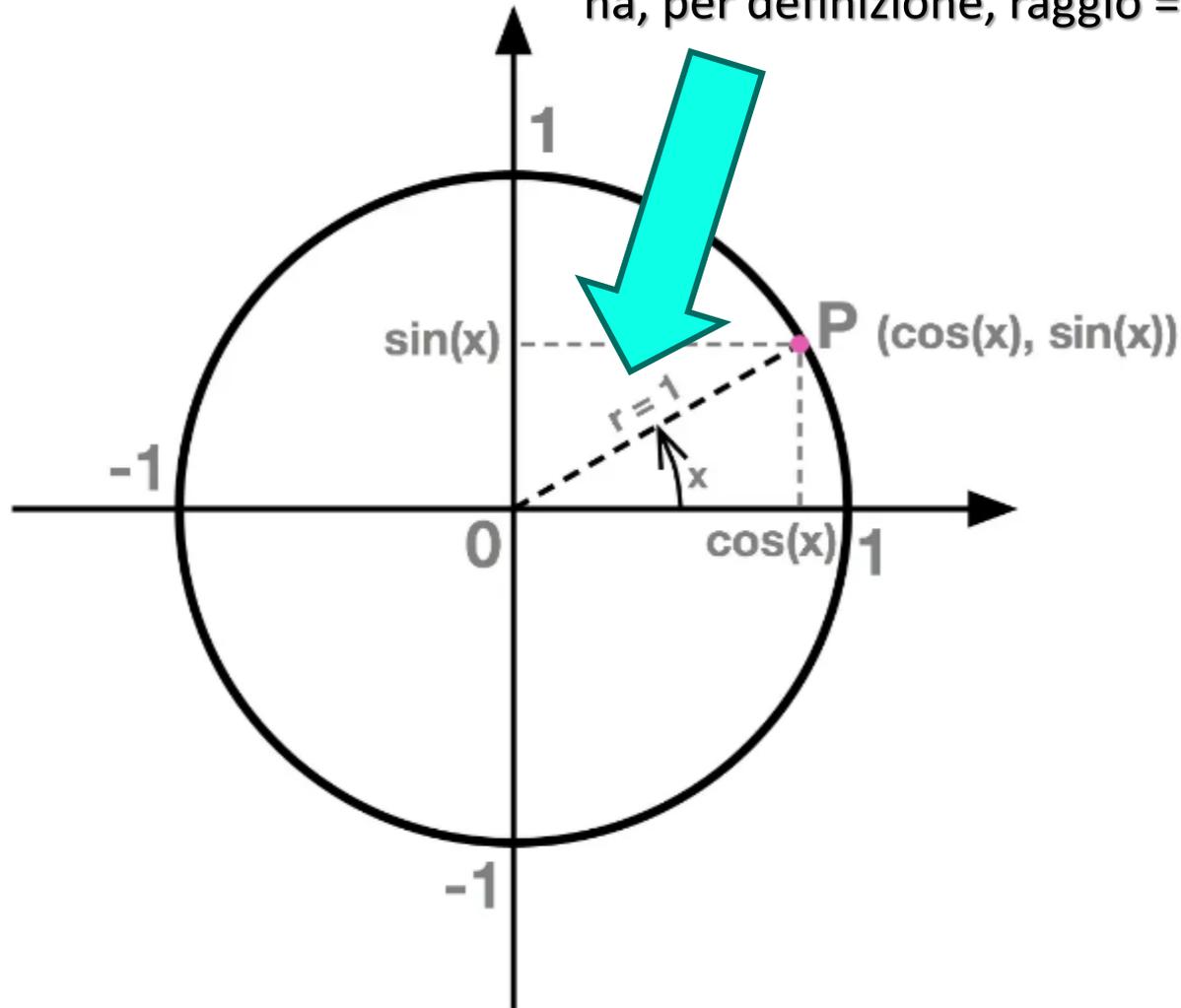


# *La Carta di Smith*



# Seno e Coseno

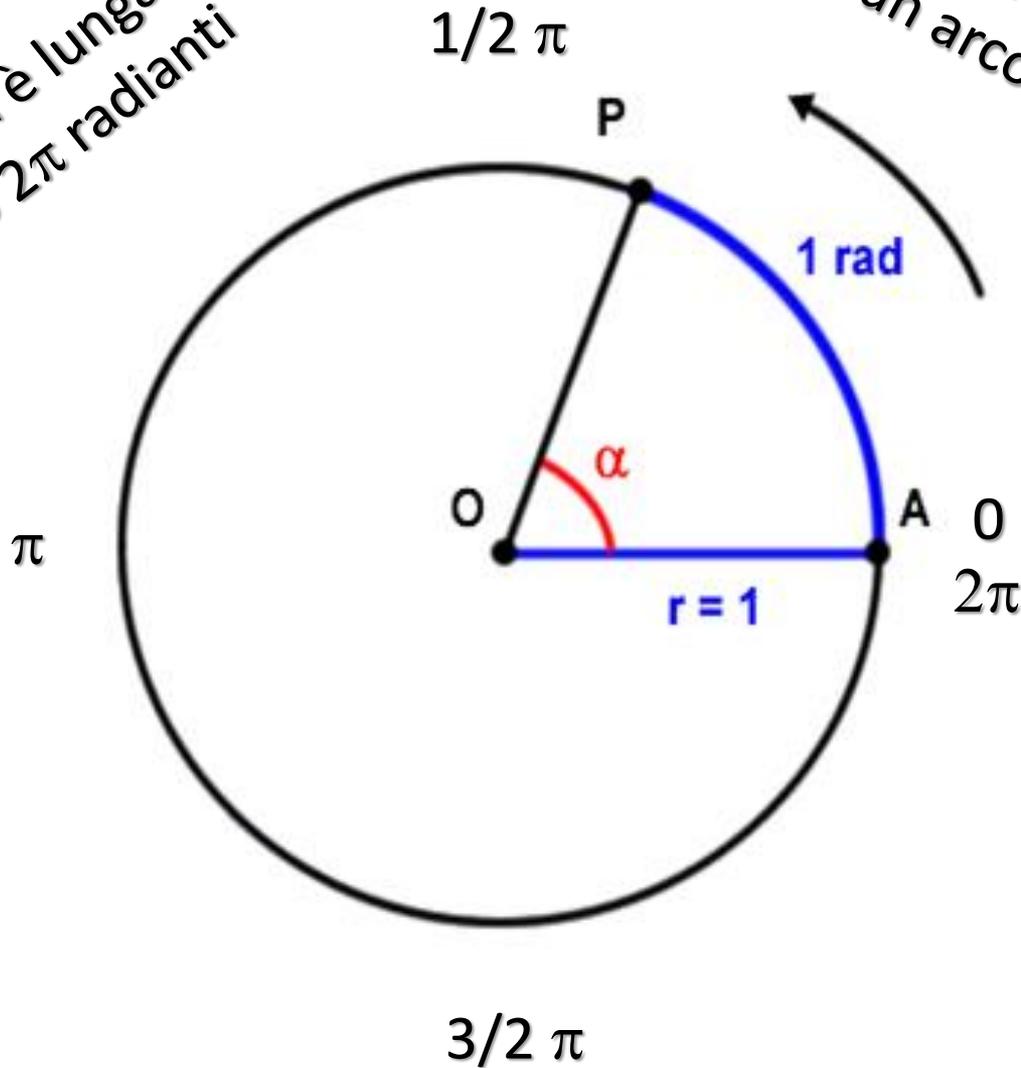
La circonferenza trigonometrica ha, per definizione, raggio = 1



# Radiante

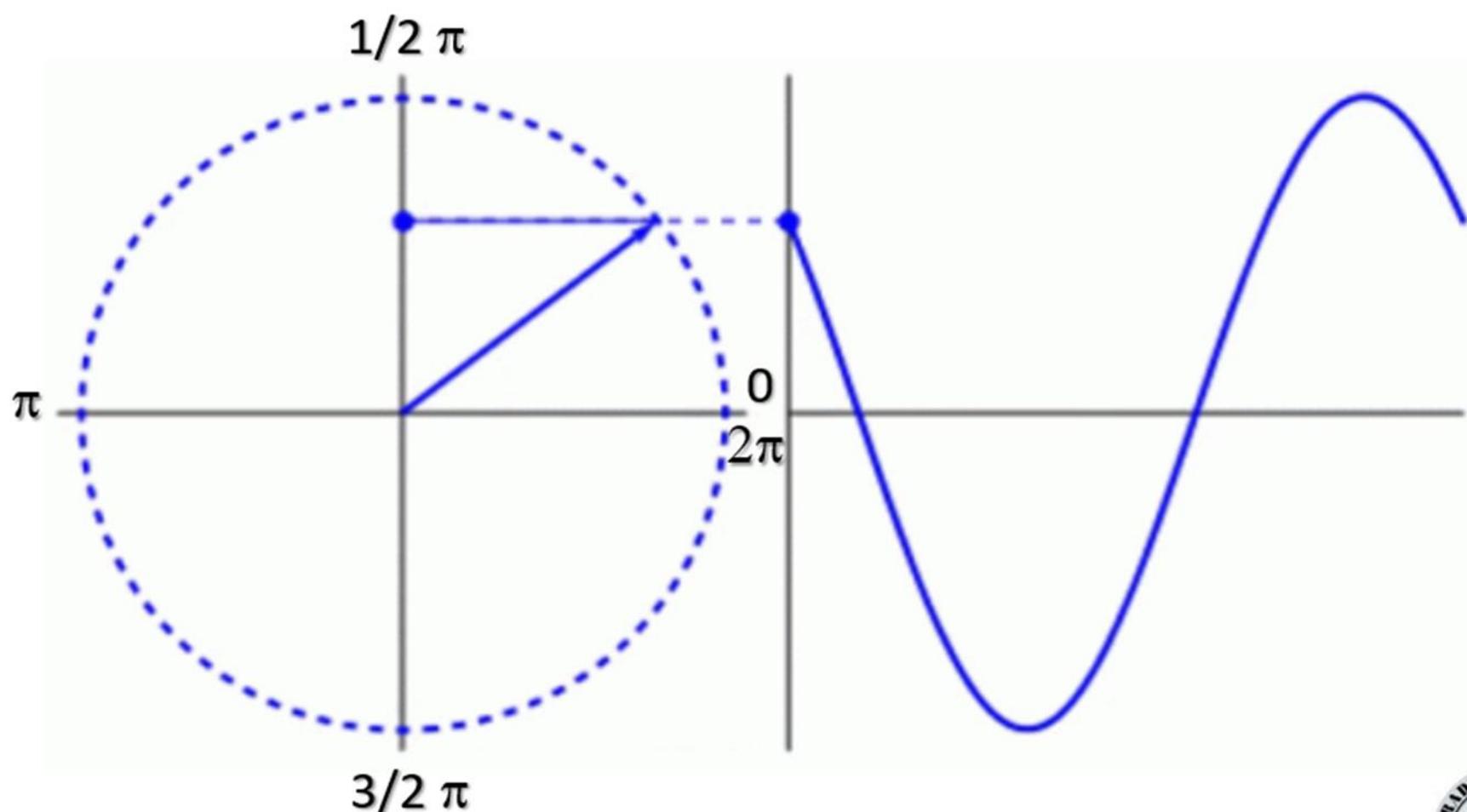
La circonferenza è lunga  $2\pi \cdot r$ ,  
quindi ci sono  $2\pi$  radianti

1 radiante è un angolo che  
sottende un arco uguale al raggio

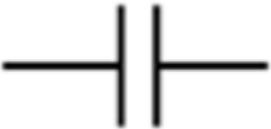


# «Pulsazione»

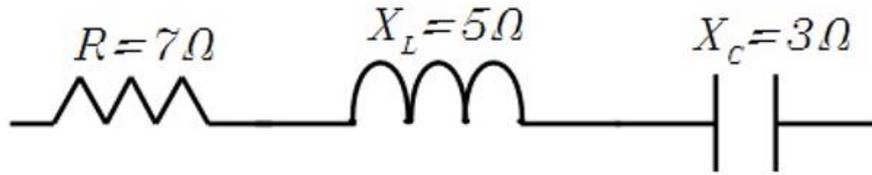
La freccia fa 1 giro ogni 4 secondi  $\Rightarrow$  frequenza  $f = 1/4 \text{ s} = 0,25 \text{ Hz}$   
... oppure  $2\pi \cdot f$  radianti al secondo  $\Rightarrow$  pulsazione  $\omega = 2\pi \cdot f = 1,57 \text{ rad/s}$



# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza

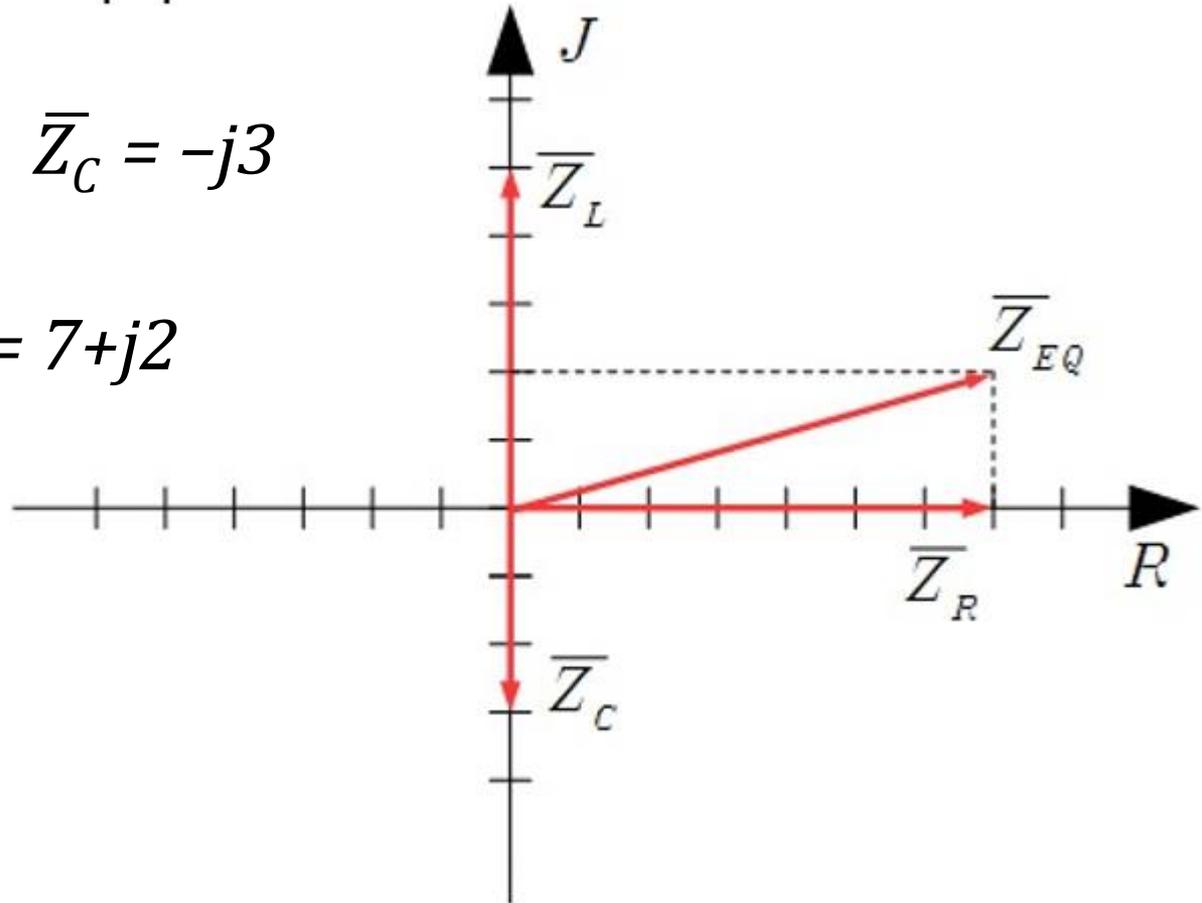
			Reattanza [ $\Omega$ ]	Impedenza [ $\Omega$ ]
Resistenza	R	[ $\Omega$ ]		$\bar{Z}_R = R$
				
Capacità	C	[F]	$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$	$\bar{Z}_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C}$
				
			$\omega = 2\pi f$	
Induttanza	L	[H]	$X_L = 2\pi f L$	$\bar{Z}_L = j\omega L$
				

# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza



$$\bar{Z}_R = 7 \quad \bar{Z}_L = j5 \quad \bar{Z}_C = -j3$$

$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = 7 + j5 - j3 = 7 + j2$$



# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza

Ohm [ $\Omega$ ]

Siemens [S]

Resistenza R

Conduttanza  $G = 1/R$

Reattanza X

Suscettanza  $B = 1/X$

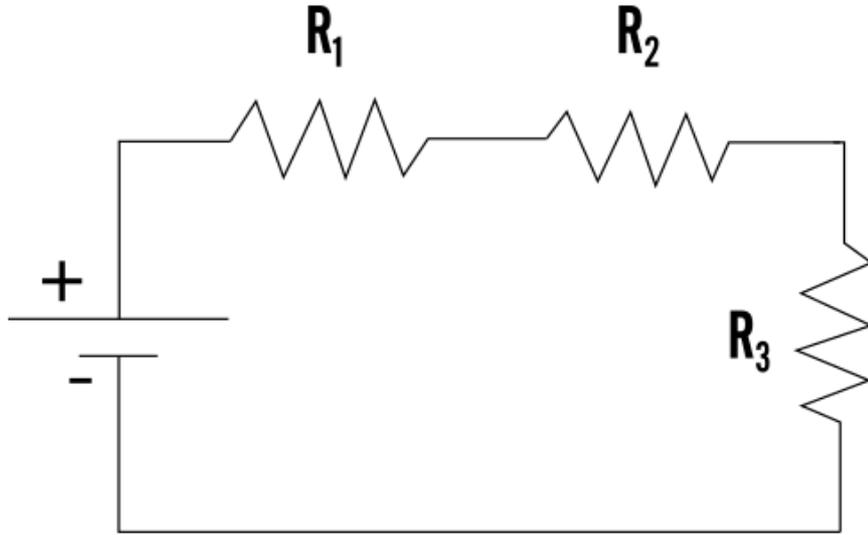
Impedenza  $\bar{Z} = R \pm jX$

Ammettenza  $\bar{Y} = G \pm jB$

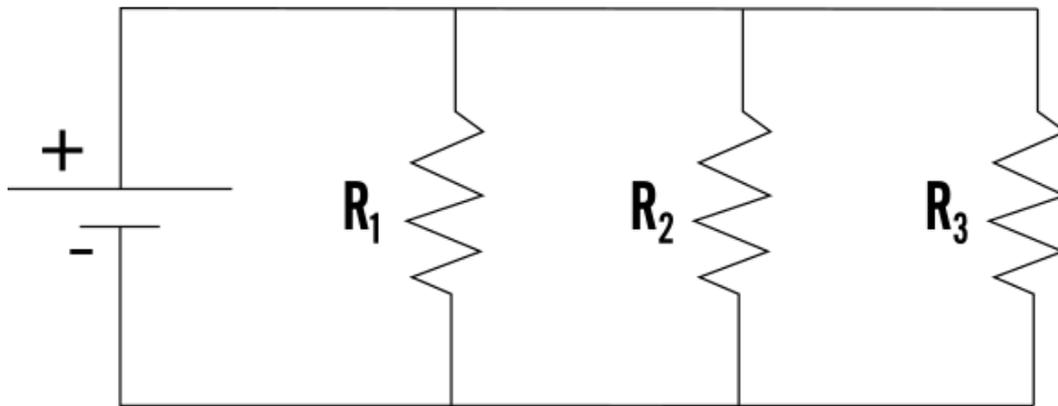
D'ora in poi, sappiamo che Z e Y sono vettori, quindi evitiamo il segno



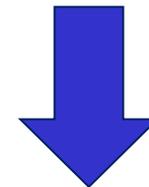
# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza



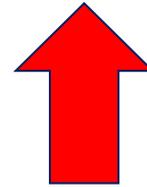
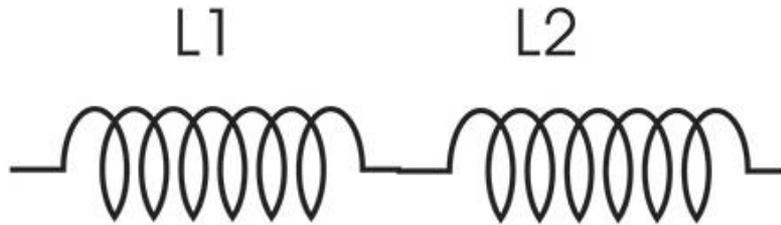
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$



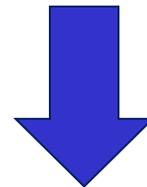
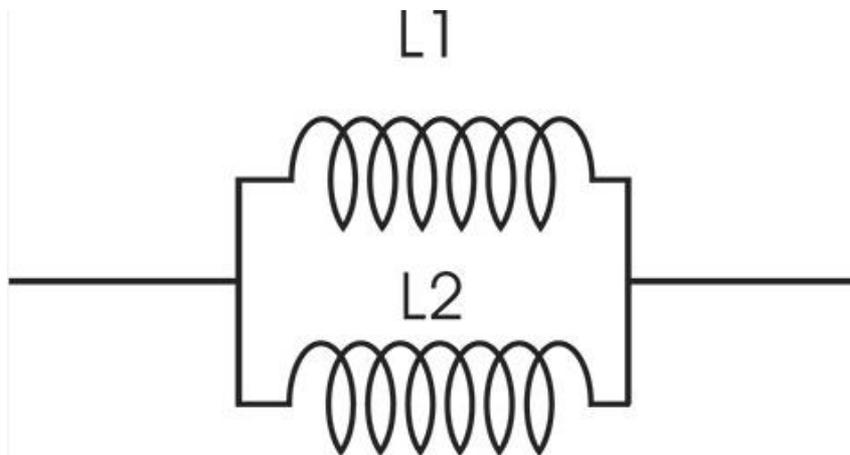
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$



# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza

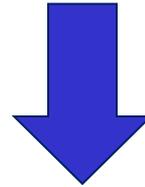
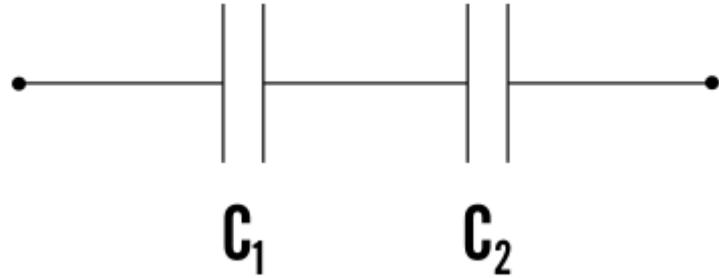


$$L = L_1 + L_2$$

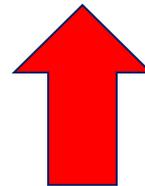
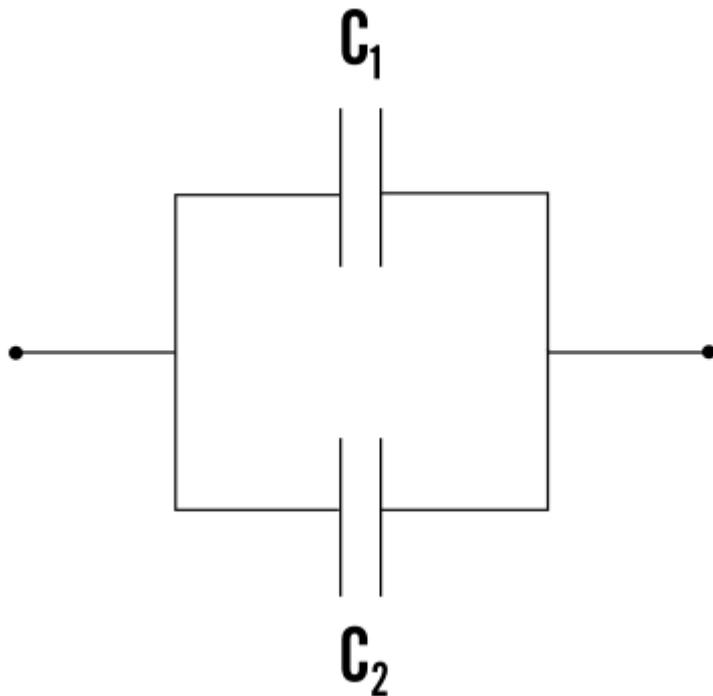


$$\frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}$$

# Resistenza, reattanza e impedenza

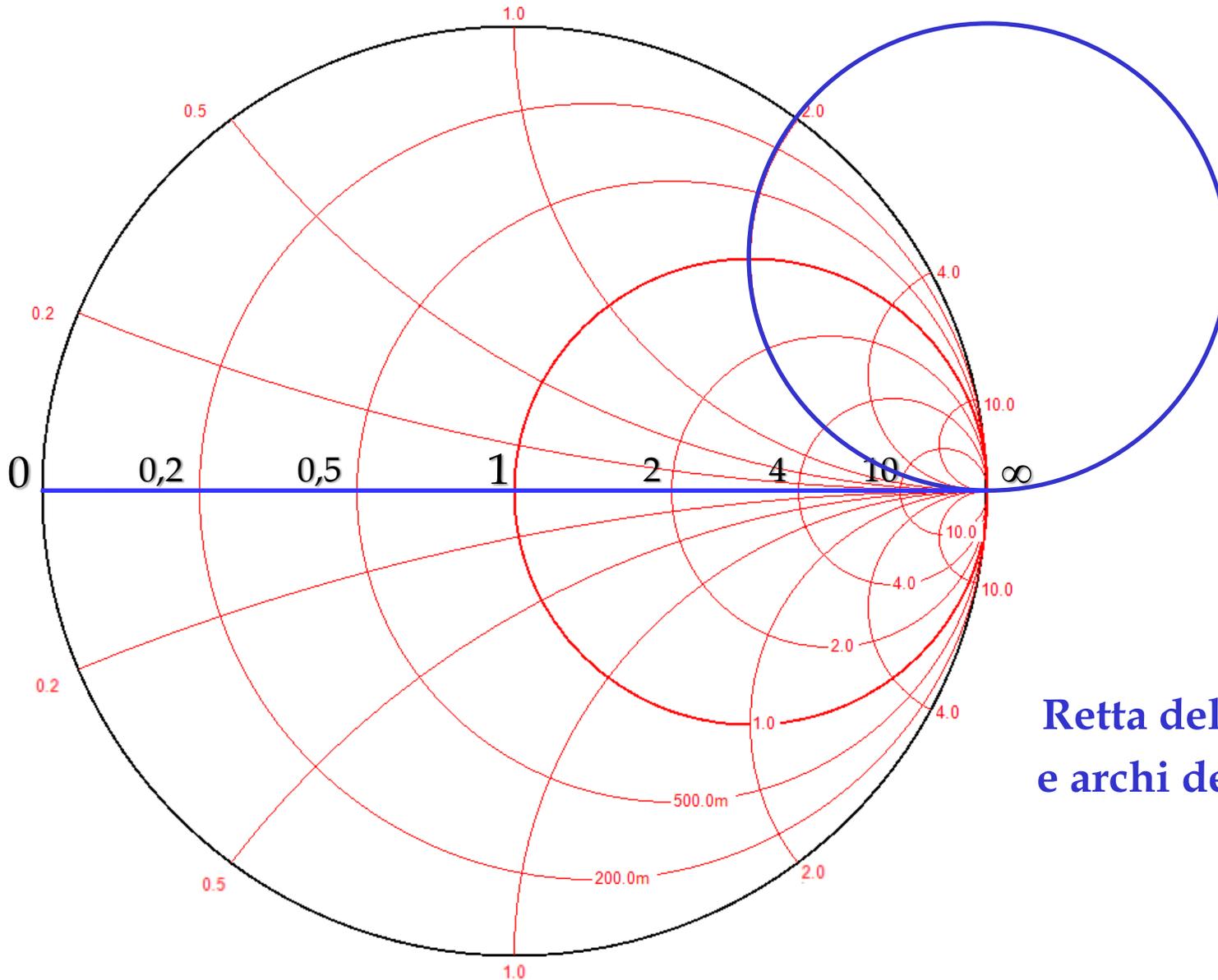


$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$



$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

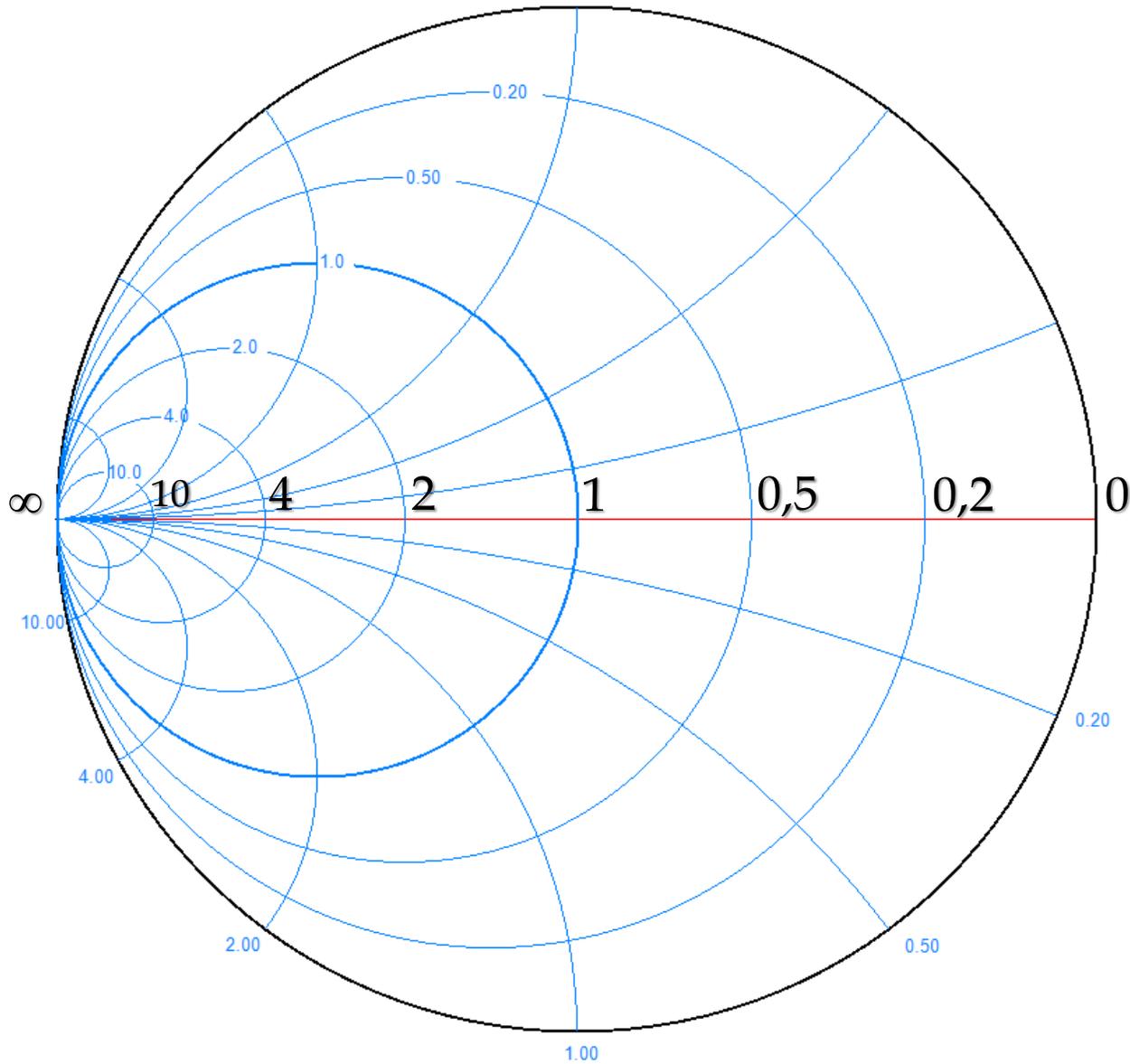
# La Carta di Smith delle impedenze



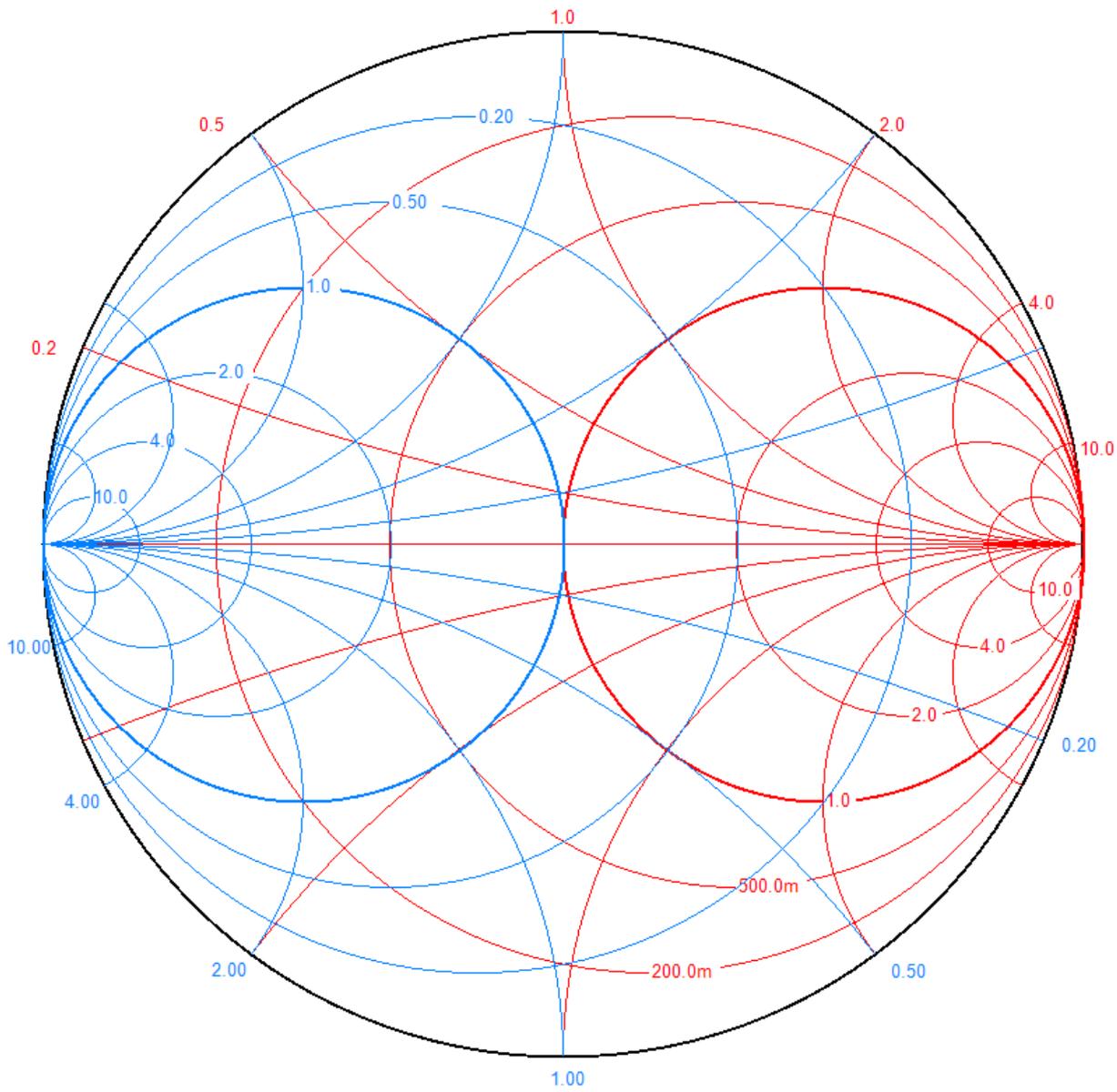
**Retta delle resistenze  
e archi delle reattanze**



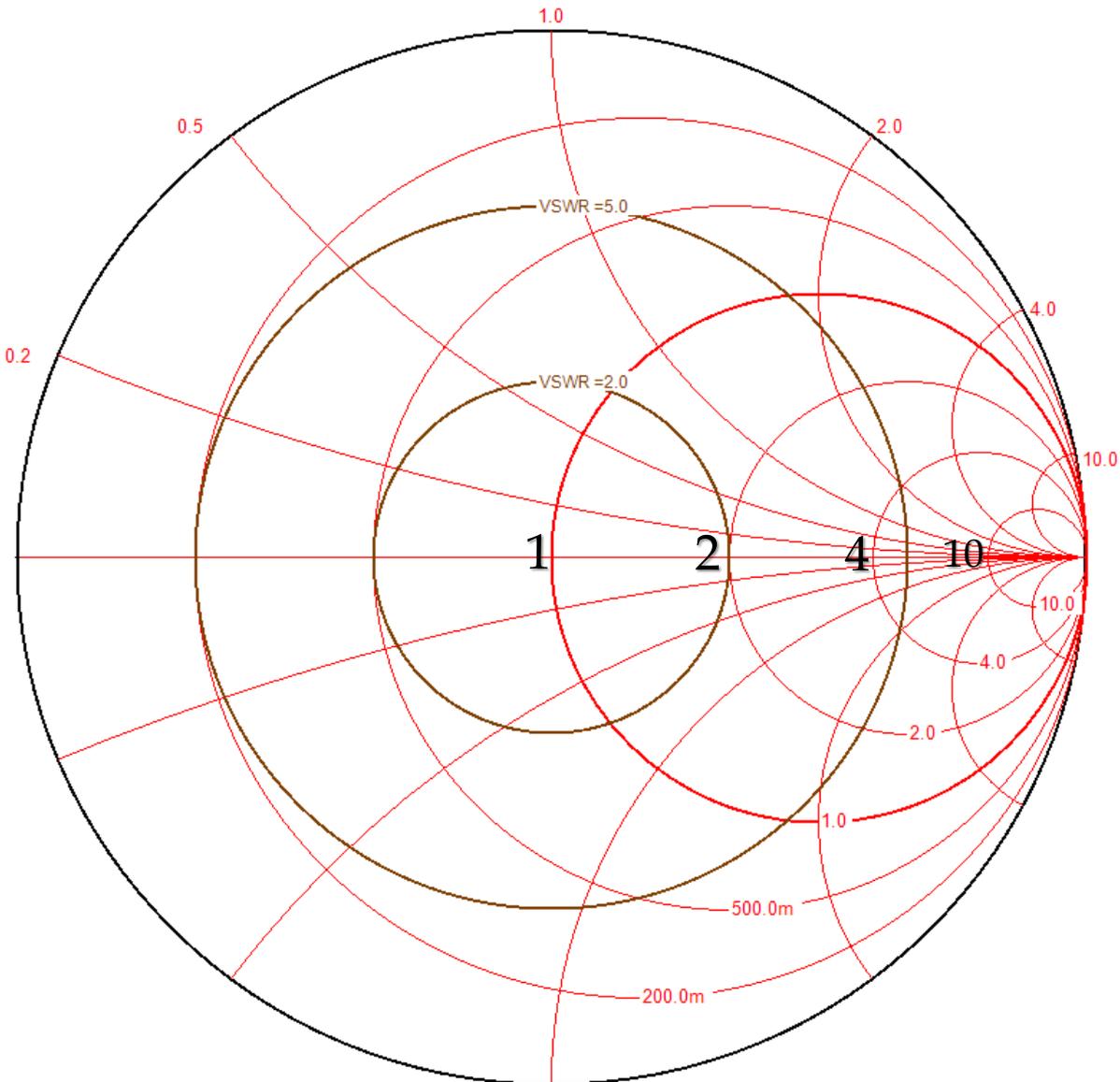
# La carta delle ammettenze ( $Y = G \pm jB$ )



