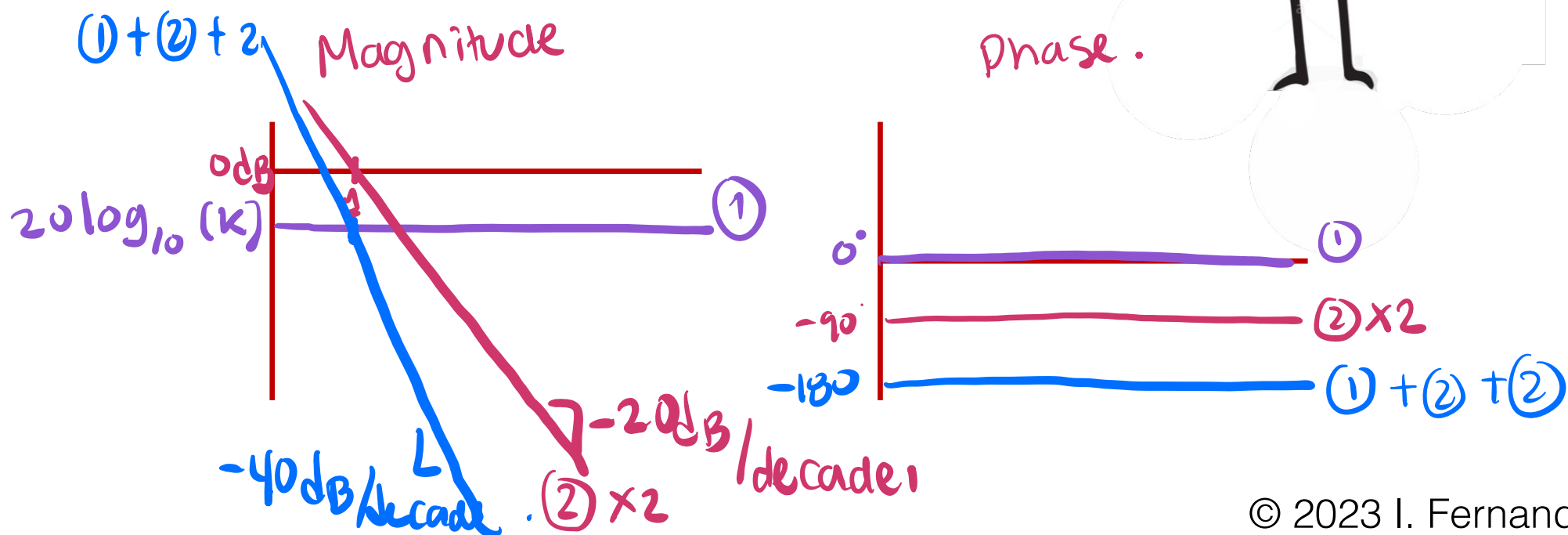
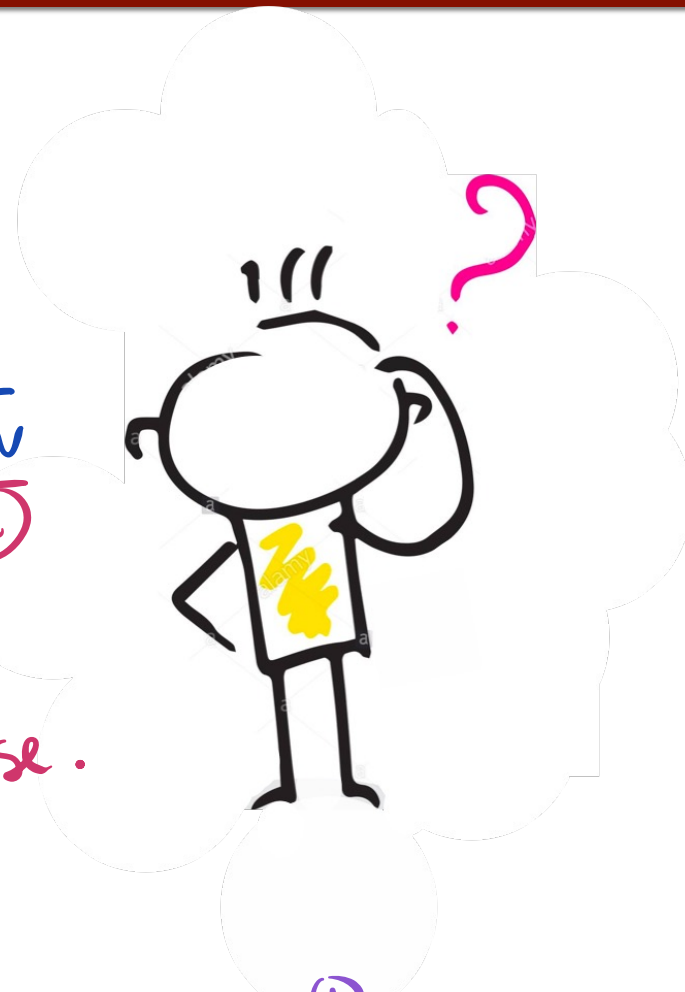




Pole @ the origin:

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{(j\omega)^2}$$
$$= \underset{\textcircled{1}}{K} \cdot \underset{\textcircled{2}}{\frac{1}{j\omega}} \cdot \underset{\textcircled{2}}{\frac{1}{j\omega}}$$





THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

# Bode Plot (Part 2)

Modules 5-7



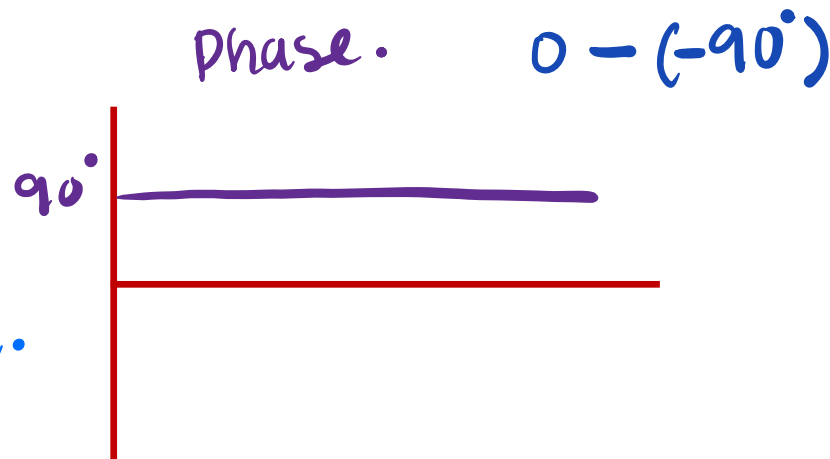
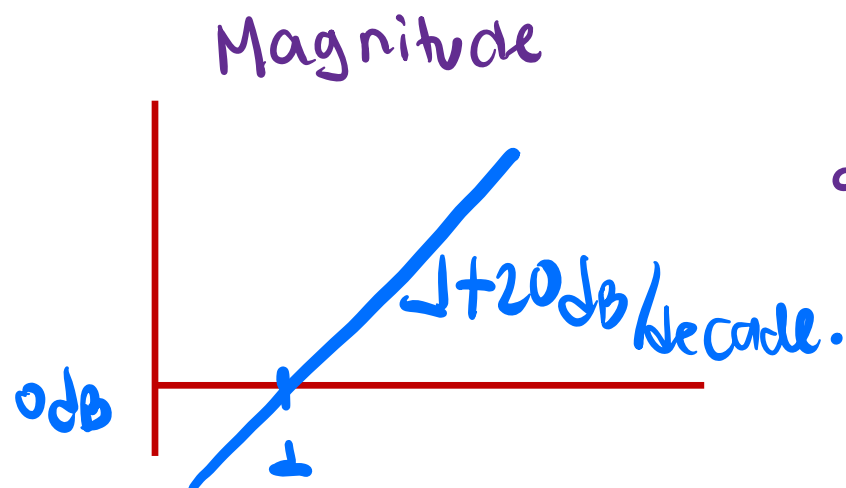
- Learning Objectives:
  - Generate magnitude frequency plots for high and low pass-filters.





Zero @ the origin:

- $H(s) = j\omega = \frac{1}{1/j\omega} \leftarrow K \text{ pole @ origin}$



$$20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{M_{num}}{M_{den}} \right) = 20 \log_{10} (M_{num}) - 20 \log_{10} (M_{den})$$



Real Pole:

$$\bullet H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0}}$$

$\hookrightarrow \omega_0 = \text{pole}$

$$\text{poles: } 1 + \frac{x}{\omega_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{\omega_0} = -1$$

$$x = -\omega_0$$

$\hookrightarrow$  critical frequencies


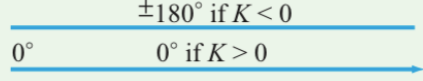
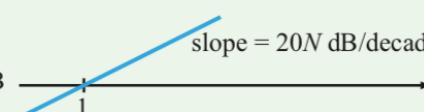
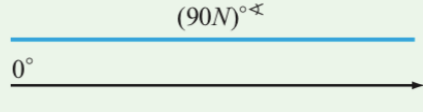
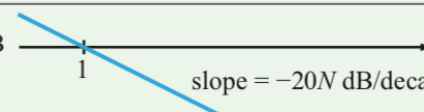
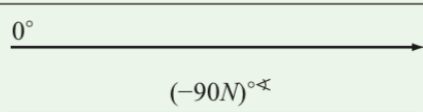
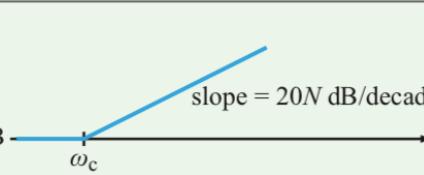
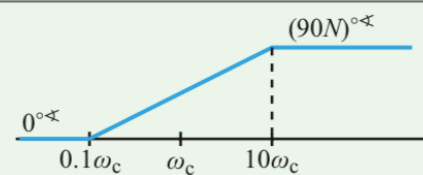
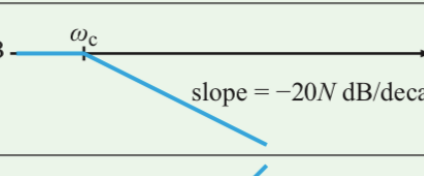
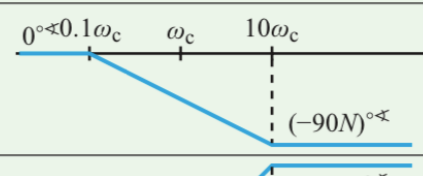
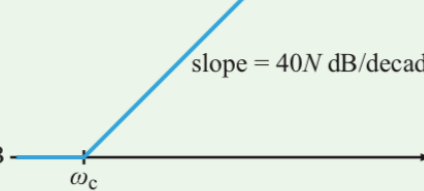
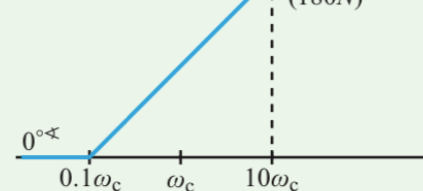
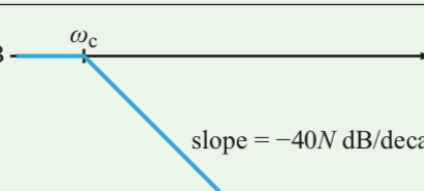
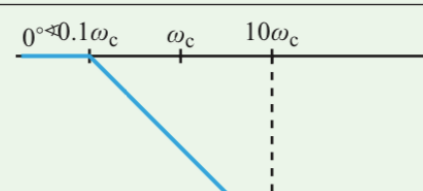
$$\text{LPF } \frac{1}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

$$1 + j\omega \boxed{CR}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\boxed{CR}} = \frac{1}{CR}$$

$\nearrow$   
pole



Factor	Bode Magnitude	Bode Phase
<b>Constant</b> $K$	$20 \log K$ $0 \text{ dB}$ 	$\pm 180^\circ$ if $K < 0$ $0^\circ$ if $K > 0$ 
<b>Zero @ Origin</b> $(j\omega)^N$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$(90N)^\circ$ $0^\circ$ 
<b>Pole @ Origin</b> $(j\omega)^{-N}$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$0^\circ$ $(-90N)^\circ$ 
<b>Simple Zero</b> $(1 + j\omega/\omega_c)^N$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$0^\circ$ $(90N)^\circ$ 
<b>Simple Pole</b> $\left(\frac{1}{1 + j\omega/\omega_c}\right)^N$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$0^\circ$ $(-90N)^\circ$ 
<b>Quadratic Zero</b> $[1 + j2\zeta\omega/\omega_c + (j\omega/\omega_c)^2]^N$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$0^\circ$ $(180N)^\circ$ 
<b>Quadratic Pole</b> $\frac{1}{[1 + j2\zeta\omega/\omega_c + (j\omega/\omega_c)^2]^N}$	$0 \text{ dB}$ 	$0^\circ$ $(-180N)^\circ$ 

