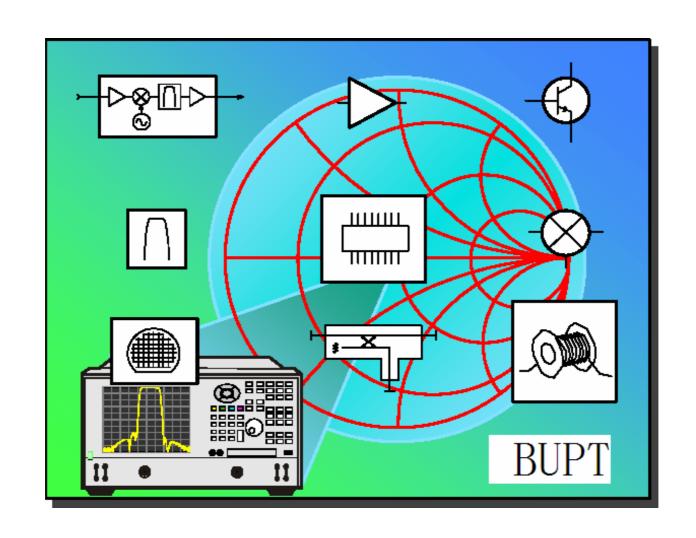


阻抗和导物圆圈





阻抗和导物圆圈

回忆: 反射系数: 某点的反射系数 传输线上该点的反射波电压和入射波电压之比

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{U^- e^{+\gamma z}}{U^+ e^{-\gamma z}} = \frac{U^-}{U^+} e^{+2\gamma z} = \Gamma(L) e^{-2\gamma l}$$



电流反射系数

$$\Gamma_{I}(z) = \frac{I^{-}e^{+\gamma z}}{I^{+}e^{-\gamma z}} = -\frac{U^{-}}{U^{+}}e^{+2\gamma z} = -\Gamma(z)$$

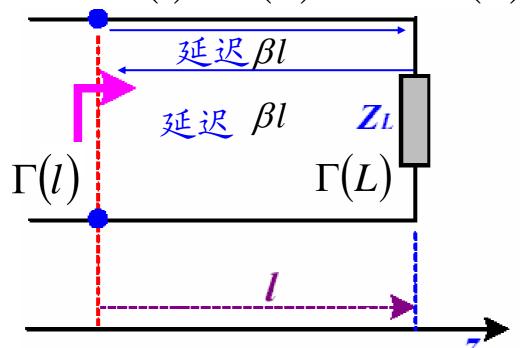
$$\widetilde{U}_{S}$$
 Z_{I}

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$



无损耗传输线

反射系数 $\Gamma(l) = \Gamma(L)e^{-2\gamma l} = \Gamma(L)e^{-j2\beta l}$



给定电路,负载处反射系数固定 任意一点反射系数与负载处反射系数只差一相位 对任意一点反射系数是复数

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j\theta_L}$$



史密斯圆图(Smith Chart)

P. H. Smith1939年发明,当时他在美国的RCA公司工作。 一年后,一位名为Kurakawa的日本工程师也声称发明了

是一款用于电机与电子工程学的图表主要用于无损耗传输线的分析,特别是阻抗匹配

特点: (1) 是反射系数的平面图

(2) 图中阻抗是归一化后的

引言: 他是如何想出来的-如何构思的?

下面分析整个思维过程



史密斯图图(Smith Chart)

(1) 反射系数:
$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = |\Gamma(L)| e^{j\theta_L}$$
 $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}} = R_0$

(2) 阻抗归一化:
$$z_l = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = r + jx$$

r: 归一化电阻, x: 归一化电抗

代入反射系数得到:

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{z_l - 1}{z_l + 1} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j\theta_L} = \Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i$$

(3) 将
$$Z_l$$
代入上式, 求解r和x:

$$r = \frac{(1-\Gamma_r^2)-\Gamma_i^2}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2+\Gamma_i^2} (1) x = \frac{2\Gamma_i}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2+\Gamma_i^2} (2)$$
作业:
推导



史密斯圆图(Smith Chart)

作业:
1、推导
$$r = \frac{(1-\Gamma_r^2)-\Gamma_i^2}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2 + \Gamma_i^2} (1) x = \frac{2\Gamma_i}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2 + \Gamma_i^2} (2)$$

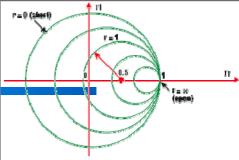
2、已知 (1) (2)

$$z_l = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = r + jx$$

求反射系数实部、虚部



史密斯圆图讨论一1



圆方程

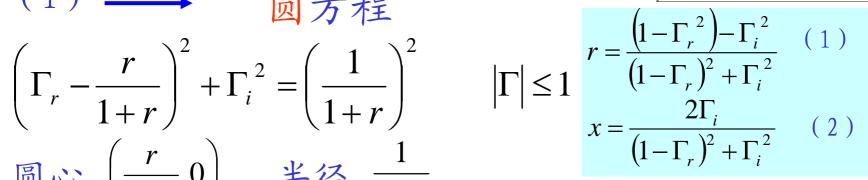
$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2$$

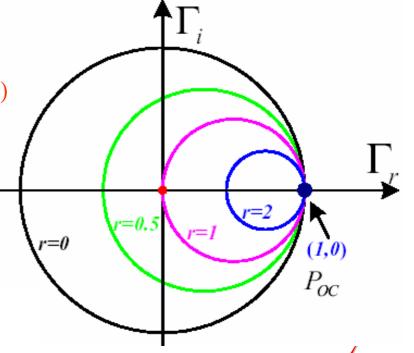
圆心
$$\left(\frac{r}{1+r},0\right)$$
 半径 $\frac{1}{1+r}$

$$z_{l} = \frac{Z_{L}}{Z_{0}} = r + jx$$
 r: 取值范围 [0, ∞)
x: 取值范围 (-∞, ∞)

特点:

- (1) r=0有最大半径,外界为单位圆
- (2) $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时,圆缩成一点(1,0)
- (3) 所有圆都通过这个点: Poc

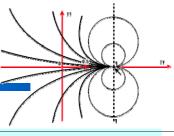






史密斯圆图讨论一2

$$z_l = r + jx$$



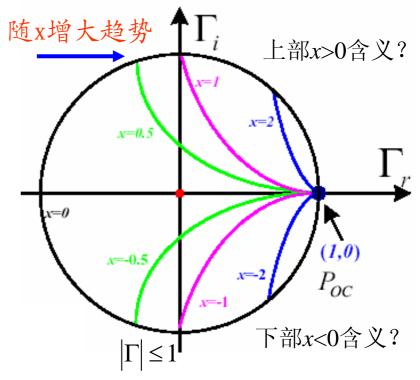
圆特点:

$$(1)x = 0 含义?$$

- (2) $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时,圆缩成一点 (1,0)
- (3) 所有圆都通过这个点: Poc
- (4) 外界为单位圆

$$r = \frac{\left(1 - \Gamma_r^2\right) - \Gamma_i^2}{\left(1 - \Gamma_r\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2} \qquad (1)$$

$$\left|\Gamma\right| \le 1 \qquad x = \frac{2\Gamma_i}{\left(1 - \Gamma_r\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2} \qquad (2)$$





