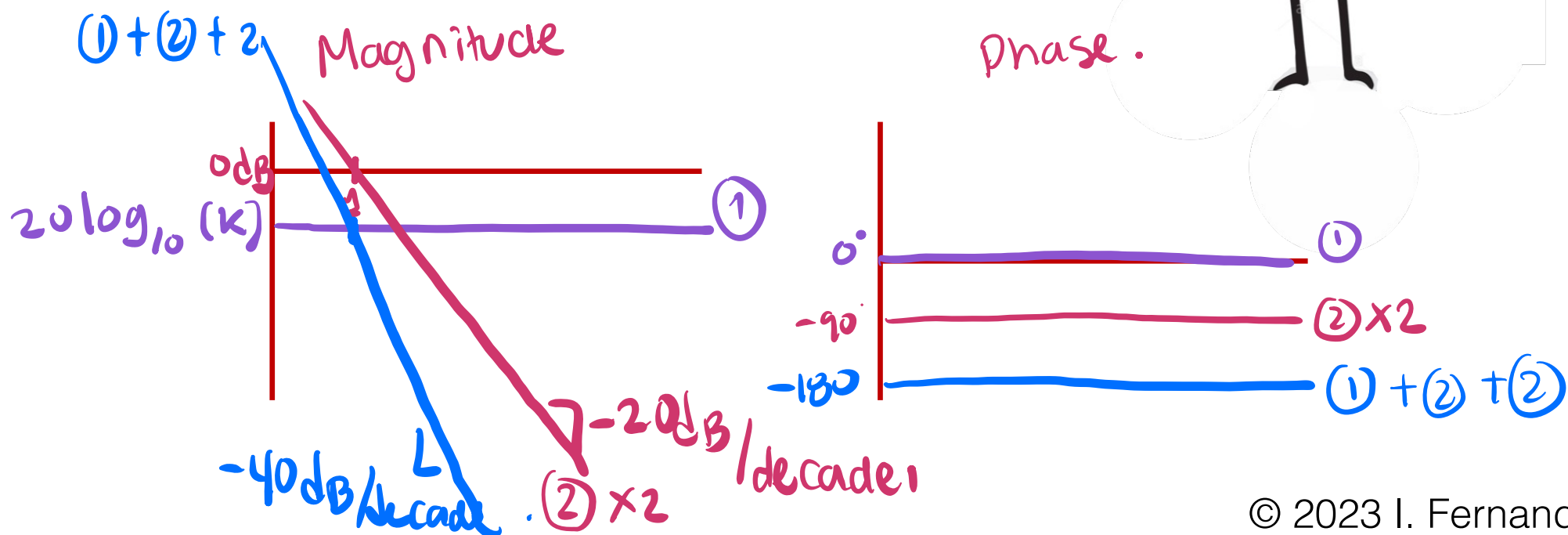
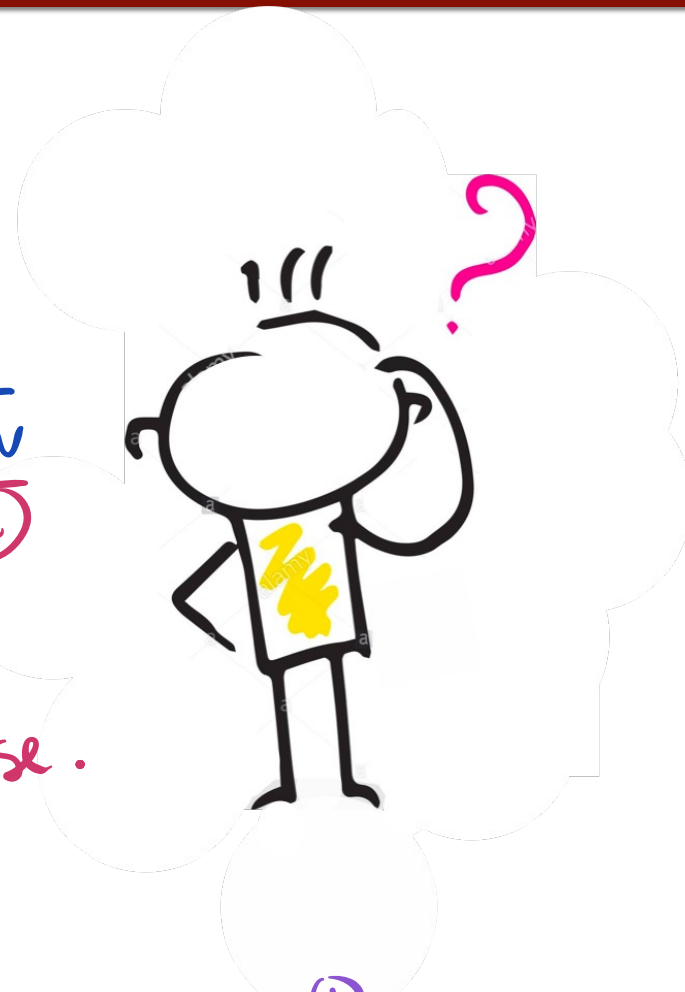




