

- As respostas  $|H(j\omega)|$  e  $\angle H(j\omega)$  é facilitada c/ escala logarítmica

↓  
Diagramas de Bode

↪ comportamento assintótico  
da resposta de amplitude e fase

- Considera  $H(s) = \frac{k(s+a_1)(s+a_2)}{s(s+b_1)(s+b_2s+b_3)}$

pôlos  $0, -b_1, P_1 + P_2$  → raízes complexas conjugadas

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{a_1} + 1\right)\left(\frac{j\omega}{a_2} + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{b_1} + 1\right)\left(\frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1\right)}$$

$j\omega$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_2}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{b_1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1\right)}$$

A resposta em amplitude  $|H(j\omega)|$  e de fase  $\angle H(j\omega)$  pode ser dada como:

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \frac{\left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_1}\right| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_2}\right|}{|\omega| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{b_1}\right| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1\right|}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \cancel{\angle\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_1}\right)} + \cancel{\angle\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_2}\right)} - \cancel{\angle\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{b_1}\right)} - \cancel{\angle\left(1 + \frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1\right)}$$

↪ termo  $j\omega$

↪ termo de 1ª ordem  $(1 + j\frac{\omega}{a_1})$

↪ termo de 2ª ordem  $(1 + j\frac{b_3}{b_2}\omega + \frac{b_3}{b_2}\omega^2)$

→ Vantagens do log

↪ Multiplicações e divisões ⇒ SOMA e Subtração

∴ ao invés de traçar  $|H(j\omega)|$  ⇒  $\log|H(j\omega)|$

→ Lei de Webers-Fechner (1851) ⇒ "Os sentidos humanos geralmente respondem de forma logarítmica"

→ Unidade logarítmica ⇒ dB

$$|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log \frac{|H(j\omega)|}{|H(j0)|}$$

Diagrama de Bode

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \frac{\left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_1}\right| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_2}\right|}{|\omega| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega}{b_1}\right| \left|1 + \frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1\right|}$$

Diagrama de Bode

$$|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log \left| \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \right| + 20 \log \left| 1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_1} \right| + 20 \log \left| 1 + \frac{j\omega}{a_2} \right| - 20 \log \left| 1 + \frac{j\omega}{b_1} \right| - 20 \log \left| j\omega \right| \\ - 20 \log \left| 1 + \frac{j\omega^2}{b_2} + \frac{b_3}{b_2}j\omega + 1 \right|$$

## ① Constantes

↪ Amplitude logarítmica  $20 \log \left| \frac{K a_1 a_2}{b_1 b_3} \right|$ ,  $20 \log |K|$

↪ Fase  $K > 0 \rightsquigarrow 0^\circ$   
 $K < 0 \rightsquigarrow -180^\circ$

$$H(j\omega) = s = j\omega \Rightarrow |H(j\omega)| = 20 \log |j\omega|$$

→ Fase  $K > 0 \rightsquigarrow +\infty$   
 $K < 0 \rightsquigarrow -180^\circ$

② Polo/Zero na origem  $H(j\omega) = s = j\omega \Rightarrow |H(j\omega)| = \frac{20 \log |j\omega|}{= 20 \log (\omega)}$

→ Amplitude logarítmica  $-20 \log |j\omega| = -20 \log \omega$

de  $\times = \log \omega$

$\therefore -20 \log \omega = -20 \times$   $\frac{1521 \text{ Hz}}{269 \text{ Hz}}$

Razão de  $10x \Rightarrow$  década

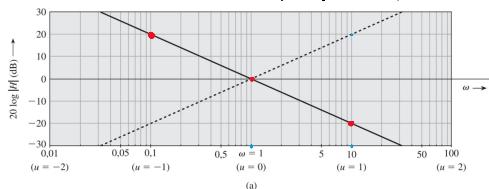
Razão de  $2x \Rightarrow$  oitava

polo  $\Rightarrow -20 \log |j\omega| = -20 \log \omega \Rightarrow -20 \text{ dB/década}$

zero  $\Rightarrow +20 \text{ dB/década}$

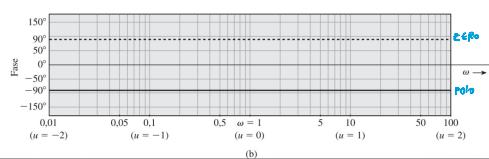
→ Fase polo  $\cancel{\times} H(j\omega) = \cancel{\times} j\omega = -90^\circ$

zero  $\cancel{\times} H(j\omega) = \cancel{\times} j\omega = +90^\circ$



Polo  $\frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} \Rightarrow 20 \log \left| \frac{1}{j\omega} \right| = 20 \log \left| j\omega \right|^{-1} = -20 \log \omega$

Zero?



