

ตัวอย่างที่ 7.3 จงออกแบบวงจรขยายสัญญาณที่มีอัตราขยายสูงสุด ณ ความถี่ 4 GHz โดยใช้วงจรสตับเดี่ยวในการแมตช์ พร้อมเขียนกราฟของค่าการสูญเสียเนื่องจากการข้องกัด และค่าอัตราขยายที่ความถี่ 3 GHz ถึง 5 GHz สำหรับทรานซิสเตอร์เป็นแบบ GaAs FET ที่มีค่าพารามิเตอร์ดังนี้ ($Z_o = 50 \Omega$)

$f(\text{GHz})$	S_{11}	S_{21}	S_{12}	S_{22}
3	$0.80 \angle -89^\circ$	$2.86 \angle 99^\circ$	$0.03 \angle 56^\circ$	$0.76 \angle -41^\circ$
4	$0.72 \angle -116^\circ$	$2.60 \angle 76^\circ$	$0.03 \angle 57^\circ$	$0.73 \angle -54^\circ$
5	$0.662 \angle -142^\circ$	$2.39 \angle 54^\circ$	$0.03 \angle 62^\circ$	$0.72 \angle -68^\circ$

สำหรับกรณีที่ $\Delta < 0$ ให้ $\Delta = |\Delta| e^{j\phi_\Delta}$

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

$$|\Delta| = |S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}| < 1$$

$$|\Delta| = |(0.72 \angle -116^\circ)(0.73 \angle -54^\circ) - (2.60 \angle 76^\circ)(0.03 \angle 57^\circ)| = 10.488 \angle -162^\circ = 0.488 < 1$$

$$K = \frac{1 - 0.72^2 - 0.73^2 + 0.488^2}{2|(2.60 \angle 76^\circ)(0.03 \angle 57^\circ)|} = 1.195 > 1$$

ดังนั้นวงจรดังนี้จึงสามารถส่งผ่านสัญญาณได้ด้วยสภาพแวดล้อมที่ไม่ดีมากนัก.

Step 2 Determine Γ_s & Γ_L

$$\Gamma_s = \frac{B_1 \pm \sqrt{B_1^2 - 4|C_1|^2}}{2C_1}$$

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{B_2 \pm \sqrt{B_2^2 - 4|C_2|^2}}{2C_2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Gamma_s = 1.152 \angle 123.7^\circ, 0.867 \angle 123.7^\circ$$

$$\Gamma_L = 1.139 \angle 61.3^\circ, 0.878 \angle 61.3^\circ$$

$$B_1 = 1 + 0.72^2 - 0.73^2 - 10.488 \angle -162^\circ = 0.7475$$

$$B_2 = 1 + 0.73^2 - 0.72^2 - 0.488^2 = 0.7765$$

$$C_1 = 0.72 \angle -116^\circ - (0.488 \angle -162^\circ)(0.73 \angle 54^\circ)$$

$$= 0.37 \angle -123.7^\circ$$

$$C_2 = 0.73 \angle -54^\circ - (0.488 \angle -162^\circ)(0.72 \angle 76^\circ)$$