Pole @ the origin:

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





THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Bode Plot (Part 2)

Modules 5-7



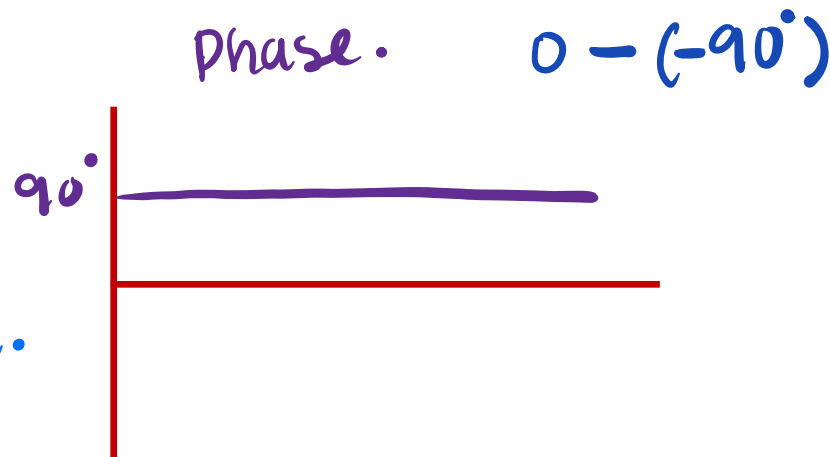
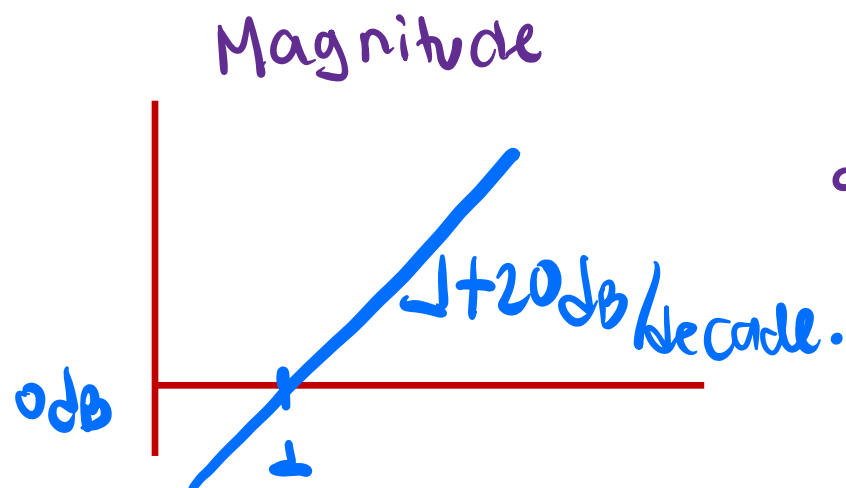
- Learning Objectives:
 - Generate magnitude frequency plots for high and low pass-filters.





Zero @ the origin:

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


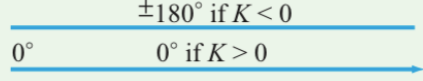
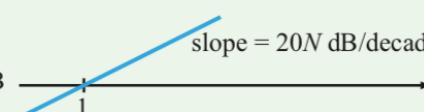
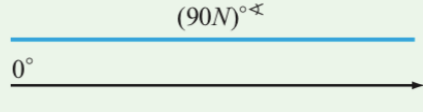
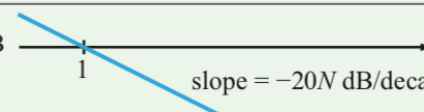
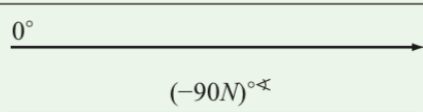
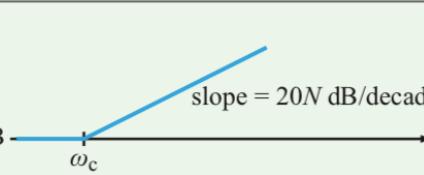
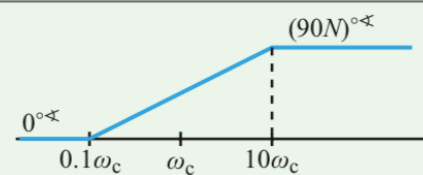
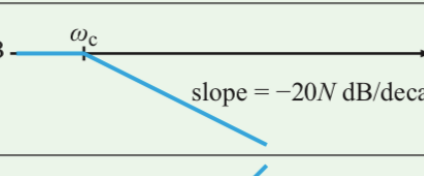
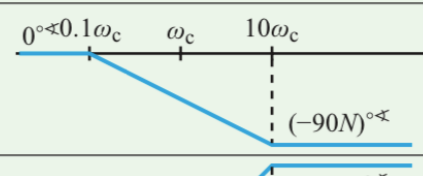
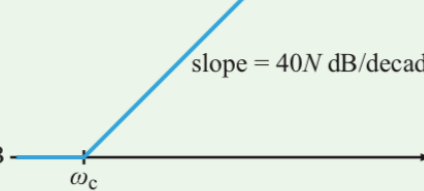
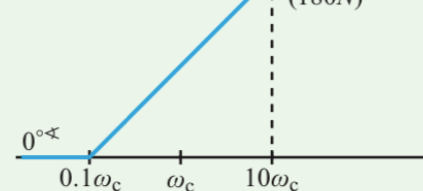
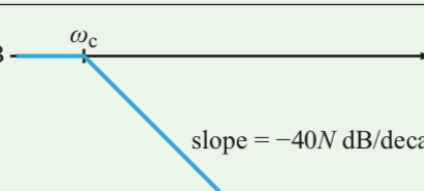
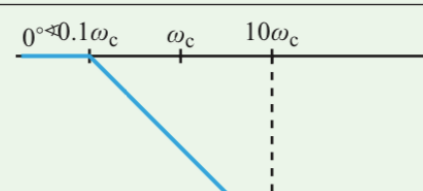
$$\text{LPF } \frac{1}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

