The bodeplot package*

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1 Introduction

Generate Bode, Nyquist, and Nichols plots for transfer functions in the canonical (TF) form

$$G(s) = e^{-Ts}\frac{b_m s^m + \cdots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + \cdots + a_1 s + a_0} \tag{1}$$

and the zero-pole-gain (ZPK) form

$$G(s) = Ke^{-Ts}\frac{(s - z_1)(s - z_2)\cdots(s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2)\cdots(s - p_n)}. \tag{2}$$

In the equations above, $b_m, \cdots, b_0$ and $a_n, \cdots, a_0$ are real coefficients, $T \geq 0$ is the loop delay, $z_1, \cdots, z_m$ and $p_1, \cdots, p_n$ are complex zeros and poles of the transfer function, respectively, and $K \in \Re$ is the loop gain.

2 Usage

2.1 Bode plots

\BodeZPK

`\BodeZPK [`⟨*obj1/typ1/*`{`⟨*opt1*⟩`}`*,obj2/typ2/*`{`⟨*opt2*⟩`}`*,...*⟩`]`
`{`⟨*z/*`{`⟨*zeros*⟩`}`*,p/*`{`⟨*poles*⟩`}`*,k/*`{`⟨*gain*⟩`}`*,d/*`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

Plots the Bode plot of a transfer function given in ZPK format using the `groupplot` environment. The three mandatory arguments include a list of tuples, comprised of the zeros, the poles, the gain, and the transport delay of the transfer function, and a frequency range for the $x-$ axis. The zeros and the poles are complex numbers, entered as a comma-separated list of comma-separated lists, of the form `{{real part 1,imaginary part 1},{real part 2,imaginary part 2},...}`. If the imaginary part is not provided, it is assumed to be zero.

*This document corresponds to bodeplot v1.0, dated 2021/10/25.

The optional argument is comprised of a comma separated list of tuples, either `obj/typ/{opt}`, or `obj/{opt}`, or just `{opt}`. Each tuple passes options to different `pgfplots` macros that generate the group, the axes, and the plots according to:

- Tupels of the form `obj/typ/{opt}`:
  - `plot/typ/{opt}`: modify plot properties by adding options `{opt}` to the `\addplot` macro for the magnitude plot if `\typ` is `mag` and the phase plot if `\typ` is `ph`.
  - `axes/typ/{opt}`: modify axis properties by adding options `{opt}` to the `\nextgroupplot` macro for the magnitude plot if `\typ` is `mag` and the phase plot if `\typ` is `ph`.
- Tupels of the form `obj/{opt}`:
  - `plot/{opt}`: adds options `{opt}` to `\addplot` macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.
  - `axes/{opt}`: adds options `{opt}` to `\nextgroupplot` macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.
  - `group/{opt}`: adds options `{opt}` to the `groupplot` environment.
  - `approx/linear`: plots linear approximation.
  - `approx/asymptotic`: plots asymptotic approximation.
- Tupels of the form `{opts}` add all of the supplied options to `\addplot` macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.

The options `{opt}` can be any `key=value` options that are suported by the `pgfplots` macros they are added to. *Linear or asymptotic approximation of transfer functions that include a transport delay is not supported.*

For example, given a transfer function

$$G(s) = 10\frac{s(s + 0.1 + 0.5\mathrm{i})(s + 0.1 - 0.5\mathrm{i})}{(s + 0.5 + 10\mathrm{i})(s + 0.5 - 10\mathrm{i})}, \tag{3}$$

its Bode plot over the frequency range $[0.01, 100]$ can be generated using

```
\BodeZPK
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
  {0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 1. If a delay is not specified, it is assumed to be zero. If a gain is not specified, it is assumed to be 1. By default, each of the axes, excluding ticks and labels, are 5cm wide and 2.5cm high. The width and the height, along with other properties of the plots, the axes, and the group can be customized using native `pgf` keys as shown in the example below.

A linear approximation of the Bode plot with customization of the plots, the axes, and the group can be generated using

```
\BodeZPK[plot/mag/{red,thick},plot/ph/{blue,thick},
```

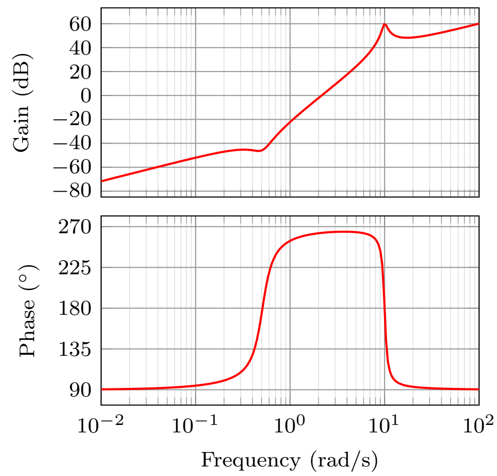

Figure 1: Output of the default `\BodeZPK` macro.

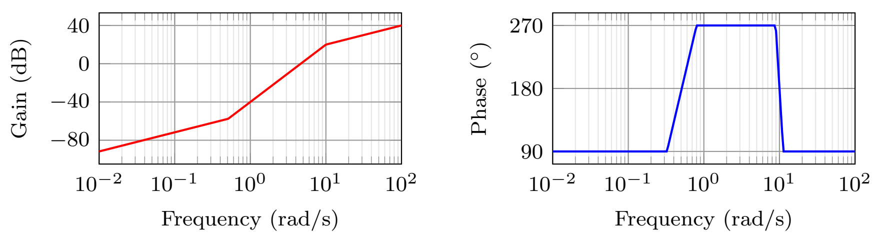

Figure 2: Customization of the default `\BodeZPK` macro.

```
axes/mag/{ytick distance=40,xmajorticks=true,
xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)}},axes/ph/{ytick distance=90},
group/{group style={group size=2 by 1,horizontal sep=2cm,
width=4cm,height=2cm}},approx/linear]
{z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
{0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 2.

