

Physics 3306

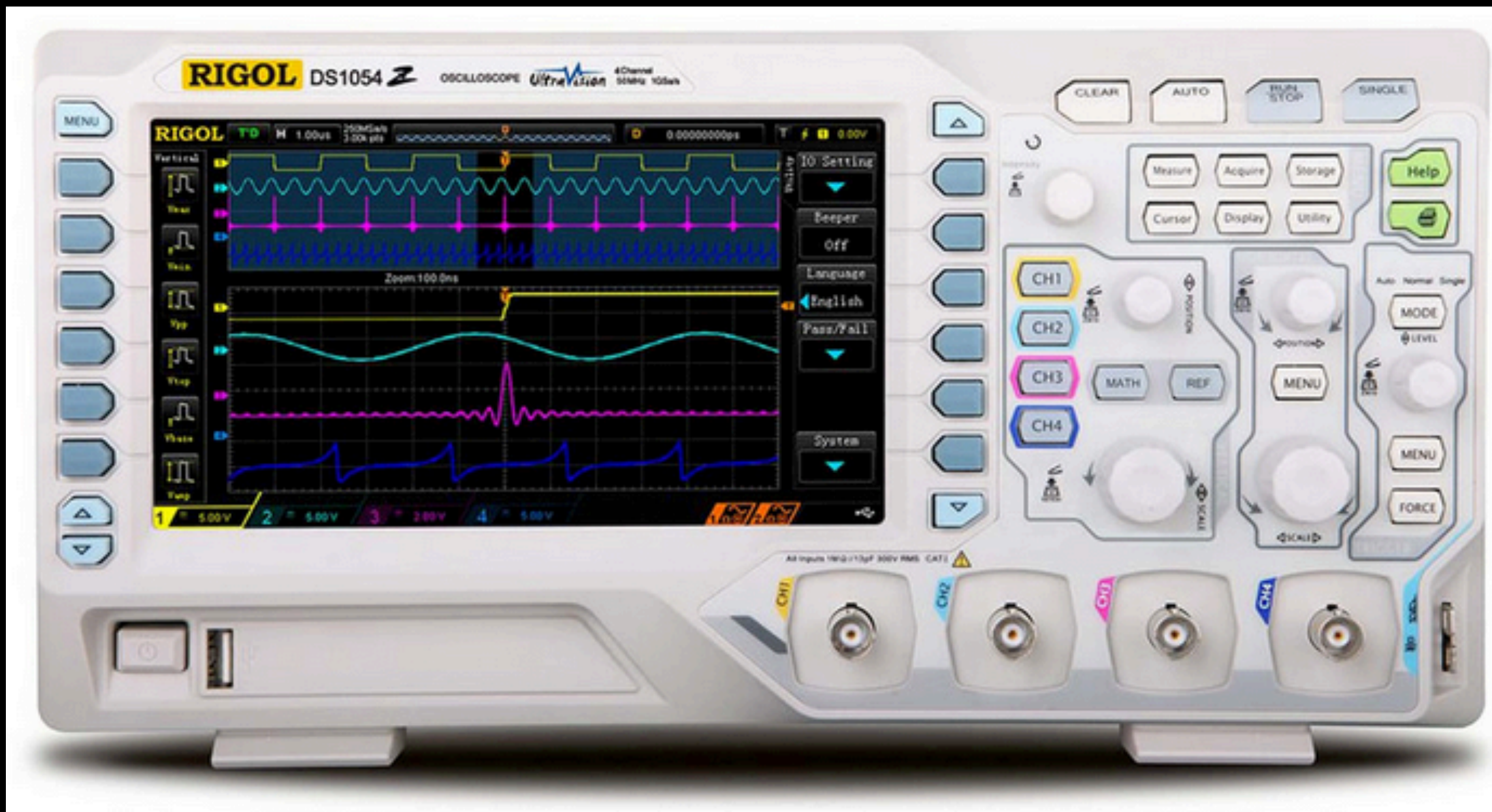
Provides an introduction to a wide variety of topics in classical (pre-quantum) physics as a bridge to prepare students for subsequent upper-level courses in physics. The topics covered include thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, mechanical waves, optics, radiation, electromagnetic phenomena, atoms, and laboratory techniques. Prerequisites: C- or better in PHYS 1106; and in PHYS 1304 or PHYS 1308.

