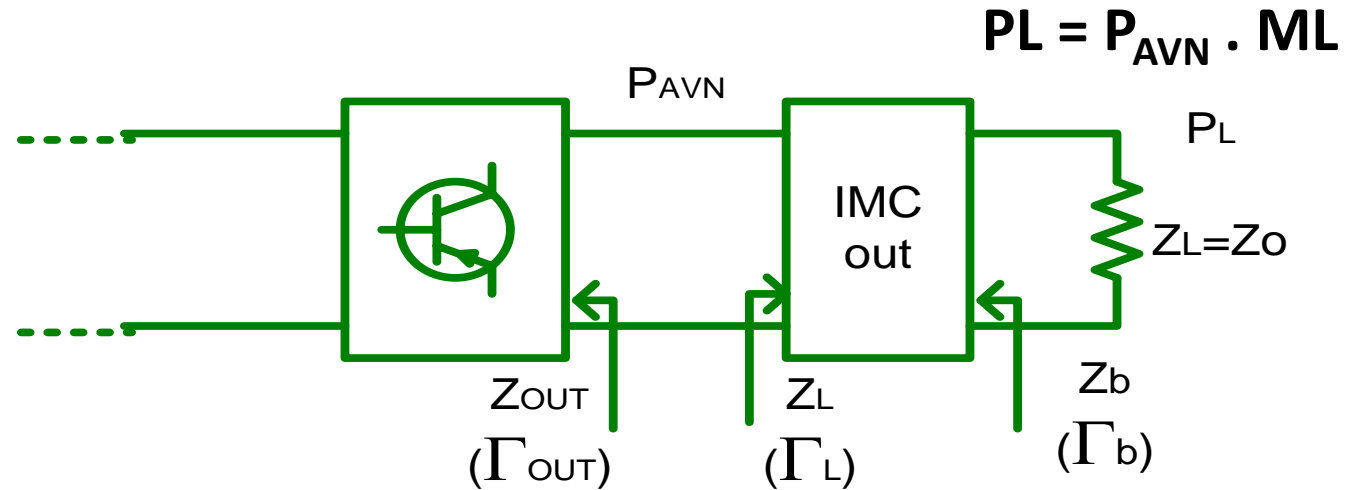
## Contoh soal:



- Hitunglah :
- a.  $|\Gamma_a|$  (0.326)
  - b.  $VSWR_{IN}$  (1.985)



# VSWR KELUARAN



$$VSWR_{OUT} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_b|}{1 - |\Gamma_b|}$$

$$\Gamma_b = \frac{Z_b - Z_o}{Z_b + Z_o}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\Gamma_b| &= \sqrt{1 - M_L} \\ M_L &= \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_L|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \Gamma_L|^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} |\Gamma_b| &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_L|^2) \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \Gamma_L|^2}} \\ |\Gamma_b| &= \left| \frac{\Gamma_{OUT} - \Gamma_L^*}{1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \Gamma_L} \right| \end{aligned}$$

# KESTABILAN

## KEMANTAPAN PENGUAT RF

### **1. Mantap tanpa syarat (Unconditionally Stable)**

Suatu penguat dinyatakan MANTAP TANPA SYARAT, bila terpenuhi  $|\Gamma_{IN}| < 1$  dan  $|\Gamma_{OUT}| < 1$ ; untuk **SEMUA** harga impedansi sumber dan beban PASIF ( $|\Gamma_S| < 1$  dan  $|\Gamma_L| < 1$ )

### **2. Mantap bersyarat (Conditionally Stable, Potentially Unstable)**

Suatu penguat dinyatakan MANTAP BERSYARAT, bila terpenuhi  $|\Gamma_{IN}| < 1$  dan  $|\Gamma_{OUT}| < 1$ ; untuk **SEJUMLAH** harga impedansi sumber dan beban PASIF

OSILASI terjadi pada penguat, jika pada terminal masukan atau keluarannya, terdapat RESISTANSI NEGATIF, yaitu bila  $|\Gamma_{IN}| > 1$  atau  $|\Gamma_{OUT}| > 1$ .  
Sebagai contoh, jika impedansi masukan :  $Z_{IN} = -R_{IN} + jX_{IN}$

## FAKTOR KEMANTAPAN K

$$K = \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2 |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|} > 1 \quad \text{dimana} \quad \Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

$$1 - |S_{11}|^2 > |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}| \quad 1 - |S_{22}|^2 > |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|$$

kondisi cukup dan perlu untuk memperoleh KEMANTAPAN TANPA SYARAT :

$$K > 1 \quad |S_{11}| < 1 \quad 1 - |S_{11}|^2 > |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|$$

$$|S_{22}| < 1 \quad 1 - |S_{22}|^2 > |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|$$

atau cukup dengan :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\Delta| < 1 \\ \text{dan} \\ K > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Pada satu frekuensi tertentu bisa terjadi :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_S - R_{IN} = 0 \\ X_{IN} + X_S = 0 \end{array} \right\} I = \infty$$

Berdasarkan kepada koefisien refleksi, penguat yang **MANTAP TANPA SYARAT** akan terpenuhi bila :

$$1. \quad |\Gamma_S| < 1$$

$$3. \quad |\Gamma_{OUT}| = \left| S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11} \cdot \Gamma_S} \right| < 1$$

$$2. \quad |\Gamma_L| < 1$$

$$4. \quad |\Gamma_{IN}| = \left| S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L} \right| < 1$$

Pada penguat MANTAP BERSYARAT, harga  $|\Gamma_S|$  dan  $|\Gamma_L|$  yang memberikan kemantapan dapat ditentukan dengan menggunakan **PROSEDUR GRAFIS pada SMITH CHART**.

Tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_S$  dan  $\Gamma_L$  yang menghasilkan  $|\Gamma_{OUT}| = 1$  dan  $|\Gamma_{IN}| = 1$  ditentukan dulu :

$$|\Gamma_{IN}| = \left| S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L} \right| = 1$$

$$\left| \Gamma_L - \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad \text{dimana} \quad \Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

# DAERAH KESTABILAN DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN SMITH CHART

Pada satu frekuensi tertentu bisa terjadi :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_S - R_{IN} = 0 \\ X_{IN} + X_S = 0 \end{array} \right\} I = \infty$$

Berdasarkan kepada koefisien refleksi, penguat yang MANTAP TANPA SYARAT akan terpenuhi bila :

$$1. \quad |\Gamma_S| < 1$$

$$3. \quad |\Gamma_{OUT}| = \left| S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11} \cdot \Gamma_S} \right| < 1$$

$$2. \quad |\Gamma_L| < 1$$

$$4. \quad |\Gamma_{IN}| = \left| S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L} \right| < 1$$

Pada penguat MANTAP BERSYARAT, harga  $|\Gamma_S|$  dan  $|\Gamma_L|$  yang memberikan kemantapan dapat ditentukan dengan menggunakan **PROSEDUR GRAFIS pada SMITH CHART**.

Tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_S$  dan  $\Gamma_L$  yang menghasilkan  $|\Gamma_{OUT}|=1$  dan  $|\Gamma_{IN}|=1$  ditentukan dulu :

$$|\Gamma_{IN}| = \left| S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L} \right| = 1$$

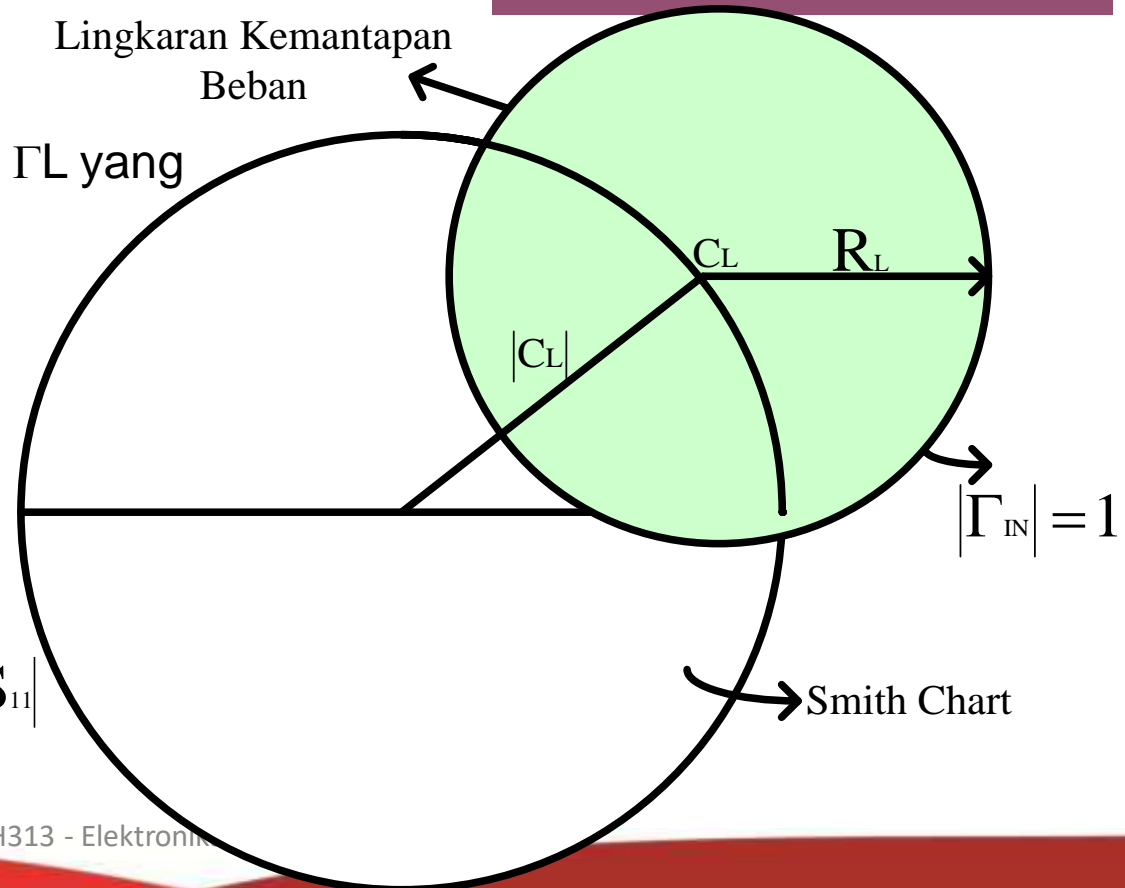
$$\left| \Gamma_L - \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad \text{dimana} \quad \Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

Persamaan diatas merupakan persamaan lingkaran beban

(tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_L$  untuk  $|\Gamma_{IN}| = 1$ ):

$$\begin{cases} R_L = \frac{|S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} & \rightarrow \text{jari - jari} \\ C_L = \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*)^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} & \rightarrow \text{titik pusat lingkaran} \end{cases}$$

Bagaimana menentukan daerah  $\Gamma_L$  yang MANTAP ?



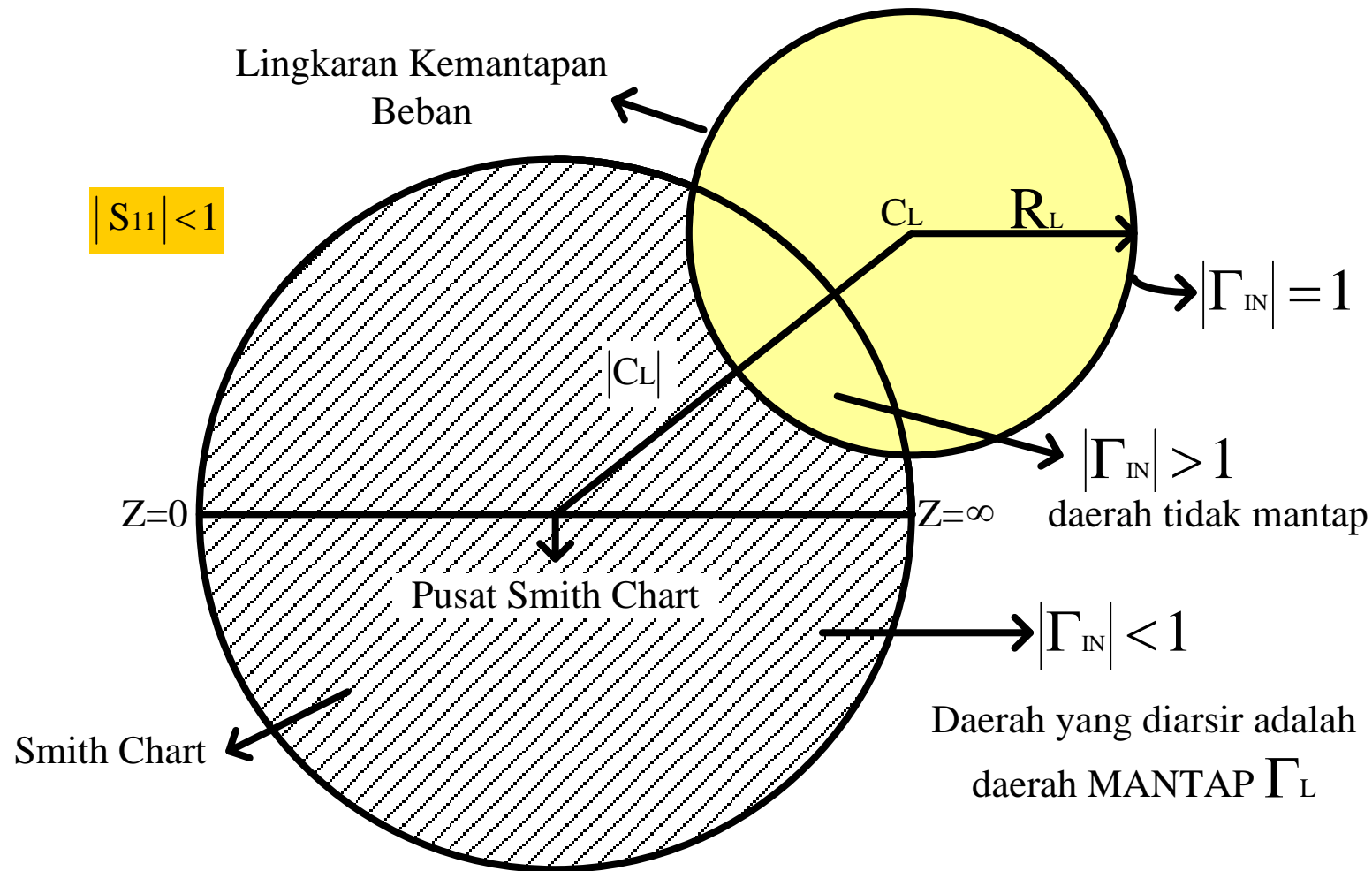
Jika

$$Z_L = Z_0 \rightarrow \Gamma_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = 0 \Rightarrow |\Gamma_{IN}| = |S_{11}|$$



Jadi bila  $|S_{11}| < 1$ , maka  $|\Gamma_{IN}| < 1$ , untuk  $\Gamma_L = 0$  ( $Z_L = Z_0$ )

→ daerah yang mengandung titik pusat Smith Chart adalah daerah mantap



Jadi jika  $|S_{11}| > 1$ , maka  $|\Gamma_{IN}| > 1$  untuk  $\Gamma_L = 0$  ( $Z_L = Z_O$ )

→ daerah yang mengandung titik pusat Smith Chart adalah daerah tidak mantap

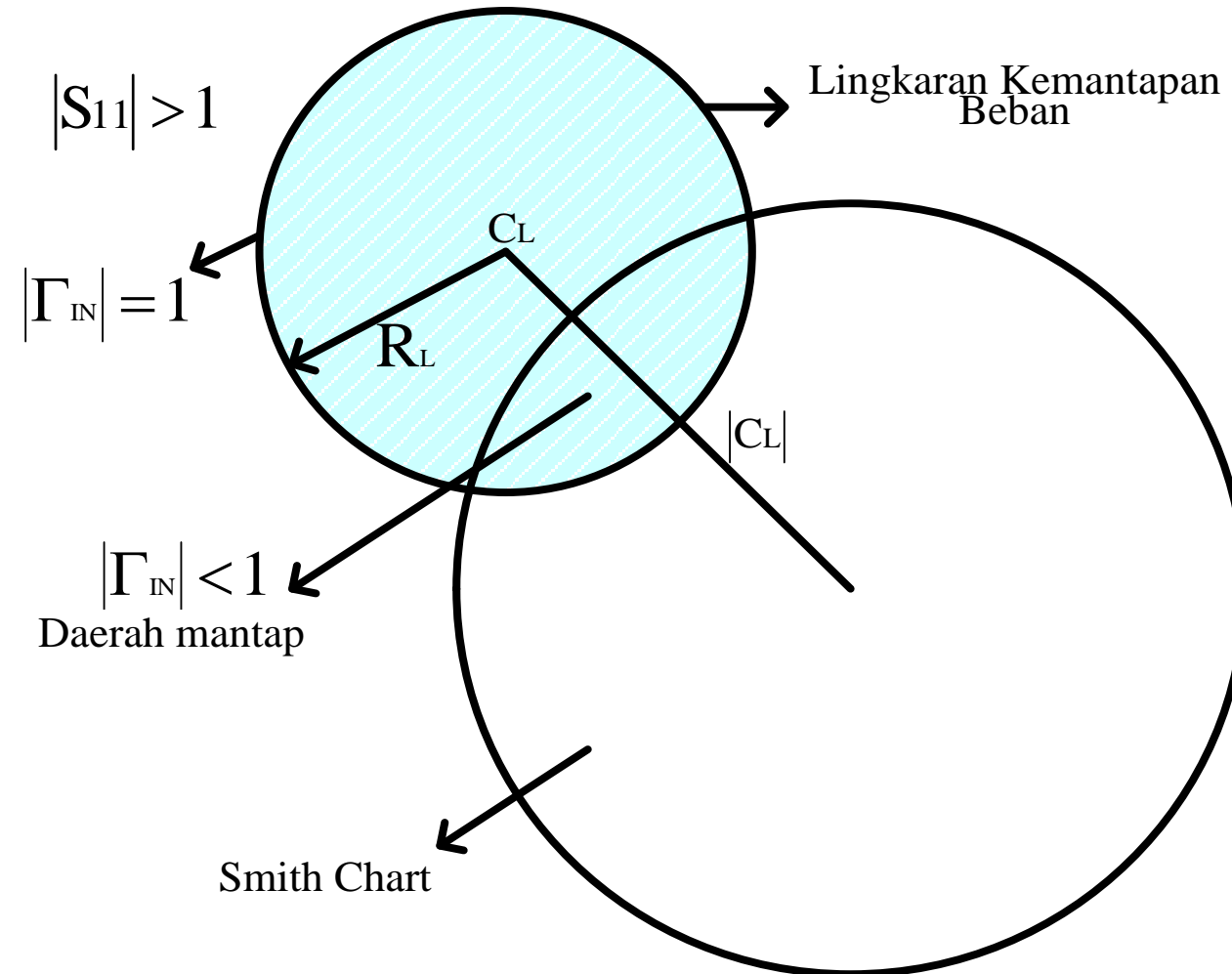
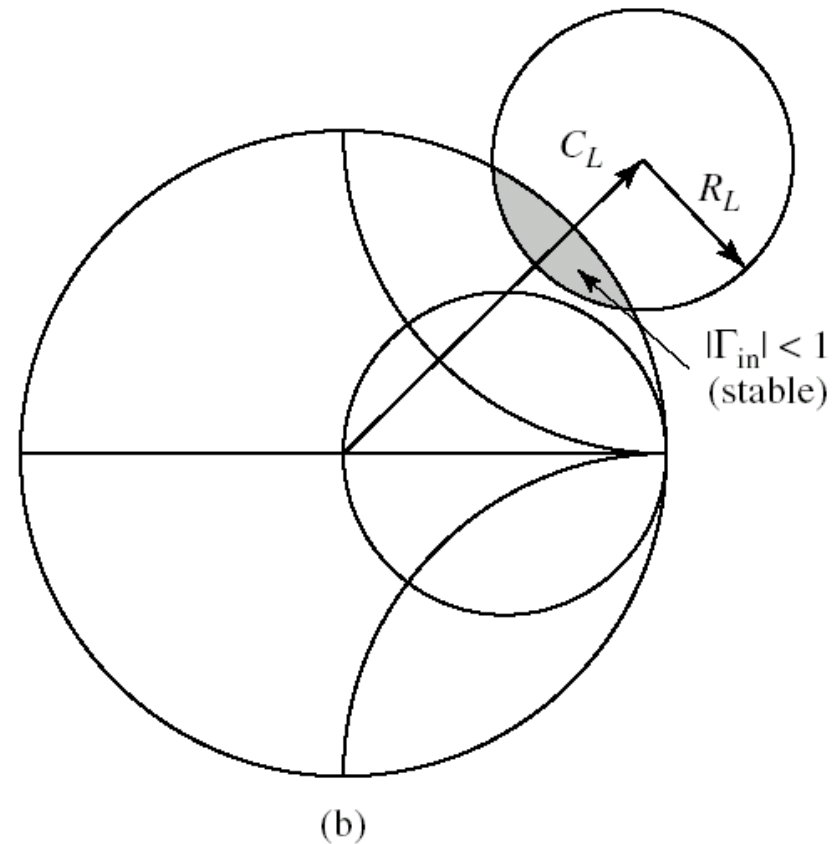
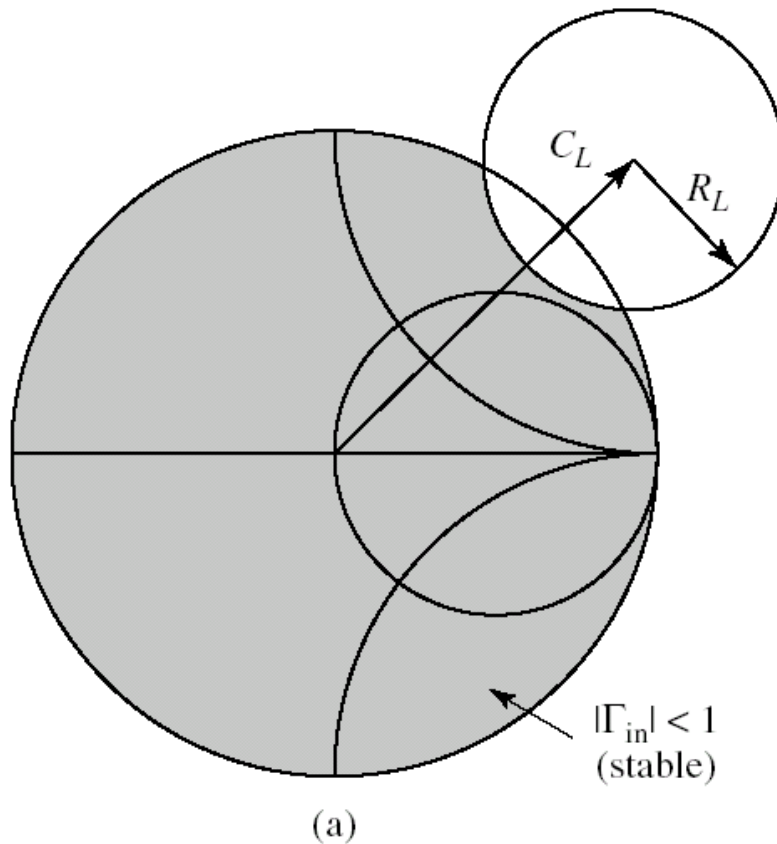