阻抗圆图(Smith Chart) 注: 备尺子、圆规

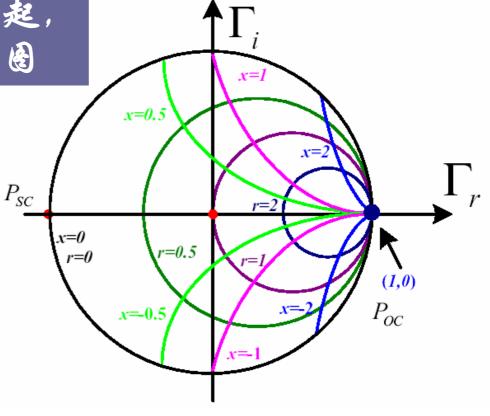
把电阻圆和电抗圆绘在一起,即构成一个完整的阻抗圆图

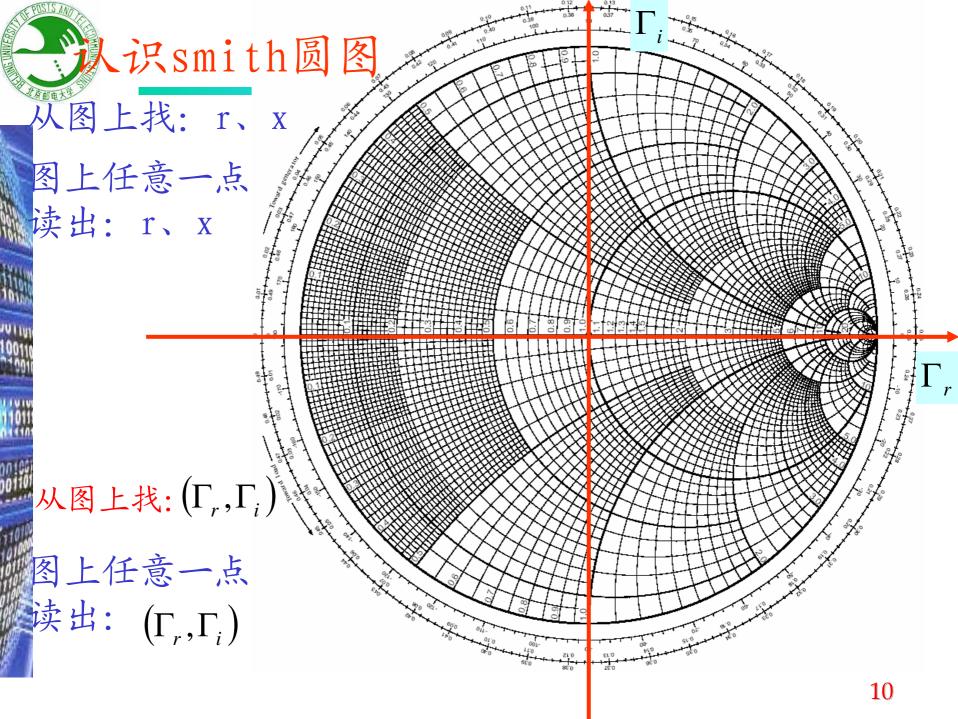
- 圆图上任意一点对应四个参量: $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{x} \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbf{r}}$ 和 $\Gamma_{\mathbf{i}}$ (或 $|\Gamma|$ 和 θ)
- 知道了前两个参量或后两个参量均可确定该点在圆图上的位置。
- 注意r和x均为归一化值,如求实际值分别乘上传输线的特性阻抗

已知
$$Z_1 = R + jX$$

归一化 $z_1 = r + jx$

同时满足上式的r、x, 即为交点 对应 (Γ_r,Γ_i)







例题 圆图中几个特殊点
$$r = \frac{(1-\Gamma_r^2)-\Gamma_i^2}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2+\Gamma_i^2}$$
 (1)
$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \quad |\Gamma| \le 1$$

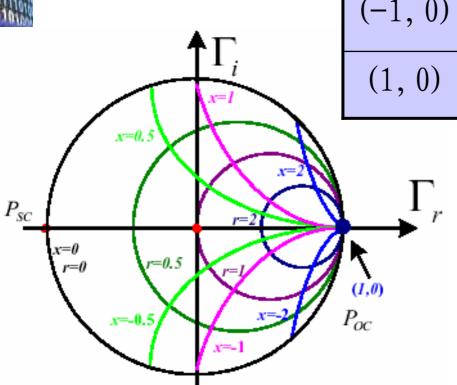
$$x = \frac{2\Gamma_i}{(1-\Gamma_r)^2+\Gamma_i^2}$$
 (2)

$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \qquad |\Gamma| \le 1$$

$$|\Gamma| \leq 1$$

(r -	$-1)^2 +$	$\Gamma_{:}$ –	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	$=\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$
\ /	,	('	x)	(x)

(Γ_r,Γ_i)	对应	(r,x)	负载	含义
(-1, 0)		(0, 0)	$Z_L = 0$	短路
(1, 0)		(∞,∞)	$Z_L = \infty$	开路



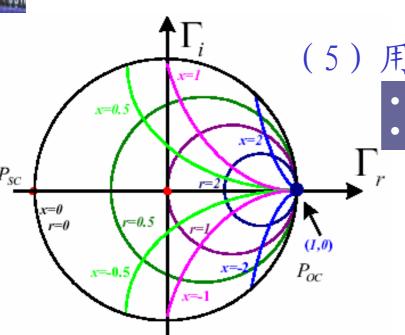
- •单位圆周上的点(实轴的两个端点 除外)表示纯电抗
- •实轴上的点(两个端点除外)表示 纯电阻。



Smith Chart

特点
$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{z_l - 1}{z_l + 1} = \Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i$$

- (1) $\Gamma_r \Gamma_i$ 平面上,对应于 Γ \leq 1时 r 圆和 x 圆
- (2) r圆和x圆曲线处处互相正交
- (3) 每个交点,对应 $z_1 = r + jx$
- (4) 反射系数: $\Gamma = |\Gamma| e^{j\theta_{\Gamma}}$, 极坐标 ($|\Gamma|$, θ_{Γ})



直角坐标: Γ_r , Γ_i (5) 用途: 无损耗传输线相关参数

- x=0为纯电阻(实轴), r=0的单位圆为纯电抗
- 实轴上下平面分别为感性和容性阻抗轨迹。

$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \qquad |\Gamma| \le 1$$

$$\left(\Gamma_r - 1\right)^2 + \left(\Gamma_i - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \qquad |\Gamma| \le 1$$



