

# ECE 388 – Automatic Control

## Bode Plot

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Compulsory Course in Electronic and Communication  
Engineering  
Credits (2/2/3)

Course Webpage: <http://ECE388.cankaya.edu.tr>

## Bode Plot: Basic Idea

### Description

- Given: Transfer function  $G(s)$
- Task: Show the frequency response in terms of magnitude  $|G(j\omega)|$  and phase shift  $\angle(G(j\omega))$

### Magnitude Plot

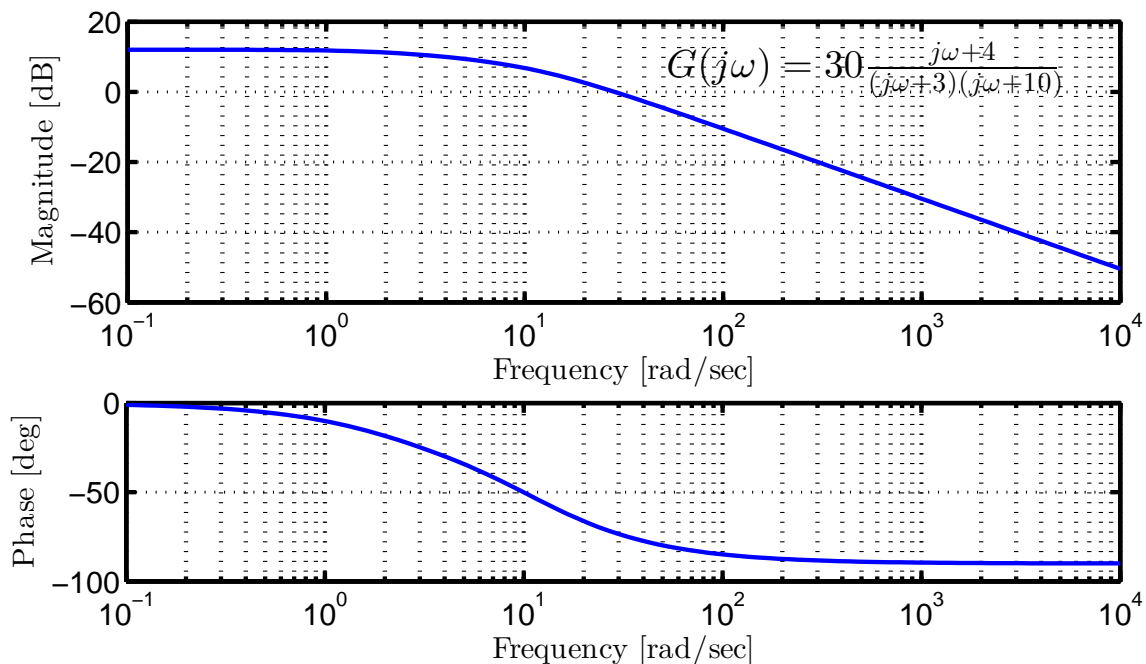
- Frequency axis with logarithmic scale  $\omega$  [rad/sec]
- Magnitude axis with  $20 \log |G(j\omega)|$  [dB]

### Phase Plot

- Frequency axis with logarithmic scale  $\omega$  [rad/sec]
- Phase axis with  $\angle G(j\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im}(G(j\omega))}{\text{Re}(G(j\omega))}\right)$  [°]

# Bode Plot: Example

## Bode Plot Example



# Bode Plot: Transfer Function Representation

## Time-constant Representation

$$G(s) = K_{\text{DC}} \frac{(1 + \tau_1 s)(1 + \tau_2 s) \cdots (1 + 2\delta_f \tau_f s + \tau_f^2 s^2) \cdots}{s^q (1 + T_1 s)(1 + T_2 s) \cdots (1 + 2D_g T_g s + T_g^2 s^2) \cdots}$$

- Time constants for real zeros/poles:  $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots; T_1, T_2, \dots$
  - Time constants for conjugated complex zeros/poles:  $\tau_f, \dots; T_g, \dots$
  - Damping for conjugated complex zeros/poles:  $\delta_f, \dots; D_g, \dots$
  - Multiplicity of pole at zero:  $q$
- ⇒ If the transfer function is not given in the time-constant representation, it has to be transformed to this representation

