

Soal no. 1: Parameter S dan kestabilan

Parameter S mempunyai nilai yang berbeda untuk frekuensi kerja yang berbeda. Sebuah transistor mempunyai parameter S sebagai berikut:

frekuensi	S_{11}	S_{12}	S_{21}	S_{22}
1 GHz	$0.95 \angle 172^\circ$	$0.008 \angle -35^\circ$	$2.03 \angle 44^\circ$	$0.78 \angle -172^\circ$
4 GHz	$0.88 \angle -51^\circ$	$0.008 \angle 79^\circ$	$0.84 \angle 88^\circ$	$0.88 \angle 171^\circ$

- Hitung nilai parameter kestabilan K untuk masing-masing frekuensi dan tentukan sifat kestabilan transistor tersebut untuk masing-masing frekuensi !
- Hitung titik pusat dan jari-jari lingkaran kemantapan beban untuk transistor yang mantap bersyarat (*potentially unstable*) !
- Plot pada Smith Chart lingkaran kemantapan beban pada point b dan arsirlah daerah yang tidak stabil !
- Hitung gain maksimum untuk transistor stabil tak bersyarat (*unconditionally stable*) !

a. Frekuensi 1 GHz :

$$\Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

$$= 0.95 \angle 172^\circ \cdot 0.78 \angle -172^\circ - 0.008 \angle -35^\circ \cdot 2.03 \angle 44^\circ$$

$$= 0.741 \angle 0^\circ - 0.016 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$= (0.741 + j0) - (0.016 + 0.0025j)$$

$$= 0.726 - j0.0025$$

$$|\Delta| = 0.726$$

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

$$K = \frac{1 - 0.95^2 - 0.78^2 + 0.726^2}{2 \cdot 0.016}$$

$$K = \underline{\underline{0.51}}$$

$$K < 1 \quad |\Delta| < 1$$

\therefore Transistor stabil bersyarat

Frekuensi 4 GHz :

$$\Delta = S_{11} \cdot S_{22} - S_{12} \cdot S_{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= S_{11} \angle -51^\circ, S_{12} \angle 171^\circ - S_{22} \angle 70^\circ, S_{21} \angle 0^\circ \\
 &= 0,7744 \angle 120^\circ - 0,0067 \angle 167^\circ \\
 &= (-0,3872 + j0,671) - (-0,0065 + j0,0015) \\
 &= -0,3806 + j0,6691
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\Delta| = 0,7698$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2 |S_{12}, S_{21}|} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 0,78^2 - 0,78^2 + 0,7698^2}{2 \cdot 0,0067}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 3,27$$

$$k > 1 \quad \Delta < 1$$

\therefore Transistor stabil tanpa syarat

b. Frekuensi 16 Hz :

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_L &= \left| \frac{S_{12}, S_{21}}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} \right| = \left| \frac{0,78 \angle -35^\circ \cdot 2,03 \angle 44^\circ}{0,78^2 - 0,726^2} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{0,016 \angle 9^\circ}{0,08} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{R_L = 0,2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_L &= \frac{(S_{22} - \Delta S_{11})^*}{|S_{22}|^2 - |\Delta|^2} = \frac{(0,78 \angle -172^\circ - 0,726 - 0,05 \angle -172^\circ)^*}{0,78^2 - 0,726^2} \\
 &= \frac{(0,78 \angle -172^\circ - 0,6897 \angle -172^\circ)^*}{0,08} \\
 &= \frac{[(-0,772 - j0,109) - (-0,683 - j0,096)]^*}{0,08} \\
 &= \frac{-0,086 + j0,013}{0,08} = -1,1125 + j0,1625
 \end{aligned}$$