Smith Chart

特点

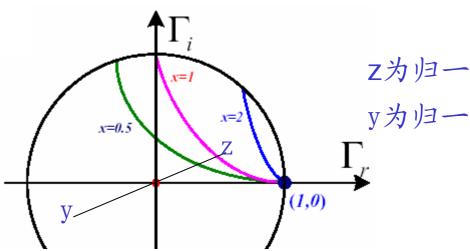
- (1)相位:圆图上转一圈(半波长)相位改变2π
- (2) 三个点: 原点、P_{sc}, P_{oc}; 三类圆: r>1 r=1 r<1的圆
- (3) 三个参数: SWR $|\Gamma|$ θ_{Γ}
- (4) 三个方向 $z \Leftrightarrow y(180^{\circ})$

顺时针(向源)/逆时针(向载)

(5) 三段弧线 $r, x \theta_{\Gamma}$

$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \qquad |\Gamma| \le 1$$

$$(\Gamma_r - 1)^2 + \left(\Gamma_i - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \qquad |\Gamma| \le 1$$



Z为归一化阻抗 v为归一化导纳



等反射系数圆

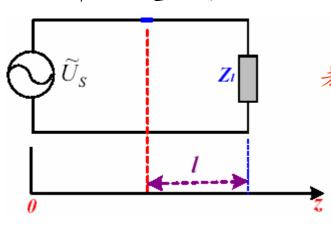
$$\Gamma(L) = |\Gamma(L)| e^{j\theta_L}$$

求反射系数实部、虚部

理论分析:

$$\Gamma(l) = \Gamma(L)e^{-j2\beta l} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j(\theta_L - 2\beta l)} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j\theta_\Gamma} = \{|\Gamma(L)|, \theta_\Gamma\}$$

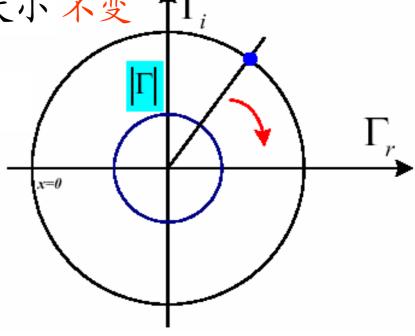
2、无论 l如何变化,反射系数大小不变 Γ_i 所以是 圆



考虑有损情况

随し的增加

$$\rho^{-2\alpha l}$$



$$\Gamma(l) = \Gamma(L)e^{-j2\beta l} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j(\theta_L - 2\beta l)} = |\Gamma(L)|e^{j\theta_\Gamma} = |\Gamma(L)$$

驻波比SWR

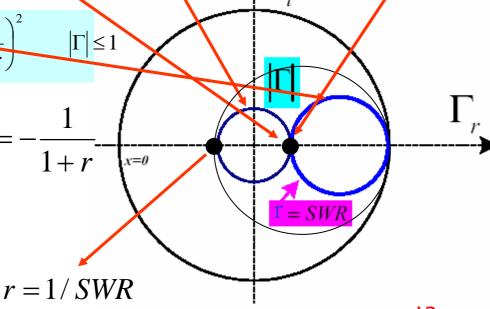
驻波比SWR 考虑右横轴上点:
$$(\Gamma_{r0},0)$$
 $SWR = \frac{1+|\Gamma|}{1-|\Gamma|} = \frac{1+|\Gamma_{r0}+j0|}{1-|\Gamma_{r0}+j0|} = \frac{1+|\Gamma_{r0}-j0|}{1-|\Gamma_{r0}-j0|}$

r圆与横轴的左交点:

利用圆方程
$$\left(\Gamma_r - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + \Gamma_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \quad |\Gamma| \le 1$$

$$\left(\Gamma_{r0} - \frac{r}{1+r}\right)^2 + 0 = \left(\frac{1}{1+r}\right)^2 \Gamma_{r0} - \frac{r}{1+r} = -\frac{1}{1+r}$$

$$\Gamma_{r0} = \frac{r-1}{r+1}$$
 $r = \frac{1+\Gamma_{r0}}{1-\Gamma_{r0}} = SWR$





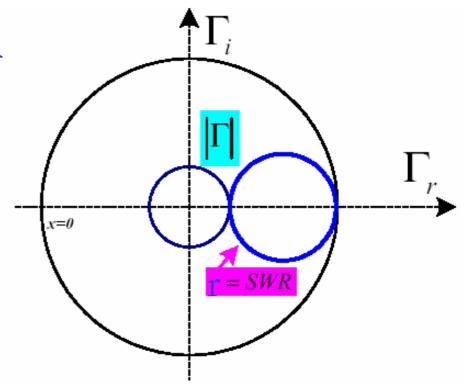


求驻波比(SWR)

$$\alpha = 0$$

已知 Z_0 、 Z_L , 求SWR方法

- (1) 按定义
- (2)利用反射系数 $SWR = \frac{1+\Gamma_{r0}}{1-\Gamma_{r0}}$
- (3) 从图中读出已知 Γ

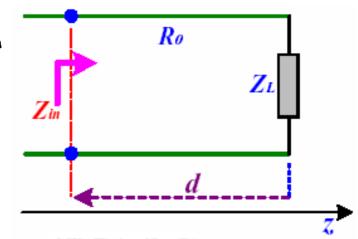




Smith Chart's Application(应用)

带载无损耗传输线的输入阻抗求解过程

- (1) 负载阻抗归一化定A点
- (2)延长射线OA, 定出点B



- (3) B点向源转动 $\frac{d}{\lambda}$ 刻度,得到点 \mathbb{C}
- (4)等反射系数圆,与射线OC相交得到D点
- (5) 由D点得归一化输入阻抗
- (6) 反归一化 ── 输入阻抗

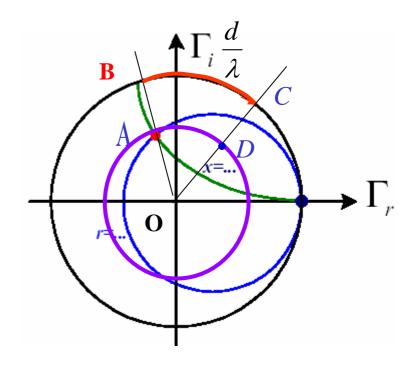


求解原理

- (1) 负载阻抗归一化定A点
- 2)延长射线OA,定出点B
- 3) B点向源转动 $\frac{d}{\lambda}$ 刻度,得到点C

顺时针

- 4)等反射系数圆, 与射线0C相交得到D点
- (5) 由D点得归一化输入阻抗
- (6) 反归一化 → 输入阻抗



$$\Delta \varphi = 2 \cdot \beta \cdot l = (2\pi) \cdot \frac{2l}{\lambda}$$



例题1: 求输入阻抗

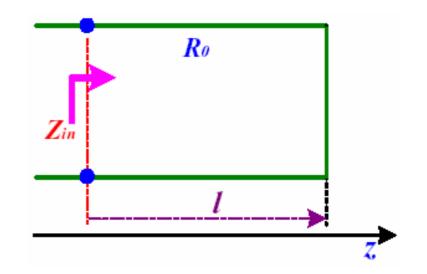
巴知

无损耗传输线,特征阻抗50欧,长度为0.1波长,终端短路

求输入阻抗

解法一: 直接利用阻抗公式

$$Z_{in}(l) = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 tg(\beta l)}{Z_0 + jZ_L tg(\beta l)}$$