## Frequency Response

$$G(s) = K_{\text{DC}} \frac{(1 + j\omega\tau_1)(1 + j\omega\tau_2) \cdots (1 + j\omega 2\delta_f \tau_f + (j\omega)^2 \tau_f^2) \cdots}{(j\omega)^q (1 + j\omega T_1)(1 + j\omega T_2) \cdots (1 + j\omega 2D_g T_g + (j\omega)^2 T_g^2) \cdots}$$

# Bode Plot: Transfer Function Representation

## Example

Gap 1

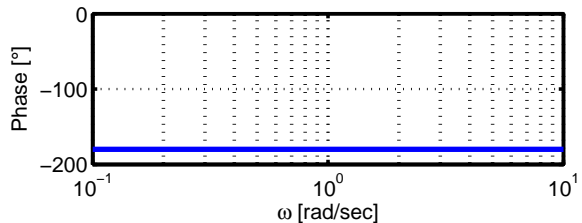
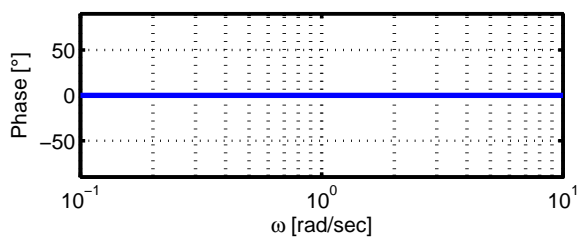
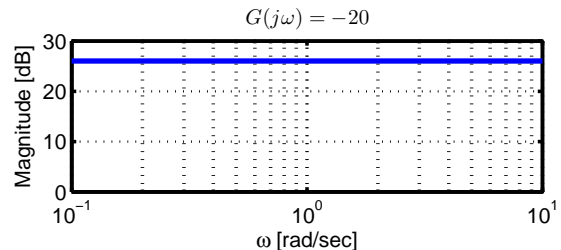
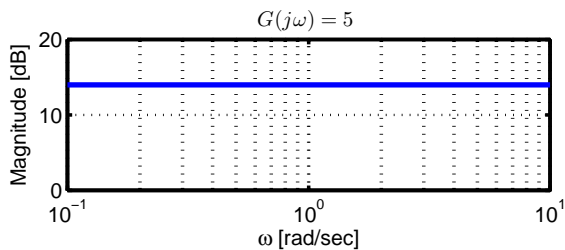
## Standard Numerator/Denominator Factors

- $K_{DC}$
- $s$
- $1 + Ts$
- $\omega_n^2 + 2D\omega_n s + s^2$

# Bode Plot: Common Examples

## DC Gain: $G(j\omega) = K_{DC}$

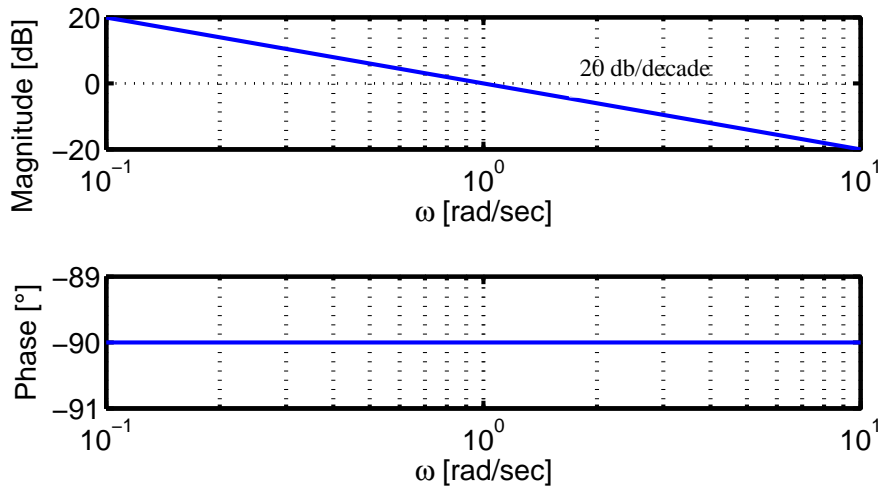
- Magnitude:  $|G(j\omega)| = |K_{DC}| \Rightarrow |G(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log |K_{DC}|$
- Phase  $\angle(G(j\omega)) = \begin{cases} 0^\circ & \text{if } K_{DC} > 0 \\ 180^\circ & \text{if } K_{DC} < 0 \end{cases}$



