



Bode plot

Linear Control

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$$T(s) = K \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} = K \frac{(s - z_1)(s - z_2) \cdots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_n)}$$

$$= T_1(s) T_2(s) T_3(s) \dots \dots$$

Frequency response:

$$T(j\omega) = T_1(j\omega) T_2(j\omega) T_3(j\omega) \dots \dots$$

2

Let

$$T_i(j\omega) = |T_i(j\omega)| e^{j\theta_i(j\omega)}$$

Then

$$|T(j\omega)| = \prod |T_i(j\omega)|$$

and

$$\theta(j\omega) = \sum \theta_i(j\omega)$$

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$$|G(j\omega)|_{db} \hat{=} 20 \log |G(j\omega)|$$

Therefore;

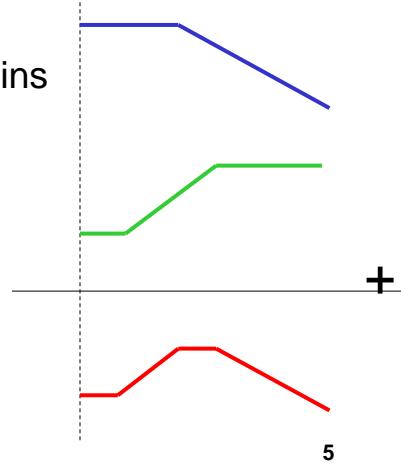
$$\begin{aligned} |T(j\omega)|_{db} &\hat{=} 20 \log |T(j\omega)| \\ &\hat{=} 20 \log \left| \prod T_i(j\omega) \right| \\ &\hat{=} \sum 20 \log |T_i(j\omega)| \\ &= \sum |T_i(j\omega)|_{db} \end{aligned}$$

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$$T(j\omega) = \prod T_i(j\omega)$$

Overall db gain
=sum of individual db gains

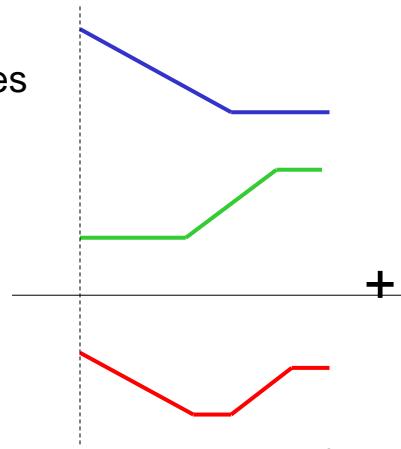
$$|T_1|_{db} + |T_2|_{db} = |T|_{db}$$



$$T(j\omega) = \prod T_i(j\omega)$$

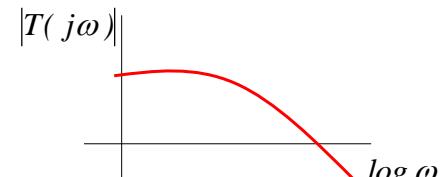
Overall phase
=sum of individual phases

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta$$

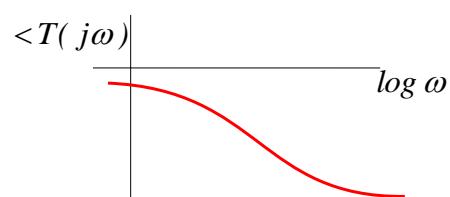


Bode plot

Plot of db magnitude
vs. Log frequency



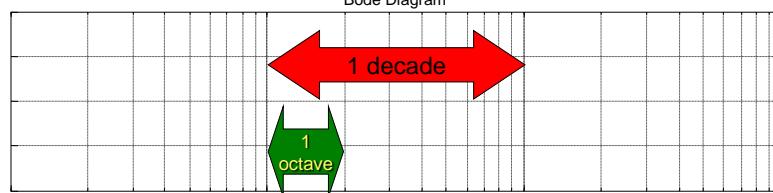
Plot of phase
vs. Log
frequency



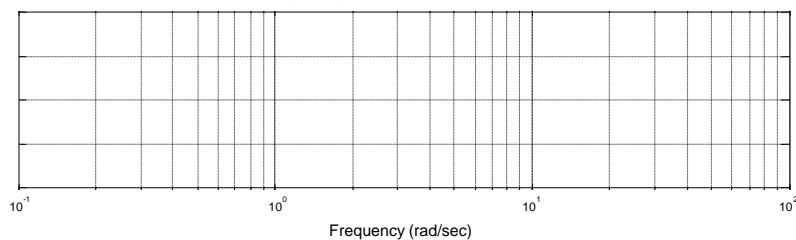
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Semi-log paper