`\BodeTF` `\BodeTF [`⟨*obj1/typ1/*`{`⟨*opt1*⟩`}`*,obj2/typ2/*`{`⟨*opt2*⟩`}`*,...*⟩`]`
`{`⟨*num/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,den/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,d/*`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

Plots the Bode plot of a transfer function given in TF format. The three mandatory arguments are a list of tuples comprised of the coefficients in the numerator and the denominator of the transfer function, respectively, and the transport delay, and the desired frequency range. The coefficients are entered as a comma-separated list, in order from the highest degree of s to the lowest, with

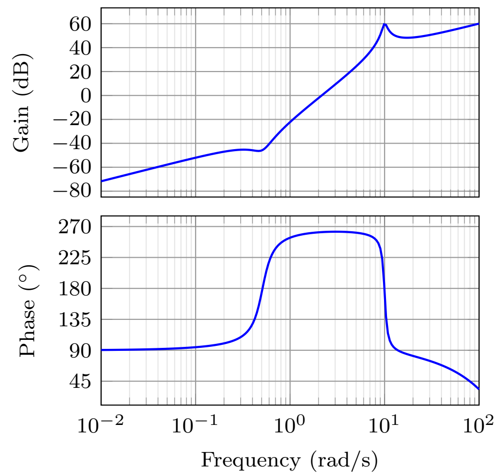

Figure 3: Output of the `\BodeTF` macro.

zeros for missing degrees. The optional arguments are the same as `\BodeZPK`, except that linear/asymptotic approximation is not supported, so `approx/...` is ignored.

For example, given the same transfer function as above in TF form and with a small transport delay,

$$G(s) = e^{-0.01s}\frac{s(10s^2 + 2s + 2.6)}{(s^2 + s + 100.25)}, \tag{4}$$

its Bode plot over the frequency range $[0.01, 100]$ can be generated using

```
\BodeTF[blue,thick]
  {num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,0.2,100},d/0.01}
  {0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 3. Note the 0 added to the numerator coefficients to account for the fact that the numerator does not have a constant term in it. As demonstrated in this example, if a single comma-separated list of options is passed, it applies to both the magnitude and the phase plots.

`BodePlot` `\begin{BodePlot}[⟨axis-options⟩]{⟨min-frequency⟩}{⟨max-frequency⟩}`
`\addBode...`
`\end{BodePlot}`

The BodePlot environment works in conjunction with the parametric function generator macros `\addBodeZPKPlots`, `\addBodeTFPlot`, and `\addBodeComponentPlots`. If supplied, `axis-options` are passed directly to the `semilogaxis` environment and the frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the `semilogaxis` environment. Example usage in the description of `\addBodeZPKPlots`, `\addBodeTFPlot`, and `\addBodeComponentPlots`.

`\addBodeZPKPlots` `\addBodeZPKPlots [⟨approx1/{⟨opt1⟩},approx2/{⟨opt2⟩},...⟩]`

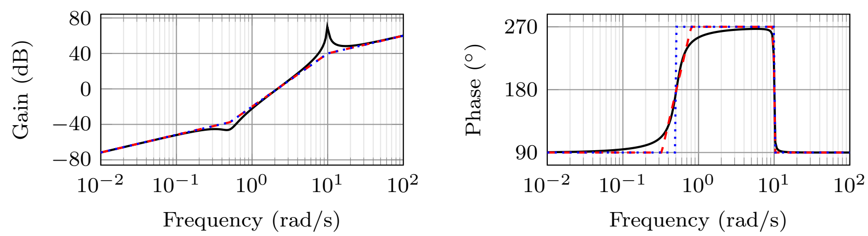

Figure 4: Superimposed approximate and true Bode plots using the `BodePlot` environment and the `\addBodeZPKPlots` macro.

{⟨*plot-type*⟩}
{⟨*z/{⟨zeros⟩},p/{⟨poles⟩},k/{⟨gain⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}*⟩}

Generates the appropriate parametric functions and supplies them to multiple `\addplot` macros, one for each `approx/{opt}` pair in the optional argument. If no optional argument is supplied, then a single `\addplot` command corresponding to the true Bode plot is generated. This macro can be used inside any `semilogaxis` environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the `approx/{opt}` interface or directly in the optional argument of the `semilogaxis` environment. Use with the `BodePlot` environment supplied with this package is recommended. The second mandatory argument, `plot-type` is either magnitude or `phase`. If it is not equal to `phase`, it is assumed to be `magnitude`. The last mandatory argument is the same as `\BodeZPK`.

For example, given the transfer function in (**??**), its linear, asymptotic, and true Bode plots can be superimposed using

```
\begin{BodePlot}[ ylabel={Gain (dB)}, ytick distance=40,
 height=2cm, width=4cm] {0.01} {100}
  \addBodeZPKPlots[
   true/{black,thick},
   linear/{red,dashed,thick},
   asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}]
  {magnitude}
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.1,-10},{-0.1,10}},k/10}
\end{BodePlot}

\begin{BodePlot}[ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},
 height=2cm, width=4cm, ytick distance=90,] {0.01} {100}
  \addBodeZPKPlots[
   true/{black,thick},
   linear/{red,dashed,thick},
   asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}]
  {phase}
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.1,-10},{-0.1,10}},k/10}
\end{BodePlot}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 4.

\addBodeTFPlot `\addBodeTFPlot[`⟨*plot-options*⟩`]`
`{`⟨*plot-type*⟩`}`
`{`⟨*num*/`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`,*den*/`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`,*d*/`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`

Generates a single parametric function for either Bode magnitude or phase plot of a transfer function in TF form. The generated parametric function is passed to the `\addplot` macro. This macro can be used inside any `semilogaxis` environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the `plot-options` interface or directly in the optional argument of the container `semilogaxis` environment. Use with the `BodePlot` environment supplied with this package is recommended. The second mandatory argument, `plot-type` is either magnitude or `phase`. If it is not equal to `phase`, it is assumed to be `magnitude`. The last mandatory argument is the same as `\BodeTF`.

\addBodeComponentPlot `\addBodeComponentPlot[`⟨*plot-options*⟩`]{`⟨*plot-command*⟩`}`

Generates a single parametric function corresponding to the mandatory argument `plot-command` and passes it to the `\addplot` macro. The plot command can be any parametric function that uses `t` as the independent variable. The parametric function must be `gnuplot` compatible (or `pgfplots` compatible if the package is loaded using the `pgf` option). The intended use of this macro is to plot the parametric functions generated using the basic component macros described in Section XX below.