### ③ Polo/Zero de $\frac{1}{s+a}$ em zero

→ Amplitude logarítmica

Um polo em  $-a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(s+a)} \Rightarrow \frac{1/a}{(\frac{j\omega}{a} + 1)} \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(\frac{j\omega}{a} + 1)} \\ = -20 \log \left| \frac{j\omega}{a} + 1 \right|$

A amplitude é feita de maneira assintótica ( $\omega \ll a$  e  $\omega \gg a$ )

•  $\omega \ll a$

$$-20 \log \left| \frac{j\omega}{a} + 1 \right| = 0 \text{ dB}$$

•  $\omega \gg a$

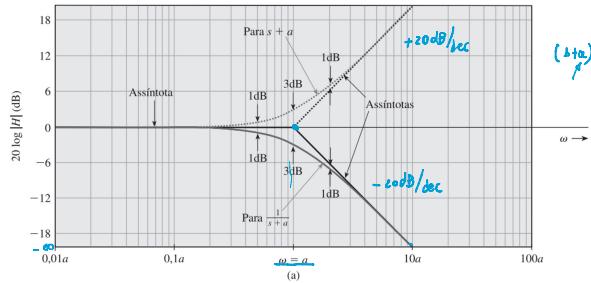
$$-20 \log \left| \frac{j\omega}{a} + 1 \right| \propto -20 \log \left( \frac{\omega}{a} \right) = -20 \log \omega + 20 \log a \quad (-20 \text{ dB/dec}) \text{ ou } (-6 \text{ dB/oitava})$$

Assintóta p/  $\omega = a \Rightarrow 0 \text{ dB}$

$$\text{Amplitude logarítmica exata p/ } \omega = a \Rightarrow -20 \log \left| \frac{j\omega}{a} + 1 \right|_{\omega=a} = -20 \log \left( \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} + 1 \right)^{1/2} \Big|_{\omega=a}$$

$$= -20 \log \sqrt{2}$$

$$\approx -3 \text{ dB} \quad (\text{freq. de corte, freq. de corte})$$



→ Fase

$$\text{Para um polo em } -a, \frac{1}{(s+a)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a(j\omega + 1)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\frac{\omega}{a} + 1)}$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arg\left(\frac{j\omega}{a} + 1\right)$$

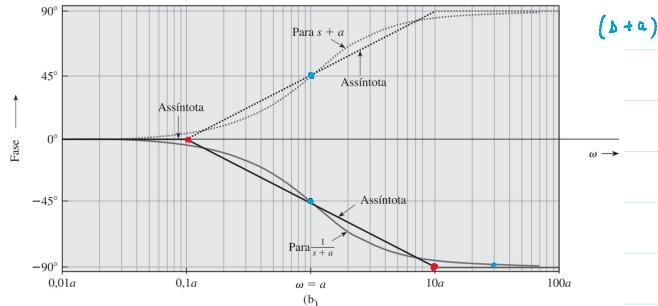
$$= -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

•  $\omega \ll a$

$$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \approx 0^\circ$$

•  $\omega \gg a$

$$-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \approx -90^\circ$$



#### (4) Pôles/Zeros de 2º ordem

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + b_1 s + b_2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 + j2\zeta\omega_n \omega + \omega_n^2}$$

Raízes complexas  
 $\omega_n \rightarrow$  freq. nat.  
do sistema  
 $\zeta \rightarrow$  coef. amortecimento

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1/\omega_n^2}{1 + j\frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n} + (j\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2}$$

→ Amplitude Logarítmica

$$H(j\omega)_{dB} = -20 \log \left| 1 + j\frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n} + (j\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 \right|$$

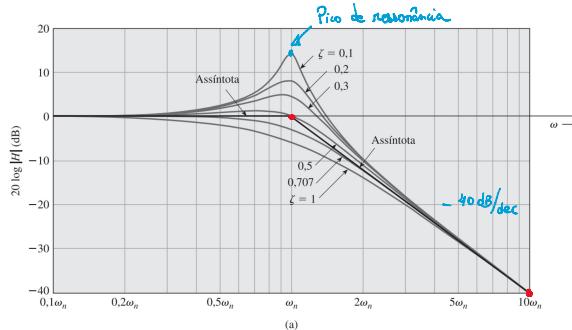
•  $\omega \ll \omega_n$

$$H(j\omega)_{dB} = -20 \log 1 \approx 0 \cancel{dB}$$

•  $\omega \gg \omega_n$

$$H(j\omega) \text{ dB} \approx -20 \log \left| \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right| = -40 \log \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)$$

$$= -40 \log \underline{\omega} + 40 \log \underline{\omega_n} \quad (-40 \text{ dB/dec}) \text{ ou } (-12 \text{ dB/rotacion})$$