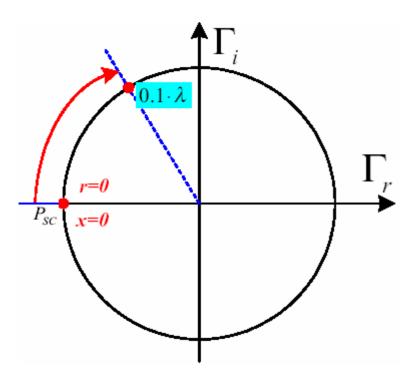
因为
$$Z_I = 0$$

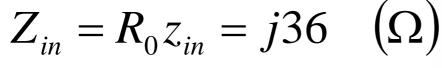
$$Z_{in}(l) = jR_0 tg(\beta l) = jR_0 tg\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}l\right) = j36.4 \quad (\Omega)$$

例题1

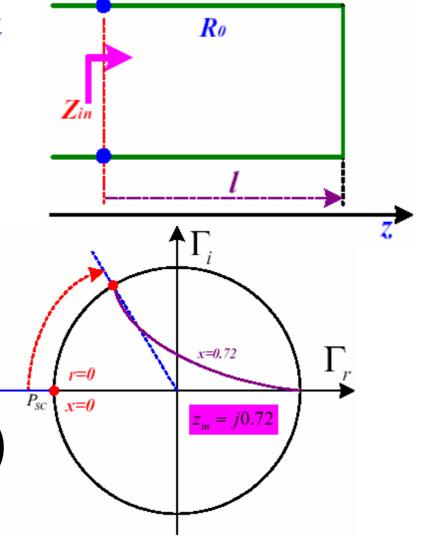
无损耗传输线,特征阻抗50欧,长度为0.1波长,终端短路

解法二: 利用Smith Chart





求反射系数实部、虚部



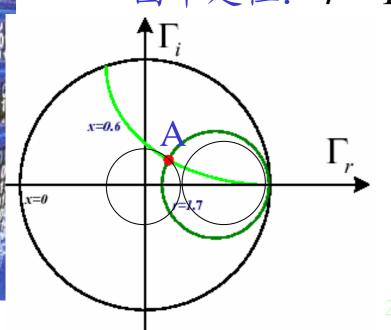


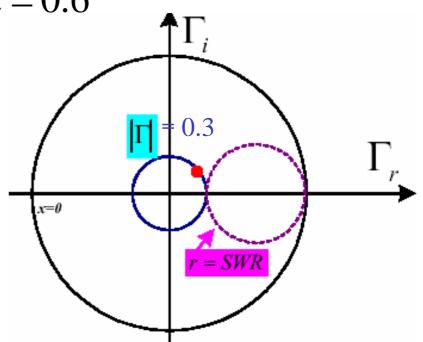
例题2: 由圆图求驻波比

已知: 无损耗传输线, $R_0 = 50(\Omega)$ $Z_L = 85 + j30$ (Ω)

解:
$$z_l = \frac{Z_L}{R_0} = 1.7 + j0.6$$

图中定位: r = 1.7 x = 0.6







例题3:

已知传输线长1=25m,特性阻抗100ohm,负载 $Z_L=100-j200ohm$,f=10MHz

用史密斯圆图解输入阻抗及导纳

例题3:

已知传输线长1=25m,特性阻抗100ohm,负载

$$Z_L = 100 - j200 \text{ ohm}, f = 10 \text{MHz}$$

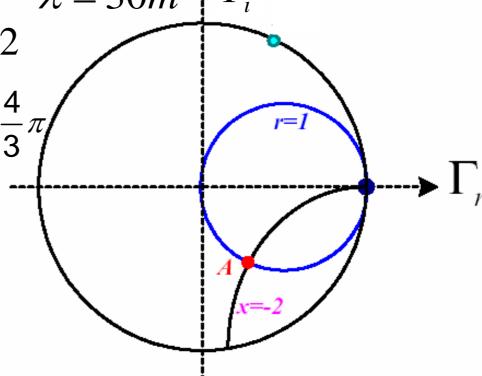
以三一化:
$$z_l = \frac{Z_L}{R_0} = 1 - j2$$
 $\lambda = 30m$ Γ_i

图中定位:
$$r=1$$
 $x=-2$

$$\frac{l}{\lambda} = \frac{5}{6} = 0.833 \quad 2\beta l = 4\pi \frac{5}{6} = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

 2π

- 0.5
- 0. 333 $\frac{4}{3}\pi$
 - 得: 0.45+j1.2





例题3:

已知传输线长1=25m,特性阻抗100ohm,负载 $Z_L=100-j200ohm$, f=10MHz

得: 0.45+j1.2

所以: Z_{in} = (0.45+j1.2) × 100 = 45+j120ohm

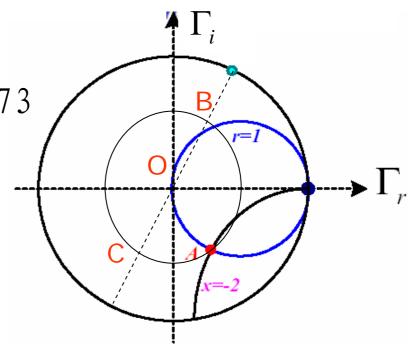
由OB反向延长到C点,

为导纳归一化值: 0.27-j0.73

所以输入导纳为:

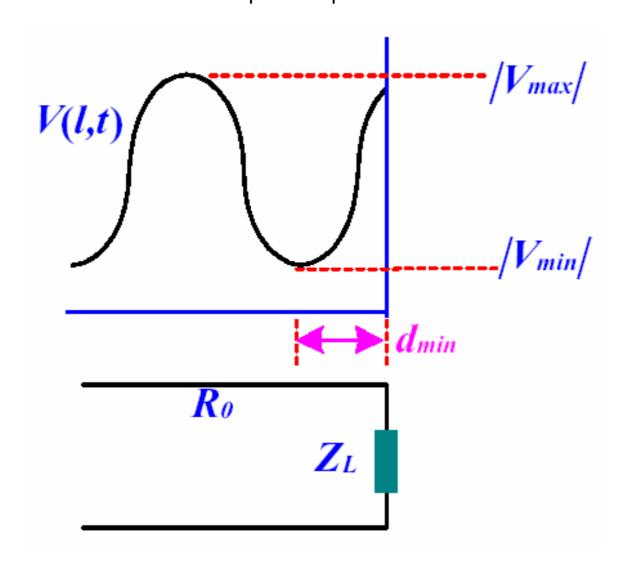
$$Y_{in} = (0.27 - j0.73) \times 100?$$

 $\div 100?$





已知SWR和 V_{\min} 位置,求负载阻抗





例题4

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \qquad SWR = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|}$$