$1 + j\omega$

$\rightarrow$  zero

$\rightarrow$  pole



$$\text{HPF} \quad \frac{j\omega CR}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

$$CR \cdot j\omega \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

①  
constant  
K

$$CR = 0.1$$



$$K = 0.1$$

②  
zero @  
zero  
↓  
 $\omega_1 = 0$

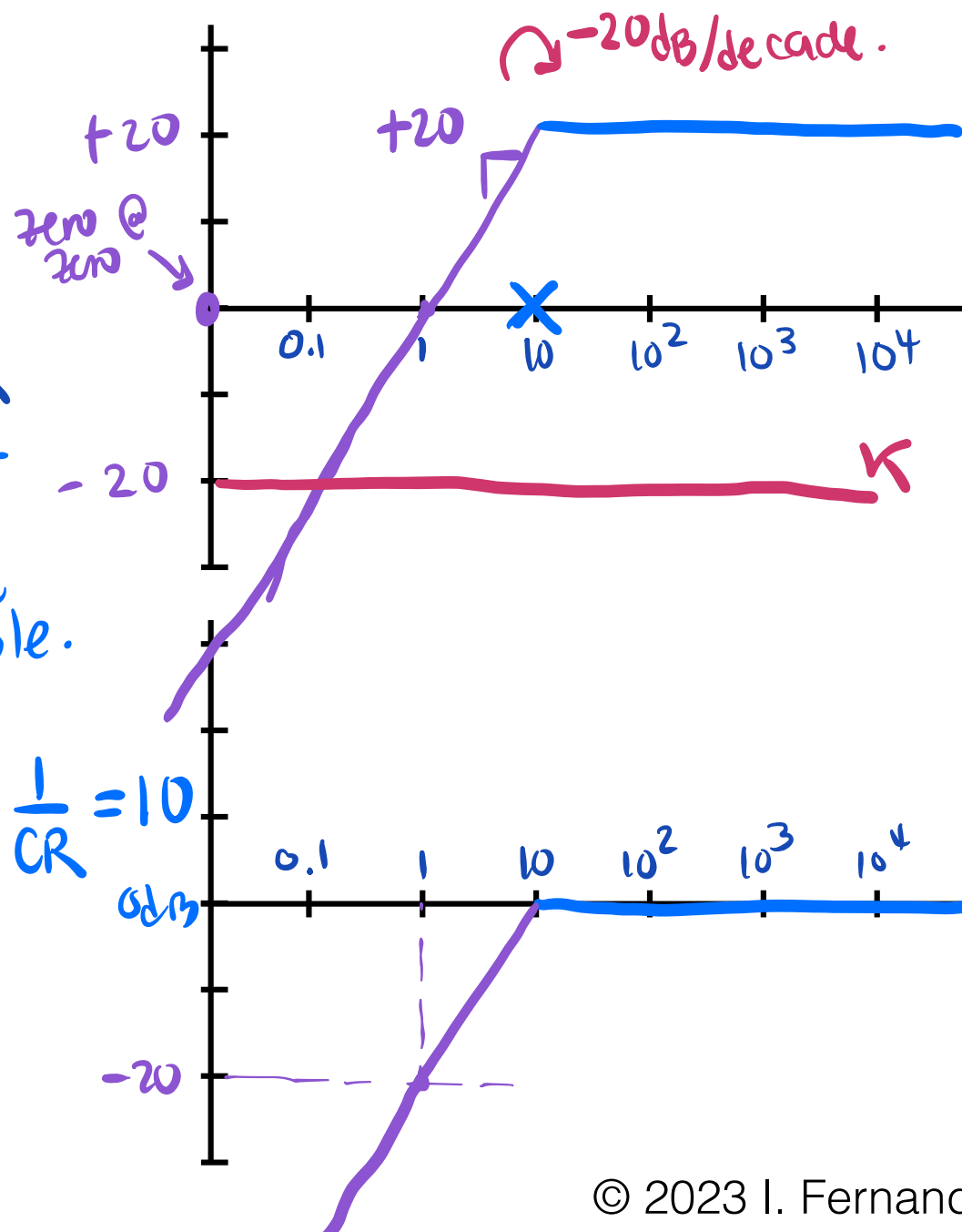
0

③  
simple  
pole.  
↓

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{CR} = 10$$

X

$$20 \log_{10}(0.1) = -20 \text{ dB}$$





$$H(s) = \frac{5 + j\omega}{1 + j\omega 10}$$

$$= \frac{5(1 + j\omega 0.2)}{1 + j\omega 10}$$

$$= 5 \cdot (1 + j\omega 0.2) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega 10}$$

①  
K

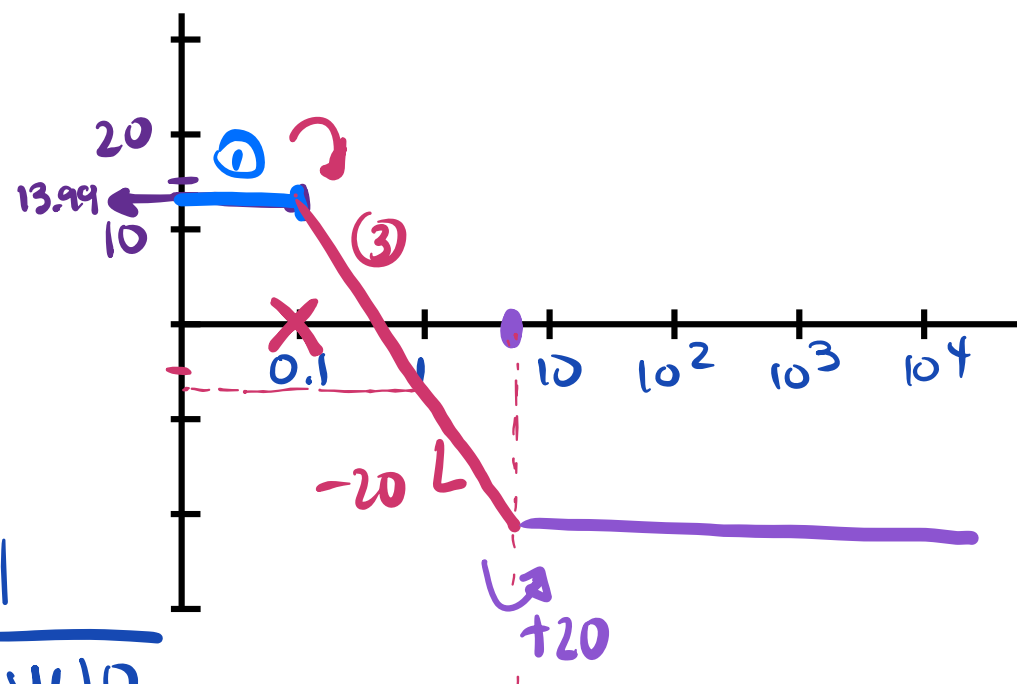
②  
Simple  
zero

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{0.2} \\ = 5$$

③  
Simple  
pole.

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{10} \\ = 0.1$$

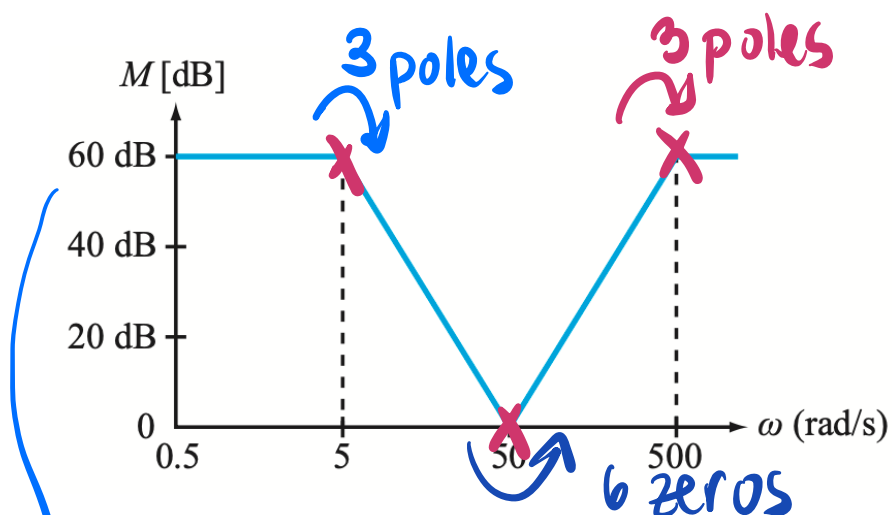
$$20 \log_{10}(5) \\ \parallel \\ 13.99$$







Determine the voltage transfer function  $H(\omega)$  corresponding to the Bode magnitude plot shown



$$H(j\omega) = ???$$

$$= \frac{10^3 (1 + j\omega/50)^6}{(1 + j\omega/5)^3 (1 + j\omega/500)^3}$$

$$60 = 20 \log_{10}(K)$$

$$3 = \log_{10}(K)$$

$$10^3 = K$$



$$H(j\omega) = ???$$

$$= \frac{10 j\omega (1 + j\omega/10)^2}{(1 + j\omega) (1 + j\omega/100)^2}$$