Magnitude (dB)



Phase (deg)



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Procedure

- 
- Factorize the transfer function in to “simple” factors
 - Obtain magnitude(db) versus frequency and phase versus frequency characteristics for each
 - Obtain overall magnitude(db) versus frequency characteristics by adding those of factors
 - Obtain overall phase versus frequency characteristics by adding those of factors

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“simple” factors



Constant multiplier K

Origin zero s

Finite real zero $1 + \frac{s}{z}$

Conjugate zero pair

$$1 + 2\xi\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2$$

Origin pole $\frac{1}{s}$

Finite real pole $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{p}}$

Conjugate pole pair

$$\frac{1}{1 + 2\xi\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

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Constant multiplier K

$$|T(j\omega)| = |K|$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} = 20 \log |K|$$

$$|T(j\omega)|$$

$$20 \log K$$

$\log \omega$

$$\angle T(j\omega) = \angle K = \begin{cases} 0 & K > 0 \\ -\pi & K < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\angle T(j\omega)$$

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Origin zero: s

$$T(j\omega) = j\omega$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \omega$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} = 20 \log \omega$$

$$\angle T(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|$$

0db

$\log \omega$

$$\angle T(j\omega)$$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\log \omega$

$$\omega=1$$

Slope =
20 db/decade

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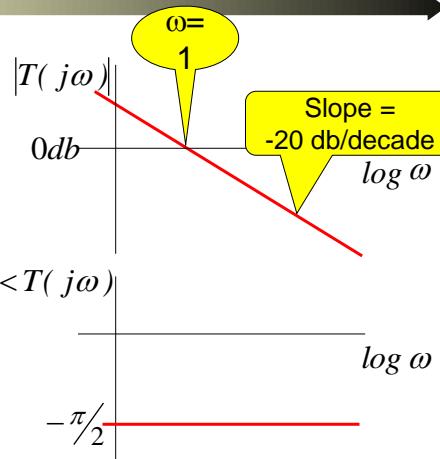
Origin pole:

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} = -20 \log \omega$$



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Finite real zero

$$T(s) = 1 + \frac{s}{z}$$

$$T(j\omega) = 1 + \frac{j\omega}{z}$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{z}\right)^2}$$

As

$$\omega \rightarrow 0$$

$$|T(j\omega)| \rightarrow 1$$

As

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty$$

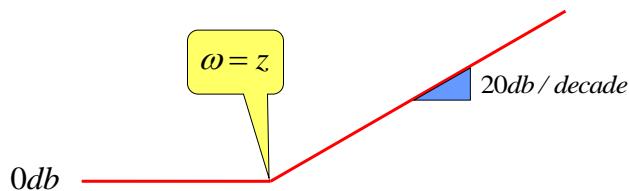
$$|T(j\omega)| \rightarrow \left|\frac{\omega}{z}\right|$$

