

n-line simulation (lossless)

- 1) Get L and C matrices and calculate LC product
- 2) Get square root of eigenvalues and eigenvectors of LC matrix $\rightarrow \Lambda_m$
- 3) Arrange eigenvectors into the voltage eigenvector matrix E
- 4) Get square root of eigenvalues and eigenvectors of CL matrix $\rightarrow \Lambda_m$
- 5) Arrange eigenvectors into the current eigenvector matrix H
- 7) Invert matrices E, H, Λ_m .
- 6) Calculate the line impedance matrix Z_c .

$$Z_c = E^{-1} \Lambda_m^{-1} E L$$

- 8) Construct source and load impedance matrices $Z_s(t)$ and $Z_L(t)$
- 9) Construct source and load reflection coefficient matrices $\Gamma_1(t)$ and $\Gamma_2(t)$.

Indices 1 and 2 refer to near and far ends respectively.

$$\Gamma_1(t) = -[1 + E Z_s Z_c^{-1} E^{-1}]^{-1} [1 - E Z_s Z_c^{-1} E^{-1}]$$

$$\Gamma_2(t) = -[1 + E Z_L Z_c^{-1} E^{-1}]^{-1} [1 - E Z_L Z_c^{-1} E^{-1}]$$

- 10) Construct source and load transmission coefficient matrices $T_1(t)$ and $T_2(t)$

$$T_1(t) = [1 + E Z_s Z_c^{-1} E^{-1}]^{-1}$$

$$T_2(t) = [I + EZ_L Z_C^{-1} E^{-1}]^{-1}$$

11) Calculate modal voltage sources $g_1(t)$ and $g_2(t)$

$$g_1(t) = EV_s(t)$$

$$g_2(t) = EV_L(t)$$

12) Calculate modal voltage waves:

$$a_1(t) = T_1(t)g_1(t) + \Gamma_1(t)a_2(t - \tau_m)$$

$$a_2(t) = T_2(t)g_2(t) + \Gamma_2(t)a_1(t - \tau_m)$$

$$b_1(t) = a_2(t - \tau_m)$$

$$b_2(t) = a_1(t - \tau_m)$$

where

$$a_i(t - \tau_m) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{i-mode-1}(t - \tau_{m1}) \\ a_{i-mode-2}(t - \tau_{m2}) \\ \cdot \\ a_{i-mode-n}(t - \tau_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

τ_{mi} is the delay associated with mode i . $\tau_{mi} = \text{length}/\text{velocity}$ of mode i . The modal voltage wave vectors $a_1(t)$ and $a_2(t)$ need to be stored since they contain the history of the system.

13) Calculate total modal voltage vectors:

$$V_{m1}(t) = a_1(t) + b_1(t)$$

$$V_{m_2}(t) = a_2(t) + b_2(t)$$

14) Calculate line voltage vectors:

$$V_1(t) = E^{-1}V_{m_1}(t)$$

$$V_2(t) = E^{-1}V_{m_2}(t)$$

Note: subscript 1 and 2 refer to near and far ends respectively.

$$V_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} V_{near-line-1} \\ V_{near-line-2} \\ \vdots \\ V_{near-line-n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} V_{far-line-1} \\ V_{far-line-2} \\ \vdots \\ V_{far-line-n} \end{bmatrix}$$