

**WELCOME**

**TO**

**DIGITAL MULTIMEDIA CONTENT**

# Sub:Network filter & Transmission lines

sub code:26843

## Network :

- একটি বৈদ্যুতিক নেটওয়ার্ক হল বৈদ্যুতিক উপাদানগুলির একটি আন্তঃসংযোগ (যেমন, ব্যাটারি, প্রতিরোধক, ইন্ডাক্টর, ক্যাপাসিটর, সুইচ, ট্রানজিস্টর) বা এই ধরনের একটি আন্তঃসংযোগের একটি মডেল, যার মধ্যে বৈদ্যুতিক উপাদান রয়েছে (যেমন, ভোল্টেজ উত্স, বর্তমান উত্স, প্রতিরোধ, ইন্ডাক্ট্যান্স, ক্যাপাসিট্যান্স) একটি বৈদ্যুতিক সার্কিট হল একটি নেটওয়ার্ক যা একটি বন্ধ লুপ নিয়ে গঠিত, যা কারেন্টের জন্য একটি রিটার্ন পাথ দেয়। এইভাবে সমস্ত সার্কিট হল নেটওয়ার্ক,

# z parameters

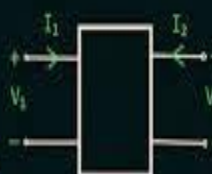
## Z-Parameters

$I_1$  and  $I_2 \rightarrow$  ind.  
 $V_1$  and  $V_2 \rightarrow$  dep.

$$V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$Z_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$  open circuit driving pt. (p. imp.)  
 $Z_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$  open circuit forward tr. imp.



92
Network Theory

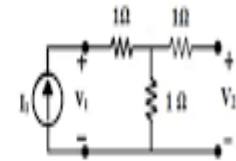
## Z Parameters of Two Port Networks

$$Z_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

$$Z_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$

$$Z_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

$$Z_{22} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$



$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = 1$$



# characteristic impedance of symmetrical T network:

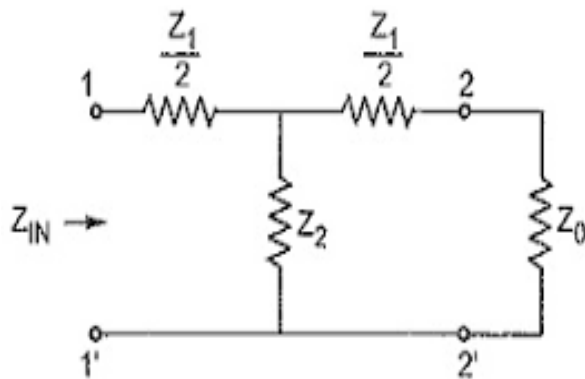


Fig. 8.8 Symmetrical T network terminated in  $Z_0$

$$\therefore Z_{IN} = Z_0 = \frac{Z_1}{2} + \left[ Z_2 \parallel \left( \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0 \right) \right]$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = \frac{Z_1}{2} + \frac{Z_2 \left( \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0 \right)}{Z_2 + \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0}$$

$$\therefore Z_0 \left( Z_2 + \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0 \right) = \frac{Z_1}{2} \left( Z_2 + \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0 \right) + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{2} + Z_2 Z_0$$

$$\therefore Z_2 Z_0 + \frac{Z_1 Z_0}{2} + Z_0^2 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{2} + \frac{Z_1^2}{4} + \frac{Z_1 Z_0}{2} + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{2} + Z_2 Z_0$$

$$\therefore Z_0^2 = \frac{Z_1^2}{4} + Z_1 Z_2 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1^2}{4} + Z_1 Z_2} \quad \dots (2)$$

# symmetrical pi network propagation constant

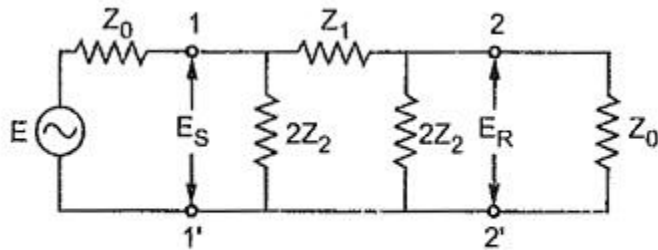


Fig. 8.19 Correctly terminated symmetrical  $\pi$  network

$$E_R = E_S \left[ \frac{(2 Z_2 || Z_0)}{Z_1 + (2 Z_2 || Z_0)} \right]$$

$$E_R = E_S \left[ \frac{\frac{2 Z_2 Z_0}{2 Z_2 + Z_0}}{Z_1 + \frac{2 Z_2 Z_0}{2 Z_2 + Z_0}} \right]$$

$$E_R = E_S \left[ \frac{2 Z_2 Z_0}{Z_1 (2 Z_2 + Z_0) + 2 Z_2 Z_0} \right]$$

$$\frac{E_S}{E_R} = e^\gamma = \left[ \frac{2 Z_2 Z_0 + 2 Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_0}{2 Z_2 Z_0} \right]$$

$$e^\gamma = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_0} + \frac{Z_1}{2 Z_2}$$

# symmetrical T network propagation constant

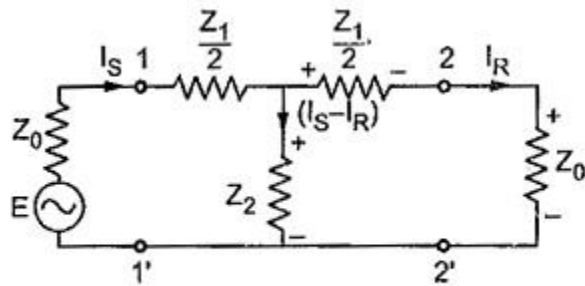


Fig. 8.12 Correctly terminated symmetrical T network

$$e^{\gamma} = \frac{I_S}{I_R} = \frac{Z_2 + \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_0}{Z_2}$$

$$e^{\gamma} = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{2Z_2} + \frac{Z_0}{Z_2}$$

... (1)

# characteristic impedance of symmetrical pi network

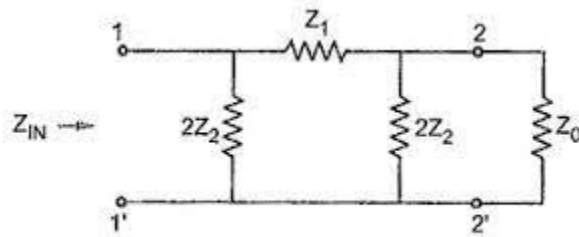


Fig. 8.16 A symmetrical  $\pi$  network terminated with  $Z_0$

$$Z_{IN} = Z_0 = 2Z_2 \parallel [Z_1 + (2Z_2 \parallel Z_0)]$$

$$Z_0 = 2Z_2 \parallel \left[ Z_1 + \frac{2Z_2 Z_0}{2Z_2 + Z_0} \right]$$

$$Z_0 = 2Z_2 \parallel \left[ \frac{Z_1(2Z_2 + Z_0) + 2Z_2 Z_0}{2Z_2 + Z_0} \right]$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{2Z_2 \left[ \frac{2Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_0 + 2Z_2 Z_0}{2Z_2 + Z_0} \right]}{2Z_2 + \frac{2Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_0 + 2Z_2 Z_0}{2Z_2 + Z_0}}$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{2Z_2(2Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_0 + 2Z_2 Z_0)}{2Z_2(2Z_2 + Z_0) + 2Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_0 + 2Z_2 Z_0}$$





**THANKS EVERYONE**

SHIRIN AKTER

JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY