

# Voltage/Current Relations in Phasor Form

We begin with the First Order Telegrapher's Equations:

$$\frac{\partial V(z, t)}{\partial z} = - \left( R I(z, t) + L \frac{\partial I(z, t)}{\partial t} \right),$$
$$\frac{\partial I(z, t)}{\partial z} = - \left( G V(z, t) + C \frac{\partial V(z, t)}{\partial t} \right)$$

Substituting the Phasor Forms of  $I$  and  $V$  gives:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (V_s e^{j\omega t}) = - (R I_s e^{j\omega t} + L j\omega I_s e^{j\omega t}) \implies \frac{dV_s}{dz} = - (R + j\omega L) I_s,$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (I_s e^{j\omega t}) = - (G V_s e^{j\omega t} + C j\omega V_s e^{j\omega t}) \implies \frac{dI_s}{dz} = - (G + j\omega C) V_s.$$

We can then Define the **Per-Unit Series Impedance and Shunt Admittance**:  $Z \equiv R + j\omega L$   $Y \equiv G + j\omega C$

$$\frac{dV_s}{dz} = -Z I_s, \quad \frac{dI_s}{dz} = -Y V_s$$

# Complex Impedance

## Suggested Readings for Transmission line

Hayt, Chapter 10

Fawwaz: Chapters 1, 2

We begin with the Wave Solutions for Voltage and Current:

$$V_s(z) = V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + V_0^- e^{+\gamma z},$$

$$I_s(z) = I_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + I_0^- e^{+\gamma z},$$

Substituting  $V_s(z)$  into  $\frac{dV_s}{dz} = -ZI_s$

$$-\gamma V_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + \gamma V_0^- e^{+\gamma z} = -Z (I_0^+ e^{-\gamma z} + I_0^- e^{+\gamma z})$$