已知一无损耗传输线特性阻抗50ohm, 驻波比SWR=3, 相邻两个电压最小值点距离为0.2m, 距离负载最近的电压驻波最小值点距负载0.05m, 求:

- (1) 负载处反射系数
- (2) 负载阻抗

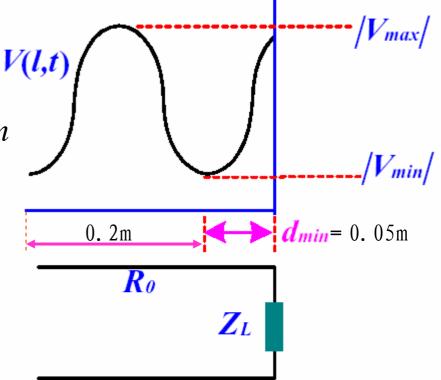
析

$$(1) \lambda = ? \quad \lambda/2 = 0.2m \quad \lambda = 0.4m$$

$$(2) SWR = |V_{\text{max}}|/|V_{\text{min}}| = 3$$

$$\Gamma_{L} = \left| \Gamma_{L} \right| e^{j\theta_{L}}$$

$$\left| \Gamma_{L} \right| = \left| \Gamma \right| = \frac{SWR - 1}{SWR + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$Z_0 = 300m$$

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

$$\lambda=0.4m$$
 $|\Gamma_{\scriptscriptstyle L}|$ =

第一个最小值点处反射系数
$$\Gamma(d) - |\mathbf{r}|_{\rho^{j}}$$

$$Z_0 = 50ohm$$

$$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$
 第一个最小值点处反射系数
$$\Gamma(d_{\min}) = |\Gamma_L| e^{j(\theta_L - 2\beta d_{\min})}$$

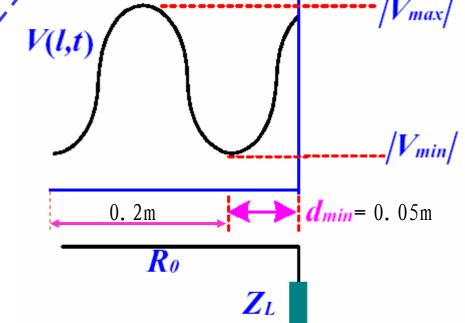
第一个最小值点处反射波相位

$$\theta_L - 2\beta d_{\min} = -\pi$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 5\pi \text{ ff in } \theta_L = -0.5\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\Gamma_L = |\Gamma_L|e^{j\theta_L} = 0.5e^{-j0.5\pi} \\
&= -j0.5
\end{aligned}$$

$$Z_L = 30 - j40$$





方法二: 间接法

$\Gamma(L) = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \qquad SWR = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|} = 3$

$$Z_0 = R_0 = 50\Omega$$

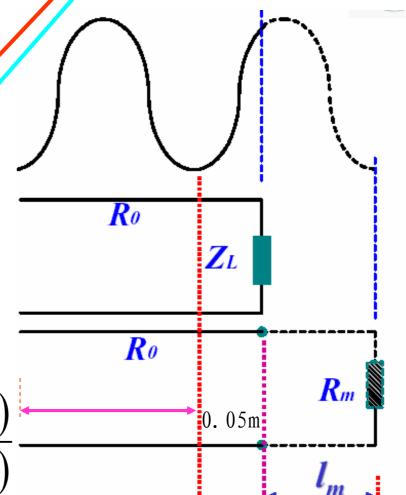
转化为输入阻抗

$$Z_{L} = R_{0} \frac{R_{m} + jR_{0}tg(\beta l_{m})}{R_{0} + jR_{m}tg(\beta l_{m})}$$

$$R_m = \frac{Z_0}{SWR} = 16.7\Omega$$

$$l_m = \frac{\lambda}{2} - d_{\min} = 15cm$$

$$Z_{ln}(l_m) = Z_{L} = R_0 \frac{R_m + jR_0 tg(\beta l_m)}{R_0 + jR_m tg(\beta l_m)}$$



0.2m



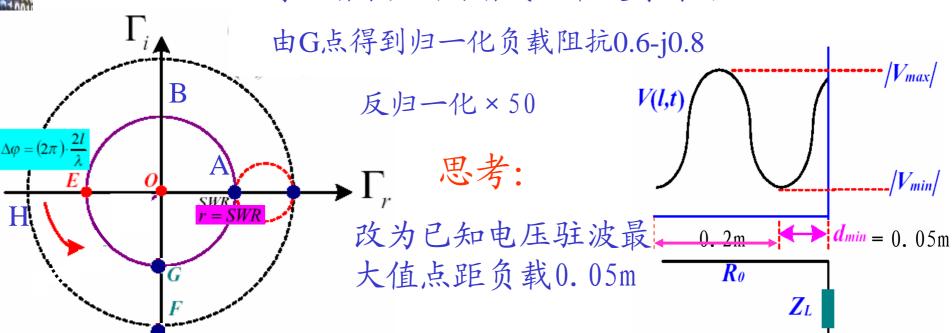
方法三:利用圆图

据SWR,画出等反射系数圆

$$|\Gamma_L| = |\Gamma| = \frac{SWR - 1}{SWR + 1} = 0.5$$

第一个最小值点处反射波相位为 $-\pi$ 对应 E点 延长OE到H点 向负载(逆时针)转动 $\frac{d_{\min}}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{8}$ 刻度,得到点 F

等反射系数圆与射线OF相交得到G点

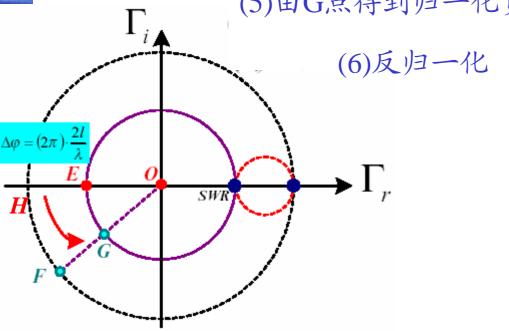


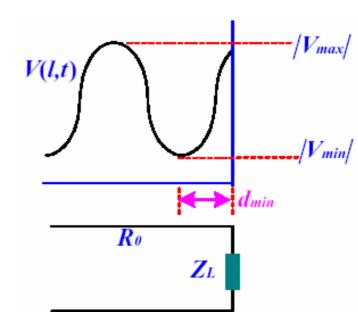


负载阻抗求解过程



- (1)圆图中找E点(SWR-1,0)
- (2)以圆图中心为圆点,OE为半径做小圆 延长OE到H点
- (3)OH向负载转动 $\frac{d_{\min}}{\lambda}$ 刻度,得到点F (4)小圆与射线OF相交得到G点
 - (5)由G点得到归一化负载阻抗







