EJEMPLO

UNA LINEA DETRANSMISIÓN DE Z CARACTERÍSTICA
ZO=100SZ Y ZL=50SZ ESTA CONECTADO.
A UN GENERADOR ADAPTADO, LA LÍNEA
TIENE VL=50V. CALCULAR:

- 2) UMAXY VMIN ENLA LINEA (MODULO).
- b) UBICACION DE VMAX YVMIN DESDE LA CARGA
- c) LAS ZMAX Y ZMIN (IZ)
- d) LA POTENCIA TRANSMITIDA A LA CARGA.

$$\frac{2g=100\Omega}{V_L=50V}$$

$$\frac{V_L=50V}{V_QQ}$$

$$\frac{2}{V_QQ} = \frac{100\Omega}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{50\Omega}{2}$$

a)
$$T_{L} = \frac{2L - 20}{2L + 20} = \frac{50 - 100}{50 + 100} = -\frac{50}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$RoE = \frac{1 + 17L}{1 - 17L} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{3 + 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$V^{+} = \frac{50V}{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{50V}{3 - 1} = \frac{150V}{2} = 75V$$

$$V_{\text{Max}} = |V+|(1+|\Pi(z)|) = |V+|(1+\frac{1}{3}) = 75.5V-100V$$

 $V_{\text{Min}} = |V+|(1-|\Pi(z)|) = 75.2V = 50V$

$$\cos 2\beta z = j \sin 2\beta z = -1.$$
 $\Rightarrow 2\beta z = m \pi$

$$2\beta z = (2m+1)\pi \quad M = 0, 1, z, ...$$

$$2 = (2m+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} m = 0,1,2,...$$

VMÍN.

$$\Gamma_{L=-\frac{1}{3}} = 4 e^{-j2\beta^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = M \frac{2}{2} M = 0,1,2,...$$

$$2=(2M+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$$
 $M=0,1,2,...$

c)
$$Z_{MAX} = \frac{20}{2} ROE = 100.2 = 200 \Omega$$

 $Z_{MIN} = \frac{20}{ROE} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Omega$

MÍNIMA IMPEDANCIA OCURRE EN Umin Z=m2 m=0,1,2....

MAXIMA ÎMPEDANCIA OBURRE EN VMAX

 $Z = (2m+1)\frac{2}{4} m = 0,1,2,...$

d) LA POTENCIA TRANSMITIDA A LA CARGA SERAS

P_= \frac{1V+1^2}{21701} (1-1\Gamma_L1^2) CODO_20.

=1 = PARA LINEA SIN PERDIDAS.

 $P_{2} = \frac{(75v)^{2} \cdot (1 - [\frac{1}{3}]^{2})}{2100\Omega}$

P2 = 25W.

(75V)2 = 28,1W ONDA HACIA LA CARGA.

 $(75V)^2$. $(1)^2$ = 3,1 W ONDA REFLEJADA EN LA CARGA.

(28/1-3/1) WE 25W ONDA TRANSMITIDA A LA CARGA

EJEMPLO

CONSIDERE UNA IMPEDANCIA DE CARGA Z_=5052 CONECTADA A UN GENERADOR DE ZG = 5052 A TRAVÉS DE UNA LÍNEA DE TRANSMISIÓN CON Zo = 20052. SE PIDE

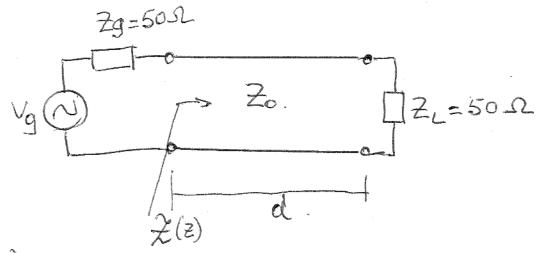
a) CUAL DEBE SER LA LONGITUD d'DE LA LINEA

PARA LA TRANSPERENCIA DE POTENCIA EN

ADAPTACION ENTRE GENERADOR Y CARGA.

b) Si Zo = (200+j91) IL OBTENER LA DISTANCIA d'

DE LA LÍNEA COMO D)



a)
$$Z(z) = Z_0 \frac{z_1 + j z_0 t_g \beta z}{j z_1 t_g \beta z + z_0} = \frac{50.52}{z_g}$$

Si Z(Z) = Zg NO HABRA REFLEXION A LA ENTRADA, ENTONCES:

20.2L + 20jtgBZ = 50sijZitgBZ + 50sl. Zo $(jZ_0^2 - 50sijZ_L)tgBZ = 50slZ_0 - ZoZL$ BZ = MT

$$t_g \beta z = \frac{50.200. - 200.50}{(\dot{q} z^2 - 50 g^2 z)} = 0.$$
 $\beta z = m \pi \frac{\lambda}{2x} m = 0.1.2...$

$$z_{0}z_{1} + z_{0}t_{1}r_{2} = z_{0}z_{0} + z_{1}z_{1}t_{1}r_{2}$$
 $z_{0}z_{1} - z_{0}z_{0} = t_{1}r_{2}(z_{1}z_{0} - z_{0}^{2})$
 $t_{1}r_{2} = \frac{z_{0}z_{1} - z_{0}z_{0}}{(z_{1}z_{0} - z_{0}^{2})} = \frac{z_{0}(z_{1}-z_{0})}{(z_{1}z_{0}-z_{0}^{2})} = ct_{1}z_{0}$

Si $Z_{0} = (2\omega + j91) \cdot \Omega$
 $t_{1}r_{2} = \frac{e^{\gamma z}}{e^{\gamma z}} = \frac{e^{\gamma z}}{e^{\gamma z}} = ct_{2} = 0$
 $e^{\gamma z} = \frac{e^{\gamma z}}{e^{\gamma z}} = 0$
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