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

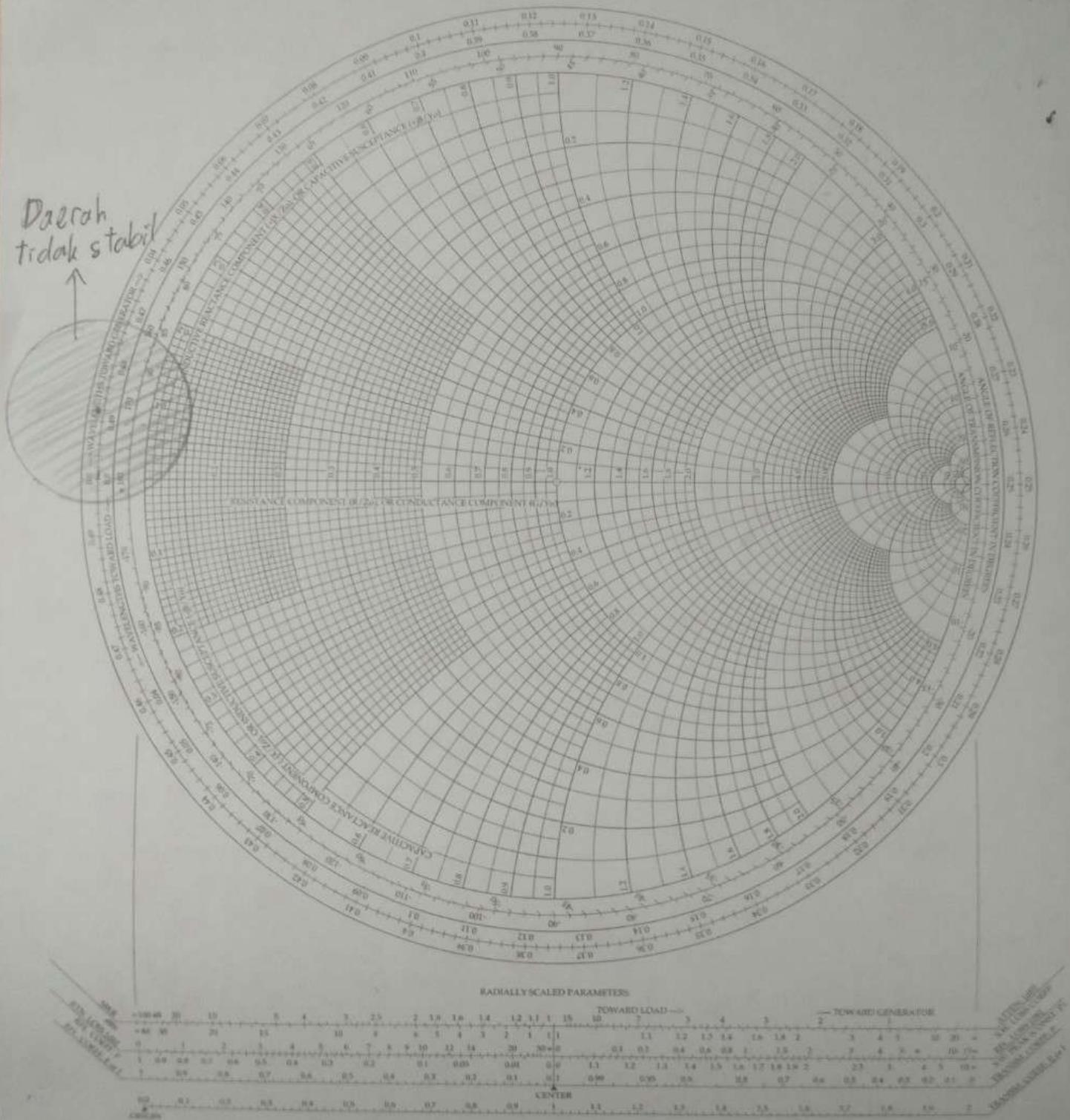
$$= \frac{0,84}{0,001} (3,27 - \sqrt{3,27^2 - 1})$$

$$= 16,46$$

1.0

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design



2. Rangkaian Filter Pasif

Rancanglah sebuah filter bandpass analog pasif yang mempunyai bandwidth 3 dB antara frekuensi 10,6 MHz sampai dengan frekuensi 10,8 MHz. Respons frekuensi filter dibolehkan memiliki ripple sebesar 0,1 dB di daerah passband-nya. Lebar bandwidth pada redaman 24 dB adalah 500 kHz. Resistansi sumber (R_s) dan beban (R_L) mempunyai nilai hambatan berturut-turut adalah 100Ω dan 50Ω . Dengan menggunakan kurva dan table Terlampir sebagai referensi:

- Berapa orde filter lowpass prototypenya?
- Gambarkanlah rangkaian filter lowpass prototypenya!
- Gambarkanlah rangkaian filter band-pass hasil transformasi!
- Berapa nilai frekuensi tengah geometris yang anda pakai?
- Gambarkanlah rangkaian filter bandpass yang diinginkan beserta nilai-nilai komponennya!

$$a. BW_{3dB} = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = 10,8 \text{ MHz} - 10,6 \text{ MHz} = 200 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_1 = BW_{3dB} = 200 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_2 = 500 \text{ kHz}$$

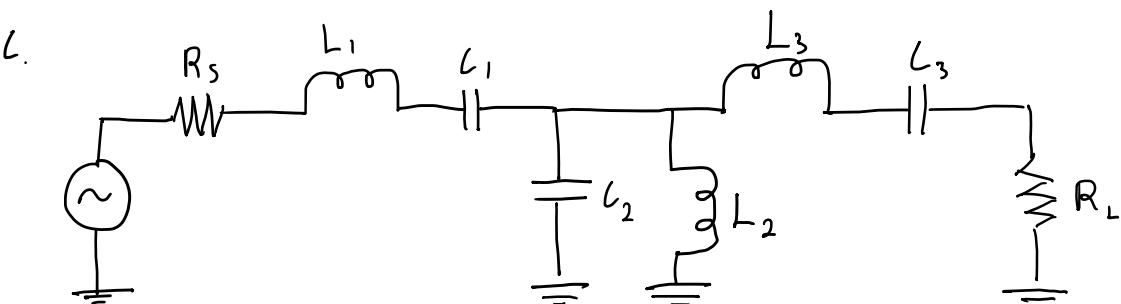
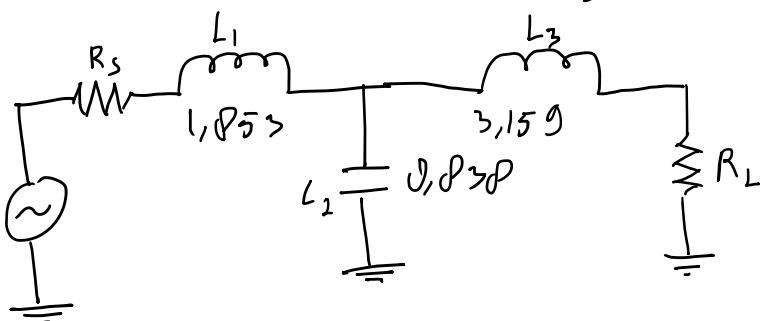
$$\omega_c = \frac{200 \text{ kHz}}{200 \text{ kHz}} = 1$$

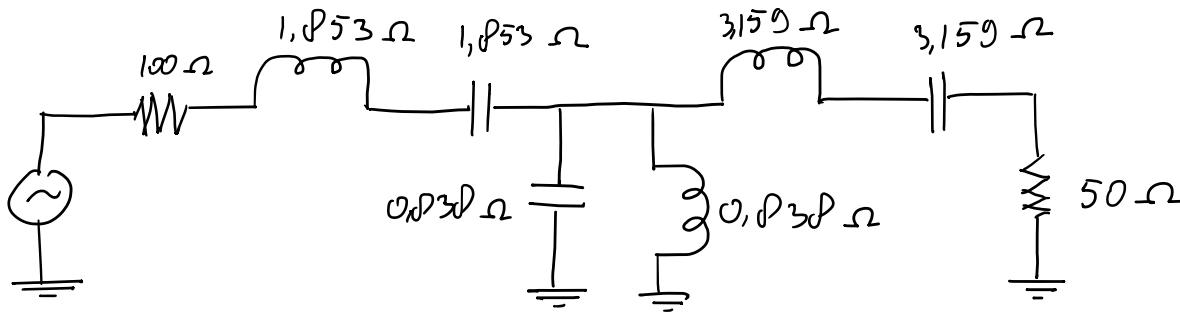
$$\omega_s = \frac{500 \text{ kHz}}{200 \text{ kHz}} = 2,5$$

Lihat tabel

$$n = 3$$

$$b. \frac{R_s}{R_L} = \frac{100}{50} = 2 \quad \text{atau} \quad \frac{R_L}{R_s} = \frac{50}{100} = 0,5$$





$$d. f_{CB} = 10,6 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{CA} = 10,8 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_0 = 0,5(f_{CA} + f_{CB})$$

$$f_0 = 0,5(10,8 + 10,6)$$

$$= 10,7 \text{ MHz}$$

$$e. L_{1n} = 1,053 \text{ mH} \quad L_{1n} = 1,053 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_{2n} = 0,030 \text{ mH} \quad L_{2n} = 0,030 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_{3n} = 3,159 \text{ mH} \quad L_{3n} = 3,159 \text{ mH}$$

$$R = 50 \text{ ohm}$$

$$B = 200 \text{ kHz}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{R \cdot L_{1n}}{2\pi B} = \frac{50 \cdot 1,053}{2\pi \cdot 200 \times 10^3} = 7,37 \times 10^{-5} \text{ H} = 73,7 \mu\text{H}$$

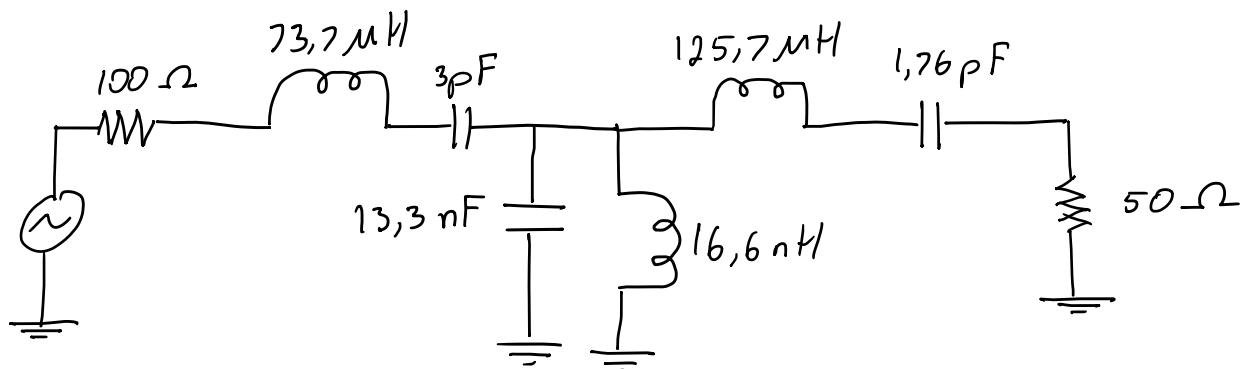
$$C_1 = \frac{B}{2\pi f_0^2 \cdot L_{1n} \cdot R} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{2\pi \cdot (10,7 \times 10^6)^2 \cdot 1,053 \cdot 50} = 3 \mu\text{F}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{RB}{2\pi f_0^2 \cdot L_{2n}} = \frac{50 \cdot 200 \times 10^3}{2\pi \cdot (10,7 \times 10^6)^2 \cdot 0,030} = 16,6 \text{ nH}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{L_{2n}}{2\pi \cdot R \cdot B} = \frac{0,030}{2\pi \cdot 50 \cdot 200 \times 10^3} = 13,3 \text{ nF}$$

$$L_3 = \frac{R \cdot L_{3n}}{2\pi \cdot B} = \frac{50 \cdot 3,159}{2\pi \cdot 200 \times 10^3} = 125,7 \mu H$$

$$C_3 = \frac{\beta}{2\pi \cdot S_0^2 \cdot L_{3n} \cdot R} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{2\pi \cdot (10,7 \times 10^6)^2 \cdot 3,159 \cdot 50} = 1,76 \text{ pF}$$