2.1.1 Basic components up to first order

\TypeFeatureApprox `\TypeFeatureApprox{`⟨*real-part*⟩`}{`⟨*imaginary-part*⟩`}`

This entry describes 20 different macros of the form `\TypeFeatureApprox` that take the real part and the imaginary part of a complex number as arguments. The `Type` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Mag` or `Ph` to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by one of `K`, `Pole`, `Zero`, or `Del`, to generate the Bode plot of a gain, a complex pole, a complex zero, or a transport delay, respectively. If the `Feature` is set to either `K` or `Del`, the `imaginary-part` mandatory argument is ignored. The `Approx` in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by `Lin` or `Asymp` to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively. If the `Feature` is set to `Del`, then `Approx` has to be removed. For example,

- `\MagK{k}{0}` or `\MagK{k}{400}` generates a parametric function for the true Bode magnitude of $G(s) = k$
- `\PhPoleLin{a}{b}` generates a parametric function for the linear approximation of the Bode phase of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s-a-ib}$.
- `\PhDel{T}{200}` or `\PhDel{T}{0}` generates a parametric function for the Bode phase of $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$.

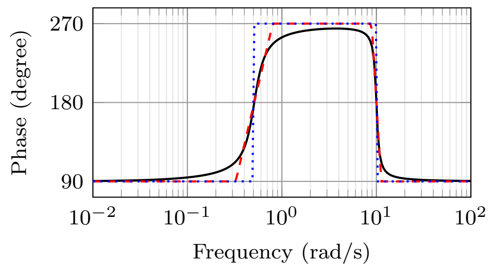

Figure 5: Superimposed approximate and true Bode Phase plot using the `BodePlot` environment, the `\addBodeComponentPlot` macro, and several macros of the `\TypeFeatureApprox` form.

All 20 of the macros defined by combinations of `Type`, `Feature`, and `Approx`, and any `gnuplot` (or `pgfplot` if the `pgf` class option is loaded) compatible function of the 20 macros can be used as `plot-command` in the `addBodeComponentPlot` macro. This is sufficient to generate the Bode plot of any rational transfer function with delay. For example, the Bode phase plot in Figure XX can also be generated using:

```
\begin{BodePlot}[ylabel={Phase (degree)},ytick distance=90]{0.01}{100}
  \addBodeComponentPlot[black,thick]{\PhZero{0}{0} + \PhZero{-0.1}{-0.5} +
   \PhZero{-0.1}{0.5} + \PhPole{-0.5}{-10} + \PhPole{-0.5}{10} +
   \PhK{10}{0}}
  \addBodeComponentPlot[red,dashed,thick] {\PhZeroLin{0}{0} +
   \PhZeroLin{-0.1}{-0.5} + \PhZeroLin{-0.1}{0.5} + \PhPoleLin{-0.5}{-10} +
   \PhPoleLin{-0.5}{10} + \PhKLin{10}{20}}
  \addBodeComponentPlot[blue,dotted,thick] {\PhZeroAsymp{0}{0} +
   \PhZeroAsymp{-0.1}{-0.5} + \PhZeroAsymp{-0.1}{0.5} +
   \PhPoleAsymp{-0.5}{-10} + \PhPoleAsymp{-0.5}{10} + \PhKAsymp{10}{40}}
\end{BodePlot}
```

which gives us the plot in Figure 5.

2.1.2 Basic components of the second order

`\TypeSOFeatureApprox` `\TypeSOFeatureApprox{`⟨*a1*⟩`}{`⟨*a0*⟩`}`

This entry describes 12 different macros of the form `\TypeSOFeatureApprox` that take the coefficients a_1 and a_0 of a general second order system as inputs. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Poles` or `Zeros` to generate the Bode plot of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+a_1s+a_0}$ or $G(s) = s^2 + a_1s + a_0$, respectively. The `Type` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Mag` or `Ph` to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The `Approx` in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by `Lin` or `Asymp` to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively.

`\MagSOFeaturePeak` `\MagSOFeaturePeak[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*a1*⟩`}{`⟨*a0*⟩`}`

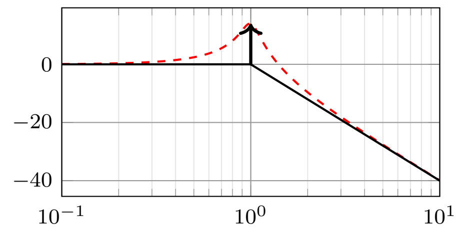

Figure 6: Resonant peak in asymptotic Bode plot using `\MagSOPolesPeak`.

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagSOFeaturePeak` that take the the coefficients a_1 and a_0 of a general second order system as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Poles` or `Zeros` to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively. For example, the command

```
\begin{BodePlot}[xlabel={}]{0.1}{10}
 \addBodeComponentPlot[red,dashed,thick]{\MagSOPoles{0.2}{1}}
 \addBodeComponentPlot[black,thick]{\MagSOPolesLin{0.2}{1}}
 \MagSOPolesPeak[thick]{0.2}{1}
\end{BodePlot}
```

generates the plot in Figure 6.

`\TypeCSFeatureApprox` `\TypeCSFeatureApprox{`⟨*zeta*⟩`}{`⟨*omega-n*⟩`}`

This entry describes 12 different macros of the form `\TypeCSFeatureApprox` that take the damping ratio, ζ, and the natural frequancy, ω_n of a cannonical second order system as inputs. The `Type` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Mag` or `Ph` to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Poles` or `Zeros` to generate the Bode plot of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+2\zeta\omega_n s+\omega_n^2}$ or $G(s) = s^2+2\zeta\omega_n s+\omega_n^2$, respectively. The `Approx` in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by `Lin` or `Asymp` to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively.

`\MagCSFeaturePeak` `\MagCSFeaturePeak[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*zeta*⟩`}{`⟨*omega-n*⟩`}`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagCSFeaturePeak` that take the damping ratio, ζ, and the natural frequancy, ω_n of a cannonical second order system as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Poles` or `Zeros` to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively.

`\MagCCFeaturePeak` `\MagCCFeaturePeak[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*real-part*⟩`}{`⟨*imaginary-part*⟩`}`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagCCFeaturePeak` that take the real and imaginary parts of a pair of complex conjugate poles or zeros as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The `Feature` in the macro name should be replaced by either `Poles` or `Zeros` to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively.