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Asymptotes

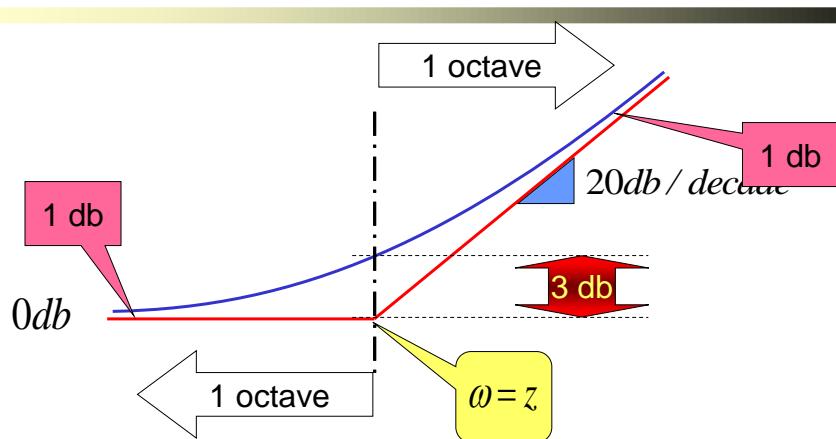
$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad |T(j\omega)| = 1 \quad |T(j\omega)|_{db} = 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad |T(j\omega)| \rightarrow \left| \frac{\omega}{z} \right| \quad |T(j\omega)|_{db} \rightarrow 20 \log \omega - 20 \log z$$



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Deviations from actual



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Finite real zero: Phase vs. Frequency

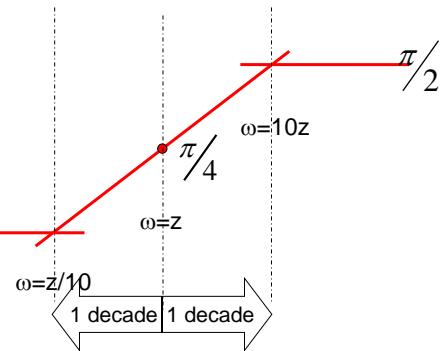
$$T(j\omega) = 1 + \frac{j\omega}{z}$$

$$\theta(j\omega) = \angle T(j\omega) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{z}$$

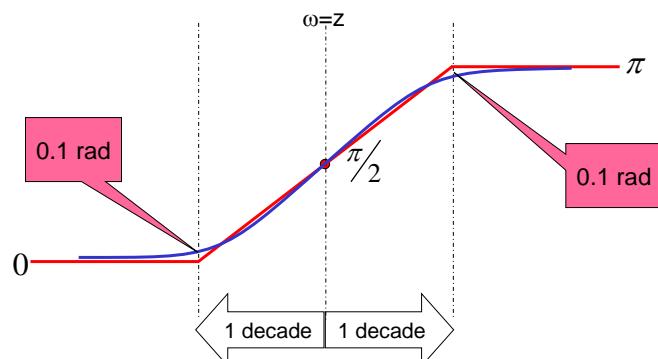
$$\theta(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\theta(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow z} \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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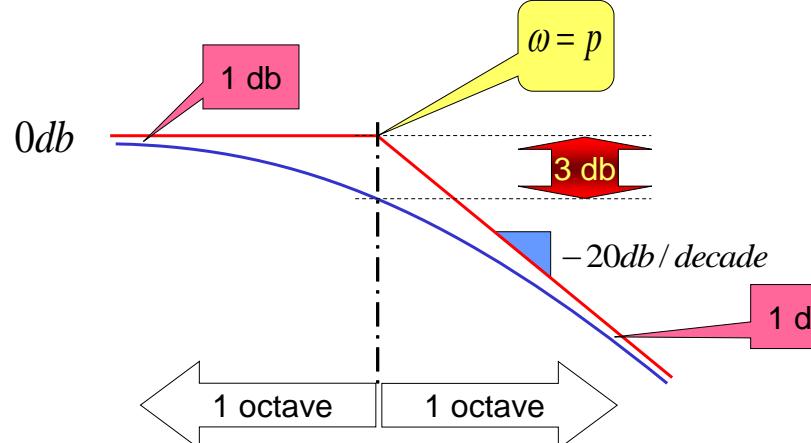
Finite real pole $T(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s/p}$

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega/p} \quad |T(j\omega)| = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega}{p})^2}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad |T(j\omega)| = 1 \quad |T(j\omega)|_{db} = 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad |T(j\omega)| \rightarrow \left| \frac{p}{\omega} \right| \quad |T(j\omega)|_{db} \rightarrow -20 \log \omega + 20 \log p$$

