

# Comments and Corrections

## Corrections to “A New Method for the Reduction of Crosstalk and Echo in Multiconductor Interconnections”

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**Index Terms**—Crosstalk, interconnections, multiconductor cable, signal integrity, transmission.

In [1], the second equality in (7) is not correct and also the definitions of  $\mathbf{V}_+$  and  $\mathbf{V}_-$  have not been included. For a wave traveling toward the far end, characterized by the column-vector of the natural voltages  $\mathbf{V}_+$  and by the column-vector of the natural currents  $\mathbf{I}_+$ , we have

$$\mathbf{V}_+ = \mathbf{Z}_C \mathbf{I}_+ \quad (1)$$

and, for a wave traveling toward the near-end characterized by the column-vector of the natural voltages  $\mathbf{V}_-$  and by the column-vector of the natural currents  $\mathbf{I}_-$ , we have

$$\mathbf{V}_- = -\mathbf{Z}_C \mathbf{I}_-. \quad (2)$$

Using the definition of the impedance matrix  $\mathbf{Z}_L$  of the load at the far end

$$\mathbf{V}_+ + \mathbf{V}_- = \mathbf{Z}_L (\mathbf{I}_+ + \mathbf{I}_-) \quad (3)$$

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we first get

$$\mathbf{V}_- = \mathbf{Z}_C (\mathbf{Z}_L + \mathbf{Z}_C)^{-1} (\mathbf{Z}_L - \mathbf{Z}_C) \mathbf{Z}_C^{-1} \mathbf{V}_+ \quad (4)$$

and then

$$\mathbf{V}_- = (\mathbf{Z}_L - \mathbf{Z}_C) (\mathbf{Z}_L + \mathbf{Z}_C)^{-1} \mathbf{V}_+. \quad (5)$$

Equation (5) seems to have been first disclosed by Marx [2]. We note that

$$\mathbf{V}_- = (\mathbf{Z}_L + \mathbf{Z}_C) (\mathbf{Z}_L - \mathbf{Z}_C)^{-1} \mathbf{V}_+ \quad (6)$$

is *not* correct, in general. Consequently, [1, eq. (7)] should read

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_- &= (\mathbf{Z}_L - \mathbf{Z}_C) (\mathbf{Z}_L + \mathbf{Z}_C)^{-1} \mathbf{V}_+ \\ &= \mathbf{Z}_C (\mathbf{Z}_L + \mathbf{Z}_C)^{-1} (\mathbf{Z}_L - \mathbf{Z}_C) \mathbf{Z}_C^{-1} \mathbf{V}_+. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

No other result of [1] need be changed, since only (5) was used.

In (8) of [1],  ${}^t\mathbf{S}^{-1}$  denotes the transpose of the inverse of  $\mathbf{S}$ .

We also wish to mention that the idea of requiring that the diagonal elements of  $\mathbf{P}$  are equal to zero [1, Sec. III] has previously been mentioned, and referred to as *diagonal matching* [3].

## REFERENCES

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