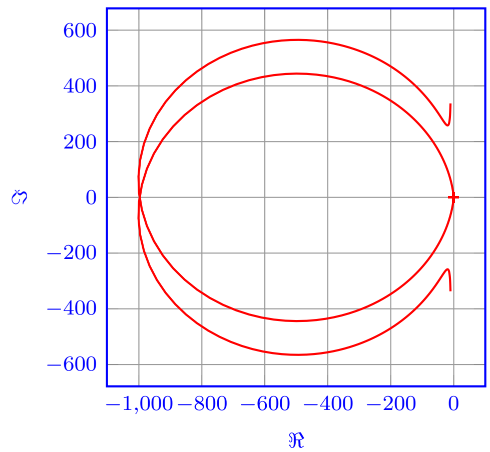

Figure 7: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

2.2 Nyquist plots

`\NyquistZPK` `\NyquistZPK [`⟨*plot/{*⟨*opt*⟩*},axes/{*⟨*opt*⟩*}*⟩`]`
`{`⟨*z/{*⟨*zeros*⟩*},p/{*⟨*poles*⟩*},k/{*⟨*gain*⟩*},d/{*⟨*delay*⟩*}*⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

Plots the Nyquist plot of a transfer function given in ZPK format with a thick red + marking the critical point (-1,0). The mandatory arguments are the same as `\BodeZPK`. Since there is only one plot in a Nyquist diagram, the `\typ` specifier in the optional argument tuples is not needed. As such, the supported optional argument tuples are `plot/{opt}`, which passes `{opt}` to `\addplot` and `axes/{opt}`, which passes `{\opt}` to the `axis` environment. Asymptotic/linear approximations are not supported in Nyquist plots. If just `{opt}` is provided as the optional argument, it is interpreted as `plot/{opt}`. Arrows to indicate the direction of increasing ω can be added by adding `\usetikzlibrary{decorations.markings}` and `\usetikzlibrary{arrows.meta}` to the preamble and then passing a tupel of the form

```
plot/{postaction=decorate,decoration={markings,
    mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with
    {\arrow{Stealth [length=2mm, blue]}}}}
```

Caution: with a high number of samples, adding arrows in this way may cause the error message `! Dimension too big`.

For example, the command

```
\NyquistZPK[plot/{red,thick,samples=2000},axes/{blue,thick}]
    {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
    {-30}{30}
```

generates the Nyquist plot in Figure 7.

`\NyquistTF` `\NyquistTF [`⟨*plot/{*⟨*opt*⟩*},axes/{*⟨*opt*⟩*}*⟩`]`

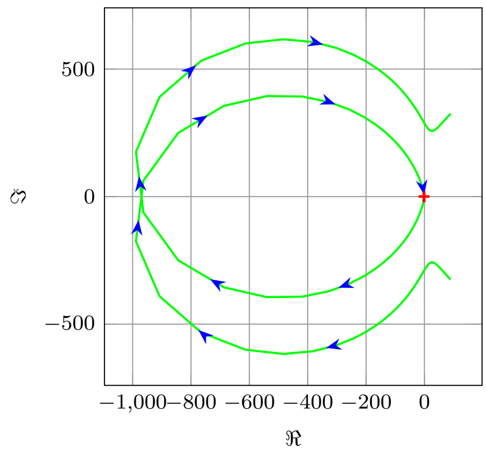

Figure 8: Output of the `\NyquistTF` macro with direction arrows. Increasing the number of samples can cause `decorations.markings` to throw errors.

{⟨*num/{⟨coeffs⟩},den/{⟨coeffs⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}*⟩}
{⟨*min-freq*⟩}{⟨*max-freq*⟩}

Nyquist plot of a transfer function given in TF format. Same mandatory arguments as `\BodeTF` and same optional arguments as `\NyquistZPK`. For example, the command

```
\NyquistTF[plot/{green,thick,samples=500,postaction=decorate,
    decoration={markings,mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with
    {\arrow{Stealth [length=2mm, blue]}}}}]
    {num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,1,100.25}}
    {-30}{30}
```

generates the Nyquist plot in Figure 8.

2.3 Nichols charts

`\NicholsZPK` `\NicholsZPK` [⟨*plot/{⟨opt⟩},axes/{⟨opt⟩}*⟩]
{⟨*z/{⟨zeros⟩},p/{⟨poles⟩},k/{⟨gain⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}*⟩}
{⟨*min-freq*⟩}{⟨*max-freq*⟩}

Nichols chart of a transfer function given in ZPK format. Same arguments as `\NyquistZPK`.

`\NicholsTF` `\NicholsTF` [⟨*plot/{⟨opt⟩},axes/{⟨opt⟩}*⟩]
{⟨*num/{⟨coeffs⟩},den/{⟨coeffs⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}*⟩}
{⟨*min-freq*⟩}{⟨*max-freq*⟩}

Nichols chart of a transfer function given in TF format. Same arguments as `\NyquistTF`. For example, the command

```
\NicholsTF[plot/{green,thick,samples=2000}]
    {num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,1,100.25},d/0.01}
```

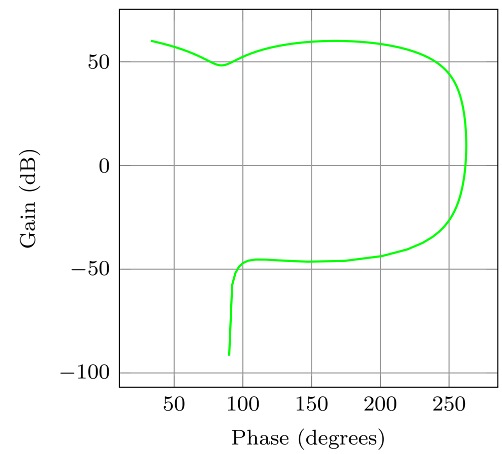

Figure 9: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

```
{0.001}{100}
```

generates the Nichols chart in Figure 9.