Figure 11-5 (p. 544)

*Microwave Engineering, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, by David M Pozar*

Load (Output) stability circles for a conditionally stable device.

(a)  $|S_{11}| < 1$ . (b)  $|S_{11}| > 1$ .



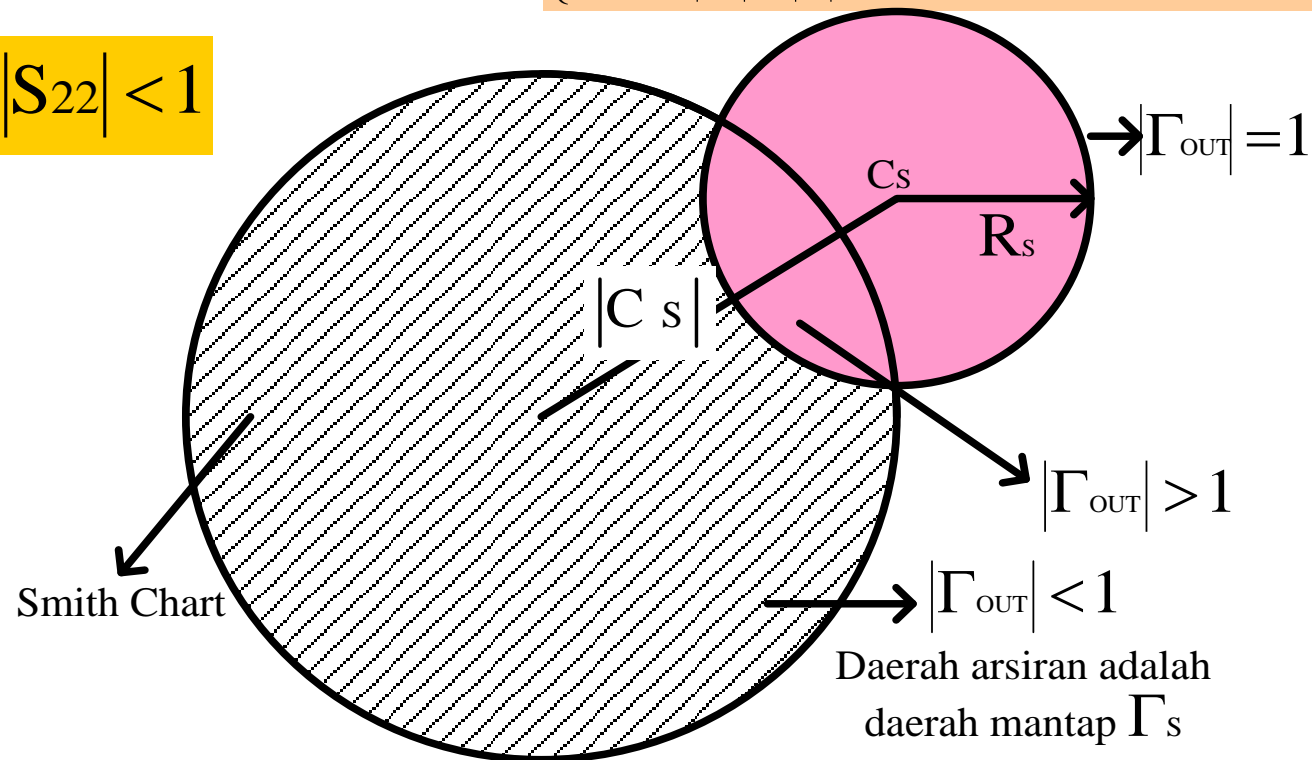
$$|\Gamma_{OUT}| = \left| S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_s}{1 - S_{11} \cdot \Gamma_s} \right| = 1$$

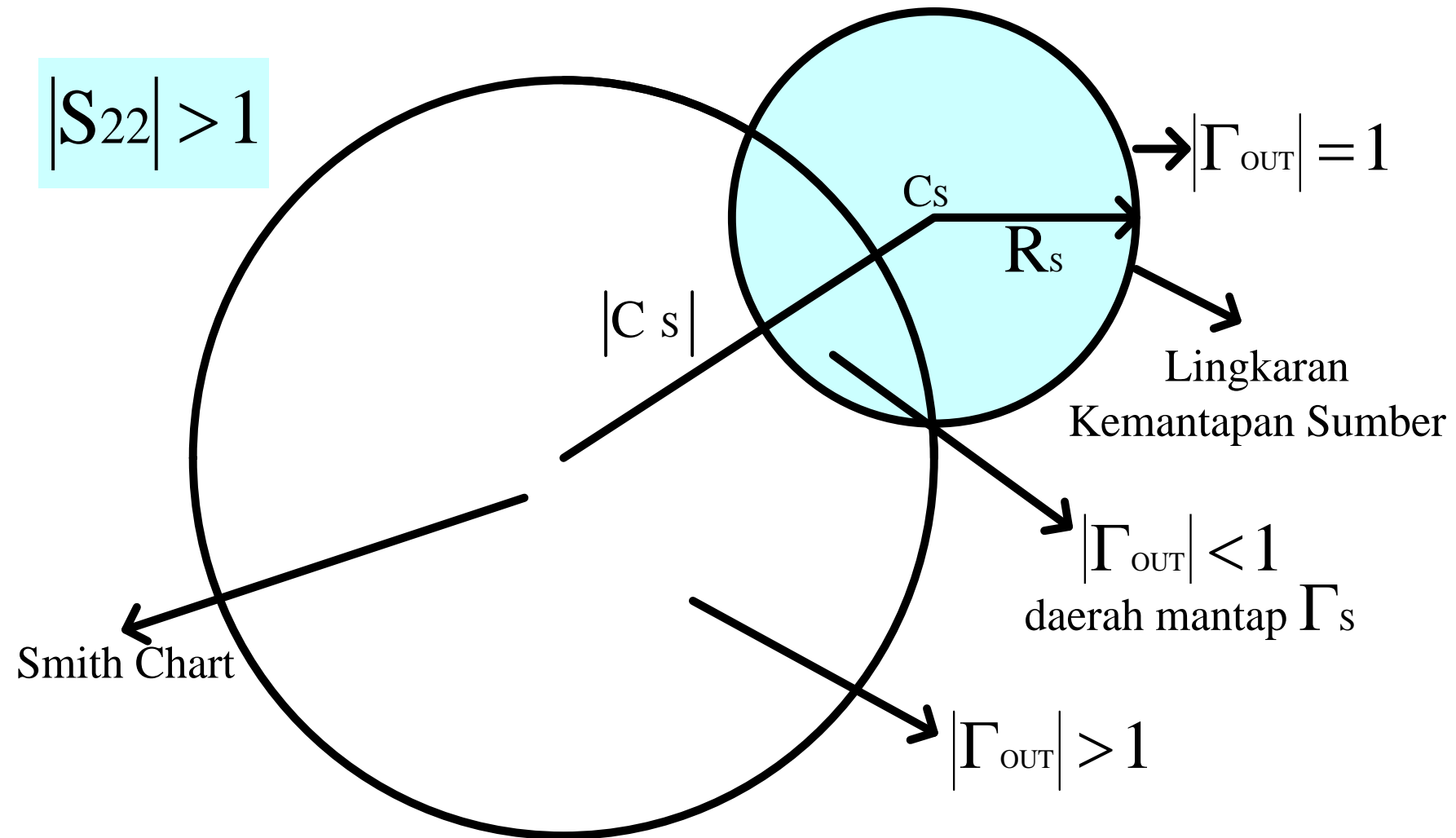
$$\left| \Gamma_s - \frac{(S_{11} - \Delta \cdot S_{22}^*)}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21}}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| \quad \text{dimana : } \Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

