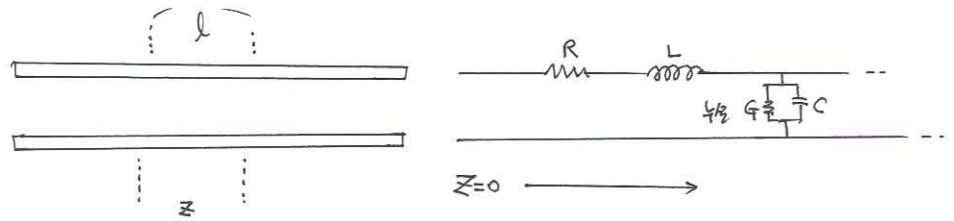


080908.(1) 244
080909.(2)



$$\frac{dI}{dz} \Rightarrow \text{Hitz}$$

$$\frac{dV(z)}{dz} = -Z \cdot I$$

$$\frac{dI(z)}{dz} = -Y \cdot V$$

$$\frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz^2} = \gamma^2 V(z)$$

$$\frac{d^2 I(z)}{dz^2} = \gamma^2 I(z)$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + V_0^- e^{+\gamma z}$$

$$I(z) = I_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + I_0^- e^{+\gamma z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z} (V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} - V_0^- e^{+\gamma z})$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{Z/Y} = \sqrt{L/C}$$

$$* Z = R + X_L = R + j\omega L$$

$$Y = G + 1/X_C = G + j\omega C$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{G}{C} = \sigma/\epsilon \\ LC = \mu\epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V(z) &= V_0^+ e^{-rz} \\ I(z) &= \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-rz} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{ZY} = \sqrt{(R+j\omega L)(G+j\omega C)} \\ &= \sqrt{(RG - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega(RC + GL)} \\ &= \alpha + j\beta \end{aligned}$$

4 (8)에 $r = \alpha + j\beta$ 이 대입.

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-(\alpha+j\beta)z} = V_0^+ e^{\alpha z} \cdot e^{-j\beta z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-(\alpha+j\beta)z} = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-\alpha z} \cdot e^{-j\beta z}$$

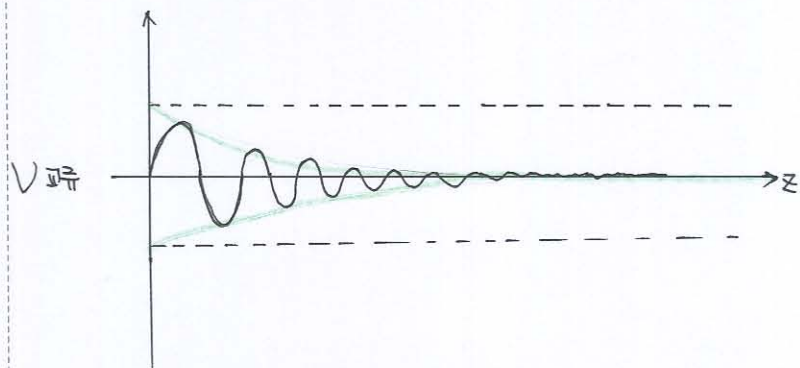
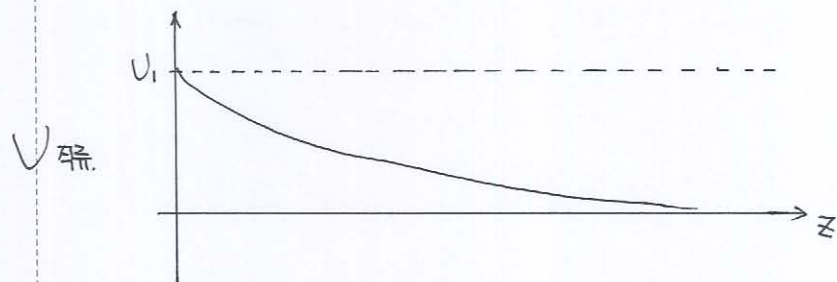
Where. $z=0$ (송신단)

$$V(0) = V_1$$

$$I(0) = V_1 / Z_0$$

$z \rightarrow z_0$, $e^{-rz} \rightarrow$ 증가 감쇠.

$\rightarrow$ 감쇠정도는 α 에 의존.