3 Implementation

3.1 Initialization

`\pdfstrcmp`

The package makes extensive use of the `\pdfstrcmp` macro to parse options. Since that macro is not available in `lualatex`, this code is needed.

```
\RequirePackage{ifluatex}
\ifluatex
\RequirePackage{pdftexcmds}
\let\pdfstrcmp\pdf@strcmp
\fi
```

`\n@mod`
`\n@pow`
`idGnuplot`
`gnuplot def`
`gnuplot degrees`
`bodeStyle`

This code is needed to support both `pgfplots` and `gnuplot` simultaneously. New macros are defined for the `pow` and `mod` functions to address differences between the two math engines. We start by processing the `pgf` class option.

```
\newif\if@pgfarg\@pgfargfalse
\DeclareOption{pgf}{
\@pgfargtrue
}
\ProcessOptions\relax
```

Then, we define two new macros to unify `pgfplots` and `gnuplot`.

```
\if@pgfarg
\newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)^(#2)}
\newcommand{\n@mod}[2]{mod((#1),(#2))}
```

```
\else
\newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)**(#2)}
\newcommand{\n@mod}[2]{(#1)-(floor((#1)/(#2))*(#2))}
```

Then, we create a counter so that a new data table is generated and for each new plot. If the plot macros have not changed, the tables, once generated, can be reused by `gnuplot`, which reduces compilation time.

```
\newcounter{idGnuplot}
\setcounter{idGnuplot}{0}
\tikzset{
gnuplot def/.style={
id=\arabic{idGnuplot},
prefix=gnuplot/
}
}
```

Then, we add `set angles degrees` to all `gnuplot` macros to avoid having to convert from degrees to radians everywhere.

```
\pgfplotsset{
gnuplot degrees/.code={
\ifnum\value{idGnuplot}=1
\xdef\pgfplots@gnuplot@format{\pgfplots@gnuplot@format set angles degrees;}
\fi
}
}
\fi
```

Default axis properties for all plot macros are collected in the following `pgf` style.

```
\pgfplotsset{
bodeStyle/.style = {
label style={font=\footnotesize},
tick label style={font=\footnotesize},
grid=both,
major grid style={color=gray!80},
minor grid style={color=gray!20},
x label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
y label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
scale only axis,
samples=200,
width=5cm,
}
}
```

3.2 Parametric function generators for poles, zeros, gains, and delays.

`\MagK` `\MagKAsymp` `\MagKLin` `\PhK` `\PhKAsymp` `\PhKLin`

True, linear, and asymptotic magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure gain $G(s) = k + 0\mathrm{i}$. The macros take two arguments corresponding to real and imaginary part of the gain to facilitate code reuse between delays, gains, poles, and zeros, but only real gains are supported. The second argument, if supplied, is ignored.

```
\newcommand*{\MagK}[2]{(20*log10(abs(#1)))}
\newcommand*{\MagKAsymp}{\MagK}
\newcommand*{\MagKLin}{\MagK}
\newcommand*{\PhK}[2]{(#1<0?-180:0)}
\newcommand*{\PhKAsymp}{\PhK}
\newcommand*{\PhKLin}{\PhK}
```

\PhKAsymp \PhKLin True magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure delay $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$. The macros take two arguments corresponding to real and imaginary part of the gain to facilitate code reuse between delays, gains, poles, and zeros, but only real gains are supported. The second argument, if supplied, is ignored.

```
\newcommand*{\MagDel}[2]{0}
\newcommand*{\PhDel}[2]{-#1*180*t/pi}
```

\MagPole \MagPoleAsymp \MagPoleLin \PhPole \PhPoleAsymp \PhPoleLin These macros are the building blocks for most of the plotting functions provided by this package. We start with Parametric function for the true magnitude of a complex pole.

```
\newcommand*{\MagPole}[2]
{(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{t - (#2)}{2})))}
```

Parametric function for linear approximation of the magnitude of a complex pole.

```
\newcommand*{\MagPoleLin}[2]{(t < sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) ?
-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) :
-20*log10(t)
)}
```

Parametric function for asymptotic approximation of the magnitude of a complex pole, same as linear approximation.

```
\newcommand*{\MagPoleAsymp}{\MagPoleLin}
```

Parametric function for the true phase of a complex pole.

```
\newcommand*{\PhPole}[2]{(#1 > 0 ? (#2 > 0 ?
(\n@mod{-atan2((t - (#2)),-(#1))+360}{360}) :
(-atan2((t - (#2)),-(#1)))) :
(-atan2((t - (#2)),-(#1))))}
```

Parametric function for linear approximation of the phase of a complex pole.

```
\newcommand*{\PhPoleLin}[2]{
(abs(#1)+abs(#2) == 0 ? -90 :
(t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
(\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
(-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
(t >= (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) *
(\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
(#2>0?(#1>0?270:-90):-90) :
(-atan2(-(#2),-(#1)) + (log10(t/(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
(\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} +
\n@pow{#2}{2}))}))))*((#2>0?(#1>0?270:-90):-90) + atan2(-(#2),-(#1)))/
```

```
(log10(\n@pow{10}{sqrt((4*\n@pow{#1}{2})/
(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})))))))}
```

Parametric function for asymptotic approximation of the phase of a complex pole.

```
\newcommand*{\PhPoleAsymp}[2]{(t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) ?
(-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
(#2>0?(#1>0?270:-90):-90))}
```

\MagZero
\MagZeroAsymp
\MagZeroLin
\PhZero
\PhZeroAsymp
\PhZeroLin

Plots of zeros are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The `0-` is necessary due to a bug in `gnuplot` (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```
\newcommand*{\MagZero}{0-\MagPole}
\newcommand*{\MagZeroLin}{0-\MagPoleLin}
\newcommand*{\MagZeroAsymp}{0-\MagPoleAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhZero}{0-\PhPole}
\newcommand*{\PhZeroLin}{0-\PhPoleLin}
\newcommand*{\PhZeroAsymp}{0-\PhPoleAsymp}
```

3.3 Second order systems.

Although second order systems can be dealt with using the macros defined so far, the following dedicated macros for second order systems involve less computation.

\MagCSPoles
\MagCSPolesAsymp
\MagCSPolesLin
\PhCSPoles
\PhCSPolesAsymp
\PhCSPolesLin
\MagCSZeros
\MagCSZerosAsymp
\MagCSZerosLin
\PhCSZeros
\PhCSZerosAsymp
\PhCSZerosLin

Consider the canonical second order transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2}$. We start with true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSPoles}[2]{(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{\n@pow{#2}{2}
- \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{2*#1*#2*t}{2}))))}
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesLin}[2]{(t < #2 ? -40*log10(#2) : - 40*log10(t))}
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesAsymp}{\MagCSPolesLin}
```

Then, we have true, linear, and asymptotic phase plots for the cannonical second order transfer function.

```
\newcommand*{\PhCSPoles}[2]{(-atan2((2*(#1)*(#2)*t),(\n@pow{#2}{2}
- \n@pow{t}{2})))}
\newcommand*{\PhCSPolesLin}[2]{(t < (#2 / (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
0 :
(t >= (#2 * (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
(#1>0 ? -180 : 180) :
(#1>0 ? (-180*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{#1})/#2))/(2*#1)) :
(180*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})/#2))/(2*abs(#1))))))}
\newcommand*{\PhCSPolesAsymp}[2]{(#1>0?(t<#2?0:-180):(t<#2?0:180))}
```