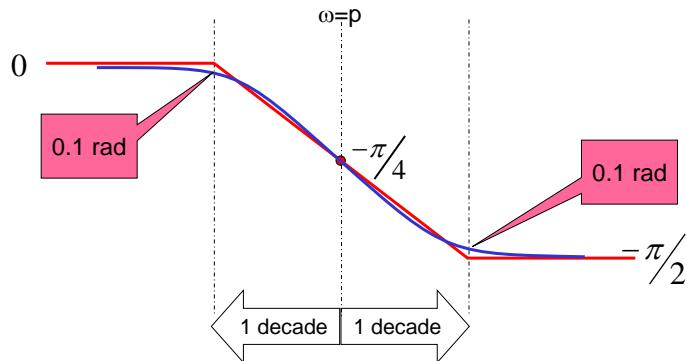
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Finite real pole: Phase vs. Frequency

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega/p} \quad \theta(j\omega) = \angle T(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{p}$$



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Conjugate zero pair:

$$1 + 2\xi\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2$$

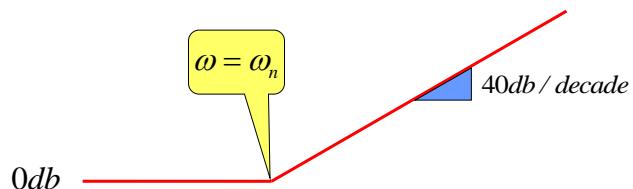
$$T(j\omega) = 1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + j2\xi\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + 4\left(\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} \quad \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} & \omega \rightarrow 0 \\ \infty & \omega \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

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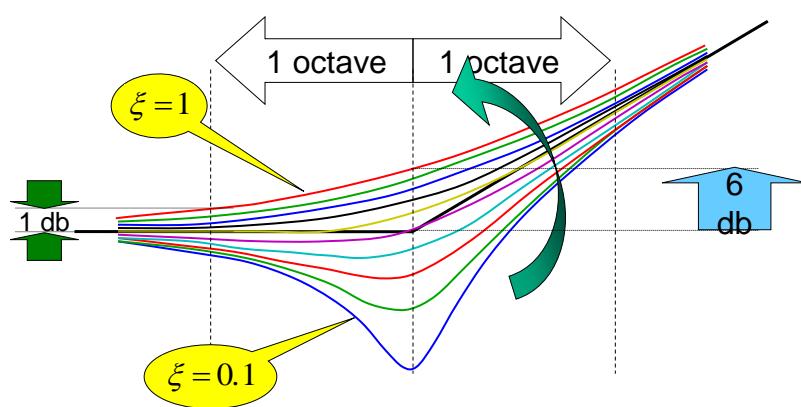
$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow 0} 20 \log 1 = 0$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} 20 \log \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = 40 \log \omega - 40 \log \omega_n$$



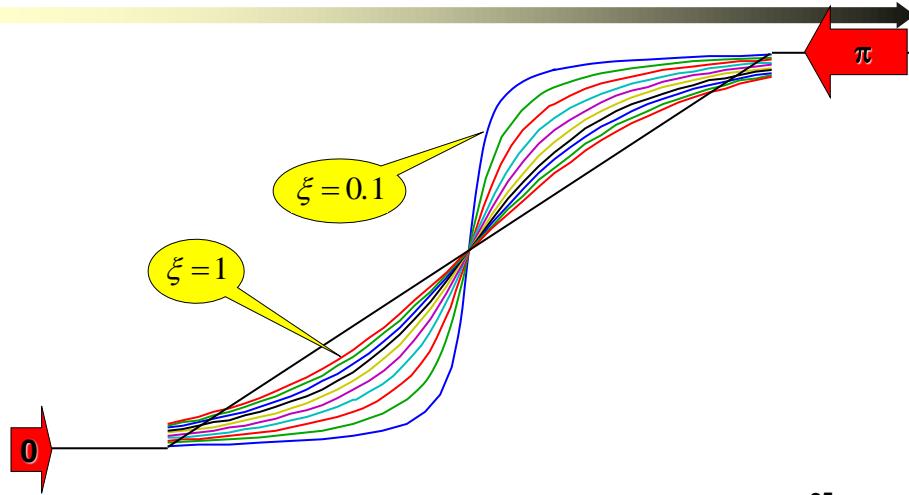
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Magnitude vs. frequency