例题5

已知一无损耗传输线特性阻抗50ohm,负载阻抗 Z_L , 驻波电压最大值和最小值分别为 $V_{max} = 2.5V$ $V_{min} = 1V$ 相邻两个电压最小值点距离为0.05m,当负载处由纯电 阻换为接负载 Z_I 时,电压最小值向源方向移动1.25cm

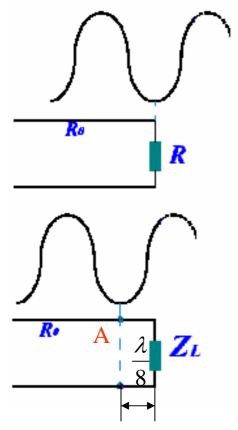
求: 负载阻抗ZL

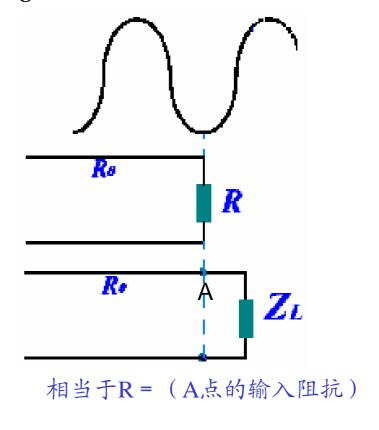
解:
$$R_0 = 50(\Omega)$$
 $V_{\text{max}} = 2.5V$ $V_{\text{min}} = 1V$ ⇒ 驻波比SWR= 2.5 $\frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.05m$ ⇒ $\lambda = 0.1m$ 移动1.25cm为 $\frac{\lambda}{8}$



例题5

当负载处由纯电阻换为接负载 Z_L 时,电压最小值向源方向移动 $\frac{\lambda}{8}$







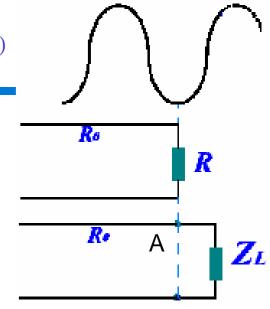
由SWR=2.5=r可以确定等反射系数圆a

纯电阻对应点E 为什么不是D点?

看R: R处电压最小, 说明

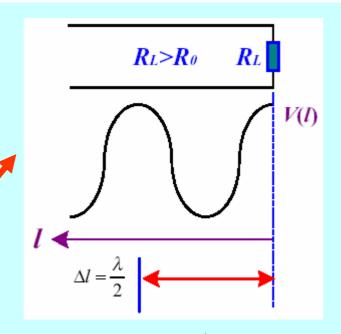
 $\frac{\Gamma_{i}}{E}$ $\frac{\Delta \varphi = (2\pi) \cdot \frac{2l}{\lambda}}{E}$ $\frac{D}{SWR}$ Γ_{r}

 $R > R_0$? $R < R_0$?





已知:无损耗线、纯电阻负载情况



- (1) R_L>R₀时,反射系数为正——负载上电压最大
- $(2) R_L < R_0$ 时,反射系数为负——负载上电流最大

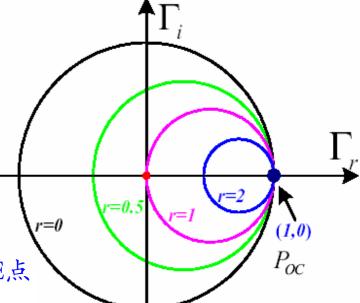
$$r = \frac{R}{R_0} < 1$$

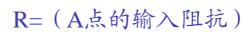
说明纯电阻点在横轴的负半轴上E点

R处电压最小,

$$R > R_0$$
? $R < R_0$?

 $R < R_0$



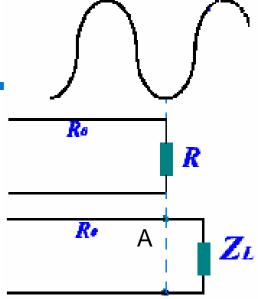


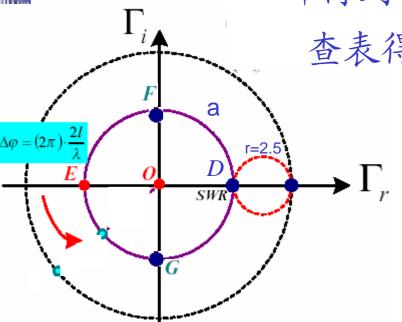


由SWR=2.5=r可以确定等反射系数圆a

纯电阻对应点E

纯电阻点E向 负载 逆时针转 $\frac{\lambda}{8}$ 到点 G 即得到 Z_r





查表得出归一化阻抗为 0.69-j0.72

所以负载阻抗为

$$\Gamma_r$$
 $Z_L = (0.69 - j0.72) \times 50 = 34.5 - j36\Omega$

导纳为 (对应 F点)

$$Y_L = 1/Z_L = 0.02006 \angle 46.23^0 S$$



练习

- 1、已知一无损耗传输线长度为0.434倍的波长,特性阻抗100ohm,负载阻抗 $Z_1 = 260 + j180$ ohm
- 求 (1) 输入端电压反射系数
 - (2) 驻波比;
 - (3)输入阻抗;
 - (4)线上电压最大点的位置(距离负载最近)



练习

2、已知一无损耗传输线特性阻抗50ohm,负载阻抗 Z_L 驻波比SWR=1.2,输入电源功率为100mW

求 电压最大值和最小值

3、已知一无损耗传输线特性阻抗100ohm, 短路时电压最小值点距离负载为0.2m, 换成负载阻抗Z_L后这个电压最小值点向负载移动0.09m, 驻波比SWR=3.0

用史密斯圆图求 负载阻抗ZL

4、已知一无损耗传输线特性阻抗100ohm, C_0 =95pF/m工作频率3GHz

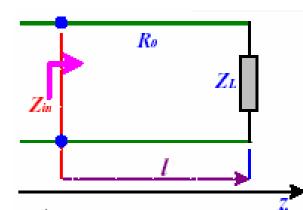
求

- (1) 位移常数 β
- (2) 相速度
- (3)波长



SmithChart

$$Z_{in}(l) = \frac{\widetilde{V}(l)}{\widetilde{I}(l)} = R_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_L e^{-j2\beta l}}{1 - \Gamma_L e^{-j2\beta l}}$$



$$= R_0 \frac{1 + |\Gamma_L| e^{j\theta_L} e^{-j2\beta l}}{1 - |\Gamma_L| e^{j\theta_L} e^{-j2\beta l}} = R_0 \frac{1 + |\Gamma_L| e^{j(\theta_L - \Delta \varphi)}}{1 - |\Gamma_L| e^{j(\theta_L - \Delta \varphi)}}$$