Plots of the inverse function $G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$ are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The `0-` is necessary due to a bug in `gnuplot` (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSZeros}{0-\MagCSPoles}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosLin}{0-\MagCSPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosAsymp}{0-\MagCSPolesAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZeros}{0-\PhCSPoles}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZerosLin}{0-\PhCSPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZerosAsymp}{0-\PhCSPolesAsymp}
```

\MagCSPolesPeak
\MagCSZerosPeak

These macros are used to add a resonant peak to linear and asymptotic plots of canonical second order poles and zeros. Since the plots are parametric, a separate `\draw` command is needed to add a vertical arrow.

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesPeak}[3][]{
\draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)}) --
(axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)-20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosPeak}[3][]{
\draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)}) --
(axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)+20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
}
```

\MagSOPoles
\MagSOPolesAsymp
\MagSOPolesLin
\PhSOPoles
\PhSOPolesAsymp
\PhSOPolesLin
\MagSOZeros
\MagSOZerosAsymp
\MagSOZerosLin
\PhSOZeros
\PhSOZerosAsymp
\PhSOZerosLin

Consider a general second order transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+as+b}$. We start with true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOPoles}[2]{
(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#2 - \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{#1*t}{2})))}
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesLin}[2]{
(t < sqrt(abs(#2)) ? -20*log10(abs(#2)) : - 40*log10(t))}
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesAsymp}{\MagSOPolesLin}
```

Then, we have true, linear, and asymptotic phase plots for the general second order transfer function.

```
\newcommand*{\PhSOPoles}[2]{(-atan2((#1)*t,((#2) - \n@pow{t}{2})))}
\newcommand*{\PhSOPolesLin}[2]{(#2>0 ?
\PhCSPolesLin{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
(#1>0 ? -180 : 180))}
\newcommand*{\PhSOPolesAsymp}[2]{(#2>0 ?
\PhCSPolesAsymp{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
(#1>0 ? -180 : 180))}
```

Plots of the inverse function $G(s) = s^2 + as + b$ are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The `0-` is necessary due to a bug in `gnuplot` (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOZeros}{0-\MagSOPoles}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosLin}{0-\MagSOPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosAsymp}{0-\MagSOPolesAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZeros}{0-\PhSOPoles}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZerosLin}{0-\PhSOPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZerosAsymp}{0-\PhSOPolesAsymp}
```

\MagSOPolesPeak
\MagSOZerosPeak

These macros are used to add a resonant peak to linear and asymptotic plots of general second order poles and zeros. Since the plots are parametric, a separate `\draw` command is needed to add a vertical arrow.

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesPeak}[3][]{
\draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
(axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3)) -
20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosPeak}[3][]{
```

```
\draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
(axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3)) +
20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
}
```

3.4 Commands for Bode plots

3.4.1 User macros

`\BodeZPK` This macro takes lists of complex poles and zeros of the form `{re,im}`, and values of gain and delay as inputs and constructs parametric functions for the Bode magnitude and phase plots. This is done by adding together the parametric functions generated by the macros for individual zeros, poles, gain, and delay, described above. The parametric functions are then plotted in a `tikzpicture` environment using the `\addplot` macro. Unless the package is loaded with the option `pgf`, the parametric functions are evaluated using `gnuplot`.

```
\newcommand{\BodeZPK}[4][]{%
```

Most of the work is done by the `\parse@opt` and the `\build@ZPK@plot` macros, described in the 'Internal macros' section. The former is used to parse the optional arguments and the latter to extract poles, zeros, gain, and delay from the first mandatory argument and to generate macros `\func@mag` and `\func@ph` that hold the magnitude and phase parametric functions.

```
\parse@opt{#1}
\gdef\func@mag{}
\gdef\func@ph{}
\build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{\opt@approx}{#2}
```

The `\noexpand` macros below are needed to so that only the macro `\opt@group` is expanded.

```
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
bodeStyle,
xmin={#3},
xmax={#4},
domain=#3:#4,
height=2.5cm,
xmode=log,
group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm,},
\opt@group,]}
\temp@cmd
```

To ensure frequency tick marks on magnitude and the phase plots are always aligned, we use the `groupplot` library. The `\expandafter` chain below is used to expand macros in the plot and group optional arguments.

```
\if@pgfarg
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}
\temp@cmd {\func@mag};
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
```

```
ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}
\temp@cmd {\func@ph};
\else
```

In gnuplot mode, we increment the idGnuplot counter before every plot to make sure that new and reusable .gnuplot and .table files are generated for every plot.

```
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@mag};
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@ph};
\fi
\end{groupplot}\end{tikzpicture}}
```

\BodeTF Implementation of this macro is very similar to the \BodeZPK macro above. The only difference is the lack of linear and asymptotic plots and slightly different parsing of the mandatory arguments.

```
\newcommand{\BodeTF}[4][]{%
\parse@opt{#1}
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
bodeStyle,
xmin={#3},
xmax={#4},
domain=#3:#4,
height=2.5cm,
xmode=log,
group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm,},
\opt@group,]}
\temp@cmd
\if@pgfarg
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}
\temp@cmd {\func@mag};
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}
\temp@cmd {\func@ph};
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
```

```
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@mag};
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@ph};
\fi
\end{groupplot}\end{tikzpicture}}
```

`\addBodeZPKPlots` This macro is designed to issues multiple `\addplot` macros for the same set of poles, zeros, gain, and delay. All of the work is done by the `\build@ZPK@plot` macro.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeZPKPlots}[3][{}]{%
\foreach \approx/\opt in {#1} {
\gdef\plot@macro{}%
\gdef\temp@macro{}%
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#2}{phase}=0
\build@ZPK@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{\approx}{#3}
\else
\build@ZPK@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{\approx}{#3}
\fi
\if@pgfarg
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt]}
\temp@cmd {\plot@macro};
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt]}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\plot@macro};
\fi
}
}
```

`\addBodeTFPlot` This macro is designed to issues a single `\addplot` macros for the set of coefficients and delay. All of the work is done by the `\build@TF@plot` macro.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeTFPlot}[3][red,thick]{%
\gdef\plot@macro{}%
\gdef\temp@macro{}%
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#2}{phase}=0
\build@TF@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{#3}
\else
\build@TF@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{#3}
\fi
\if@pgfarg
\addplot[#1]{\plot@macro};
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
```

