The **bodeplot** package*

Rushikesh Kamalapurkar
rlkamalapurkar@gmail.com

October 29, 2021

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. For transfer functions in the ZPK format in (2) with zero delay, this package also supports linear and asymptotic approximation of Bode plots.

2 Usage

2.1 Bode plots

\BodeZPK   \BodeZPK [$\langle obj1/typ1/\{\langle opt1\rangle\},obj2/typ2/\{\langle opt2\rangle\},...\rangle$]
           {$\langle z/\{\langle zeros\rangle\},p/\{\langle poles\rangle\},k/\{\langle gain\rangle\},d/\{\langle delay\rangle\}\rangle$}
           {$\langle min\text{-}freq\rangle$}{$\langle max\text{-}freq\rangle$}

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},`

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*This document corresponds to **bodeplot** ?, dated ?.

`{real part 2,imaginary part 2},...}`. If the imaginary part is not provided, it is assumed to be zero.

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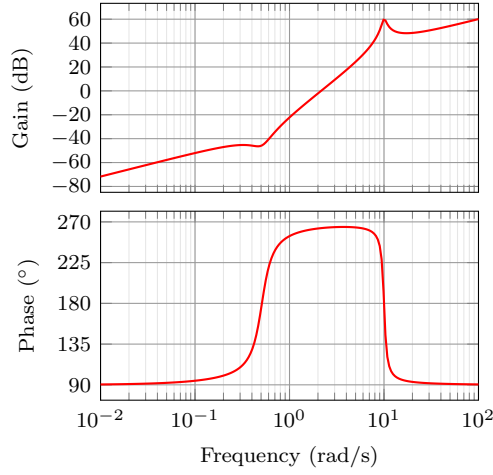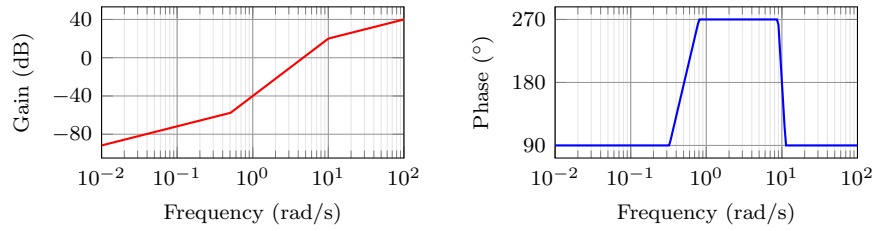
Figure 1: Output of the default \BodeZPK macro.

Figure 2: Customization of the default \BodeZPK macro.

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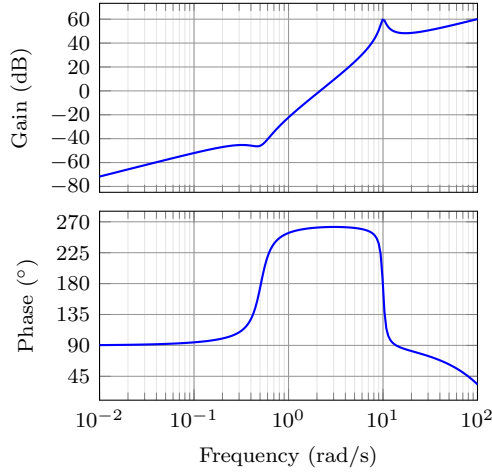
Figure 3: Output of the `\BodeTF` macro.

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 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 (3) 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 do-

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main of the `semilogaxis` environment. Example usage in the description of
`\addBodeZPKPlots`, `\addBodeTFPlot`, and `\addBodeComponentPlots`.