其中:
$$\Delta \varphi = 2\beta l = 2\pi \left(\frac{2l}{\lambda}\right)$$

在圆周上: 2π刻度, 顺时针方向是向

源? 负载?



$$\Delta \varphi = 2\beta l = 2\pi \left(\frac{2l}{\lambda}\right)$$

 R_{θ}

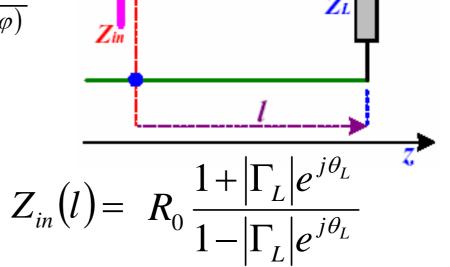
几个特殊长度

$$Z_{in}(l) = R_0 \frac{1 + |\Gamma_L| e^{j(\theta_L - \Delta \varphi)}}{1 - |\Gamma_L| e^{j(\theta_L - \Delta \varphi)}}$$

$$(1) l = \frac{\lambda}{2} \implies \Delta \varphi = 2\pi$$

二分之一波长线

(2)
$$l = \frac{\lambda}{4} \implies \Delta \varphi = \pi$$
四分之一波长线

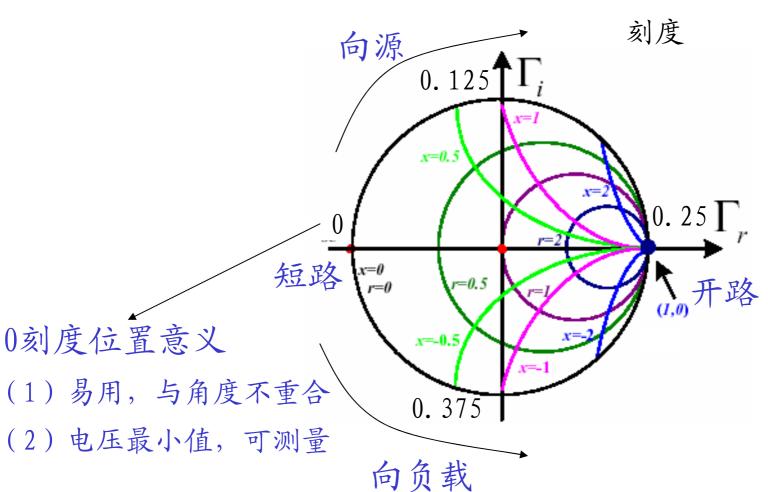


$$Z_{in}(l)$$
= ? 阻抗倒置

生

等电阻圆、等电抗圆、等反射系数圆、顺时针、逆时针

*驻波比



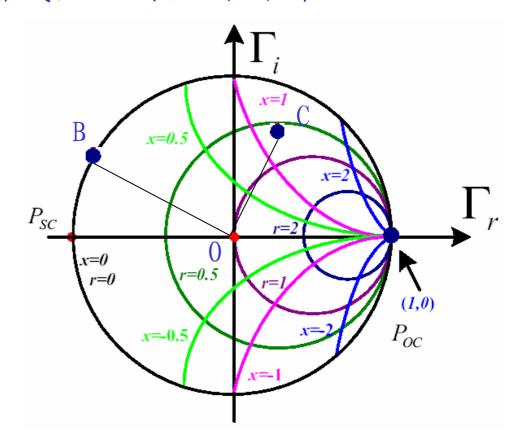


小结

对有损耗传输线,如何使用圆图?

$$\theta(l) = \theta_L - \Delta \varphi$$

$$\frac{OC}{OB} = e^{-2\alpha l}$$





沙元损耗传输线的输入阻抗的研究 $Z_{in}(l) = R_Z \frac{Z_L + jR_Z tg(\beta l)}{R_Z + jZ_z tg(\beta l)}$

$$Z_{in}(l) = R_Z \frac{Z_L + jR_Z tg(\beta l)}{R_Z + jZ_L tg(\beta l)}$$

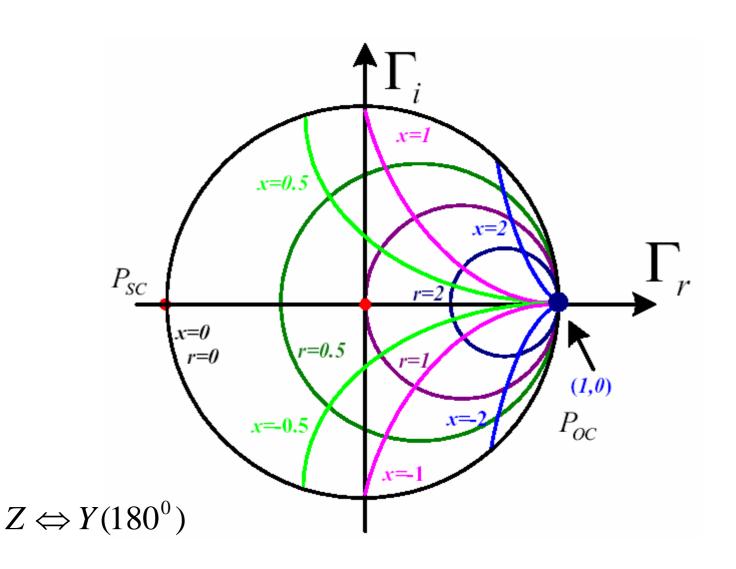
研究特定长度的传输线

四分之一阻抗变换器——阻抗倒置

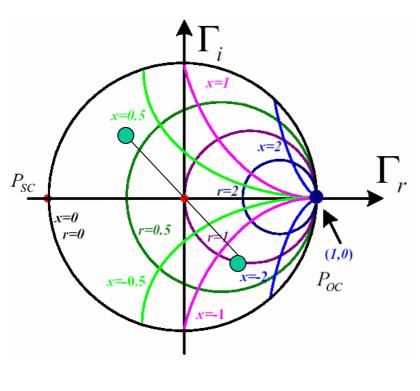
$$\begin{cases} Z_L = 0 & \Rightarrow Z_{in} = \infty \\ Z_L = \infty & \Rightarrow Z_{in} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\lambda/2$ 所以实现阻抗倒置传输线长度还可为 $l = \frac{\lambda}{4} + k\lambda/2$ 周期为

