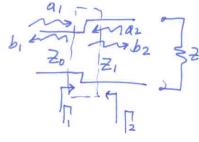


Impedance Step:



Terminate port 2 with Z_1

$$Z_1 = \frac{b_1}{a_1} = S_{11} = \frac{Z_1 - Z_0}{Z_1 + Z_0}$$

S-Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \sqrt{1-\Gamma_1^2} \\ \sqrt{1-\Gamma_1^2} & \Gamma_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_1 & b_2 \\ b_2 & \Gamma_1 \end{bmatrix} = S_{22} = \frac{Z_0 - Z_1}{Z_0 + Z_1} = -\Gamma_1$$

Since it is lossless

$$|\Gamma_1|^2 + |S_{21}|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow S_{21} = \sqrt{1 - |\Gamma_1|^2} = S_{12} \text{ (Reciprocity)}$$

If we expand $\sqrt{1 - |\Gamma_1|^2}$, we find

$$S_{21} = S_{12} = \frac{2\sqrt{Z_0 Z_1}}{(Z_0 + Z_1)}$$

Let us look at it differently: Terminate Port 2 with Z_1 , calculate $V_2 (\equiv b_2 \sqrt{Z_1})$

$$V_2 = (i + \Gamma_1) V_1 = \frac{2Z_1}{Z_0 + Z_1} V_1 \rightarrow \text{Note: } \frac{V_2}{V_1} \neq S_{21}$$

$$\text{and } b_2 \sqrt{Z_1} = \frac{2Z_1}{Z_0 + Z_1} a_1 \sqrt{Z_0}$$

because we need to normalize to two different impedances Z_0, Z_1 to get $b_2 \propto a_1$.

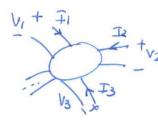
$$\Rightarrow S_{21} = \frac{b_2}{a_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{Z_0 Z_1}}{Z_0 + Z_1}$$

S-9

Impedance & Admittance Matrices:

$$V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 + \dots + Z_{1N} I_N$$

$$V_N = Z_{N1} I_1 + Z_{N2} I_2 + \dots + Z_{NN} I_N$$



S-11

$$[V] = [Z][I] \quad \text{also } [I] = [Y][V] \quad \Rightarrow [Z] = [Y]^{-1} \quad (\text{or } [Y] = [Z]^{-1})$$

$$\text{To calculate } Z_{ij} = \left. \frac{V_i}{I_j} \right|_{I_k=0 \ k \neq j}$$

- Reciprocal Network: $Z_{mn} = Z_{nm}$
- Lossless Network: $\operatorname{Re}\{Z_{mn}\} = 0$
 $m \neq n, m = n$

Transmission Matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$V_1 = AV_2 + BI_2$$

$$I_1 = CV_2 + DI_2$$

$$A = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} \quad (\text{open circuit port 2}) \quad \text{Put Voltage source at port 2 to measure a.c. voltage } V_1 -$$

$$B = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} \quad (\text{short circuit port 2}) \quad \rightsquigarrow \dots$$

$$C = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} \quad (\text{open circuit port 2}) \quad \rightsquigarrow \dots$$

$$D = \left. \frac{I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} \quad (\text{short circuit port 2})$$

The good thing about transmission matrices is that you can cascade them. The bad thing is that they can be unstable in very lossy lines. Most people do not use them & I personally do not like them (I never use them).



