

Faculty of Electrical & Electronics Engineering  
Antenna & Propagation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

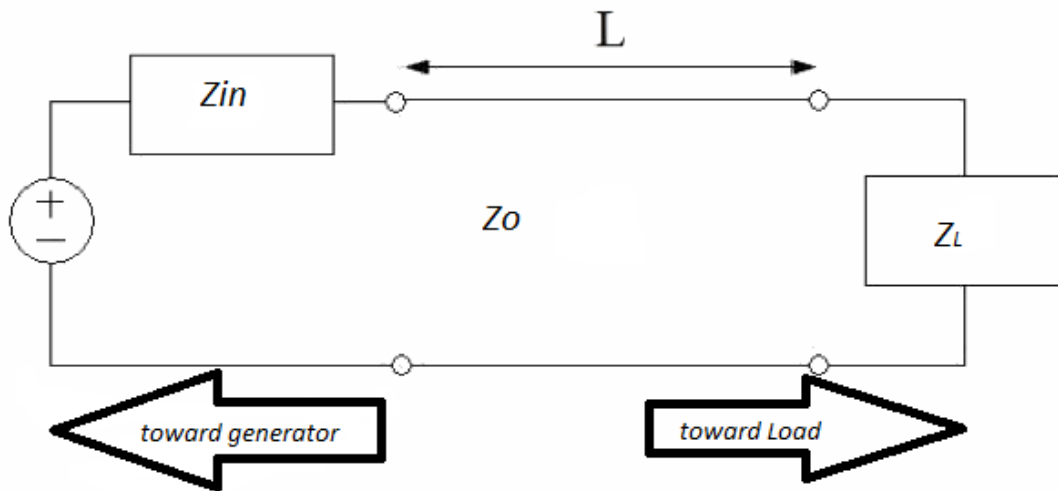
ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutorial**

1. Figure 1 below shows an equivalent circuit of transmission line. A lossless  $Z_o = 100 \Omega$  transmission line  $L = 0.3 \lambda$  in length is terminated in an unknown impedance  $Z_L$ . The input impedance is measured to be  $Z_{in} = 40 - j20 \Omega$ .



**Figure 1: Transmission line equivalent circuit**

- (i) Use Smith Chart in appendix to find  $Z_L$
- (ii) Use the Smith Chart to find SWR
- (iii) The reflection coefficient and angle of,  $\tau_L$
- (iv) The distance from the load to the first voltage minimum.
- (v) The distance from the load to the first voltage maximum.

- 
2. A load impedance of  $40 - j30 \Omega$  terminates a  $50\Omega$  transmission line of 7 cm long carrying 3 GHz signal. Find
- (i) The SWR on the line.
  - (ii) The reflection coefficient and angle of,  $\tau_L$ .
  - (iii) The distance from the load (cm) to the first voltage minimum.
  - (iv) The distance from the load (cm) to the first voltage maximum.
  - (v) The input impedance.
3. The  $0.1\lambda$  length transmission line has a characteristic impedance of  $50 \Omega$  and is terminated with a load of  $Z_L = 5 + j25\Omega$ .
- (vi) Plot the  $Z_L$  in the Smith Chart.
  - (vii) Find the input impedance.
  - (viii) What is the SWR on the line?
  - (ix) The reflection coefficient and its angle at the load.
  - (x) The reflection coefficient and its angle at the generator.
  - (xi) The distance from the load (in  $\lambda$ ) to the first voltage minimum and maximum.