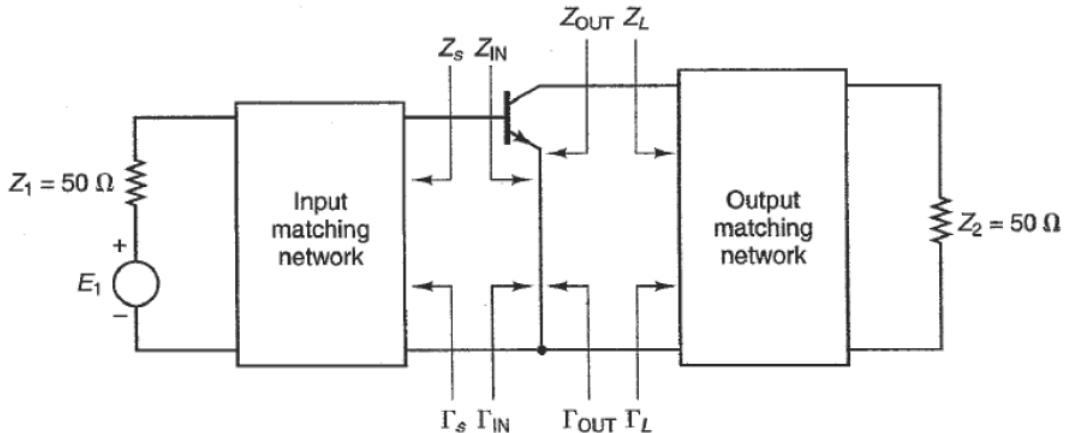
Soal no. 2: Penguat Frekuensi Radio.

Diketahui sebuah rangkaian *matching network* memiliki spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

$\Gamma_s = 0.5 \angle 120^\circ$ dan $\Gamma_L = 0.4 \angle 90^\circ$ dengan parameter-parameter S yaitu:

$$S_{11} = 0.6 \angle -160^\circ, S_{12} = 0.045 \angle 16^\circ, S_{21} = 2.5 \angle 30^\circ, S_{22} = 0.5 \angle -90^\circ$$

- Hitung Γ_{in} dan Γ_{out} !
- Tentukan G_T !
- Hitung P_{AVS} dan P_L jika $E_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ$ volt, dan $Z_1 = Z_2 = 50 \Omega$!
- Hitung M_s dan $(VSWR)_{in}$!



$$a. \quad \Gamma_{in} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \cdot \Gamma_L}$$

$$= 0.6 \angle -160^\circ + \frac{0.045 \angle 16^\circ \cdot 2.5 \angle 30^\circ \cdot 0.4 \angle 90^\circ}{1 - 0.5 \angle -90^\circ \cdot 0.4 \angle 90^\circ}$$

$$= (-0.56 - j0.21) + \frac{0.045 \angle 136^\circ}{1 - 0.2 \angle 0^\circ}$$

$$= -0.56 - j0.21 + \frac{0.045 \angle 136^\circ}{0.8}$$

$$= -0.56 - j0.21 + 0.05625 \angle 136^\circ$$

$$= -0.6 - j0.17$$

$$= 0.627 \angle 195.37^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{out} &= S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} \cdot S_{21} \cdot T_s}{1 - S_{11} \cdot T_s} \\
 &= 0,5 \angle -90^\circ + \frac{0,045 \angle 16^\circ \cdot 2,5 \angle 30^\circ \cdot 0,5 \angle 120^\circ}{1 - 0,6 \angle -160^\circ \cdot 0,5 \angle 120^\circ} \\
 &= 0,5 \angle -90^\circ + \frac{0,05625 \angle 166^\circ}{1 - 0,3 \angle -40^\circ} \\
 &= 0,5 \angle -90^\circ + \frac{0,05625 \angle 166^\circ}{0,77 + j0,19} \\
 &= -j0,5 + \frac{0,05625 \angle 166^\circ}{0,77 \angle 14^\circ} \\
 &= -j0,5 + 0,07 \angle 151^\circ \\
 &= -0,06 - j0,47 \\
 &= 0,47 \angle -97^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b. \quad G_T &= \frac{1 - |T_s|^2}{|1 - S_{11} \cdot T_s|^2} |S_{21}|^2 \frac{1 - |T_L|^2}{|1 - T_{out} \cdot T_L|^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 0,5^2}{|1 - 0,6 \angle -160^\circ \cdot 0,5 \angle 120^\circ|^2} \cdot 2,5^2 \cdot \frac{1 - 0,4^2}{|1 - 0,47 \angle -97^\circ \cdot 0,4 \angle 90^\circ|^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,75}{|1 - 0,3 \angle -40^\circ|^2} \cdot 6,25 \cdot \frac{0,36}{|1 - 0,108 \angle -7^\circ|^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,75}{0,64} \cdot 6,25 \cdot \frac{0,36}{0,66} \\
 &= 9,32
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c. E_1 = \omega L 0^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\Sigma V}{\Sigma R} = \frac{\omega}{50+50} = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{AVS} = I_1^2 \cdot R_1 = 0,1^2 \cdot 50 = 0,5 \text{ W}$$

