

## MİKRODALGA TEKNİĞİ II DERSİ GEREKLİ OLABİLECEK FORMULLER

$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & Z_c \sinh \gamma l \\ \frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh \gamma l & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}$	$\Gamma_{in} = S_{11} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L}$	$\Gamma_{out} = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_S}{1 - \Gamma_S S_{11}}$
$\Gamma_{in} = \frac{A + \frac{B}{Z_{02}} - Z_{01}C - D \frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}}}{A + \frac{B}{Z_{02}} + Z_{01}C + D \frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}}}$	$T_{21} = \frac{2}{A + \frac{B}{Z_{02}} + Z_{01}C + D \frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}}}$	$k = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{Z_{oe}}{Z_{oo}} - \sqrt{\frac{Z_{oo}}{Z_{oe}}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{Z_{oe}}{Z_{oo}} + \sqrt{\frac{Z_{oo}}{Z_{oe}}}}}$
$k = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1} \quad \rho = \frac{1+k}{1-k}$	$\frac{K^2}{K^2 + G^2}$	$Z = R + jX$
$G = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2}\cos\theta + j\sin\theta} = \frac{V_4^-}{V_1^+}$	$S_{11} = \frac{A + \frac{B}{Z_0} - Z_0C - D}{A + \frac{B}{Z_0} + Z_0C + D}$	$ \Gamma_{out}  = \left  \frac{S_{22} + S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S} \right $
$K = \frac{jksin\theta}{\sqrt{1-k^2}\cos\theta + j\sin\theta} = \frac{V_3^-}{V_1^+}$	$S_{21} = \frac{2}{A + \frac{B}{Z_0} + Z_0C + D}$	$ \Gamma_{in}  = \left  \frac{S_{11} + S_{12}S_{21}\Gamma_L}{1 - \Gamma_L S_{22}} \right $
$K = \frac{1 +  \Delta ^2 -  S_{11} ^2 -  S_{22} ^2}{2 -  S_{12}  S_{21} }$	$G_P = \frac{P_L}{P_{IN}}$	$G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{AVS}}$
	$G_A = \frac{P_{AVN}}{P_{AVS}}$	$\Delta = S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}$
$G_T = \frac{ S_{21} ^2(1 -  \Gamma_S ^2)(1 -  \Gamma_L ^2)}{ (1 - \Gamma_S S_{11})(1 - \Gamma_L S_{22}) - \Gamma_S \Gamma_L S_{12} S_{21} ^2}$	$G_A = \frac{ S_{21} ^2(1 -  \Gamma_S ^2)}{ 1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S ^2  1 -  \Gamma_{out} ^2 }$	$G_p = \frac{ S_{21} ^2(1 -  \Gamma_L ^2)}{ 1 -  \Gamma_{in} ^2   1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L ^2}$
$G_T = \frac{ S_{21} ^2(1 -  \Gamma_S ^2)(1 -  \Gamma_L ^2)}{ 1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S ^2  1 - \Gamma_{out}\Gamma_L ^2}$	$G_{TU} = \frac{1 -  \Gamma_S ^2}{ 1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S ^2}  S_{21} ^2 \frac{1 -  \Gamma_L ^2}{ 1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L ^2}$	$G_S = \frac{1 -  \Gamma_S ^2}{ 1 - S_{11}\Gamma_S ^2}$
$G_T = \frac{ S_{21} ^2(1 -  \Gamma_S ^2)(1 -  \Gamma_L ^2)}{ 1 - \Gamma_{in}\Gamma_S ^2  1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L ^2}$	$G_L = \frac{1 -  \Gamma_L ^2}{ 1 - S_{22}\Gamma_L ^2}$	$G_{Smax} = \frac{1}{1 -  S_{11} ^2}$
$G_{Lmax} = \frac{1}{1 -  S_{22} ^2}$	$G_{TUmax} = \frac{1}{1 -  S_{11} ^2}  S_{21} ^2 \frac{1}{1 -  S_{22} ^2}$	$G_O =  S_{21} ^2$
$S'_{11} = S'_{22} = 0 \quad , \quad G_{Amaks} = \frac{ S_{21} }{ S_{12} } (K - \sqrt{K^2 - 1})$		