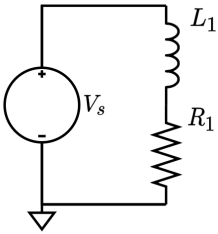# Resistor-Inductor circuits

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 (0.230228 sec).
```

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

```
circuit.symbolic_node_voltages
```

ans =

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

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

```
ELAB.evaluate(circuit)
```

```
Numerical evaluation successful (0.0433914 sec).
```

```
circuit.numerical_element_currents
```

ans =

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

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

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

```
Transfer function object created successfully (3.365160e-02 sec).
```
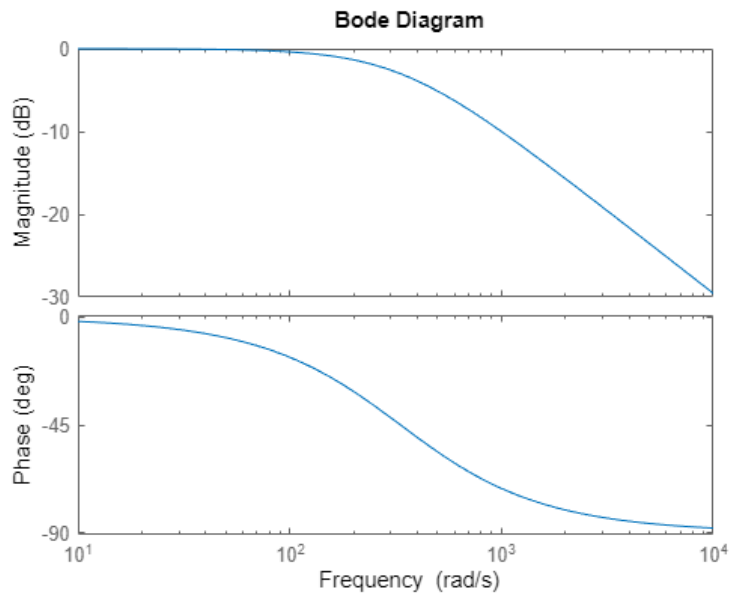
```
TF =

    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.
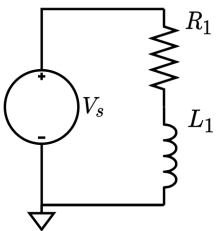
```
bode(TF)
```


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 (0.179379 sec).

```
circuit.symbolic_node_voltages
```

ans =

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

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

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0388699 sec).
Transfer function object created successfully (6.690210e-02 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)
```