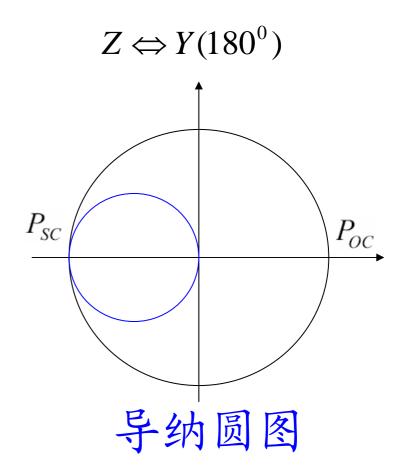




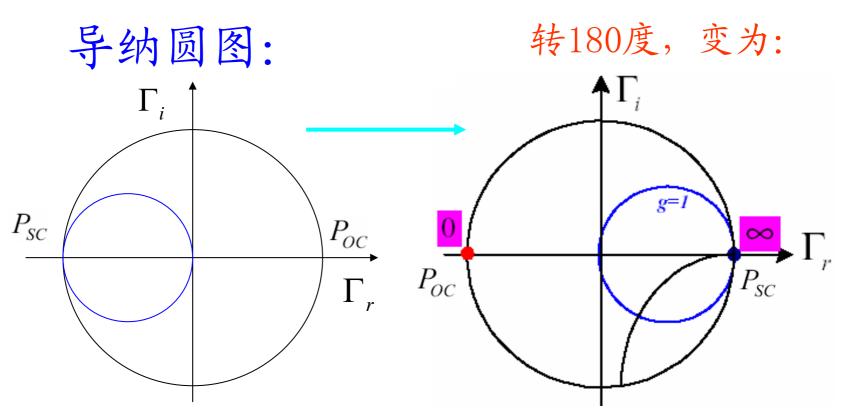




阻抗圆图

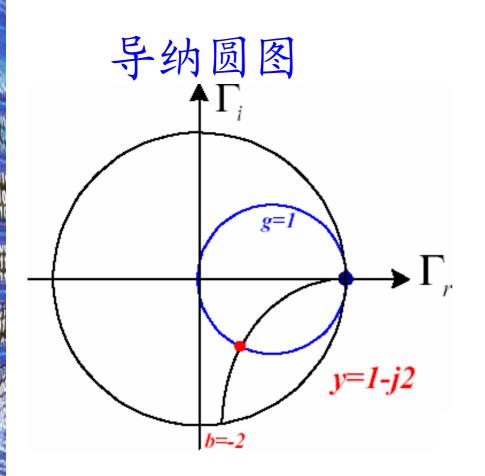


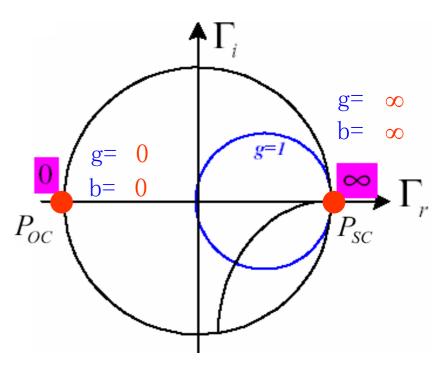




- (1) 短路点
- (2) 开路点







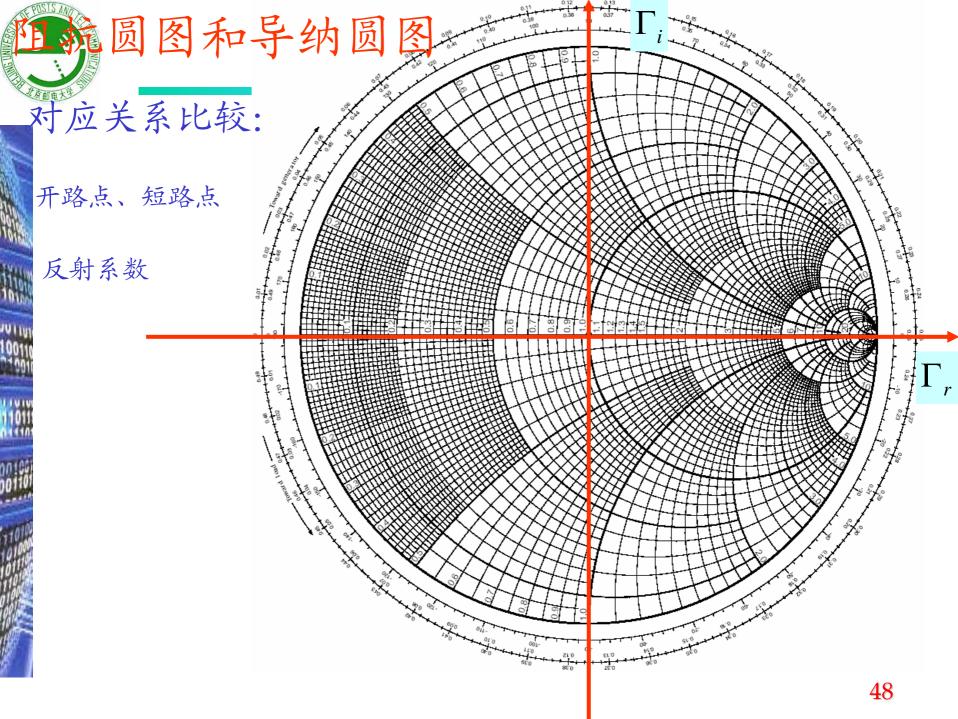


导纳
$$Y_L = \frac{1}{Z_L} = \frac{1}{Z_0} \frac{1 - \Gamma}{1 + \Gamma} = Y_0 \frac{1 - \Gamma}{1 + \Gamma} = Y_0 y_L$$

其中:
$$y_L = \frac{1-\Gamma}{1+\Gamma} = g + jb$$
 为归一化导纳

电流反射系数:
$$\Gamma(L) = |\Gamma(L)| e^{j\theta_L} = \Gamma_r + j\Gamma_i$$

根据以上关系,同样可以画出导纳圆图





阻抗圆图和导纳圆图

对应关系: 阻抗圆图

导纳圆图

r

b

 $\Gamma(z)$

 $\Gamma_i(z)$

曲于 $\Gamma_i(z) = -\Gamma(z)$

电压振幅值腹点

电流振幅值腹点

电压振幅值节点

电流振幅值节点

开路点

短路点

短路点

开路点



例: 负载 Z_L =100+j50ohm, 端接在50ohm传输线 传输线长0.15 λ

用史密斯圆图解负载导纳及输入导纳

颁载X=100+j50ohm, 端接在50ohm传输线 装输线长0.15λ 解 归一化: $z_L = \frac{Z_L}{R_0} = 2 + j1$ 用史密斯阻抗圆图 Z_{L} B 旋转180度, 得B点 **阻抗圆图中读出的是归一化阻抗数值** 这个数值即为负载归一化导纳

$$y_L = 0.4 - j0.2 = \frac{1}{2 + j1} = \frac{1}{z_L}$$

在导纳圆图中找到负载归一化导纳点 $Y_L = 0.4-j0.2$

向顺时针转 0.15 λ 得归一化输入导纳 $y_{in} = 0.61 + j0.66$

反归一化

