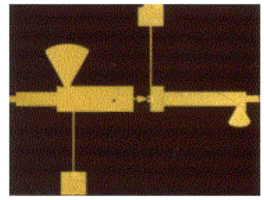
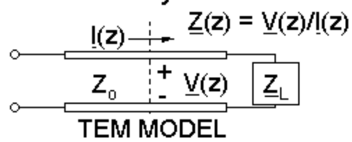
CIRCUIT TRANSFORMATION MAGIC



Printed Microwave Circuits (TEM lines):

- Can contain R's (resistive rectangles)
- Can yield L's and C's (near ω_o)
- Can be resonators for tuning or transformer use
- Can match impedances to maximize power transfer
- Can perform nearly all circuit functions with transistors only
- Has size scale ~ $\lambda/4 \Rightarrow f \gtrsim 1$ GHz



Waveguide Circuits and Systems:

- Can be made lossy
- Can have inductive or capacitive obstacles (L's and C's)
- Can resonate for tuning or transforming
- Can match impedances to maximize power transfer
- Can make circulators (non-reciprocal devices)

Optical Circuits:

- Similar to waveguide circuits, but in fibers or free space

L16-1

GAMMA PLANE ⇔ SMITH CHART

TEM Lines:

$$\underline{V}(z) = \underline{V}_+ e^{-jkz} + \underline{V}_- e^{+jkz}$$

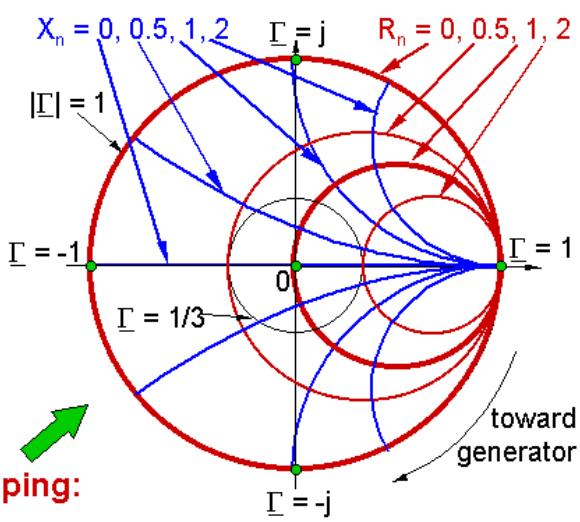
$$\underline{I}(z) = Y_o\left[\underline{V}_+ e^{-jkz} - \underline{V}_- e^{+jkz}\right]$$

$$\underline{Z}(z) = Z_o\left(1+\underline{\Gamma}(z)\right)/\left(1-\underline{\Gamma}(z)\right)$$

$$\Gamma(z) \triangleq \left(\underline{V}_-/\underline{V}_+\right)e^{2jkz} = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{2jkz}$$

$Z_n = \underline{Z}(z)/Z_o = R_n + jX_n$:

Gamma plane is useful because $\underline{\Gamma}(z) = \underline{\Gamma}_L e^{2jkz}$, which is simply rotation on the plane.



One-to-One Mapping:

$$\underline{Z}_n = \left(1+\underline{\Gamma}\right)/\left(1-\underline{\Gamma}\right)$$

$$\underline{\Gamma} = \left(\underline{Z}_n - 1\right)/\left(\underline{Z}_n + 1\right)$$

L16-2

SPECIAL PROPERTIES OF THE SMITH CHART

Admittance ⇔ Impedance:

If $\underline{Z}_n \rightarrow \underline{Z}_n^{-1} = \underline{Y}_n$, then $\underline{\Gamma} \rightarrow \underline{\Gamma}^*$

Proof: $\underline{\Gamma} = (\underline{Z}_n - 1)/(\underline{Z}_n + 1)$, so if $\underline{Z}_n \rightarrow \underline{Z}_n^{-1}$, then

$$\left(\underline{Z}_n^{-1} - 1\right)/\left(\underline{Z}_n^{-1} + 1\right) = (1 - \underline{Z}_n)/(\underline{Z}_n + 1) = -\underline{\Gamma} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR):

$$\text{VSWR} = |\underline{V}_{max}|/|\underline{V}_{min}| = \left(\left|\underline{V}_+ e^{-jkz}\right| + \left|\underline{V}_- e^{+jkz}\right|\right)/\left(\left|\underline{V}_+ e^{-jkz}\right| - \left|\underline{V}_- e^{+jkz}\right|\right)$$

$$= (1 + |\underline{\Gamma}|)/(1 - |\underline{\Gamma}|) = R_{n\,max}$$ (evident on Chart, on x axis)