```
\addplot[#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees, gnuplot def] {\plot@macro};
\fi
}
```

\addBodeComponentPlot This macro is designed to issue a single \addplot macro capable of plotting linear combinations of the basic components described in Section XX. The only work to do here is to handle the pgf package option.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeComponentPlot}[2][red,thick]{%
\if@pgfarg
\addplot[#1]{#2};
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\addplot[#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {#2};
\fi
}
```

BodePlot An environment to host macros that pass parametric functions to \addplot macros. Uses the defaults specified in bodeStyle to create a shortcut that includes the tikzpicture and semilogaxis environments.

```
\newenvironment{BodePlot}[3][]{
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{semilogxaxis}[
bodeStyle,
xmin={#2},
xmax={#3},
domain=#2:#3,
height=2.5cm,
xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},
#1
]
}{
\end{semilogxaxis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
```

3.4.2 Internal macros

\add@feature This is an internal macro to add a basic component (pole, zero, gain, or delay), described using one of the macros in Section XX (input #2), to a parametric function stored in a global macro (input #1). The basic component value (input #3) is a complex number of the form {re,im}. If the imaginary part is missing, it is assumed to be zero. Implementation made possible by this StackExchange answer.

```
\newcommand*{\add@feature}[3]{
\ifcat$\detokenize\expandafter{#1}$%
\xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1 0+#2}}%
\else
\xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1+#2}}%
```

```
\fi
\foreach \y [count=\n] in #3 {%
\xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{\y}}%
\xdef\Last@LoopValue{\n}%
}%
\ifnum\Last@LoopValue=1%
\xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{0}}%
\fi
}
```

`\build@ZPK@plot` This is an internal macro to build parametric Bode magnitude and phase plots by concatenating basic component (pole, zero, gain, or delay) macros (Section XX) to global magnitude and phase macros (inputs `#1` and `#2`). The `\add@feature` macro is used to do the concatenation. The basic component macros are inferred from a `feature/{values}` list, where `feature` is one of `z`,`p`,`k`, and `d`, for zeros, poles, gain, and delay, respectively, and `{values}` is a comma separated list of comma separated lists (complex numbers of the form `{re,im}`). If the imaginary part is missing, it is assumed to be zero.

```
\newcommand{\build@ZPK@plot}[4]{
\foreach \feature/\values in {#4} {%
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{z}=0
\foreach \z in \values {
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroLin}{\z}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroLin}{\z}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroAsymp}{\z}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroAsymp}{\z}
\else
\add@feature{#2}{\PhZero}{\z}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagZero}{\z}
\fi
\fi
}
\fi
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{p}=0
\foreach \p in \values {
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleLin}{\p}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleLin}{\p}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleAsymp}{\p}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleAsymp}{\p}
\else
\add@feature{#2}{\PhPole}{\p}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagPole}{\p}
\fi
```

```
\fi
}
\fi
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{k}=0
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhKLin}{\values}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagKLin}{\values}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
\add@feature{#2}{\PhKAsymp}{\values}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagKAsymp}{\values}
\else
\add@feature{#2}{\PhK}{\values}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagK}{\values}
\fi
\fi
\fi
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{d}=0
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
\PackageError {bodeplot} {Linear approximation for pure delays is not
supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' instead of 'linear'.}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
\PackageError {bodeplot} {Asymptotic approximation for pure delays is not
supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' instead of 'asymptotic'.}
\else
\ifdim\values pt < 0pt
\PackageError {bodeplot} {Delay needs to be a positive number.}
\fi
\add@feature{#2}{\PhDel}{\values}
\add@feature{#1}{\MagDel}{\values}
\fi
\fi
\fi
}%
}%
```

`\build@TF@plot` This is an internal macro to build parametric Bode magnitude and phase functions by computing the magnitude and the phase given numerator and denominator coefficients and delay (input `#3`). The functions are assigned to user-supplied global magnitude and phase macros (inputs `#1` and `#2`).

```
\newcommand{\build@TF@plot}[3]{%
\gdef\num@real{0}%
\gdef\num@im{0}%
\gdef\den@real{0}%
\gdef\den@im{0}%
\gdef\loop@delay{0}%
\foreach \feature/\values in {#3} {%
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{num}=0
\foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {%
```

```
\xdef\num@degree{\numpow}%
}%
\foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {%
\pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\num@degree-\numpow}
\ifnum\currentdegree = 0
\xdef\num@real{\num@real+\numcoeff}
\else
\ifodd\currentdegree
\xdef\num@im{\num@im+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*
(\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
\else
\xdef\num@real{\num@real+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*
(\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
\fi
\fi
}%
\fi
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{den}=0
\foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {%
\xdef\den@degree{\denpow}%
}%
\foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {%
\pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\den@degree-\denpow}
\ifnum\currentdegree = 0
\xdef\den@real{\den@real+\dencoeff}
\else
\ifodd\currentdegree
\xdef\den@im{\den@im+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*
(\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
\else
\xdef\den@real{\den@real+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*
(\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
\fi
\fi
}%
\fi
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{d}=0
\xdef\loop@delay{\values}
\fi
}%
\xdef#2{(\n@mod{atan2((\num@im),(\num@real))-atan2((\den@im),
(\den@real))+360}{360}-\loop@delay*180*t/pi)}
\xdef#1{(20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\num@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\num@im}{2}))) -
20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\den@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\den@im}{2}))))}
}
```