→ Faz

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= -\cancel{K} \left( 1 + j \frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n} + \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right) \\ &= -\cancel{K} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 + j \frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n} \right) \\ &= -\cancel{K}^{-1} \left( \frac{j \frac{2\zeta\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

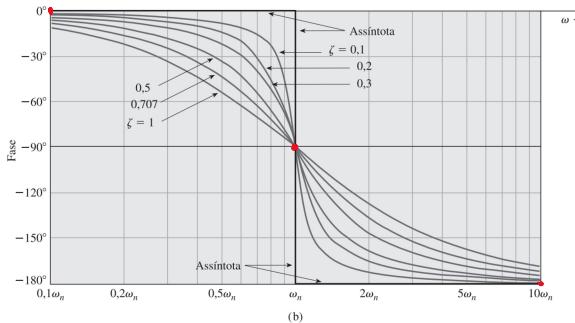
•  $\omega \ll \omega_n$

$$\cancel{K} H(j\omega) \approx -\cancel{K}^{-1}(0) \approx 0^\circ$$

•  $\omega \gg \omega_n$

$$\cancel{K} H(j\omega) \approx -180^\circ$$

Dependente ao custo de amplitude, tem-se uma família de curvas dependendo do valor de  $\zeta$ .



Exercício) Obter o diagrama de Bode de

Resumo

$$H(s) = \frac{20 s}{(s+2)(s+10)}$$

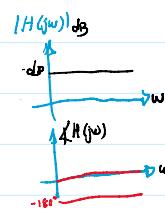
$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{20 \cdot 100}{s+10} \cdot \frac{s+10}{s+2} \xrightarrow{\text{+20 dB/dec}} \frac{+200 \text{ dB}}{\text{-20 dB/dec}} \xrightarrow{\text{+20 dB/dec}} \frac{+20 \text{ dB/dec}}{\text{-20 dB/dec}} \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{+20 dB/dec}} \frac{s+10}{s+2} \xrightarrow{\text{+20 dB/dec}} \frac{s+10}{s+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= 100 \frac{s + \frac{1}{10}}{\left( s + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( s + 10 \right)} \\ H(\omega) &\approx 100 \frac{j\omega \left( 1 + \frac{j\omega}{10} \right)}{\left( 1 + \frac{j\omega}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{j\omega}{10} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

• Constante  $20 \log 100 = 20 \cdot 2 = 40 \text{ dB}$

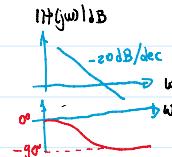
• Zeros em  $\omega=0$  e  $\omega=100$

$$* \text{ Gonto } K \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & 20 \log |K| \\ \text{Fase} & \cancel{K} = \begin{cases} 0^\circ, K > 0 \\ -180^\circ, K < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$



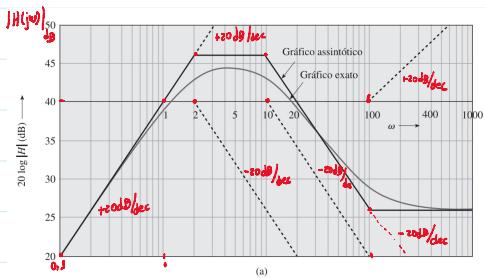
\*  $\lambda \neq 0$  em na origem

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ (Polo)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & -20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ \text{Fase} & 0^\circ \text{ a } -90^\circ \end{cases}$$



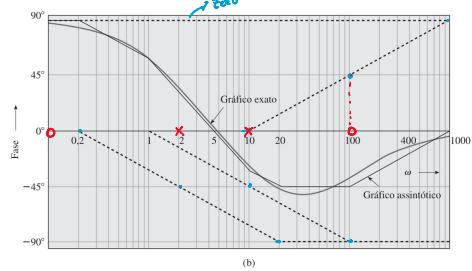
$$\hookrightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ (zero)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & +20 \text{ dB/dec} \\ \text{Fase} & 0^\circ \text{ a } +90^\circ \end{cases}$$

s Poles em  $w=2$  e  $w=10$



\* 1º ordem deslocado

$$\frac{1}{s+a} \quad (\text{polo em } s=-a) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & -20 \text{ dB/dec}, w > a \\ \text{Fase} & 0^\circ, -45^\circ, -90^\circ \\ w \ll a & w=a & w \gg a \end{cases}$$



\* 2º ordem

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad (\text{polos complexos}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & -40 \text{ dB/dec}, w > \omega_n \\ \text{Fase} & 0^\circ, -90^\circ, -180^\circ \\ w \ll \omega_n & w=\omega_n & w \gg \omega_n \end{cases}$$

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 \quad (\text{zeros complexos}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Magnitude} & +40 \text{ dB/dec}, w > \omega_n \\ \text{Fase} & 0^\circ, +90^\circ, +180^\circ \\ w \ll \omega_n & w=\omega_n & w \gg \omega_n \end{cases}$$