

# Bode plotting example

$$G(s) = \frac{1000(s+3)}{s(s+12)(s+50)} \quad \text{put into form as follows:}$$

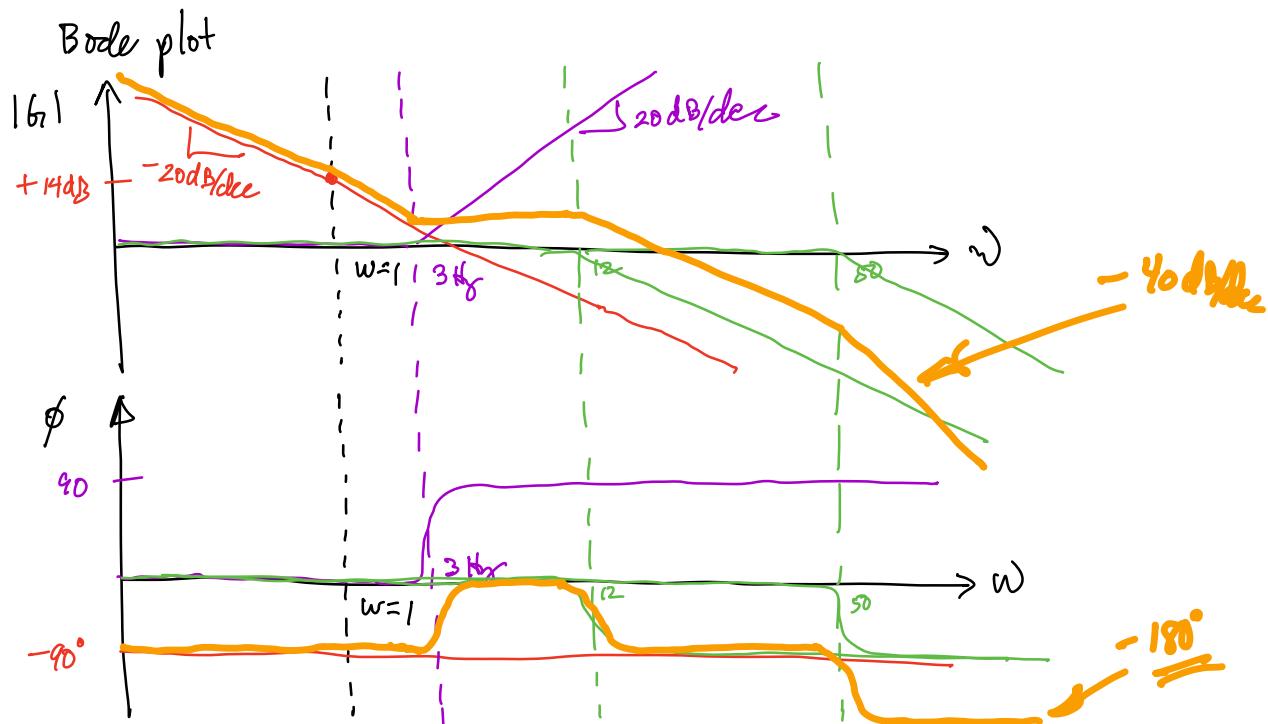
$$G(s) = \frac{s(j\omega(\zeta_3) + 1)}{j\omega(j\omega(\zeta_2) + 1)(j\omega(\zeta_1) + 1)} \Rightarrow \zeta_1 = \frac{1}{50}, \zeta_2 = \frac{1}{12}, \zeta_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 1:  $\frac{s}{j\omega}$  term;  $K_0 (j\omega)^n$

Intercept:  $20 \log 5 \approx 14.0 \text{ dB}$  (decibel)

$$\log 5 = 0.70$$

$$n = -1 \Rightarrow -20 \text{ dB/dec}$$



$$\underline{\text{Step 2}} \quad (j\omega(1/3) + 1)^n \quad \tau_1 = 1/3$$

$$\omega_{BP} = \frac{1}{\tau_1} = \frac{1}{1/3} = 3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$n = +1 \Rightarrow +20 \text{ dB/dec slope from } \omega_{BP}$

$$\underline{\text{Step 3}} \quad (j\omega(1/12) + 1)^{-r} \text{ and } (j\omega(1/50) + 1)^{-1}$$

$n = -1 \Rightarrow -20 \text{ dB/dec from } \omega_{BP}$

$$\omega_{BP_1} = \frac{1}{1/\tau_2} = \frac{1}{1/12} = 12 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_{BP_2} = \frac{1}{1/\tau_3} = \frac{1}{1/50} = 50 \text{ rad/s}$$

### System Type Identification from Bode Plot

Ex: Type 0 system:

$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s+2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad G(s) = \frac{3}{2(j\omega(1/2) + 1)} = \frac{3/2}{(j\omega(1/2) + 1)}$$

Slope 0 dB on the Bode plot.

$n = -1$

Ex Type 1 system

$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s(s+2)}$$

Initial slope of magnitude plot determines the system type:

Type 0  $\rightarrow$  zero slope

Type 1  $\rightarrow$  -20 dB/dec slope

Type 2  $\rightarrow$  -40 dB/dec slope

Type 3  $\rightarrow$  -60 dB/dec slope.

