1) Trusting in Black Box Spice models for transission line doesn't always work.
2) Modeling transission lines as a series of LRC networks can come close.
3) The serial skin effect resistor RS is added to a LR network.
4) The parallel diaelectric loss resister RP is added.
5) Mutual inductance and capacitance is modeled as the By Pass resistor RBP.



A cable has dimensions where dividing it up into small LC segments does not mean that a segment is not magnetically and electrostaticly coupled to its adjacent segments.

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In this model, a Bypass resistor RBP seems to make things work well. Two models are being generated to match the slow and fast cable below. Cable length is not specified. The models assume 10 cms .


Figure 1 Cable loss and corresponding eye diagrams
Here is what the two models do


[^0]




[^0]:    

