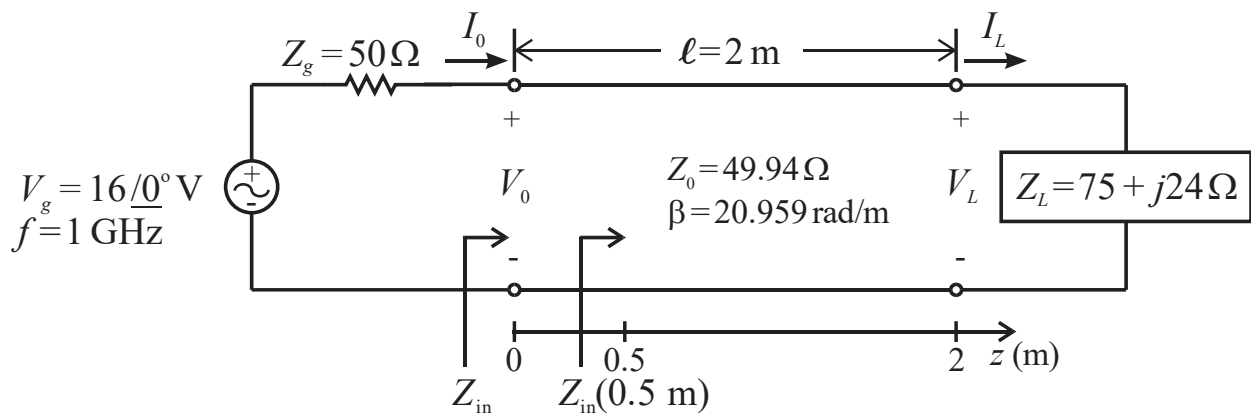


Use the **lossless** air-dielectric coaxial transmission line (TL) operating at 1 GHz [made with perfect electrical conductors, an inner conductor of radius 1 cm, and shield of radius 2.3 cm] from the earlier example in the TL circuit shown below to find the input impedance at  $z = 0$  and 0.5 m, electrical length  $\beta\ell$ , phasor input voltage  $V_0$  and current  $I_0$ , amplitudes of forward and backward waves ( $V_0^+$ ,  $V_0^-$ ,  $I_0^+$ , and  $I_0^-$ ), expressions for phasor voltage  $V_s(z)$  and current  $I_s(z)$ , and phasor load voltage  $V_L$  and current  $I_L$ .

\*\*\*\*\*

Prior example-  $\beta = 20.959$  rad/m,  $u = 2.998 \times 10^8$  m/s, and  $Z_0 = 49.94 \Omega$ .

\*\*\*\*\*



Find input impedances using (11.34) and equation given in notes-

$$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_0 \left[ \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan(\beta\ell)}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan(\beta\ell)} \right] = 49.94 \left[ \frac{(75 + j24) + j49.94 \tan(20.959(2))}{49.94 + j(75 + j24) \tan(20.959(2))} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Z_{\text{in}} = 42.81 - j25.23 \Omega}}$$

and

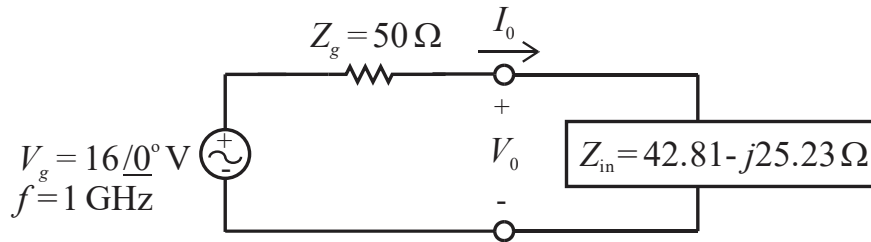
$$Z_{\text{in}}(z = 0.5 \text{ m}) = Z_0 \left[ \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan[\beta(\ell - z)]}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan[\beta(\ell - z)]} \right]$$

$$= 49.94 \left[ \frac{(75 + j24) + j49.94 \tan[20.959(2 - 0.5)]}{49.94 + j(75 + j24) \tan[20.959(2 - 0.5)]} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Z_{\text{in}}(0.5 \text{ m}) = 76.6 + j22.78 \Omega}}$$

The electrical length is  $\beta\ell = 20.959(2) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\beta\ell = 41.918 \text{ rad} = 2401.72^\circ}}$ .

