

Introduction

- Coaxial cable is a **Bandwidth-limited channel**, implying it cannot operate over entire range of frequency spectrum.
- **Dispersion** is a phenomenon of signal distortion which arises due to frequency dependence of **phase velocity** of signal components.

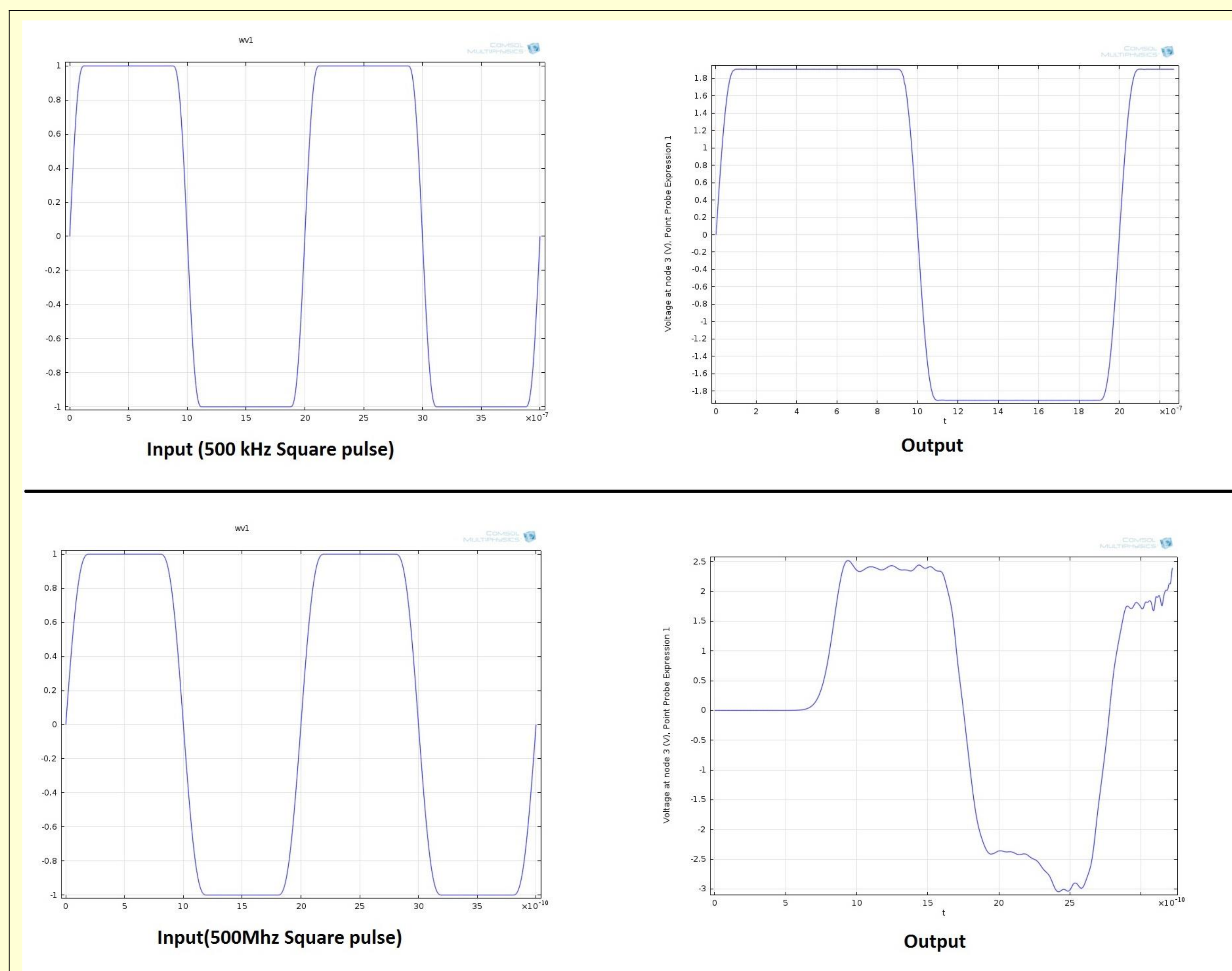


Figure 1. Square pulse distortion due to dispersion.

Computational Methods

- The coaxial cable was excited by a sinusoidal source at one end, and voltage across the load, connected at the other end of cable was measured.
- Until signal gets propagated through coaxial cable, output voltage remains 0, and hence propagation time can be measured from output graph.
- The frequency of source was varied, and corresponding propagation time for signal was tabulated.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right)$$

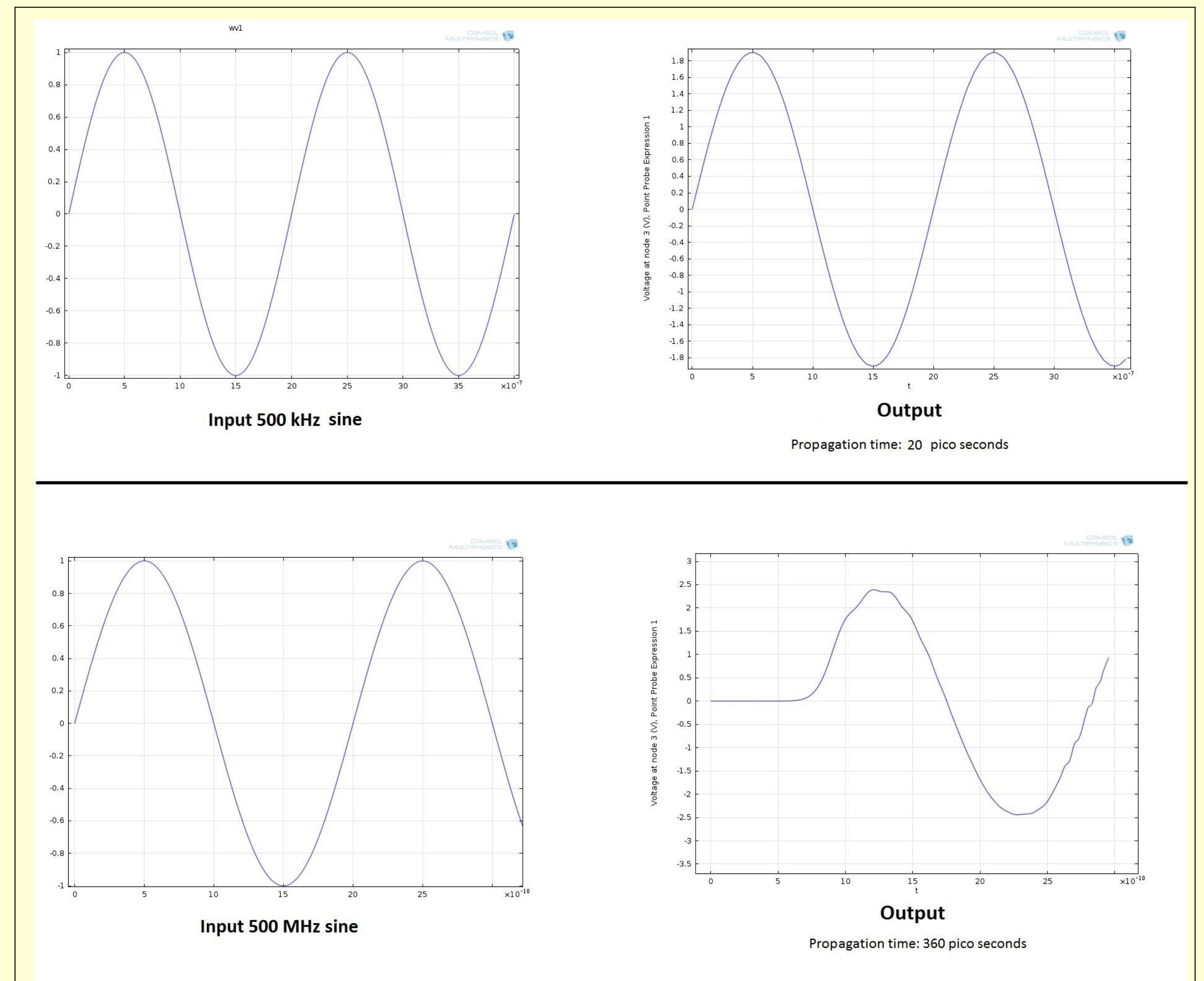


Figure 3. Measuring propagation time for sinusoidal input

Results

- **Slope** of graph in Fig 4, indicates that, **propagation time changes slightly at lower frequencies** implying low frequency signals arrive more or less at same time, while there is a higher difference in arrival time of high frequency signals.
- It's evident from fig 1, that higher frequency square pulse underwent severe distortion compared to lower frequency pulse.

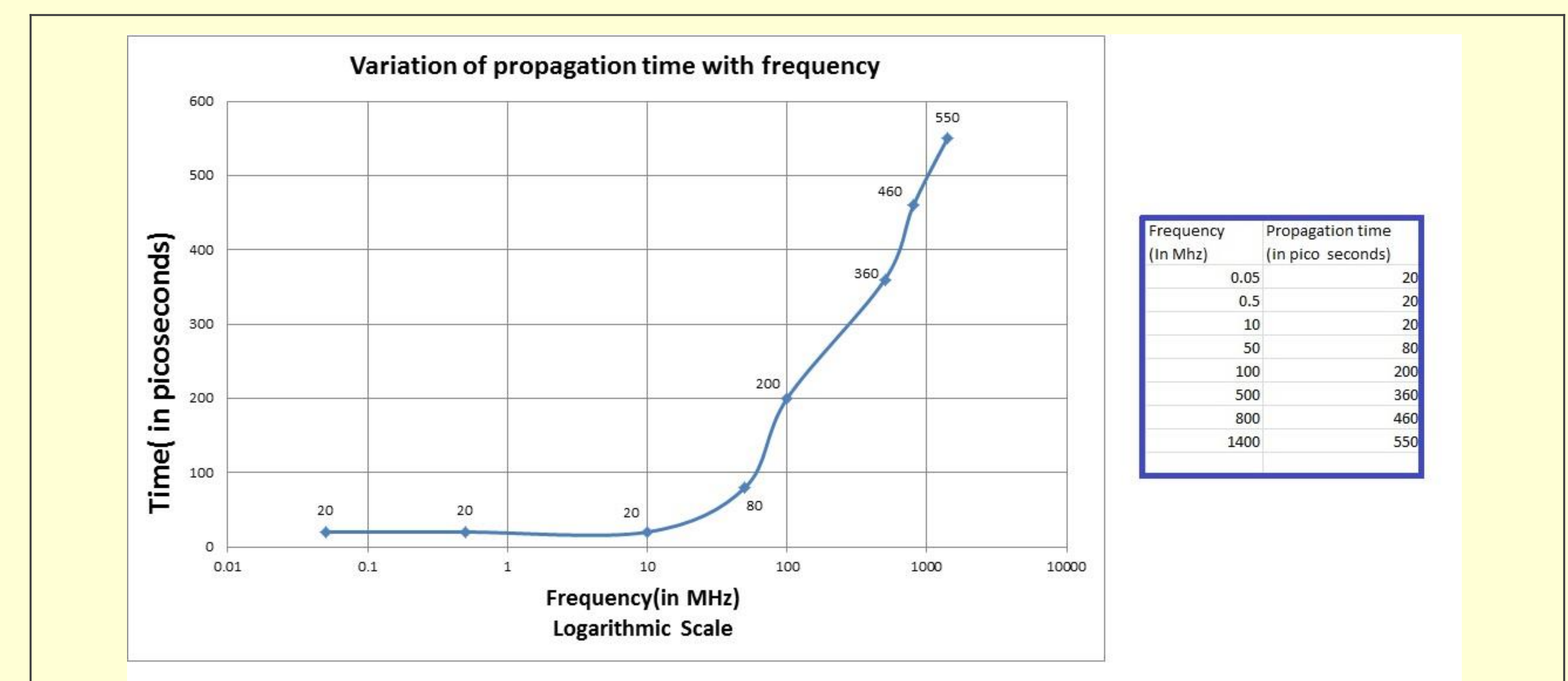


Figure 4. Variation of propagation time with frequency

Conclusion

- This study thus concludes that **dispersion effects become significant at higher frequency** ranges in electromagnetic spectrum (~100 MHz -2GHz), and **places a limit on bandwidth of signal for undistorted transmission.**
- The study has implications in field of **RF and microwave transmission**, as well as **computer and instrumentation** (eg: oscilloscope) data connections, dealing with high frequency signals.

References:

1. D.M. Pozar, Microwave Engineering, Addison-Wesley
2. William Hayt Jr and John A Buck, Engineering Electromagnetics, 6e/d
3. Jon Barth and John Richner, "Distortion of Fast Pulses by Non-TEM Effects in Coaxial Cables", Barth Electronics, pp 305-312(1995)

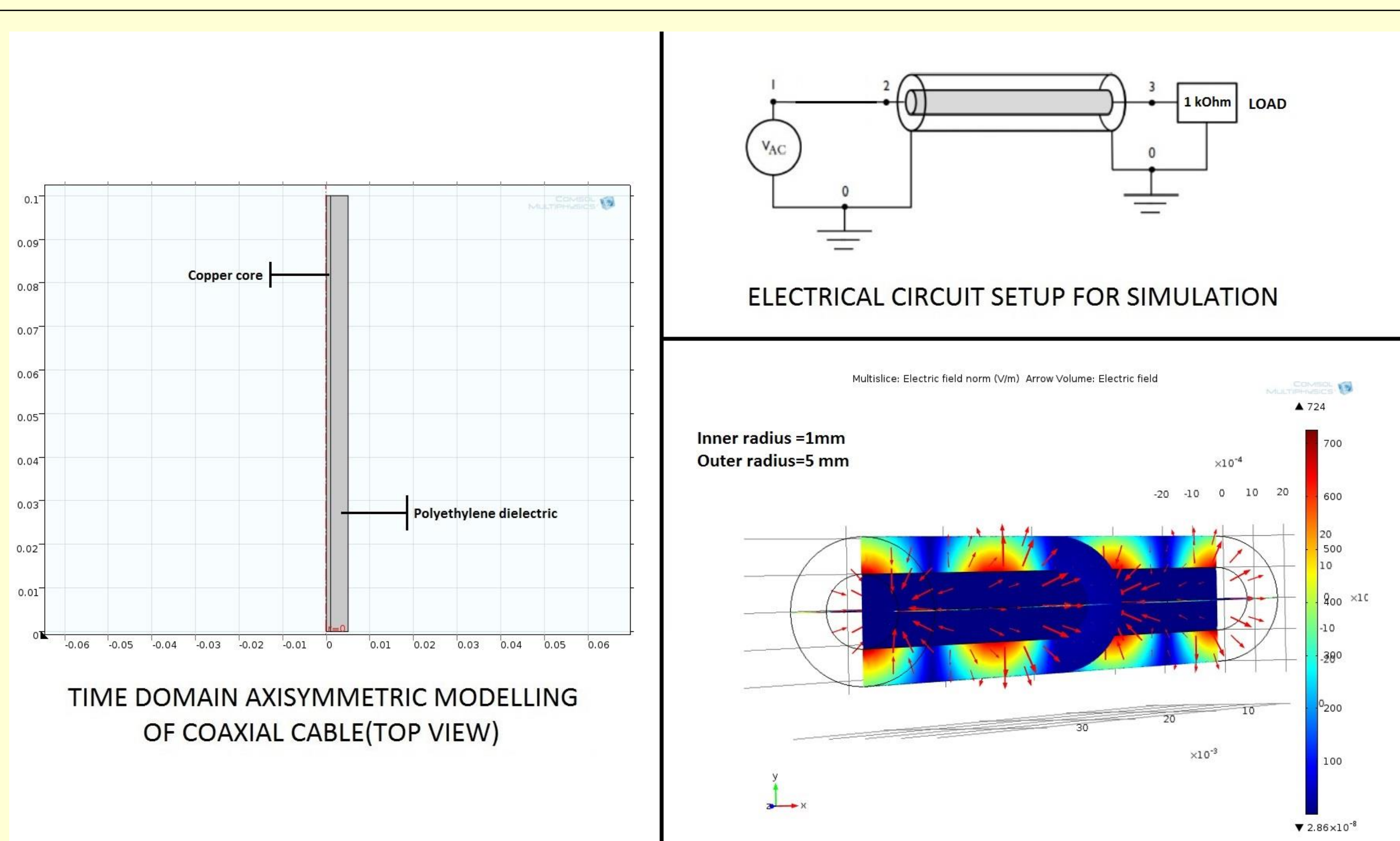


Figure 2. Modeling and Simulation Setup