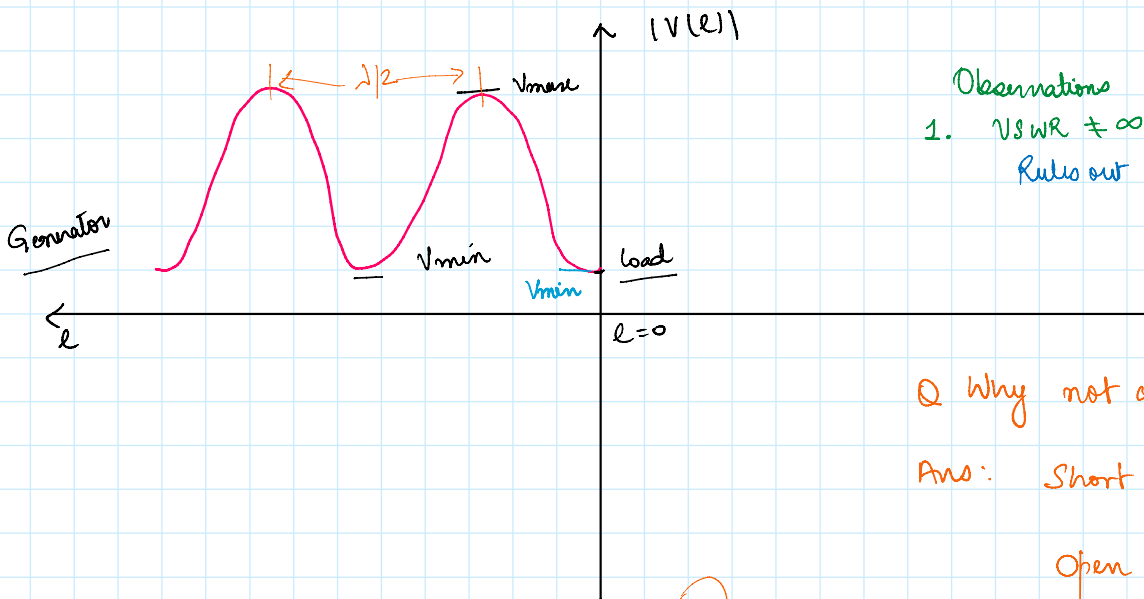


- HW #4 is due today
- Midterm 2 - Wed 27th
- Lec - 12 to Lec 21

Midterm-2 Review

VSWR



Observations

1. $VSWR \neq \infty$; $|\Gamma_L| < 1$
 Rules out short, open, pure L & pure C loads.

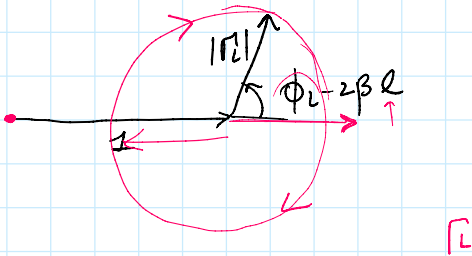
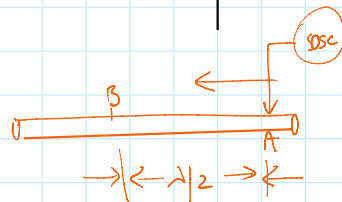
Q Why not a short circuit?

Ans: Short circuit $\Gamma_L = -1$

Open circuit $\Gamma_L = 1$

Pure L load $|\Gamma_L| = 1$

Pure C load $|\Gamma_L| = 1$

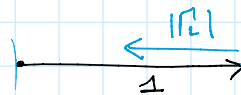


- When $|\Gamma_L| < 1 \Rightarrow$ Some energy was absorbed at the load. \Rightarrow Resistance is present at the load end
- This does not rule out the presence of inductance & capacitance in series with the resistance.

- After observing the magnitude of $|V(l)|$ at $l=0$, we can rule out inductance & capacitance in series because $\angle \Gamma_L = 180^\circ$

Q Why $\angle \Gamma_L = 180^\circ$?

@ $l=0$ we are getting V_{min}



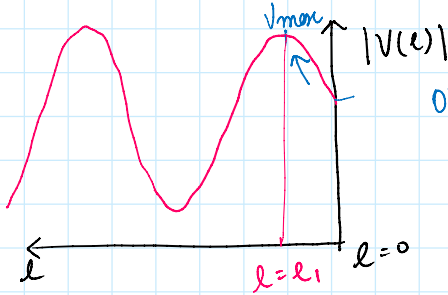
Γ_L is negative

$$\Gamma_L < 0$$

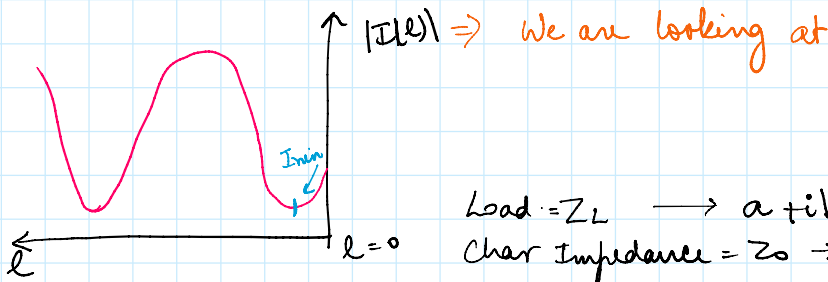
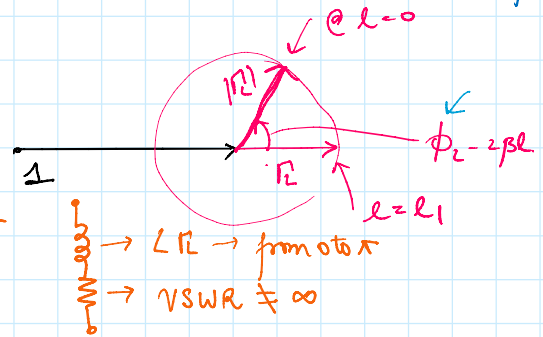
Q What R_L can make $\Gamma_L < 0$

Ans: $R_L < Z_0 \Rightarrow \Gamma_L < 0$

Q How to know the angle of Γ_L at $l=0$ from VSWR?



Observation: Starting from load towards generator, we first hit V_{max} .



Load = $Z_L \rightarrow a + ib$
Char Impedance = $Z_0 \rightarrow \text{Real}$

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{a + ib - Z_0}{a + ib + Z_0} = \frac{r_1 e^{j\theta_1}}{r_2 e^{j\theta_2}}$$

$$\phi_L = \angle \Gamma_L = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a - Z_0} \right)$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a + Z_0} \right)$$