



# RC Circuit

Simulation: Circuit and Transfer function

# Schedule

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- Theory background
- Circuit simulation – Pspice
- Transfer function simulation – Octave (or Matlab)

# Theory background

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Book Electrical Circuits of Nilsson and Riedel (2008)

- First order RC circuits, Chapter 7
- Step response to a RC circuit; Section 7.4
- Circuit analysis in the frequency domain; Section 13.2
- Transfer function of a RLC circuit; Section 13.4

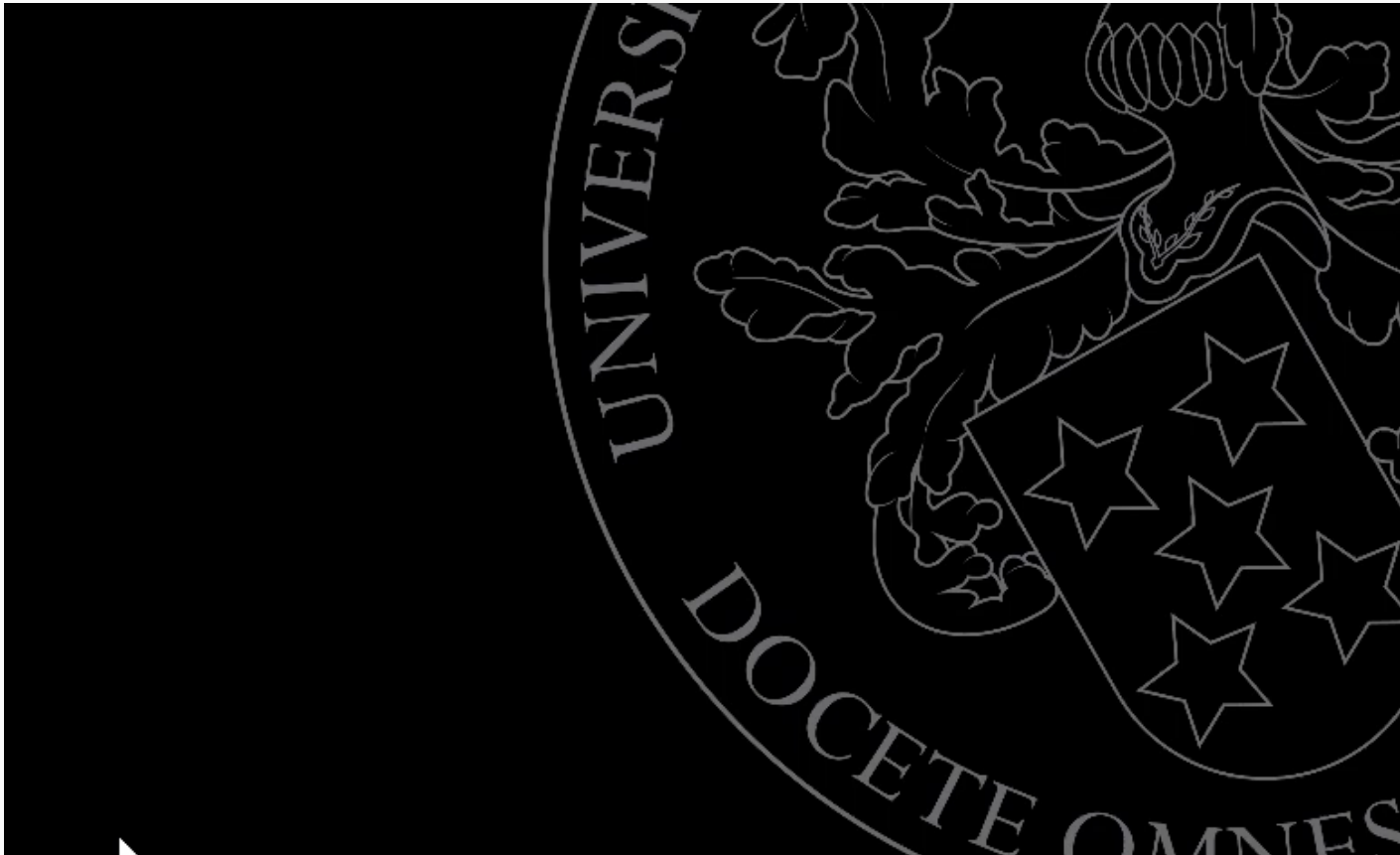
# Circuit simulation

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# Circuit simulation

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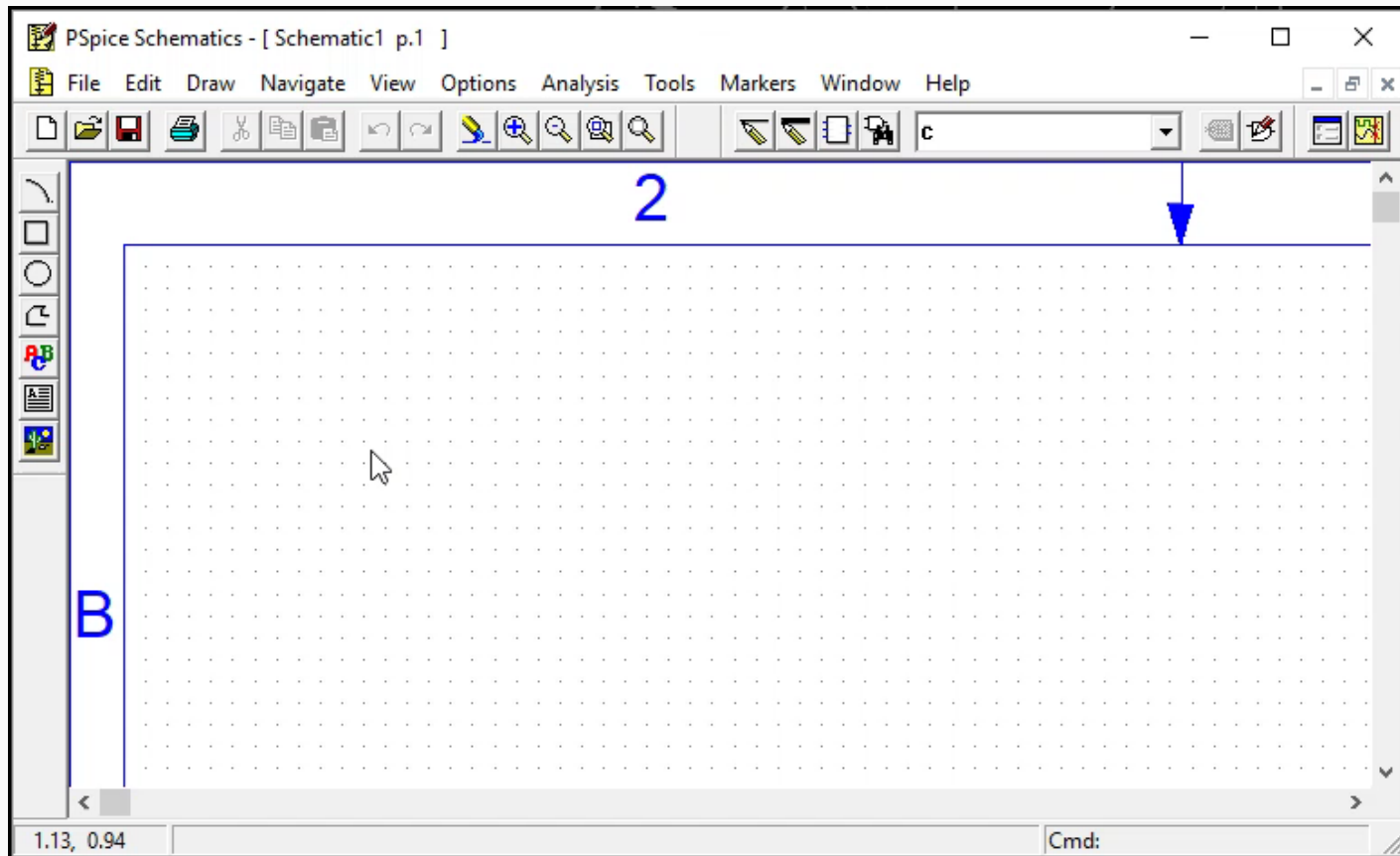
Pspice 9.1 student version – Opening the software



Another folder can be selected for saving the SCH file

# Circuit simulation

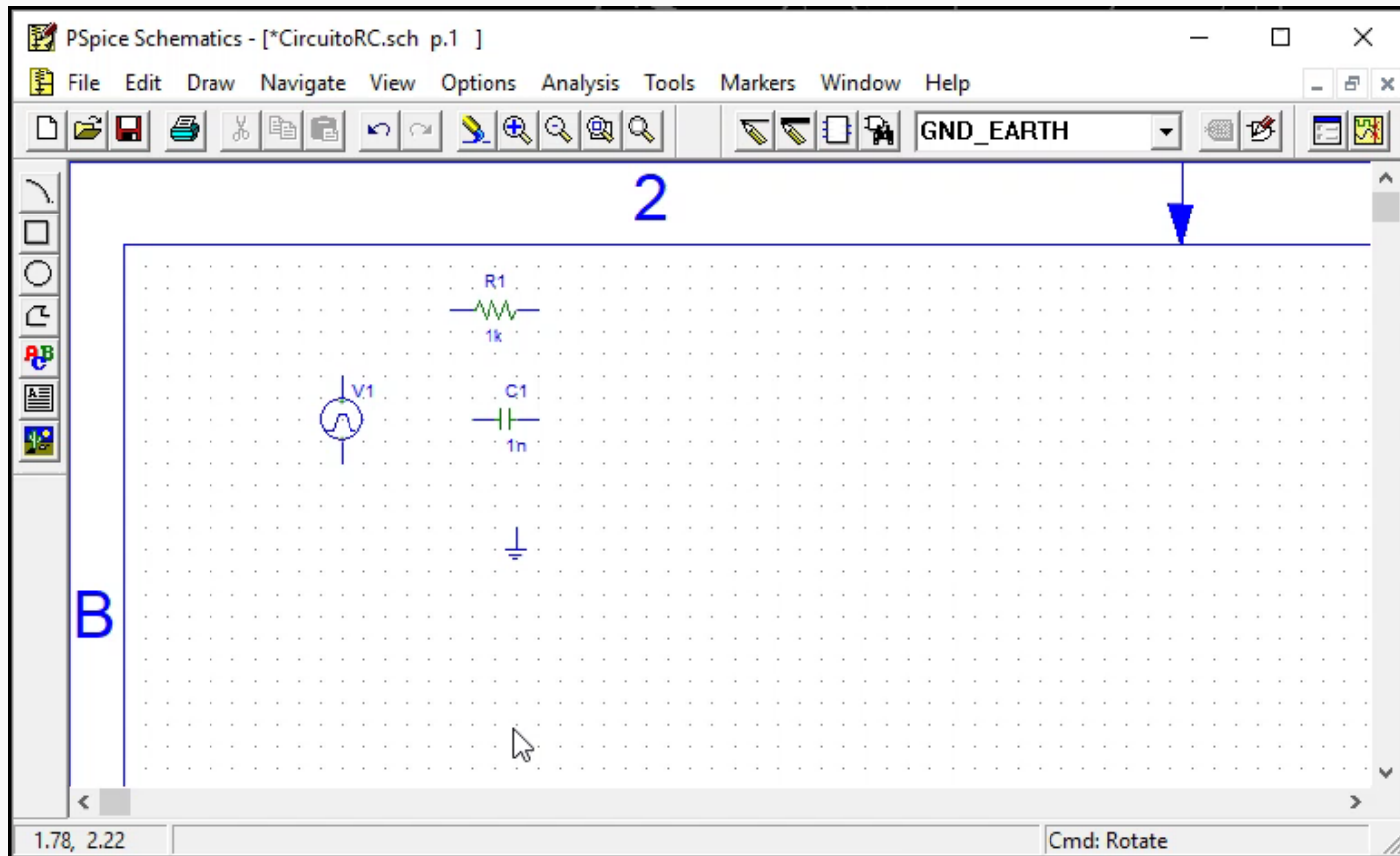
## Pspice 9.1 student version – Placing new parts



