## **Table of Contents**

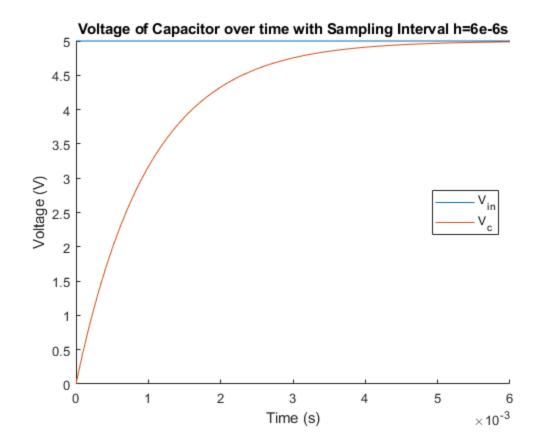
Part 1: Model an RC Circuit	1
Part 2: Compare two RC circuits	4
Part 3: Compare two cascaded RC circuits	7

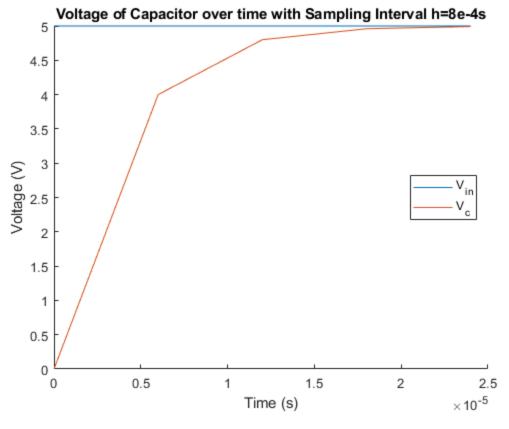
## Part 1: Model an RC Circuit

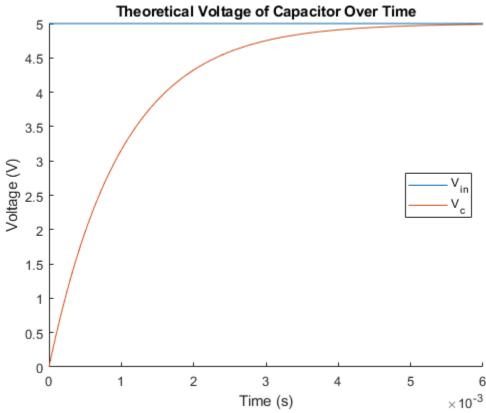
```
%Plot using own h
h = 6e - 6;
k = 1000;
B = h/(10^3*1e-6);
A = 1-B;
V_{in} = 5*ones([k+1,1]);
system1 = ss(A, B, [], [], []);
[\sim, \sim, V_c] = lsim(system1, V_in, 0:k);
figure();
hold on;
plot((0:k)*h, V in);
plot((0:k)*h, V_c);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_c', 'location', 'east');
title('Voltage of Capacitor over time with Sampling Interval
h=6e-6s');
%Plot using h'
hNew = 8e-4;
k = 4;
B = hNew/(10^3*1e-6);
A = 1 - B;
V in = 5*ones([k+1,1]);
system1 = ss(A, B, [], [], []);
[~,~,~,~V_c] = lsim(system1, V_in, 0:k);
figure();
hold on;
plot((0:k)*h, V_in);
plot((0:k)*h, V_c);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_c', 'location', 'east');
title('Voltage of Capacitor over time with Sampling Interval
h=8e-4s');
%Plot of theoretical curve
R = 1000;
C = 1e-6;
k = 1000;
```

```
t = (0:k)*h;
theoretical = 5*(1-exp(-t/(R*C)));
V_in = 5*ones([k+1,1]);

figure();
hold on;
plot((0:k)*h, V_in);
plot((0:k)*h, theoretical);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n','V_c', 'location', 'east');
title('Theoretical Voltage of Capacitor Over Time');
```