`\addBodeZPKPlots`   `\addBodeZPKPlots` [⟨*approx1/{⟨opt1⟩},approx2/{⟨opt2⟩},...*⟩]
    {⟨*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 (3), 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
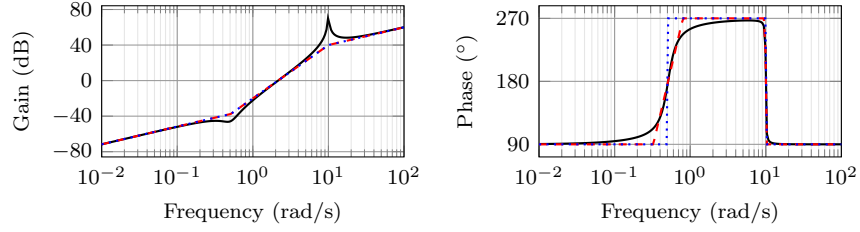`semilogaxis` environment. Use with the `BodePlot` environment supplied with

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

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 2.1.1 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 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s-a-\mathrm{i}b}$.
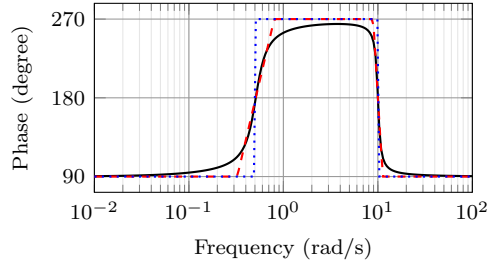
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Figure 5: Superimposed approximate and true Bode Phase plot using the `BodePlot` environment, the `\addBodeComponentPlot` macro, and several macros of the `\TypeFeatureApprox` form.

- `\PhDel{T}{200}` or `\PhDel{T}{0}` generates a parametric function for the Bode phase of $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$.

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 4 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
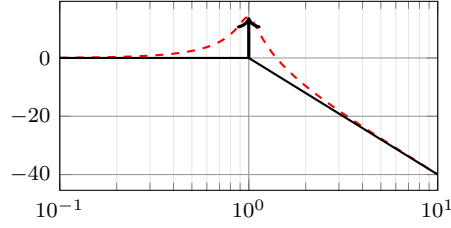
Figure 6: Resonant peak in asymptotic Bode plot using \MagSOPolesPeak.

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*⟩}

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.

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⟩}⟩]`
        `{⟨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.

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

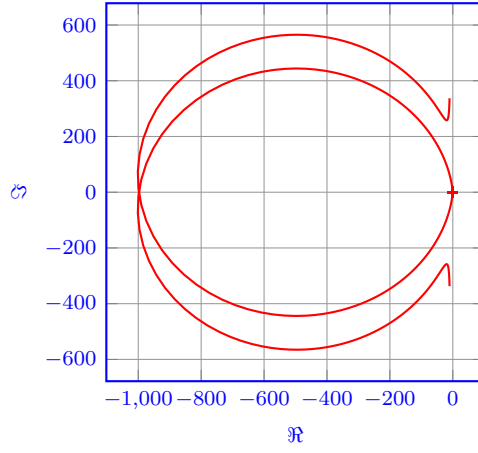The `NyquistPlot` environment works in conjunction with the parametric function

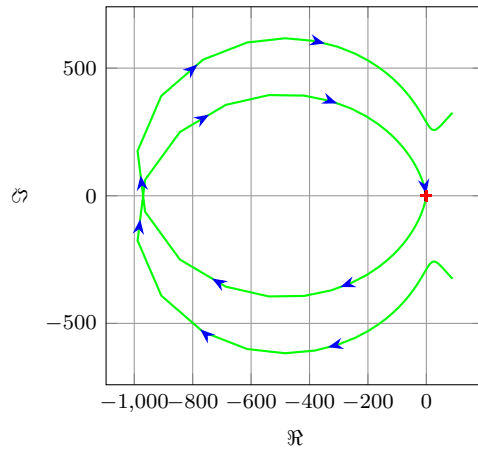Figure 7: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

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

generator macros `\addNyquistZPKPlot` and `\addNyquistTFPlot`. If supplied, `axis-options` are passed directly to the `axis` environment and the frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the `axis` environment.

`\addNyquistZPKPlot` `\addNyquistZPKPlot[⟨plot-options⟩]`
`{⟨z/{⟨zeros⟩},p/{⟨poles⟩},k/{⟨gain⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}⟩}`
Generates a twp parametric functions for the magnitude and the phase a transfer function in ZPK form. The generated magnitude and phase parametric functions are converted to real and imaginary part parametric functions and passed to the `\addplot` macro. This macro can be used inside any `axis` 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 `axis` environment. Use with the `NyquistPlot` environment supplied with this package is recommended. The mandatory argument is the same as `\BodeZPK`.