Use *Click* for selecting  
Use *Esc* before select  
other component

# Circuit simulation

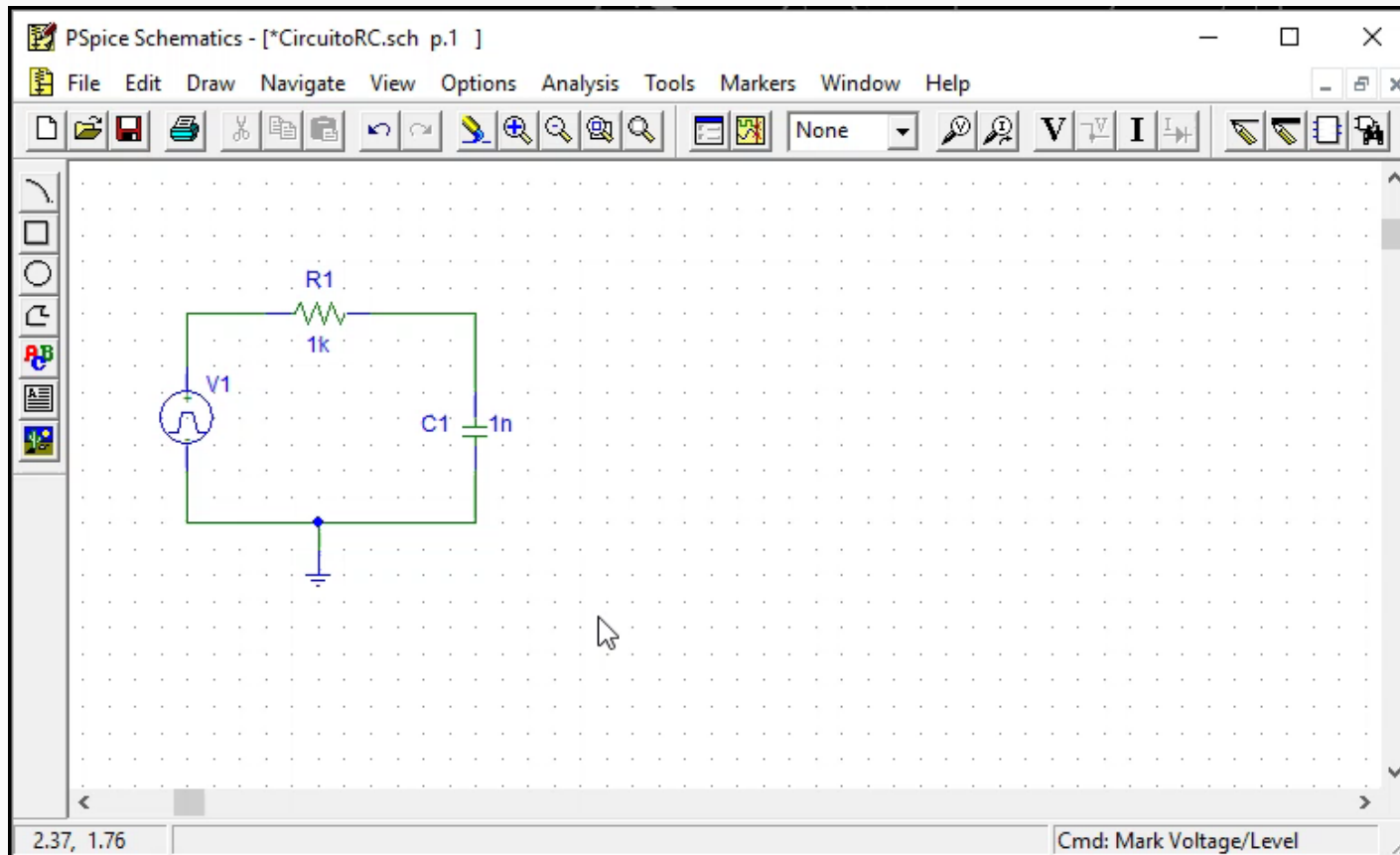
## Pspice 9.1 student version – Wiring components



Use *Click* for selecting  
Use *Ctrl + W* for wiring  
Use *Ctrl + R* for rotating

# Circuit simulation

## Pspice 9.1 student version – Setting component values



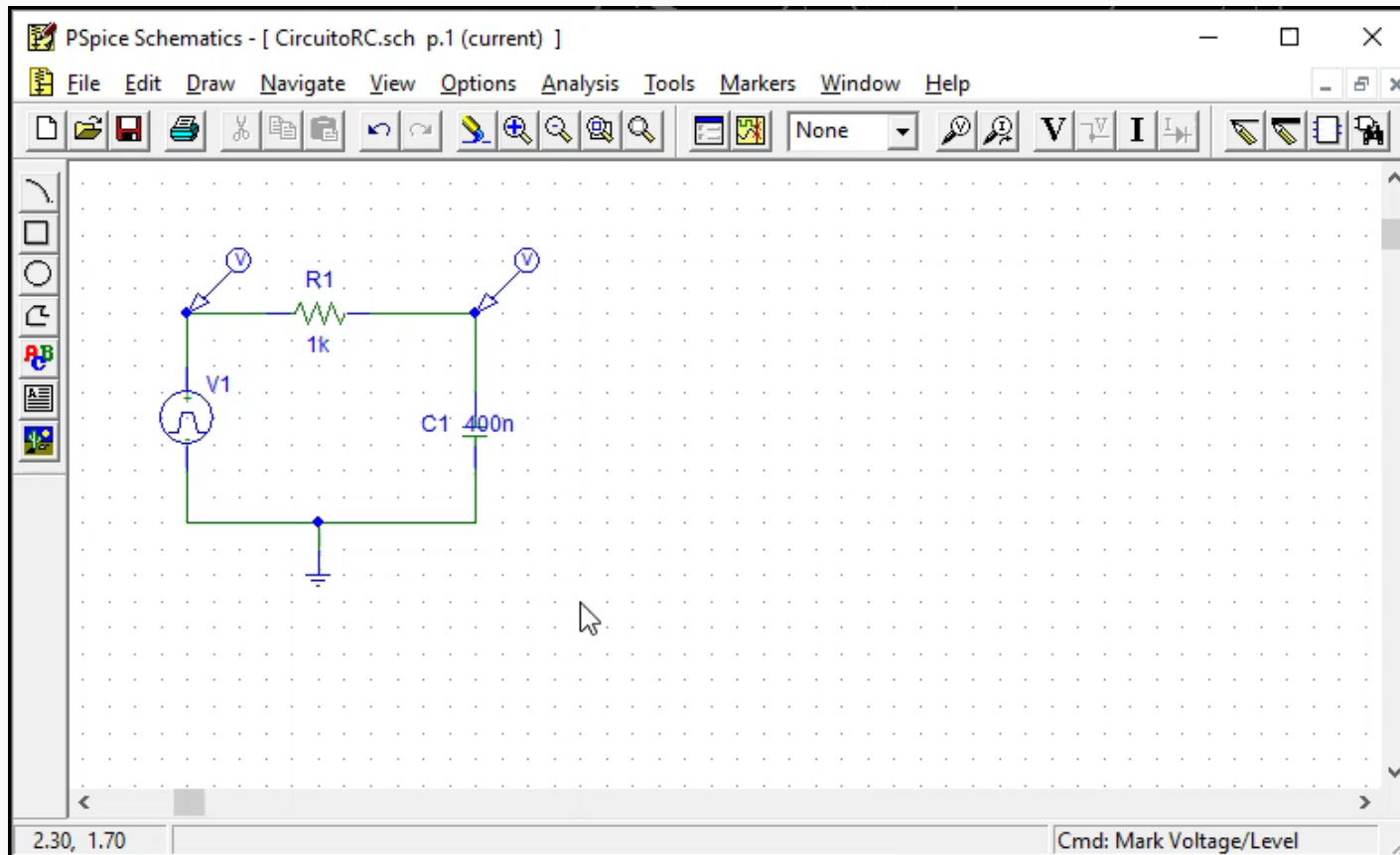
The values of VPULSE are; V1 = 0; V2 = 1; TD = 1m; TR = 1n; TF = 1n; PW = 5ms; PER = 10ms

