

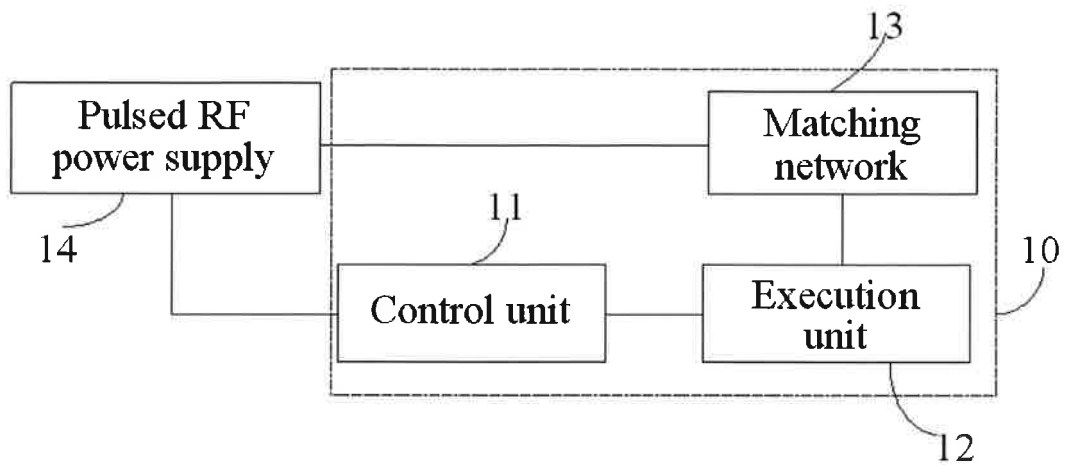
Drawings

FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

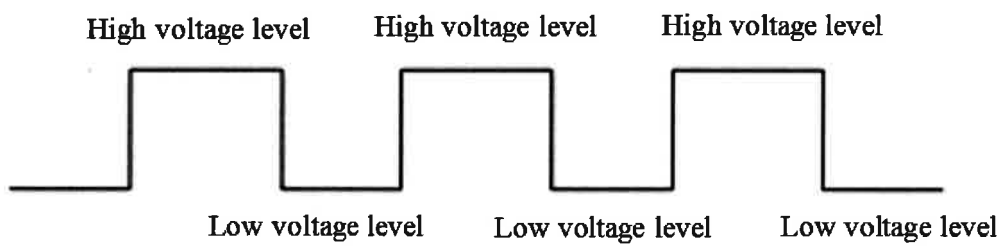


FIG. 2 (Prior Art)

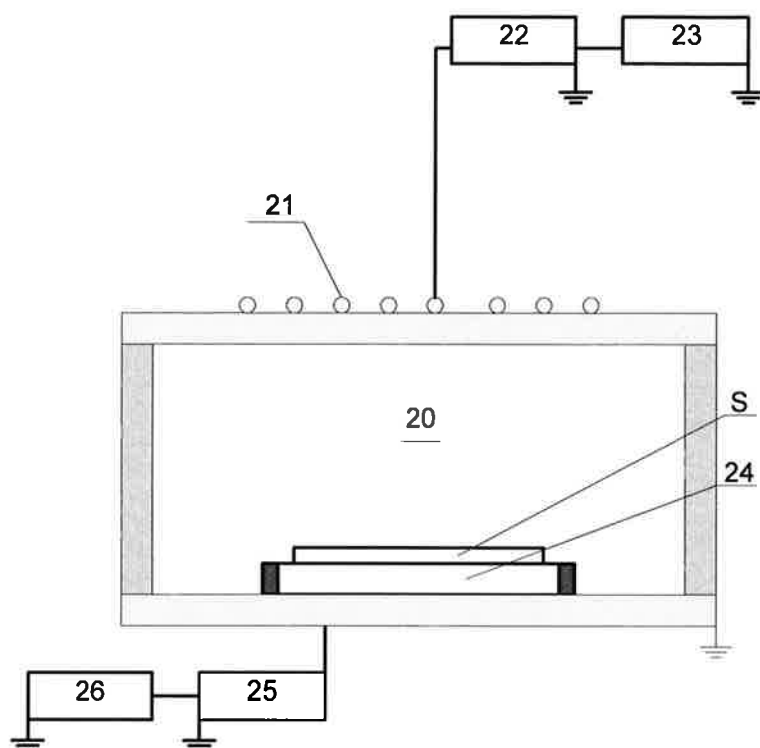


FIG. 3 (Prior Art)