`\addNyquistTFPlot` `\addNyquistTFPlot[⟨plot-options⟩]`
`{⟨num/{⟨coeffs⟩},den/{⟨coeffs⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}⟩}`
Similar to `\addNyquistZPKPlot`, with a transfer function input in the TF form.

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}`
`  {0.001}{100}`
generates the Nichols chart in Figure 9.

`NicholsChart` `\begin{NicholsChart}[⟨axis-options⟩]{⟨min-frequency⟩}{⟨max-frequency⟩}`
`  \addNichols...`
`\end{NicholsChart}`
The `NicholsChart` environment works in conjunction with the parametric function generator macros `\addNicholsZPKChart` and `\addNicholsTFChart`. If supplied, `axis-options` are passed directly to the `axis` environment and the frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the `axis` environment.

`\addNicholsZPKChart` `\addNicholsZPKChart[⟨plot-options⟩]`
`{⟨z/{⟨zeros⟩},p/{⟨poles⟩},k/{⟨gain⟩},d/{⟨delay⟩}⟩}`
Generates a twp parametric functions for the magnitude and the phase a transfer function in ZPK form. The generated magnitude and phase parametric functions are passed to the `\addplot` macro. This macro can be used inside any
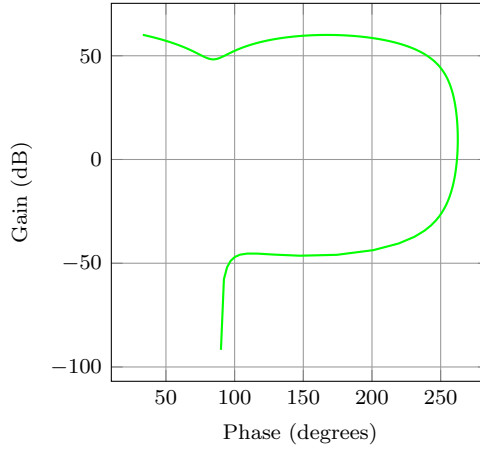
Figure 9: Output of the \NyquistZPK macro.

axis 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 axis environment. Use with the NicholsChart environment supplied with this package is recommended. The mandatory argument is the same as \BodeZPK.

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

Similar to \addNicholsZPKChart, with a transfer function input in the TF form.

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.

```
1 \RequirePackage{ifluatex}%
2 \ifluatex
3 \RequirePackage{pdftexcmds}%
4 \let\pdfstrcmp\pdf@strcmp
5 \fi
```

\n@mod   This code is needed to support both pgfplots and gnuplot simultaneously. New
\n@pow   macros are defined for the pow and mod functions to address differences between
idGnuplot   the two math engines. We start by processing the pgf class option.
gnuplot def
gnuplot degrees
bodeStyle
```
6 \newif\if@pgfarg\@pgfargfalse
7 \DeclareOption{pgf}{%
8 \@pgfargtrue
```

12

```
 9 }
10 \ProcessOptions\relax
```

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

```
11 \if@pgfarg
12 \newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)^(#2)}%
13 \newcommand{\n@mod}[2]{mod((#1),(#2))}%
14 \else
15 \newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)**(#2)}%
16 \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.

```
17 \newcounter{idGnuplot}%
18 \setcounter{idGnuplot}{0}%
19 \tikzset{%
20 gnuplot def/.style={%
21 id=\arabic{idGnuplot},
22 prefix=gnuplot/
23 }%
24 }
```

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

```
25 \pgfplotsset{%
26 gnuplot degrees/.code={%
27 \ifnum\value{idGnuplot}=1
28 \xdef\pgfplots@gnuplot@format{\pgfplots@gnuplot@format set angles degrees;}%
29 \fi
30 }%
31 }
32 \fi
```

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

```
33 \pgfplotsset{%
34 bodeStyle/.style = {%
35 label style={font=\footnotesize},
36 tick label style={font=\footnotesize},
37 grid=both,
38 major grid style={color=gray!80},
39 minor grid style={color=gray!20},
40 x label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
41 y label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
42 scale only axis,
43 samples=200,
44 width=5cm,
45 }%
46 }
```

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 $G(s) = k + 0i$. 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.

