



More on Bode example #1 ... how to check our result?

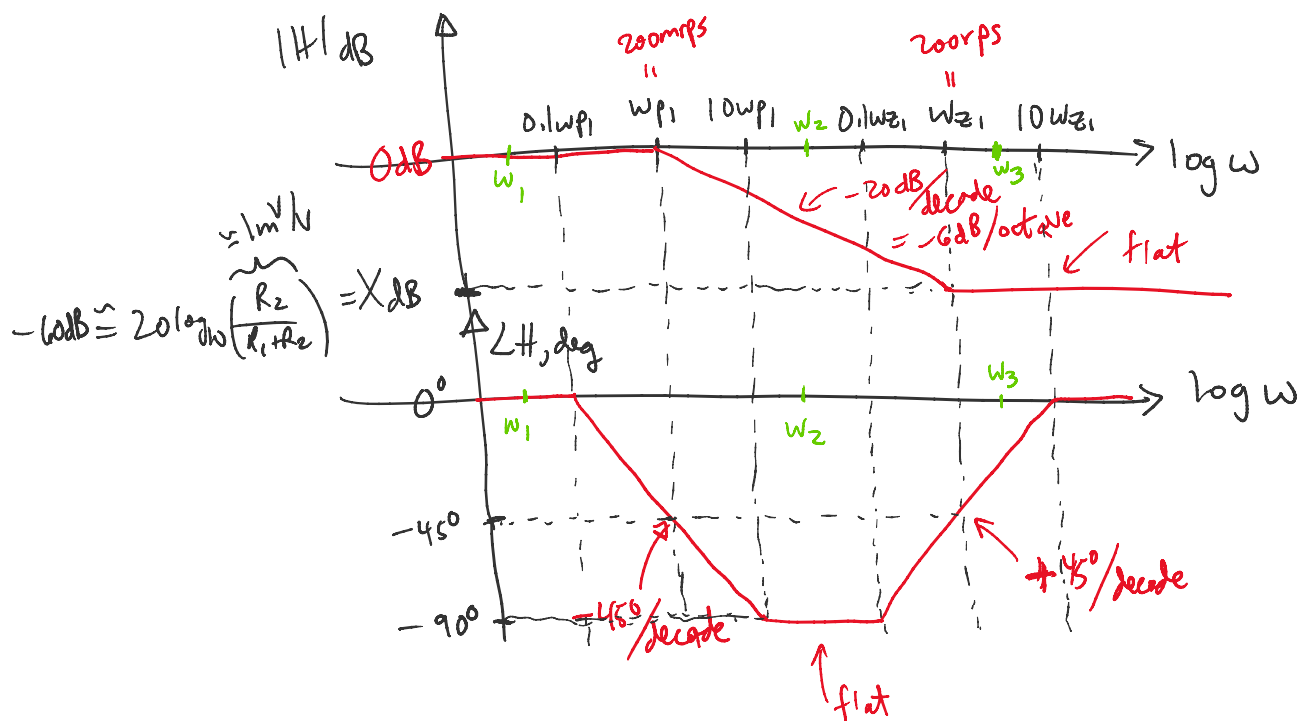
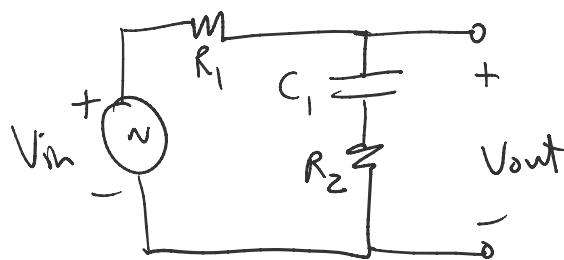
→ could simulate ckt; what else? ⇒ perform a few phasor analyses at some key frequencies of operation.

Let's choose some numerical component values;

$$R_1 = 5\text{M}\Omega, R_2 = 5\text{k}\Omega, C_1 = 1\mu\text{F}$$

$$\omega_{z_1} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} = \frac{1}{(5\text{k})(1\mu)} = 200\text{rps}$$

$$\omega_{p_1} = \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2)C_1} = \frac{1}{(5\text{M} + 5\text{k})(1\mu)} \approx 200\text{mrps} \Rightarrow \text{our Bode plot approximation is shown below:}$$



3 frequencies are chosen to spot-check our work:  $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$

