# permitivity_synthesis

April 30, 2023

## 0.1 $\epsilon(z)$ synthesis from $\Gamma(\omega, z)\Big|_{z=0}$

[300]:
```
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import integrate
from scipy import constants
from scipy import signal
```

The line is as follows

- L = 200 $\mu$
- $Z_L = 70 + j\omega 3 \times 10^9 \Omega$
- $R_g = 50\Omega$
- W = S = 20 $\mu$
- $L_{strip} = 3\mu$
- $S_{strip} = 1\mu$
- $W_{strip} = 30\mu$

[301]:
```
L = 200e-6
W = 20e-6
S = W
Lstrip = 3e-6
Sstrip = 1e-6
Wstrip = 30e-6

Rg = 50 # omega
```

We have

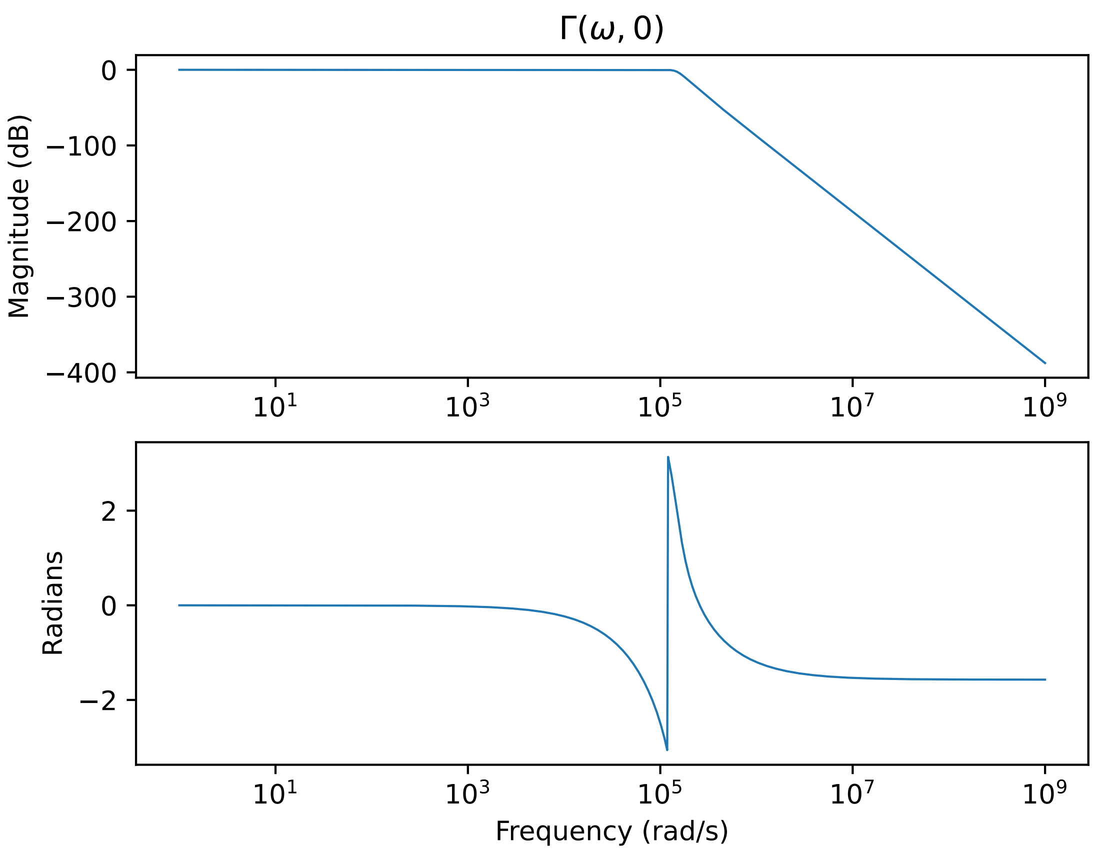
$$\Gamma(\omega, z) = \frac{Z_L - Z(\omega, z)}{Z_L + Z(\omega, z)}$$

We also want that $Z(\omega, L) = Z_L$

Assume we are given that $\Gamma(\omega, z)\Big|_{z=0}$ is a low pass chebyshev's filter