Marks voltages are placer for measure input/output voltages



# Circuit simulation

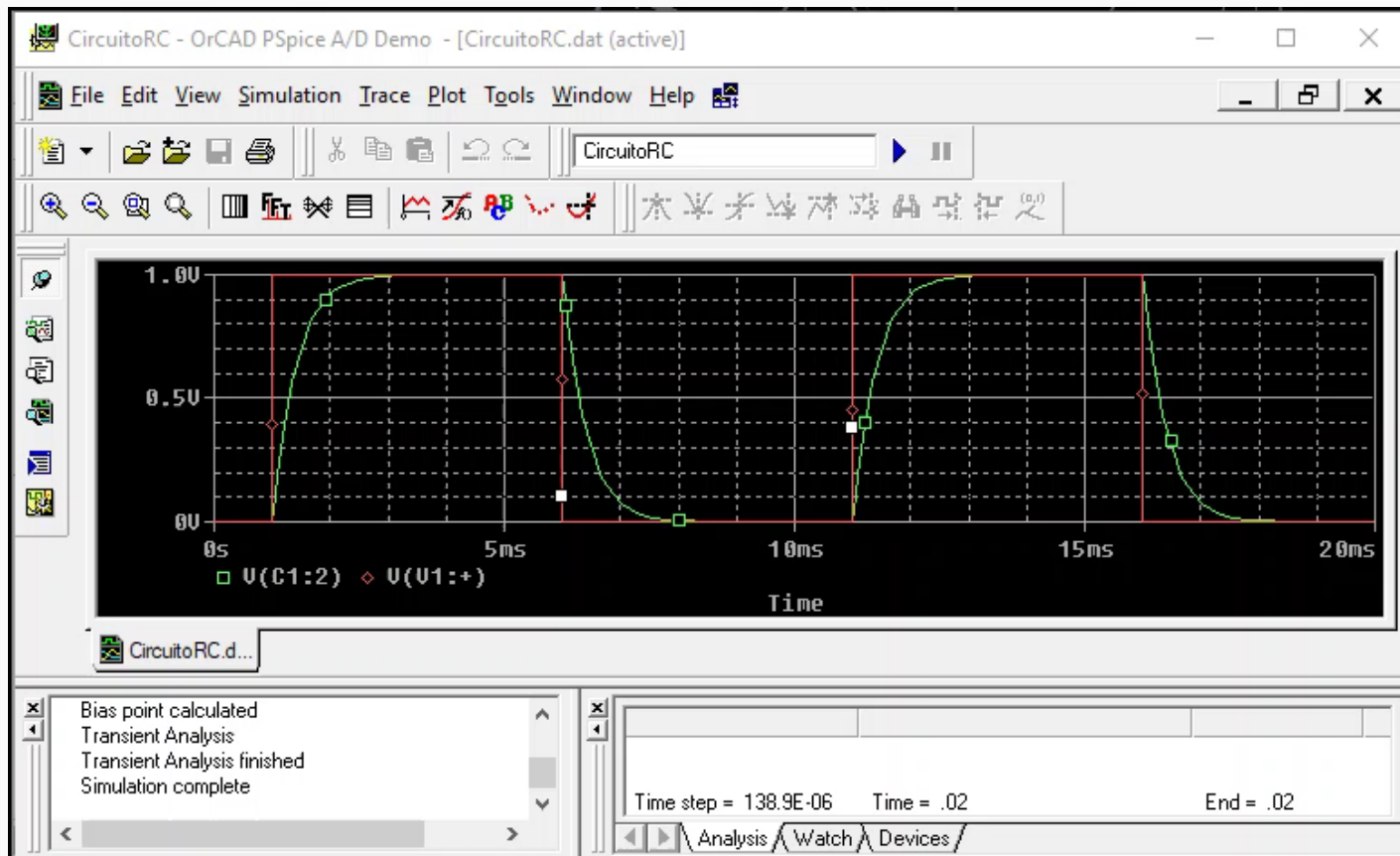
Pspice 9.1 student version – Circuit simulation