Rotation Around Chart:

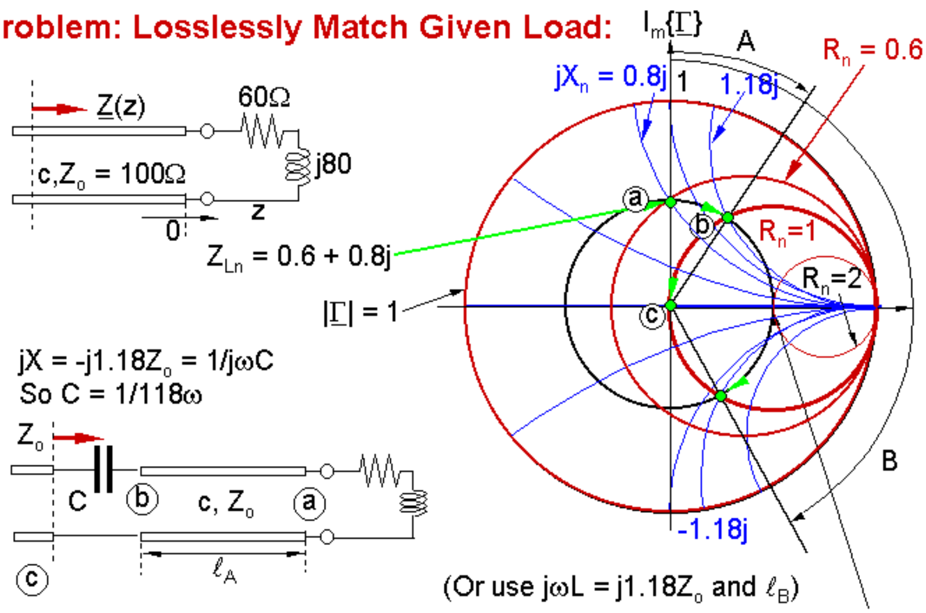
$\lambda/2$ corresponds to one full rotation around chart

$$\left(e^{2jkz} \Rightarrow e^{2j(2\pi/\lambda)(\lambda/2)} = e^{j2\pi} = 1\right)$$

L16-3

MATCHING IMPEDANCES

Problem: Losslessly Match Given Load:

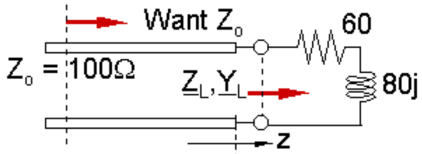


(Since $R_{n\,max}$ = 2, so is the VSWR for the mismatched load)

L16-4

MATCHING ADMITTANCES

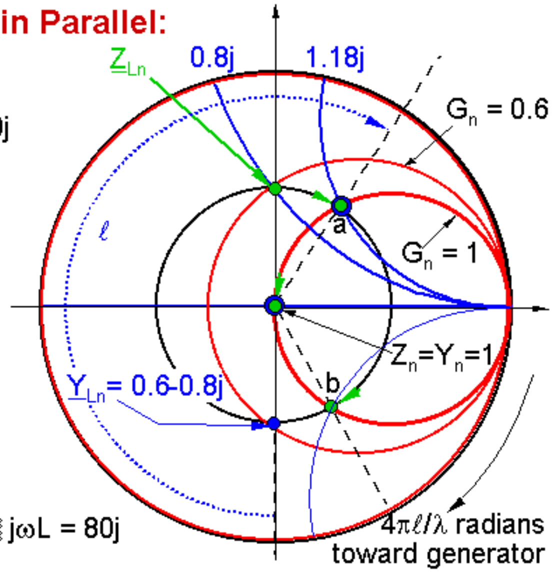
Reactive Tuning Elements in Parallel:

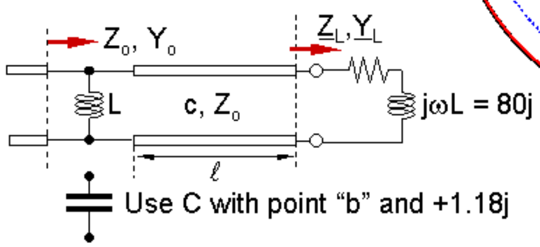


Find $\underline{Z}_{Ln}$ on chart, then $\underline{Y}_{Ln}$ opposite; rotate ℓ to "a" where $G_n = 1$ and add –1.18j admittance to yield $\underline{Y}_n = Y_o$