### Steady-state error

Type 0 system  $\rightarrow$  position constant  $K_p$

slope is zero on Bode plot

Initial value of  $G(j\omega)$  when  $\omega = 0$

$$|G(j\omega=0)| = |K_0| \cancel{\neq}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_p = K_0$$

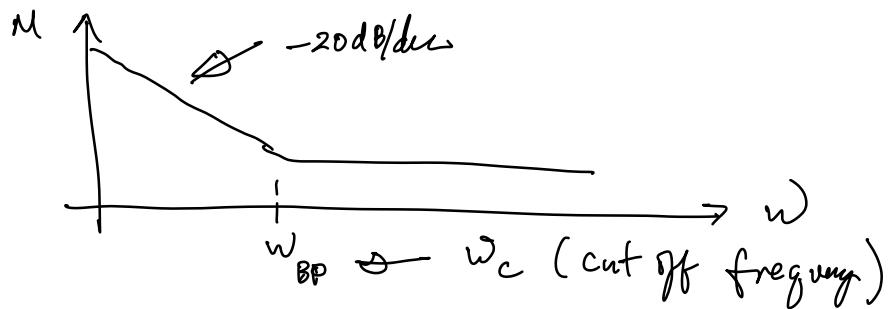
Then for unity feedback:

$$ess = \frac{1}{1+K_p} = \frac{1}{1+K_0}$$

$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) R(s)$$

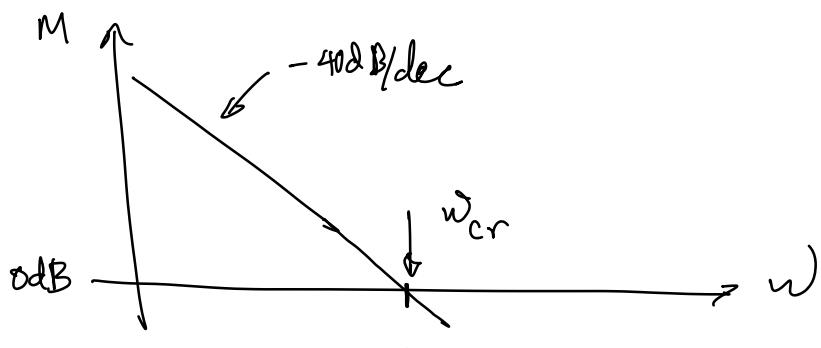
Type 1

Initial slope is  $-20 \text{ dB/dec}$



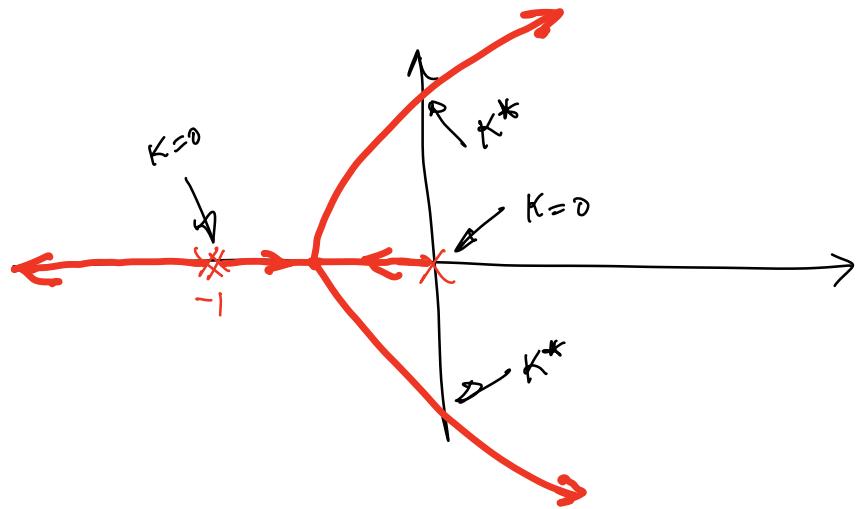
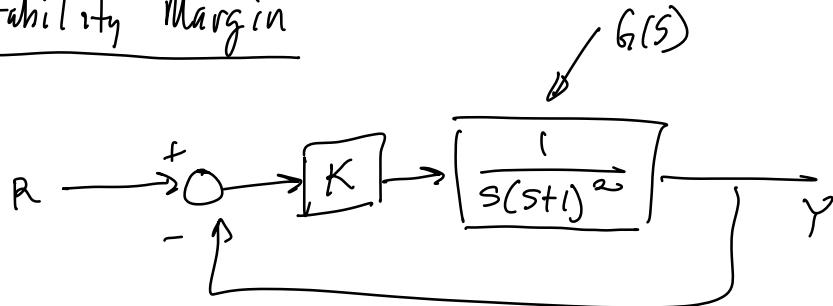
$$\rho_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_V} = \frac{1}{\omega_{BP}} = \frac{1}{\omega_c}$$

Type 2



$$\rho_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} \quad \omega_{cr} = \sqrt{K_a} \Rightarrow K_a = \omega_{cr}^2$$

## Stability Margin



From Root-locus method:

$$1 + K \tilde{G}(s) = 0$$

where:

$$|K \tilde{G}(s)| = 1$$

$$\angle K \tilde{G}(s) = 180^\circ$$

At the point of marginal instability ( $s = j\omega$ ) the following applies:

$$|K\hat{G}(j\omega)| = 1 \text{ (dB)}$$

$$\angle K\hat{G}(j\omega) = 180^\circ = -180^\circ$$

Look at Bode plot to see if/when these occur!