## Bode Plot: Common Examples

**Integrator**  $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$

- Magnitude:  $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow |G(j\omega)|_{dB} = -20 \log \omega$
- Phase:  $\angle G(j\omega) = -90^\circ$



## Bode Plot: Examples

**First-order Lag**  $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega T}$

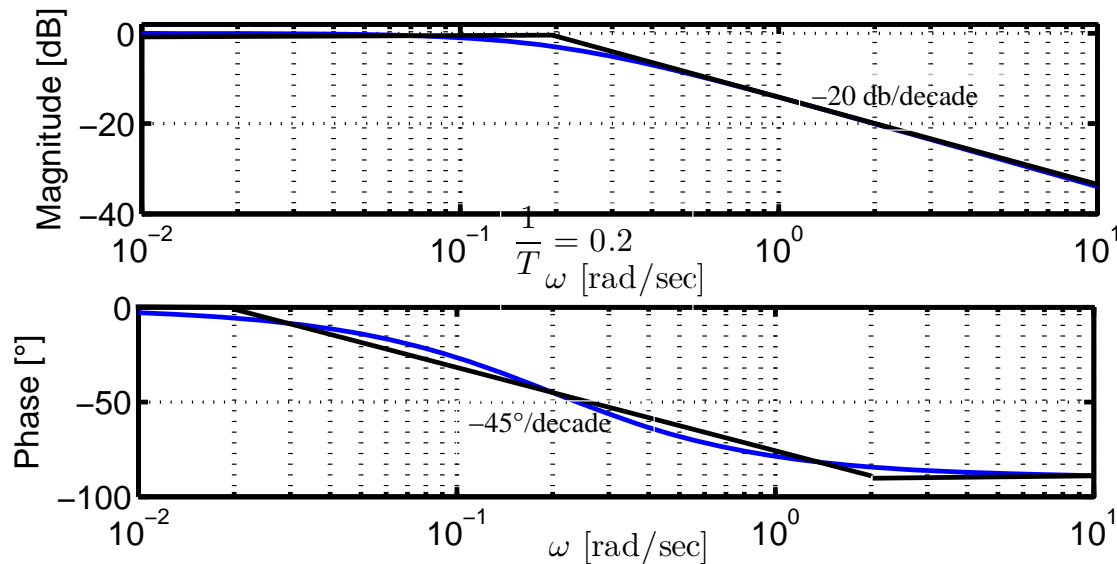
- Magnitude:  $|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}} \approx \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < 1/T \\ -20 \log \omega T & \omega > 1/T \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Straight-line approximation that bends at  $\omega = 1/T$
- Phase:  $\angle G(j\omega) = -\arctan \omega T \approx \begin{cases} 0^\circ & \omega < 1/(10 T) \\ -90^\circ & \omega > 10/T \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$  Straight-line approximation that decreases from  $0$  to  $-90^\circ$  between  $\omega = 1/(10 T)$  to  $\omega = 10/T$

Gap 2

## Bode Plot: First-order Lag

**Bode Plot Construction:**  $G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 5s}$



## Bode Plot: Second-order Lag

**Second-order Lag**  $G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + 2Dj\omega/\omega_n + (j\omega/\omega_n)^2}$

- Magnitude:

$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2)^2 + 4D^2(\omega/\omega_n)^2}} \approx \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < \omega_n \\ -40 \log \omega/\omega_n & \omega > \omega_n \end{cases}$$

⇒ Straight-line approximation that bends at  $\omega = 1/T$

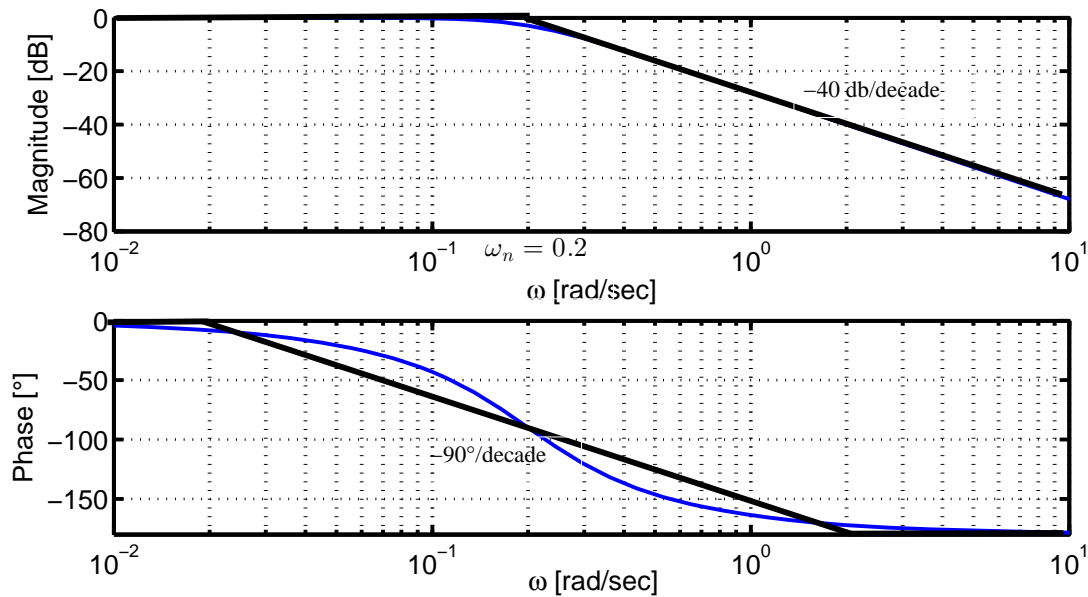
- Phase:  $\angle G(j\omega) = -\arctan \frac{2D\omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \approx \begin{cases} 0^\circ & \omega \ll \omega_n/10 \\ -180^\circ & \omega \gg 10\omega_n \end{cases}$

⇒ Straight-line approximation that decreases from 0 to  $-180^\circ$  between  $\omega = \omega_n/10$  and  $\omega = 10\omega_n$

Gap 3

## Bode Plot: Examples

**Bode Plot Construction:**  $G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + 10s + 25s^2}$



## Bode Plot: Multiplication Rules

### Multiplication of Transfer Functions

$$G(s) = G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s) \cdot \dots \cdot G_n(s)$$

### Addition of Magnitude and Phase in Bode Plot

- $|G(j\omega)|_{dB} = |G_1(j\omega)|_{dB} + |G_2(j\omega)|_{dB} + \dots + |G_n(j\omega)|_{dB}$
- $\angle G(j\omega) = \angle G_1(j\omega) + \angle G_2(j\omega) + \dots + \angle G_n(j\omega)$

Gap 4

## Bode Plot: Transfer Function Zeros

### Inverse of Transfer Functions

$$G(s) = G_1^{-1}(s)$$

### Negation of Magnitude and Phase

- $|G(j\omega)|_{dB} = -|G_1(j\omega)|_{dB}$
- $\angle G(j\omega) = -\angle G_1(j\omega)$

Gap 5

## Bode Plot: Non-minimum Phase Factors

### First-order Lag Example

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{1 - T s}$$

### Comparison to Minimum-Phase Factor

- $|G(j\omega)|_{dB} = \left| \frac{1}{1 + j\omega T} \right|_{dB}; \angle G(j\omega) = -\angle\left(\frac{1}{1 + j\omega T}\right)$

Gap 6

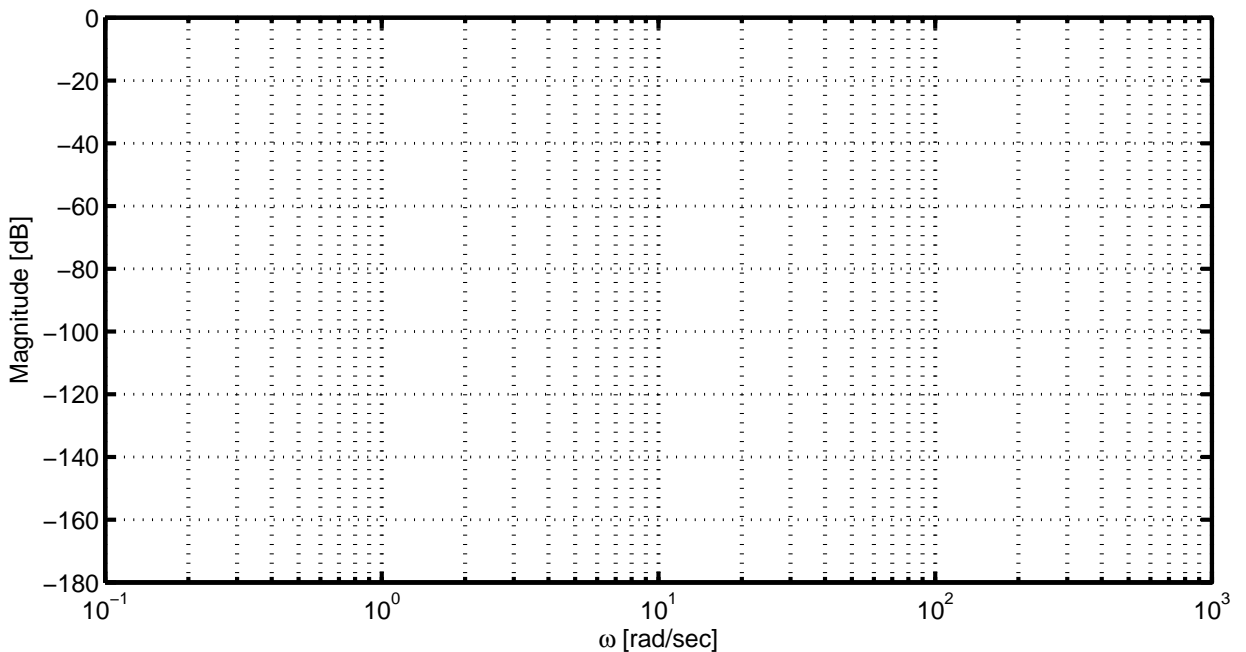
$$\text{Bode Plot: Example } G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+5)(s^2+0.2s+1)}$$

### Computation

Gap 7

$$\text{Bode Plot: Example } G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+5)(s^2+0.2s+1)}$$