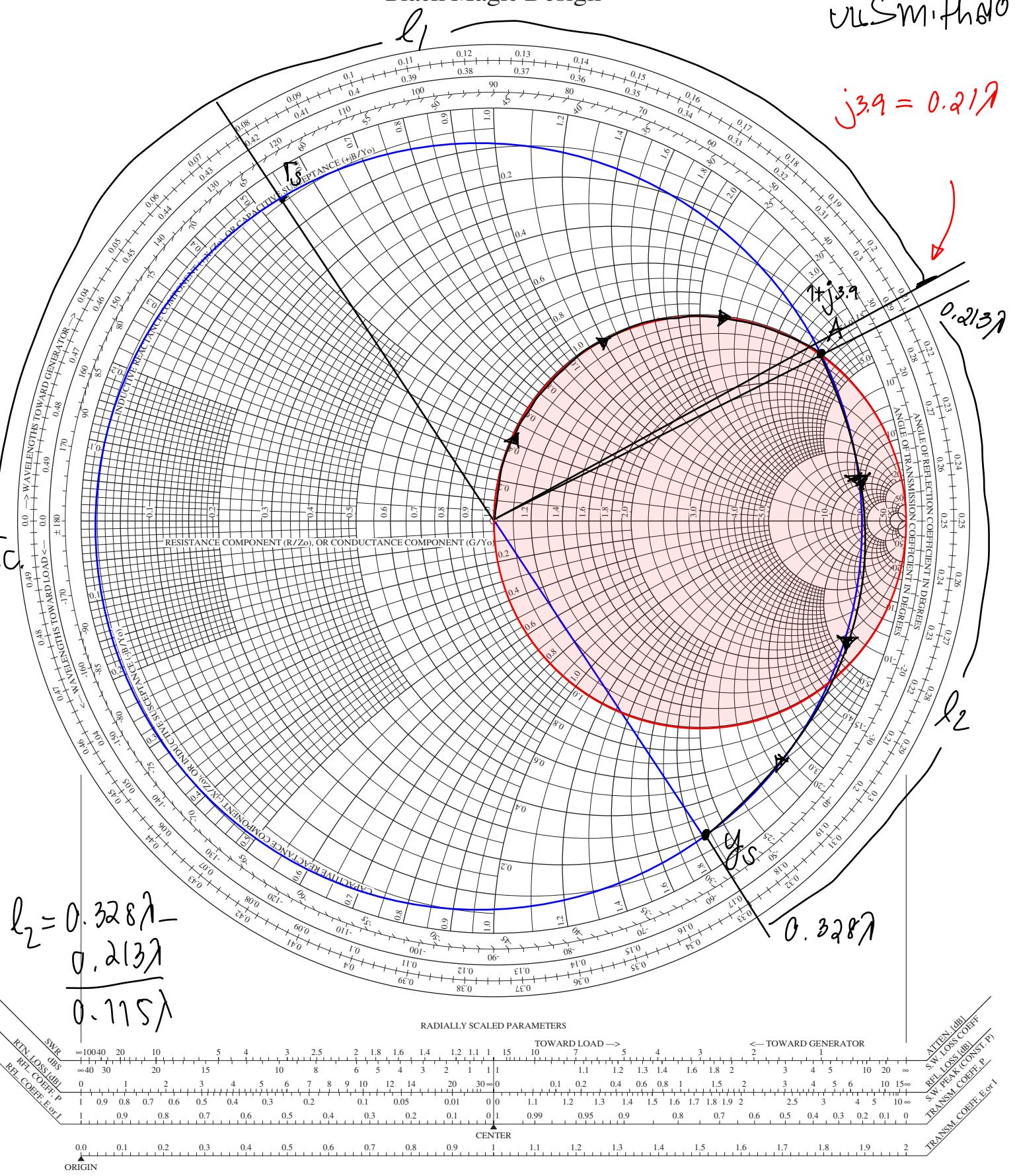
$$= 0.385 \angle -61.3^\circ$$

Input

$$l_1 = (1+j3.9) - 1 \\ = j3.9 \quad \text{Vwm001}$$

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design

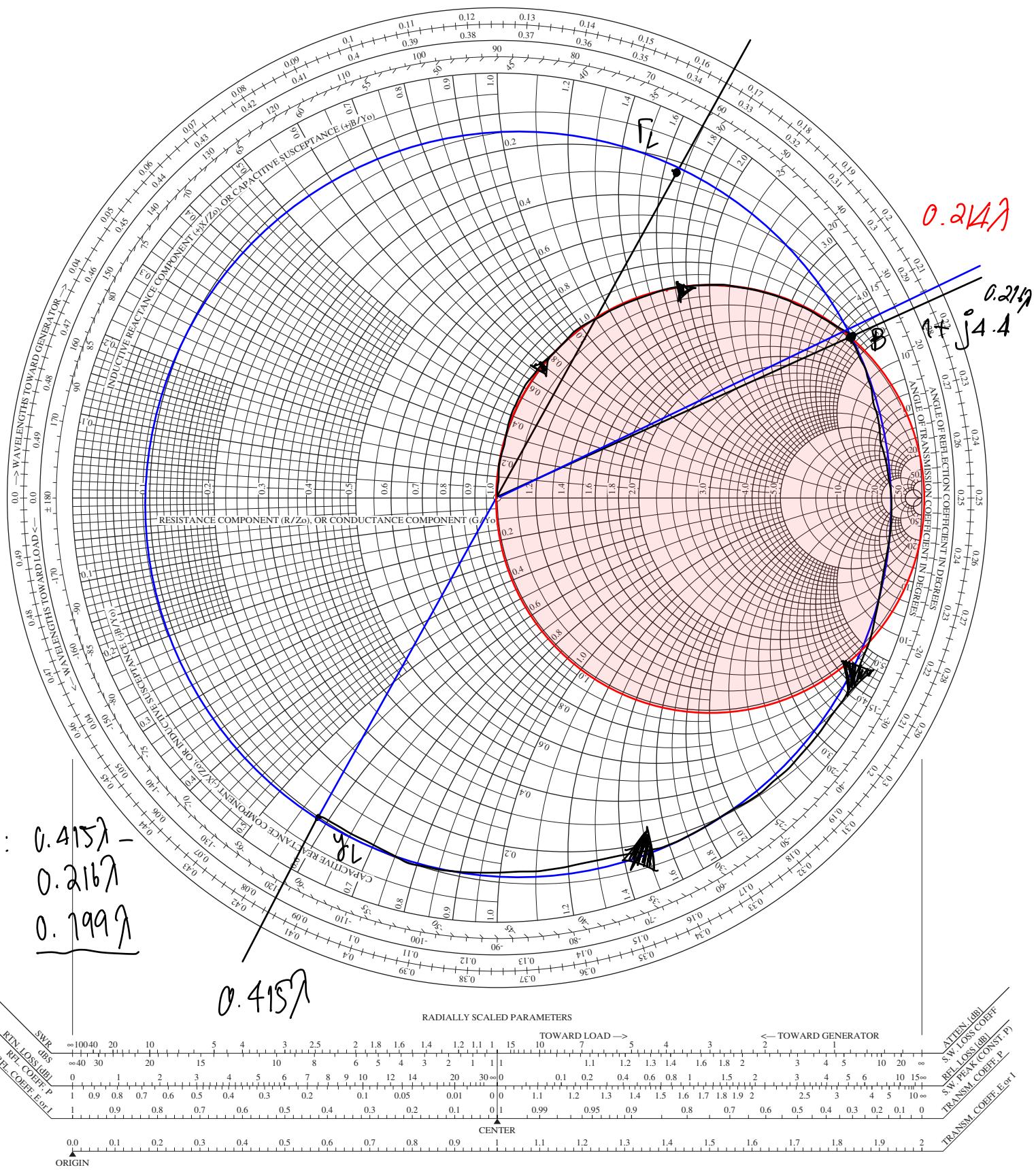


Output

$$l_1 = 1 + j4.4 - 1 \\ = j4.4$$

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design



Step 3 Determine G_S , G_L , G_o and $G_{T_{max}}$

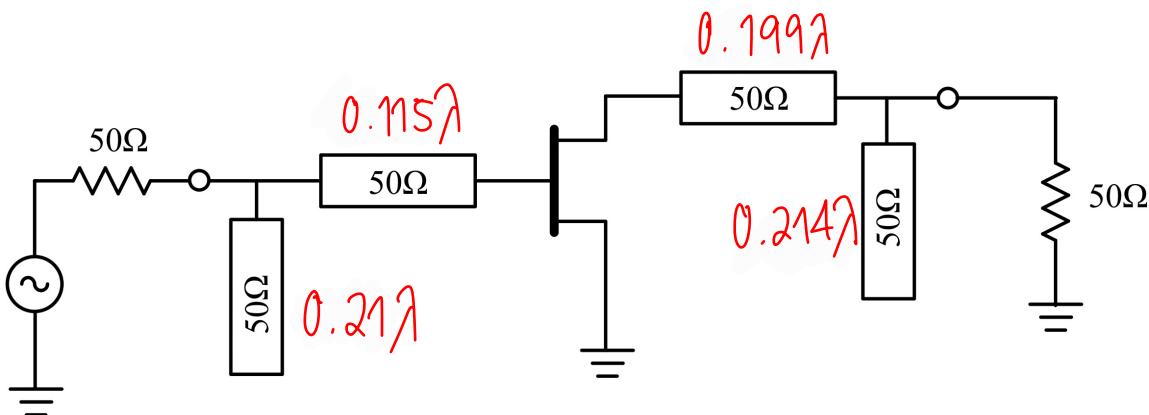
$$G_S = \frac{1}{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2} ; G_S = \frac{1}{1 - 0.867^2} = 4.027 = 6.05 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_o = |S_{21}|^2 ; G_o = 2.6^2 = 6.76 = 8.3 \text{ dB}$$

$$G_L = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2} ; G_L = \frac{1 - 0.878^2}{|1 - (0.73L - 54)(0.878L + 1.3)|^2} = 1.65 = 2.2 \text{ dB}$$

↳ 0.3732

$$G_{T_{max}} = G_S + G_o + G_L = 6.05 + 8.3 + 2.2 = 16.55 \text{ dB}$$



ตัวอย่างที่ 7.4 จงออกแบบวงจรขยายสัญญาณเพื่อให้ได้อัตราขยาย 11 dB ณ ความถี่ 4 GHz โดยใช้วงจรสตันเดิร์ดในการแมตช์ พร้อมเขียนกราฟของค่าการสูญเสียเนื่องจากการขอกลับ และค่าอัตราขยาย ที่ความถี่ 3 GHz ถึง 5 GHz สำหรับทรานซิสเตอร์เป็นแบบ GaAs FET ที่มีค่าพารามิเตอร์อีส ดังนี้ ($Z_o = 50 \Omega$)