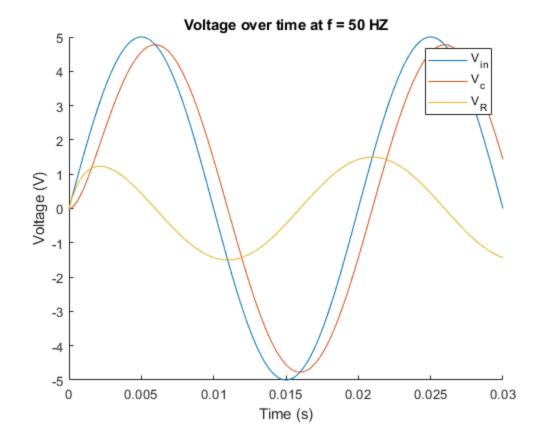


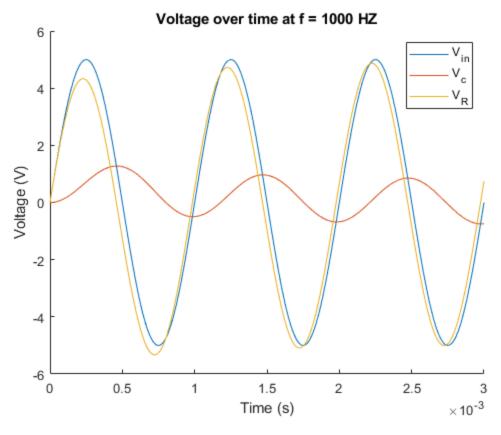


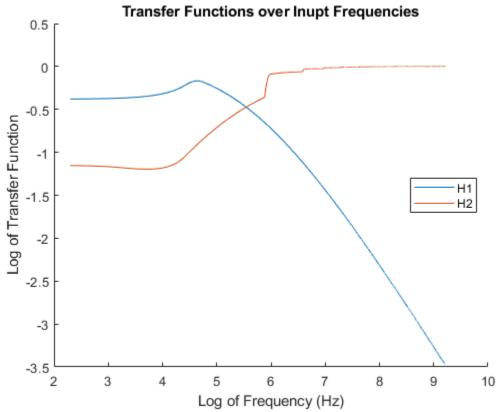
## Part 2: Compare two RC circuits

```
% At 50Hz (lower frequency)
h = 6e-6;
k = 5000;
t = (0:k)*h;
f = 50;
B = h/(10^3*1e-6);
A = 1-B;
V_{in} = 5*sin(2*pi*f*t);
system1 = ss(A, B, [], [], []);
[\sim, \sim, V_c] = lsim(system1, V_in, 0:k);
V_r = V_{in} - V_{c'};
figure();
hold on;
plot((0:k)*h, V_in);
plot((0:k)*h, V_c);
plot((0:k)*h, V_r);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_c', 'V_R', 'location', 'northeast');
title('Voltage over time at f = 50 HZ');
%At 1000Hz (higher frequency)
h = 6e-6;
k = 500;
t = (0:k)*h;
f = 1000;
B = h/(10^3*1e-6);
A = 1-B;
V_{in} = 5*sin(2*pi*f*t);
system1 = ss(A, B, [], [], []);
[\sim, \sim, V_c] = lsim(system1, V_in, 0:k);
V_r = V_{in} - V_{c'};
figure();
hold on;
plot((0:k)*h, V_in);
plot((0:k)*h, V_c);
plot((0:k)*h, V_r);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_c', 'V_R', 'location', 'northeast');
title('Voltage over time at f = 1000 HZ');
%Plotting transfer function
transferC = zeros([10000-10,1]);
transferR = zeros([10000-10,1]);
h = 6e-6;
```

```
k = 500;
B = h/(10^3*1e-6);
A = 1-B;
for f = 10:10000
   V_{in} = 5*sin(2*pi*f*t);
   system1 = ss(A, B, [], [], []);
   [\sim, \sim, V_c] = lsim(system1, V_in, 0:k);
   V_r = V_in - V_c';
   transferC(f-9) = max(V_c)/max(V_in);
   transferR(f-9) = max(V_r)/max(V_in);
end
figure();
hold on;
plot(log(10:10000), log(transferC));
plot(log(10:10000), log(transferR));
xlabel('Log of Frequency (Hz)');
ylabel('Log of Transfer Function');
legend('H1', 'H2', 'location', 'east');
title('Transfer Functions over Inupt Frequencies');
```





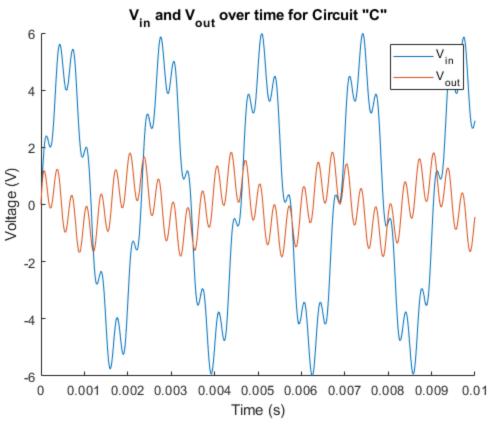


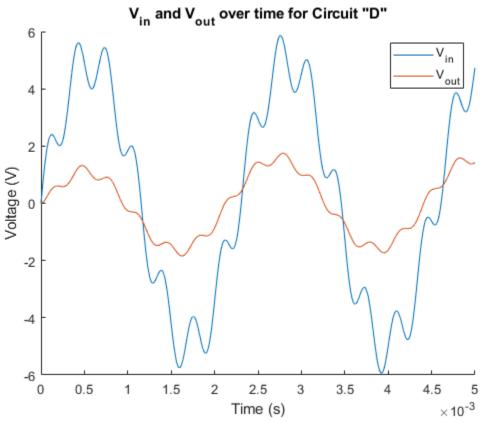
## Part 3: Compare two cascaded RC circuits