`\parse@opt` Parses options supplied to the main Bode macros. A `for` loop over tupels of the form `\obj/\typ/\opt` with a long list of nested if-else statements does the job. The input `\obj` is either `plot`, `axes`, `group` or `approx`, and the corresponding `\opt` are passed to the `\addplot` macro, the `\nextgroupplot` macro, the `groupplot` environment, and the `\build@ZPK@plot` macros, respectively. The input tuples should not contain any macros that need to be passed to respective `pgf` macros unexpanded. If an input tuple needs to contain such a macro, the `\xdef` macros below need to be defined using `\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}` instead of just `\opt`. For example, the `\parse@N@opt` macro in Section XX can pass macros in its arguments, unexpanded, to `pgf` plot macros and environments, which is useful, for example, when the user wishes to add direction arrows to Nyquist plots. I did not think such a use case would be encountered when plotting Bode plots.

```
\newcommand{\parse@opt}[1]{
\gdef\optmag@axes{}%
\gdef\optph@axes{}%
\gdef\optph@plot{}%
\gdef\optmag@plot{}%
\gdef\opt@group{}%
\gdef\opt@approx{}%
\foreach \obj/\typ/\opt in {#1} {
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{plot}=0
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{mag}=0
\xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\opt}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{ph}=0
\xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\opt}
\else
\xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\opt}
\xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\opt}
\fi
\fi
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{axes}=0
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{mag}=0
\xdef\optmag@axes{\optmag@axes,\opt}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{ph}=0
\xdef\optph@axes{\optph@axes,\opt}
\else
\xdef\optmag@axes{\optmag@axes,\opt}
\xdef\optph@axes{\optph@axes,\opt}
\fi
\fi
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{group}=0
\xdef\opt@group{\opt@group,\opt}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{approx}=0
\xdef\opt@approx{\typ}
\else
\xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\obj}
\xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\obj}
\fi
```

```
\fi
\fi
\fi
}
}
```

3.5 Nyquist plots

3.5.1 User macros

`\NyquistZPK` Converts magnitude and phase parametric functions built using `\build@ZPK@plot` into real part and imaginary part parametric functions. A plot of these is the Nyquist plot. The parametric functions are then plotted in a `tikzpicture` environment using the `\addplot` macro. Unless the package is loaded with the option `pgf`, the parametric functions are evaluated using `gnuplot`. A large number of samples is typically needed to get a smooth plot because frequencies near 0 result in plot points that are very close to each other. Linear frequency sampling is unnecessarily fine near zero and very coarse for large ω. Logarithmic sampling makes it worse, perhaps inverse logarithmic sampling will help, merge requests are welcome!

```
\newcommand{\NyquistZPK}[4][]{%
\parse@N@opt{#1}
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[
bodeStyle,
domain=#3:#4,
height=5cm,
xlabel={$\Re$},
ylabel={$\Im$},
samples=500,
\opt@axes,]}
\temp@cmd
\addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[thick,\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
\if@pgfarg
\temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
{\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph) };
\fi
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
```

`\NyquistTF` Implementation of this macro is very similar to the `\NyquistZPK` macro above. The only difference is a slightly different parsing of the mandatory arguments via `\build@TF@plot`.

```
\newcommand{\NyquistTF}[4][]{%
\parse@N@opt{#1}
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[
bodeStyle,
domain=#3:#4,
height=5cm,
xlabel={$\Re$},
ylabel={$\Im$},
samples=500,
\opt@axes,]}
\temp@cmd
\addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[thick,\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
\if@pgfarg
\temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
{\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph) };
\fi
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
```

`\addNyquistZPKPlot` Adds Nyquist plot of a transfer function in ZPK form. This macro is designed to pass two parametric function to an `\addplot` macro. The parametric functions for phase (`\func@ph`) and magnitude (`\func@mag`) are built using the `\build@ZPK@plot` macro, converted to real and imaginary parts and passed to `\addplot` commands.

```
\newcommand{\addNyquistZPKPlot}[2][]{
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
\if@pgfarg
\addplot [#1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
{\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph) };
```

```
\fi
}
```

`\addNyquistTFPlot` Adds Nyquist plot of a transfer function in TF form. This macro is designed to pass two parametric function to an `\addplot` macro. The parametric functions for phase (`\func@ph`) and magnitude (`\func@mag`) are built using the `\build@TF@plot` macro, converted to real and imaginary parts and passed to `\addplot` commands.

```
\newcommand{\addNyquistTFPlot}[2][]{
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
\if@pgfarg
\addplot [#1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
{\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph) };
\fi
}
```

`NyquistPlot` An environment to host `\addNyquist...` macros that pass parametric functions to `\addplot`. Uses the defaults specified in `bodeStyle` to create a shortcut that includes the `tikzpicture` and `axis` environments.

```
\newenvironment{NyquistPlot}[3][]{
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[
bodeStyle,
height=5cm,
domain=#2:#3,
xlabel={$\Re$},
ylabel={$\Im$},
#1
]
\addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
}{
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
```

3.5.2 Internal commands

`\parse@opt` Parses options supplied to the main Nyquist and Nichols macros. A `for` loop over tupels of the form `\obj/\opt`, processed using nested if-else statements does the job. The input `\obj` is either `plot` or `axes`, and the corresponding `\opt` are passed to the `\addplot` macro and the `axis` environment, respectively. If the input tuples contain macros, they are to be passed to respective `pgf` macros unexpanded.

```
\newcommand{\parse@N@opt}[1]{
\gdef\opt@axes{}%
\gdef\opt@plot{}%
\foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {%
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{axes}=0
\xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
\else
\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{plot}=0
\xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
\else
\xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
\fi
\fi
}%
}
```

3.6 Nichols charts

\NicholsZPK
\NicholsTF
NicholsChart
\addNicholsZPKChart
\addNicholsTFChart

These macros and the NicholsChart environment generate Nichols charts, and they are implemented similar to their Nyquist counterparts.

```
\newcommand{\NicholsTF}[4][]{%
\parse@N@opt{#1}%
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[
bodeStyle,
domain=#3:#4,
height=5cm,
xlabel={Phase (degrees)},
ylabel={Gain (dB)},
samples=500,
\opt@axes]}
\temp@cmd
\edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt@plot]}
\if@pgfarg
\temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric, gnuplot degrees, gnuplot def]
{ \func@ph , \func@mag };
\fi
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
\newenvironment{NicholsChart}[3][]{
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{axis}[
bodeStyle,
```

```
domain=#2:#3,
height=5cm,
ytick distance=20,
xtick distance=15,
xlabel={Phase (degrees)},
ylabel={Gain (dB)},
#1
]
}{
\end{axis}
\end{tikzpicture}
}
\newcommand{\addNicholsZPKChart}[2][]{
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
\if@pgfarg
\addplot [#1] ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]
{\func@ph , \func@mag};
\fi
}
\newcommand{\addNicholsTFChart}[2][]{
\gdef\func@mag{}%
\gdef\func@ph{}%
\build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
\if@pgfarg
\addplot [#1] ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
\else
\stepcounter{idGnuplot}
\addplot [#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]
{\func@ph , \func@mag};
\fi
}
```