$\underline{Y} = -1.18jY_o = 1/j\omega L$

$\Rightarrow L = Z_o/1.18\omega$





Use C with point "b" and +1.18j

Can match any load!
(beware resonances)

L16-5

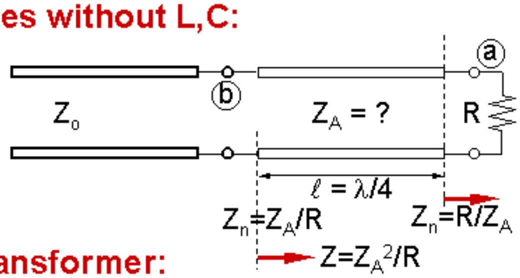
QUARTER-WAVE TRANSFORMER

Matching Real Impedances without L,C:

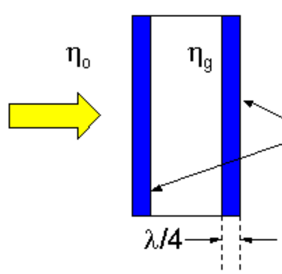
Let: $\ell = \lambda/4$, then

Setting: $Z_o = Z_A^2/R$,

Yields: $Z_A = (Z_oR)^{0.5}$



Optical Quarter-Wave Transformer:



$\eta_o = (\mu_o/\varepsilon_o)^{0.5} = 377\Omega$

$\eta_t = (\eta_o\eta_g)^{0.5} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_t = (\varepsilon_o\varepsilon_g)^{0.5}$

Applications: coated camera lenses, glasses, optoelectronic components, high-power lasers, etc.

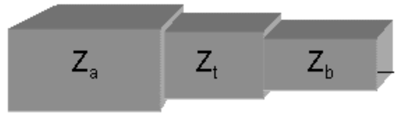
Invented by Prof. Smakula at Leitz

L16-6

MORE QUARTER-WAVE TRANSFORMERS

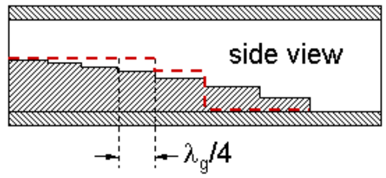
Waveguide Transformers:

Z_o varies with waveguide sizes
$Z_t = (Z_a Z_b)^{0.5}$



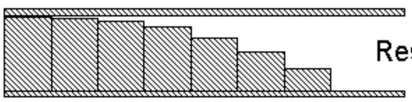
Multi-step Transitions:

Waveguides can have N multiple steps spaced $\lambda/4$ apart



Example, 1:256 Transformer:

For N = 2, Z_a = 1 ohm, Z_b = 256 ohms, and $Z_t = (1 \times 256)^{0.5}$ = 16 ohms
For N = 4, $Z_{t1} = (1 \times 16)^{0.5}$ = 4 ohms, Z_{t2} = 16, $Z_{t3} = (16 \times 256)^{0.5}$ = 64
For N = 8, $Z_{t1} = (1 \times 4)^{0.5}$ = 2, Z_{t2} = 4, (rest are 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128 ohms)



Result is exponential series

L16-7

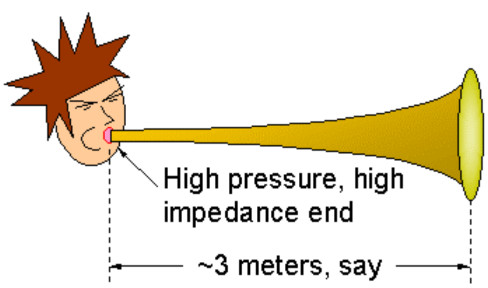
EXPONENTIAL TRANSITIONS AND HORNS

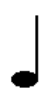
Acoustic Transformers, Exponential Horns:

We use $N \cong 4L/\lambda_g$ sections, where L is the length of the transformer
In the limit we can smooth the steps to yield an exponential shape

Acoustic Examples:

French horn, trumpet, loudspeakers:





low-pressure,
low-impedence end

~Acoustic transmission line

$N = 8 \Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 4L/N$
$= 4 \cdot 3/8 = 1.5$ meters

$f_{min} = c_s/\lambda = \sim 300/(1.5) = 200$ Hz

L16-8