2.52 A lossless 50 Ω transmission line is terminated in a load with $Z_{\mathrm{L}} = (50 + j25)\ \Omega$. Use the Smith chart to find the following:

(a) The reflection coefficient Γ.

(b) The standing-wave ratio.

(c) The input impedance at 0.35λ from the load.

(d) The input admittance at 0.35λ from the load.

(e) The shortest line length for which the input impedance is purely resistive.

(f) The position of the first voltage maximum from the load.

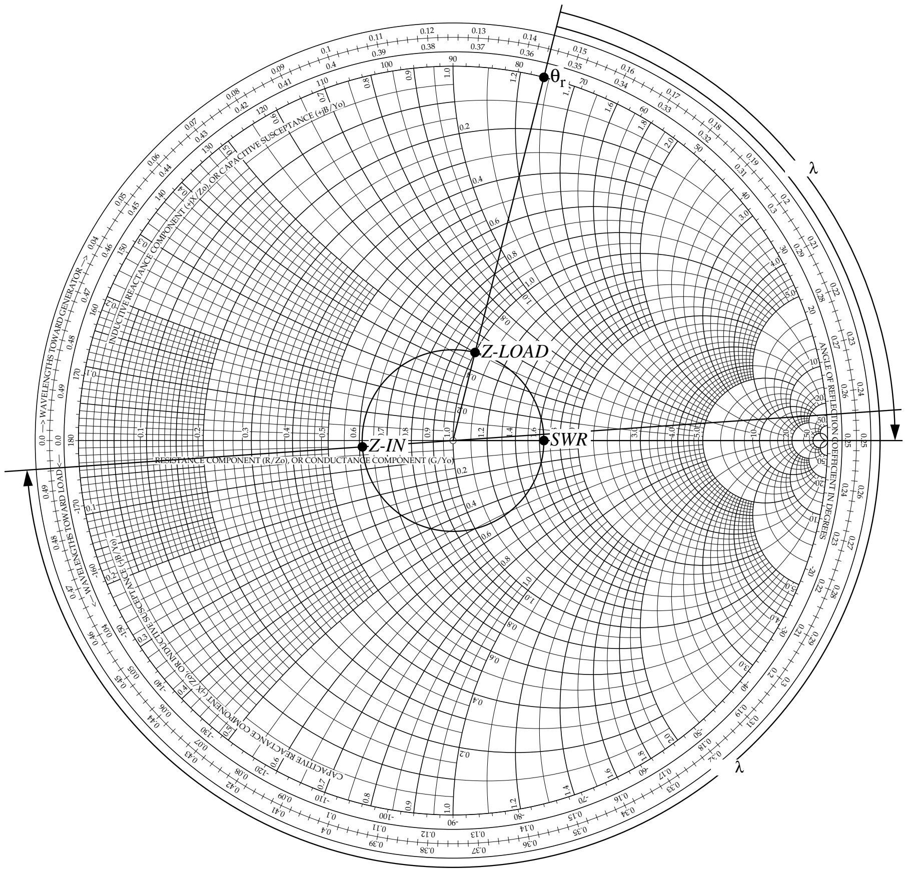

Figure P2.52: Solution of Problem 2.52.

Solution: Refer to Fig. P2.52. The normalized impedance

$$z_L = \frac{(50 + j25)\ \Omega}{50\ \Omega} = 1 + j0.5$$

is at point *Z-LOAD*.

(a) $\Gamma = 0.24 \exp j76.0^\circ$ The angle of the reflection coefficient is read of that scale at the point θ_r.

(b) At the point SWR: $S = 1.64$.

(c) Z_{in} is 0.350λ from the load, which is at 0.144λ on the wavelengths to generator scale. So point *Z-IN* is at $0.144\lambda + 0.350\lambda = 0.494\lambda$ on the WTG scale. At point *Z-IN*:

$$Z_{in} = z_{in} Z_0 = (0.61 - j0.022) \times 50\ \Omega = (30.5 - j1.09)\ \Omega.$$

(d) At the point on the SWR circle opposite *Z-IN*,

$$Y_{\text{in}} = \frac{y_{\text{in}}}{Z_0} = \frac{(1.64 + j0.06)}{50\ \Omega} = (32.7 + j1.17)\ \text{mS}.$$

(e) Traveling from the point *Z-LOAD* in the direction of the generator (clockwise), the SWR circle crosses the $x_L = 0$ line first at the point *SWR*. To travel from *Z-LOAD* to *SWR* one must travel $0.250\lambda - 0.144\lambda = 0.106\lambda$. (Readings are on the wavelengths to generator scale.) So the shortest line length would be 0.106λ.

(f) The voltage max occurs at point *SWR*. From the previous part, this occurs at $z = -0.106\lambda$.