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Phase vs. frequency



Conjugate pole pair: $\frac{1}{1+2\xi\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)+\left(\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$

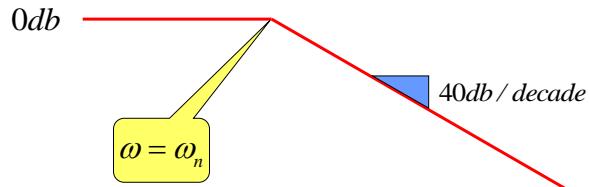
$$T(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1-\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + j2\xi\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)}$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + 4\left(\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}^{-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega}\right)^2} & \omega \rightarrow 0 \\ \infty & \omega \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

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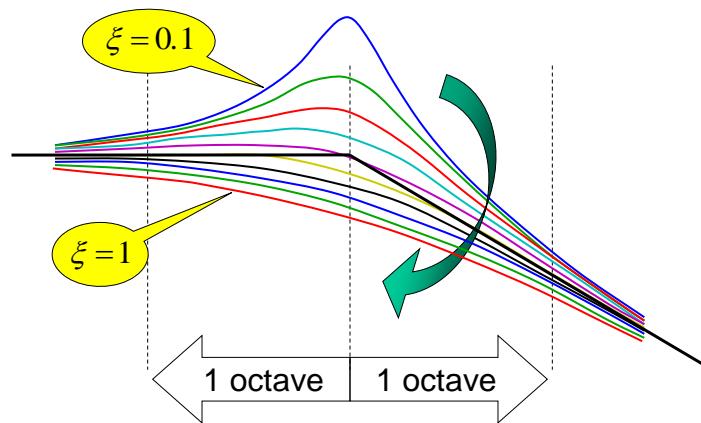
$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow 0} 20 \log 1 = 0$$

$$|T(j\omega)|_{db} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} 20 \log \left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega} \right)^2 = 40 \log \omega_n - 40 \log \omega$$



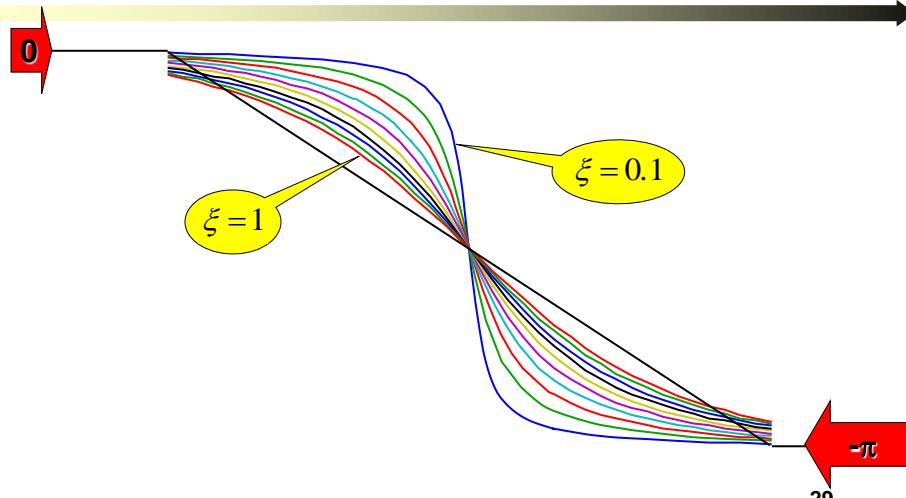
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Magnitude vs. frequency



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Phase vs. frequency



Example

A block diagram of a system. The transfer function is given by:

$$G(s) = 8 \frac{s + 1}{s(s^2 + 2s + 4)}$$

The denominator can be factored as:

$$s(s + 1)^2 + \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2$$

From this, four time constants are identified: T_1 (yellow), T_2 (green), T_3 (light green), and T_4 (pink). The diagram shows how the system can be represented as a sum of four parallel branches, each with a time constant and a gain term.

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