As a result, a window with response curves is loaded

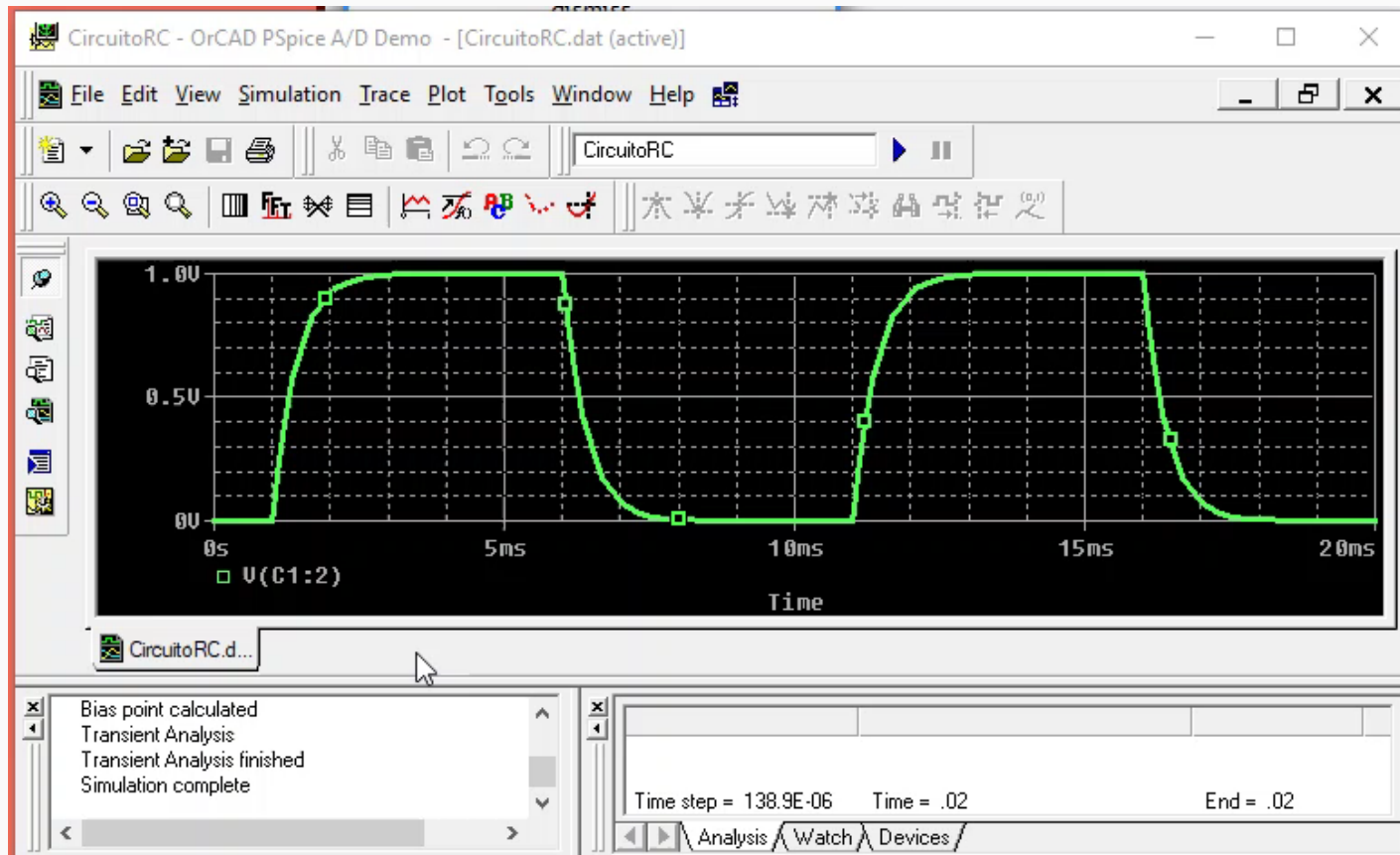
# Circuit simulation

Pspice 9.1 student version – Enhancing response curves



# Circuit simulation

Pspice 9.1 student version – Measuring voltage at  $\tau = RC$



Use *Right click* and  
*Left click*, separately,  
to control the cursors

R=1k and C=400nF,  
then, RC=400us

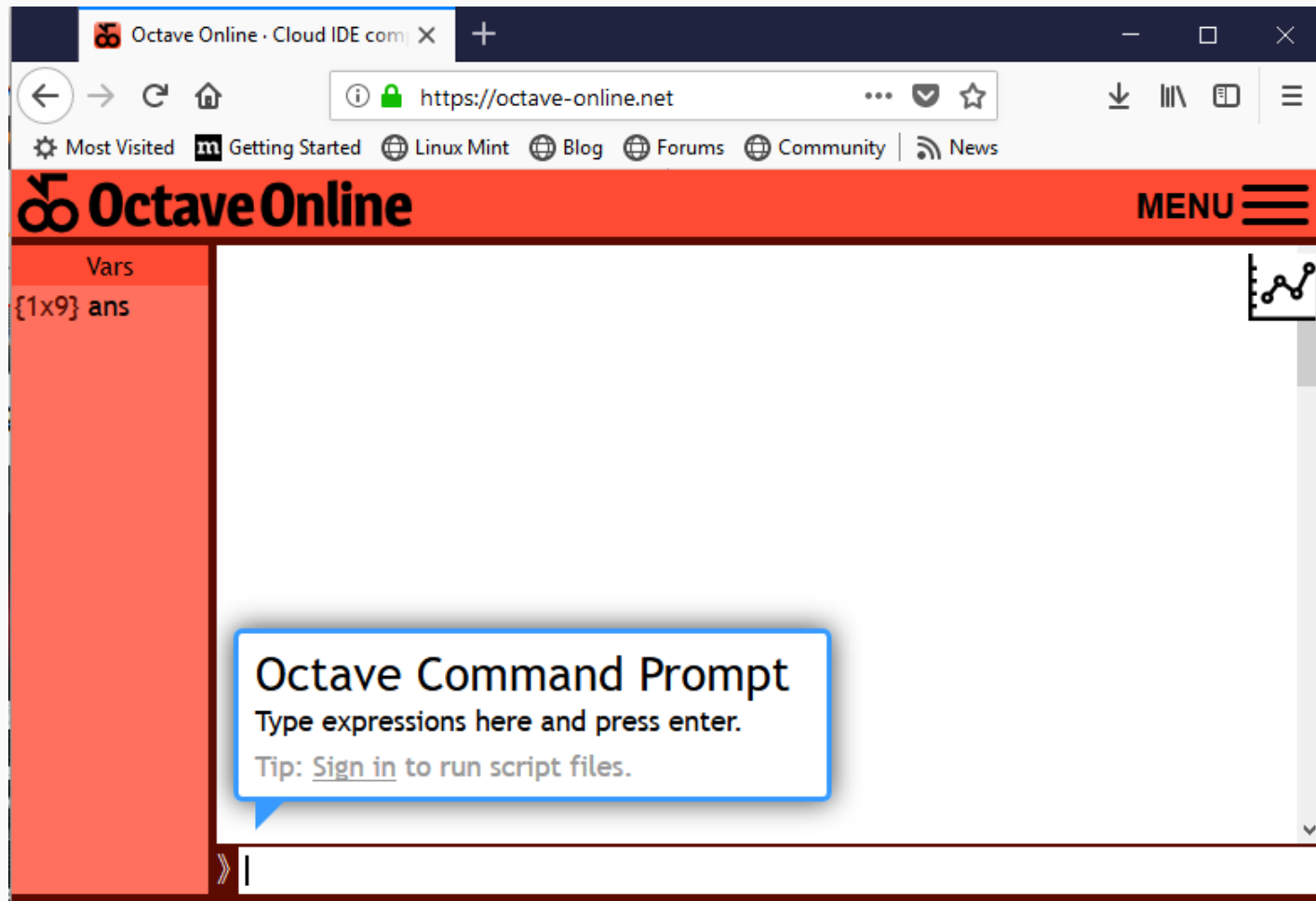
Measured values:  
Time: 403.727 us  
Voltage: 594.257 mV

