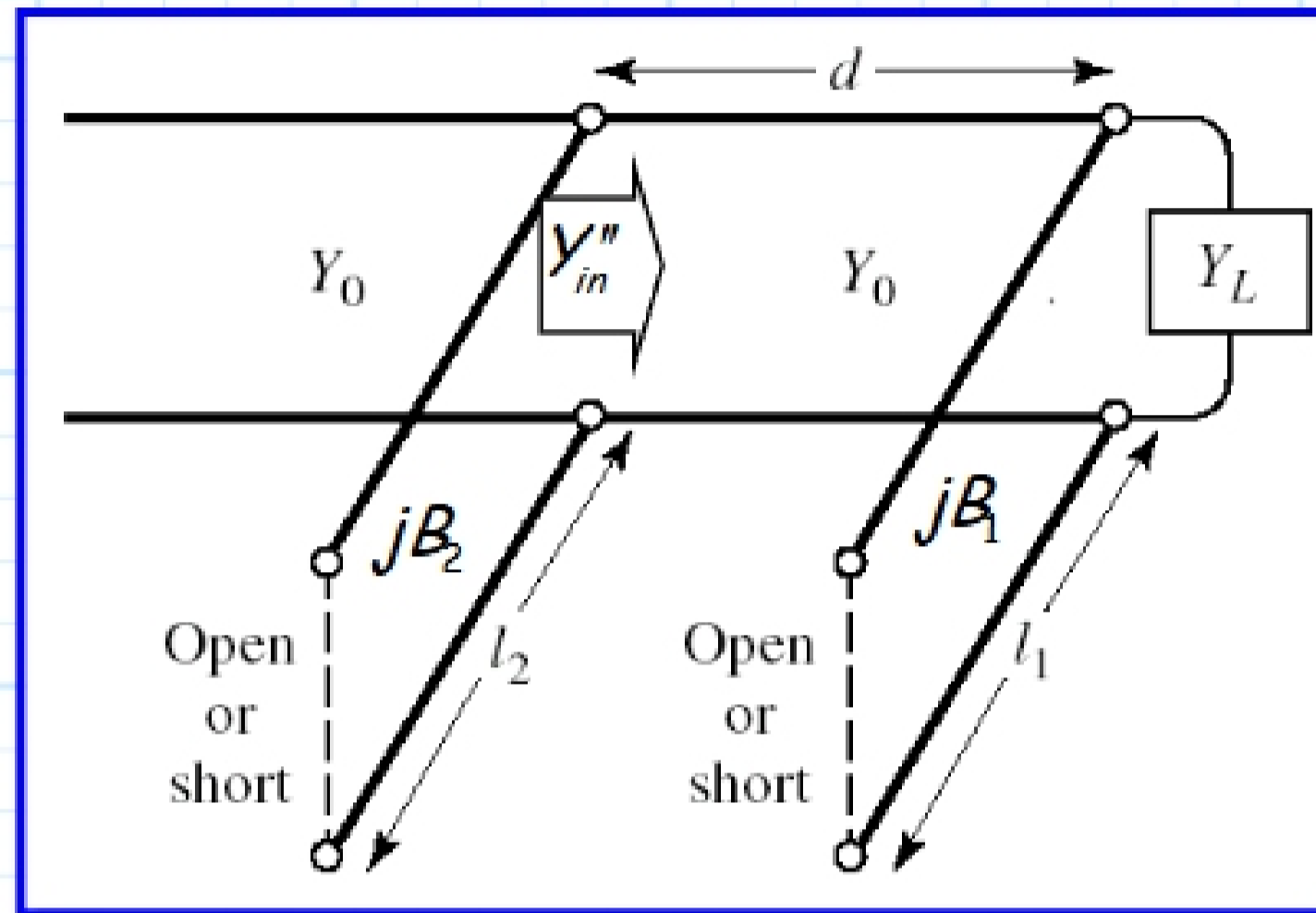


Double Stub Tuning

Another way to build a matching network is with a **double stub tuner**:



In this design, d is a **fixed** length (typically, $d = \lambda/8$), whereas lengths l_1 and l_2 are **design parameters**.

Q: Why are l_1 and l_2 design parameters, but not length d ?

A: Because the lengths l_1 and l_2 can be **easily altered**—the matching network is physically **tunable**!

Design Procedure

1. Set jB_1 such that $\text{Re}\{y''_{in}\} = Y_0$, i.e.,

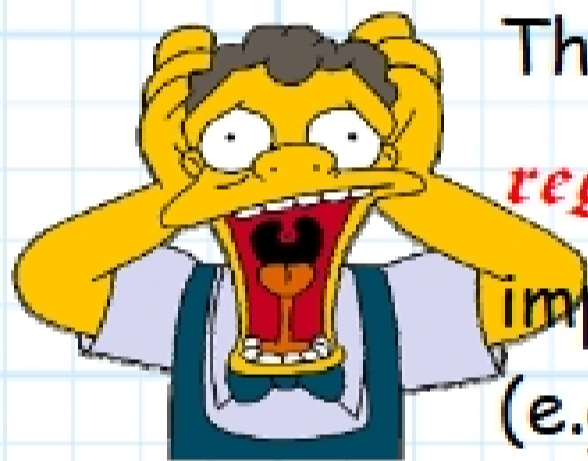
$$\text{Re} \left\{ Y_0 \frac{(Y_L + jB_1) + jY_0 \tan \beta d}{Y_0 + j(Y_L + jB_1) \tan \beta d} \right\} = Y_0$$

or equivalently:

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{G_L + j(B_L + B_1 + Y_0 \tan \beta d)}{Y_0 - (B_L + B_1) \tan \beta d + j G_L \tan \beta d} \right\} = 1$$

where $Y_L = G_L + jB_L$.

Problem: There may be no solution jB_1 that satisfies this equation! There exists **some** load impedances Z_L (Y_L) that **cannot** be matched with a double stub tuner.



These loads are said to lie in the scary *forbidden region* (eq. 5.21). We will find that these load impedances have **real** (resistive) parts that are **large** (e.g., $R_L \gg Z_0$).

2. Set jB_2 such that:

$$\operatorname{Im}\{Y_{in}'' + jB_2\} = 0$$

or equivalently:

$$B_2 = -\operatorname{Im}\{Y_{in}''\}$$

The resulting input admittance is thus:

$$Y_{in} = Y_{in}'' + jB_2 = Y_0 \quad (\text{real})$$

The design equations are provided on pp. 240, **OR** we can use a Smith Chart (see **example 5.4**) to find the solutions!