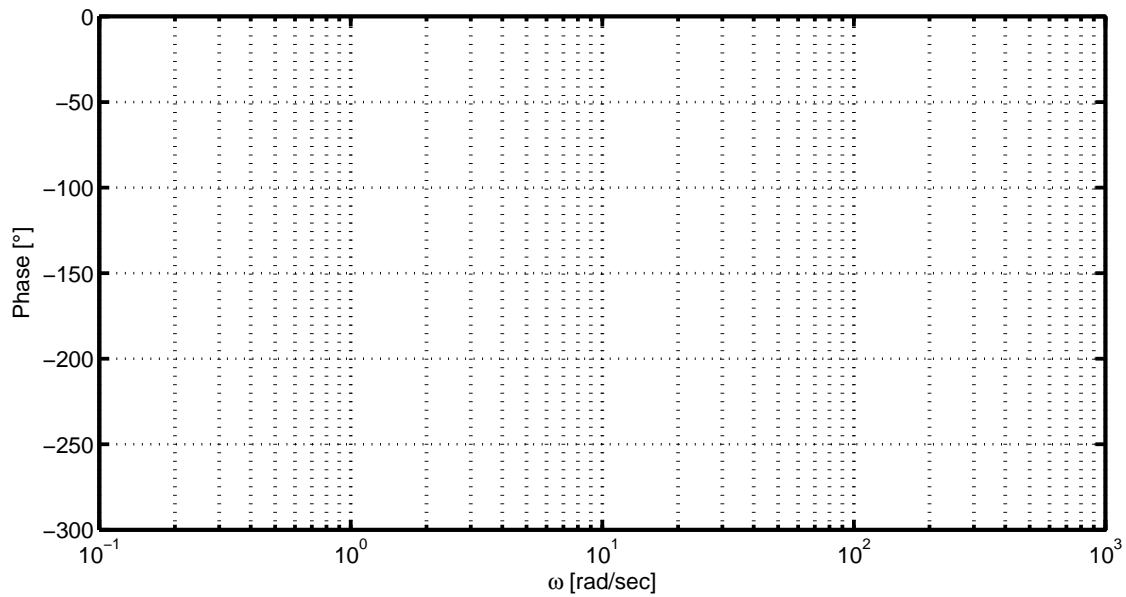
### Magnitude Plot





$$\text{Bode Plot: Example } G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+5)(s^2+0.2s+1)}$$

### Phase Plot



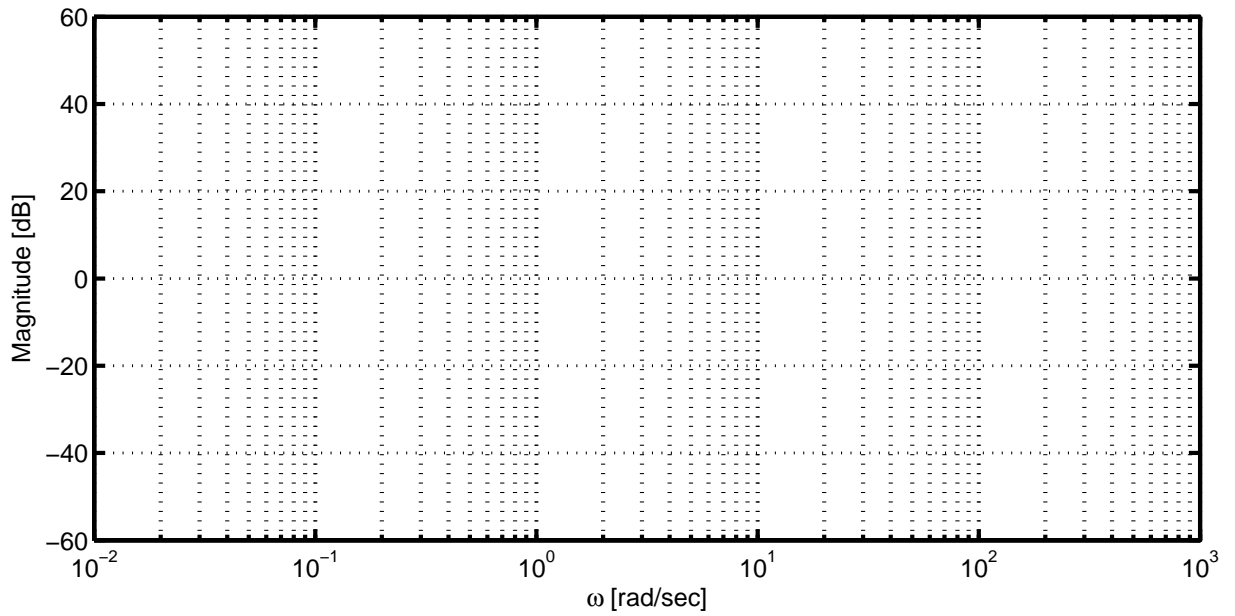
$$\text{Bode Plot: Example } G(s) = \frac{s+10}{s(s+1)}$$

### Computation

Gap 8

Bode Plot: Example  $G(s) = \frac{s+10}{s(s+1)}$

**Magnitude Plot**



Bode Plot: Example  $G(s) = \frac{s+10}{s(s+1)}$

**Phase Plot**