```
47 \newcommand*{\MagK}[2]{(20*log10(abs(#1)))}
48 \newcommand*{\MagKAsymp}{\MagK}
49 \newcommand*{\MagKLin}{\MagK}
50 \newcommand*{\PhK}[2]{(#1<0?-180:0)}
51 \newcommand*{\PhKAsymp}{\PhK}
52 \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.

```
53 \newcommand*{\MagDel}[2]{0}
54 \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.

```
55 \newcommand*{\MagPole}[2]
56 {(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{t - (#2)}{2})))}
```

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

```
57 \newcommand*{\MagPoleLin}[2]{(t < sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) ?
58 -20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) :
59 -20*log10(t)
60 )}
```

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

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

Parametric function for the true phase of a complex pole.

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

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

```
66 \newcommand*{\PhPoleLin}[2]{%
67 (abs(#1)+abs(#2) == 0 ? -90 :
68 (t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
69 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
70 (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
```

```
71 (t >= (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) *
72 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
73 (#2>0?(#1>0?270:-90):-90) :
74 (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1)) + (log10(t/(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
75 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} +
76 \n@pow{#2}{2}))}))))*((#2>0?(#1>0?270:-90):-90) + atan2(-(#2),-(#1)))/
77 (log10(\n@pow{10}{sqrt((4*\n@pow{#1}{2})/
78 (\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})))))))}
```

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

```
79 \newcommand*{\PhPoleAsymp}[2]{(t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) ?
80 (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
81 (#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).

```
82 \newcommand*{\MagZero}{0-\MagPole}
83 \newcommand*{\MagZeroLin}{0-\MagPoleLin}
84 \newcommand*{\MagZeroAsymp}{0-\MagPoleAsymp}
85 \newcommand*{\PhZero}{0-\PhPole}
86 \newcommand*{\PhZeroLin}{0-\PhPoleLin}
87 \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.

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

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

```
92 \newcommand*{\PhCSPoles}[2]{(-atan2((2*(#1)*(#2)*t),(\n@pow{#2}{2}
93 - \n@pow{t}{2})))}
94 \newcommand*{\PhCSPolesLin}[2]{(t < (#2 / (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
95 0 :
96 (t >= (#2 * (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
97 (#1>0 ? -180 : 180) :
98 (#1>0 ? (-180*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{#1})/#2))/(2*#1)) :
99 (180*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})/#2))/(2*abs(#1)))))))}
100 \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).

```
101 \newcommand*{\MagCSZeros}{0-\MagCSPoles}
102 \newcommand*{\MagCSZerosLin}{0-\MagCSPolesLin}
103 \newcommand*{\MagCSZerosAsymp}{0-\MagCSPolesAsymp}
104 \newcommand*{\PhCSZeros}{0-\PhCSPoles}
105 \newcommand*{\PhCSZerosLin}{0-\PhCSPolesLin}
106 \newcommand*{\PhCSZerosAsymp}{0-\PhCSPolesAsymp}
```

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

```
107 \newcommand*{\MagCSPolesPeak}[3][]{%
108 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)}) --
109 (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)-20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
110 }
111 \newcommand*{\MagCSZerosPeak}[3][]{%
112 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)}) --
113 (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)+20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
114 }
```

\MagSOPoles   Consider a general second order transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+as+b}$. We start with
\MagSOPolesAsymp true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.
\MagSOPolesLin
\PhSOPoles
\PhSOPolesAsymp
\PhSOPolesLin
\MagSOZeros
```
115 \newcommand*{\MagSOPoles}[2]{%
116 (-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#2 - \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{#1*t}{2})))}
117 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesLin}[2]{%
118 (t < sqrt(abs(#2)) ? -20*log10(abs(#2)) : - 40*log10(t))}
119 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesAsymp}{\MagSOPolesLin}
```

\MagSOZerosAsymp Then, we have true, linear, and asymptotic phase plots for the general second
\MagSOZerosLin   order transfer function.
\PhSOZeros
\PhSOZerosAsymp
\PhSOZerosLin
```
120 \newcommand*{\PhSOPoles}[2]{(-atan2((#1)*t,((#2) - \n@pow{t}{2})))}
121 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesLin}[2]{(#2>0 ?
122 \PhCSPolesLin{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
123 (#1>0 ? -180 : 180))}
124 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesAsymp}[2]{(#2>0 ?
125 \PhCSPolesAsymp{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
126 (#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).

