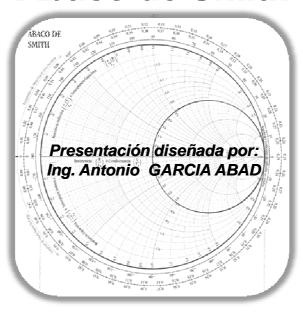
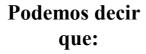
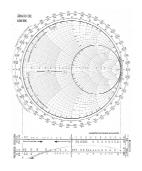
Ing. ANTONIO GARCIA ABAD

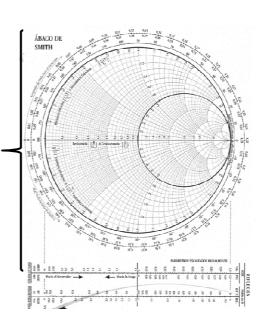
Abaco de Smith





al Abaco de Smith lo podemos dividir en cuatro grandes grupos:





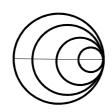
Ing. ANTONIO GARCIA ABAD

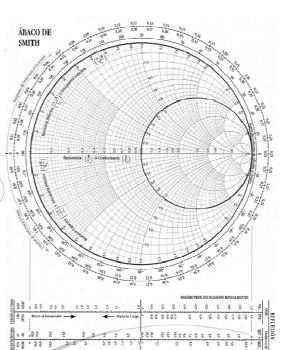
10

 Familia de curvas de parte real (r) de la impedancia de campo normalizada (3c)

Ecuación para trazar las curvas

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



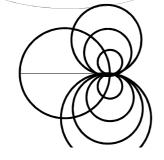


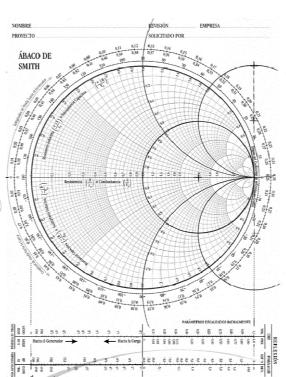
20

• Familia de curvas de parte imaginaria (x) de la impedancia de campo normalizada (3c)

Ecuación para trazar las curvas

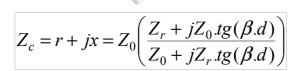
$$\left((u-1)^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$





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Cálculo analítico de la Impedancia de Campo



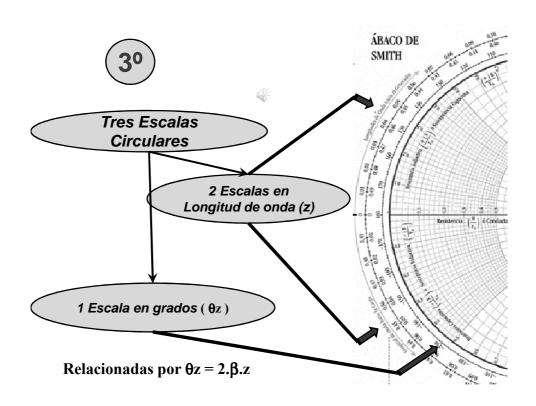
d = distancia desde la impedancia de carga Zr hasta la impedancia Zc.

Zc para Zr en corto circuito

$$Z_c = r + jx = jZ_0.tg(\beta.d) = 0 + jx$$

Zc para Zr en circuito abierto

$$Z_c = r + jx = -jZ_0/(tg(\beta.d)) = 0 - jx$$



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