Saptaparna Bhattacharya

March 26th, 2025

Speed of light in a coaxial cable

Oscilloscopes and waveform (or function) generators are back!

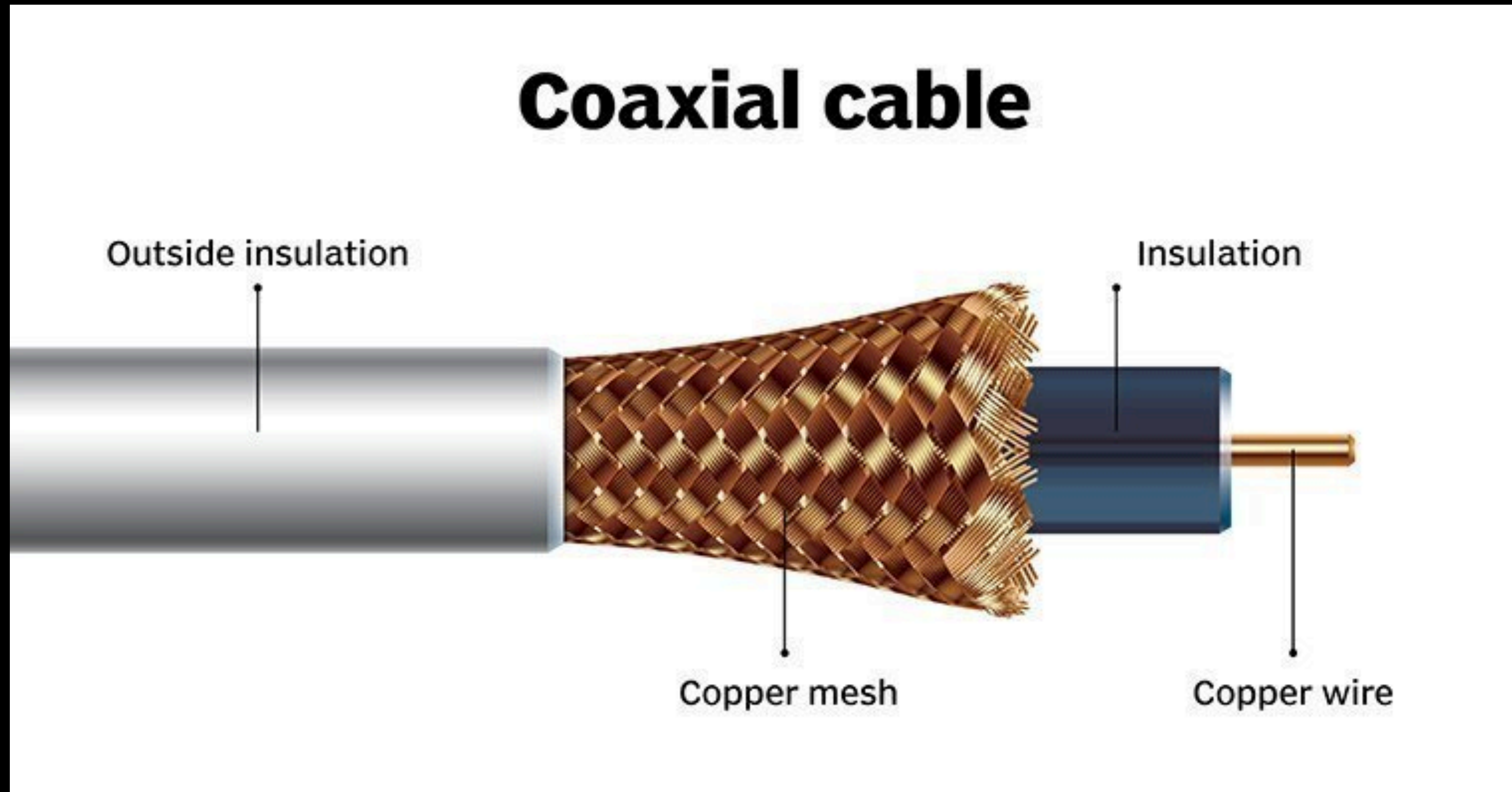


Oscilloscope



Waveform (function) generator

Coaxial cable



Coaxial cable: speed of light

- The velocity of a signal in free space is the speed of light or $2.997925 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (we often approximate it to $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$)
- A theoretical loss less coaxial cable working at high frequencies has a velocity of propagation that can be calculated from: $v_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, where v_p is the velocity of propagation in m/s, C is the distributed capacitance per unit length in pF, L is the distributed inductance per unit length in μH
- The velocity of a signal in a medium is less than that in free space and is dependent on the permeability and permittivity of the materials used as in: $v_p = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r}}$, c is the speed of light in m/s, μ_r is the relative permeability, ϵ_r is the relative permittivity
- In a coaxial cable it is normal practice to use materials that are non-magnetic with $\mu_r = 1$ and the velocity of propagation then becomes almost completely dependent on the properties of the dielectric