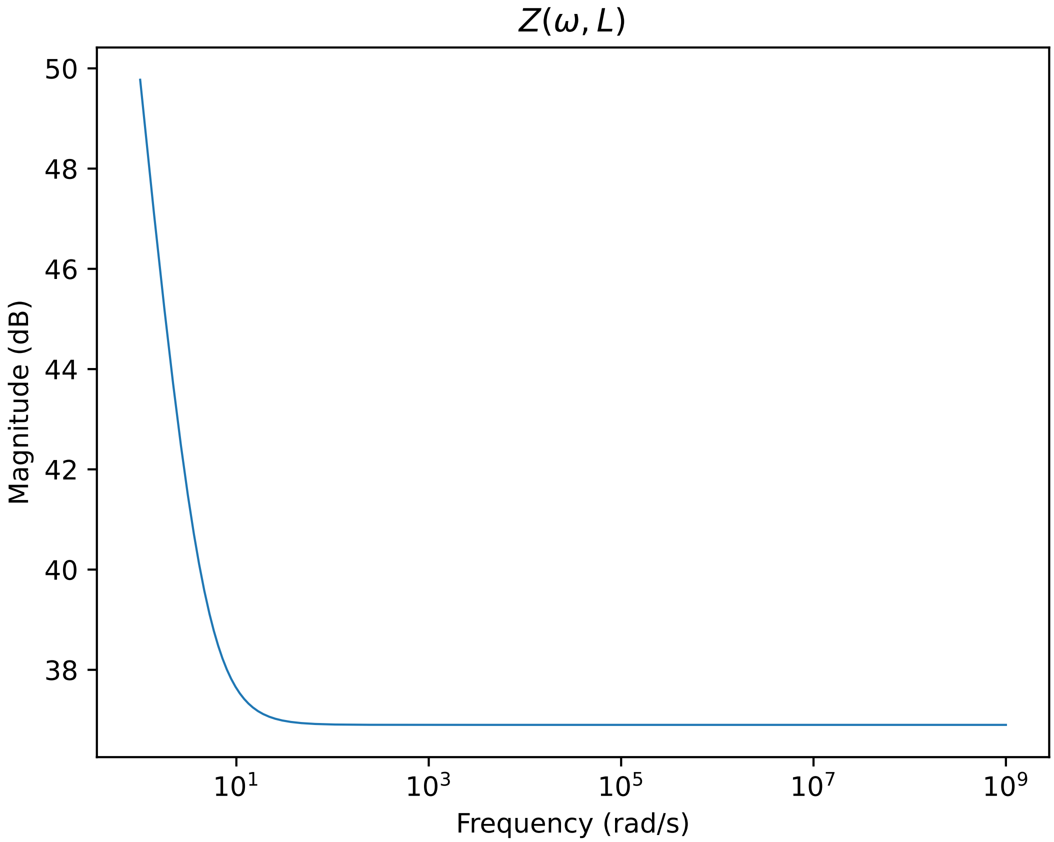
[302]:
```
%config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'svg'
plt.rcParams['lines.linewidth'] = 0.8
```

[303]:
```python
# Define filter parameters
order = 5
cutoff_freq = 1e5
ripple = 1e-3  # in dB
# Create filter
b, a = signal.cheby1(order, ripple, cutoff_freq, 'low', analog=True)
Gamma0 = signal.TransferFunction(b, a)
w = np.logspace(0, 9, num=1000)
# Plot frequency response
w, Gamma0 = signal.freqresp(Gamma0, w)
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.semilogx(w, 20 * np.log10(abs(Gamma0)))
plt.title('$\Gamma(\omega, 0)$')
plt.ylabel('Magnitude (dB)')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.semilogx(w, np.angle(Gamma0))
plt.xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)')
plt.ylabel('Radians')

plt.show()
```



Now that $\omega$ is defined, we can define $Z_L$

[304]:
```
ZL = 70 + 3e2j/w
plt.semilogx(w, 20 * np.log10(abs(ZL)))
plt.title('$Z(\omega, L)$')
plt.xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)')
plt.ylabel('Magnitude (dB)')
plt.show()
```

