

2.38 The input impedance of a 36 cm long lossless transmission line of unknown characteristic impedance was measured at 1 MHz. With the line terminated in a short circuit, the measurement yielded an input impedance equivalent to an inductor with inductance of $0.064 \mu\text{H}$, and when the line was open-circuited, the measurement yielded an input impedance equivalent to a capacitor with capacitance of 40 pF . Find Z_0 of the line, the phase velocity, and the relative permittivity of the insulating material.

Solution: Now $\omega = 2\pi f = 6.28 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$, so

$$Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{sc}} = j\omega L = j2\pi \times 10^6 \times 0.064 \times 10^{-6} = j0.4 \Omega$$

and $Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{oc}} = 1/j\omega C = 1/(j2\pi \times 10^6 \times 40 \times 10^{-12}) = -j4000 \Omega$.

From Eq. (2.94), $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{sc}} Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{oc}}} = \sqrt{(j0.4 \Omega)(-j4000 \Omega)} = 40 \Omega$. Using Eq. (2.48),

$$\begin{aligned} u_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} &= \frac{\omega l}{\tan^{-1} \sqrt{-Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{sc}}/Z_{\text{in}}^{\text{oc}}}} \\ &= \frac{6.28 \times 10^6 \times 0.36}{\tan^{-1} \left(\pm \sqrt{-j0.4/(-j4000)} \right)} = \frac{2.26 \times 10^6}{(\pm 0.01 + n\pi)} \text{ m/s}, \end{aligned}$$

where $n \geq 0$ for the plus sign and $n \geq 1$ for the minus sign. For $n = 0$, $u_p = 2.26 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} = 0.75c$ and $\epsilon_r = (c/u_p)^2 = 1/0.75^2 = 1.76$. For other values of n , u_p is very slow and ϵ_r is unreasonably high.
