

SOLUTION 10 FOR 6.013

Nov.14,2002

Solution 10.1

a) velocity $c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}, L = \frac{1}{c^2 C} = \frac{1}{(3 \times 10^8)^2 \times 10^{-10}/3} = 3.33 \times 10^{-7} [\text{m/s}]$

b) $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{c^2 C}}{C}} = 1/Cc = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-10}/3} = 100 [\text{ohms}]$

c) $\underline{\Gamma}_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{3Z_0 - Z_0}{3Z_0 + Z_0} = 1/2$

d) $\underline{\Gamma}(z = -\lambda/4) = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{2jkz} = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{-2jk\lambda/4} = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{-j\pi} = -1/2$

e) $\underline{Z}_n = \frac{1+\underline{\Gamma}}{1-\underline{\Gamma}} = \frac{1-1/2}{1-1/2} = \frac{2-1}{2+1} = 1/3$

f) $\underline{Z} = \underline{Z}_n Z_0 = 100/3 = 33.3 [\text{ohm}]$

g) $\underline{\Gamma}_L = \frac{\underline{Z}_L - Z_0}{\underline{Z}_L + Z_0} = \frac{jZ_0 - Z_0}{jZ_0 + Z_0} = \frac{j-1}{j+1} = j$

$\underline{\Gamma}(z = -\lambda/4) = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{2jkz} = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{-2jk\lambda/4} = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{-j\pi} = -j$

$\underline{Z}_n = \frac{1+\underline{\Gamma}}{1-\underline{\Gamma}} = \frac{1-j}{1+j} = -j$

$\underline{Z} = \underline{Z}_n Z_0 = -j \cdot 100 = -100j$

Solution 10.2

(a) $VSWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}} = 3$

b) $\lambda = 2 \text{ meter}$

c) $\Gamma(z) = \frac{VSWR-1}{VSWR+1} = 0.5$

d) $\underline{Z}_n = \underline{Z}_L / Z_0 = \frac{1+\underline{\Gamma}_L}{1-\underline{\Gamma}_L} = \frac{1+1/2}{1-1/2} = 3$

e) $1 \rightarrow B, 2 \rightarrow A, 3 \rightarrow E$ (at the image axis).

f) F point.

g) $jwL/Z_0 = jX = j1.1, L = XZ_0/(2\pi c/\lambda) = XZ_0\lambda/(2\pi c) = \frac{1.1 \times 100 \times 2}{2 \times \pi \times 3 \times 10^8} = 1.16 \times 10^{-7} [\text{H}]$

h) Yes. The VSWR plot can provide $\Gamma, Z_n(z), Z(z)$.