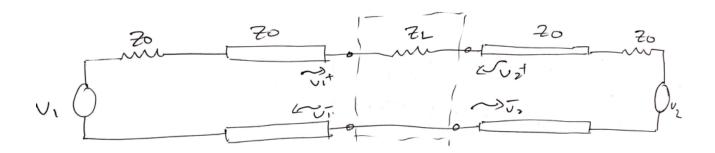
# **ASSIGNMENT 6**

#### TADIPATRI UDAY KIRAN REDDY **EE19BTECH11038**

March 14, 2022

### Problem 1



 $V_2^+ = 0$ 

$$\Gamma_{L1} = \frac{\frac{Z_L + Z_0}{Z_0} - 1}{\frac{Z_L + Z_0}{Z_0} + 1} = \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + 2Z_0} \tag{1}$$

$$\implies \frac{V_1^-}{V_1^+} = \boxed{S_{11} = \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + 2Z_0}} \tag{2}$$

Since source at Port 2 is matched network then,

$$V_2^- = (V_1^+ + V_1^-) \frac{Z_0}{Z_0 + Z_L}$$
(3)

$$\frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} = S_{12} = (S_{11} + 1) \frac{Z_0}{Z_0 + Z_L} \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{V_2^-}{V_1^+} = S_{12} = (S_{11} + 1) \frac{Z_0}{Z_0 + Z_L}$$

$$\implies S_{12} = \boxed{\frac{2Z_0}{Z_L + 2Z_0}}$$
(5)

$$V_1^+ = 0$$

The above network is clearly symetric which scattering matrix is symetric.

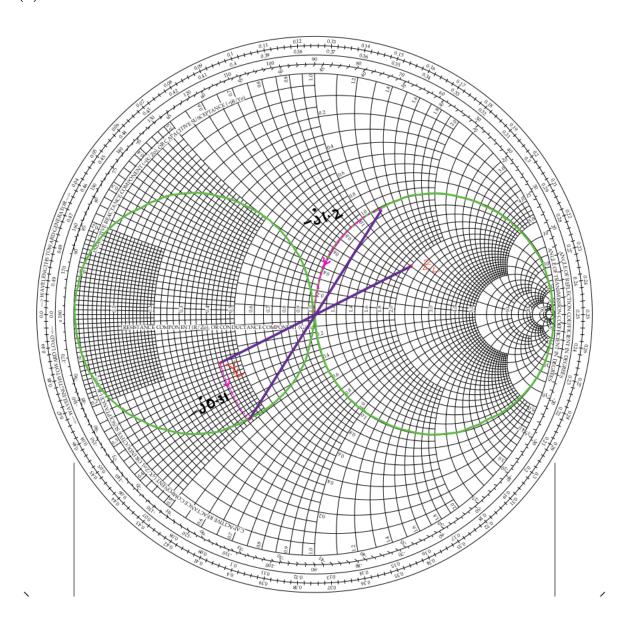
$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + 2Z_0} & \frac{2Z_0}{Z_L + 2Z_0} \\ \frac{2Z_0}{Z_L + 2Z_0} & \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + 2Z_0} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6)

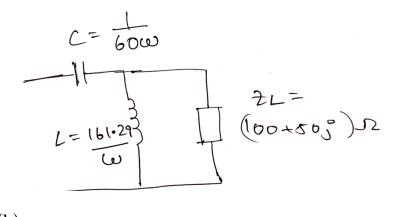
In this case we get,

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0476 & 0.9524 \\ 0.9524 & 0.0476 \end{bmatrix} \tag{7}$$

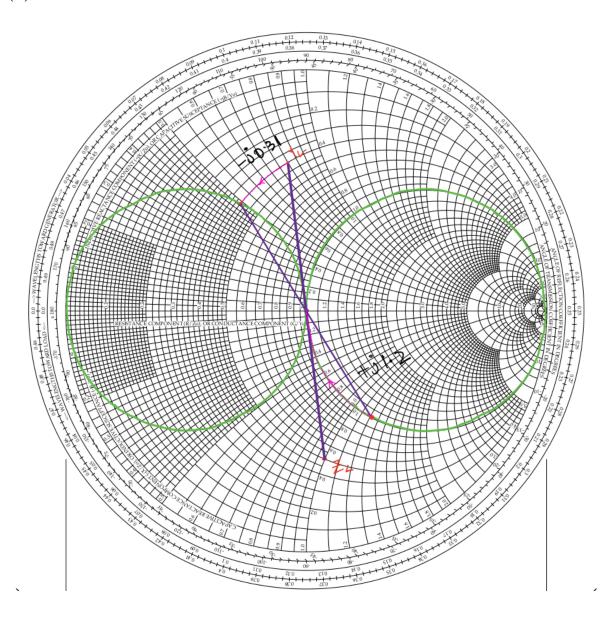
# Problem 2

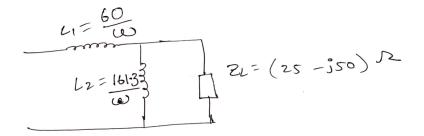
(a)





(b)





# Problem 3

At DC we see that  $Z_{in}=Z_L=50\Omega$  which means the line is lossless  $\implies \alpha=0$ . At 1GHz when lossless,

$$Z_{in}(x) = Z_0 \left[ \frac{Z_L + Z_0 j tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)}{Z_0 - j Z_L tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)} \right]$$

$$4 = z_0 \left[ \frac{1 + z_0 j tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)}{z_0 - j tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)} \right]$$

$$\implies 3z_0 - j \left( tan(\beta_{1GHz} l) [z_0^2 + 4] \right) = 0$$
(10)

$$4 = z_0 \left[ \frac{1 + z_0 j tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)}{z_0 - j tan(\beta_{1GHz} l)} \right]$$

$$\tag{9}$$

$$\implies 3z_0 - j\left(\tan(\beta_{1GHz}l)[z_0^2 + 4]\right) = 0 \tag{10}$$

The above equation is valid iff  $z_0=0$  and  $\beta_{1GHz}l=n\pi$ . This means that,

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{50} \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$2\pi . 10^9 . \sqrt{L_0 C_0} l = n\pi \tag{12}$$

The above two equation implies that

$$L_0 = 0$$

$$Z_0 = 0\Omega; t_{PD} = 0s \tag{13}$$