$f(\text{GHz})$	S_{11}	S_{21}	S_{12}	S_{22}
3	$0.80 \angle -90^\circ$	$2.8 \angle 100^\circ$	0	$0.66 \angle -50^\circ$
4	$0.75 \angle -120^\circ$	$2.5 \angle 80^\circ$	0	$0.60 \angle -70^\circ$
5	$0.71 \angle -140^\circ$	$2.3 \angle 60^\circ$	0	$0.58 \angle -85^\circ$

เงื่อนไข $|S_{12}| = 0$ นั่นคือเก็บกู้ไปกรองทั้งเดียว

แล้ว $|S_{11}| < 1$, $|S_{22}| < 1$ ฝั่งเดียวจะภาพแบบปั๊บแล้วเรื่องนี้

$$\text{ถ้า } \Gamma_s = S_{11}^* \text{ แล้ว } \Gamma_L = S_{22}^*$$

Step 1 Find $G_{s\max}$, $G_{L\max}$, G_o and $G_{Tu\max}$

$$G_{s\max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{11}|^2} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75^2} = 2.2857 = 3.6 \text{ dB}$$

$$, G_{L\max} = \frac{1}{1 - |S_{22}|^2} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.6^2} = 1.5625 = 1.9 \text{ dB}$$

$$, G_o = |S_{21}|^2 = 2.5^2 = 6.25 = 8 \text{ dB}$$

then, $G_{Tu\max} = G_{s\max} + G_o + G_{L\max} = 3.6 + 8 + 1.9 = 13.5 \text{ dB}$

จากคุณสมบัติ $G_{Tu} = 11 \text{ dB}$ ต้องหัก G_{Gain} ลง $13.5 - 11 = 2.5 \text{ dB}$

ถ้าต้องการที่สามารถ Matched กันก็ $G_s + G_L = 11 - G_o = 11 - 8 = 3 \text{ dB}$

ที่นี่ $G_s + G_L$ ต้องมีค่าไม่เกิน 3 dB เสือกค่า G_s & G_L ให้เป็น Integer Number

ให้ $G_s = 3$ แล้ว $G_L = 0$, $G_s = 2$ แล้ว $G_L = 1$

$$C_s = \frac{g_s S_{11}^*}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{11}|^2} ; G_s = 3 ; g_s = \frac{10^{0.3}}{10^{0.36}} = 0.875 ; C_s = 0.706 L 120^\circ ; R_s = 0.166$$

$$R_s = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_s} (1 - |S_{11}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{11}|^2} ; G_s = 2 ; g_s = \frac{10^{0.2}}{10^{0.36}} = 0.691 ; C_s = 0.627 L 120^\circ ; R_s = 0.294$$

$$C_s = \frac{g_s S_{22}^*}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{22}|^2} ; G_s = 1 ; g_s = \frac{10^{0.1}}{10^{0.19}} = 0.806 ; C_s = 0.52 L 70^\circ ; R_s = 0.303$$

$$R_s = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_s} (1 - |S_{22}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_s) |S_{22}|^2} ; G_s = 0 ; g_s = \frac{10^0}{10^{0.19}} = 0.64 ; C_s = 0.44 L 70^\circ ; R_s = 0.44$$

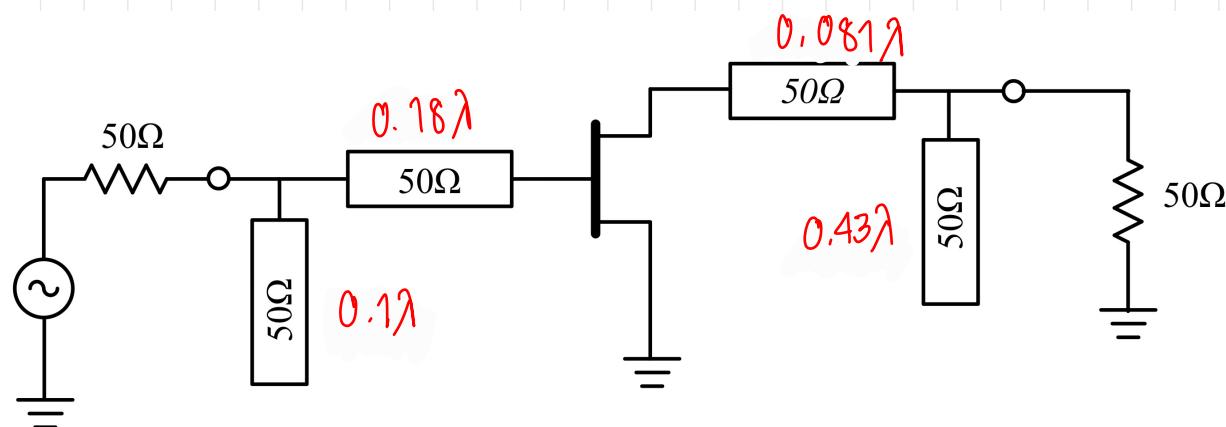
ການເສື່ອດຕ် G_s & G_L ທີ່ແນວ: ສະໄໝເປົ້າດຕູກໍໃຫຍ້ Reflection Coefficient : Γ
 ສັກໃກ້ລຶບຖອດຕູນຢ່າງຈອງ Smith Chart ພາກທີ່ສຸດ ອີເຣເອາຄ່າ C_L & R_L ໃນ
 ພລອອນຂະ Smith Chart ໂມວ Γ_S & Γ_L

$$\text{ສະໄໝທີ່ໄດ້ } \Gamma_S = 0.33L12^\circ \quad \& \quad \Gamma_L = 0.22L70^\circ \quad (\text{ຕ່າງປິດໄດ້ຈຳກັດໄວ້ໃນຫຼັກສົ່ງ})$$

Step 2 Determine Input Port Matching

ໃນ Smith Chart ມີມາຄວາມຍາວຍາວ (Open Stub) ດີວ່າ 0.1λ

ຄວາມຍາວຍາວ μ -Strip line ດີວ່າ 0.18λ .