→  $\omega_1 < 0.1\omega_{p_1} \Rightarrow 0.1\omega_{p_1} = 20\text{mrps} \Rightarrow \text{So, choose } \underline{\underline{\omega_1 = 10\text{mrps}}}$

$$\rightarrow \omega_2 > 10\omega_{p1} \text{ \& } \omega_2 < 0.1\omega_{z1} \Rightarrow 10\omega_{p1} = 2 \text{ rps \& } 0.1\omega_{z1} = 20 \text{ rps} \\ \Rightarrow \text{So, choose } \underline{\underline{\omega_2 = 10 \text{ rps}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_3 > \omega_{z1} \text{ \& } \omega_3 < 10\omega_{z1} \Rightarrow \omega_{z1} = 200 \text{ rps \& } 10\omega_{z1} = 2 \text{ k rps} \\ \Rightarrow \text{So, choose } \underline{\underline{\omega_3 = 1 \text{ k rps}}}$$

From Bode plot approximation:

$$1) \omega_1 = 10 \text{ m rps} \Rightarrow |H|_{dB} = 0 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow |H| = 10^{0/20} = 1 \text{ V/V} \\ \text{\& } \angle H = 0^\circ \Rightarrow \underline{H(j\omega_1) \cong 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V/V}}$$

$$2) \omega_2 = 10 \text{ rps} \Rightarrow |H|_{dB} = 0 \text{ dB} + (-20 \text{ dB/dec})(\# \text{ of decades from } \omega_{p1} \text{ to } \omega_2) \\ = \left(-20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}\right) \log_{10}\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \text{ dec} = -20 \log_{10}\left(\frac{10 \text{ rps}}{200 \text{ m rps}}\right) \text{ dB} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{50} \\ \cong (-20)(1.6990) \text{ dB} = -33.98 \text{ dB}$$

$$\Rightarrow |H| = 10^{-33.98/20} = 20 \text{ mV/V}$$

$$\angle H = -90^\circ \Rightarrow \underline{H(j\omega_2) \cong 20 \text{ m} \angle -90^\circ \text{ V/V}}$$

$$3) \omega_3 = 1 \text{ k rps} \Rightarrow |H|_{dB} \cong -60 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow |H| = 10^{-60/20} = 1 \text{ mV/V}$$

$$\angle H = -90^\circ + (45^\circ/\text{dec})(\# \text{ of decades between } 0.1\omega_{z1} \text{ to } \omega_3)$$

$$= -90^\circ + \left(\frac{45^\circ}{\text{dec}}\right) \log_{10}\left(\frac{\omega_3}{0.1\omega_{z1}}\right) \text{ dec} = -90^\circ + 45 \log_{10}\left(\frac{1 \text{ k rps}}{20 \text{ rps}}\right) \text{ degrees} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{50}$$

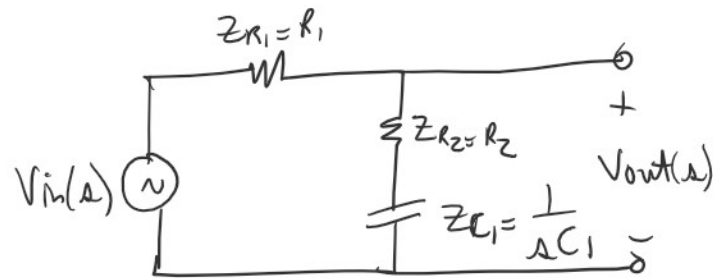
$$\cong -90^\circ + (45)(1.6990) \text{ deg.} \cong -13.55^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega_3) \cong 1 \text{ m} \angle -13.55^\circ \text{ V/V}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega_3) \cong 1m \angle -13.55^\circ V/V$$

Now, perform a phasor analysis at  $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$  and compare to the above:

By voltage division,



$$H(s) = \frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{Z_{C1} + Z_{R2}}{Z_{R1} + Z_{R2} + Z_{C1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC_1} + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_1}}$$

↑  
transfer-function

$$\text{let } s = j\omega \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{\tilde{V}_{out}}{\tilde{V}_{in}} = \frac{R_2 - \frac{j}{\omega C_1}}{R_1 + R_2 - \frac{j}{\omega C_1}} \leftarrow \text{now, evaluate at } \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$$

↑  
frequency response

$$\textcircled{+} @ \omega = \omega_1 = 10 \text{ mrad/s}, H = 998.75m \angle -2.86^\circ V/V$$

< compare to Bode approx:  $H \cong 1 \angle 0^\circ V/V$  > ✓

$$\textcircled{+} @ \omega = \omega_2 = 10 \text{ rad/s}, H = 20m \angle -85.99^\circ V/V$$

< compare to Bode approx:  $H \cong 20m \angle -90^\circ V/V$  > ✓

$$\textcircled{+} @ \omega = \omega_3 = 1 \text{ krps}, H = 1.02m \angle -11.30^\circ V/V$$

< compare to Bode approx:  $H \cong 1m \angle -13.55^\circ V/V$  > ✓