```
127 \newcommand*{\MagSOZeros}{0-\MagSOPoles}
128 \newcommand*{\MagSOZerosLin}{0-\MagSOPolesLin}
129 \newcommand*{\MagSOZerosAsymp}{0-\MagSOPolesAsymp}
130 \newcommand*{\PhSOZeros}{0-\PhSOPoles}
131 \newcommand*{\PhSOZerosLin}{0-\PhSOPolesLin}
132 \newcommand*{\PhSOZerosAsymp}{0-\PhSOPolesAsymp}
```

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

```
133 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesPeak}[3][]{%
134 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
135 (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3)) -
136 20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
137 }
138 \newcommand*{\MagSOZerosPeak}[3][]{%
139 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
140 (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3)) +
141 20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
142 }
```

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 mag-
nitude 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`.

```
143 \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.

```
144 \parse@opt{#1}%
145 \gdef\func@mag{}%
146 \gdef\func@ph{}%
147 \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.

```
148 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[%
149 bodeStyle,
150 xmin={#3},
151 xmax={#4},
152 domain=#3:#4,
153 height=2.5cm,
154 xmode=log,
155 group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm,},
156 \opt@group,]}
157 \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.

```
158 \if@pgfarg
159 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
160 ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
161 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}%
162 \temp@cmd {\func@mag};
163 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
164 ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
165 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}%
166 \temp@cmd {\func@ph};
167 \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.

```
168 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}
169 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
170 ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
171 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}%
172 \temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@mag};
173 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}
174 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
175 ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
176 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}%
177 \temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@ph};
178 \fi
179 \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.

```
180 \newcommand{\BodeTF}[4][]{%
181 \parse@opt{#1}%
182 \gdef\func@mag{}%
183 \gdef\func@ph{}%
184 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}%
185 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[%
186 bodeStyle,
187 xmin={#3},
188 xmax={#4},
189 domain=#3:#4,
190 height=2.5cm,
191 xmode=log,
192 group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm,},
193 \opt@group,]}
194 \temp@cmd
195 \if@pgfarg
196 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
197 ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
198 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}%
199 \temp@cmd {\func@mag};
```

```
200 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
201 ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
202 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}%
203 \temp@cmd {\func@ph};
204 \else
205 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
206 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=20,
207 ylabel={Gain (dB)},xmajorticks=false,\optmag@axes]
208 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optmag@plot]}%
209 \temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@mag};
210 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
211 \expandafter\nextgroupplot\expandafter[ytick distance=45,
212 ylabel={Phase ($^{\circ}$)},xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},\optph@axes]
213 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\optph@plot]}%
214 \temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\func@ph};
215 \fi
216 \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.

```
217 \newcommand{\addBodeZPKPlots}[3][{}]{%
218 \foreach \approx/\opt in {#1} {%
219 \gdef\plot@macro{}%
220 \gdef\temp@macro{}%
221 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#2}{phase}=0
222 \build@ZPK@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{\approx}{#3}%
223 \else
224 \build@ZPK@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{\approx}{#3}%
225 \fi
226 \if@pgfarg
227 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt]}%
228 \temp@cmd {\plot@macro};
229 \else
230 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
231 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt]}
232 \temp@cmd gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {\plot@macro};
233 \fi
234 }%
235 }
```

\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.

```
236 \newcommand{\addBodeTFPlot}[3][red,thick]{%
237 \gdef\plot@macro{}%
238 \gdef\temp@macro{}%
239 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#2}{phase}=0
240 \build@TF@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{#3}%
241 \else
```

```
242 \build@TF@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{#3}%
243 \fi
244 \if@pgfarg
245 \addplot[#1]{\plot@macro};
246 \else
247 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
248 \addplot[#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees, gnuplot def] {\plot@macro};
249 \fi
250 }
```

\addBodeComponentPlot   This macro is designed to issue a single \addplot macro capable of plotting linear combinations of the basic components described in Section 2.1.1. The only work to do here is to handle the pgf package option.

