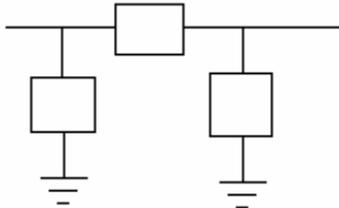


## ECE 6130 Pi-Matching Networks

Portfolio Question: How do you design a pi-matching network.

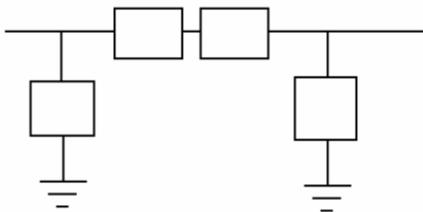
Reference: Bowick, RF Circuits, pp. 70-71

The basic Pi-Network is shown below:



This network will be **NARROWER BAND** than the L-network (will have a higher Q), and the Q will be adjustable.

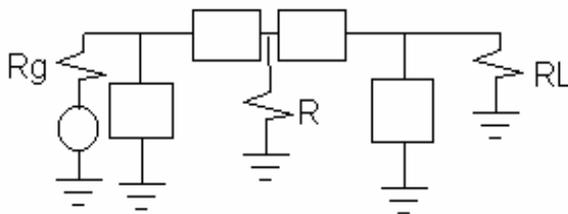
This is designed as a set of Two L-Matching Networks:



An artificial impedance R is placed between them.

$R < R_g, R_L$

Choice of R defines Q.

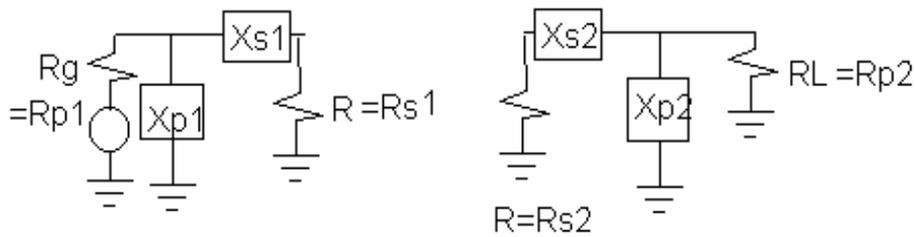


$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{\max(R_g, R_L)}{R} - 1}$$

OR

$$R = \frac{\max(R_g, R_L)}{Q^2 + 1}$$

Now we design the TWO L-Networks:



First find R:

Use same example as for single L-network:

$R_L = 100$  ohms,  $R_g = 50$  ohms

Define  $Q = 15$  (given)

Then:  $R = \max(100, 50 / (15^2 + 1)) = 0.44$  ohms

Now design Network 2:

$X_{p2} = R_{p2} / Q = 100 / 15 = 6.67$  ohms

$X_{s2} = Q R_{s2} = (15)(0.44) = 6.6$  ohms

Next design Network 1:

$Q_1 = \sqrt{R_{p1} / R_{s1} - 1} = \sqrt{50 / 0.44 - 1} = 10.6$

$X_{p1} = R_{p1} / Q_1 = 50 / 10.6 = 4.72$  ohms

$X_{s1} = Q_1 R_{s1} = (10.6)(0.44) = 4.664$  ohms

Now define elements to be used in the design:

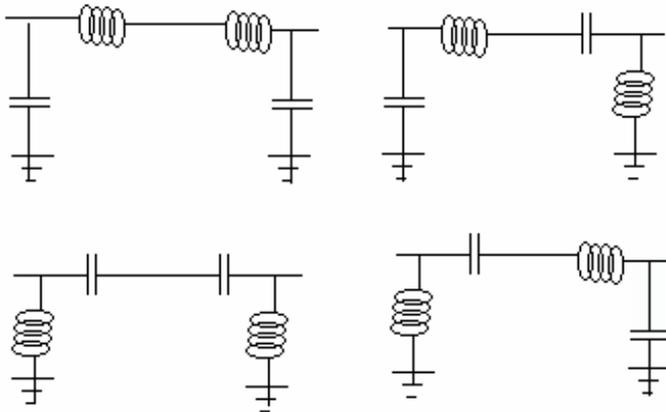
$X_{s1}, X_{p1}$  must be opposite types

