1.13 The voltage of an electromagnetic wave traveling on a transmission line is given by $v(z,t) = 5e^{-\alpha z}\sin(4\pi \times 10^9 t - 20\pi z)$ (V), where z is the distance in meters from the generator.

(a) Find the frequency, wavelength, and phase velocity of the wave.

(b) At $z = 2$ m, the amplitude of the wave was measured to be 2 V. Find α.

Solution:

(a) This equation is similar to that of Eq. (1.28) with $\omega = 4\pi \times 10^9$ rad/s and $\beta = 20\pi$ rad/m. From Eq. (1.29a), $f = \omega/2\pi = 2 \times 10^9$ Hz $= 2$ GHz; from Eq. (1.29b), $\lambda = 2\pi/\beta = 0.1$ m. From Eq. (1.30),

$$u_p = \omega/\beta = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}.$$

(b) Using just the amplitude of the wave,

$$2 = 5\exp -\alpha 2, \qquad \alpha = \frac{-1}{2\text{ m}} \ln\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = 0.46 \text{ Np/m}.$$