# Transfer function

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# Transfer function

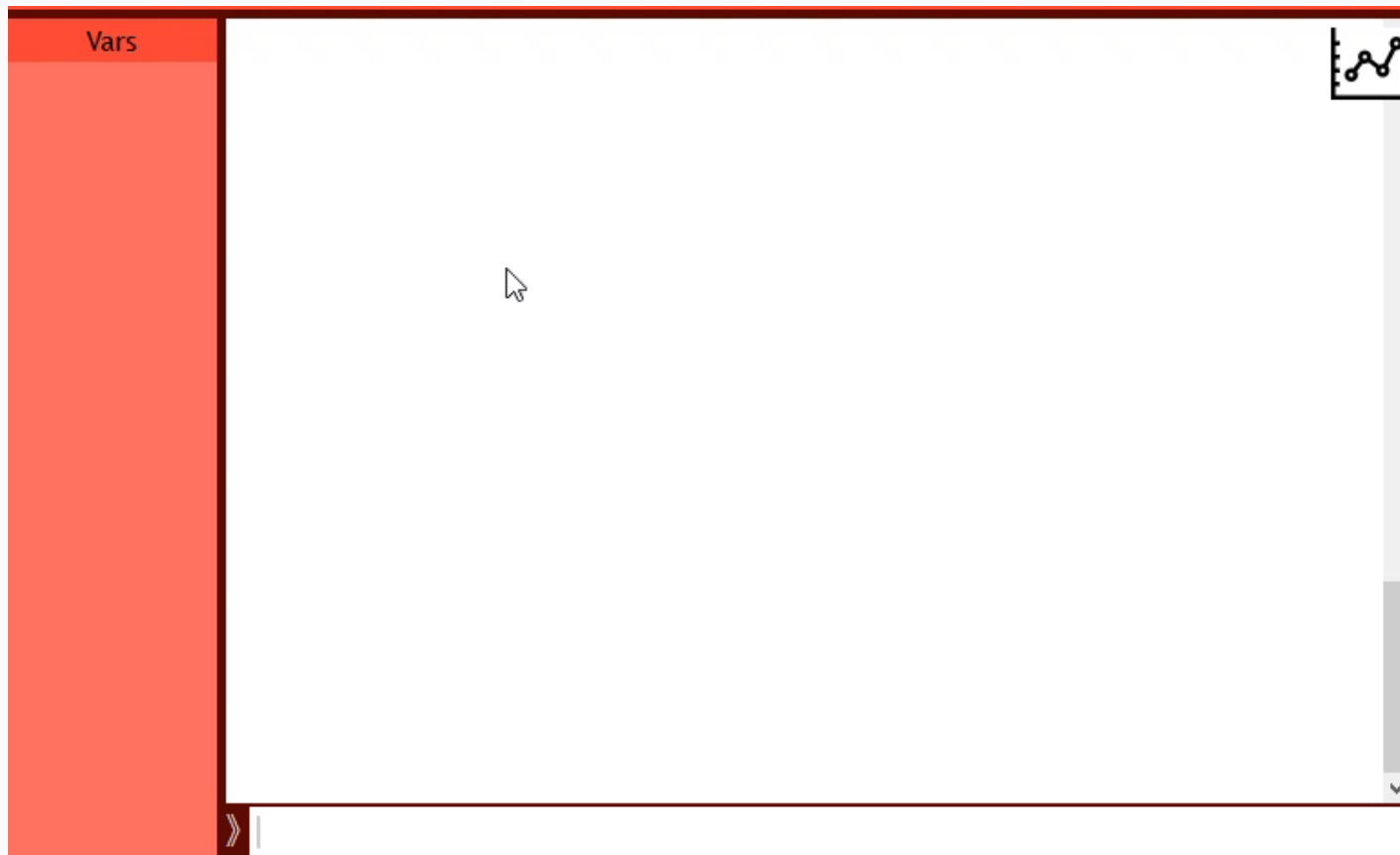
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# Transfer function

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Octave online – Setting the transfer function