ສະເພີ້ມ Γ_S ຕີ່ $\epsilon_r = 4.6$, $h = 40 \text{ mil}$ ($1 \text{ mil} = 10^{-3} \text{ inch}$)

$1 \text{ inch} = 0.0254 \text{ meters.}$

$$A = 2\pi \frac{Z_o}{Z_f} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2}} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 1} \left(0.23 + \frac{0.11}{\epsilon_r} \right)$$

$$\text{ໂຄຍທີ່ } z_f = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \epsilon_0} = 376.8 \Omega$$

$$A = 2\pi \times \frac{50}{376.8} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4.6+1}{2}} + \frac{4.6-1}{4.6+1} \left(0.23 + \frac{0.11}{4.6} \right) = 1.5583$$

$$\frac{w}{h} = \frac{8e^A}{e^{2A} - 2} \Rightarrow \frac{w}{h} = \frac{8e^{1.5583}}{e^{2(1.5583)} - 2} = 1.8477$$

$$w = 1.8477 h = 1.8477 \times 40 = 73.9 \text{ mil}$$

effective reflection Coefficient : $\epsilon_{eff} = \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \left(1 + 12 \frac{h}{w} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$V = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}}$$

Input

The Complete Smith Chart

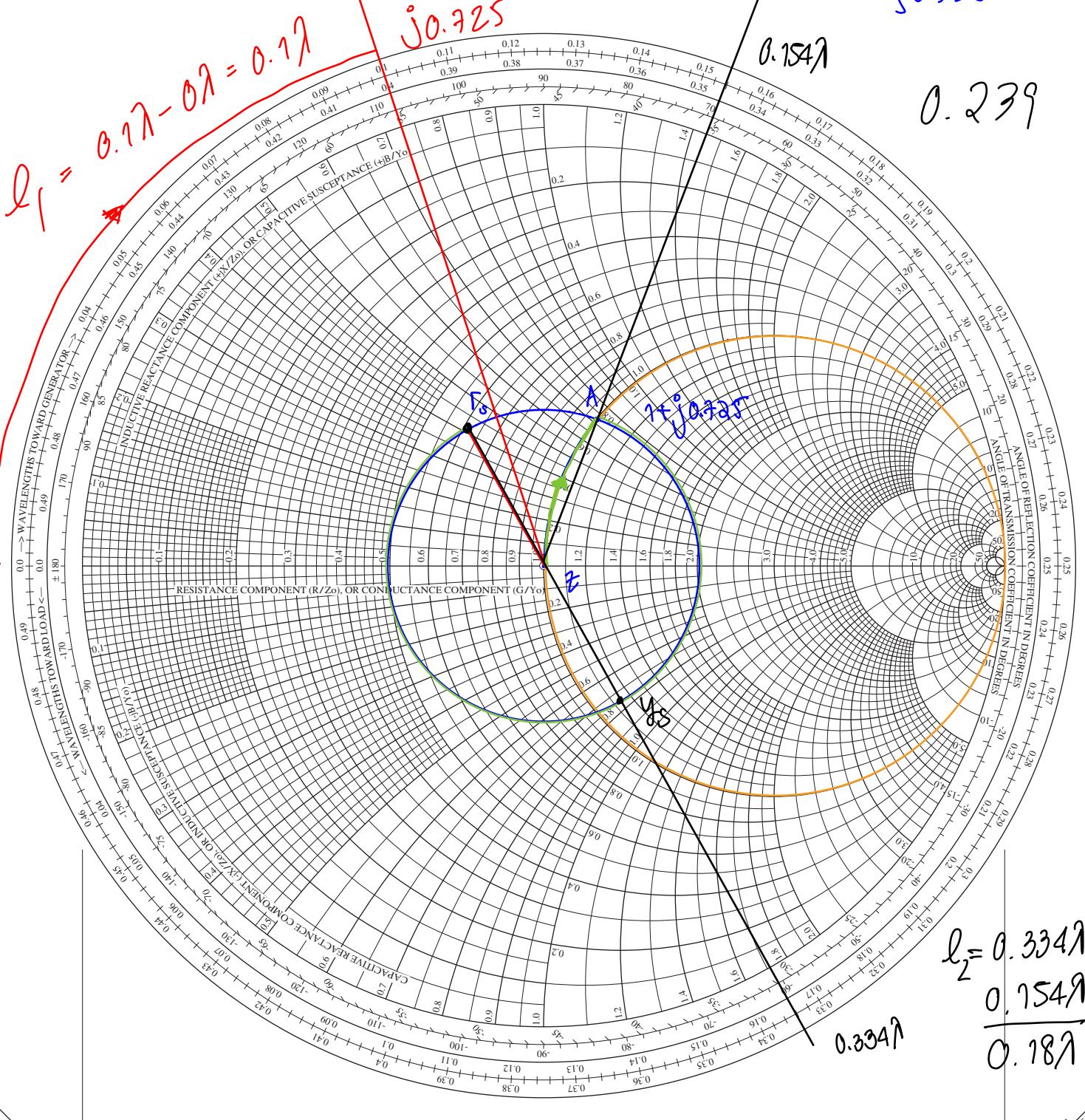
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$$l_2 = (1 + j0.725) - 1$$