Persamaan diatas merupakan persamaan lingkaran sumber (tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_s$  untuk  $|\Gamma_{OUT}|=1$ ):

$$\begin{cases} R_s = \left| \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21}}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| & \rightarrow \text{jari - jari} \\ C_s = \frac{(S_{11} - \Delta \cdot S_{22}^*)}{|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} & \rightarrow \text{titik pusat lingkaran} \end{cases}$$

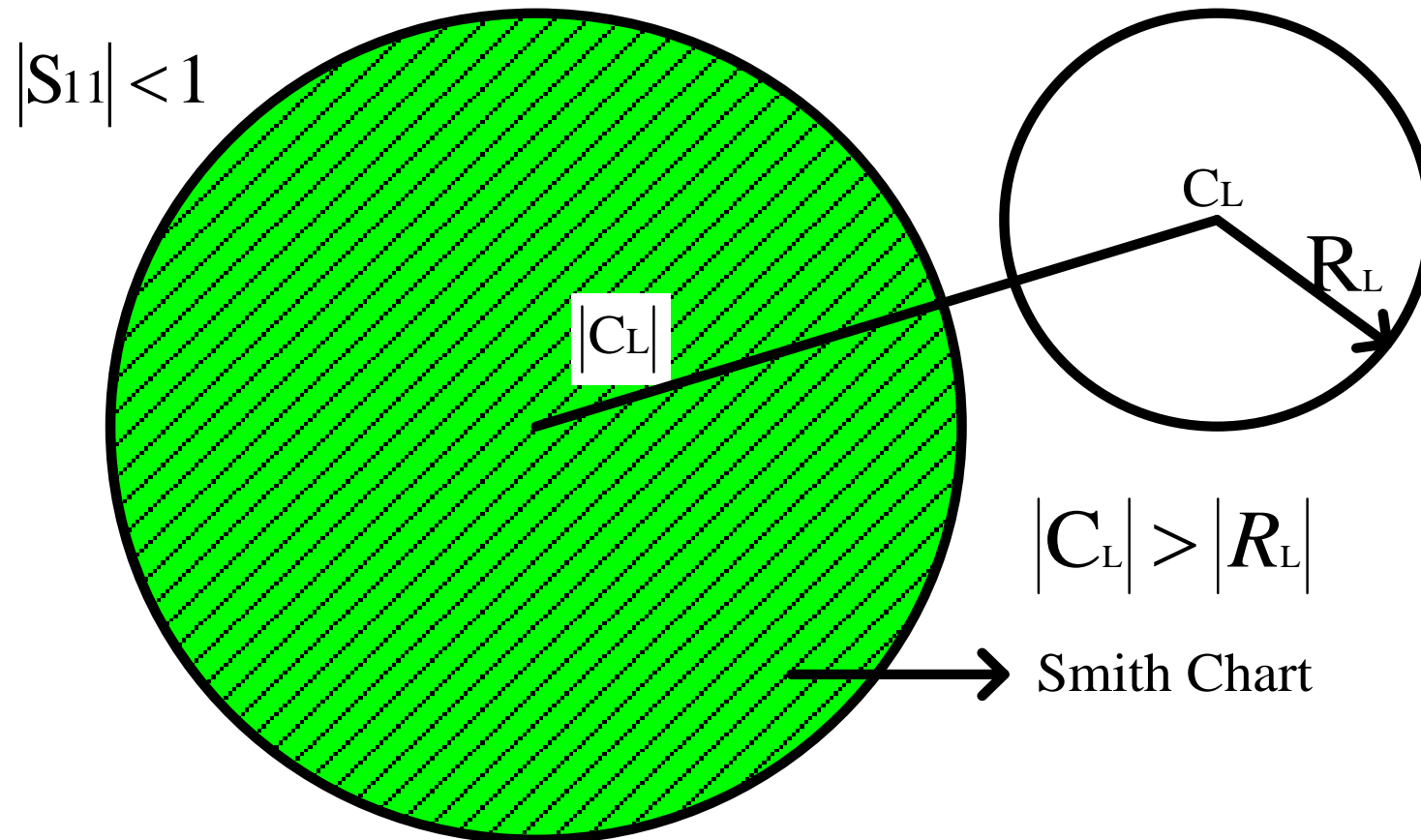
$$|S_{22}| < 1$$



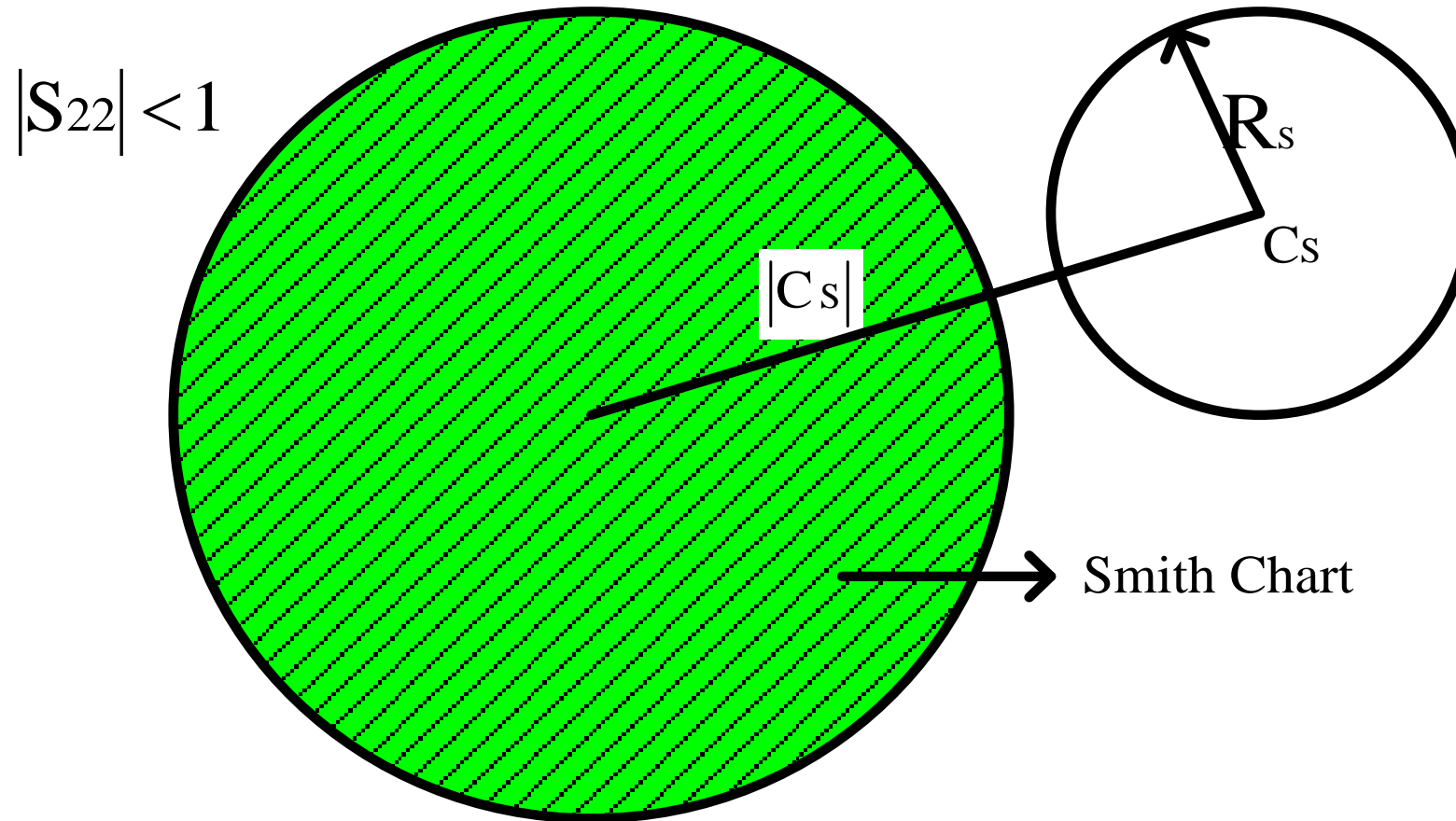


Kondisi mantap "TANPA SYARAT" untuk semua sumber atau beban dapat ditulis dengan :

$$\left| \frac{C_L}{R_L} \right| > 1 \quad \text{untuk} \quad |S_{11}| < 1$$

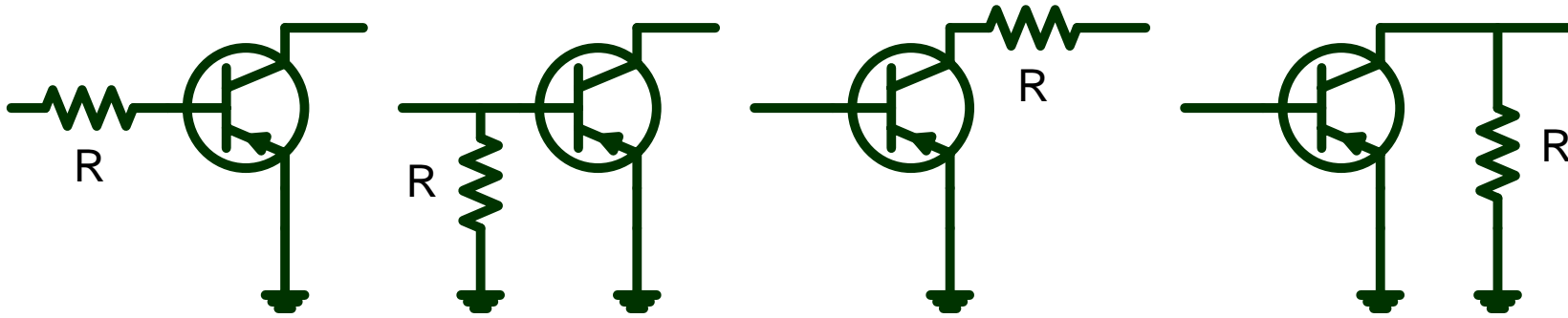


$$\left| |C_s| - R_s \right| > 1 \quad \text{untuk} \quad |S_{22}| < 1$$

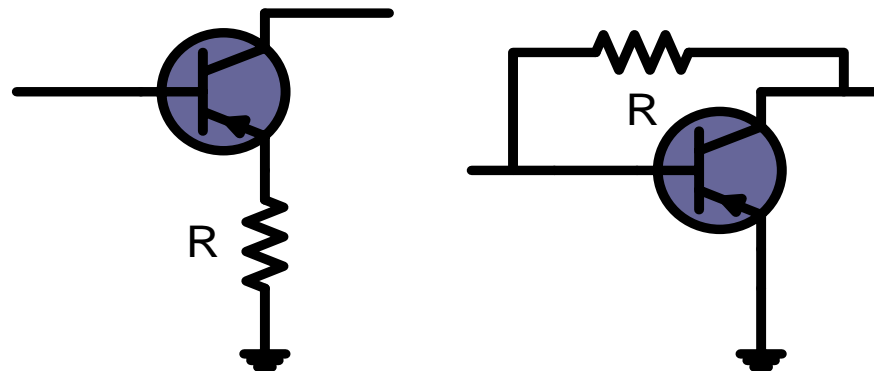


## KONDISI TIDAK MANTAP → KONDISI MANTAP TANPA SYARAT :

### 1. dengan pembebanan resistif



### 2. dengan umpan balik





## Latihan soal:

1. Suatu transistor jenis GaAs MESFET dengan parameter s, diukur pada  $V_{ds} = 5 \text{ V}$  dan  $I_{ds} = 40 \text{ mA}$ ,  $f = 9 \text{ GHz}$ , referensi 50 ohm:

$$S_{11} = 0,65 \angle -154^\circ$$

$$S_{12} = 0,02 \angle 40^\circ$$

$$S_{21} = 2,04 \angle 185^\circ$$

$$S_{22} = 0,55 \angle -30^\circ$$

$$\Gamma_s = 0,38 \angle 25^\circ$$

Tentukan:

1. factor Delta  $\Delta$  (0,332  $\angle$  171 $^\circ$ )
2. Faktor stabilitas K (4,72)
3. Koefisien refleksi keluaran  $\Gamma_{out}$  (0,56  $\angle$  -40,7 $^\circ$ )
4. GA (Available Power Gain) (6,94dB)

Ref: *Microwave Circuit Analysis & Amplifier Design*, by Samuel Y.Liao, Exp. 3-4-2.

## Latihan soal: (lanjutan)

2. Parameter S untuk HP HFET-102 GaAs FET pada frekuensi 2 GHz, dicatu dengan tegangan biasing  $V_{gs} = 0$  dengan  $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$  sebagai berikut:

$$S_{11} = 0.894 \angle -60.6^\circ$$

$$S_{12} = 0.020 \angle 62.4^\circ$$

$$S_{21} = 3.122 \angle 123.6^\circ$$

$$S_{22} = 0.781 \angle -27.6^\circ$$

Tentukan kestabilan transistor tersebut dengan menghitung K dan  $\Delta$ , kemudian plot-kan daerah kestabilannya !

$$\text{Solusi: } \Delta = 0.696 \angle -83^\circ$$

$$K = 0.607 \Rightarrow \text{potentially unstable}$$

$$C_L = 1.363 \angle 47^\circ$$

$$R_L = 0.50$$

$$C_S = 1.132 \angle 68^\circ$$

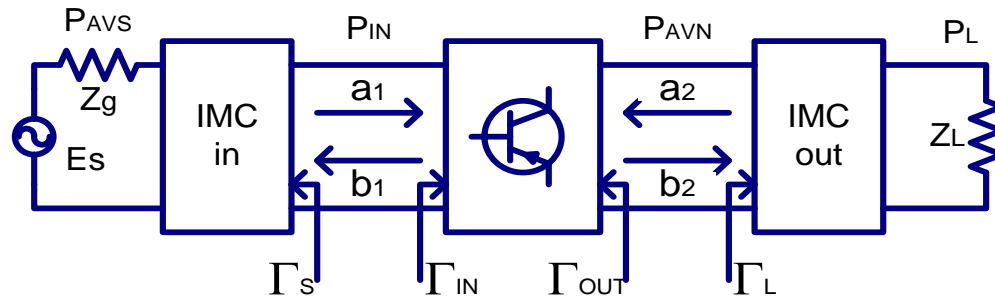
$$R_S = 0.199$$

Ref: *Microwave Engineering, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, by David M Pozar, Exp 11.2

The image shows a standard Smith Chart with several additional scales and annotations. The outermost scale is the SWR (Standing Wave Ratio) scale, ranging from 1.0 to infinity. The next scale inward is the dBS (decibels) scale, ranging from infinity down to 0. The third scale is the reflection coefficient scale, with scales for  $\Gamma_{max}$ ,  $\Gamma_{min}$ , and  $\Gamma_{avg}$ . The main chart is divided into regions of constant SWR and constant dBS. Annotations include: 'Input stability circle' pointing to a circle in the upper right; 'Output stability circle' pointing to a circle in the lower right; 'Unstable regions' pointing to shaded areas; and a detailed inset showing the intersection of the input and output stability circles, with labels  $C_S$ ,  $R_S$ ,  $R_L$ , and  $C_L$ .

# PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN GAIN MAKSIMUM

## PERANCANGAN UNTUK GAIN MAKSIMUM (CONJUGATE MATCHING)



→ syarat transistor mantap  
tanpa syarat

Jika dipilih :  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_{IN} = \Gamma_S^* \\ \Gamma_{OUT} = \Gamma_L^* \end{array} \right\}$  diperoleh penguatan daya transducer ( $G_T$ ) maksimum

$$\Gamma_S^* = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{SM} = \frac{B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4|C_1|^2}}{2C_1}$$

dimana :  $B_1 = 1 + |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2$

$$C_1 = S_{11} - \Delta \cdot S_{22}^*$$

$$\Gamma_L^* = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11} \cdot \Gamma_S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{LM} = \frac{B_2 \pm \sqrt{B_2^2 - 4|C_2|^2}}{2C_2}$$

$$B_2 = 1 + |S_{22}|^2 - |S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2$$

$$C_2 = S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*$$

$$G_{T, MAX} = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{SM}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_{LM}|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_{LM}|^2}$$

atau

$$G_{T, MAX} = \frac{|S_{21}|}{|S_{12}|} (K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1})$$

## Latihan soal:

- Rancanglah suatu penguat dengan gain maximum pada frekuensi 4 GHz menggunakan single-stub matching! Transistor GaAs FET mempunyai parameter S dengan  $Z_0=50 \Omega$  sebagai berikut:

$$S_{11}=0.72 \angle -116^\circ$$

$$S_{12}=0.03 \angle 57^\circ$$

$$S_{21}=2.60 \angle 76^\circ$$

$$S_{22}=0.73 \angle -54^\circ$$

Ref: *Microwave Engineering, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, by David M Pozar, Exp 11.3

**Solusi:**  $\Delta = 0.488 \angle -162^\circ K = 1.195 \Rightarrow$  unconditionally stable

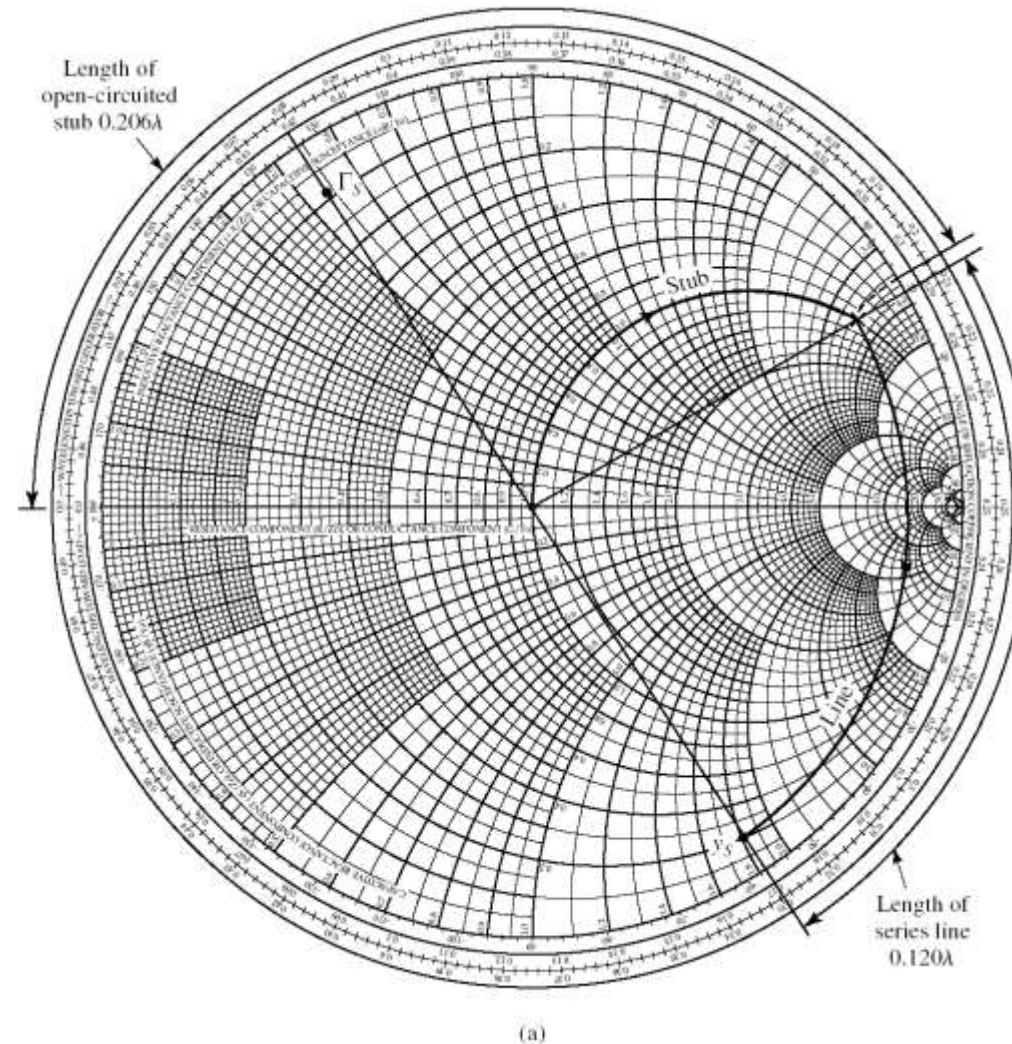
$$\Gamma_{SM} = 0.872 \angle 123^\circ \quad \Gamma_{LM} = 0.876 \angle 61^\circ$$

$$G_{T,max} = 16.7 \text{ dB}$$

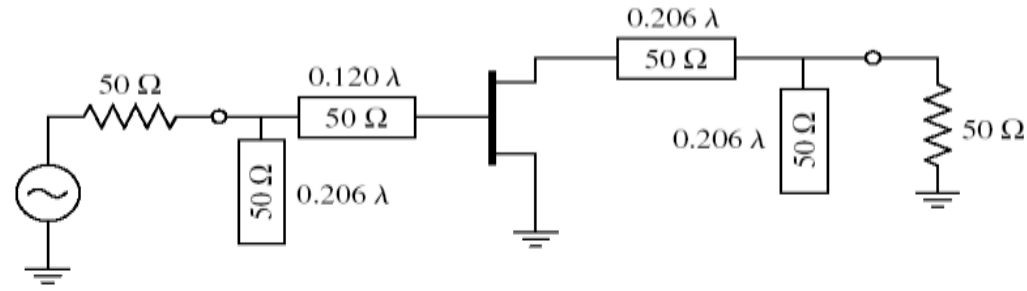
Perhatikan rangkaian penyesuai impedansi sbb:



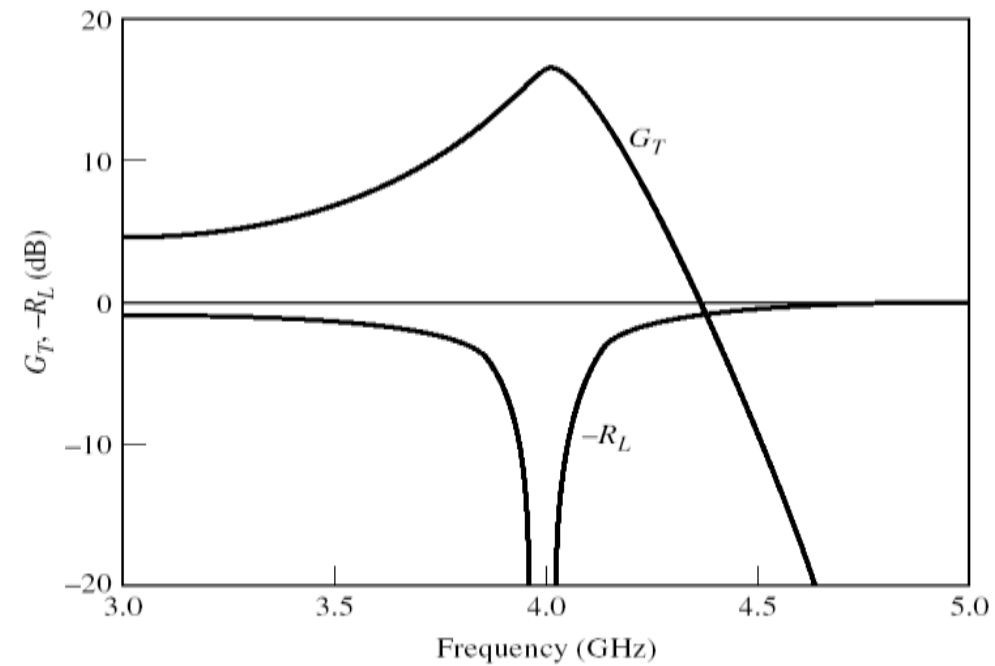
Circuit design and frequency response for the transistor amplifier of Example 11.3. (a) Smith chart for the design of the input matching network.



(b) RF circuit. (c) Frequency response.



(b)



(c)



# PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN $G_p$ DITENTUKAN

## PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN GP DITENTUKAN: Lingkaran $G_p$ (Operating Power Gain) Konstan

### a. KASUS KEMANTAPAN TANPA SYARAT

$$G_P = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L|^2} = |S_{21}|^2 \cdot g_P$$

dimana:  $g_P = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{1 - |S_{11}|^2 + |\Gamma_L|^2 \cdot (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2) - 2 \operatorname{Re}[\Gamma_L \cdot C_2]}$   $C_2 = S_{22} - \Delta \cdot S_{11}^*$   
 $\Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$

$$|\Gamma_L|^2 - \left\{ 1 + g_P \cdot (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2) \right\} - 2 \cdot g_P \cdot \operatorname{Re}[\Gamma_L \cdot C_2] = 1 - g_P (1 - |S_{11}|^2)$$

$$\rightarrow |\Gamma_L|^2 - \frac{g_P \cdot C_2 \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 + g_P (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)} - \frac{g_P \cdot C_2^* \cdot \Gamma_L^*}{1 + g_P (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)} = \frac{1 - g_P (1 - |S_{11}|^2)}{1 + g_P (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)}$$

titik pusat lingkaran :

$$C_P = \frac{g_P \cdot C_2^*}{1 + g_P (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)}$$

jari-jari lingkaran :

$$R_P = \frac{\left\{ 1 - 2K \cdot |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}| \cdot g_P + |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|^2 \cdot g_P^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|1 + g_P \cdot (|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)|}$$

$G_p$  maksimum terjadi pada  $R_p = 0$ ; artinya :

$$g_{p,MAX} \cdot |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|^2 - 2K \cdot |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}| \cdot g_{p,MAX} + 1 = 0$$

$$g_{p,MAX} = \frac{1}{|S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|} \left( K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{G_{p,MAX}}{|S_{21}|^2}$$

sehingga

$$G_{p,MAX} = \frac{|S_{21}|}{|S_{12}|} \left( K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1} \right)$$

Prosedur Perancangan Penguat GP ditentukan (menggunakan lingkaran  $G_p$  konstan) :

- 1) Untuk  $G_p$  yang ditentukan, hitung titik pusat dan jari-jari lingkaran  $G_p$  konstan, buat lingkaran  $G_p$  Konstan
- 2) Pilih  $\Gamma_L$  yang diinginkan (di lingkaran tersebut)
- 3) Dengan  $\Gamma_L$  tersebut, daya keluaran maksimum diperoleh dengan melakukan conjugate match pada masukan, yaitu  $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^* \Gamma_S$  ini akan memberikan  $G_T = G_P$

Contoh : Transistor

$S_{11} = 0,641 \angle -171,3^\circ$	$S_{21} = 2,058 \angle 28,5^\circ$
$(f = 6GHz)$	$S_{12} = 0,057 \angle 16,3^\circ$
	$S_{22} = 0,572 \angle -95,7^\circ$

**Rancanglah sebuah penguat RF yang mempunyai  $G_p = 9$  dB**

### Solusi

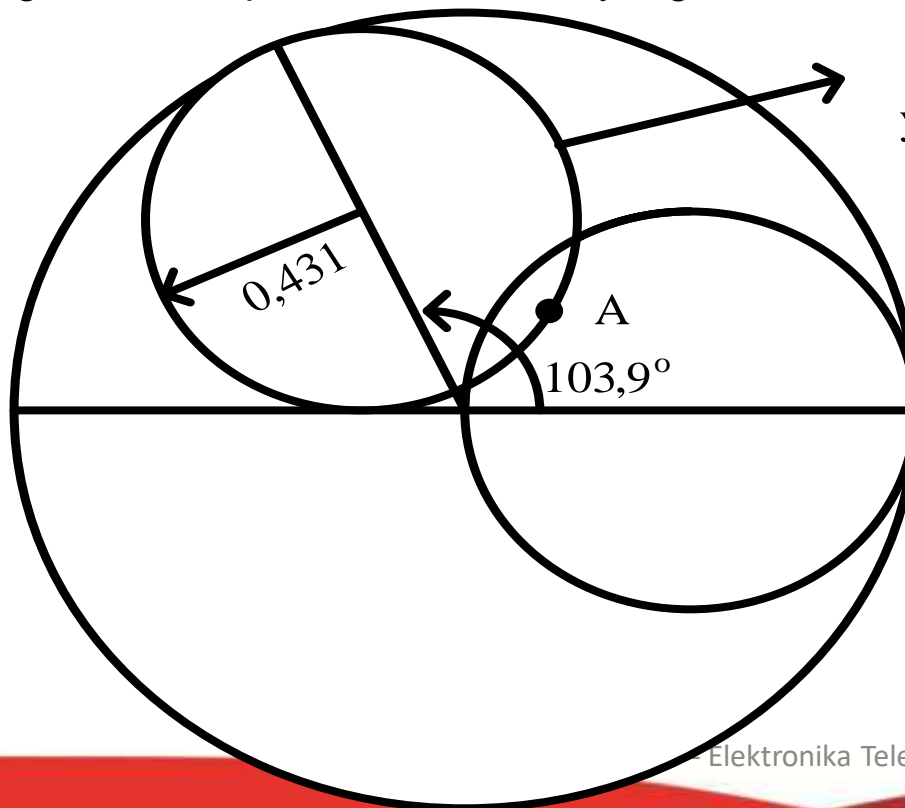
$$|\Delta| = 0,3014 \quad K = 1,504 \quad \rightarrow \text{mantap tanpa syarat}$$

$$|S_{21}|^2 = (2,058)^2 = 4,235 \Rightarrow g_P = \frac{G_P}{|S_{21}|^2} = \frac{7,94}{4,235} = 1,875$$

$$C_2 = 0,3911 \angle -103,9^\circ$$

$$R_p = 0,431 \quad C_P = 0,508 \angle 103,9^\circ$$

→ gambar tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_L$  yang memberikan  **$G_P = 9 \text{ dB}$**



tempat kedudukan  $\Gamma_L$   
yang memberikan  $G_P = 9\text{dB}$

Kita pilih  $\Gamma_L = 0,36 \angle 47,5^\circ$   
(titik A)

$\Gamma_S$  yang memberikan  
daya keluar maksimum

$$\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^* = \left[ S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L} \right]^*$$

$$\Gamma_S = 0,629 \angle 175,51^\circ$$

### b. KASUS MANTAP BERSYARAT

Dengan transistor mantap bersyarat, prosedur perancangan untuk GP tertentu adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Untuk **GP** yang diinginkan, gambar lingkaran GP konstan dan lingkaran kemantapan beban. Pilih  $\Gamma_L$  yang berada pada daerah mantap dan tidak terlalu dekat dengan lingkaran kemantapan beban.
- 2) Hitung  $\Gamma_{IN}$  dan tentukan apakah conjugate match pada masukan mungkin. Untuk itu gambar lingkaran kemantapan sumber dan periksa apakah  $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^*$  terletak pada daerah mantap.
- 3) Jika  $\Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^*$  tidak terletak pada daerah mantap atau terletak pada daerah mantap namun terlalu dekat dengan lingkaran kemantapan sumber, pilih  $\Gamma_L$  yang lain dan ulangi langkah 1) dan 2)

**Catt:** nilai  $\Gamma_S$  dan  $\Gamma_L$  sebaiknya tidak terlalu dekat dengan lingkaran kemantapan, karena ketidakmantapan (OSILASI) dapat terjadi oleh variasi nilai komponen yang digunakan sehingga  $\Gamma_L$  dan  $\Gamma_S$  masuk ke daerah tidak mantap.