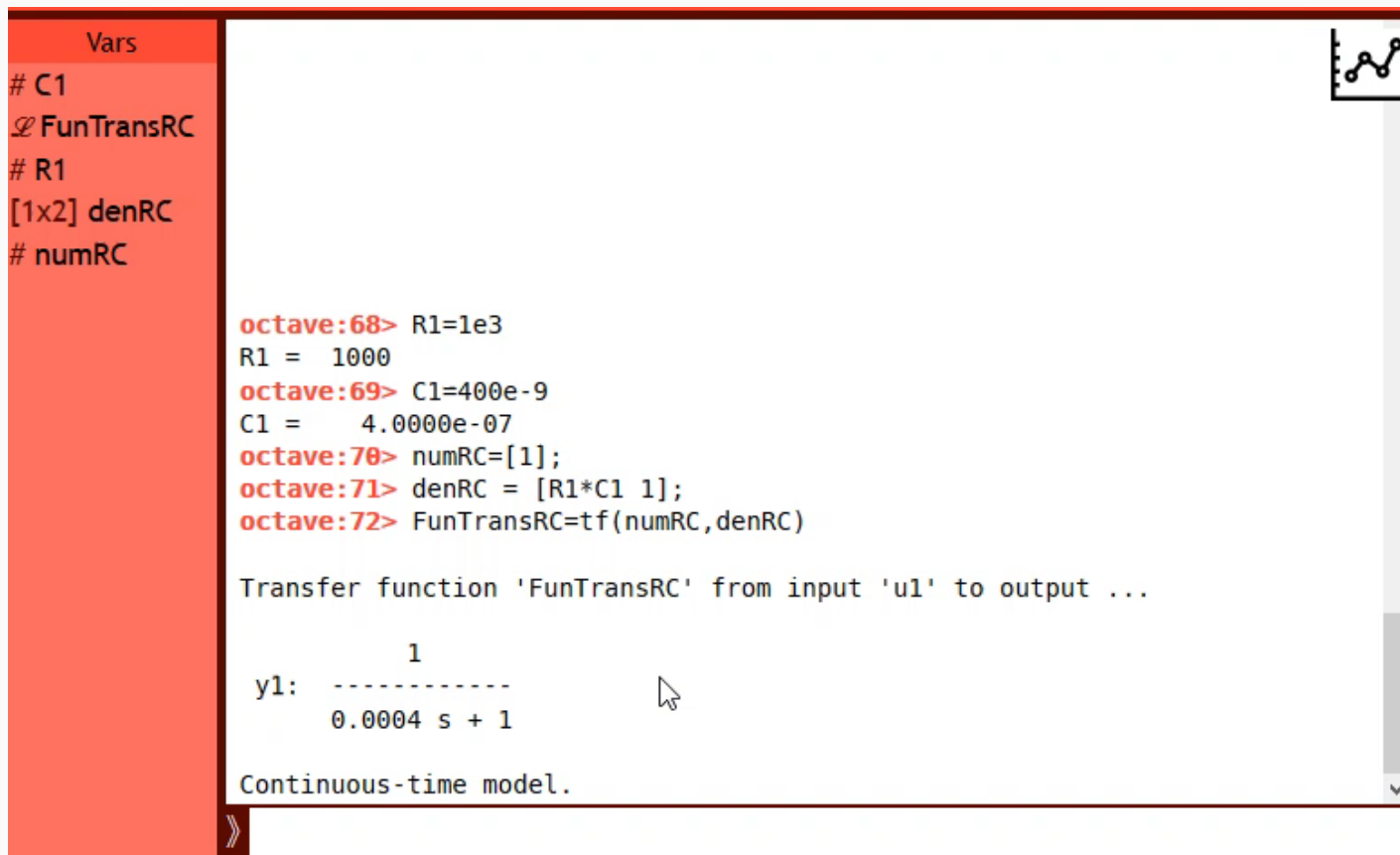


Transfer function:

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{RCs + 1}$$

# Transfer function

## Octave online – Plotting response to Step function



The screenshot shows the Octave online environment. On the left, a red sidebar lists variables: # C1, FunTransRC, # R1, [1x2] denRC, and # numRC. The main workspace displays the following Octave commands and their outputs:

```
octave:68> R1=1e3
R1 = 1000
octave:69> C1=400e-9
C1 = 4.0000e-07
octave:70> numRC=[1];
octave:71> denRC = [R1*C1 1];
octave:72> FunTransRC=tf(numRC,denRC)
```

Below the commands, the transfer function is displayed as:

$$y1: \frac{1}{0.0004 s + 1}$$

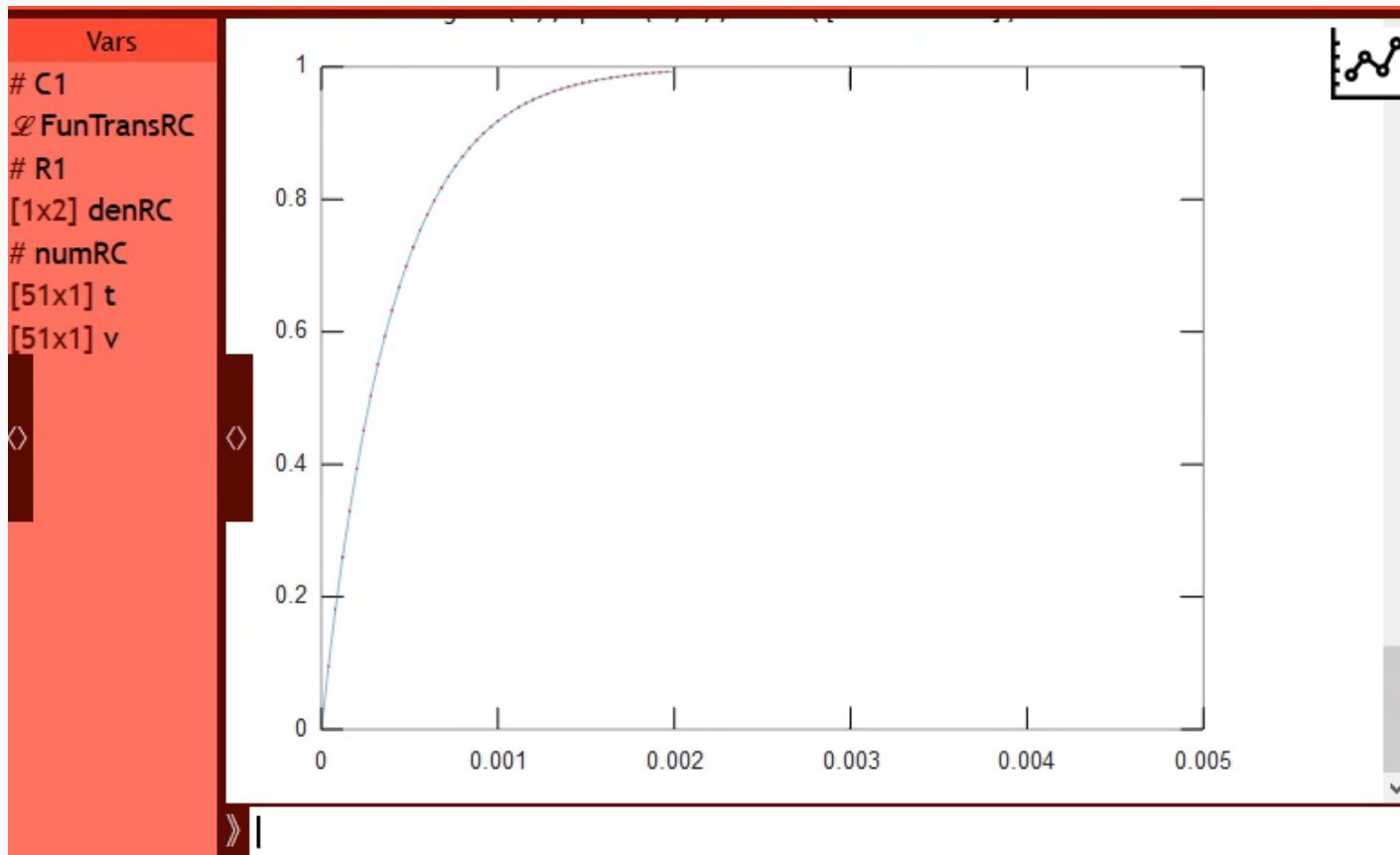
Underneath the transfer function, it says "Continuous-time model." In the top right corner of the workspace, there is a small icon of a line graph with a step function.