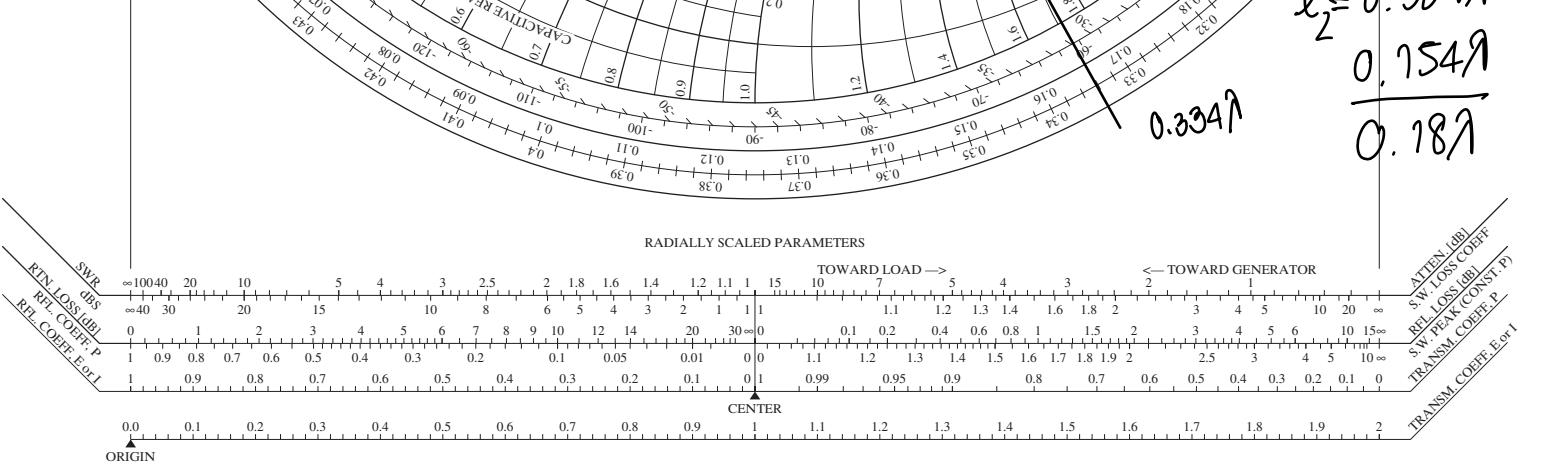
$$= j0.725$$

$$0.239$$

$$0.1541$$



$$\frac{l_2 = 0.3341 - 0.1541}{0.181}$$

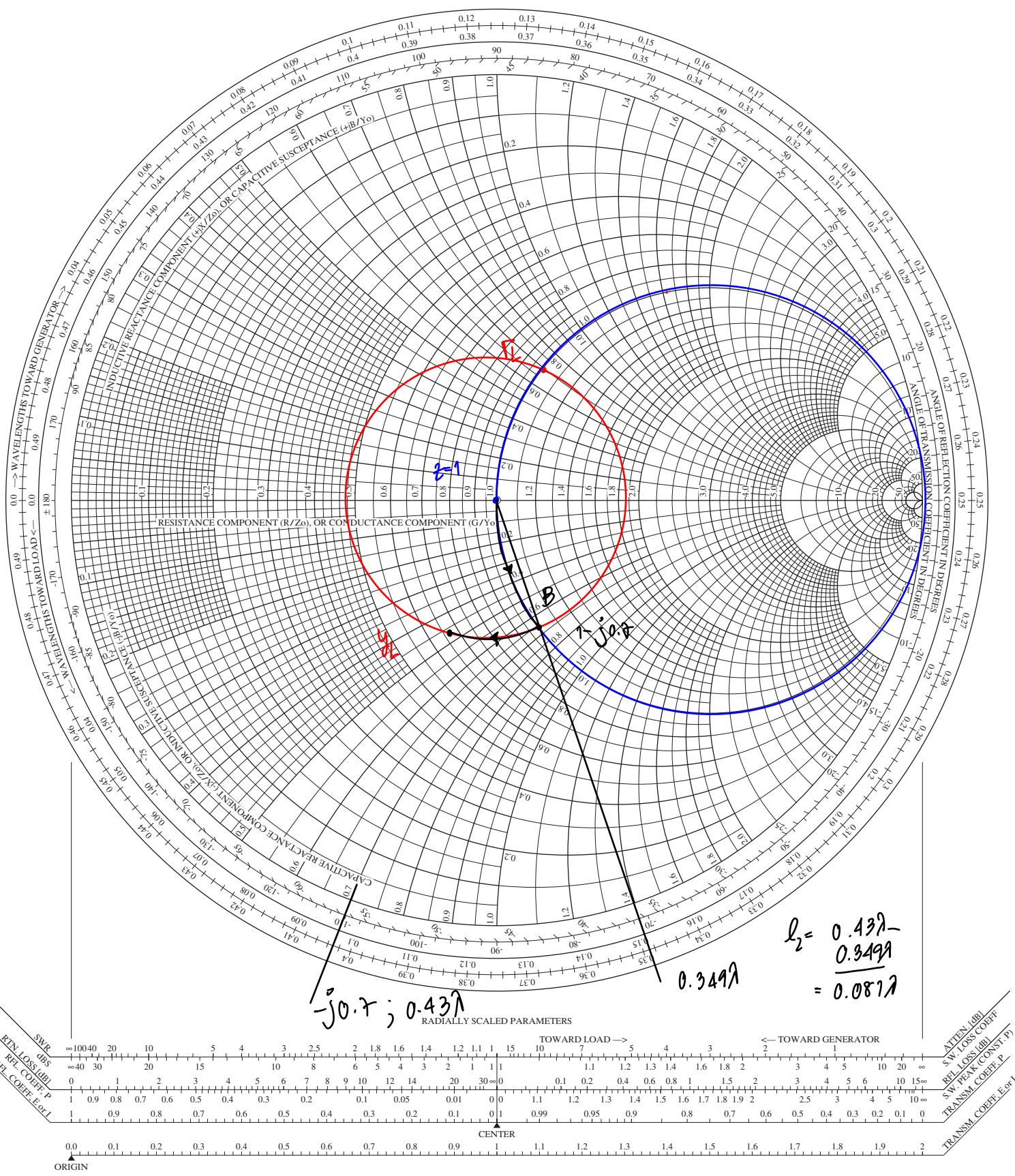


Output

$$l_1 = (1 - j0.7) - 1 = -j0.7$$

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design



ตัวอย่างที่ 9.3 จงออกแบบวงจรอสซิลเลเตอร์ โดยใช้ GaAs FET ต่อแบบเกตร่วม ที่ความถี่ 4 GHz ซึ่ง

ทรานซิสเตอร์มีพารามิเตอร์แสดงดังนี้ ($Z_o = 50 \Omega$) : $S_{11} = 0.72\angle-116^\circ$, $S_{21} = 2.60\angle76^\circ$,

$S_{12} = 0.03\angle57^\circ$, $S_{22} = 0.73\angle-54^\circ$ โดยที่ตัวเฟตให้ต่อตัวเหนี่ยวนำ 5 nH อนุกรมกับขาเกต

เพื่อเพิ่มความไม่มีเสถียรภาพ

$$Z_L = j\omega L$$

$$= j(2\pi)(4 \times 10^9)(5 \times 10^{-9})$$

= $j40\pi$

เนื่องจาก FET สามารถต่อเป็นหน่วย 5 nH อนุกรมกับขาเกต

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.72\angle116^\circ & 0.03\angle57^\circ \\ 2.60\angle76^\circ & 0.73\angle-54^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$

Formula :

$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11}^a + Z_{11}^b & Z_{12}^a + Z_{12}^b \\ Z_{21}^a + Z_{21}^b & Z_{22}^a + Z_{22}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

ตัวสูตร : $1.52246\angle54.3869$

Step 1 : Transform $[S]_T$ into $[Z]_T$ using π -transform.

Z_{11}	$Z_o \frac{(1+S_{11})(1-S_{22})+S_{12}S_{21}}{(1-S_{11})(1-S_{22})-S_{12}S_{21}}$
Z_{12}	$Z_o \frac{2S_{12}}{(1-S_{11})(1-S_{22})-S_{12}S_{21}}$
Z_{21}	$Z_o \frac{2S_{21}}{(1-S_{11})(1-S_{22})-S_{12}S_{21}}$
Z_{22}	$Z_o \frac{(1-S_{11})(1+S_{22})+S_{12}S_{21}}{(1-S_{11})(1-S_{22})-S_{12}S_{21}}$

$$0.261478\angle-12.4899$$

$$Z_{11} = 50 \cdot \frac{(1+0.72\angle-116^\circ)(1-0.73\angle-54^\circ) + (0.72\angle-116^\circ)(0.73\angle-54^\circ)}{(1-0.72\angle-116^\circ)(1-0.73\angle-54^\circ) - (0.72\angle-116^\circ)(0.73\angle-54^\circ)}$$

$$Z_{11} = 8.58734\angle-66.8768$$

$$Z'_{11} = Z_{11} + Z_L = 8.58734\angle-66.8768 + 40\pi\angle90^\circ = 117.8145\angle88.3597^\circ$$

$$\text{EQN ; } Z_{12} = 1.97049\angle2.6131 \Rightarrow Z'_{12} = 125.7689\angle89.1032^\circ$$

$$Z_{21} = 170.7762\angle21.6131 \Rightarrow Z'_{21} = 246.5059\angle49.9033^\circ$$

$$Z_{22} = 57.3291\angle-52.5305 \Rightarrow Z'_{22} = 87.4208\angle66.4881^\circ$$