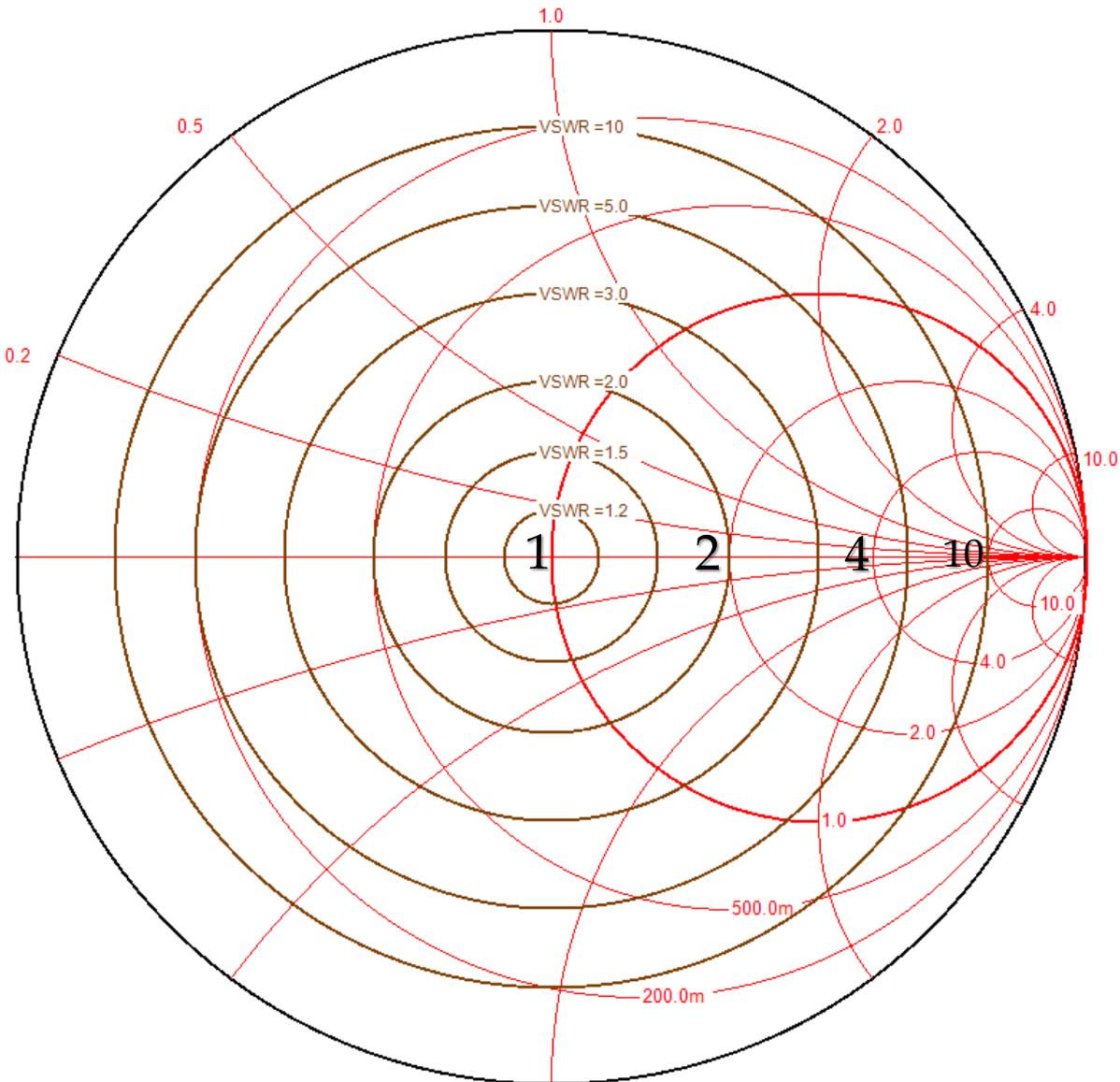
# Impedenza e Ammettenza



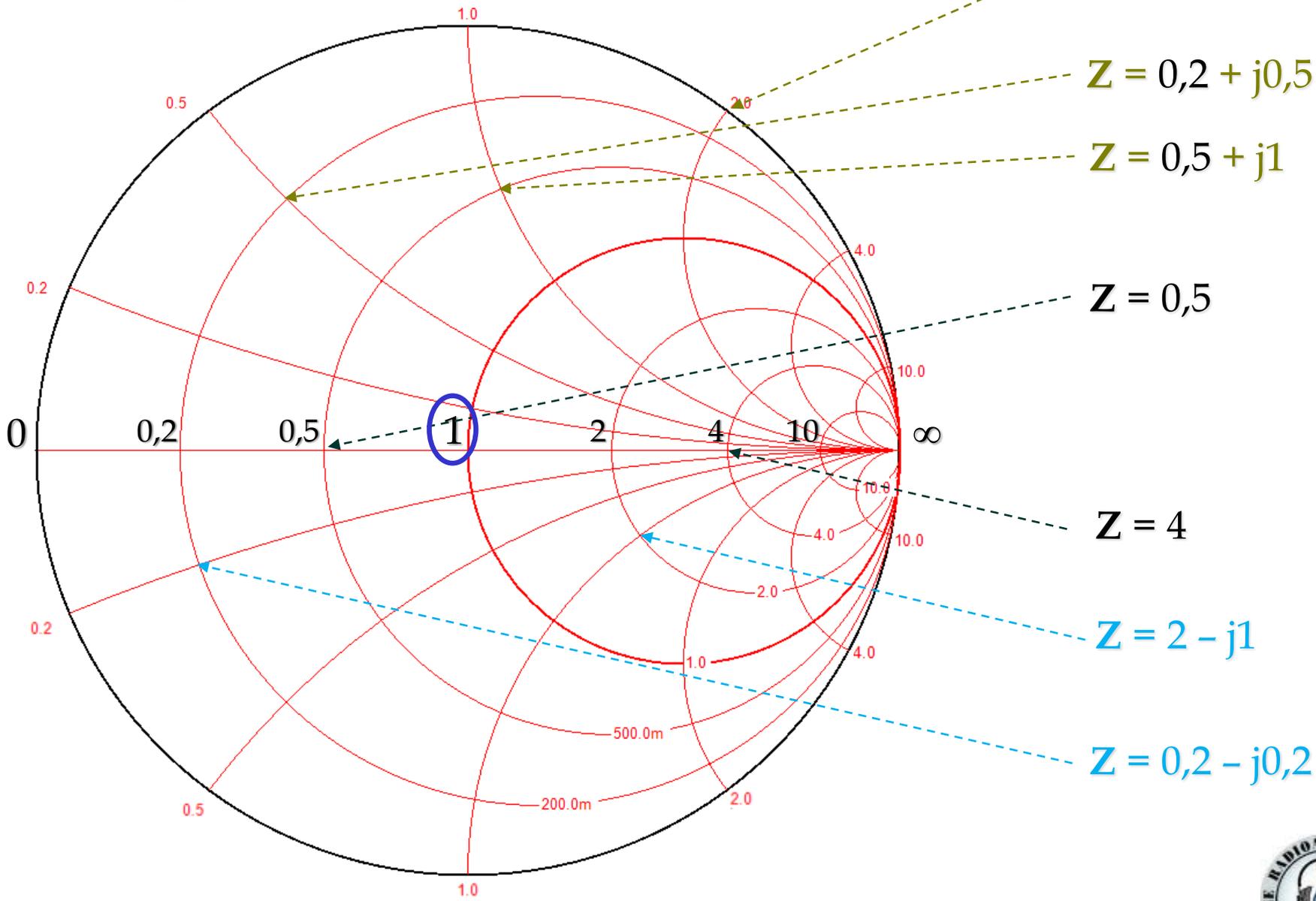
# C'è anche il ROS ! 😊



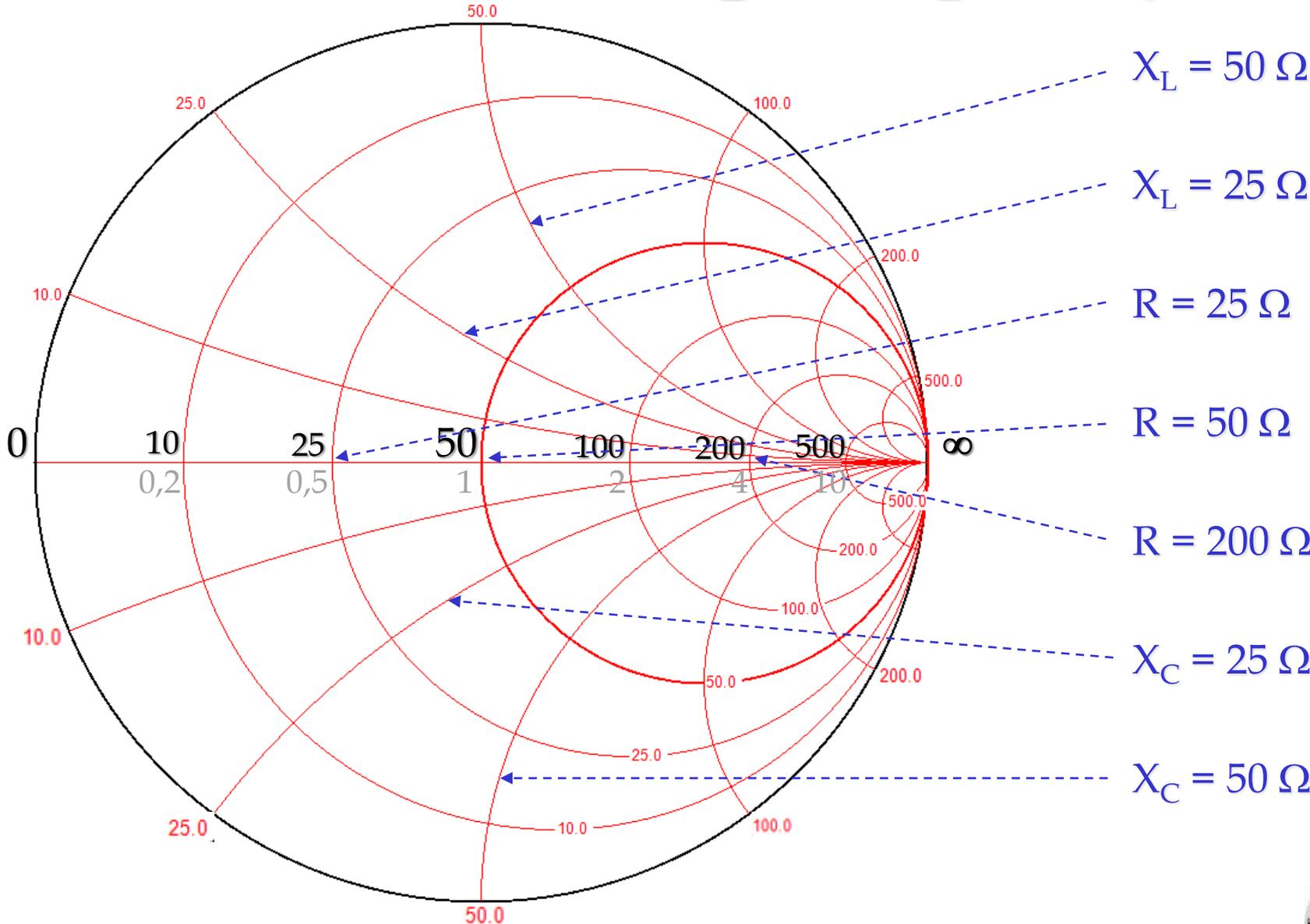
# Le circonferenze del ROS



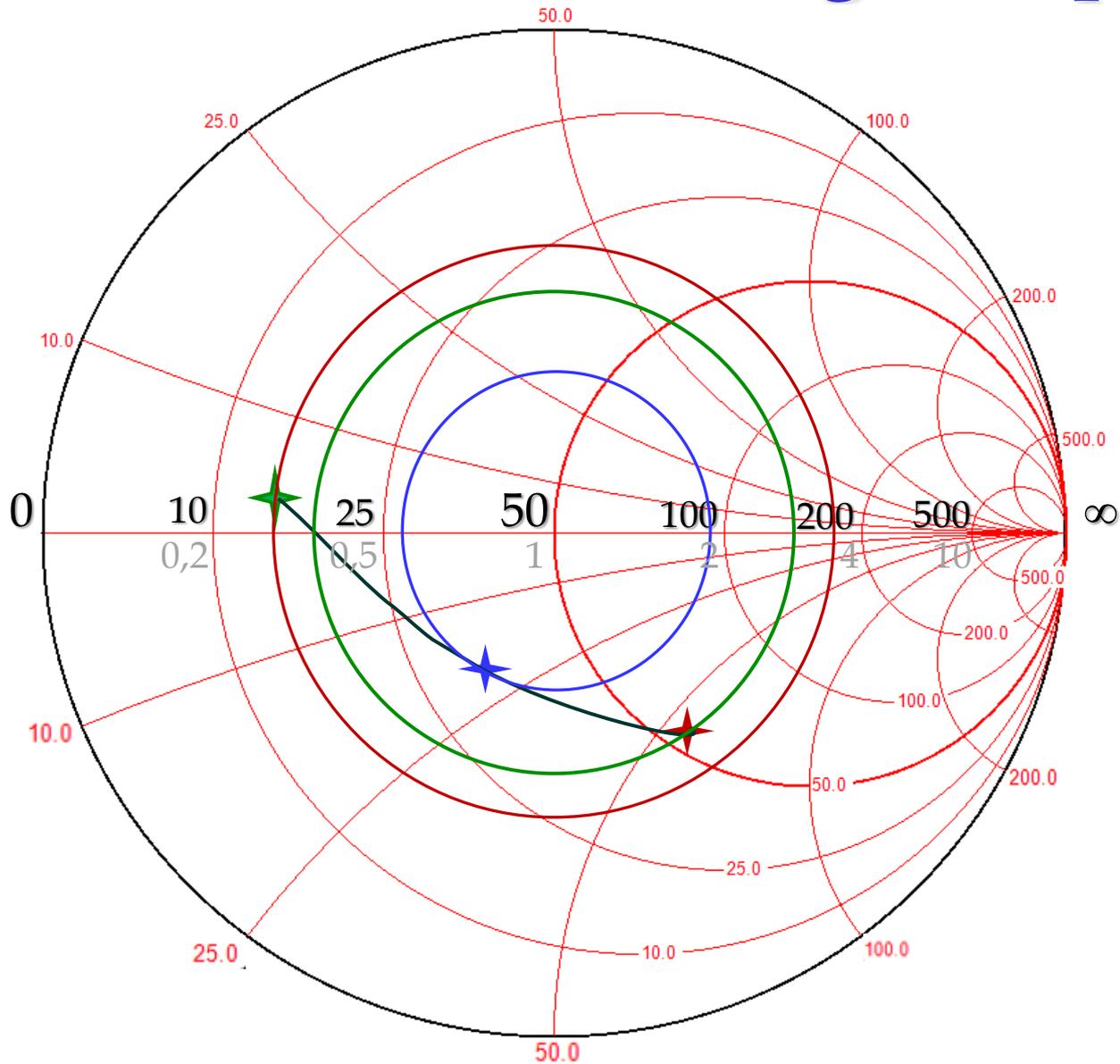
# Le impedenze normalizzate



# La Carta di Smith digitale per $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$



# La Carta di Smith digitale per $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$



28 MHz  $Z = 52 - j56$

29 MHz  $Z = 32 - j22$

30 MHz  $Z = 17 + j3$

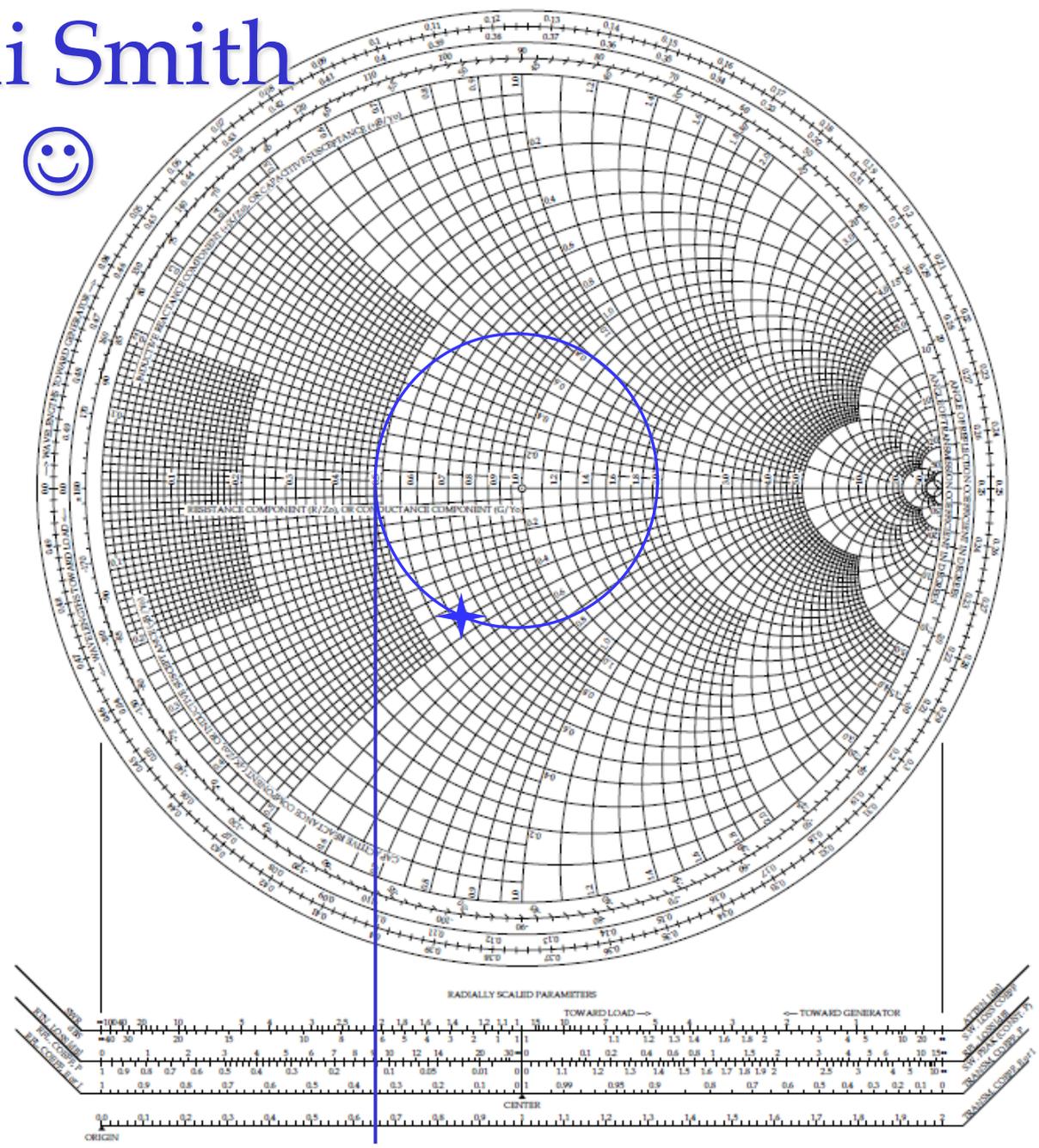
28 MHz  $ROS \approx 3$

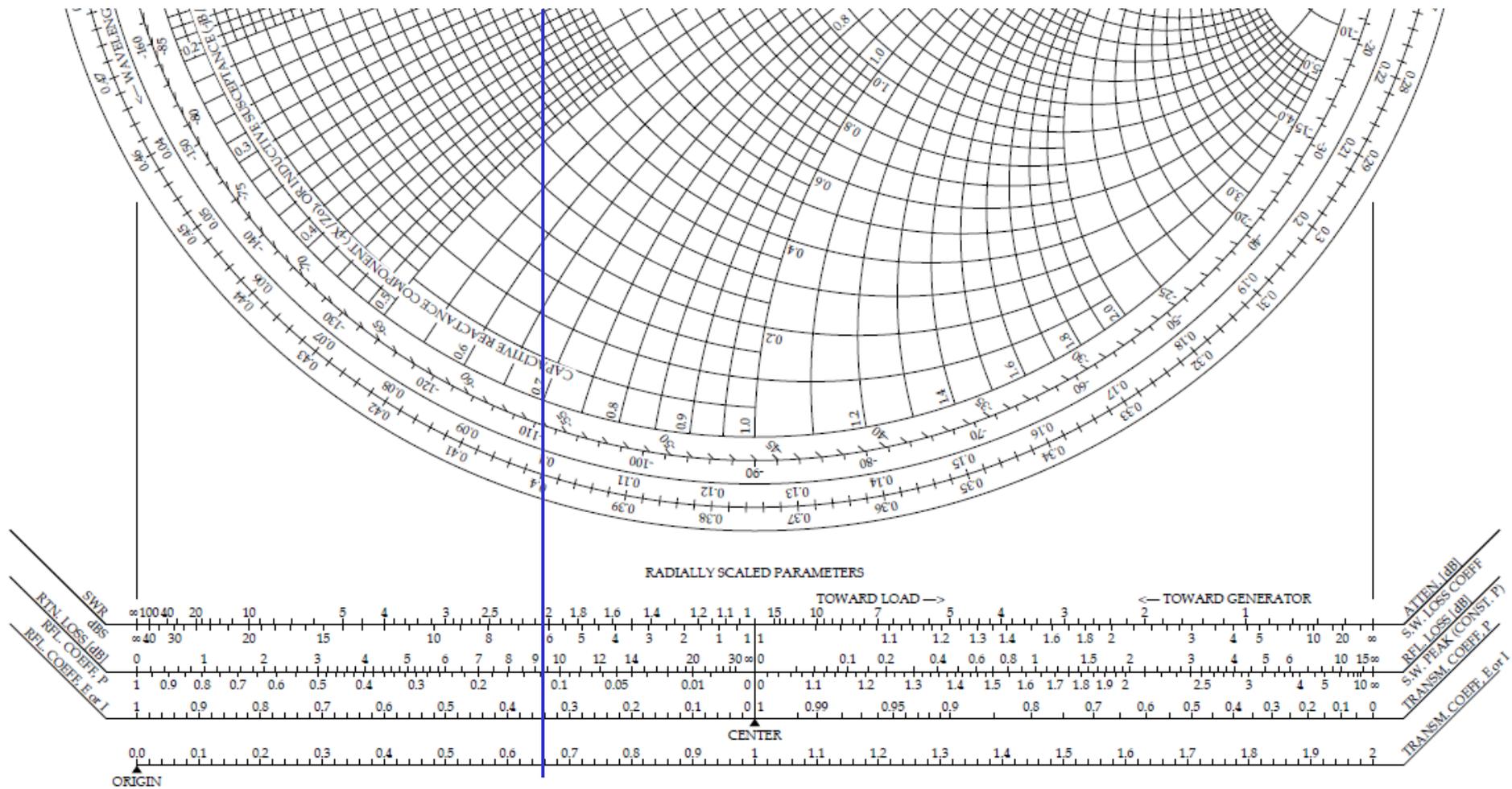
29 MHz  $ROS \approx 2$

30 MHz  $ROS \approx 4$



# La Carta di Smith ... di carta 😊

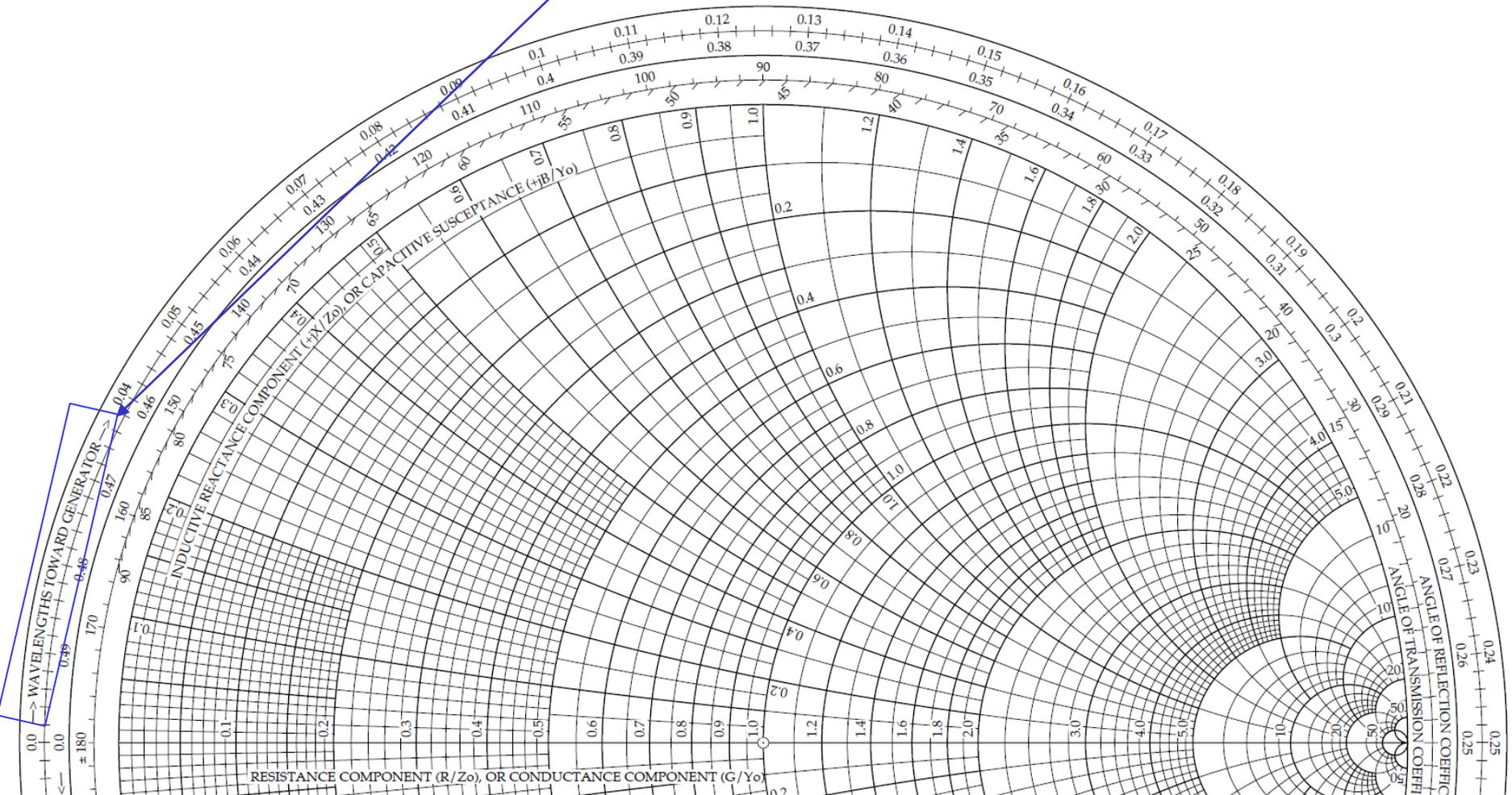




A occhio il ROS era  $\approx 2$ ; ora sappiamo che è 2,05



# Lunghezze d'onda verso il generatore: vedremo tra un po' cosa significa.

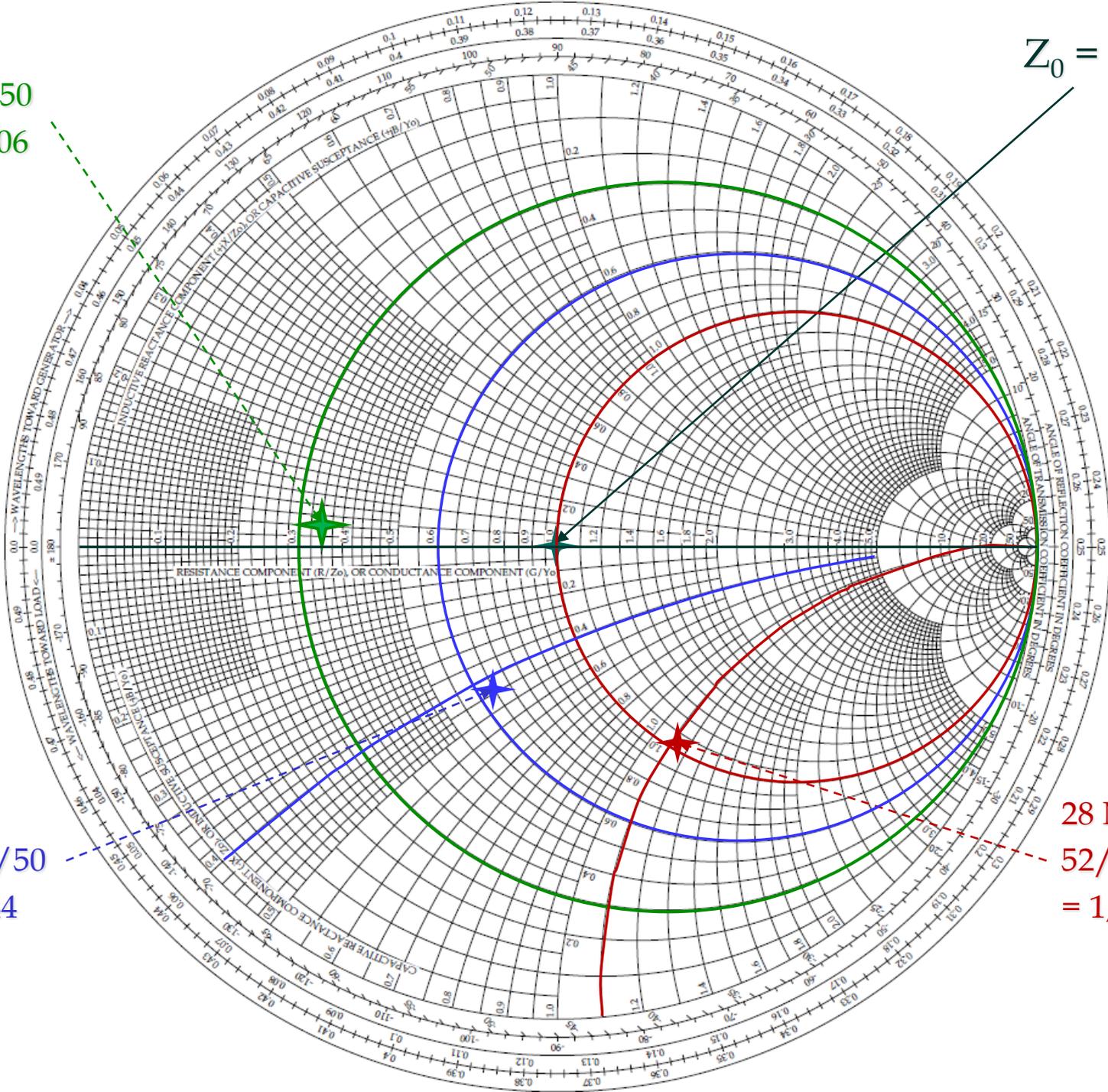


$$Z_0 = 50 \Omega = 1$$

30 MHz  
 $17/50 + j3/50$   
 $= 0,34 + j0,06$

29 MHz  
 $32/50 - j22/50$   
 $= 0,64 - j0,44$

28 MHz  
 $52/50 - j56/50$   
 $= 1,04 - j1,12$



$Z_0 = 50 \Omega = 1$

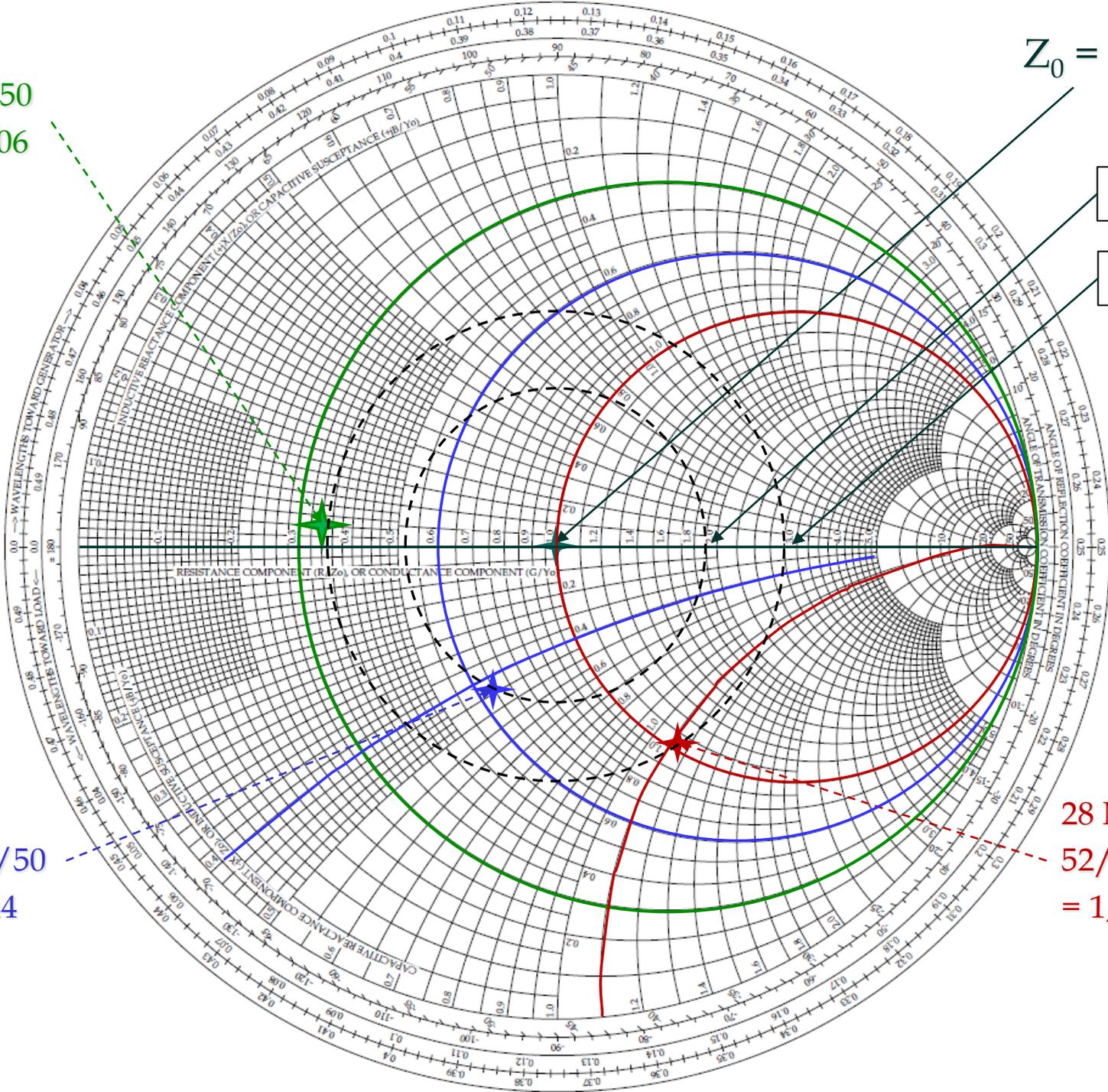
30 MHz  
 $17/50 + j3/50$   
 $= 0,34 + j0,06$