Step function:

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

# Transfer function

Octave online – Looking for the amplitude at  $t = \tau$

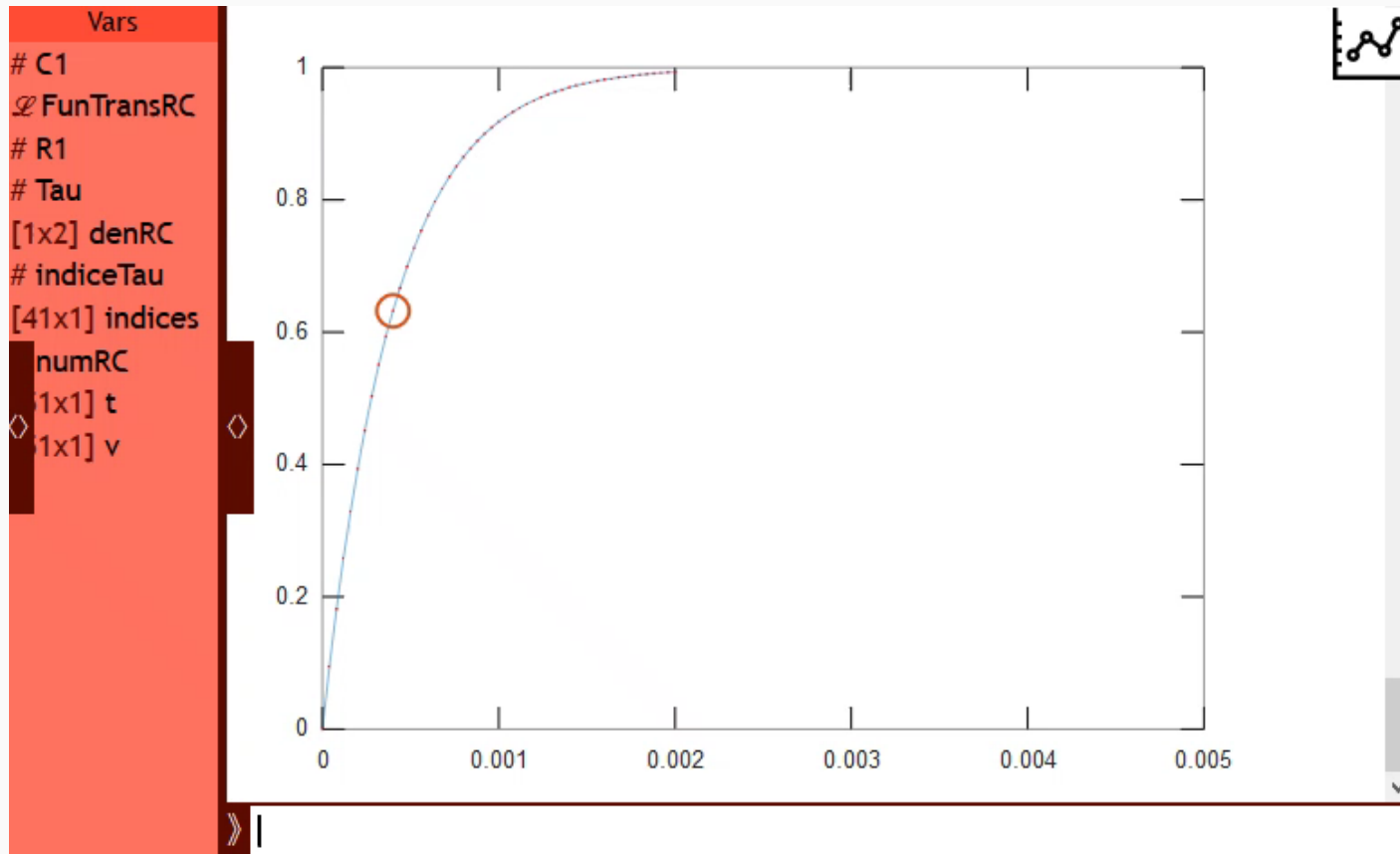


Time constant:  
 $\tau = RC$



# Transfer function

Octave online – Showing the values at  $\tau$  e  $v(\tau)$



The command DISP shows the value of a variable

# Transfer function

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## Octave online – Script

```
% Setting component values
R1 = 1e3;
C1=400e-9;

% Building the Transfer function
numRC = [1];
denRC=[R1*C1 1];
FunTransRC = tf(numRC, denRC);

% Plotting the step response
[v,t] = step(FunTransRC);
figure(1), plot(t,v), axis([0 5e-3 0 1])

% Looking for the voltage at Tau=R
Tau = R1*C1;
indices = find(t>=Tau);
indiceTau = indices(1);
figure(1), hold on
figure(1), plot(t(indiceTau), v(indiceTau), 'o')

% Showing Tau and Amplitude at Tau values
disp(['Tau:' num2str(t(indiceTau))]);
disp(['Voltage at Tau:' num2str(v(indiceTau))]);
```

You can copy (Ctrl + C) the script text and paste it (Ctrl + V) into command line of Octave online. It can be ran by using Enter.

# Links

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- Pspice: download and tutorials ([link](#))
- Matlab for engineering in Portuguese ([link](#))