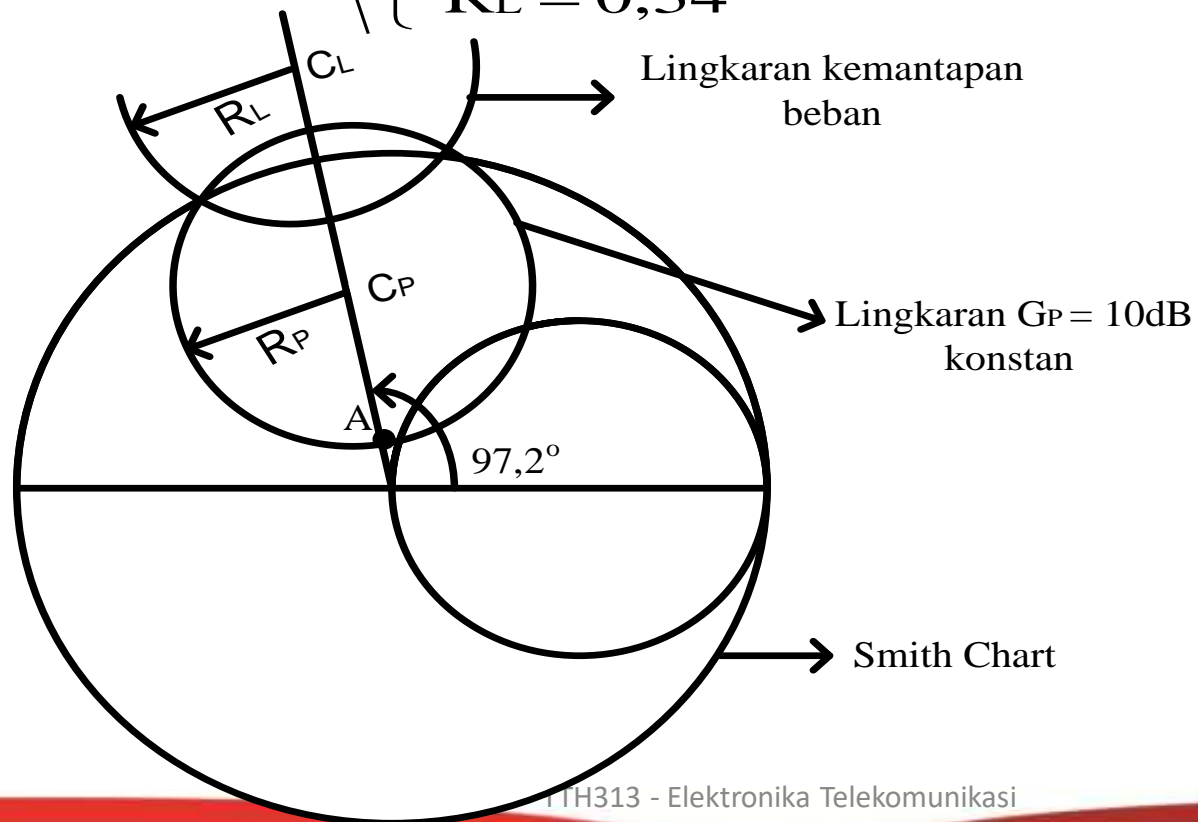
Contoh : Transistor	$S_{11} = 0,5 \angle -180^\circ$	$S_{21} = 2,5 \angle 70^\circ$
(f = 6 GHz)	$S_{12} = 0,08 \angle 30^\circ$	$S_{22} = 0,8 \angle -100^\circ$

**Rancanglah sebuah penguat RF yang mempunyai  $G_P = 10$  dB**

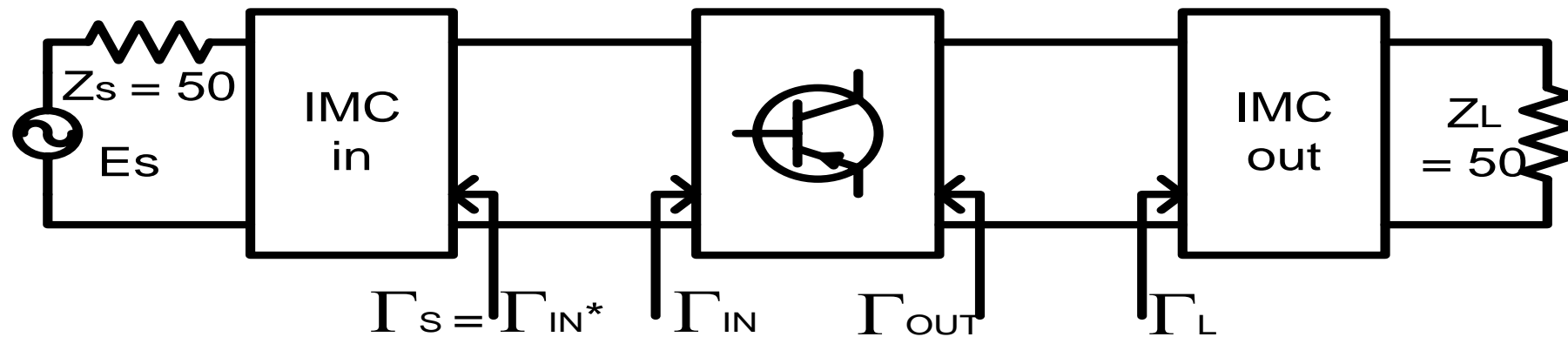
**Solusi :**

$$\Delta = 0,223 \angle 62,12^\circ \quad K = 0,4 \rightarrow \text{transistor mantap bersyarat}$$

$$G_P = 10\text{dB} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_P = 0,572 \angle 97,2^\circ \\ R_P = 0,473 \\ C_L = 1,18 \angle 97,2^\circ \\ R_L = 0,34 \end{array} \right.$$



- Oleh karena  $|S_{11}| < 1$ , daerah MANTAP berada diluar lingkaran kemantapan BEBAN
- Pilih titik A  $\rightarrow \Gamma_L = 0,1 \angle 97,2^\circ \rightarrow \Gamma_S = \Gamma_{IN}^* = 0,52 \angle 179,32^\circ$
- Lingkaran kemantapan sumber :  $C_S = 1,67 \angle 171^\circ$   $R_S = 1,0$   
 $\Gamma_S$  diatas harus diperiksa apakah berada di daerah MANTAP
- Daerah mantap berada di luar lingkaran kemantapan sumber  $\rightarrow \Gamma_S$  berada di daerah mantap, maka  $\Gamma_S$  dapat digunakan



## PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN GA DITENTUKAN:

### Lingkaran Ga (Available Power Gain) Konstan

#### a) KASUS MANTAP TANPA SYARAT

$$G_A = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11} \Gamma_S|^2} = |S_{21}|^2 \cdot g_A$$

$$g_A = \frac{G_A}{|S_{21}|^2} = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{1 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Gamma_S|^2 \cdot (|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2) - 2 \operatorname{Re}[\Gamma_S \cdot C_1]}$$

$$C_1 = S_{11} - \Delta \cdot S_{22}^*$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti lingkaran GP konstan, diperoleh :

Lingkaran GA konstan :

titik pusat lingkaran :

$$C_A = \frac{g_A \cdot C_1^*}{1 + g_A (|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)}$$

jari-jari lingkaran :

$$R_A = \frac{\left\{ 1 - 2K |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}| g_A + |S_{12} \cdot S_{21}|^2 \cdot g_A^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|1 + g_A (|S_{11}|^2 - |\Delta|^2)|}$$

Semua  $\Gamma_S$  pada lingkaran, memberikan suatu  $G_A$  yang diinginkan. Untuk  $G_A$  tertentu, daya keluaran maksimum diperoleh dengan  $\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{OUT}^*$

→  $\Gamma_L$  ini memberikan  $G_T = G_A$

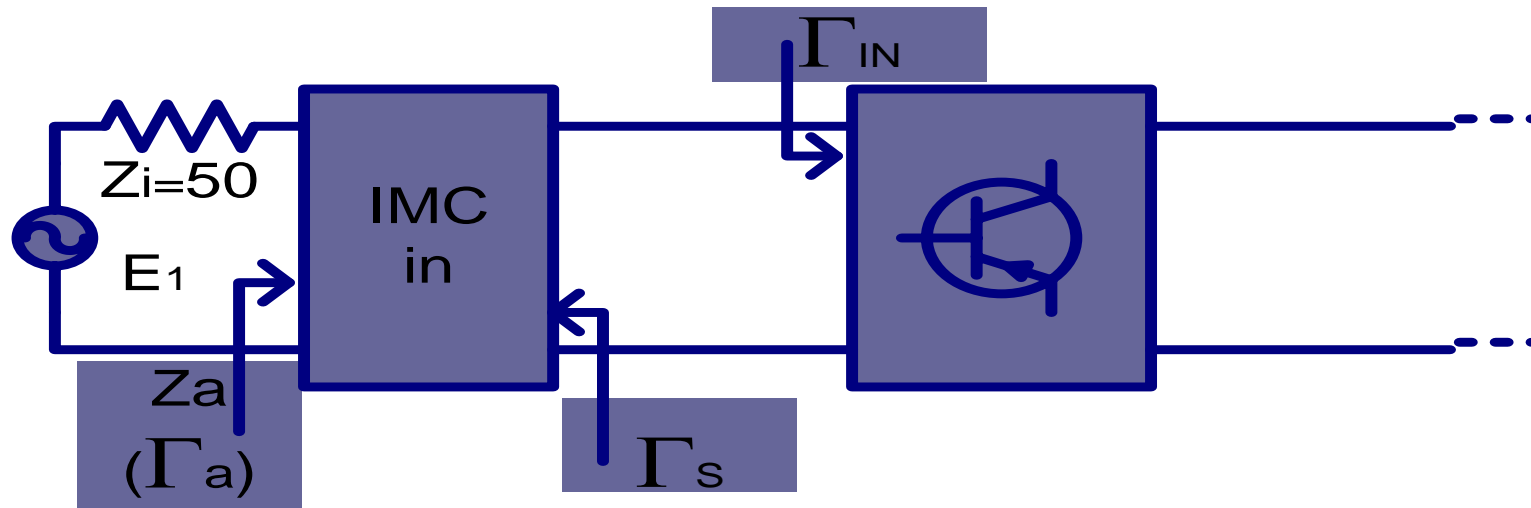


## b) KASUS MANTAP BERSYARAT

1. Untuk GA yang diinginkan, gambar lingkaran GA konstan dan lingkaran kemantapan sumber. Pilih  $\Gamma_S$  yang berada di daerah mantap dan tidak terlalu dekat dengan lingkaran kemantapan.
2. Hitung  $\Gamma_{OUT}$  dan periksa apakah conjugate match mungkin, untuk itu gambar lingkaran kemantapan beban dan periksa apakah  $\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{OUT}^*$  berada di daerah mantap.
3. Jika  $\Gamma_L = \Gamma_{OUT}^*$  tidak berada pada daerah mantap atau terlalu dekat dengan lingkaran kemantapan beban, pilih  $\Gamma_S$  atau **GA** yang lain.

## PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN VSWR DITENTUKAN:

- $VSWR_{IN}$  konstan



$$VSWR_{IN} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_a|}{1 - |\Gamma_a|} \rightarrow |\Gamma_a| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{IN} - \Gamma_S^*}{1 - \Gamma_{IN} \Gamma_S} \right|$$

→ dapat diturunkan lingkaran  $VSWR_{IN}$  konstan

Lingkaran  $VSWR_{IN}$  konstan :

titik pusat lingkaran :

$$C_{vi} = \frac{\Gamma_{IN}^* \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_a|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_a \Gamma_{IN}|^2}$$

jari-jari lingkaran :

$$R_{vi} = \frac{|\Gamma_a| \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{IN}|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_a \Gamma_{IN}|^2}$$

Pada kasus mantap tanpa syarat dan beberapa kasus mantap bersyarat,

$\Gamma_s$  dapat dipilih  $= \Gamma_{IN}^*$  ; untuk memperoleh  $VSWR_{IN} = 1$ .

$$\text{Bila } VSWR_{IN} = 1 \rightarrow |\Gamma_a| = 0 \quad \begin{cases} C_{vi} = \Gamma_{IN}^* \\ R_{vi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Jadi  $\Gamma_s = \Gamma_{IN}^*$  memberikan  $|\Gamma_a| = 0 \rightarrow VSWR_{IN} = 1$

- $VSWR_{out}$  konstan

DENGAN CARA YANG SAMA :

$$VSWR_{OUT} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_b|}{1 - |\Gamma_b|} \rightarrow |\Gamma_b| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{OUT} - \Gamma_L^*}{1 - \Gamma_{OUT} \cdot \Gamma_L} \right|$$

Lingkaran  $VSWR_{OUT}$  konstan :

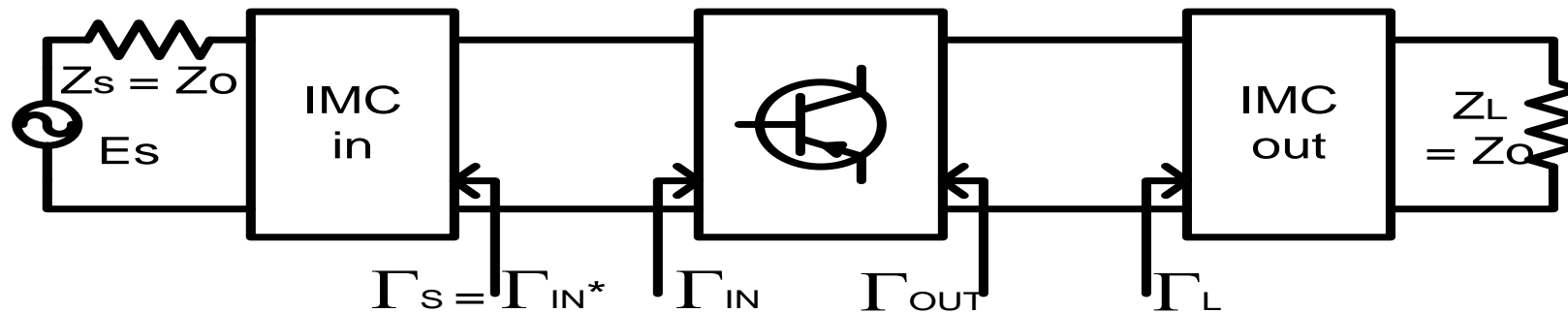
$$C_{VO} = \frac{\Gamma_{OUT}^* \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_b|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_b \cdot \Gamma_{OUT}|^2}$$

jari-jari lingkaran :

$$R_{VO} = \frac{|\Gamma_b| \cdot (1 - |\Gamma_{OUT}|^2)}{1 - |\Gamma_b \cdot \Gamma_{OUT}|^2}$$

## PERANCANGAN PENGUAT DENGAN NOISE FIGURE DITENTUKAN:

### Lingkaran Noise figure/Faktor Derau Konstan:



$$F = F_{\text{MIN}} + \frac{4 r_n |\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{\text{opt}}|^2}{(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2) |1 + \Gamma_{\text{opt}}|^2}$$

dimana:

$F_{\text{MIN}}$  = faktor derau minimum komponen aktif

$r_n$  = equivalent normalized noise resistance ( $= R_N/Z_O$ )

$\Gamma_{\text{opt}}$  = koefisien refleksi sumber yang dapat menghasilkan faktor derau minimum

Ambil satu harga  $F = F_i$

$$\frac{|\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2} = \frac{F_i - F_{MIN}}{4 R_n} \cdot |1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2$$

$$N_i = \frac{F_i - F_{MIN}}{4 R_n} \cdot |1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2 = \text{konstan} \Rightarrow N_i = \frac{|\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2}$$

$$(\Gamma_s - \Gamma_{opt}) \cdot (\Gamma_s^* - \Gamma_{opt}^*) = N_i - N_i |\Gamma_s|^2$$

$$|\Gamma_s|^2 \cdot (1 + N_i) - 2 \text{Re}[\Gamma_s \cdot \Gamma_{opt}^*] + |\Gamma_{opt}|^2 = N_i$$

$$|\Gamma_s|^2 - \frac{2}{1 + N_i} \text{Re}[\Gamma_s \cdot \Gamma_{opt}^*] + \frac{|\Gamma_{opt}|^2}{1 + N_i} = \frac{N_i}{1 + N_i}$$

→ merupakan persamaan lingkaran di bidang  $\Gamma_s$  dan dapat ditulis menjadi :

$$\left| \Gamma_s - \frac{\Gamma_{opt}}{1 + N_i} \right|^2 = \frac{N_i^2 + N_i(1 - |\Gamma_{opt}|^2)}{(1 + N_i)^2}$$

untuk  $N_i$  tertentu, diperoleh lingkaran faktor derau  $F_i$  konstan.

Lingkaran faktor derau:

titik pusat lingkaran :

$$C_{F_i} = \frac{\Gamma_{opt}}{1 + N_i}$$

jari-jari lingkaran :

$$R_{F_i} = \frac{1}{N_i + 1} \sqrt{N_i^2 + N_i(1 - |\Gamma_{opt}|^2)}$$

### Contoh Soal :

Suatu transistor dengan parameter S sebagai berikut :

$$S_{11} = 0,552 \angle 169^\circ$$

$$F_{\text{MIN}} = 2,5\text{dB}$$

$$S_{12} = 0,049 \angle 23^\circ$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{opt}} = 0,475 \angle 166^\circ$$

$$S_{21} = 1,681 \angle 26^\circ$$

$$R_n = 3.5 \Omega$$

$$S_{22} = 0,839 \angle -67^\circ$$

Tentukan lingkaran faktor derau **Fi = 2,8dB** konstan

**Solusi :**

$$N_i = \frac{F_i - F_{\text{MIN}}}{4 r_n} \cdot |1 + \Gamma_{\text{opt}}|^2$$

$$r_n = \frac{R_n}{Z_o} = \frac{3,5}{50} = 0,07$$

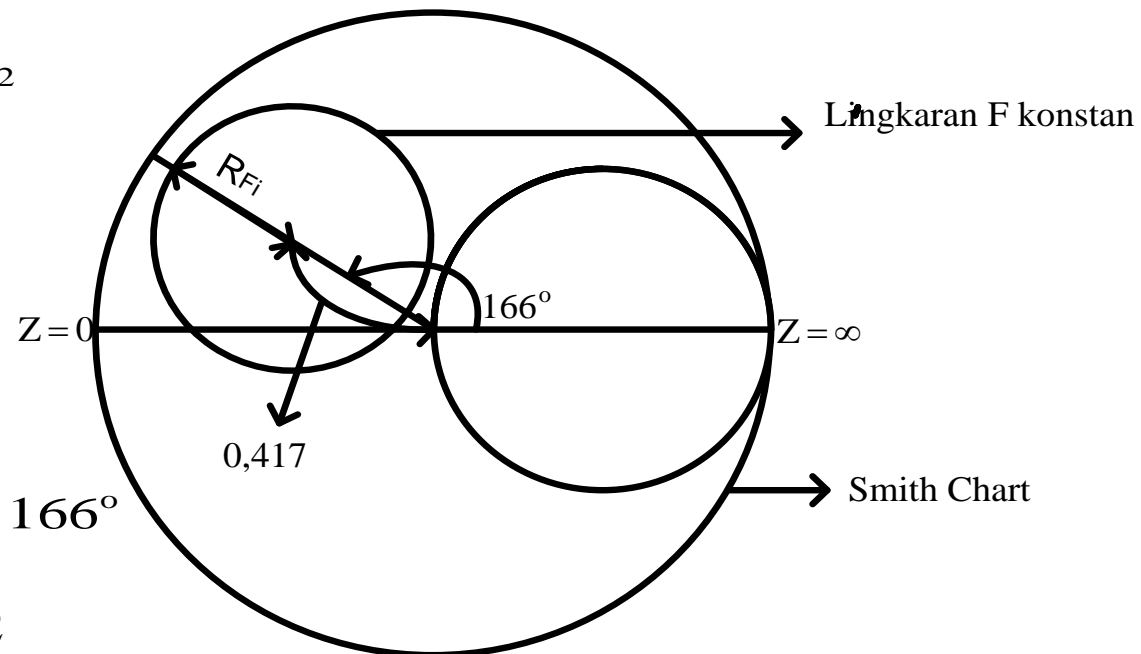
$$F_i = 2,8\text{dB} = 1,905$$

$$F_{\text{MIN}} = 2,5 \text{ dB} = 1,778$$

$$\rightarrow N_i = 0,1378$$

$$C_{F_i} = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{opt}}}{1 + N_i} = 0,417 \angle 166^\circ$$

$$R_{F_i} = 0,312$$



# TERIMA KASIH