$$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}}$$

$$P_L = G_T \cdot P_{AVS} = 9,32 \cdot 0,5 = 4,66 \text{ W}$$

$$d. M_s = \frac{(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2)(1 - |\Gamma_{in}|^2)}{|1 - \Gamma_s \cdot \Gamma_{in}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - 0,5^2)(1 - 0,627^2)}{|1 - 0,5 \angle 120^\circ \cdot 0,627 \angle 195^\circ|^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,75 \cdot 0,607}{|1 - 0,3135 \angle -45^\circ|^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,455}{0,655}$$

$$M_s = 0,695$$

$$|\Gamma_a| = \sqrt{1 - M_s} = \sqrt{1 - 0,695} = 0,55$$

$$VSWR_{in} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_a|}{1 - |\Gamma_a|}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 0,55}{1 - 0,55}$$

$$= 3,44$$

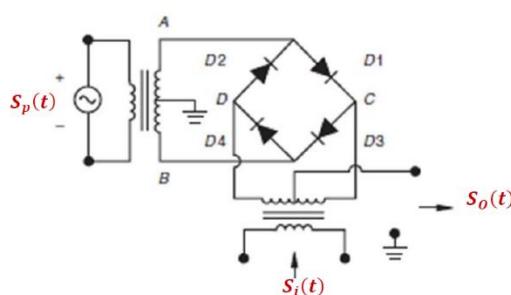
Perhatikan gambar rangkaian di bawah ini, semua DIODA ideal (V_{ON} Dioda = 0 Volt) a) Pada kondisi bagaimana masing-masing DIODA ON dan OFF? Jelaskan!

Perbandingan lilitan trafo Primer : Sekunder = 1 : 1

Sinyal dari OSILATOR: $S_p(t) = V_p \cos(2\pi f_p t)$;

Sinyal dari INPUT: $S_i(t) = V_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 t)$; $V_p \gg V_1$

$f_1 = 4 \text{ MHz}$; $f_p = 1 \text{ MHz}$; $V_p = 7 \text{ Volt}$; $V_1 = 1 \text{ Volt}$



Catatan untuk pengerjaan soal b dan c:

Diode short circuit pada kondisi ON

Diode open circuit pada kondisi OFF

b) Gambarkan rangkaian pengganti pada kondisi : $S_p(t) > 0$!

c) Gambarkan rangkaian pengganti pada kondisi : $S_p(t) < 0$!

Untuk pengerjaan soal d dan e: Gunakan **Cartesian-Graph-Paper** (kertas kotak-kotak)

d) Gambarkan sinyal $S_p(t)$ dan $S_i(t)$ (cukup 8 gelombang sinyal $S_i(t)$ dan 2 gelombang $S_p(t)$) !

e) Gambarkan sinyal output $S_o(t)$ sesuai point d) !

- a. karena $V_p \gg V_1$, maka yang mengatur ON atau OFF dioda adalah $S_p(t)$

Ketika $S_p(t) > 0$ maka potensial A akan lebih besar dari potensial B ($V_A > V_B$), sehingga :

D_1 dan D_3 : ON

D_2 dan D_4 : OFF

Ketika $S_p(t) < 0$ maka potensial B akan lebih besar daripada potensial A ($V_B > V_A$), sehingga :

D_1 dan D_3 : OFF

D_2 dan D_4 : ON

b.