ROS  $\approx 2$

ROS  $\approx 3$

29 MHz  
 $32/50 - j22/50$   
 $= 0,64 - j0,44$

28 MHz  
 $52/50 - j56/50$   
 $= 1,04 - j1,12$



$Z_0 = 50 \Omega = 1$

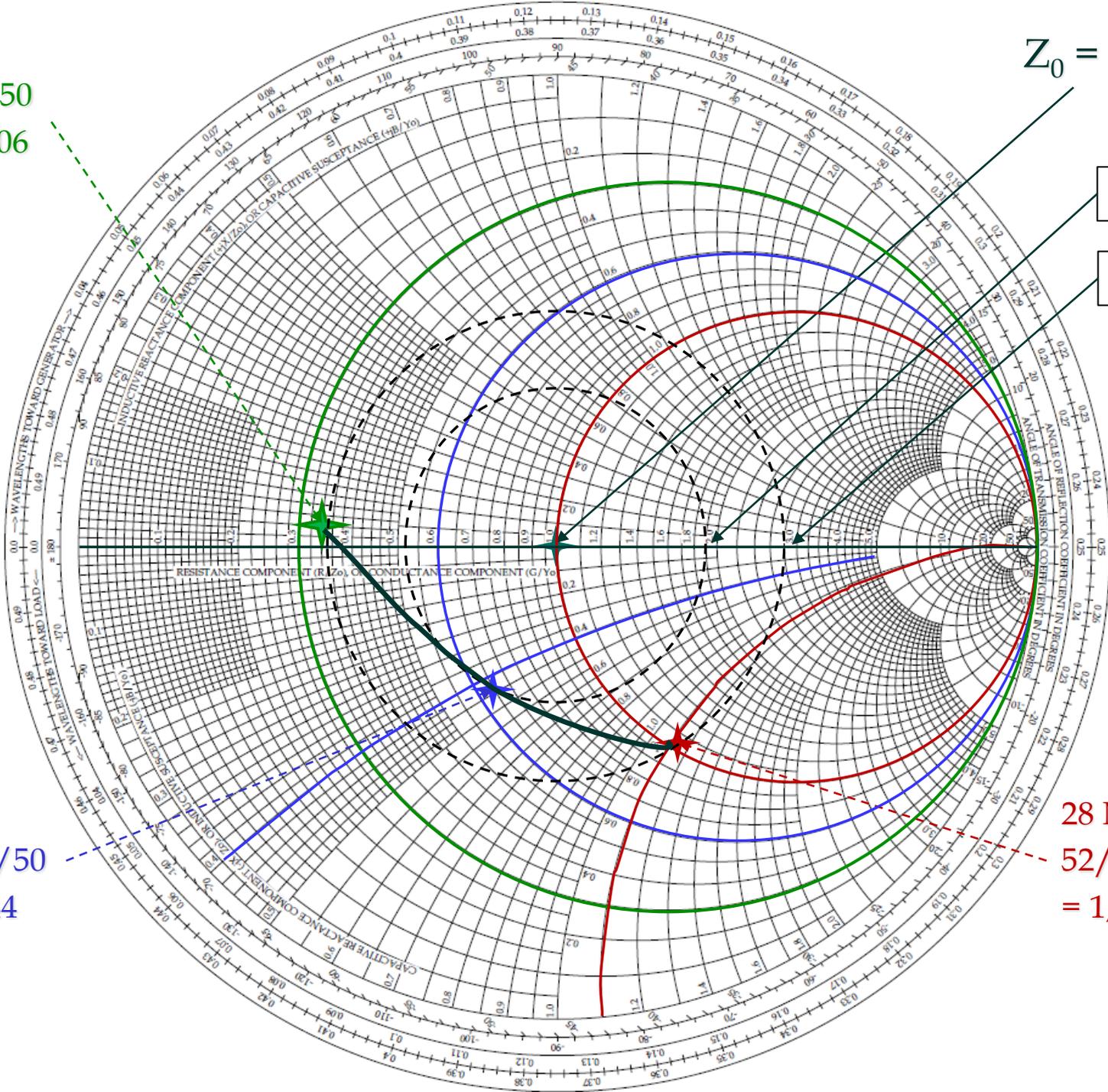
30 MHz  
 $17/50 + j3/50$   
 $= 0,34 + j0,06$

ROS  $\approx 2$

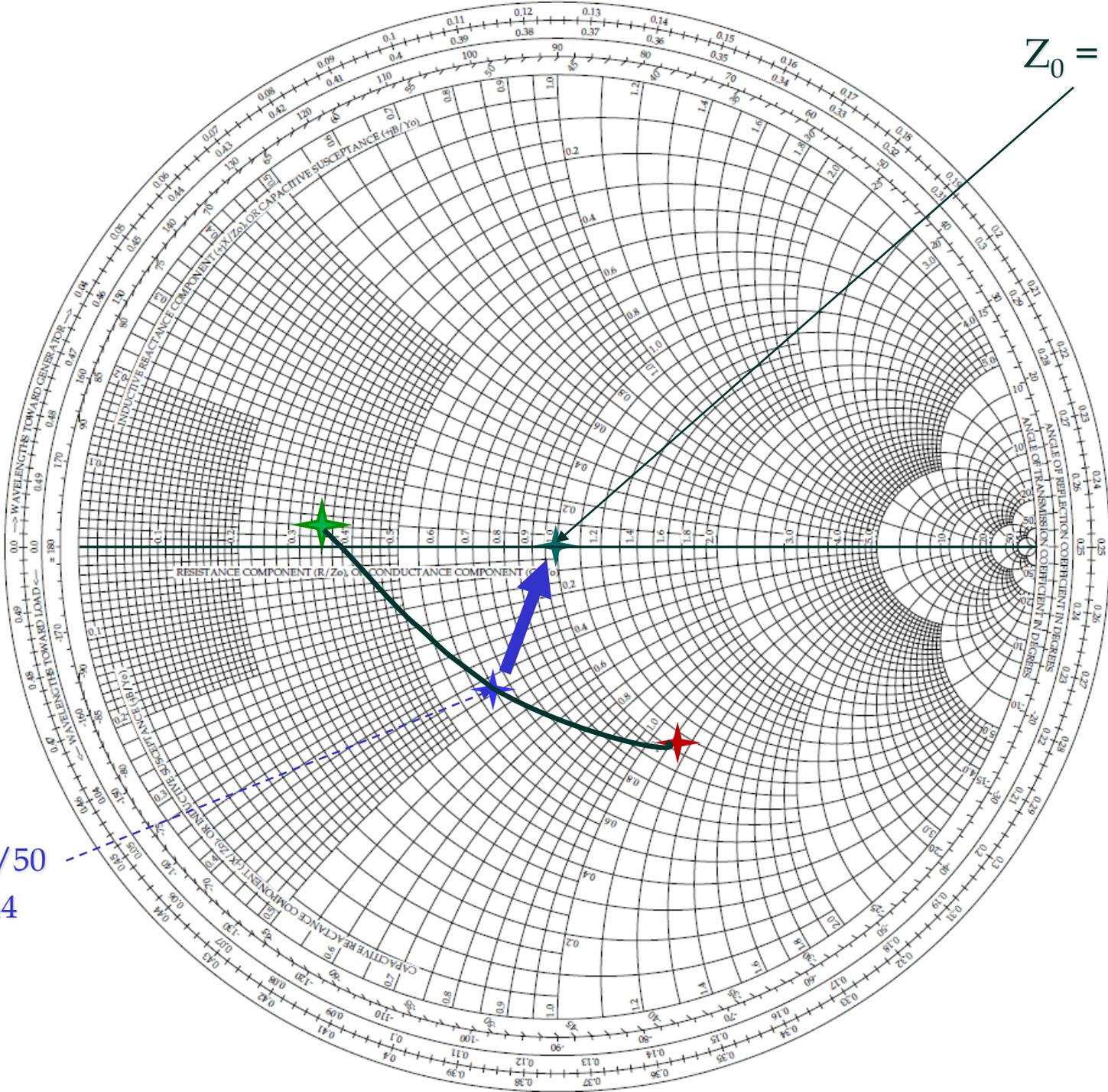
ROS  $\approx 3$

29 MHz  
 $32/50 - j22/50$   
 $= 0,64 - j0,44$

28 MHz  
 $52/50 - j56/50$   
 $= 1,04 - j1,12$



$Z_0 = 50 \Omega = 1$



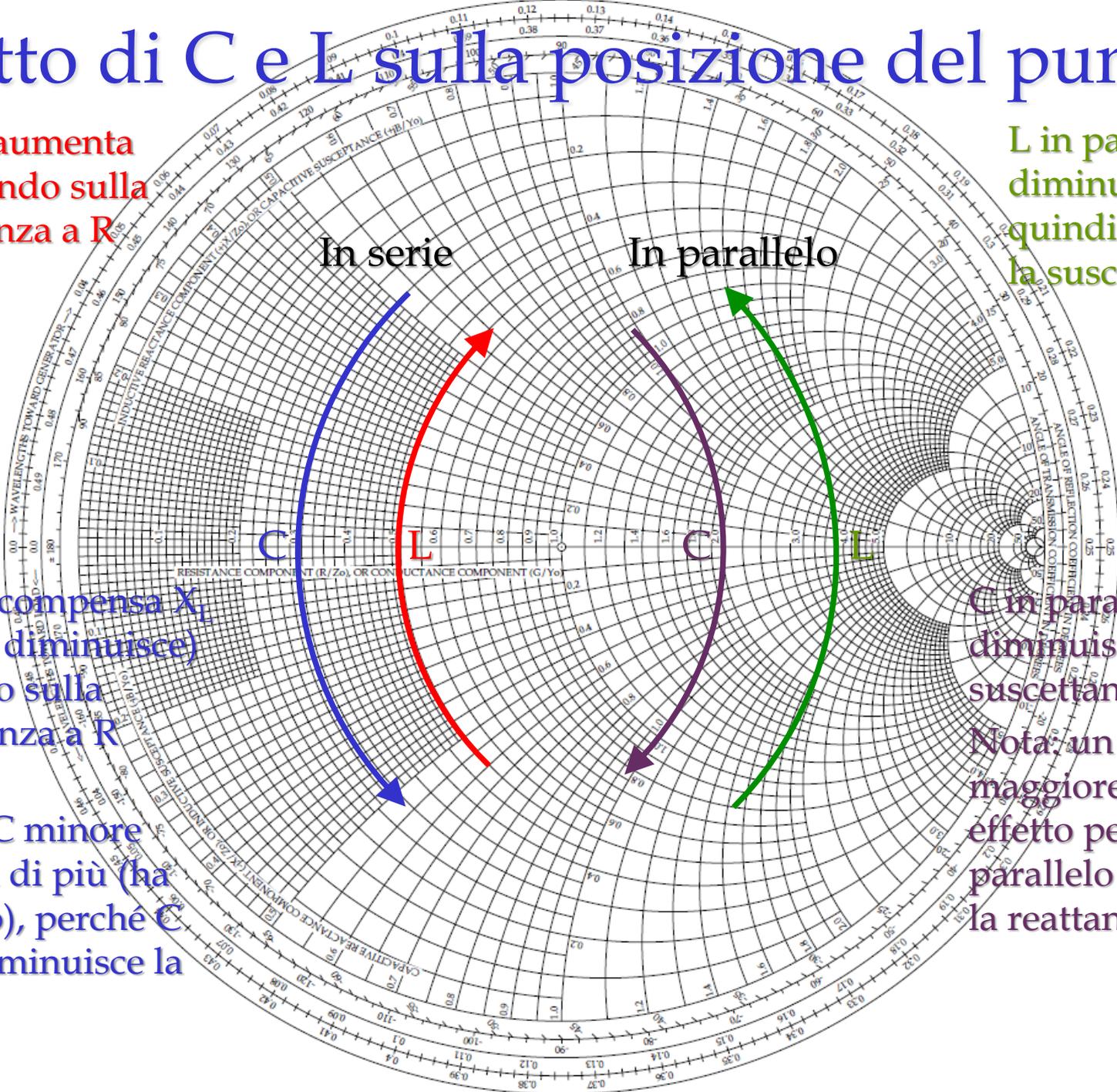
29 MHz  
 $32/50 - j22/50$   
 $= 0,64 - j0,44$



# Effetto di C e L sulla posizione del punto

L in serie aumenta  $X_L$  rimanendo sulla circonferenza a R costante.

L in parallelo diminuisce  $X_L$ , quindi aumenta la suscettanza  $B_L$ .



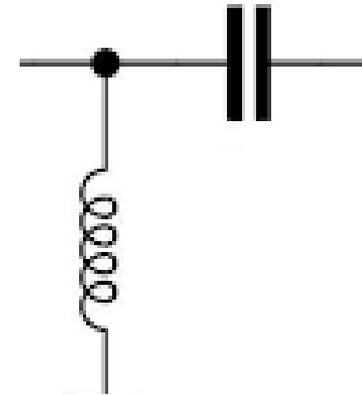
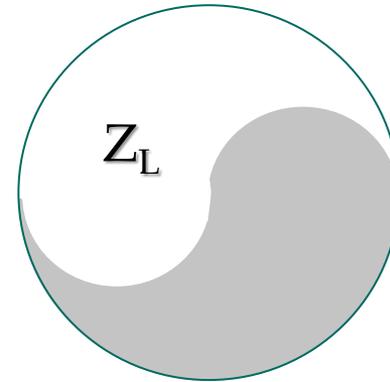
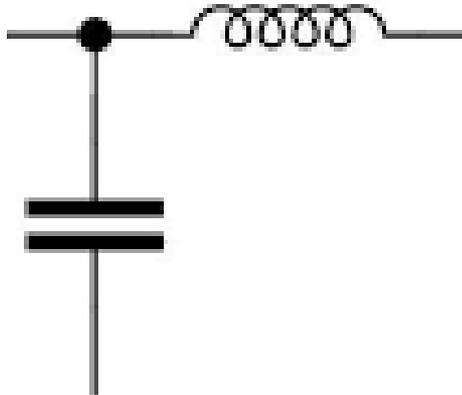
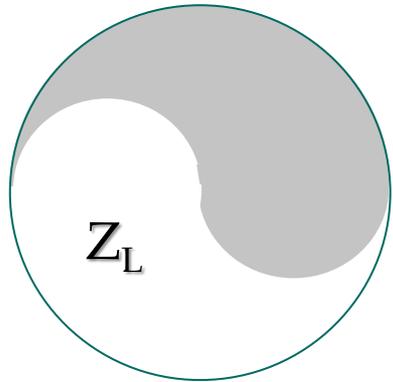
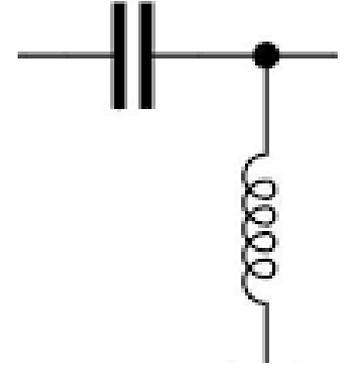
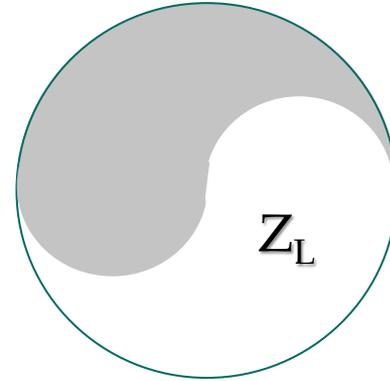
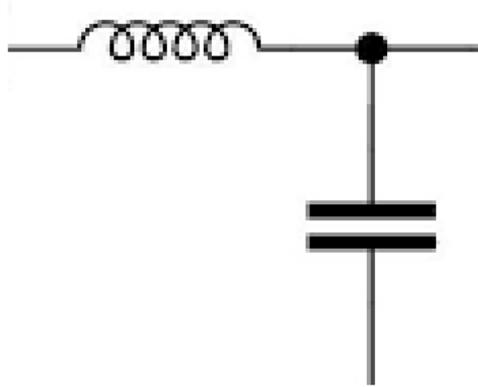
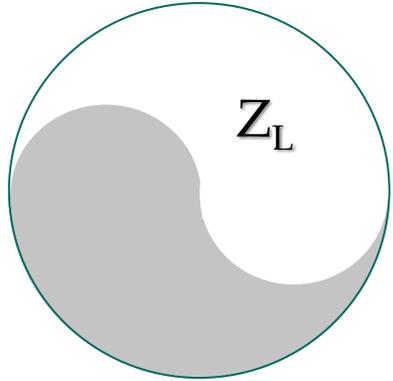
C in serie compensa  $X_L$  (quindi la diminuisce) rimanendo sulla circonferenza a R costante.

C in parallelo diminuisce la suscettanza  $B_L$ .

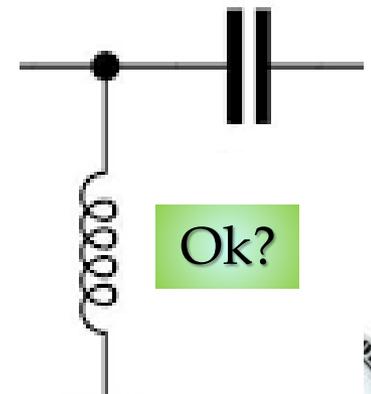
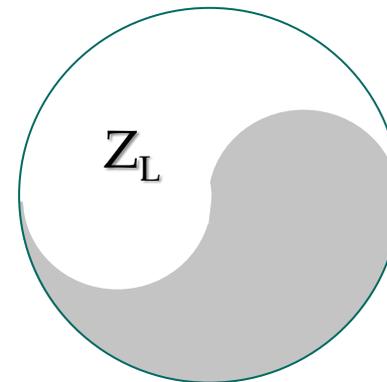
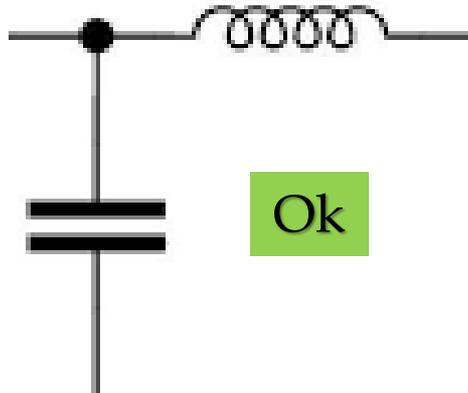
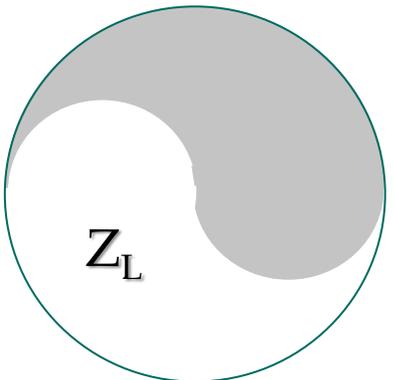
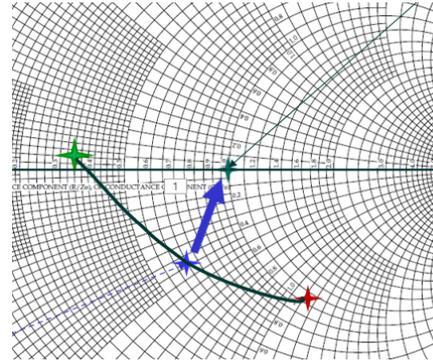
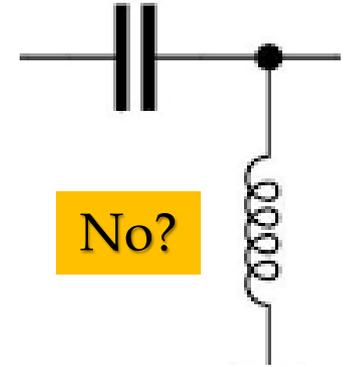
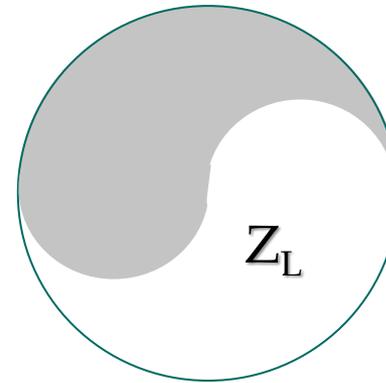
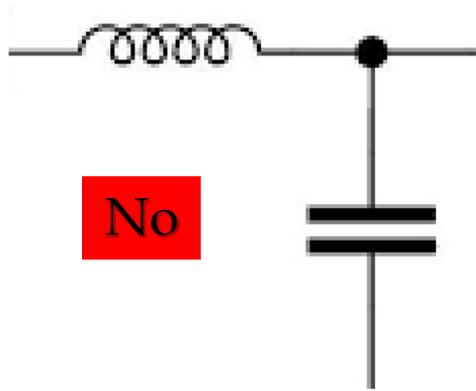
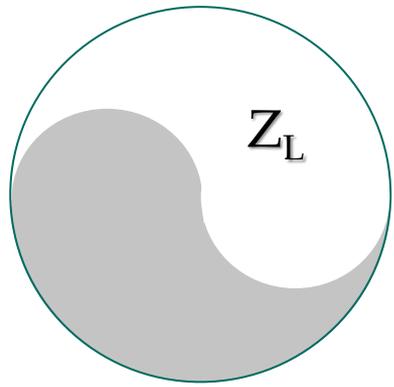
Nota: un C minore compensa di più (ha più effetto), perché C in serie diminuisce la reattanza.

Nota: un C maggiore ha più effetto perché C in parallelo aumenta la reattanza  $X_C$ .