전송선로, 전압전류 방정식 - 순서로 CH 표현

$$V(z, t) = V_0^+ e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \phi) + V_0^- e^{+\alpha z} \cos(\omega t + \beta z + \phi)$$

$$I(z, t) = \frac{1}{Z_0} (\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$\text{where, } Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}} = \sqrt{\frac{R+j\omega L}{G+j\omega C}}$$

= Complex 이므로 전류, 전압은 위상차가 존재.

$Z_0 =$ Real part : 전류 전송 등위상

→ 고주파용 cable ($R \ll j\omega L$, $G \ll j\omega C$)

If. $z \rightarrow \infty$ (거리) $Z_0 = V(z) / I(z)$



무한장 선에서는

전행파만 존재.

= 선상 임의의 점에서 ∞ 방향을

바라본 Impedance.

If. $z \neq \infty$ (유한장 선) : 선 끝단에 Z_0 와 같은 부하 Impedance가
연결. = 유한장 선(?)

$$V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z}$$

전행파

$$V_0^- e^{+\gamma z}$$

반사파

* Γ 및 Z_0 에 대한 특수한 경우

① 무손실 선 ($R=0, G=0$)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Gamma = \sqrt{Z \cdot Y} = \sqrt{(R+j\omega L)(G+j\omega C)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\underbrace{(RG - \omega^2 LC)}_{*} (RC + GL)j\omega}$$

($R=0, G=0$ 일 때)

$$= j\omega\sqrt{LC} = \underbrace{\alpha}_{\downarrow \text{"0"}} + j\beta$$

무손실 이므로 $\alpha = 0$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{위상속도} \quad V_p = U_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{\omega\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$$

③ 특성임피던스.

$$Z_0 = R + jX_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} + \text{상수항} \times$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{상수항}$$

* 코일론 생대성.

② 무손실 선로 $\left(R/L = G/C \right)$
무손실선.

* $G = RC/L$

① 전파상수

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L) \left(\frac{RC}{L} + j\omega C \right)}$$

↓ 정리

$$= \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \cdot (R + j\omega L)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

(상수)

$$\beta = \omega\sqrt{LC}$$

(ω : 변위상수)

③ 위상속도

$$V_p = U_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$$

④ 특성 임피던스.

$$Z_0 = R_0 + jX_0$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{\frac{RC}{L} + j\omega C}} = \sqrt{L/C}$$

$$* R = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

Chang 책. 391p.

(문제 8-1)

손실과 가장자리 효과를 무시하고, 두께가 0.4 (mm) 이고,
유전상수 2.2를 갖는 스트립 선로의 기판은 가정할 때,

(a) 스트립 선로가 $50 \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$ 의 고유저항을 갖기 위한 금속 스트립의
필요한 폭 w 를 결정하라.

(b) 선로의 L 과 C 를 결정하라.

(c) 선로의 v_p 를 결정하라.

(d) $\gamma_h(\omega)$ 의 고유저항에 대해 (a), (b), (c)를 반복하라.

Ref. > ch. 8 (8-43) $Z_0 = R_0 + jX_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

(8-17) 평행판 선로. $C = \epsilon \frac{w}{d} \text{ [F/m]}$

(8-18) 평행판 선로. $L = \mu \frac{d}{w} \text{ [H/m]}$

Soln)

$$\eta_0 / \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$$

a)

$$Z_0 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = \frac{0.4 \times 10^{-3}}{\sqrt{2.25}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

for $\epsilon_r = 2.25$

$$= \frac{0.4 \times 10^{-3}}{\sqrt{2.25}} \times \frac{377}{\sqrt{2.25}}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$$

* Chng Appendix B

Intrinsic impedance.

$$\eta_0$$

$$= \sim 120\pi \text{ or } 377 \Omega$$

b) $L=?$ $C=?$

$$LC = \mu\epsilon$$

$$L = \mu \frac{d}{w} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{0.4}{2}$$

$$= 2.51 \times 10^{-7} \text{ [H/m]}$$

* Chng Appendix B

Permeability μ_0

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ [H/m]}$$

permittivity ϵ_0

$$= \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9} \text{ [F/m]}$$

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{w}{d} = \frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi} \times 2.25 \times \frac{2}{0.4}$$

$$= 99.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ [F/m]}$$

(C) $u_p = ?$

$$u_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad \text{--- } \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \frac{c}{\sqrt{2.25}} = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