Step 2 Transform $[Z']$ into $[S']$ using s -transform.

$$\text{when } \Delta Z = (Z_{11} + Z_o)(Z_{22} + Z_o) - Z_{12}Z_{21};$$

$$; \quad \Delta Z' = (54.7273\angle12.7761^\circ)(88.6236\angle-16.7229^\circ)$$

	S	Z
S_{11}	S_{11}	$\frac{(Z_{11} - Z_o)(Z_{22} + Z_o) + Z_{12}Z_{21}}{\Delta Z}$
S_{12}	S_{12}	$\frac{2Z_{12}Z_o}{\Delta Z}$
S_{21}	S_{21}	$\frac{2Z_{21}Z_o}{\Delta Z}$
S_{22}	S_{22}	$\frac{(Z_{11} + Z_o)(Z_{22} - Z_o) - Z_{12}Z_{21}}{\Delta Z}$

$$S'_{11} =$$

$$S'_{11} = 2.18 \angle -35^\circ$$

$$S'_{12} = 1.26 \angle 18^\circ$$

$$C_T = \frac{(S'_{22} - \Delta' S'^*_1)^*}{|S'_{22}|^2 - |\Delta'|^2}$$

$$S'_{21} = 2.75 \angle 96^\circ$$

$$S'_{22} = 0.52 \angle 155^\circ$$

$$R_T = \left| \frac{S'_{12} S'_{21}}{|S'_{22}|^2 - |\Delta'|^2} \right|$$

ກົດຄໍານວນບ່າງວວກສອນເລື່ອຍ່ວງການ ໄກສະກຳສູງຕົວ

$$C_T = \frac{(S'_{22} - \Delta' S'^*_1)^*}{|S'_{22}|^2 - |\Delta'|^2} \rightarrow R_T = \left| \frac{S'_{12} S'_{21}}{|S'_{22}|^2 - |\Delta'|^2} \right| ; \Delta' = S'_1 S'_{22} - S'_{12} S'_{21}$$

$$\text{ຈົດ} \quad \Delta' = (2.18 \angle -35^\circ)(0.52 \angle 155^\circ) - (1.26 \angle 18^\circ)(2.75 \angle 96^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \Delta' = 2.3406 \angle -68.902^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ມີ} \quad C_T &= \frac{(0.52 \angle 155^\circ - (2.3406 \angle -68.902^\circ)(2.18 \angle 35^\circ))}{0.52^2 - 2.3406^2} \\ &= \frac{5.6168 \angle -146.9188^\circ}{-5.208} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C_T = 1.08 \angle 33^\circ \rightarrow \text{ກົດຄຸດກົນຫຼັງ Smith Chart ແລ້ວ ຖັນຫຼັງ Stability Cir.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ແລ້ວ} \quad R_T &= \left| \frac{(1.26 \angle 18^\circ)(2.75 \angle 96^\circ)}{0.52^2 - 2.3406^2} \right| \\ &= \frac{3.465}{5.208} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_T = 0.6653 \rightarrow \text{ຮັດສິນ} \text{ Stability Circular}$$

