

Assuming a frequency of 90 MHz, is the transmission line of problem 11.18 low loss? Why or why not? Regardless, in a table, compare the exact values of α , β , u , and Z_0 from 11.18 to those calculated using the low loss approximations. Table format: Column 1 variable, column 2 exact value, column 3 low loss approximate value, column 4 percent difference.

 From 11.18, $u = 50,000 \text{ m/s} = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s}$, $\alpha = 0.1 \text{ dB/m} = 0.006907755 \text{ Np/m}$
 $L = 0.0012 \text{ H/m} = 1.2 \text{ mH/m}$, $C = 3.333 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ F/m} = 333.333 \text{ nF/m}$
 $G = 1.1513 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S/m} = 115.13 \text{ } \mu\text{S/m}$, $R = 0.41445 \text{ } \Omega\text{/m}$

 From notes, a transmission line must have $R \ll \omega L$ and $G \ll \omega C$ to be low loss.

Check-

Is $R = 0.41445 \text{ } \Omega\text{/m}$ much less than $\omega L = (2\pi)90 \cdot 10^6(0.0012) = 678584 \text{ } \Omega\text{/m}$? **YES**

Is $G = 1.1513 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S/m}$ much less than $\omega C = (2\pi)90 \cdot 10^6(3.333 \cdot 10^{-7}) = 188.5 \text{ S/m}$? **YES**

\Rightarrow TL of 11.18 is low loss at 90 MHz

Assuming **low loss-**

$$\alpha_{LL} \approx 0.5 \left[R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} + G \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \right] = 0.5 \left[0.41445 \sqrt{\frac{3.33333 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0.0012}} + 1.1513 \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{0.0012}{3.33333 \cdot 10^{-7}}} \right].$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{LL} = 0.00690765 \text{ Np/m}$

$$\beta_{LL} \approx \omega \sqrt{LC} = 2\pi 90 \cdot 10^6 \sqrt{0.0012(3.333333 \cdot 10^{-7})} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta_{LL} = 11309.73355 \text{ rad/m}$$

Note that the low loss equation for the phase constant β_{LL} is the same as the exact equation (11.23a) for the phase constant β of a distortionless TL.

$$u_{LL} \approx 1 / \sqrt{LC} = 1 / \sqrt{0.0012(3.333333 \cdot 10^{-7})} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_{LL} = 50,000 \text{ m/s}$$

Note that the low loss equation for the phase velocity u_{LL} is the same as the exact equation (11.23c) for the phase velocity u of a distortionless TL.

$$Z_{0,LL} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2j\omega} \left(\frac{R}{L} - \frac{G}{C} \right) \right] = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \text{ since } \frac{R}{L} = \frac{G}{C} \text{ for distortionless TL}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0.0012}{3.333333 \cdot 10^{-7}}}$$

$\Rightarrow Z_{0,LL} = 60 \text{ } \Omega$

Note that the low loss equation for the characteristic impedance $Z_{0,LL}$ is the same as the exact equation (11.23b) for the characteristic impedance Z_0 of a distortionless TL.

Variable	Exact	Low loss approximation	% difference
α	0.006907755 Np/m	0.00690765 Np/m	0.0015
β	11309.73355 rad/m	11309.73355 rad/m	0
u	50,000 m/s	50,000 m/s	0
Z_0	60 Ω	60 Ω	0

➤ Virtually no difference for all the quantities for this low loss distortionless TL.