# Quale rete per adattare l'impedenza?

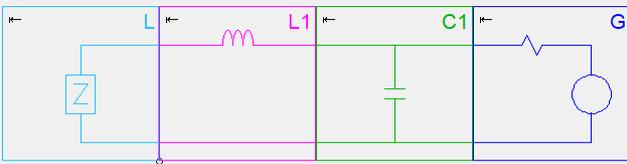


# Adattiamo $Z = 32 - j 22 \Omega$



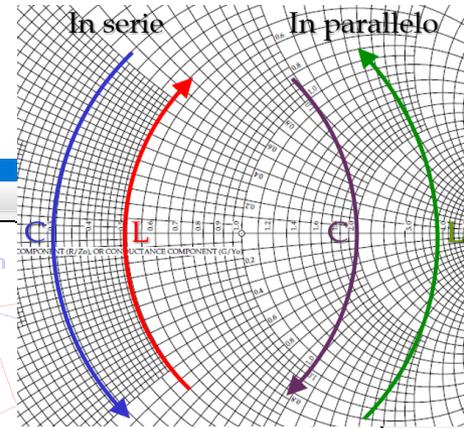
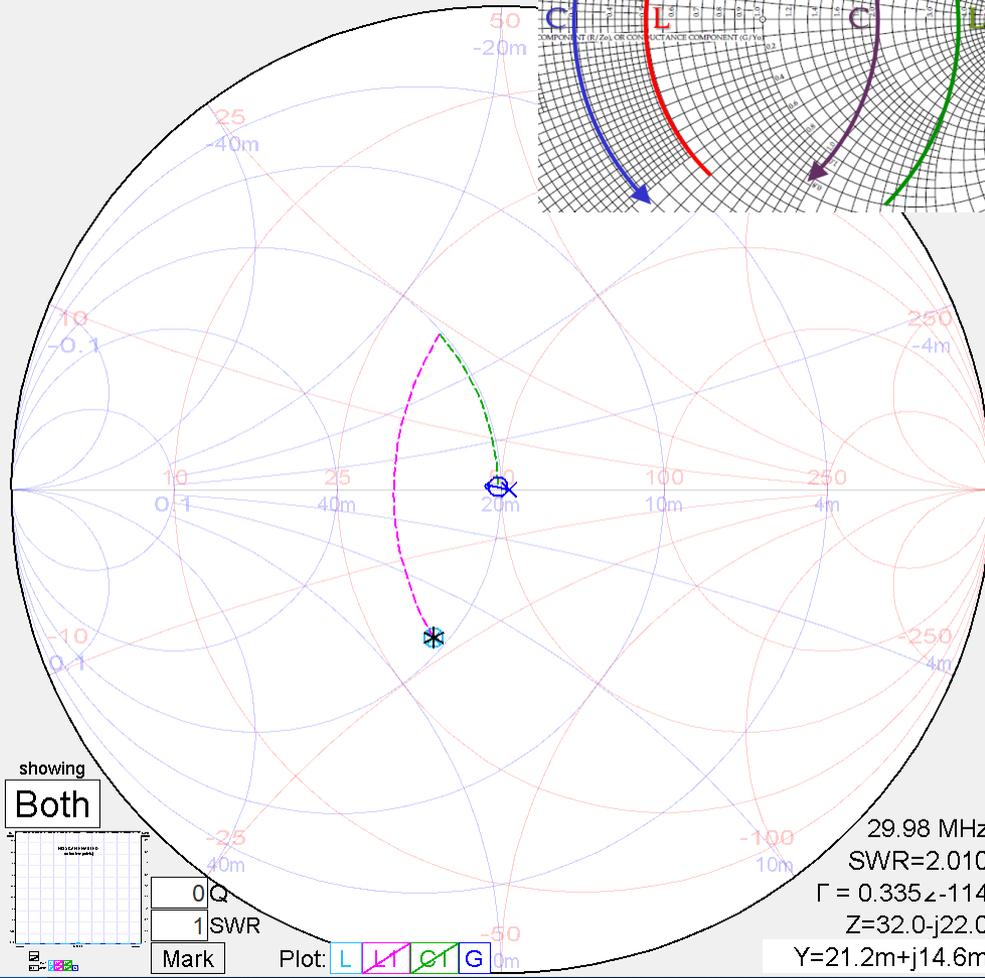
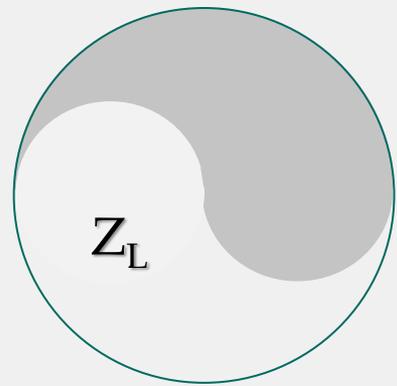
# C parallelo + L serie

C:\Users\giann\LastCircuit.ssx -SimSmith 18.2 f by AE6TY- Java:17  
 SimSmith file savelimages captures view help running notes



R = 32	R = 32.23	R = 49.42	SWR = 1.016
X = -22	X = 23.55	X = 0.5004	$\Gamma = 7.72m \angle 139$
$-W = 0.9925$	$-W = 0.9996$	$-W = 0.9999$	
$tV_i = 6.839, 0.1761$	$-v_i = 8.023, 0.1761$	$tV_i = 7.03, 0.1025$	
32 ohms	250nH	80pF	29 MHz
-22 johms	200Q	2KQ	50 Zo
<none> file	0@MHz	0@MHz	useZo V_
			Plots Plt

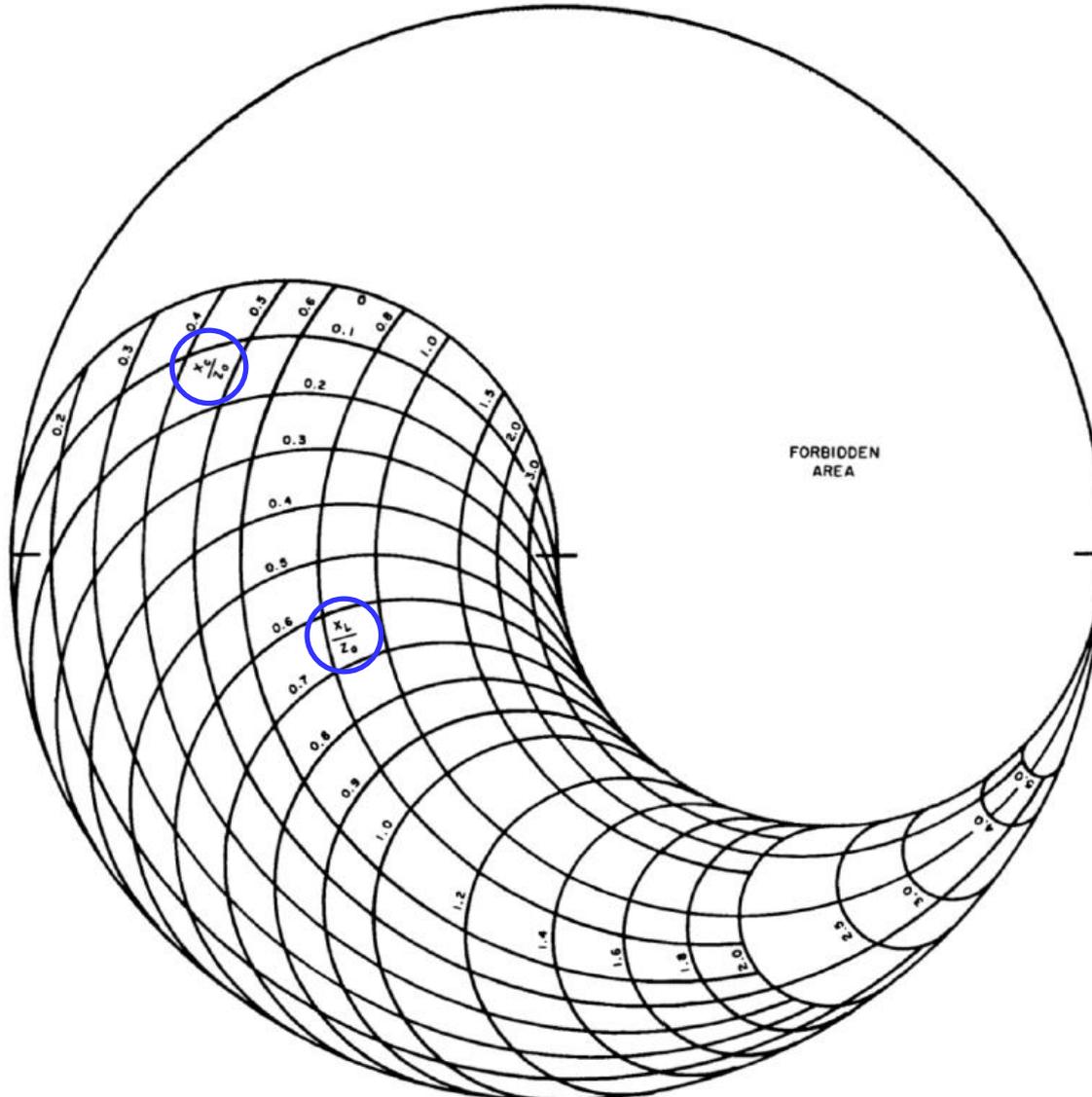
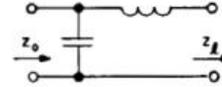
type	numPnts	from	to	name	sweep
lin	100	28	30	G.MHz	y



Notare i colori diversi per L e C e lo schema col generatore a destra e il carico a sinistra.



# C parallelo + L serie

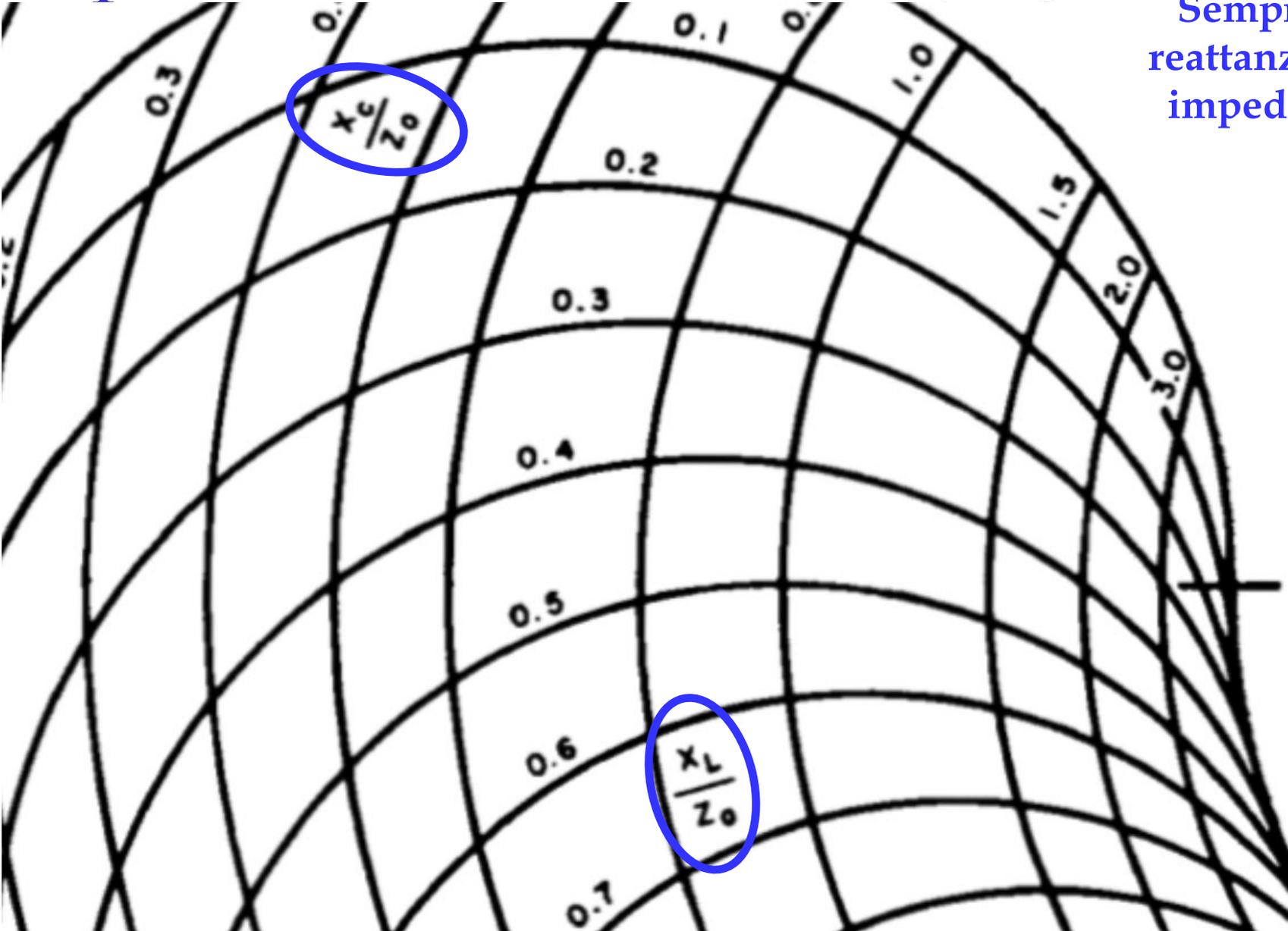


Smith  
Pag. 125



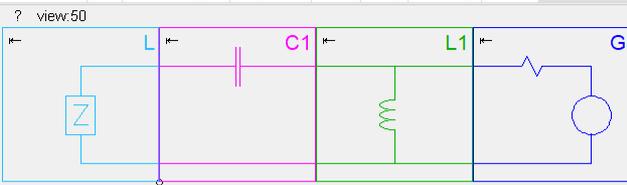
# C parallelo + L serie

$X_C$   $X_L$   $Z_0$   
Sempre le  
reattanze e le  
impedenze



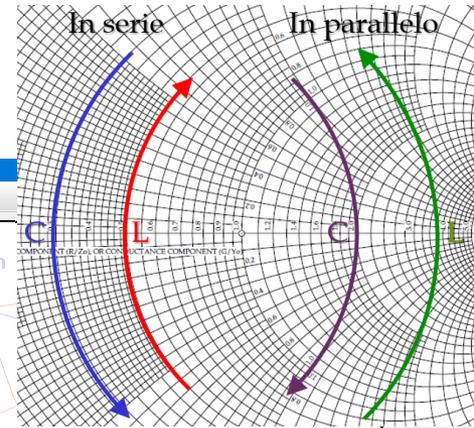
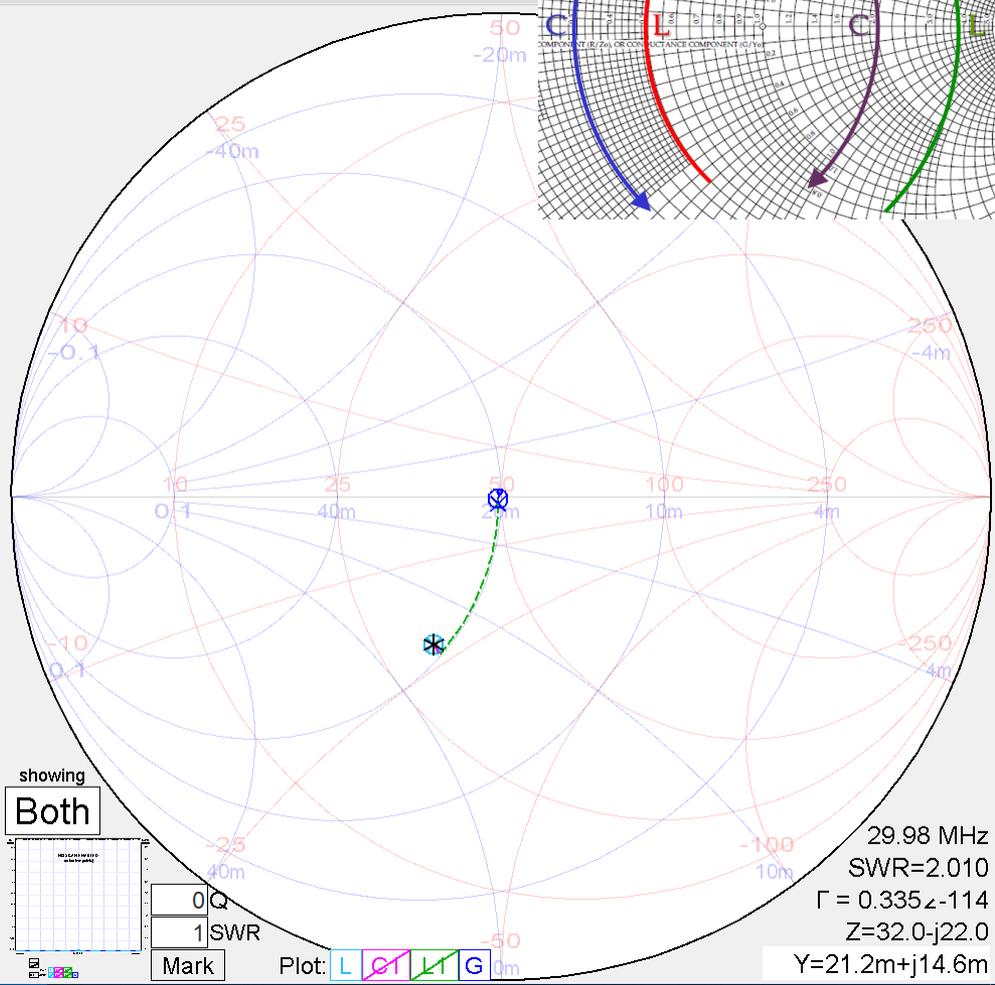
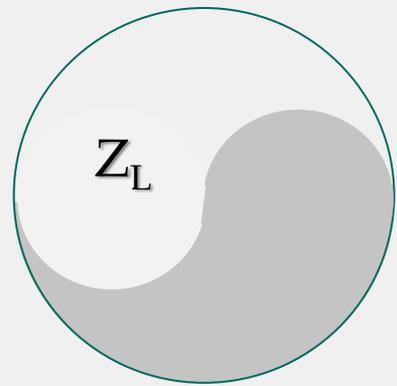
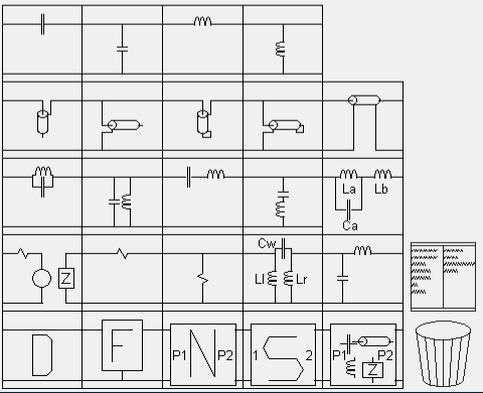
# L parallelo + C serie

C:\Users\giann\lastCircuit.sxx -SimSmith 18.2.f by AE6TY- Java:17  
 SimSmith file savelimages captures view help running notes



R = 32	R = 32	R = 49.56	SWR = 1.011
X = -22	X = -23.83	X = -0.3361	$\Gamma = 5.56m\angle -142$
$-W = 0.9963$	$-W = 0.9963$	$-W = 1$	
$tV_i = 6.852, 0.1764$	$\leftrightarrow v_i = 0.3228, 0.1764$	$tV_i = 7.04, 0.1044$	
32 ohms	3nF	370nH	29MHz
-22 johms	2KQ	200Q	50Zo
<none> file	0@MHz	0@MHz	useZo V_
			Plots Plt

type	numPnts	from	to	name	sweep
lin	100	28	30	G.MHz	y



showing Both

0Q

1SWR

Mark

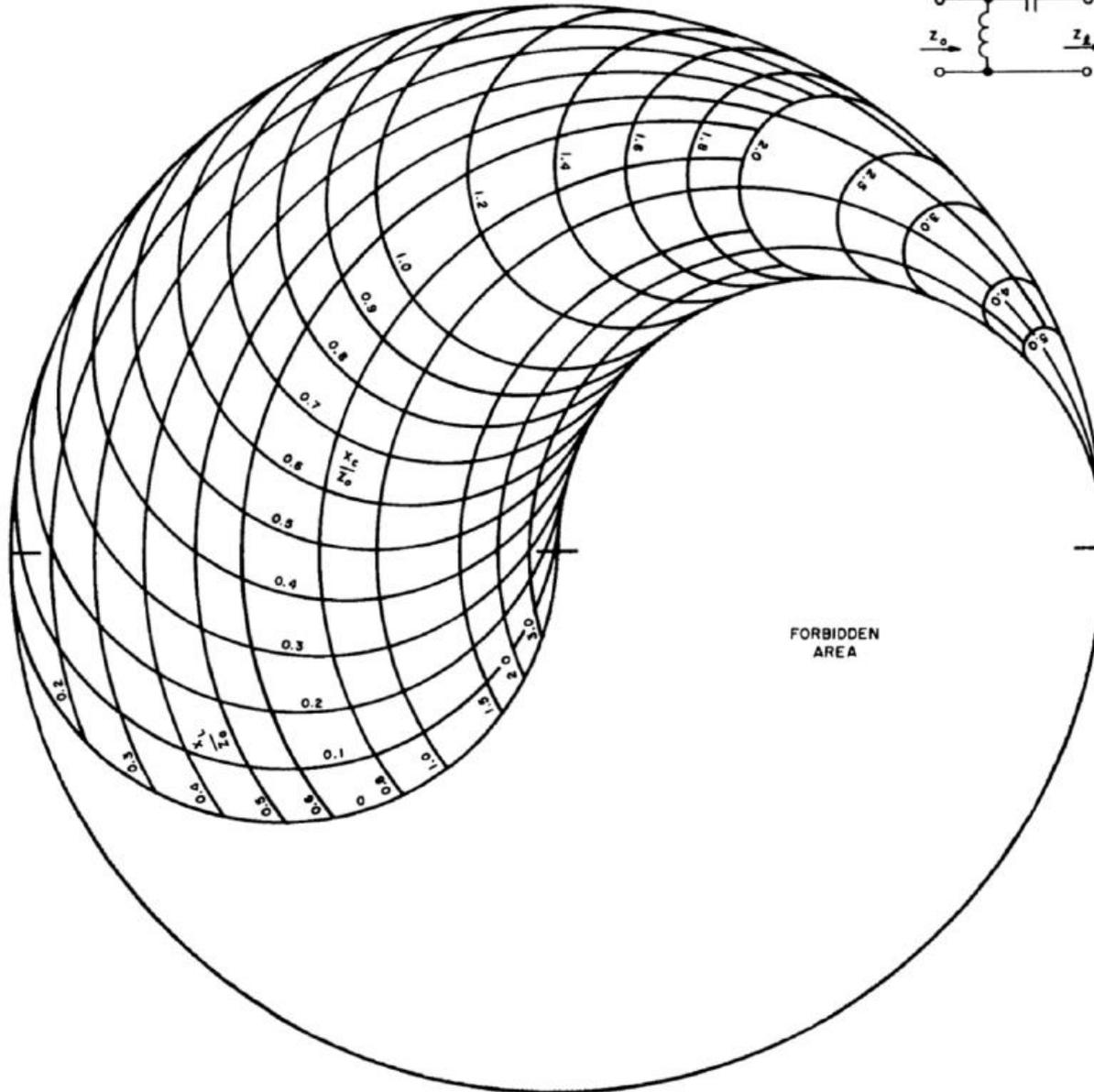
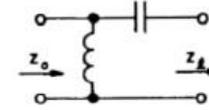
Plot: L C1 L1 G

29.98 MHz  
 SWR=2.010  
 $\Gamma = 0.335\angle -114$   
 $Z = 32.0 - j22.0$   
 $Y = 21.2m + j14.6m$

Notare i colori diversi per L e C e lo schema col generatore a destra e il carico a sinistra.