```
251 \newcommand{\addBodeComponentPlot}[2][red,thick]{%
252 \if@pgfarg
253 \addplot[#1]{#2};
254 \else
255 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
256 \addplot[#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {#2};
257 \fi
258 }
```

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.

```
259 \newenvironment{BodePlot}[3][]{%
260 \begin{tikzpicture}
261 \begin{semilogxaxis}[%
262 bodeStyle,
263 xmin={#2},
264 xmax={#3},
265 domain=#2:#3,
266 height=2.5cm,
267 xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)},
268 #1]
269 }{
270 \end{semilogxaxis}
271 \end{tikzpicture}
272 }
```

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 2.1.1 (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.

```
273 \newcommand*{\add@feature}[3]{%
274 \ifcat$\detokenize\expandafter{#1}$%
275 \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1 0+#2}}%
276 \else
277 \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1+#2}}%
278 \fi
279 \foreach \y [count=\n] in #3 {%
280 \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{\y}}%
281 \xdef\Last@LoopValue{\n}%
282 }%
283 \ifnum\Last@LoopValue=1%
284 \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{0}}%
285 \fi
286 }
```

\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 2.1.1) 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.

```
287 \newcommand{\build@ZPK@plot}[4]{%
288 \foreach \feature/\values in {#4} {%
289 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{z}=0
290 \foreach \z in \values {%
291 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
292 \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroLin}{\z}%
293 \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroLin}{\z}%
294 \else
295 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
296 \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroAsymp}{\z}%
297 \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroAsymp}{\z}%
298 \else
299 \add@feature{#2}{\PhZero}{\z}%
300 \add@feature{#1}{\MagZero}{\z}%
301 \fi
302 \fi
303 }%
304 \fi
305 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{p}=0
306 \foreach \p in \values {%
307 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
308 \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleLin}{\p}%
309 \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleLin}{\p}%
310 \else
311 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
312 \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleAsymp}{\p}%
```

```
313 \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleAsymp}{\p}%
314 \else
315 \add@feature{#2}{\PhPole}{\p}%
316 \add@feature{#1}{\MagPole}{\p}%
317 \fi
318 \fi
319 }%
320 \fi
321 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{k}=0
322 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
323 \add@feature{#2}{\PhKLin}{\values}%
324 \add@feature{#1}{\MagKLin}{\values}%
325 \else
326 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
327 \add@feature{#2}{\PhKAsymp}{\values}%
328 \add@feature{#1}{\MagKAsymp}{\values}%
329 \else
330 \add@feature{#2}{\PhK}{\values}%
331 \add@feature{#1}{\MagK}{\values}%
332 \fi
333 \fi
334 \fi
335 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{d}=0
336 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{linear}=0
337 \PackageError {bodeplot} {Linear approximation for pure delays is not
338 supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' instead of 'linear'.}
339 \else
340 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
341 \PackageError {bodeplot} {Asymptotic approximation for pure delays is not
342 supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' instead of 'asymptotic'.}
343 \else
344 \ifdim\values pt < 0pt
345 \PackageError {bodeplot} {Delay needs to be a positive number.}
346 \fi
347 \add@feature{#2}{\PhDel}{\values}%
348 \add@feature{#1}{\MagDel}{\values}%
349 \fi
350 \fi
351 \fi
352 }%
353 }
```

\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).

```
354 \newcommand{\build@TF@plot}[3]{%
355 \gdef\num@real{0}%
356 \gdef\num@im{0}%
357 \gdef\den@real{0}%
```