(D) ω is Z_0 at $\epsilon_r = 2.25$ and $Z_0' = 75 \Omega$

$$\omega' = \left(\frac{Z_0}{Z_0'} \right) \omega = \left(\frac{30}{75} \right) \times 2 = 1.33 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$L' = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega'} \right) L = \left(\frac{2}{1.33} \right) \times 0.251$$

$$= 0.377 \text{ } [\mu\text{H/m}]$$

$$C' = \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega} \right) C = \left(\frac{1.33}{2} \right) \times 99.5 = 66.2 \text{ pF/m}$$

$$u_p' = u_p' = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

* 전송선로에서의 Power

- 무한장 선로에서

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} = V_0^+ e^{-(\alpha + j\beta)z}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma z} = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-(\alpha + j\beta)z}$$

- 임의의 점 z 에서 Propagation 되는 전력.

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [V(z) \cdot I(z)^*]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ V_0^+ e^{-\alpha z - j\beta z} \cdot \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-\alpha z + j\beta z} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{V_0^2}{Z_0} e^{-2\alpha z} \right\}$$

$$\left(\text{where, } Z_0 = \text{complex.} \right. \\ \left. = R_0 + jX_0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_0^2}{|Z_0|^2} \cdot e^{-2\alpha z} \cdot \operatorname{Re} \{ Z_0 \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{V_0^2}{|Z_0|^2} \cdot R_0 \cdot e^{-2\alpha z}$$



Chang 책 395p

"8-15 유한 전송 선로 ~"

* 유한장 전송 선로의 전파특성.

- 전송선로의 1차 Helmholtz's Eq

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz^2} &= -Z \frac{dI(z)}{dz} = Z \cdot Y \cdot V(z) = \gamma^2 V(z) \\ \frac{d^2 I(z)}{dz^2} &= -Y \frac{dV(z)}{dz} = Z \cdot Y \cdot I(z) = \gamma^2 I(z) \end{aligned} \right)$$

위 4의 일반해

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \therefore V(z) &= V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + V_0^- e^{+\gamma z} \\ I(z) &= I_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{+\gamma z} \end{aligned} \right) \textcircled{1}$$

* Chang 395p.

where. $\frac{V_0^+}{I_0^+} = - \frac{V_0^-}{I_0^-} = Z_0$

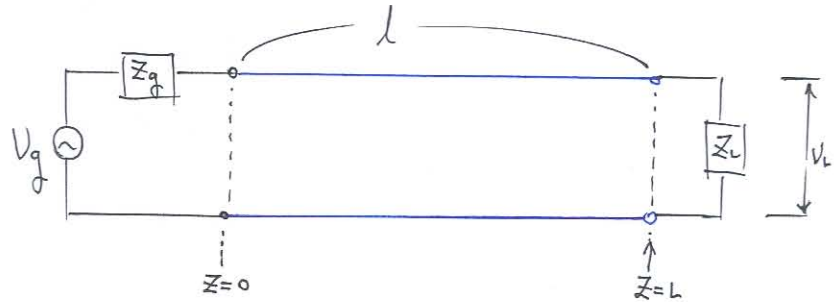
Chang 8-644

- 특성 Imp Z_0 인 유한 전송선로 경우

(마·파 7회. p67. 그림 3.9)

chay
{ 그림 8-4. 부하 임피던스 Z_L }
종단된 유한 전송선로

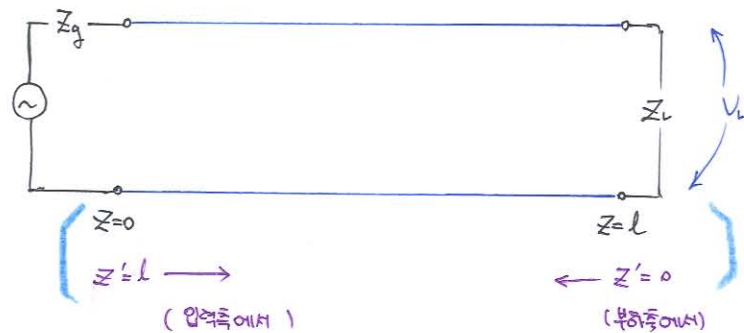
참고.