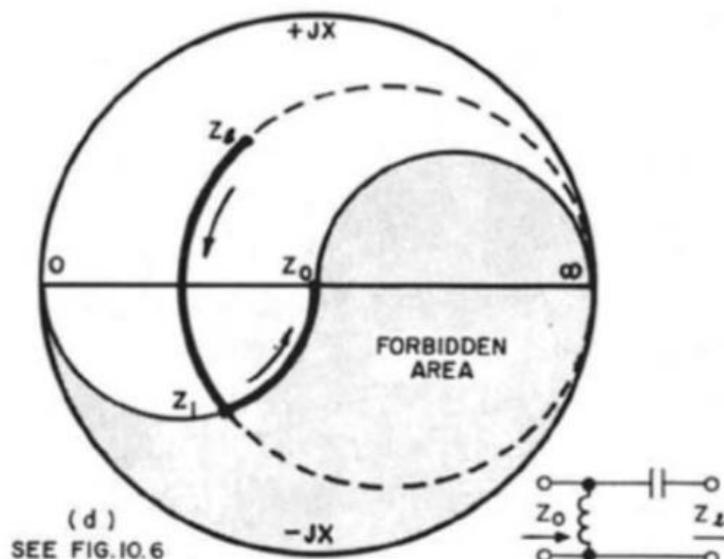
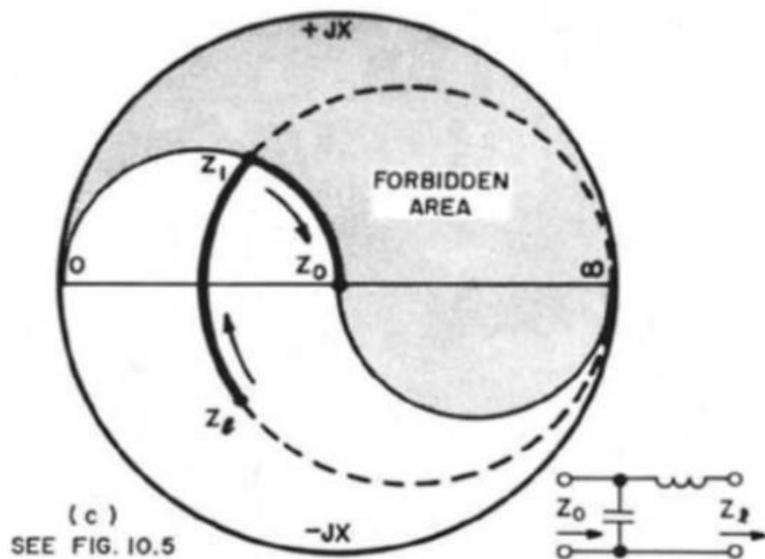
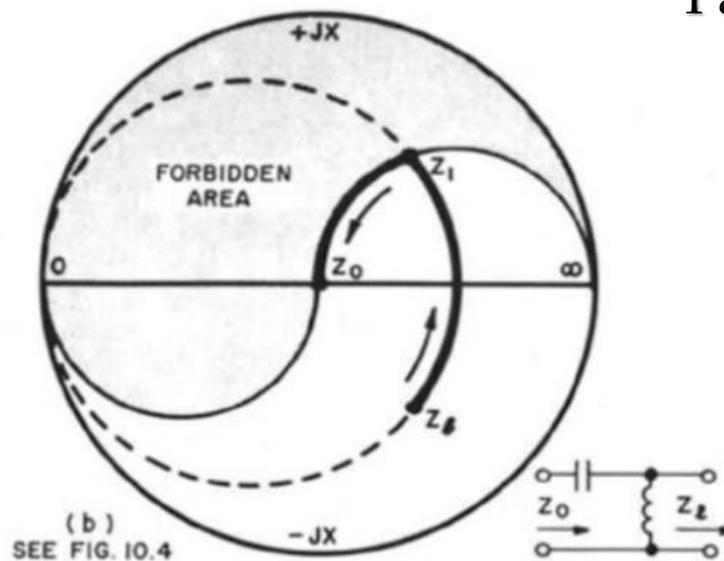
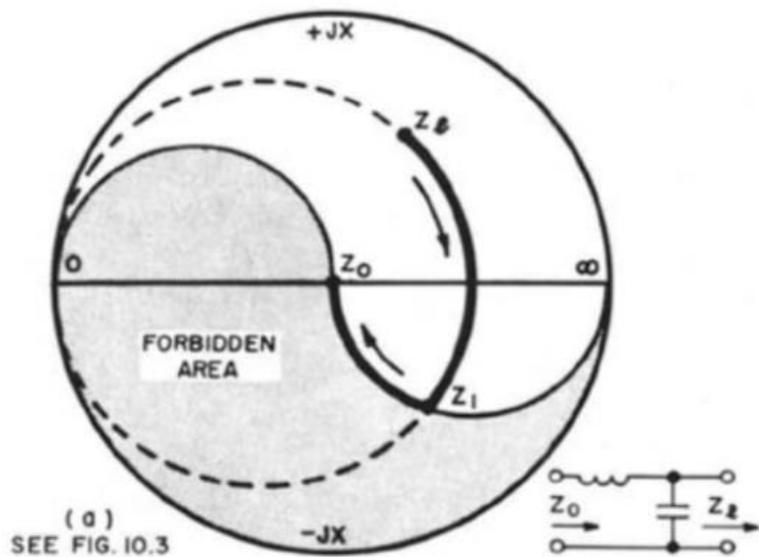


# L parallelo + C serie

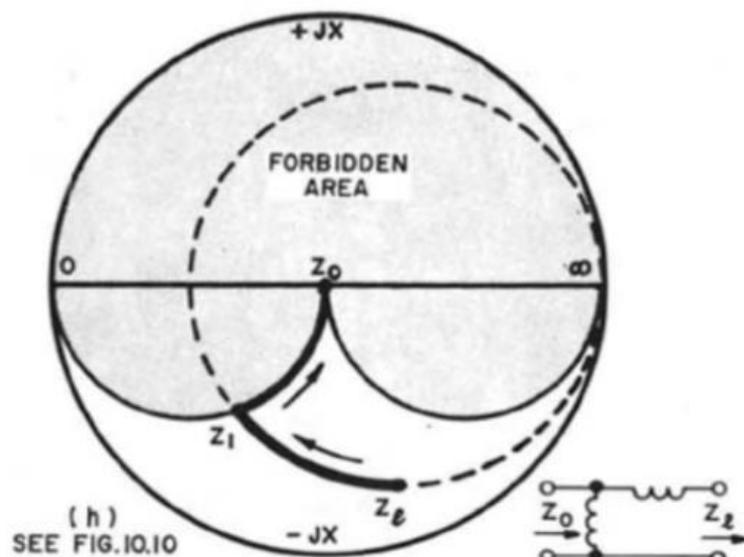
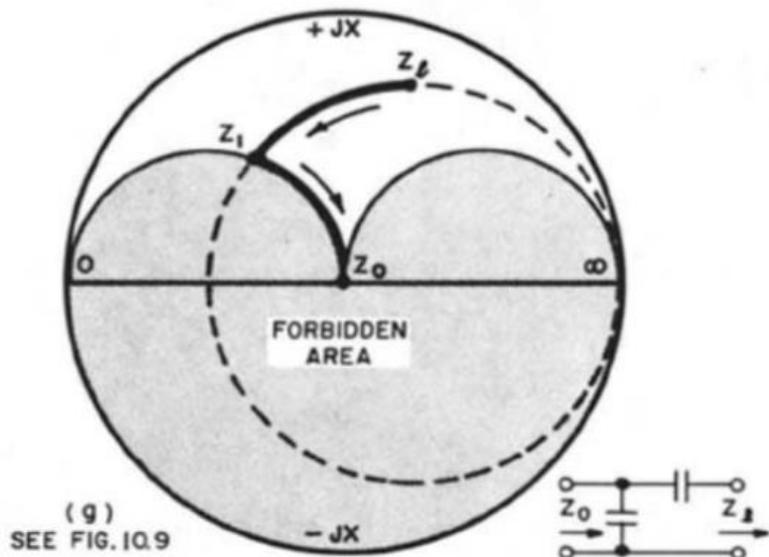
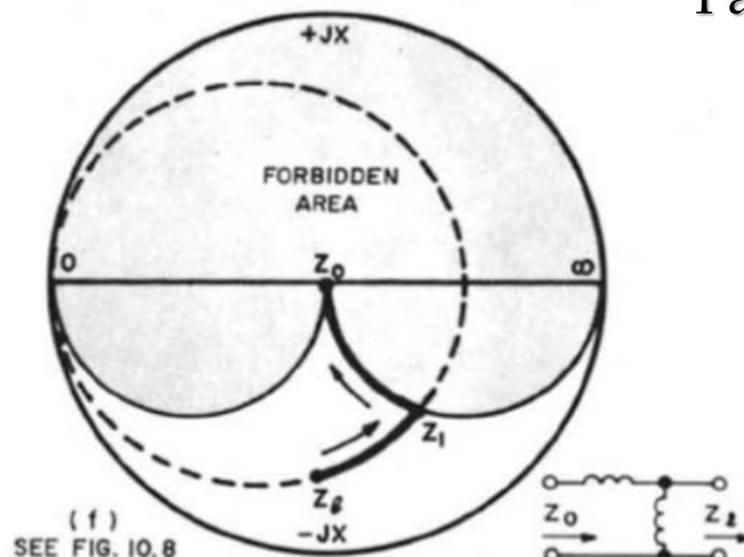
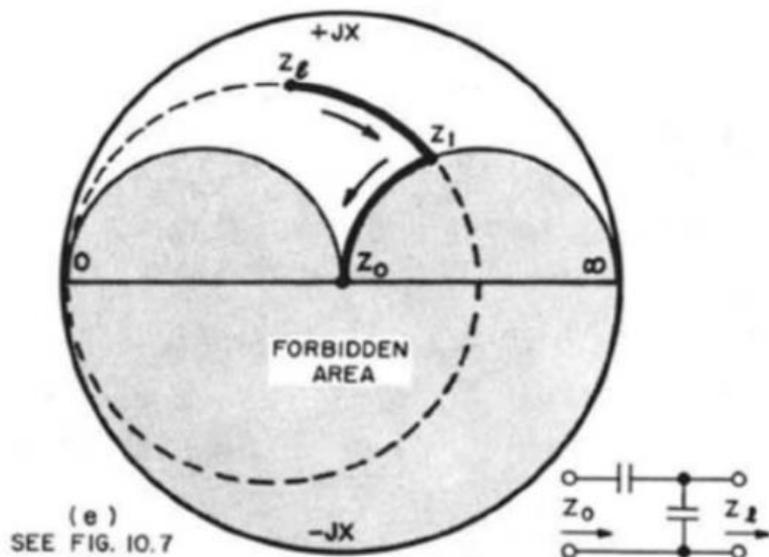


Smith  
Pag. 126

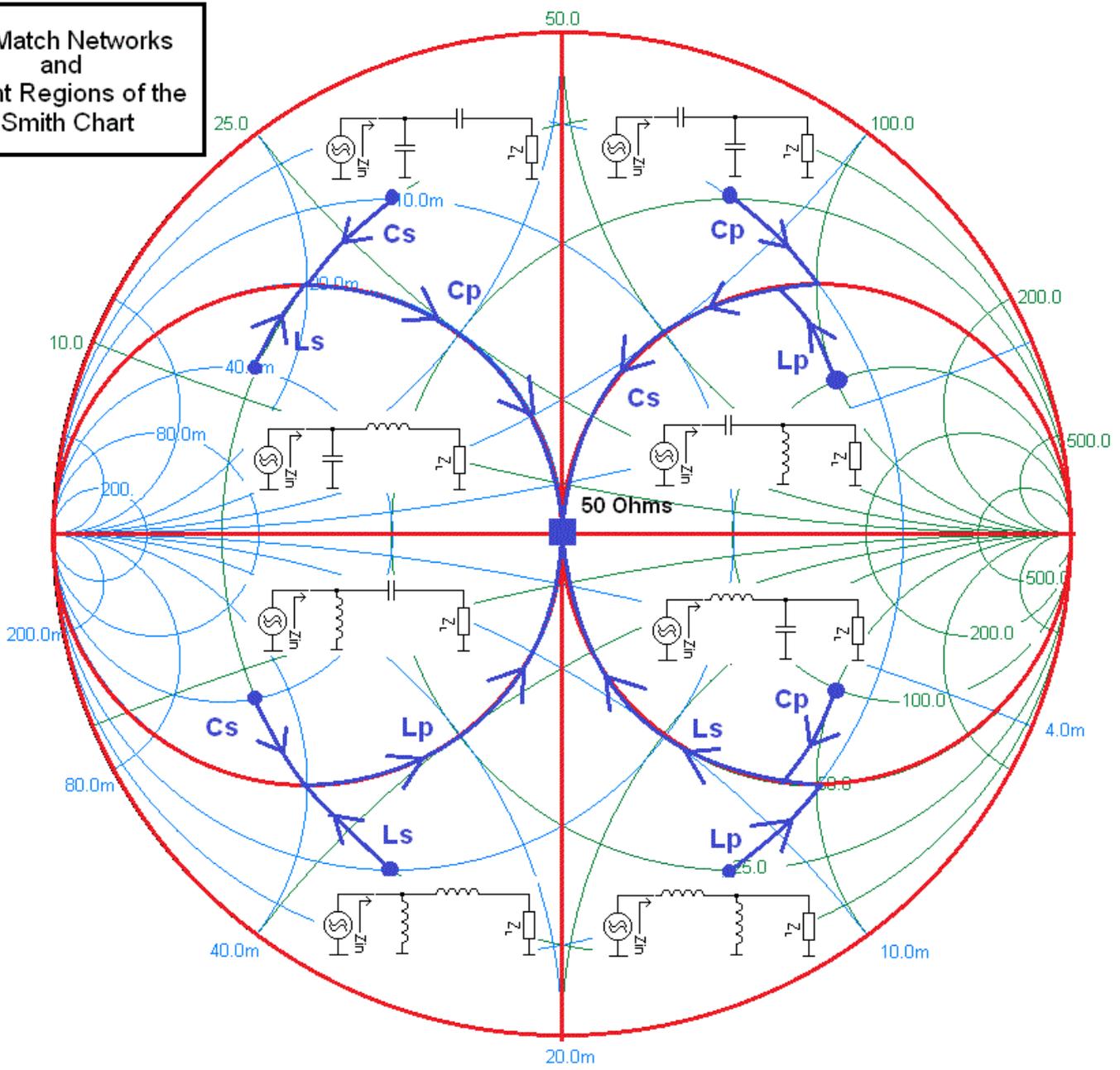
# L + C      C + L



# C + C    L + L



L-Match Networks  
and  
Eight Regions of the  
Smith Chart

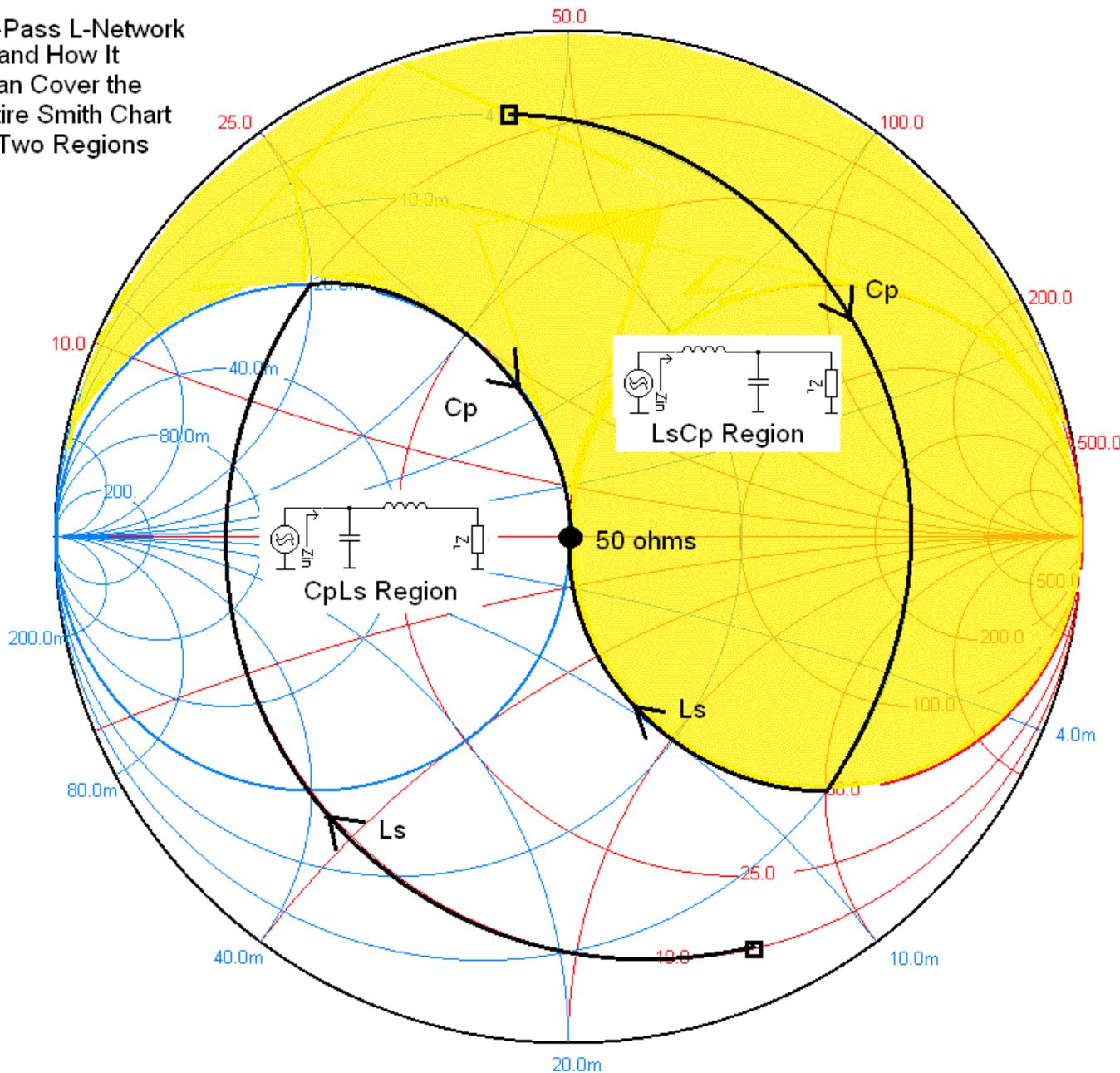


k6jca



Low-Pass L-Network  
and How It  
Can Cover the  
Entire Smith Chart  
in Two Regions