Next, using the input impedance  $Z_{in}$  that was just calculated, we can draw and equivalent circuit for the TL input.



Using circuit analysis, calculate the phasor input voltage  $V_0$  and current  $I_0$ -

$$V_0 = V_g \left[ \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_g + Z_{in}} \right] = (16\angle 0^\circ) \left[ \frac{(42.81 - j25.23)}{50 + (42.81 - j25.23)} \right] \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V_0 = 8.267\angle -15.3^\circ \text{ V}}}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_g}{Z_g + Z_{in}} = \frac{16\angle 0^\circ}{50 + (42.81 - j25.23)} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_0 = 0.1664\angle 15.21^\circ \text{ A}}}$$

Find amplitudes of forward and backward waves ( $V_0^+$ ,  $V_0^-$ ,  $I_0^+$ , and  $I_0^-$ ) using (11.27a), (11.27b), and equations given in notes-

$$V_0^+ = 0.5[V_0 + Z_0 I_0] = 0.5[(8.267\angle -15.3^\circ) + 49.94(0.1664\angle 15.21^\circ)] \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V_0^+ = 7.995\angle -0.009^\circ \text{ V}}}$$

$$V_0^- = 0.5[V_0 - Z_0 I_0] = 0.5[(8.267\angle -15.3^\circ) - 49.94(0.1664\angle 15.21^\circ)] \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V_0^- = 2.181\angle -90.57^\circ \text{ V}}}$$

$$I_0^+ = V_0^+ / Z_0 = (7.995\angle -0.009^\circ) / 49.94 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_0^+ = 0.1601\angle -0.009^\circ \text{ A}}}$$

$$I_0^- = -V_0^- / Z_0 = -(2.181\angle -90.57^\circ) / 49.94 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_0^- = 0.04366\angle 89.43^\circ \text{ A}}}$$

The expressions for the phasor voltage  $V_s(z)$  and current  $I_s(z)$  are

$$V_s(z) = V_0^+ e^{-j\beta z} + V_0^- e^{+j\beta z}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_s(z) = (7.995\angle -0.009^\circ) e^{-j20.959z} + (2.181\angle -90.57^\circ) e^{+j20.959z} \text{ V for } 0 \leq z \leq 2 \text{ m}}}$$

and

$$I_s(z) = I_0^+ e^{-j\beta z} + I_0^- e^{+j\beta z}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I_s(z) = (0.1601\angle -0.009^\circ) e^{-j20.959z} + (0.0437\angle 89.43^\circ) e^{+j20.959z} \text{ A for } 0 \leq z \leq 2 \text{ m}}}$$

The phasor load voltage  $V_L$  and current  $I_L$  are

$$V_L = V_s(z = \ell = 2 \text{ m}) = (7.995 \angle -0.009^\circ) e^{-j20.959(2)} + (2.181 \angle -90.57^\circ) e^{+j20.959(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V_L = 9.897 \angle 125.14^\circ \text{ V}}}$$

and

$$I_L = I_s(z = \ell = 2 \text{ m}) = (0.1601 \angle -0.009^\circ) e^{-j20.959(2)} + (0.0437 \angle 89.43^\circ) e^{+j20.959(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_L = 0.1257 \angle 107.39^\circ \text{ A}}}$$

These answers were found on my calculator as well as checked using MathCAD. Try working them **on your calculator** to ensure you understand how it works (i.e., appropriate entry formats, modes, and settings).