```
function [Ls, Cs, Z0, epeff, tandel, g2] = mstrip sc Ls(h, w, t1, t2, esub,
    eup, freq, Qsub, Qup, lambda1, lambda2)
% simple extension of mstrip to include extra inductance of superconducting
% transmission line. Have not put in frequency dependent effects, so only
% good when f << Delta/h. Also have not included surface resistance.
    h - substrate thickness (microns)
    w - width of microstrip (microns)
    t1 - conductor thickness - strip (microns)
    t2 - conductor thickness - ground (microns)
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    esub - dielectric constant of substrate
응
    eup - dielectric constant superstrate (usually = 1)
응
    freq - frequency (GHz)
응
    Qsub - dielectric quality factor of substrate (1/tan(delta))
응
       delta is defined as the phase angle of the complex
       dielectric constant of the substrate
    Qup - dielectric quality factor of superstrate
응
    lambda1 = magnetic penetration depth of strip
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    lambda2 = magnetic penetration depth of groundplane
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    Output parameters:
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    Z0 - characteristic impedance (ohms)
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    epeff - effective dielectric constant
응
         i.e. wavelength = free space wavelength / sqrt(epeff)
    tandel - effective loss tangent of line. Defined so that
응
         beta = (2*Pi/wavelength)*(1 + i*tandel)
응
         where beta is the complex propagation factor; i = sqrt(-1).
    g2 - geometrical factor for loss calculations; = 1 for wide lines
   % call the normal microstrip function
   [Zms, epeff, tandel, g2] = mstrip(h, w, t1, t2, esub, eup, freq, Qsub,
Qup);
   % Convert to equivalent series and shunt elements
   cLight = 3e8;
                                   %m per second
   vph = cLight / sqrt( epeff);
                                   %phase velocity on transmission line
   Ls = Zms / vph;
                                    %series inductance per unit length H/m
  Cs = 1 / (Zms * vph);
                                    %capacitance per unit length
  mu0 = pi*4e-7*1e-6;
                       %H/um
   Lsurf cond = mu0 * lambda1 * coth( t1/ lambda1); %surface inductance of
conductor
   Lsurf gp = mu0 * lambda2 * coth( t2/ lambda2);
                                                     %surface incutance of
ground plane
   %find an effective width corresponding to current flow in the ground
   %plane - take this to be the pearl length for lambda > t2
   w = ff = max([w lambda2.^2 / t2]);
```

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