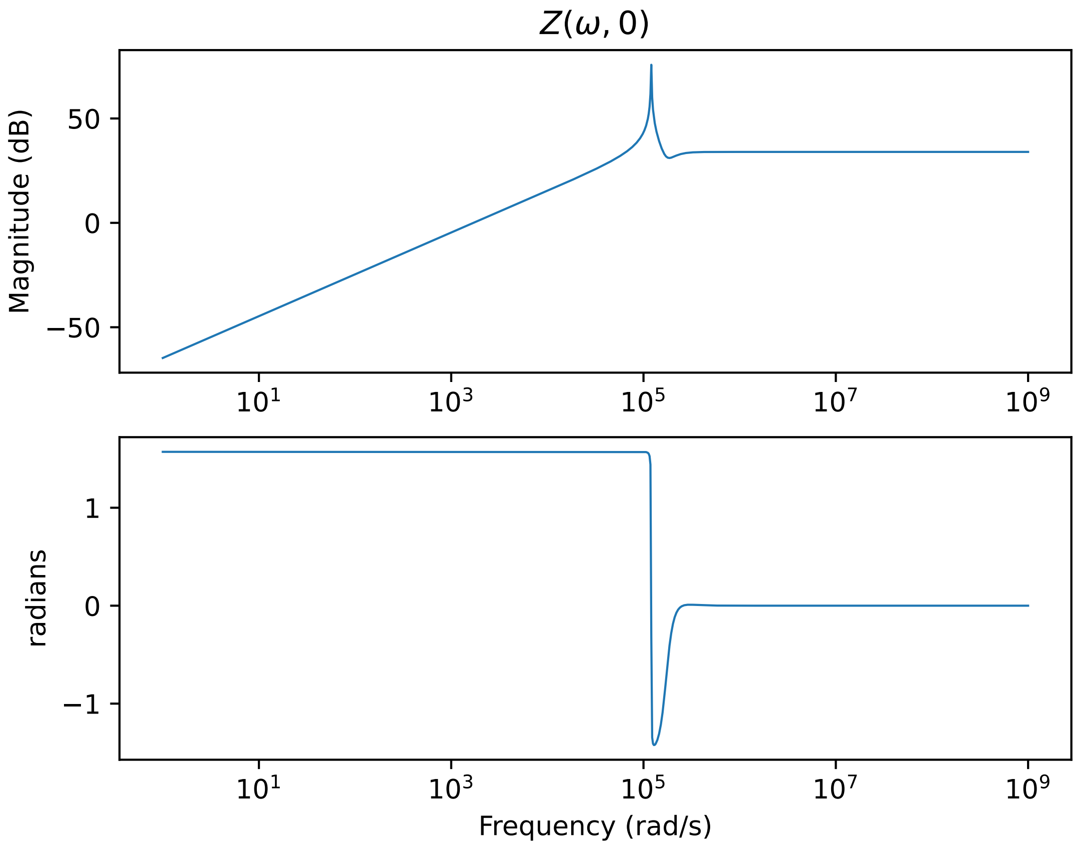



Using $\Gamma(\omega, 0)$, we can find $Z(\omega, 0)$ given by `Z0`

$$\Gamma(\omega, 0) = \frac{R_g - Z(\omega, 0)}{R_g + Z(\omega, 0)} \implies Z(\omega, 0) = R_g \frac{1 - \Gamma(\omega, 0)}{1 + \Gamma(\omega, 0)}$$

[305]:
```
Z0 = Rg*((1-Gamma0)/(1+Gamma0))
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.semilogx(w, 20 * np.log10(abs(Z0)))
plt.title('$Z(\omega, 0)$')
plt.ylabel('Magnitude (dB)')
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.semilogx(w, np.angle(Z0))
plt.xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)')
plt.ylabel('radians')

plt.show()

print('rad(Z0) = [', max(np.angle(Z0)), min(np.angle(Z0)), "]")
```




```
rad(Z0) = [ 1.5707963143905022 -1.4230762542289954 ]
```

**Task** : to synthesize $Z(\omega, z)$ and thus $\epsilon(\omega, z)$ across the line **Idea** 1. Divide the TL into $N$ parts where $N = \lfloor \frac{L}{L_{strip} + S_{strip}} \rfloor$ 2. Each part of the line can either have an open or a closed switch, thus each part has a constant $Z(\omega)$ 3. We denote the $i^{th}$ part by $Z(\omega, i) \forall i \in [0, N-1]$ 4. Denote by $Z_{in_i}$ the input impedance seen by the ith element. Thus $Z_{in_N} = Z_L$.
Also denote $Z_{o_i}$. Thus, $Z_{o_0} = R_g$ 5. Also denote $\Gamma_{L_i}$ and $\Gamma_{0_i}$

We start at the source. Then, we find the $\Gamma$ at the start of the element. Using this, we can find $\Gamma$ at the end of the element, which will be the $\Gamma$ at the start for the next element

[306]:
```
L = Lstrip+Sstrip
N = int(L/(Lstrip+Sstrip))
```

## 0.2 $\epsilon(t)$ synthesis from $\Gamma(\omega, t)\Big|_{t=0}$

$\Gamma(\omega, 0)$ and $Z(\omega, L)$ are still the same

[ ]:
```

```