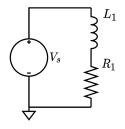
Resistor-Inductor circuits

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 (0.193818 sec).

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

circuit.symbolic_node_voltages

ans =

$$v_1 = Vin$$

$$v_2 = \frac{R_1 Vin}{R_1 + L_1 s}$$

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

ELAB.evaluate(circuit)

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0783564 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 (5.883160e-02 sec).

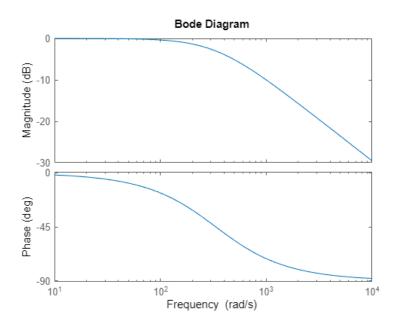
TF =

```
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)

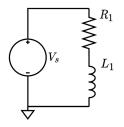


2. Inductive high-pass filter

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 (0.183581 sec).

circuit.symbolic_node_voltages

ans =

$$v_1 = Vin$$

$$v_2 = \frac{L_1 Vin s}{R_1 + L_1 s}$$

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

Numerical evaluation successful (0.0405401 sec). Transfer function object created successfully (7.102560e-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)