ເລີດການໃຊ້ C_T & R_T ອີ່ນີ້ພໍລົມໃຫຍ່ Smith Chart ສຳເນົາ

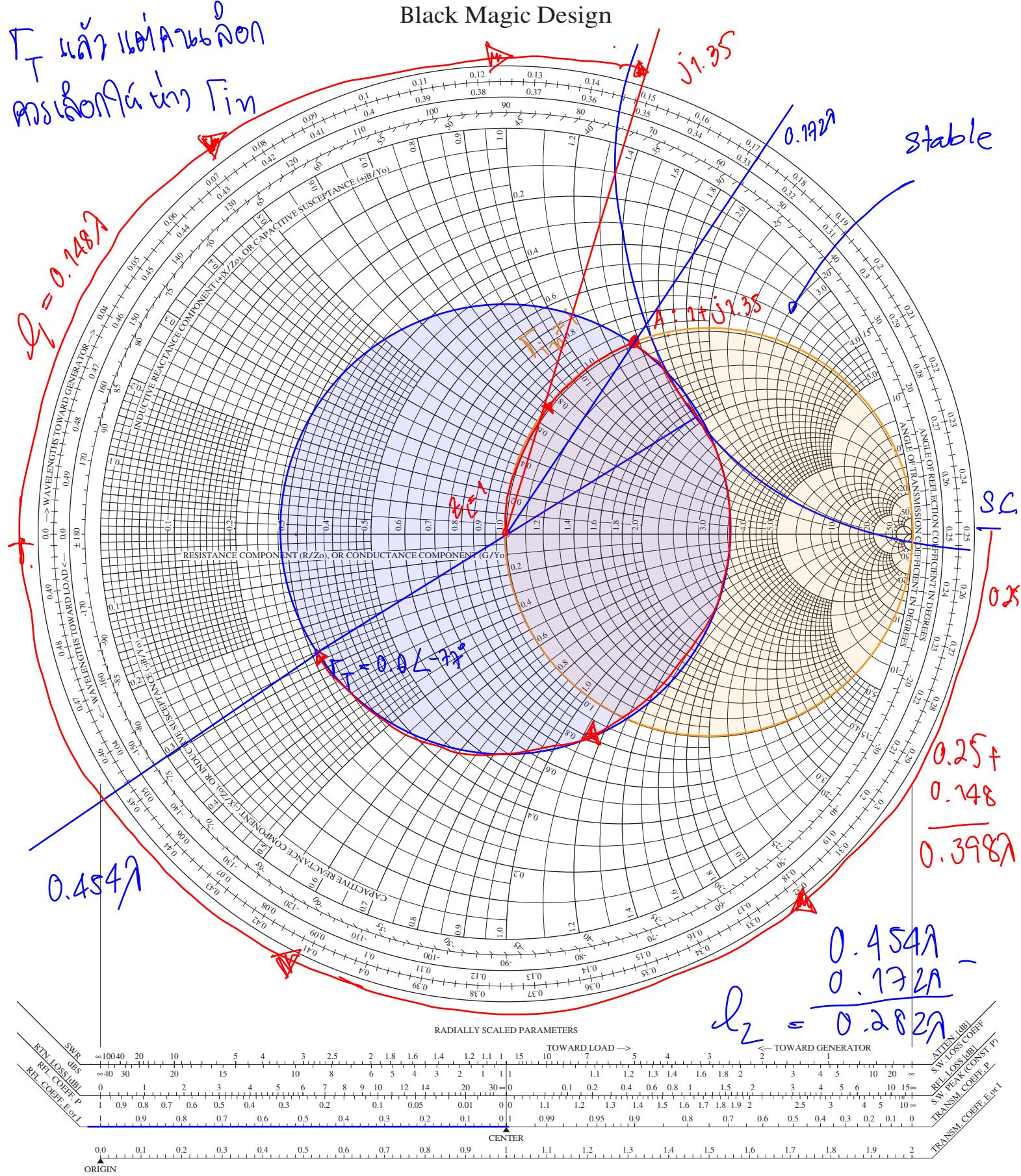
ໃນ Γ_T ເຖິງນາທິການດາວນ Γ_{im}

$$C_T = 1.08 \angle 33^\circ, R_T = 0.6653$$

$$(1+j1.35) - 1 = j1.35$$

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design



ស្រាវិទ្យា

$$\Gamma_T = 0.6 \angle -77^\circ \rightarrow \Gamma_{in} \text{ នៃជូល}$$

$$\Gamma_{in} = S'_{11} + \frac{S'_{12}S'_{21}\Gamma_T}{1 - S'_{22}\Gamma_T}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{in} &= 2.18 \angle -35^\circ + \frac{(1.26 \angle 18^\circ)(2.75 \angle 96^\circ)(0.6 \angle -77^\circ)}{1 - (0.52 \angle 155^\circ)} \\ &= 2.78 \angle -5.24^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Find Z_{in}

$$\text{From: } \Gamma_{in} = \frac{Z_{in} - Z_0}{Z_{in} + Z_0} \text{ then } Z_{in} = -Z_0 \left(\frac{\Gamma_{in} + 1}{\Gamma_{in} - 1} \right)$$

$$Z_{in} = -50 \times \left(\frac{2.78 \angle -5.24^\circ + 1}{2.78 \angle -5.24^\circ - 1} \right) = -105.41 - j4.955$$

គឺមានការ Z_L តាមរបាយការ oscillator circuit $Z_L = 35.14 + j3.955$

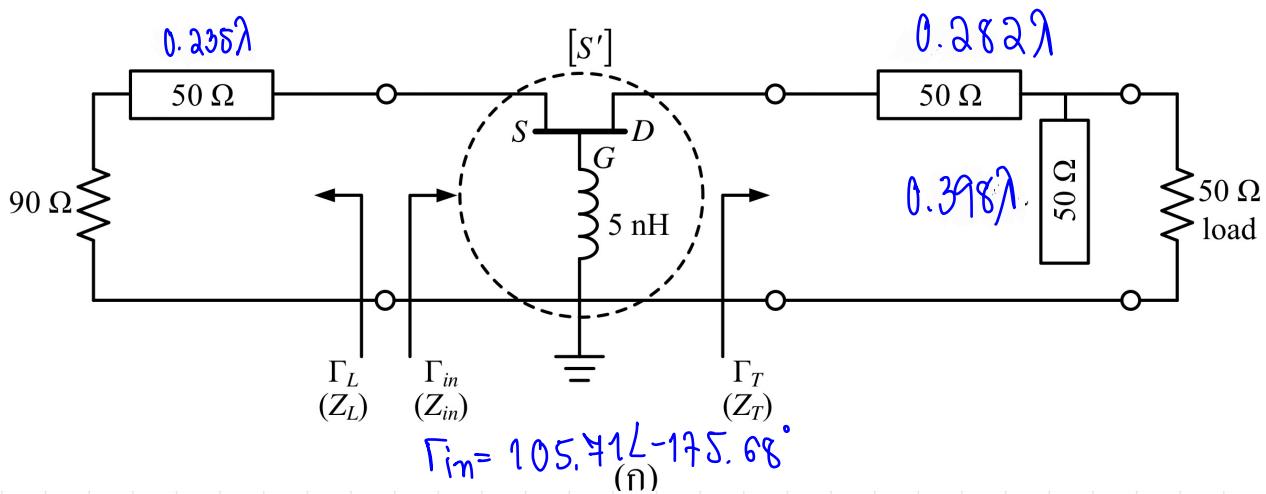
$$Z_L = \frac{-R_{in}}{3} - jX_{in}$$

$$\frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = 0.7 + j0.16$$

$$Z_L = \frac{105.41}{3} + j4.955$$

នៅពេលការបង្កើតបន្ទាន់នឹង Z_L

នៅពេល transmission line ដោល Input:



Matching of Input

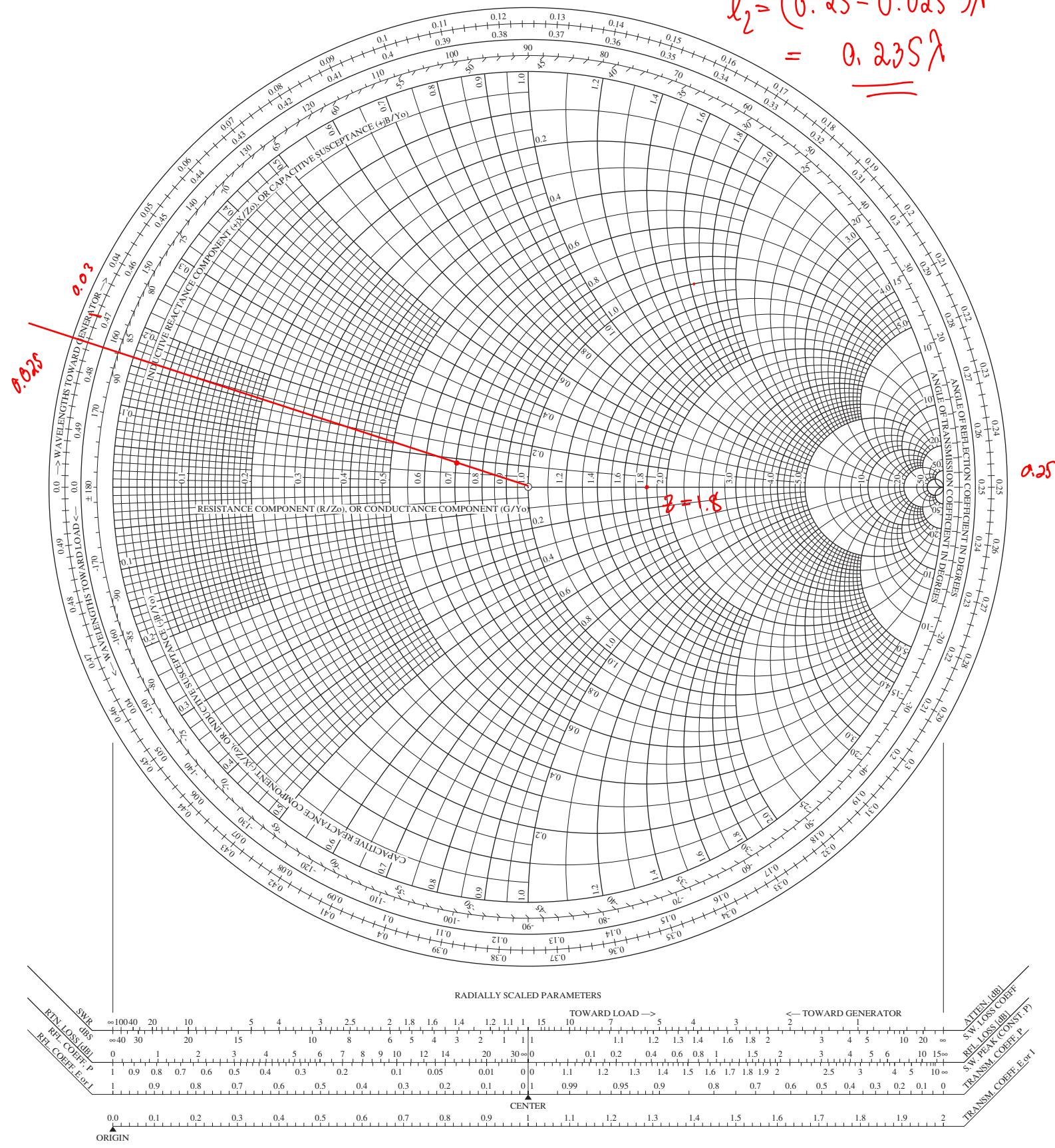
The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design