K6JCA

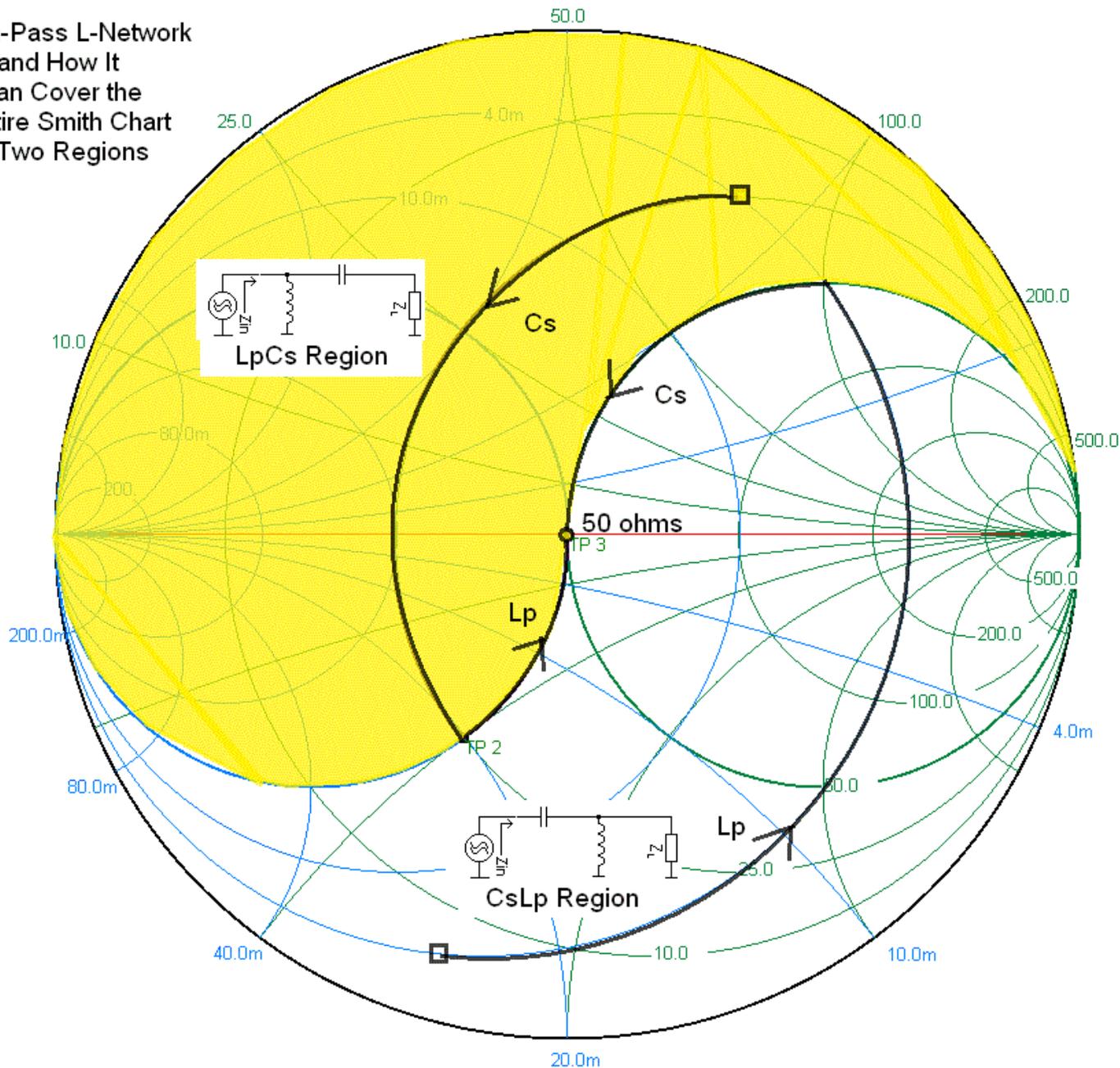


k6jca



# High-Pass L-Network and How It Can Cover the Entire Smith Chart in Two Regions

# K6JCA

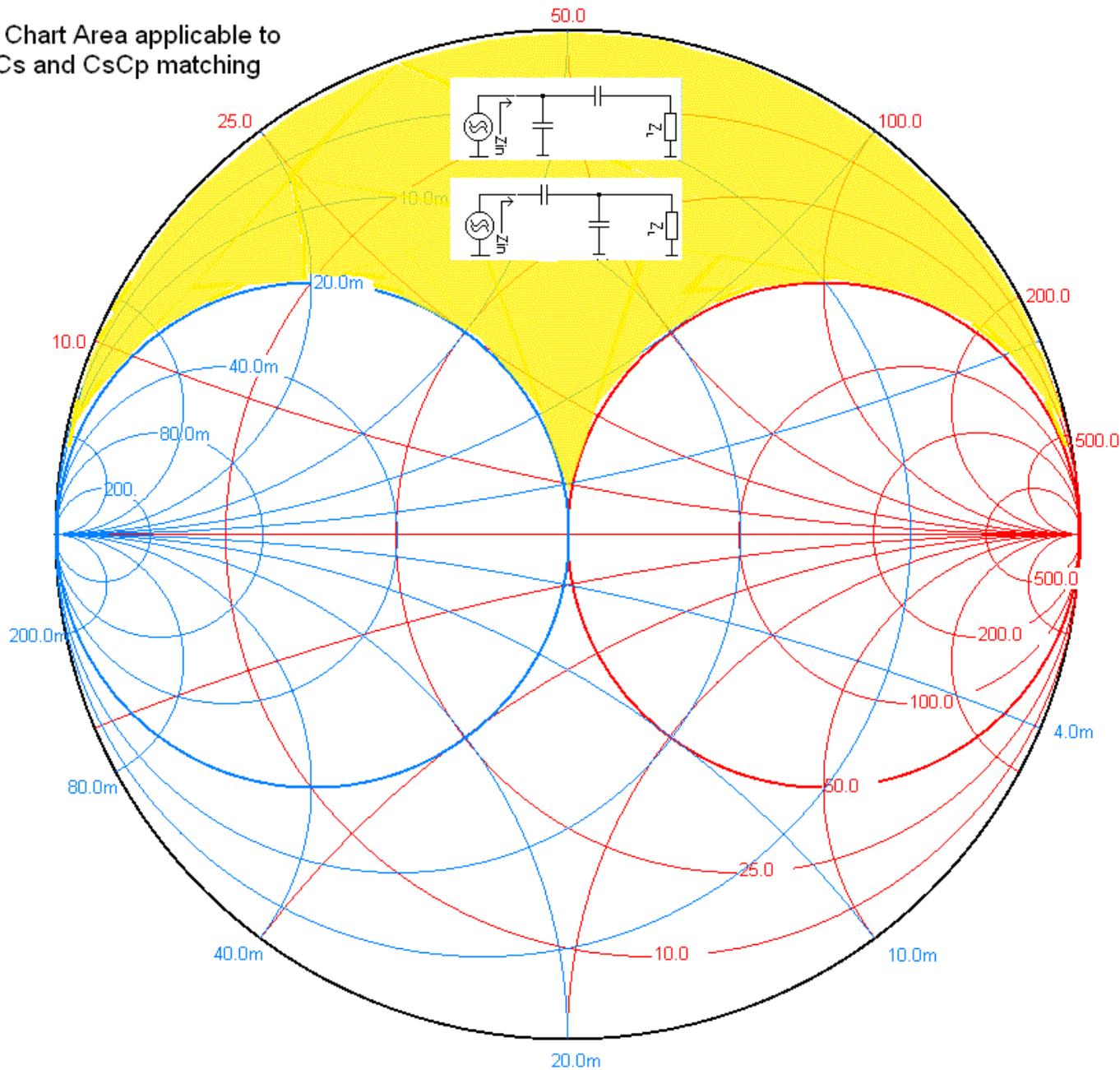


k6jca



Smith Chart Area applicable to  
CpCs and CsCp matching

# K6JCA

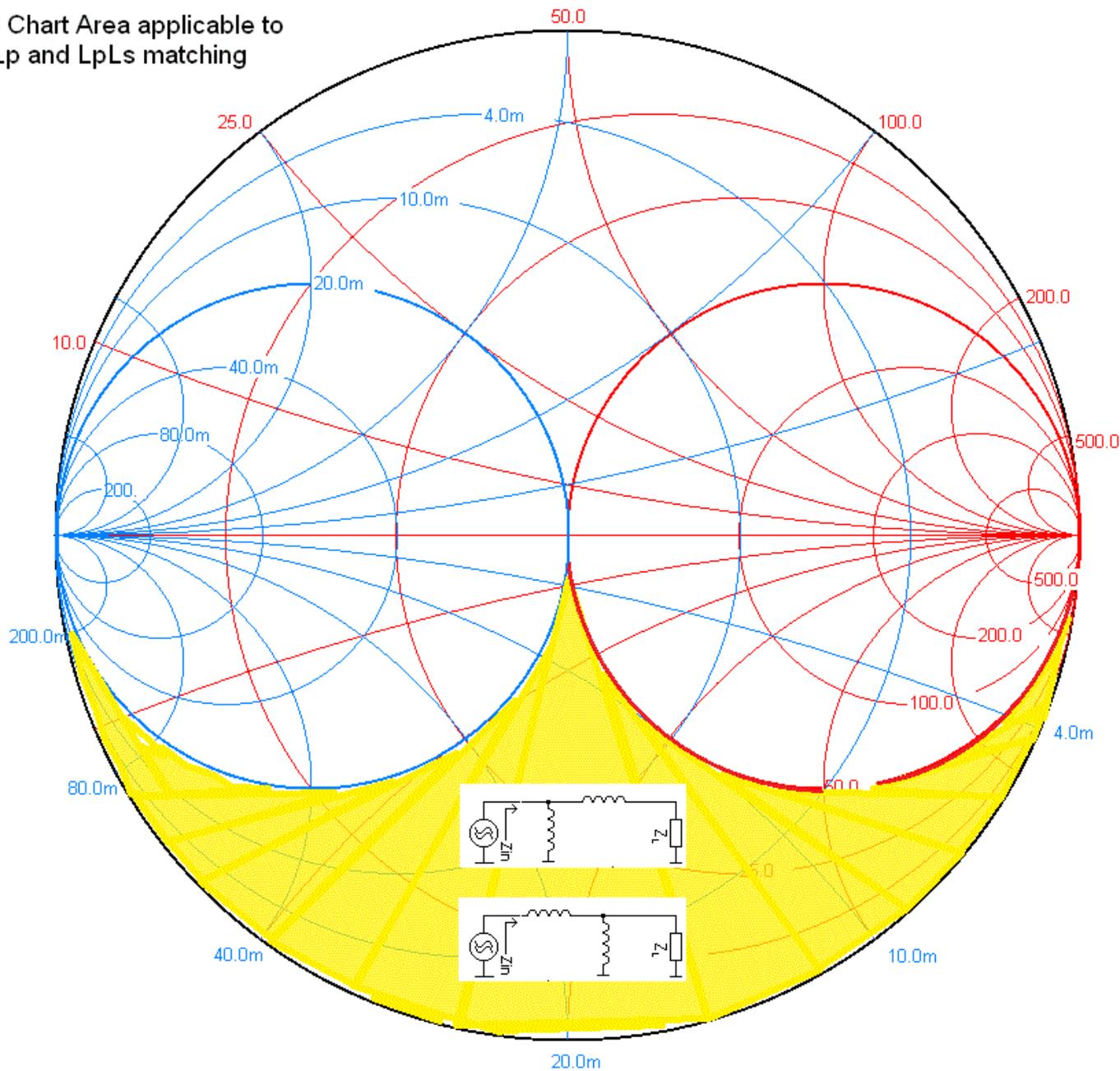


k6jca



Smith Chart Area applicable to  
LsLp and LpLs matching

# K6JCA



k6jca



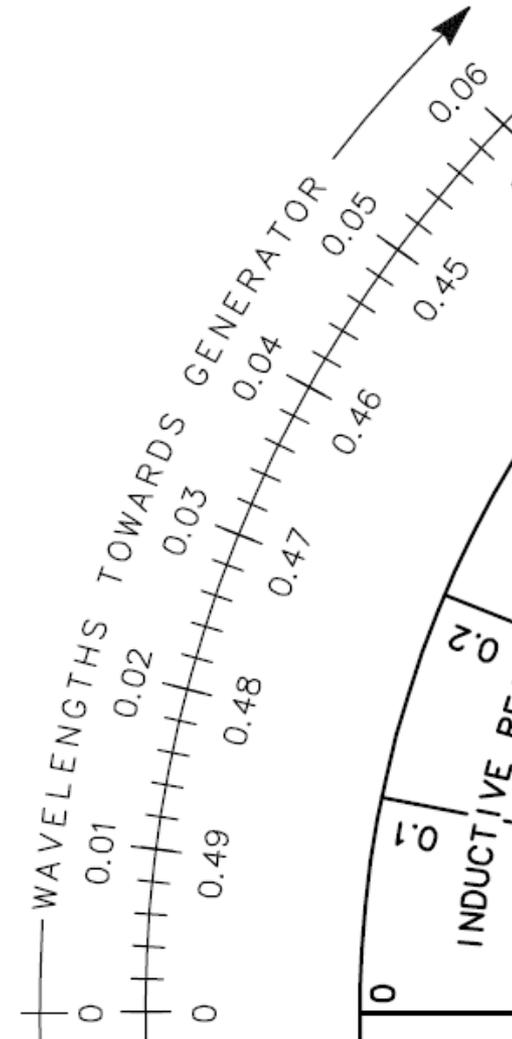
# Impedenza d'ingresso di una linea

Una linea di trasmissione ha un'impedenza caratteristica di  $50 \Omega$  e una lunghezza elettrica di  $0,3 \lambda$ .

Supponiamo di terminare questa linea con un'impedenza avente componente resistiva di  $25 \Omega$  e reattanza induttiva di  $25 \Omega$ :

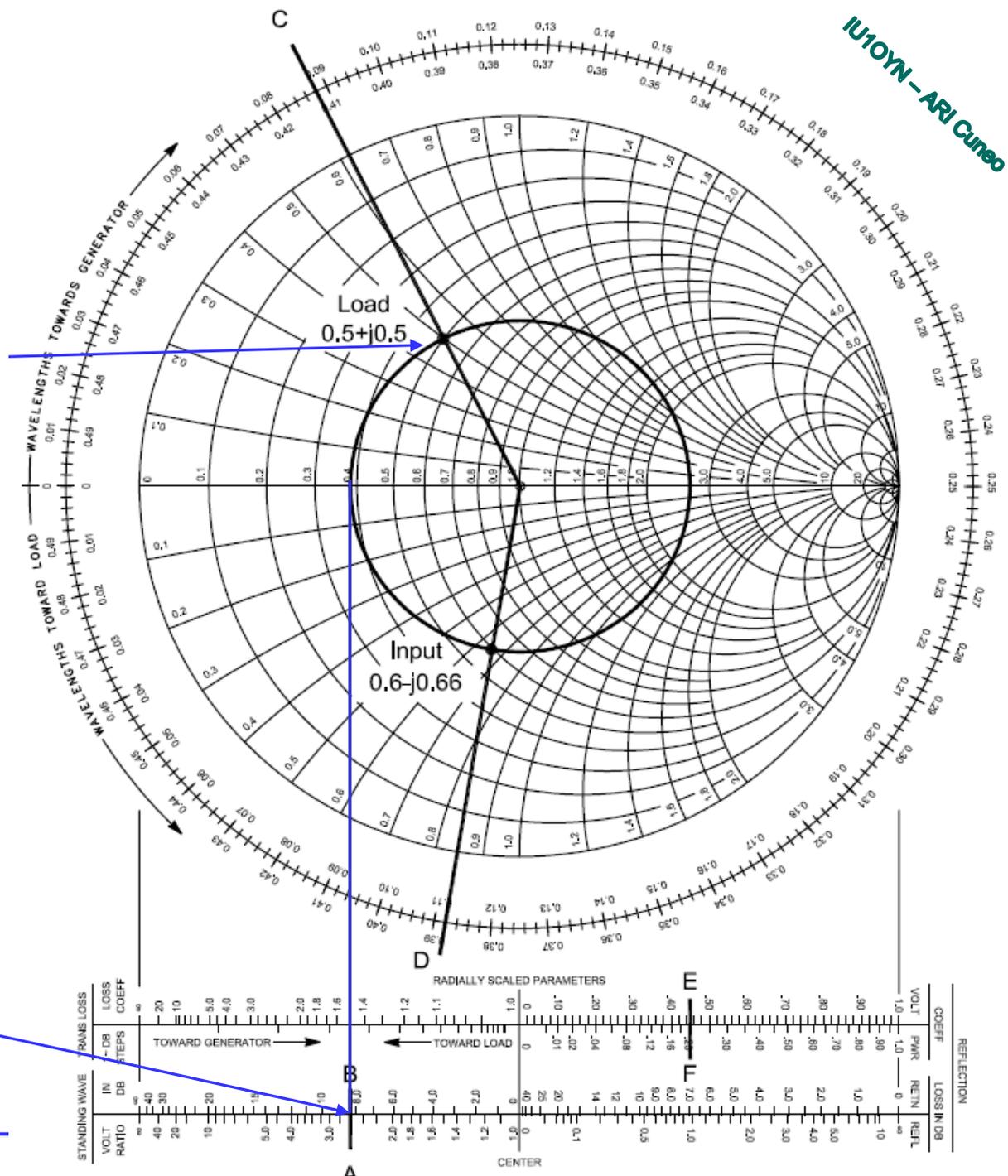
$$Z = 25 + j 25$$

Qual è l'impedenza all'ingresso della linea?





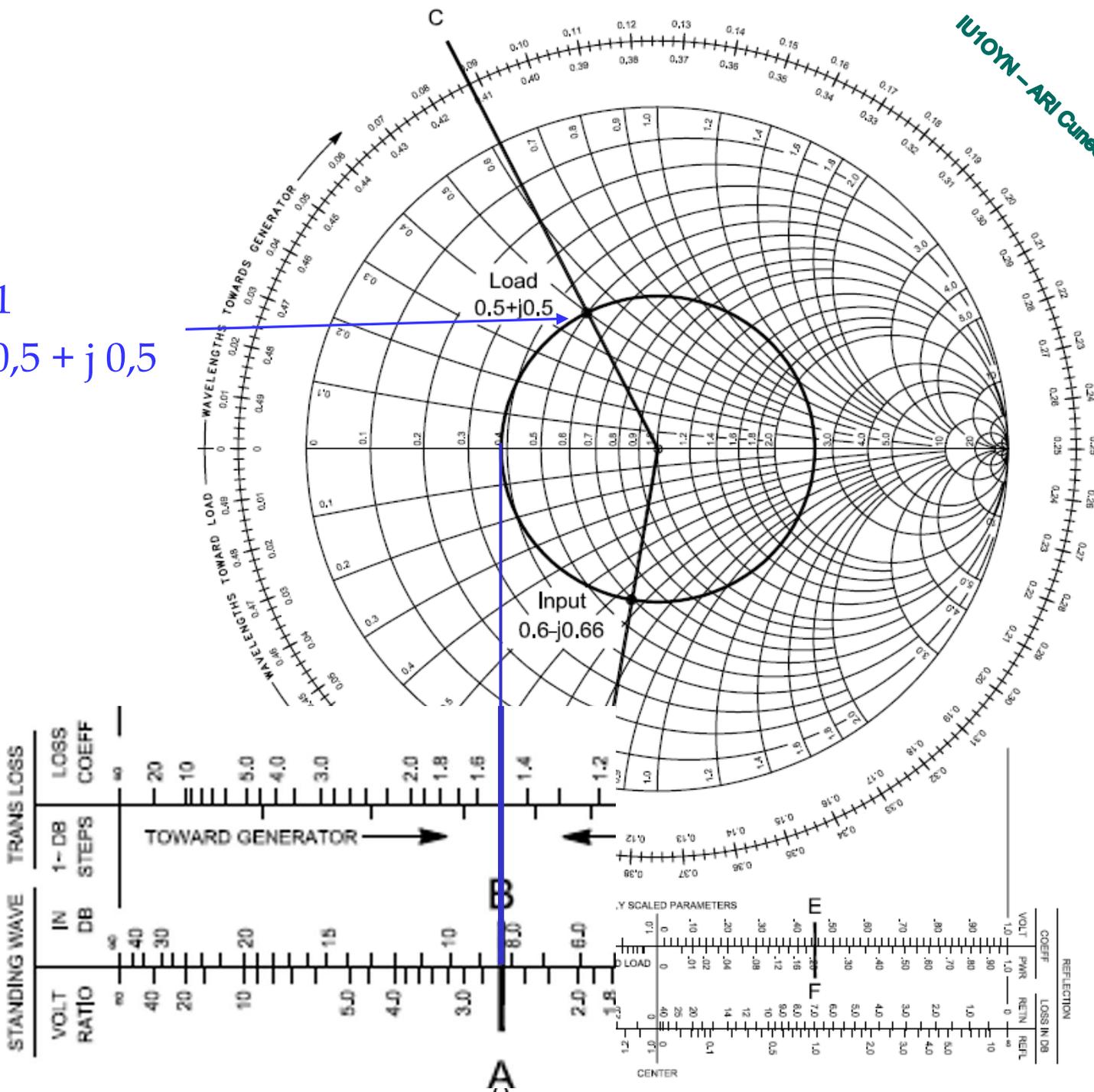
$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$   
 $Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$



$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4 \text{ dB}$

$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$   
 $Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$

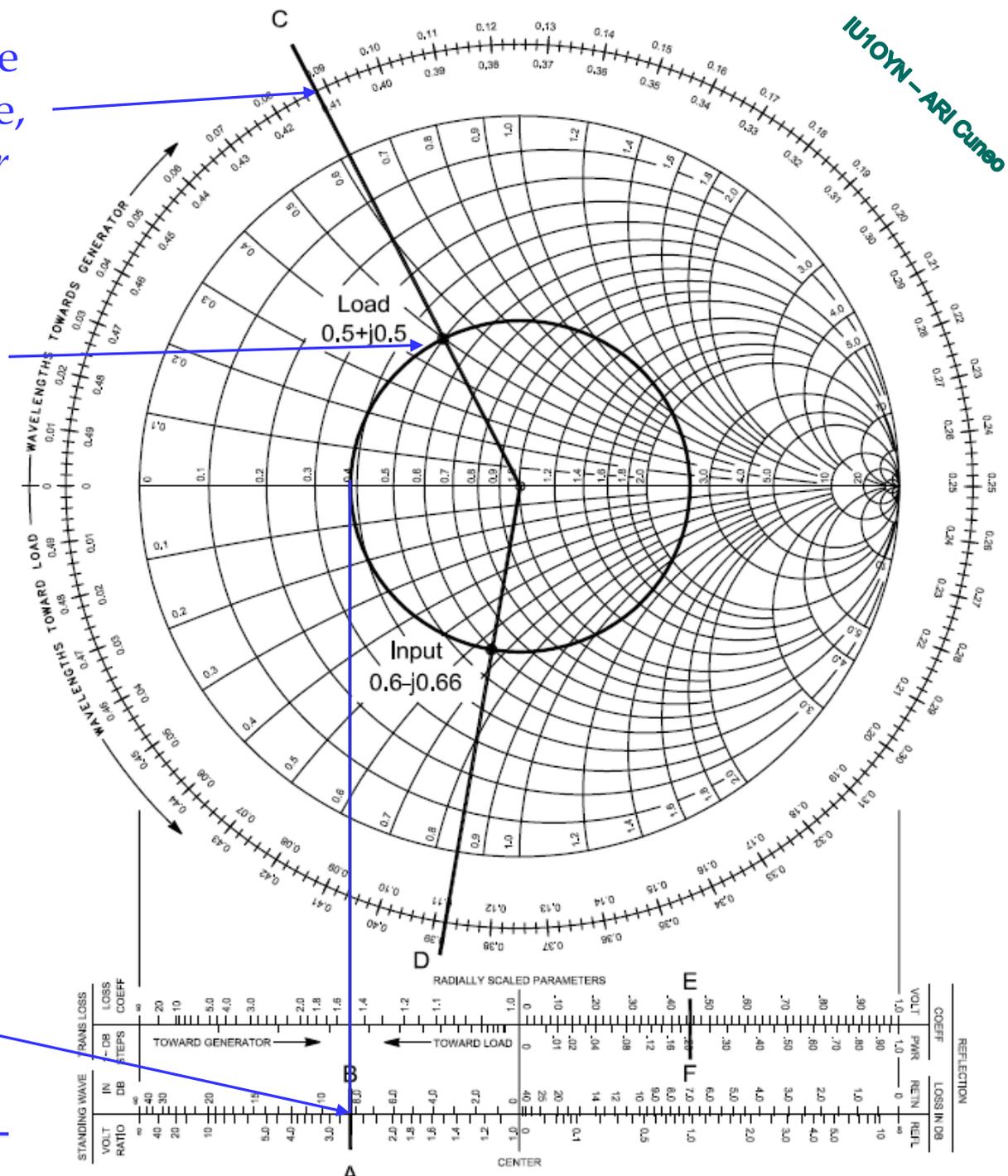
$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4$



Poiché partiamo dal carico e andiamo verso il generatore, scegliamo *Towards generator*  
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda$

$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$

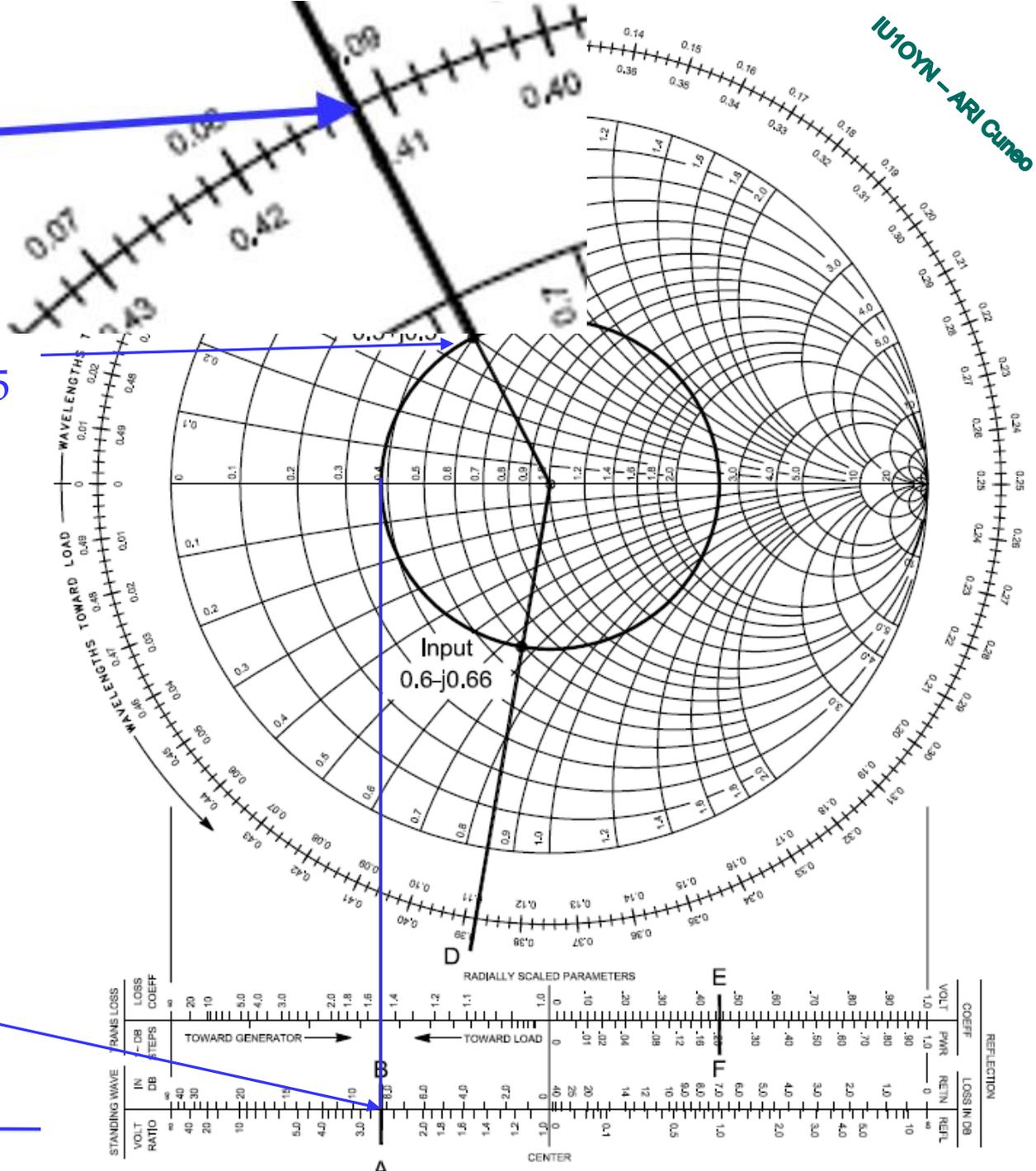
$Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$



$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4 \text{ dB}$

Poiché partiamo dal carico andiamo verso il generatore scegliamo *Towards generator*  
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda$

$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$   
 $Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$