$Z=l$ 였던 부하 impedance.

$$\left(\frac{V}{I}\right)_{Z=l} = \frac{V_L}{I_L} = Z_L$$

where, $Z_0 = Z_L$: 무한장 선로.



chay
* 8-649) $\frac{V_0^+}{I_0^+} = \frac{V_0^-}{I_0^-} = Z_0$

전류전압 Eq 에 $Z=l$ 을 대입.

chay 8-679 *

$$\begin{aligned} V_L &= V_0^+ e^{-\gamma l} + V_0^- e^{\gamma l} \\ I_L &= \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma l} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{\gamma l} \end{aligned} \quad) \text{ ④}$$

V_0^+ 와 V_0^- 는 상미분

$$\begin{aligned} V_0^+ &= \frac{1}{2} (V_L + I_L z_0) e^{r l} \\ &= \frac{I_L}{2} (z_L + z_0) e^{r l} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_0^- &= \frac{1}{2} (V_L - I_L z_0) e^{-r l} \\ &= \frac{I_L}{2} (z_L - z_0) e^{-r l} \end{aligned}$$

ⓔ

ⓔ를 ⓐ에 대입

$$V(z) = \frac{I_L}{2} \left\{ (z_L + z_0) e^{r(l-z)} + (z_L - z_0) e^{-r(l-z)} \right\}$$

$$I(z) = \frac{I_L}{2z_0} \left\{ (z_L + z_0) e^{r(l-z)} + (z_L - z_0) e^{-r(l-z)} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \times \quad \left(\begin{aligned} V(z) &= V_0^+ e^{-rz} + V_0^- e^{rz} \\ I(z) &= \frac{V_0^+}{z_0} e^{-rz} + \frac{V_0^-}{z_0} e^{rz} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

where, $l - z = z'$ (부하로부터 후방에서 측정된 거리)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V(z') &= \frac{I_L}{2} \left\{ (z_L + z_0) e^{rz'} + (z_L - z_0) e^{-rz'} \right\} \\ I(z') &= \frac{I_L}{2z_0} \left\{ (z_L + z_0) e^{rz'} - (z_L - z_0) e^{-rz'} \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{24}$$

쌍곡선 함수를 이용하여 간단히 정리하면,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \times: e^{rz'} + e^{-rz'} &= 2 \cosh(rz') \\ e^{rz'} - e^{-rz'} &= 2 \sinh(rz') \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{25}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V(z') &= I_L \left(z_L \cdot \cosh(rz') + z_0 \cdot \sinh(rz') \right) \\ I(z') &= \frac{I_L}{z_0} \left(z_L \cdot \cosh(rz') + z_0 \sinh(rz') \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

- z' 인 점에서 I 선로의 부하단은 바라보았을 때의

$$I_{\text{imp}} \left(\frac{V(z')}{I(z')} \right)$$

$$Z(z') = \frac{V(z')}{I(z')} = z_0 \cdot \frac{z_L \cdot \cosh(rz') + z_0 \cdot \sinh(rz')}{z_L \cdot \sinh(rz') + z_0 \cdot \cosh(rz')}$$

$\cosh(rz')$ 를 분모, 분자를 나누자.

chng. 8-77) 4.

γ, Z_0, Z_L, Z' 항은

아주아전 임피던스 $Z(z')$



$$Z(z') = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + Z_0 \tanh(\gamma z')}{Z_0 + Z_L \tanh(\gamma z')}$$

- $z' = l$ (물결단) 에서 그 선로를 바라볼 발전기 (source) 측에서

입력 Impedance.

$$Z_i = Z \Big|_{\substack{z=0 \\ z=l}} = Z \frac{Z_L + Z_0 \cdot \tanh(\gamma l)}{Z_0 + Z_L \cdot \tanh(\gamma l)}$$

(결과)

$Z_L = Z_0$ 일때, 선로의 길이 l 에 무관하게 항상 일정하다.

$$\text{정합조건 } Z_{in} = Z_{out}$$

* 무손실 선로 경우.

$$R=0 \quad G=0 \quad \gamma=j\beta \quad Z_0 = R_0 \equiv \text{참}$$

$$\therefore Z_{in} = R_0 \frac{Z_L + R_0 \tanh(\beta l)}{R_0 + Z_L \tanh(\beta l)}$$