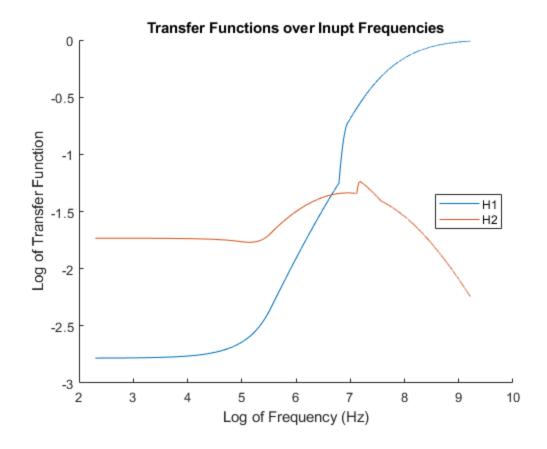
```
% For Circuit "C"
% create an A matrix
R 1 = 330;
R_2 = 330;
R 4 = 330;
C 1 = 0.68e-6;
C_2 = 0.68e-6;
C_3 = 0.68e-6;
A = [1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0;
     0, 330, 0, 0, -1, 0;
     0, 0, 330, 0, 0 , -1;
     0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0;
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1;
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0];
f1 = 440;
f2 = 3000;
h = 1e-6;
k = 10000;
t = (0:k-1)*h;
Vin = 5*sin(2*pi*f1*t)+sin(2*pi*f2*t);
Vc1 = zeros(1,k);
Vc3 = zeros(1,k);
V_{out} = zeros(1,k);
% simulate the system
for i = 1:k
    b = [0, 0, 0, Vc1(i), Vc3(i), Vin(i)]';
    x = linsolve(A, b);
    V_{out(i)} = x(6);
    %use some values from x in the equations below
    Vc1(i+1) = Vc1(i) + (h/C 1) *x(1);
    Vc3(i+1) = Vc3(i)+(h/C_3)*x(3);
    % update b with the new Vc1 and Vc2 values
end
% plot Vout
figure();
hold on;
plot(t, Vin);
plot(t, V_out);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_o_u_t', 'location', 'northeast');
title('V_i_n and V_o_u_t over time for Circuit "C"');
hold off;
```

```
% For Circuit "D"
newA = [1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0;
     330, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0;
     0, 0, 330, 0, 0 , -1;
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0;
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0;
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, -1];
f1 = 440;
f2 = 3000;
h = 1e-6;
k = 5000;
t = (0:k-1)*h;
Vin = 5*sin(2*pi*f1*t)+sin(2*pi*f2*t);
Vc2 = zeros(1,k);
Vc3 = zeros(1,k);
V_{out} = zeros(1,k);
for i = 1:k
    b = [0, 0, 0, Vin(i), Vc2(i), Vc3(i)]';
    x = linsolve(newA, b);
    Vc2(i+1) = Vc2(i)+(h/C_2)*x(2);
    Vc3(i+1) = Vc3(i)+(h/C_3)*x(3);
    V_{out(i)} = x(6);
end
figure();
hold on;
plot(t, Vin);
plot(t, V_out);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Voltage (V)');
legend('V_i_n', 'V_o_u_t', 'location', 'northeast');
title('V_i_n and V_o_u_t over time for Circuit "D"');
hold off;
%plotting transfer functions
transferC = zeros([10000-10,1]);
transferD = zeros([10000-10,1]);
h = 1e-6;
k = 1000;
t = (0:k-1)*h;
V_{outC} = zeros(1,k);
V_{outD} = zeros(1,k);
Vc1 C = zeros(1,k);
Vc2_C = zeros(1,k);
Vc3_C = zeros(1,k);
```

```
Vc1_D = zeros(1,k);
Vc2 D = zeros(1,k);
Vc3_D = zeros(1,k);
for f = 10:10000
    Vin = 5*sin(2*pi*f*t)+sin(2*pi*f*t);
    for i = 1:k
        % Circuit C
        b_C = [0, 0, 0, Vc1_C(i), Vc3_C(i), Vin(i)]';
        x C = linsolve(A, b C);
        V_{outC(i)} = x_{C(6)};
        Vc1_C(i+1) = Vc1_C(i) + (h/C_1) *x_C(1);
        Vc3_C(i+1) = Vc3_C(i)+(h/C_3)*x_C(3);
        % Circuit D
        b_D = [0, 0, 0, Vin(i), Vc2_D(i), Vc3_D(i)]';
        x_D = linsolve(newA, b_D);
        Vc2_D(i+1) = Vc2_D(i)+(h/C_2)*x_D(2);
        Vc3_D(i+1) = Vc3_D(i)+(h/C_3)*x_D(3);
        V \text{ outD(i)} = x D(6);
    end
    transferC(f-9) = max(V_outC)/max(Vin);
    transferD(f-9) = max(V_outD)/max(Vin);
end
figure();
hold on;
plot(log(10:10000), log(transferC));
plot(log(10:10000), log(transferD));
xlabel('Log of Frequency (Hz)');
ylabel('Log of Transfer Function');
legend('H1', 'H2', 'location', 'east');
title('Transfer Functions over Inupt Frequencies');
hold off;
```







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