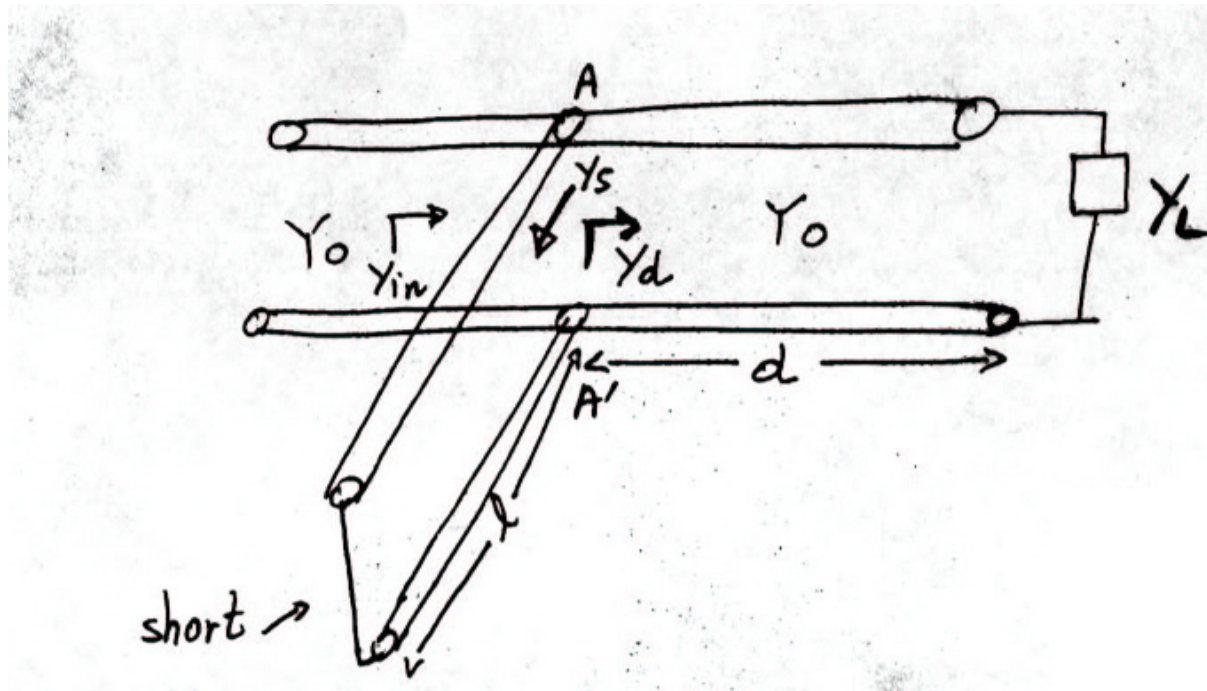


Single Stub Matching

- It consist of 2 sections of trans. lines:
 - One of length d connecting the load to the feedline at AA'
 - One of length l connected in parallel
- This stub is shorted (could be open circuit)
- Since stub is added in parallel it is easier to work with admittances y
- Matching procedure consists of 2 steps:
 1. Transform $Y_L = 1/Z_L$ into $Y_d = Y_o + jB$
 2. Select length l such that $Y_s = -jB \rightarrow Y_{in} = Y_d + Y_s = Y_o$
match



Example: A 50Ω transmission line is connected to a cellular phone antenna with load impedance $Z_L = 25 - j50 \Omega$. Find the position and the length of a shunt short-circuit stub required to match the 50Ω line.

Use Smith chart

Normalize load: $Z_L = Z_L/Z_0 = (25-j50)/50 = 0.5 - j \rightarrow$ **Point A**

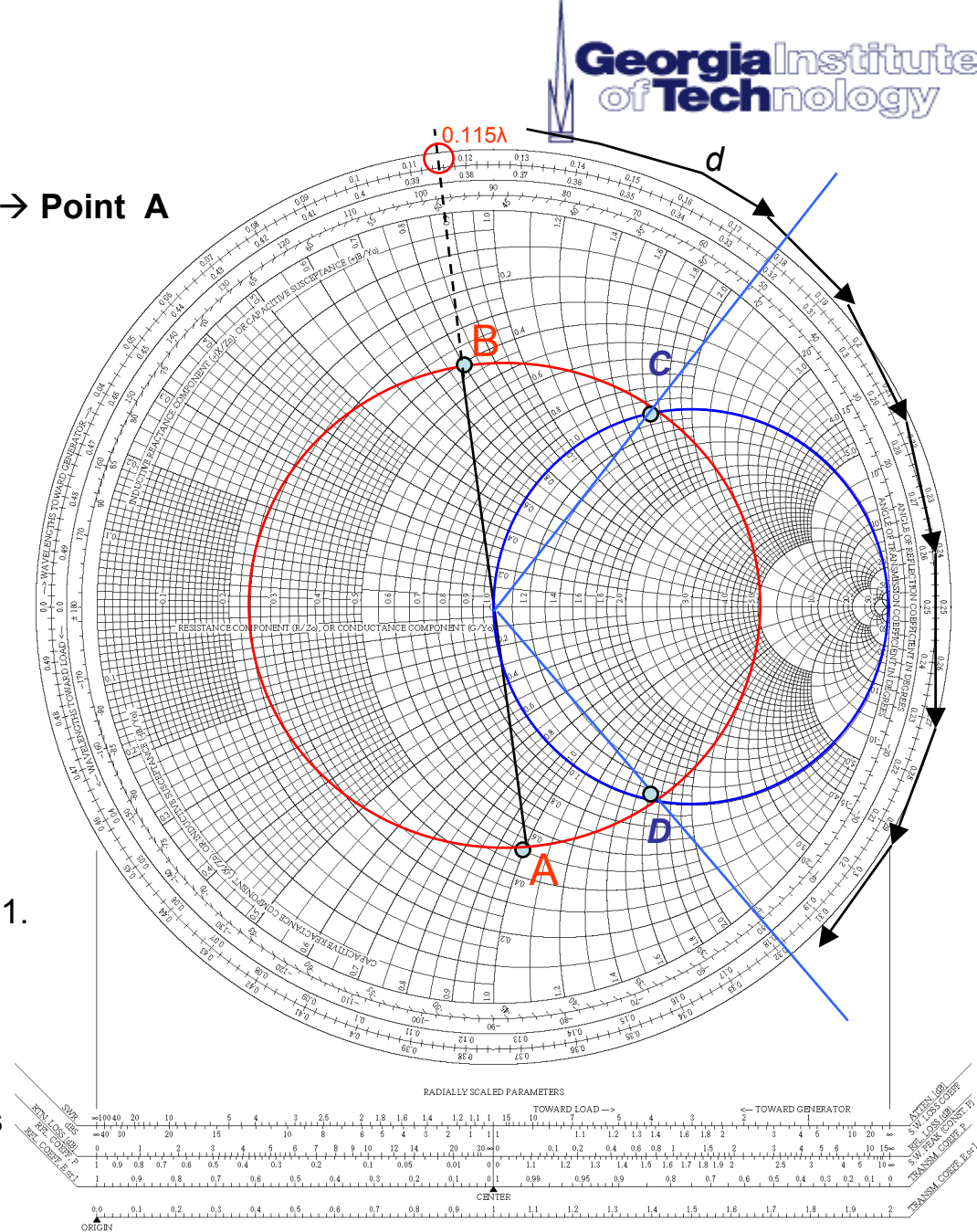
Draw constant SWR circle through point A

Obtain $Y_L = 0.4 + j 0.8$ (**point B**) at 0.115λ

In admittance domain r_L circles $\rightarrow g_L$ circles
& x_L circles $\rightarrow b_L$ circles

For matching need to move towards generator a distance d such that Y_d has a real part equal to 1.

This condition is satisfied by two **points C & D** on Smith Chart, corresponding to the intersections of the SWR circle with the $g_L = 1$ circle.



Solution for point D:

$\tilde{y}_d = 1 - j 1.6$ point D located at 0.321λ

$d_{(B,D)} = (0.321 - 0.115)\lambda = 0.206\lambda$

In order to match: $\tilde{y}_{in} = 1$

The needed normalized input admittance

of the stub is $\tilde{y}_s = +j 1.6$,

located at **point G** (0.16λ on WTG scale)

The normalized admittance of a short is $-j\infty$

located at **point E**

Starting from **E**, we move toward generator

until $\tilde{y} = +j1.6 \rightarrow$ **point G** ($0.25 + 0.16 = 0.41\lambda$)

Distance E-G gives stub length:

$\ell = 0.25\lambda + 0.16\lambda = 0.41\lambda$