$X_{s2}, X_{p2}$  must be opposite types

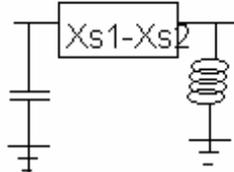
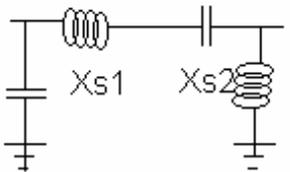
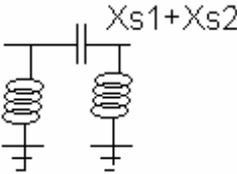
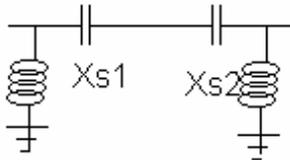
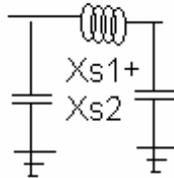
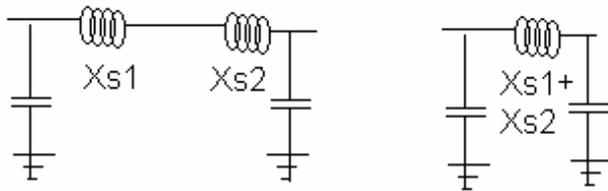
Remember  $X_{\text{capacitor}} = 1 / \omega C$

$X_{\text{inductor}} = \omega L$

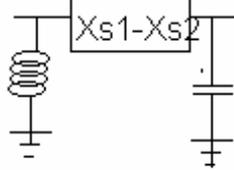
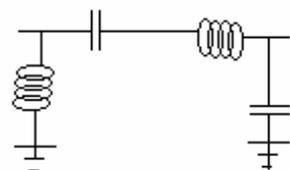
This gives four choices:



The series elements can be combined:



IF  $X_{s1} - X_{s2} > 0$ , then this is an inductor  
 ELSE  $(X_{s1} - X_{s2}) < 0$   
 then this is a capacitor



IF  $X_{s1} - X_{s2} < 0$ , then this is an inductor  
 ELSE  $(X_{s1} - X_{s2}) > 0$   
 then this is a capacitor

What if the Load has an imaginary part?

Either ABSORB it into the matching network

If the imaginary part of the load is smaller than the associated value of the matching network,

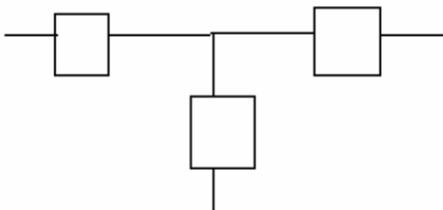
Use the imaginary part of the load as PART of the matching X.

OR Resonate it

Choose  $\omega = \sqrt{LC}$  to define L or C.

ADD this value of L or C to the matching network to determine the necessary value of installed component.

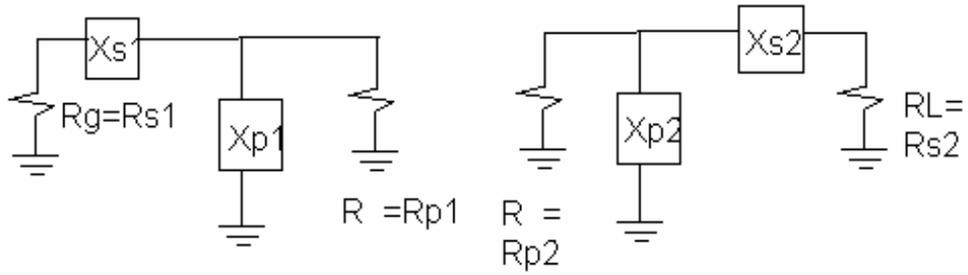
The T-Network:



Design is the same as for the Pi-network, except the artificial impedance at the center of the arms( R) will be less than either  $R_g$  or  $R_L$ :

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R}{\min(R_g, R_L)}} - 1$$

Then design two L-networks:



Note different placement of  $X_s$  and  $X_p$  than before.

After the  $X_{s1}, X_{p1}, X_{s2}, X_{p2}$  have been defined,

Remove  $R$  (it was artificial anyway), combine  $X_{p1}$  and  $X_{p2}$ .

If  $Z_L$  has an imaginary part, either absorb it into the matching network or resonate it.