



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING



19EC502 – TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVE GUIDES

III YEAR/ V SEMESTER

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UNIT 1 – TRANSMISSION LINE THEORY

TOPIC 3 – WAVEFORM DISTORTION AND DISTORTIONLESS LINE



DISTORTION



- Signal transmitted over lines are normally complex and consists of many frequency components.
- For ideal transmission, the waveform at the line-receiving end must be the same as the waveform of the original input signal.



DISTORTION



- Requires that all frequencies have the same attenuation and the same delay caused by a finite phase velocity or velocity of propagation.
- When these conditions are not satisfied, distortion exists. The distortions occurring in the transmission line are called **waveform distortion or line distortion**.



TYPES



1. Frequency Distortion
2. Phase or Delay Distortion



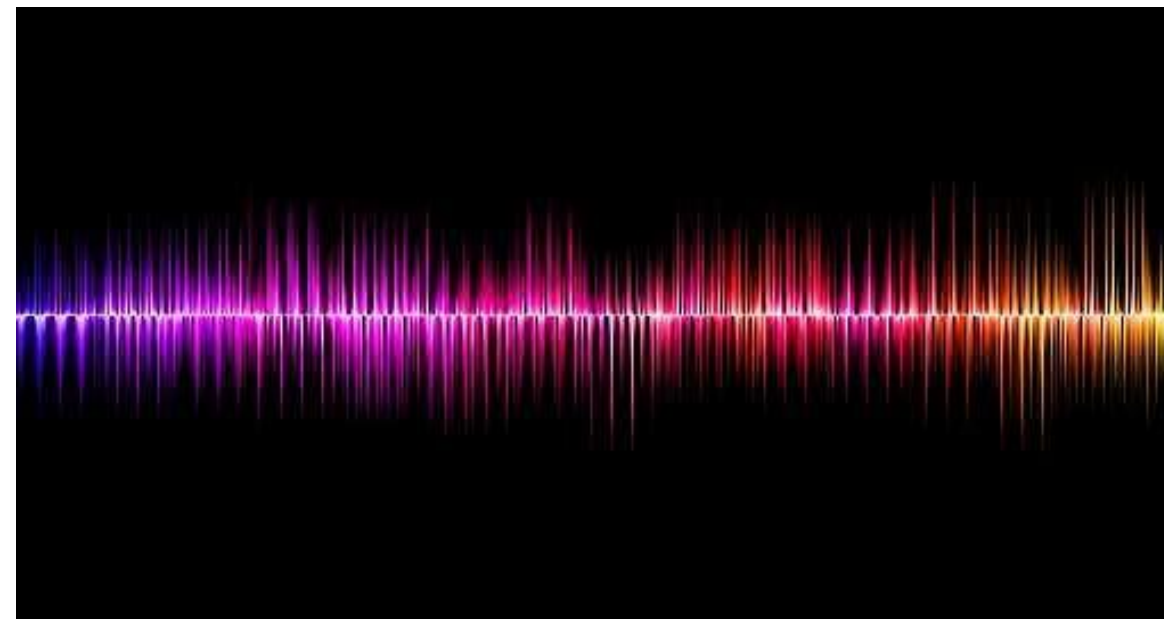
FREQUENCY DISTORTION



- When a signal having many frequency components are transmitted along the line, all the frequencies will not have equal attenuation

EX

- Voice signal is a complex waveform consists of many frequencies





FREQUENCY DISTORTION

- Hence the received end waveform will not be identical with the input waveform at the sending end because each frequency is having different attenuation.
- This is called **Frequency distortion**



METHODS TO AVOID



- When the attenuation constant is not a function of frequency, frequency distortion does not exist on transmission lines.

In order to reduce frequency distortion occurring in the line,

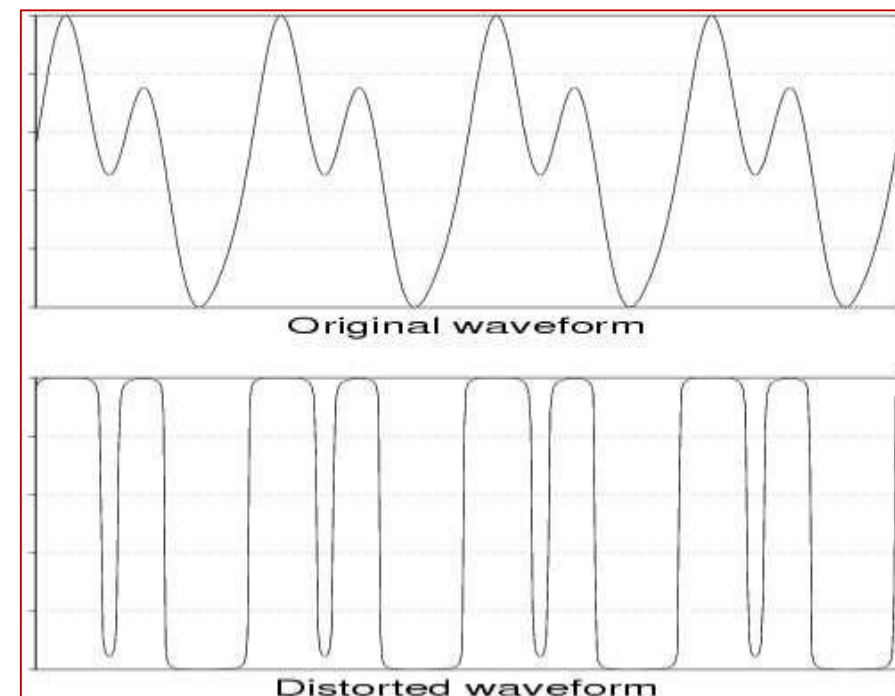
- a) The attenuation constant should be made independent of frequency.
- b) By using equalizers at the line terminals which minimize the frequency distortion.



PHASE DISTORTION



- When a signal having many frequency components are transmitted along the line, all the frequencies will not have same time of transmission,
- some frequencies being delayed more than others.





PHASE DISTORTION



- So the received end waveform will not be identical with the input waveform at the sending end because some frequency components will be delayed more than those of other frequencies.
- This type of distortion is called **phase or delay distortion**



METHODS TO AVOID



When velocity is independent of frequency, delay distortion does not exist on the lines

- a) The phase constant β should be made dependent of frequency.
- b) The velocity of propagation is independent of frequency.



DISTORTIONLESS TRANSMISSION LINE



➤ **A transmission line** is said to be distortionless when attenuation constant ' α ' is frequency independent and the phase shift constant ' β ' is linearly dependent on the frequency.

➤ **Condition for line to be distortionless**

$$R/L=G/C$$