$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4 \text{ dB}$

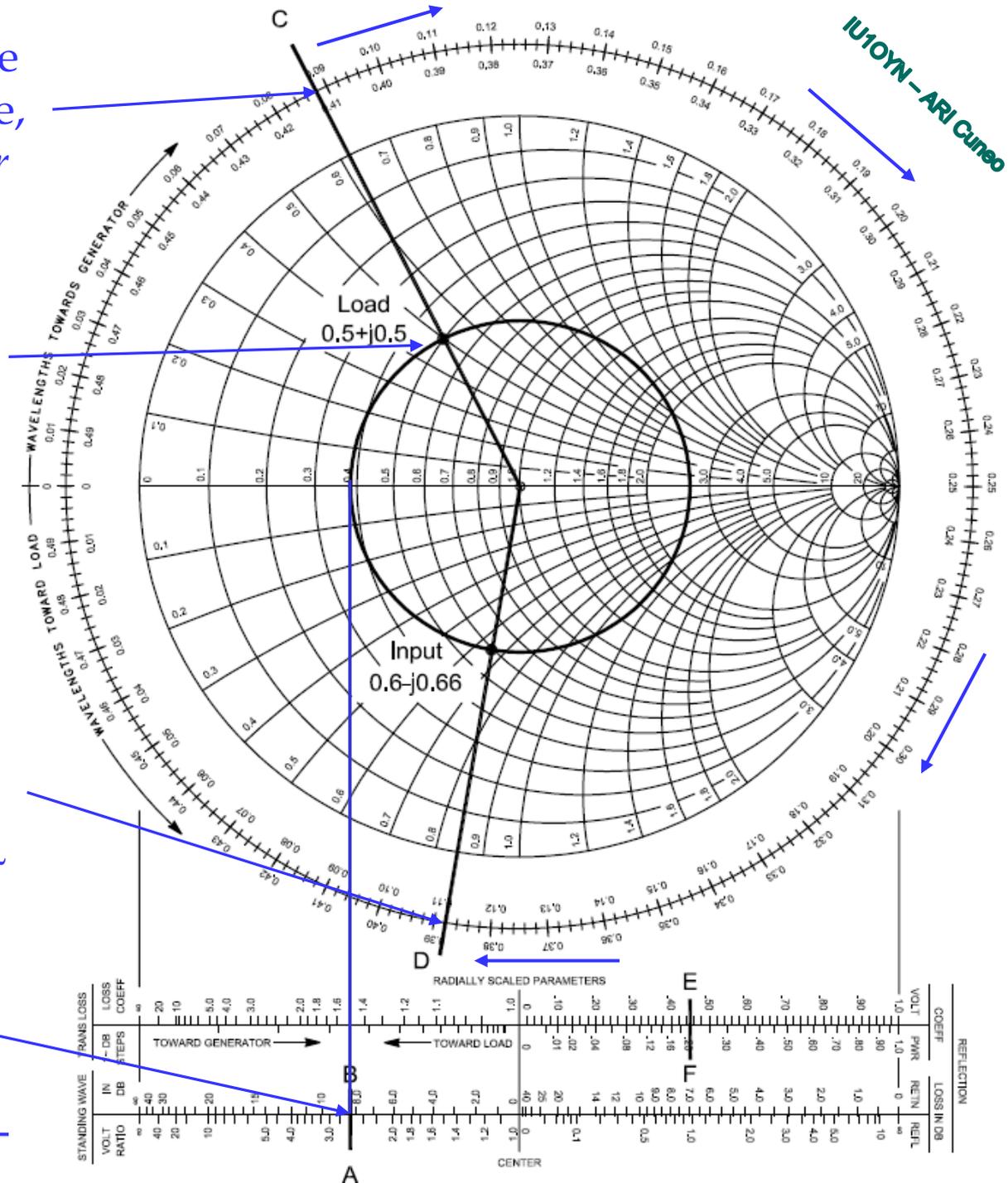
Poiché partiamo dal carico e andiamo verso il generatore, scegliamo *Towards generator*  
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda$

$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$

$Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$

Aggiungiamo la lunghezza elettrica della linea =  $0,3 \lambda$   
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda + 0,3 \lambda = 0,388 \lambda$

$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4 \text{ dB}$



Poiché partiamo dal carico e andiamo verso il generatore, scegliamo *Towards generator*  
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda$

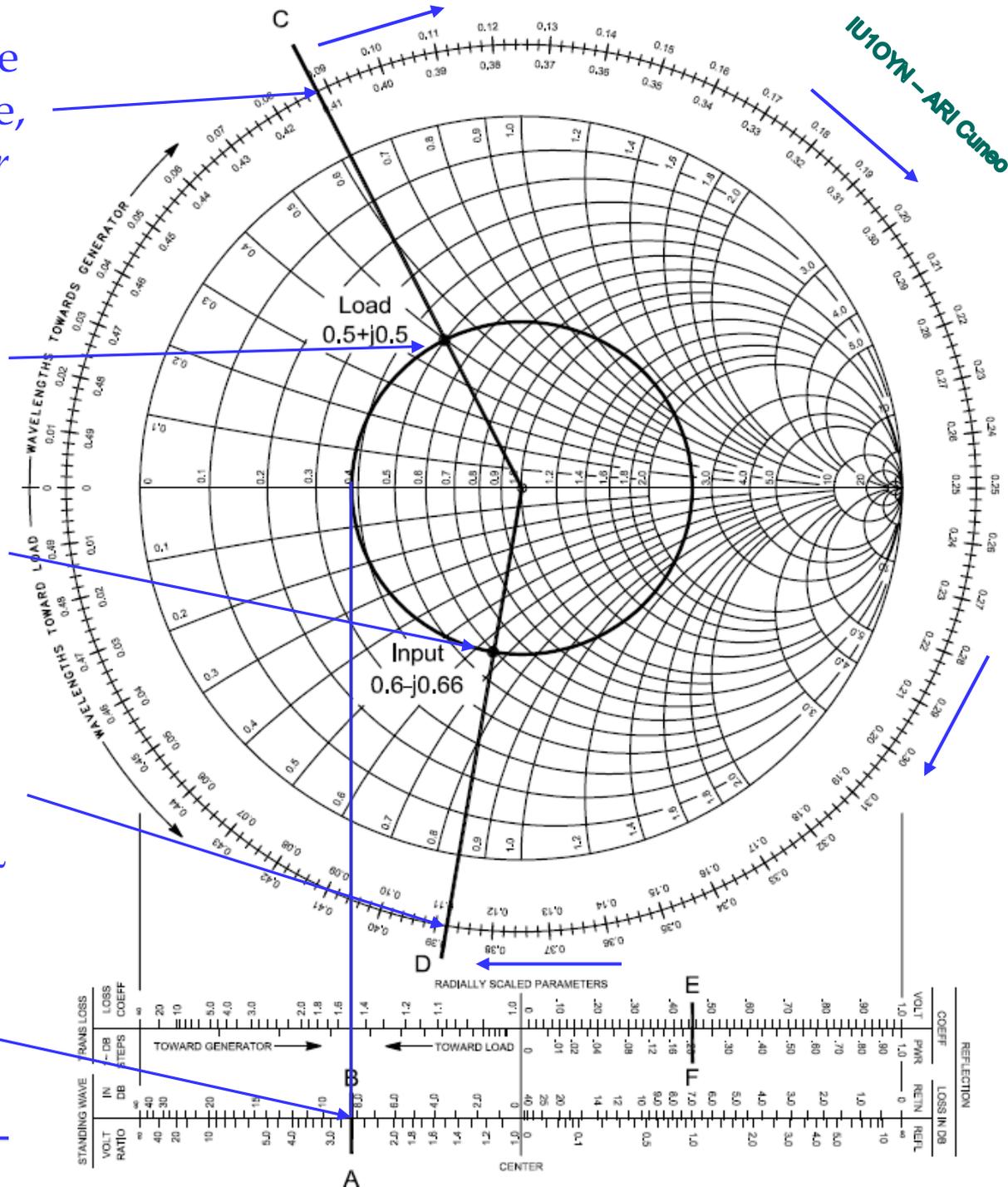
$Z_0 = 50 \Rightarrow 1$

$Z_L = 25 + j 25 \Rightarrow 0,5 + j 0,5$

... e troviamo l'impedenza all'ingresso:  $0,6 - j 0,66 \text{ } \textcircled{\smile}$

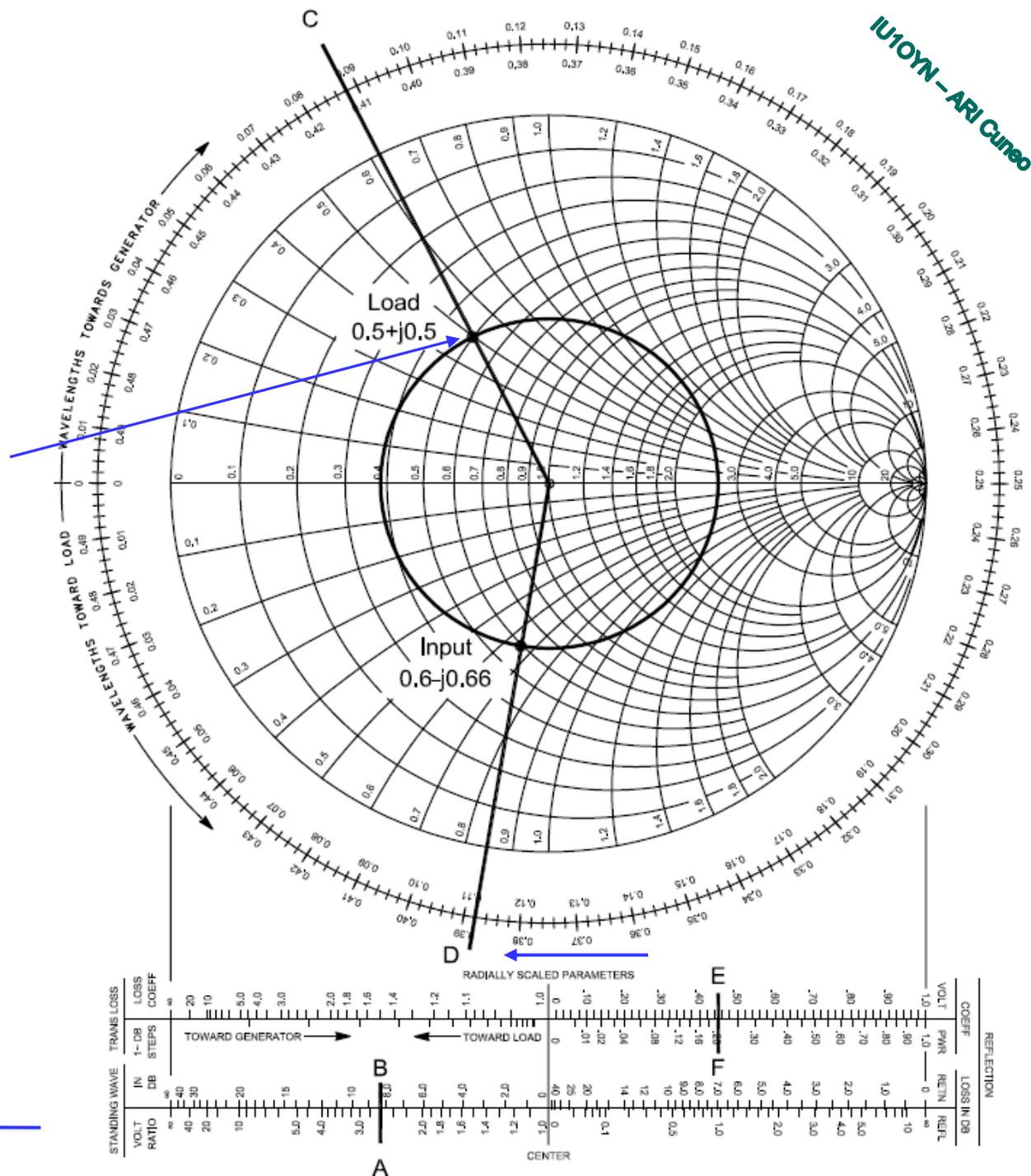
Aggiungiamo la lunghezza elettrica della linea =  $0,3 \lambda$   
 $\Rightarrow 0,088 \lambda + 0,3 \lambda = 0,388 \lambda$

$SWR = 2,62 = 8,4 \text{ dB}$



# In sintesi

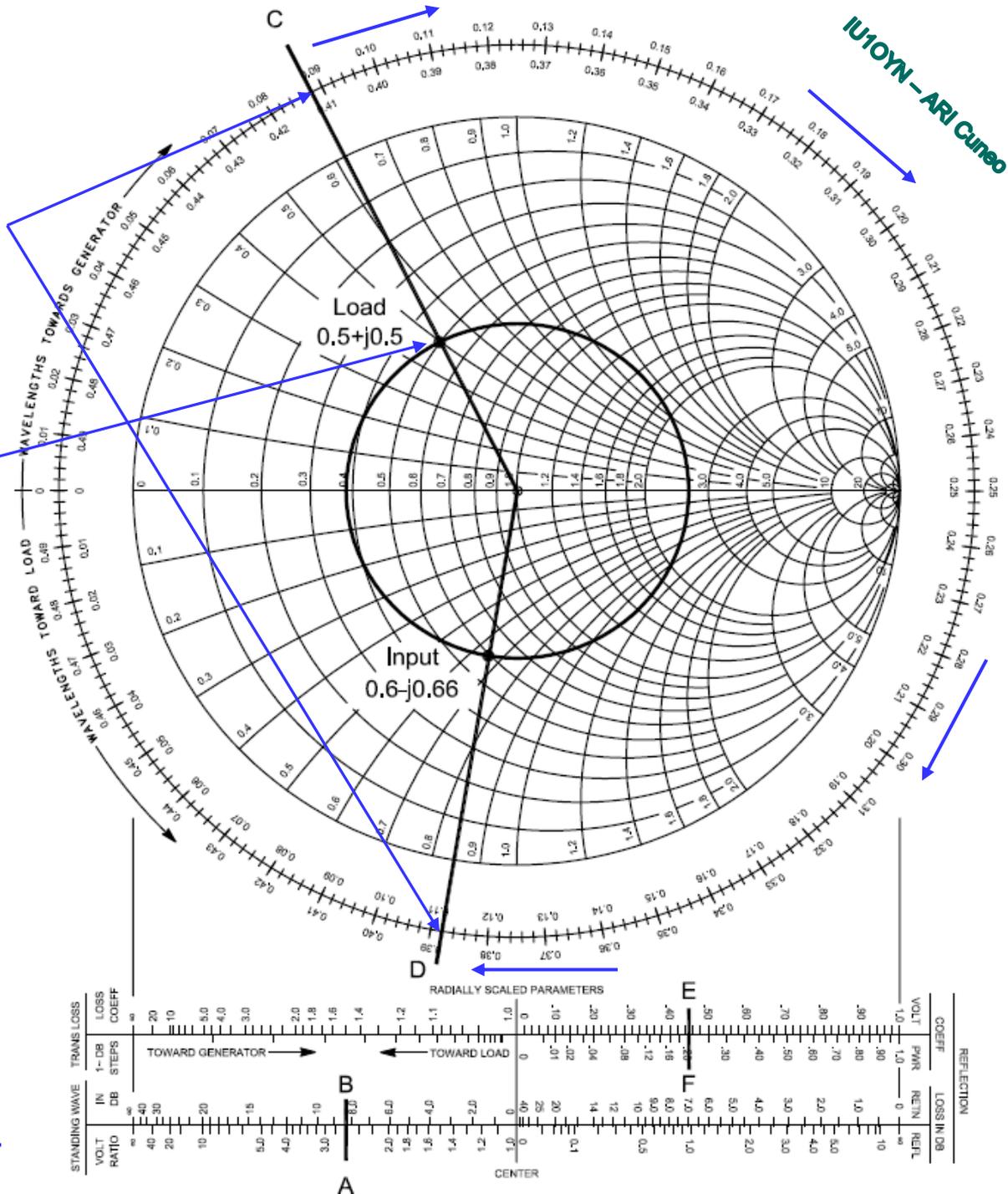
Puntiamo l'impedenza all'uscita, tiriamo la linea verso C e tracciamo la circonferenza del ROS



# In sintesi

Aggiungiamo la lunghezza elettrica a C e finiamo in D

Puntiamo l'impedenza all'uscita, tiriamo la linea verso C e tracciamo la circonferenza del ROS

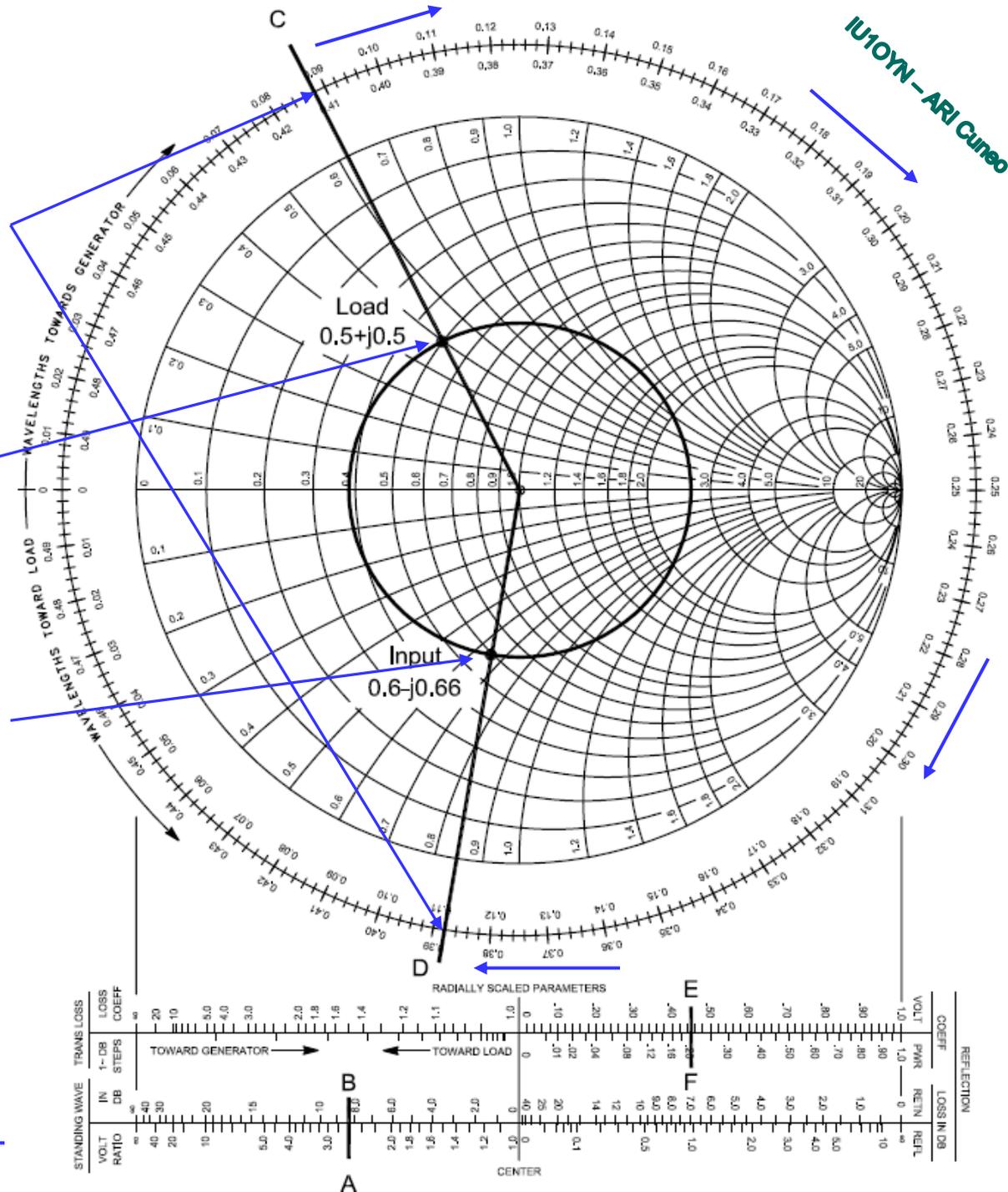


# In sintesi

Aggiungiamo la lunghezza elettrica a C e finiamo in D

Puntiamo l'impedenza all'uscita, tiriamo la linea verso C e tracciamo la circonferenza del ROS

Tiriamo la linea da D verso il centro e troviamo l'impedenza all'ingresso



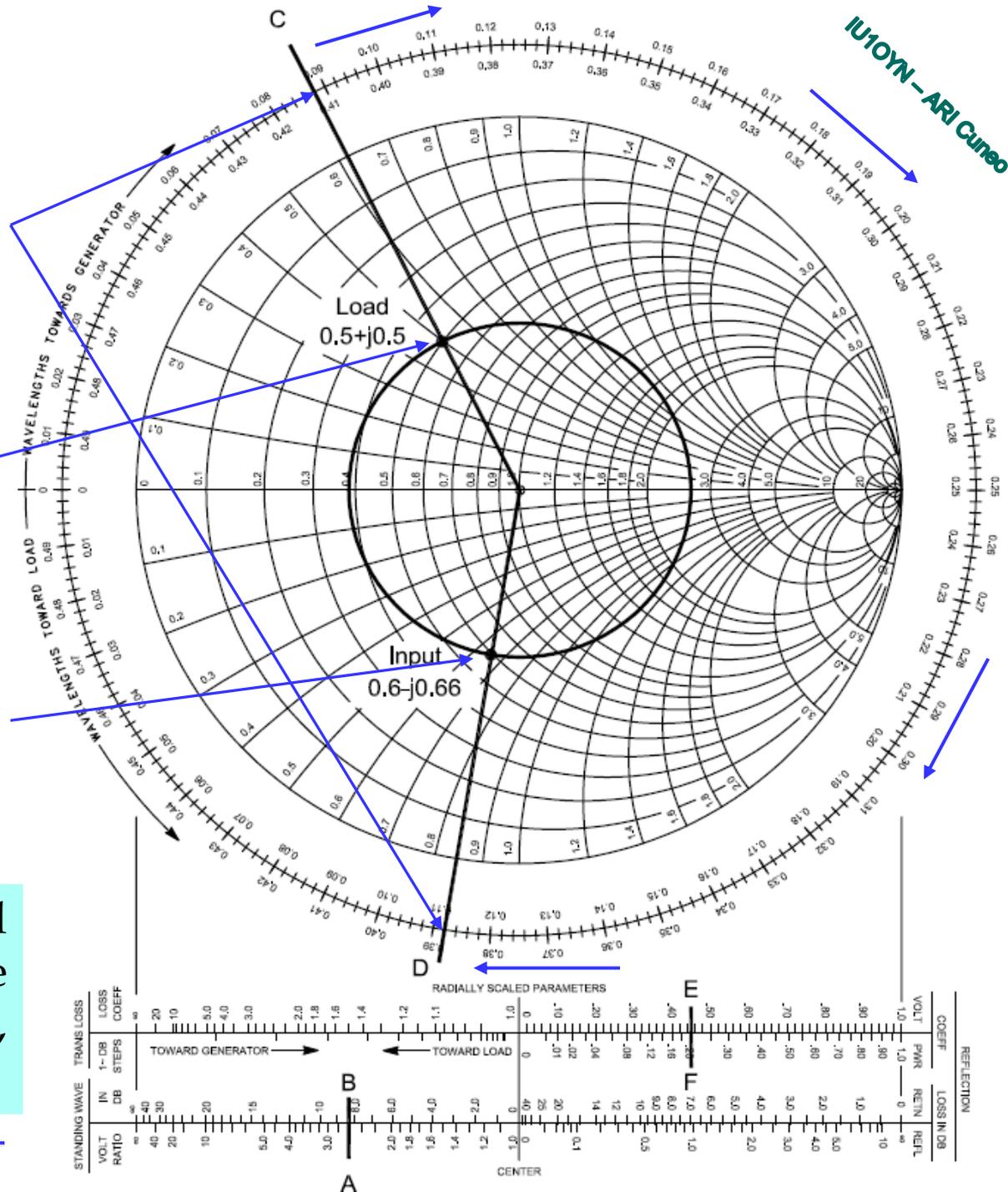
# In sintesi

Aggiungiamo la lunghezza elettrica a C e finiamo in D

Puntiamo l'impedenza all'uscita, tiriamo la linea verso C e tracciamo la circonferenza del ROS

Tiriamo la linea da D verso il centro e troviamo l'impedenza all'ingresso

È ovvio che se partiamo dal generatore per trovare l'impedenza verso il carico, utilizzeremo *Towards Load*.



# La sorgente

## Electronic Applications of the Smith Chart

In Waveguide, Circuit,  
and Component Analysis

**Phillip H. Smith**

Second Edition

**SCITECH**  
PUBLISHING, INC.

SciTech Publishing, Inc  
Raleigh, NC

*La prima edizione  
è di gennaio 1969*

**SCITECH**  
PUBLISHING, INC.

Copyright 1995, 2000 by Noble Publishing Corporation  
Noble Publishing is a division of SciTech Publishing, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means without prior written permission of the publisher.

First edition copyright 1969 by McGraw-Hill.  
First Noble Publishing edition 1995  
First SciTech Publishing, Inc. edition 2006

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN: 1-884932-39-8  
ISBN 13: 978-1-8849-3239-7

SciTech Publishing  
911 Paverstone Drive, Suite B  
Raleigh, NC 27615  
Phone: 919-847-2434 Fax: 919-847-2568  
www.scitechpub.com

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Smith, Philip H., 1905-  
Electronic applications of the Smith Chart : in waveguide, circuit, and  
component analysis / Philip H. Smith. - 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.  
p. cm.  
Includes bibliographical references and index.  
ISBN 1-884932-39-8  
I. Smith charts. I. Title.

TK7835 .S55 1995  
621.381'0212- -dc21





# Phillip Hagar Smith

1905 – 1987

L'articolo che, per la prima volta, descriveva la Carta di Smith, fu pubblicato a

gennaio 1939

su *Electronics magazine*



Grazie per l' attenzione

[iu1oyn@gmail.com](mailto:iu1oyn@gmail.com)

