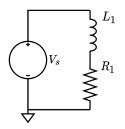
Resistor-Inductor circuits

1. Inductive low-pass filter

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/rl_low_pass.txt');
circuit.list
```

```
ans =
'Vin 1 0 DC 5
R1 2 0 1000
L1 1 2 3
```



ELAB.analyze(circuit)

Symbolic analysis successful (0.184393 sec).

Say, you want expressions for node voltages, for example.

circuit.symbolic_node_voltages

ans =

$$\begin{pmatrix}
v_1 = \text{Vin} \\
v_2 = \frac{R_1 \text{Vin}}{R_1 + L_1 s}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Or the numerical currents for all elements in this particular circuit in relation to the s-domain.

ELAB.evaluate(circuit)

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0435827 sec).

circuit.numerical_element_currents

ans =

$$\begin{pmatrix}
i_{R1} = \frac{5}{3 s + 1000} \\
i_{L1} = \frac{5 s}{3 s + 1000}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Say we want the numerical transfer function, where the output is the voltage across the resistor.

Transfer function object created successfully (1.892360e-02 sec).

```
TF =

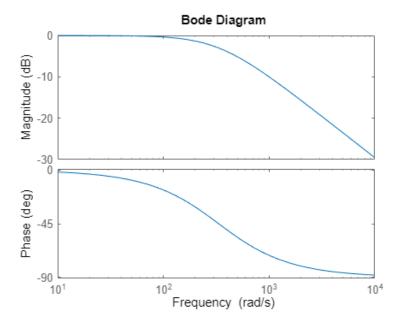
333.3

----
s + 333.3
```

Continuous-time transfer function.

Matlab can then be used to visualize the circuit behavior as with any other system. Plotting the Bode diagram, we see that this is also a low-pass-filter, like the previous rc-example.



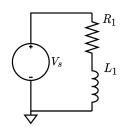


2. Inductive high-pass filter

We can repeat the process with a variation of the circuit, where the inductor comes after the resistor.

```
circuit = Circuit('circuits/rl_high_pass.txt');
circuit.list

ans =
    'Vin 1 0 DC 5
```



R1 1 2 1000 L1 2 0 3

```
ELAB.analyze(circuit)
```

Symbolic analysis successful (0.209802 sec).

circuit.symbolic_node_voltages

ans =

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = \operatorname{Vin} \\ v_2 = \frac{L_1 \operatorname{Vin} s}{R_1 + L_1 s} \end{cases}$$

TF = ELAB.ec2tf(circuit, 1, 2)

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0556851 sec). Transfer function object created successfully (2.475227e-01 sec).

TF =

s -----s + 333.3

Continuous-time transfer function.

Plotting the Bode diagram, we see that this rl-configuration acts as a high-pass filter.

bode(TF)