```
358 \gdef\den@im{0}%
359 \gdef\loop@delay{0}%
360 \foreach \feature/\values in {#3} {%
361 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{num}=0
362 \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {%
363 \xdef\num@degree{\numpow}%
364 }%
365 \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {%
366 \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\num@degree-\numpow}%
367 \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
368 \xdef\num@real{\num@real+\numcoeff}%
369 \else
370 \ifodd\currentdegree
371 \xdef\num@im{\num@im+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
372 (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}%
373 \else
374 \xdef\num@real{\num@real+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
375 (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}%
376 \fi
377 \fi
378 }%
379 \fi
380 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{den}=0
381 \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {%
382 \xdef\den@degree{\denpow}%
383 }%
384 \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {%
385 \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\den@degree-\denpow}%
386 \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
387 \xdef\den@real{\den@real+\dencoeff}%
388 \else
389 \ifodd\currentdegree
390 \xdef\den@im{\den@im+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
391 (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}%
392 \else
393 \xdef\den@real{\den@real+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
394 (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}%
395 \fi
396 \fi
397 }%
398 \fi
399 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\feature}{d}=0
400 \xdef\loop@delay{\values}%
401 \fi
402 }%
403 \xdef#2{(\n@mod{atan2((\num@im),(\num@real))-atan2((\den@im),%
404 (\den@real))+360}{360}-\loop@delay*180*t/pi)}%
405 \xdef#1{(20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\num@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\num@im}{2})))-%
406 20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\den@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\den@im}{2}))))}%
407 }
```

\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 3.5.2 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.

```
408 \newcommand{\parse@opt}[1]{%
409 \gdef\optmag@axes{}%
410 \gdef\optph@axes{}%
411 \gdef\optph@plot{}%
412 \gdef\optmag@plot{}%
413 \gdef\opt@group{}%
414 \gdef\opt@approx{}%
415 \foreach \obj/\typ/\opt in {#1} {%
416 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{plot}=0
417 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{mag}=0
418 \xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\opt}%
419 \else
420 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{ph}=0
421 \xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\opt}%
422 \else
423 \xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\opt}%
424 \xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\opt}%
425 \fi
426 \fi
427 \else
428 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{axes}=0
429 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{mag}=0
430 \xdef\optmag@axes{\optmag@axes,\opt}%
431 \else
432 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\typ}{ph}=0
433 \xdef\optph@axes{\optph@axes,\opt}%
434 \else
435 \xdef\optmag@axes{\optmag@axes,\opt}%
436 \xdef\optph@axes{\optph@axes,\opt}%
437 \fi
438 \fi
439 \else
440 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{group}=0
441 \xdef\opt@group{\opt@group,\opt}%
442 \else
443 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{approx}=0
```

```
444 \xdef\opt@approx{\typ}%
445 \else
446 \xdef\optmag@plot{\optmag@plot,\obj}%
447 \xdef\optph@plot{\optph@plot,\obj}%
448 \fi
449 \fi
450 \fi
451 \fi
452 }%
453 }
```

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!

```
454 \newcommand{\NyquistZPK}[4][]{%
455 \parse@N@opt{#1}%
456 \gdef\func@mag{}%
457 \gdef\func@ph{}%
458 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}%
459 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[%
460 bodeStyle,
461 domain=#3:#4,
462 height=5cm,
463 xlabel={$\Re$},
464 ylabel={$\Im$},
465 samples=500,
466 \opt@axes,]}%
467 \temp@cmd
468 \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
469 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[thick,\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}%
470 \if@pgfarg
471 \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
472 {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
473 \else
474 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
475 \temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def] {%
476 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
477 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)};
```

```
478 \fi
479 \end{axis}
480 \end{tikzpicture}
481 }
```

\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.

```
482 \newcommand{\NyquistTF}[4][]{%
483 \parse@N@opt{#1}%
484 \gdef\func@mag{}%
485 \gdef\func@ph{}%
486 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}%
487 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[%
488 bodeStyle,
489 domain=#3:#4,
490 height=5cm,
491 xlabel={$\Re$},
492 ylabel={$\Im$},
493 samples=500,
494 \opt@axes,]}
495 \temp@cmd
496 \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
497 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[thick,\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}%
498 \if@pgfarg
499 \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
500 {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
501 \else
502 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
503 \temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]{%
504 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
505 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)};
506 \fi
507 \end{axis}
508 \end{tikzpicture}
509 }
```

\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.

```
510 \newcommand{\addNyquistZPKPlot}[2][]{%
511 \gdef\func@mag{}%
512 \gdef\func@ph{}%
513 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}%
514 \if@pgfarg
515 \addplot [#1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
516 {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
```

```
517 \else
518 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
519 \addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]{%
520 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
521 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)};
522 \fi
523 }
```

\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 func-
tions 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.

