

11.6 In Section 11.3, it was mentioned that the equivalent circuit of Figure 11.5 is not the only possible one. Show that eqs. (11.4) and (11.6) would remain the same if the Π -type and T-type equivalent circuits shown in Figure 11.47 were used.

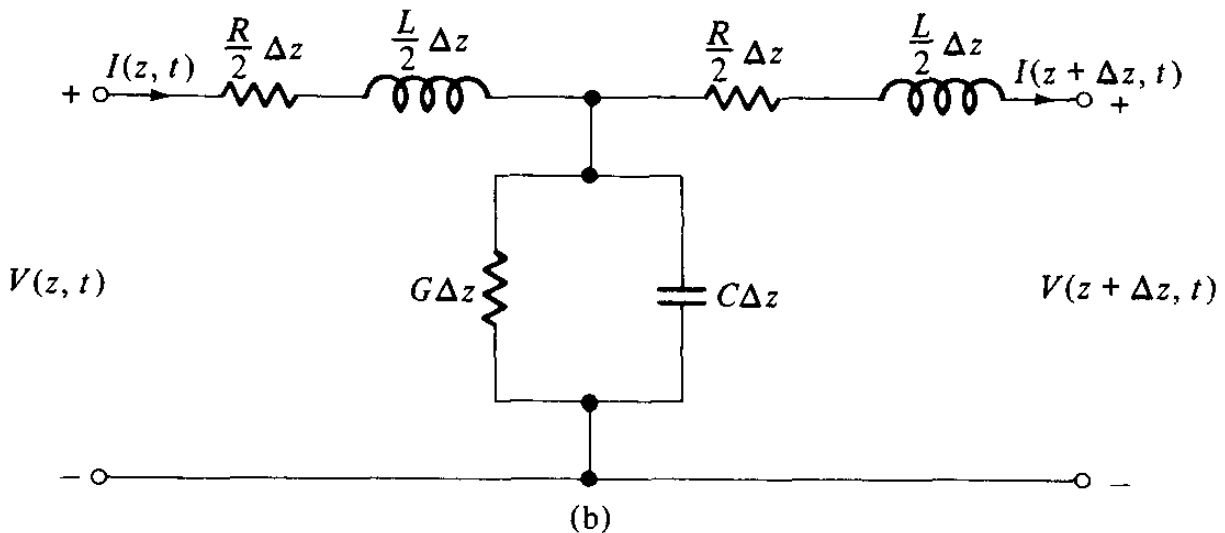


FIGURE 11.47 Equivalent circuits for Problem 11.6: (b) T-type.

Apply KVL to outer loop

$$-V(z, t) + I(z, t) \frac{R}{2} \Delta z + \frac{L}{2} \Delta z \frac{\partial I(z, t)}{\partial t} + I(z + \Delta z, t) \frac{R}{2} \Delta z + \frac{L}{2} \Delta z \frac{\partial I(z + \Delta z, t)}{\partial t} + V(z + \Delta z, t) = 0$$

$$-\left[\frac{V(z + \Delta z, t) - V(z, t)}{\Delta z} \right] = \frac{R}{2} [I(z, t) + I(z + \Delta z, t)] + \frac{L}{2} \left[\frac{\partial (I(z, t) + I(z + \Delta z, t))}{\partial t} \right]$$

letting $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ $I(z + \Delta z, t) \rightarrow I(z, t)$, so

$$-\frac{\partial V(z, t)}{\partial z} = \frac{R}{2} [2I(z, t)] + \frac{L}{2} \frac{\partial (2I(z, t))}{\partial t}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{-\frac{\partial V(z, t)}{\partial z} = R I(z, t) + L \frac{\partial I(z, t)}{\partial t}} \quad (11.4)$$

Apply KCL at top center node

$$-I(z,t) + I(z+\Delta z,t) + G\Delta z V(z+\frac{\Delta z}{2},t) + C\Delta z \frac{\partial V(z+\frac{\Delta z}{2},t)}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$-\left[\frac{I(z+\Delta z,t) - I(z,t)}{\Delta z} \right] = G V(z+\frac{\Delta z}{2},t) + C \frac{\partial V(z+\frac{\Delta z}{2},t)}{\partial t}$$

letting $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ $V(z+\frac{\Delta z}{2},t) \rightarrow V(z,t)$ + ↘

$$\therefore \boxed{-\frac{\partial I(z,t)}{\partial z} = G V(z,t) + C \frac{\partial V(z,t)}{\partial t}} \quad (11.6)$$