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_3 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

S-9

General S-parameter 2-Port:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{S} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \\ b_1 & \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_2}{b_2} &= \boxed{L} \\ b_1 &= S_{11} a_1 + S_{12} a_2 \\ b_2 &= S_{21} a_1 + S_{22} a_2 \end{aligned}$$

See explanation in class
Follow the waves

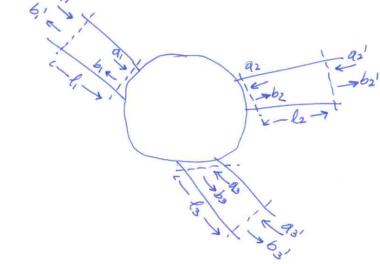
Shift in Terminal Planes:

$$a'_1 = a_1 e^{j\beta l_1}$$

$$b'_1 = b_1 e^{j\beta l_1}$$

$$S'_{11} = S_{11} e^{-j\beta l_1}$$

$$S'_{mn} = S_{mn} e^{-j(\beta m l_m + \beta n l_n)}$$



$$\text{Also } S'_{mn} = S_{mn} e^{-j(\beta m l_m + \beta n l_n)}$$

S-12

EECS 411: Conversion between Two-Port Network Parameters

TABLE 5.2 Conversions Between Two-Port Network Parameters

	S	Z	Y	ABCD
S_{11}	S_{11}	$\frac{(Z_{11} - Z_0)(Z_22 + Z_0) - Z_{12}Z_{21}}{\Delta Z}$	$\frac{(Y_{11} - Y_0)(Y_0 + Y_{11}) + Y_{12}Y_{21}}{\Delta Y}$	$A + B/Z_0 + C/Z_0 + D$
S_{12}	S_{12}	$\frac{2Z_0 Z_0}{\Delta Z}$	$\frac{-2Y_{12}Y_0}{\Delta Y}$	$\frac{2(AD - BC)}{A + B/Z_0 + C/Z_0 + D}$
S_{21}	S_{21}	$\frac{2Z_0 Z_0}{\Delta Z}$	$\frac{-2Y_{21}Y_0}{\Delta Y}$	$\frac{2}{A + B/Z_0 + C/Z_0 + D}$
S_{22}	S_{22}	$\frac{(Z_{11} + Z_0)(Z_{22} - Z_0) - Z_{12}Z_{21}}{\Delta Z}$	$\frac{(Y_{0} + Y_{11})(Y_0 - Y_{12}) + Y_{12}Y_{21}}{\Delta Y}$	$\frac{A + B/CZ_0 + D}{A + B/Z_0 + C/Z_0 + D}$
Z_{11}		Z_{11}	$\frac{Y_{11}}{ Y }$	$\frac{A}{C}$
Z_{12}		Z_{12}	$\frac{-Y_{12}}{ Y }$	$\frac{AD - BC}{C}$
Z_{21}		Z_{21}	$\frac{-Y_{21}}{ Y }$	$\frac{1}{C}$
Z_{22}		Z_{22}	$\frac{Y_{11}}{ Y }$	$\frac{D}{C}$
Y_{11}		Z_{11}	$\frac{Y_{11}}{ Y }$	$\frac{D}{B}$
Y_{12}		Z_{12}	$\frac{-Z_{12}}{ Z }$	$\frac{B - AD}{B}$
Y_{21}		Z_{21}	$\frac{-Z_{21}}{ Z }$	$\frac{B}{B}$
Y_{22}		Z_{22}	$\frac{Y_{22}}{ Y }$	$\frac{-1}{B}$
A		Z_{11}	$\frac{-Y_{21}}{Z_{11}}$	A
B		Z_{12}	$\frac{-1}{Z_{11}}$	B
C		Z_{21}	$\frac{-1}{Z_{11}}$	C
D		Z_{22}	$\frac{-Y_{11}}{Z_{11}}$	D
$ Z $	$Z_{11} Z_{22} - Z_{12} Z_{21}$	$ Y $	$(Y_{11} + Y_0)(Y_0 + Y_{11}) - Y_{12}Y_{21}$	$\Delta Z = (Z_{11} + Z_0)(Z_{22} + Z_0) - Z_0 Z_{21}; \quad Y_0 = 1/Z_0$
ΔY			$\Delta Y = (Y_{11} + Y_0)(Y_{22} + Y_0) - Y_{12}Y_{21}$	

ABCD Matrix



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Z-Y matrices:



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$