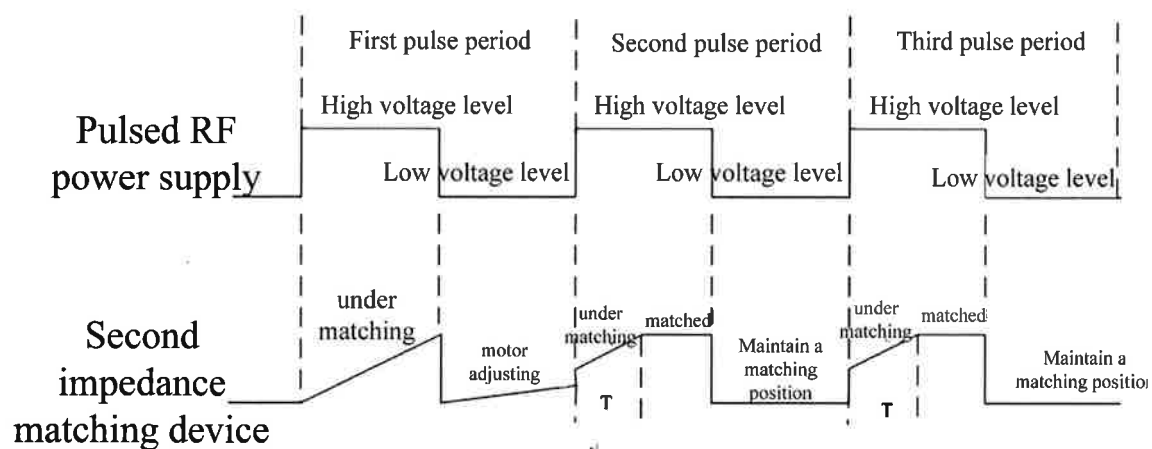


FIG. 4

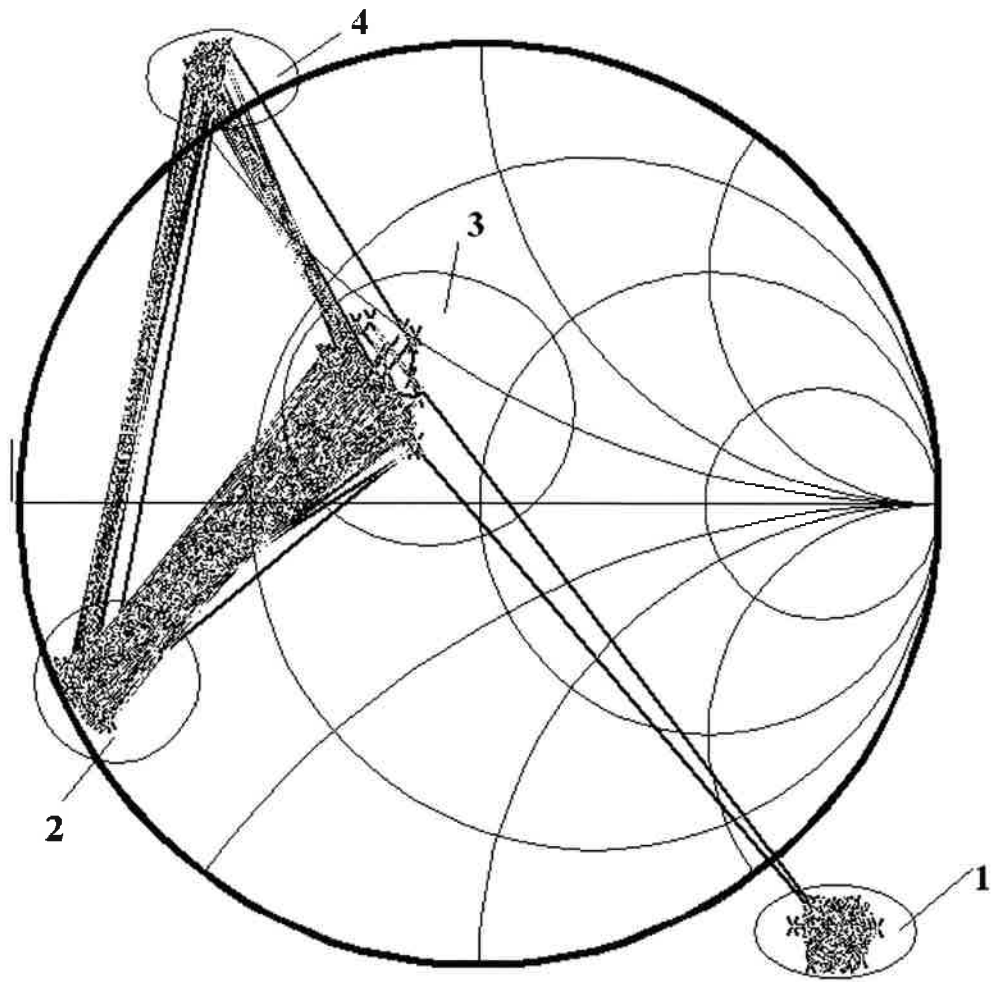


FIG. 5

The diagram illustrates the architecture of an impedance matching device for a pulse RF power supply. It consists of the following components and their interconnections:

- coarse adjusting unit**: Connected to the **fine adjusting unit** and the **calculation module**.
- fine adjusting unit**: Outputs a **first identification signal** to the **calculation module** and a **second identification signal** to the **control module**.
- reflection coefficient determination module**: Connected to the **calculation module** and the **control module**.
- calculation module**: Receives signals from the **coarse adjusting unit**, **fine adjusting unit**, and **reflection coefficient determination module**. It outputs an **identification signal** to the **control module**.
- control module**: Receives the **second identification signal** from the **fine adjusting unit** and the **identification signal** from the **calculation module**. It controls the **switching unit**.
- switching unit**: Receives control signals from the **control module** and the **coarse adjusting unit**.

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graph TD; CA[coarse adjusting unit] --- FA[fine adjusting unit]; CA --- CM[calculation module]; FA -- "first identification signal" --> CM; FA -- "second identification signal" --> C[control module]; RCD[reflection coefficient determination module] --- CM; RCD --- C; CM -- "identification signal" --> C; C --- SW[switching unit]; CA --- SW;
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FIG. 7

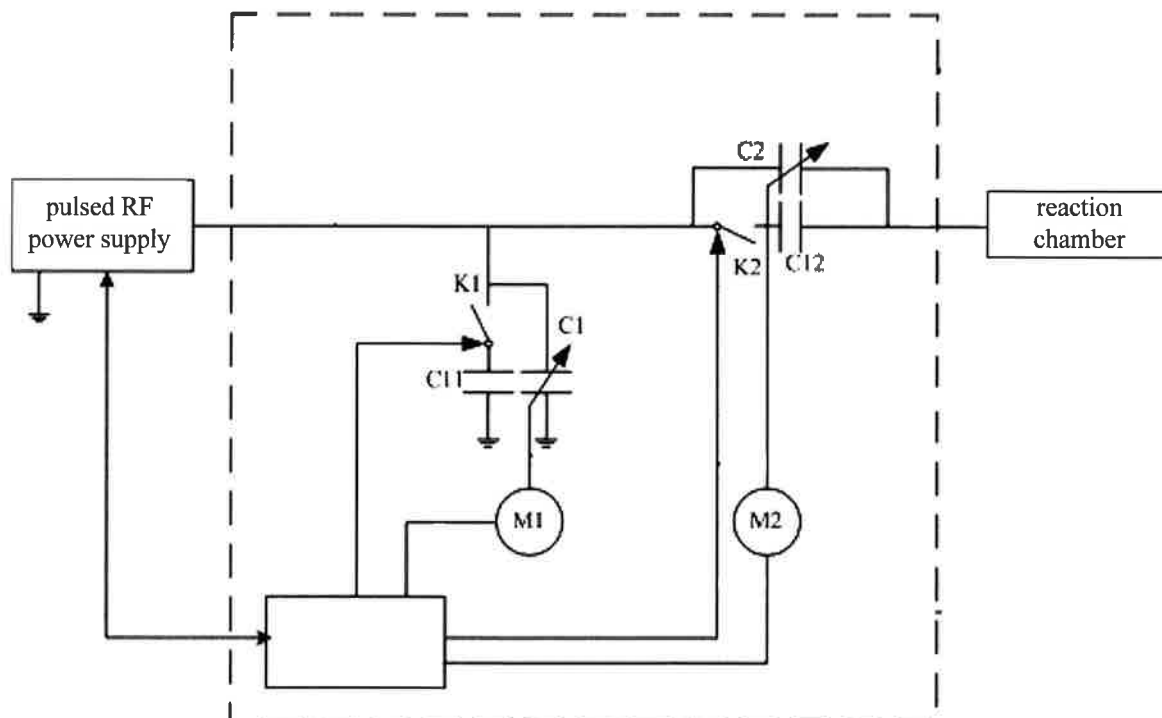


FIG. 8

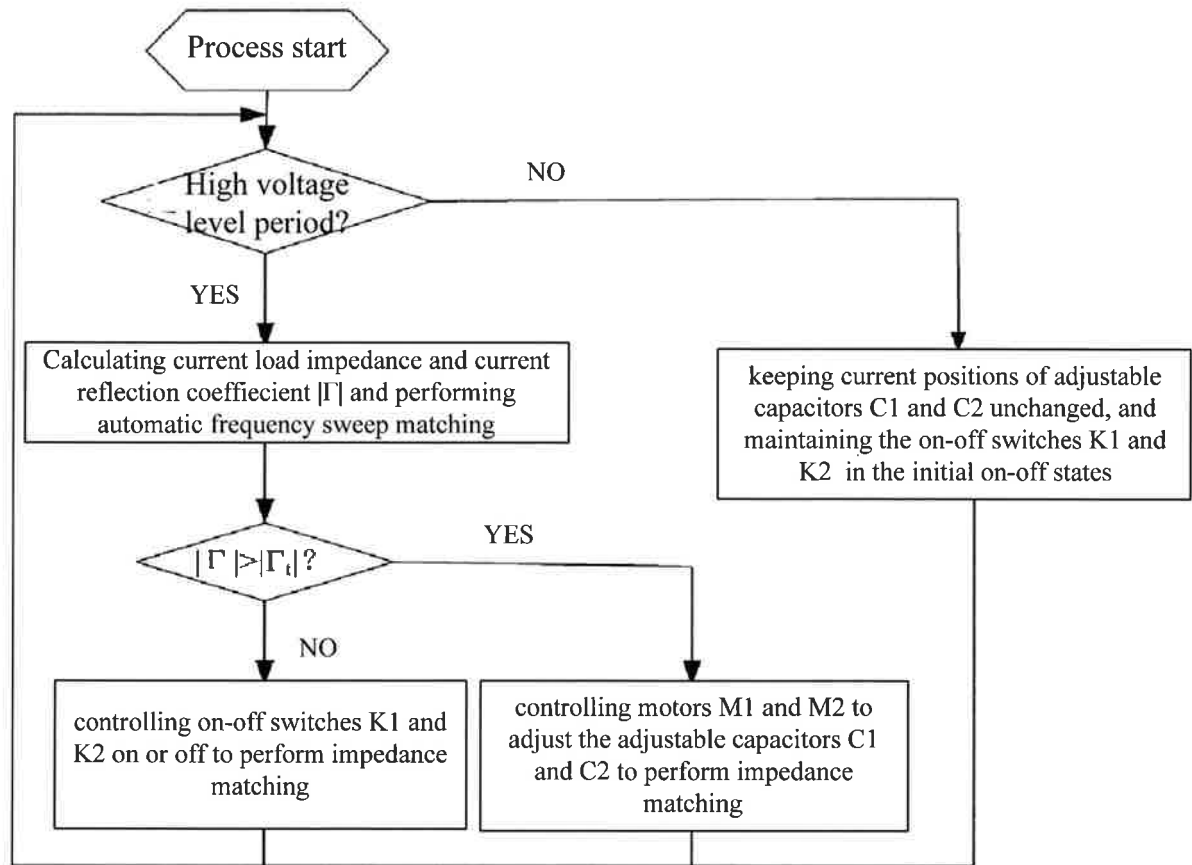


FIG. 9

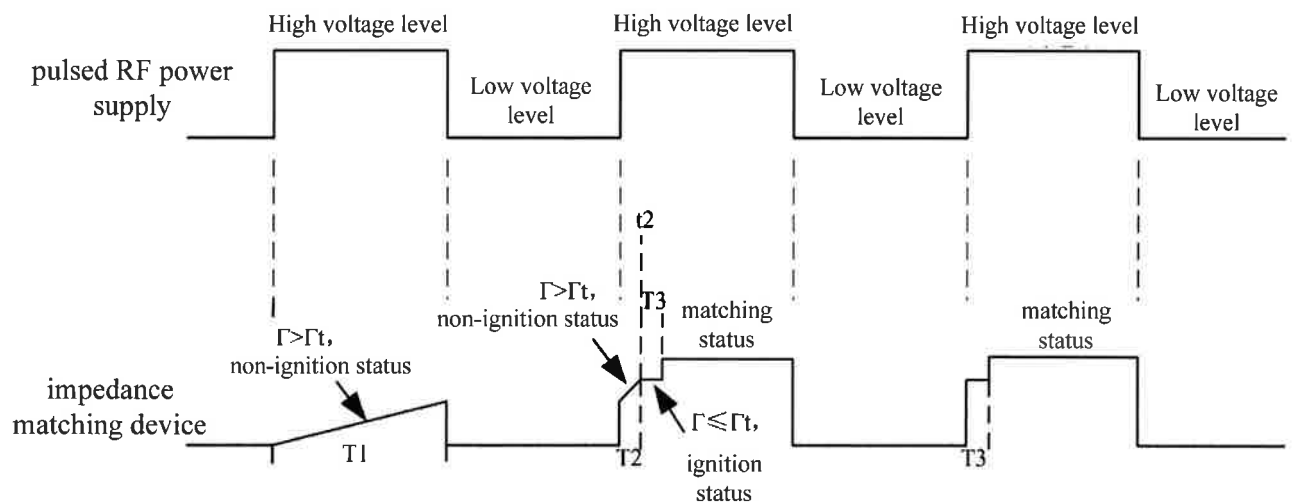


FIG. 10

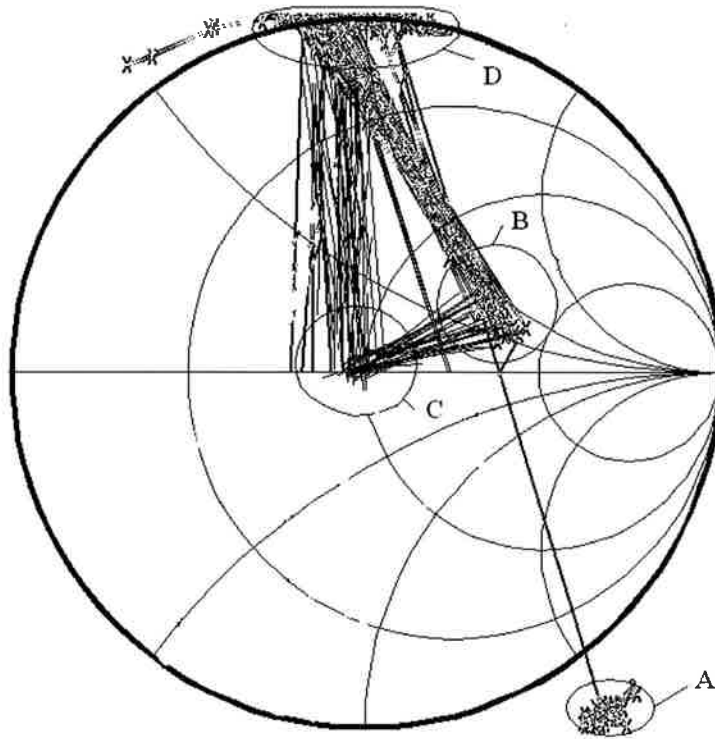


FIG. 11

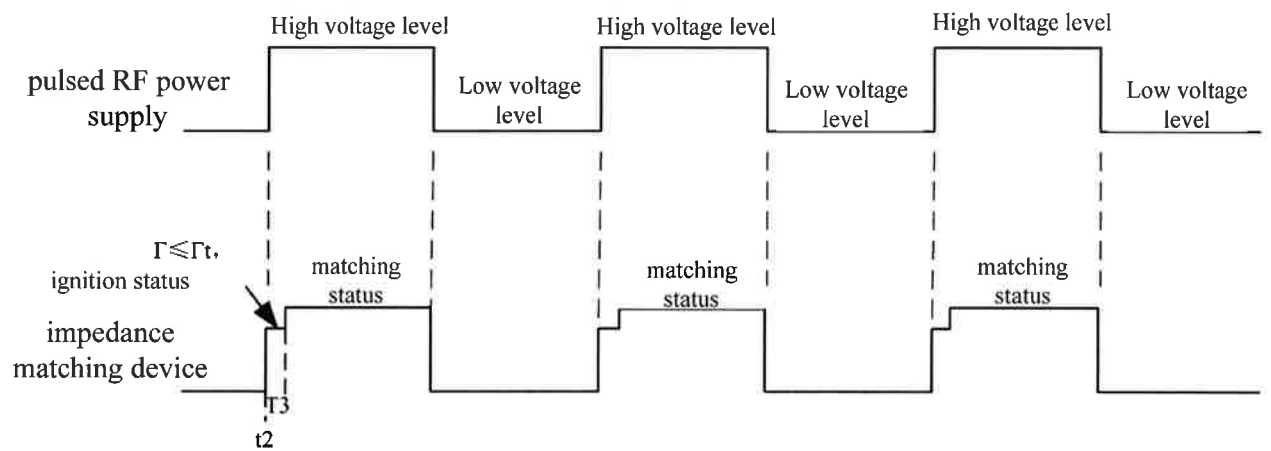


FIG. 12