- Velocity factor in a coaxial cable is a function of the dielectric constant of the cable (ϵ_r), $v_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}$

Source: <https://chemandy.com/technical-articles/sitting-waves/standing-waves-article6.htm>

RIGOL

DS1202 Z-E

OSCILLOSCOPE

UltraVision

2 Channel
200MHz 1GSa/s

RIGOL

T'D

H

50.0ns

500MSa/s
300 pts

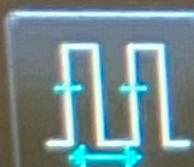
D

0.00000000ps

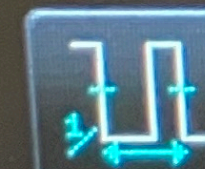
T

800m

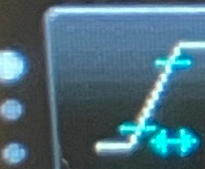
Horizontal



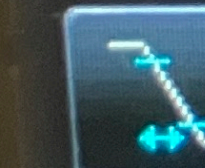
Period



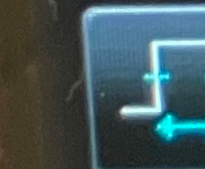
Freq



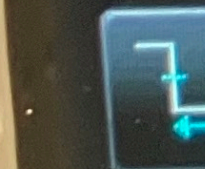
Rise Time



Fall Time



+Width



-Width



Rise<5.000ns

Fall=*****

1

20.0 V

2

20.0 V

□

Utility

IO Setting

Sound



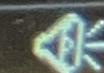
Language

English

Pass/Fail

Record

System



RIGOL

DS1202

Z-E

OSCILLOSCOPE

UltraVision

2 Channel
200MHz 1GSa/s

GOL

T'D

H

100ns

500MSa/s
600 pts

D

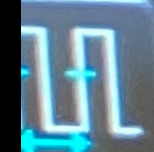
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T

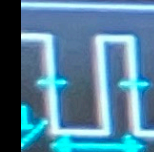
f

800mV

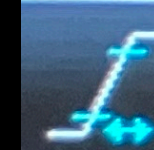
Horizontal



Period



Freq



Rise Time



Fall Time



+Width



-Width



Utility

IO Setting

Sound



Language

English

Pass/Fail

Record

System



1

= 20.0 V

2

= 20.0 V

Rise < 6.000ns

Fall = *****

All Inputs 1M Ω // 13pF 300V RMS CAT I

CH1