```
524 \newcommand{\addNyquistTFPlot}[2][]{%
525 \gdef\func@mag{}%
526 \gdef\func@ph{}%
527 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}%
528 \if@pgfarg
529 \addplot [#1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph)},
530 {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)} );
531 \else
532 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
533 \addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]{%
534 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos(\func@ph),
535 \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin(\func@ph)};
536 \fi
537 }
```

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.

```
538 \newenvironment{NyquistPlot}[3][]{%
539 \begin{tikzpicture}
540 \begin{axis}[%
541 bodeStyle,
542 height=5cm,
543 domain=#2:#3,
544 xlabel={$\Re$},
545 ylabel={$\Im$},
546 #1]
547 \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
548 }{%
549 \end{axis}
550 \end{tikzpicture}
551 }
```

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.

```
552 \newcommand{\parse@N@opt}[1]{%
553 \gdef\opt@axes{}%
554 \gdef\opt@plot{}%
555 \foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {%
556 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{axes}=0
557 \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}%
558 \else
559 \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\obj}{plot}=0
560 \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}%
561 \else
562 \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}%
563 \fi
564 \fi
565 }%
566 }
```

3.6 Nichols charts

\NicholsZPK   These macros and the `NicholsChart` environment generate Nichols charts, and
\NicholsTF   they are implemented similar to their Nyquist counterparts.
NicholsChart
\addNicholsZPKChart
\addNicholsTFChart

```
567 \newcommand{\NicholsZPK}[4][]{%
568 \parse@N@opt{#1}%
569 \gdef\func@mag{}%
570 \gdef\func@ph{}%
571 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}%
572 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[%
573 bodeStyle,
574 domain=#3:#4,
575 height=5cm,
576 xlabel={Phase (degrees)},
577 ylabel={Gain (dB)},
578 samples=500,
579 \opt@axes]}
580 \temp@cmd
581 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt@plot]}%
582 \if@pgfarg
583 \temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
584 \else
585 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
586 \temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric, gnuplot degrees, gnuplot def]
587 { \func@ph , \func@mag };
588 \fi
```

```
589 \end{axis}
590 \end{tikzpicture}
591 }
592 \newcommand{\NicholsTF}[4][]{%
593 \parse@N@opt{#1}%
594 \gdef\func@mag{}%
595 \gdef\func@ph{}%
596 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}%
597 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture}\noexpand\begin{axis}[%
598 bodeStyle,
599 domain=#3:#4,
600 height=5cm,
601 xlabel={Phase (degrees)},
602 ylabel={Gain (dB)},
603 samples=500,
604 \opt@axes]}
605 \temp@cmd
606 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot[red,thick,\opt@plot]}%
607 \if@pgfarg
608 \temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
609 \else
610 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
611 \temp@cmd gnuplot[parametric, gnuplot degrees, gnuplot def]
612 { \func@ph , \func@mag };
613 \fi
614 \end{axis}
615 \end{tikzpicture}
616 }
617 \newenvironment{NicholsChart}[3][]{%
618 \begin{tikzpicture}
619 \begin{axis}[%
620 bodeStyle,
621 domain=#2:#3,
622 height=5cm,
623 ytick distance=20,
624 xtick distance=15,
625 xlabel={Phase (degrees)},
626 ylabel={Gain (dB)},
627 #1]
628 }{
629 \end{axis}
630 \end{tikzpicture}
631 }
632 \newcommand{\addNicholsZPKChart}[2][]{%
633 \gdef\func@mag{}%
634 \gdef\func@ph{}%
635 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}%
636 \if@pgfarg
637 \addplot [#1] ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
638 \else
```

```
639 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
640 \addplot [#1] gnuplot[parametric,gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]
641 {\func@ph , \func@mag};
642 \fi
643 }
644 \newcommand{\addNicholsTFChart}[2][]{%
645 \gdef\func@mag{}%
646 \gdef\func@ph{}%
647 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}%
648 \if@pgfarg
649 \addplot [#1] ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
650 \else
651 \stepcounter{idGnuplot}%
652 \addplot [#1] gnuplot[gnuplot degrees,gnuplot def]
653 {\func@ph , \func@mag};
654 \fi
655 }
```

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Change History

v1.0
General: Initial release 1