$$R_{in} = 90$$

$$Z_{in} = 1.8$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_2 &= (0.25 - 0.025)\lambda \\ &= 0.23\lambda \end{aligned}$$



15. จงออกแบบวงจรขยายที่ความถี่ 6 GHz โดยใช้ทรานซิสเตอร์ GaAs FET ที่มีพารามิเตอร์ดังนี้ ($Z_0 = 50 \Omega$) : $S_{11} = 0.60 \angle -60^\circ$, $S_{21} = 2.0 \angle 81^\circ$, $S_{12} = 0$, $S_{22} = 0.70 \angle -60^\circ$, $F_{min} = 2.0 \text{ dB}$, $\Gamma_{opt} = 0.62 \angle 100^\circ$, $R_N = 20 \Omega$ โดยออกแบบให้สัญญาณรบกวนต่ำสุดและมีอัตราขยาย 6 dB และใช้สตับขนาดแบบเปิดในวงจรการแมตช์ทั้งที่อินพุตและเอาต์พุต

$$G_S \Rightarrow \Gamma_S \Rightarrow S_{11}$$

สูงที่สุด $[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6L-60^\circ & 0 \\ 2L81^\circ & 0.7L-60^\circ \end{bmatrix}$, $F_{min} = 2 \text{ dB}$, $\Gamma_{opt} = 0.62L100^\circ$, $R_N = 20\Omega$

$G_{max} = 6 \text{ dB}$, $f = 6 \text{ GHz}$, and Using Open Stub Matching

เนื่องจาก $|S_{12}| = 0$ ให้เกิดกราฟค่าเสถียรได้ตามที่ต้องการ แล้ว

$$|S_{11}| < 1, |S_{22}| < 1 \text{ แสดงว่ากราฟค่าเสถียรอย่างสวยงามได้แล้ว} \\ \rightarrow \Gamma_S = S_{11}^*, \Gamma_L = S_{22}^*$$

Step 1 : คำนวณ Center Radian ของ Noise Figure 2dB

Formula:

$$F = F_{min} + \frac{4R_N}{Z_0} \frac{|\Gamma_S - \Gamma_{opt}|^2}{(1 - |\Gamma_S|^2)(1 + \Gamma_{opt})^2} \Rightarrow F = 1.585 + 4 \left(\frac{20}{50} \right) \cdot \frac{|0.6L60^\circ - 0.62L100^\circ|}{(1 - 0.6^2)(1 + 0.2)^2} \\ = 1.957 = 2.92 \text{ dB}$$

Formula: $N = \frac{F - F_{min}}{4R/Z_0} |1 + \Gamma_{opt}|^2 \Rightarrow N = \frac{1.957 - 1.585}{4 \left(\frac{20}{50} \right)} \cdot |1 + 0.62L100^\circ|^2 \\ \rightarrow 1.0813138$

* $10 \log F_{min} = 2$
 $F_{min} = 10^{0.2} = 1.585$

$$N = 0.2717$$

Formula:

$$C_F = \frac{\Gamma_{opt}}{N+1} \Rightarrow C_F = \frac{0.62L100^\circ}{0.2717 + 1} = 0.488L100^\circ$$

\hookrightarrow Center.

Formula:

$$R_F = \frac{\sqrt{N(N+1 - |\Gamma_{opt}|^2)}}{N+1} \Rightarrow R_F = \frac{\sqrt{0.2717(0.2717 + 1 - 0.62^2)}}{0.2717 + 1} = 0.39$$

\hookrightarrow Radian

សំណុកបន្ទុកសារការងារ 2.92 dB , និងការលើកសារការងារ 2 និងការលើកសារការងារ (2, 2.92) ត្រូវបានគិត ដែល $G_S = 2.1, 2.5, 2.7$ dB.

$$g_S = \frac{G_S}{G_{S_{\max}}} = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_S|^2}{|1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S|^2} (1 - |S_{11}|^2)$$

$$g_L = \frac{G_L}{G_{L_{\max}}} = \frac{1 - |\Gamma_L|^2}{|1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L|^2} (1 - |S_{22}|^2)$$

$$C_S = \frac{g_S S_{11}^*}{1 - (1 - g_S)|S_{11}|^2}$$

$$G_L$$

រាយការណ៍

$$R_S = \frac{\sqrt{1 - g_S}(1 - |S_{11}|^2)}{1 - (1 - g_S)|S_{11}|^2}$$

$$G_S = 2.1 ; g_S = \frac{10^{0.21}}{10^{0.6}} = 0.407 ; C_S = 0.31 L 60^\circ ; R_S = 0.63$$

$$G_S = 2.5 ; g_S = \frac{10^{0.25}}{10^{0.6}} = 0.447 ; C_S = 0.33 L 60^\circ ; R_S = 0.59$$

$$G_S = 2.7 ; g_S = \frac{10^{0.27}}{10^{0.6}} = 0.468 ; C_S = 0.35 L 60^\circ ; R_S = 0.58$$

* សមតាមចំណាំស្តីពី $G_S = 2.7$ dB * $\rightarrow \Gamma_S = 0.55 L 106^\circ$

The Complete Smith Chart

Black Magic Design