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

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

\nearrow
pole



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

$1 + j\omega$

\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
↓
 $\omega_1 = 0$

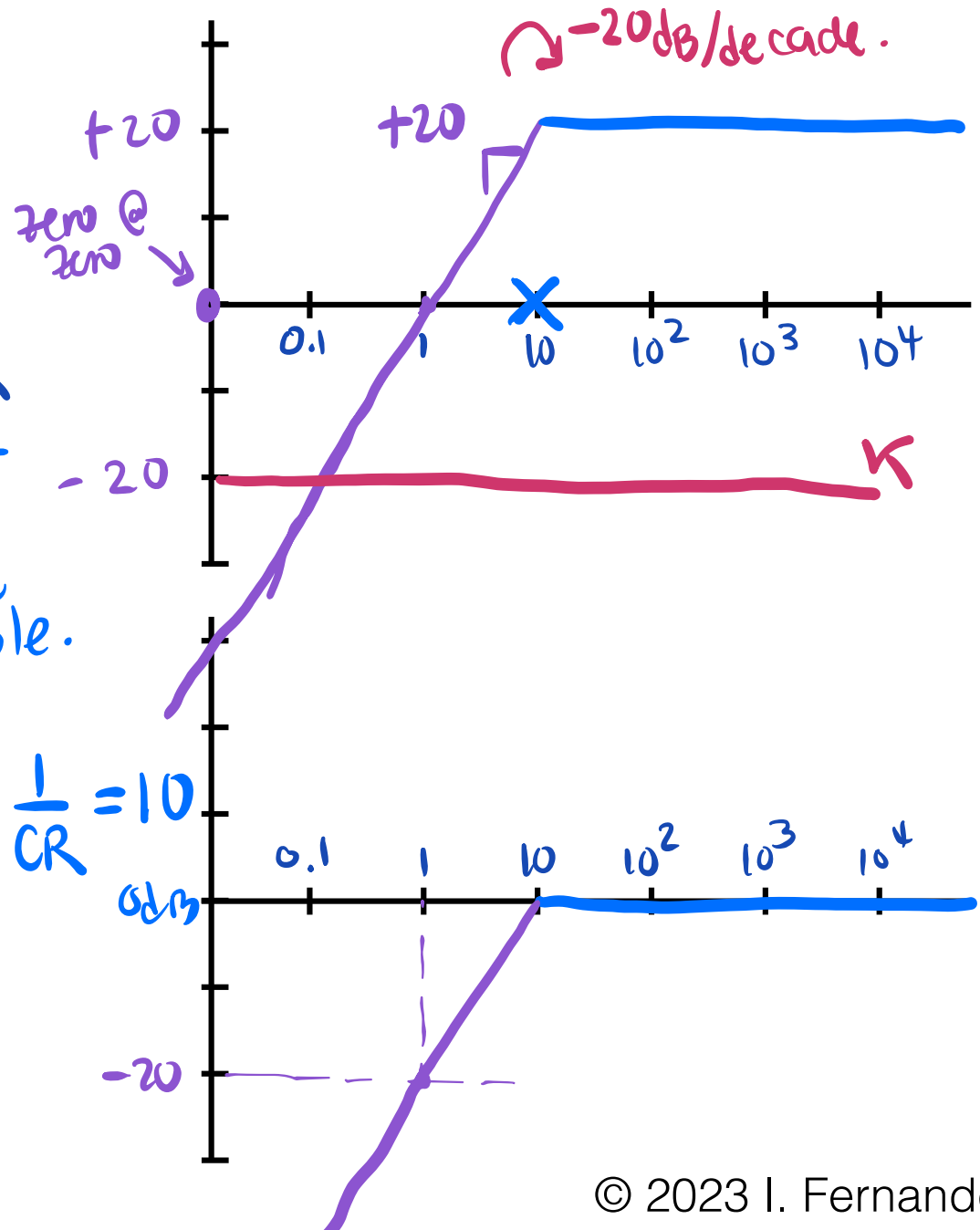
0

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.

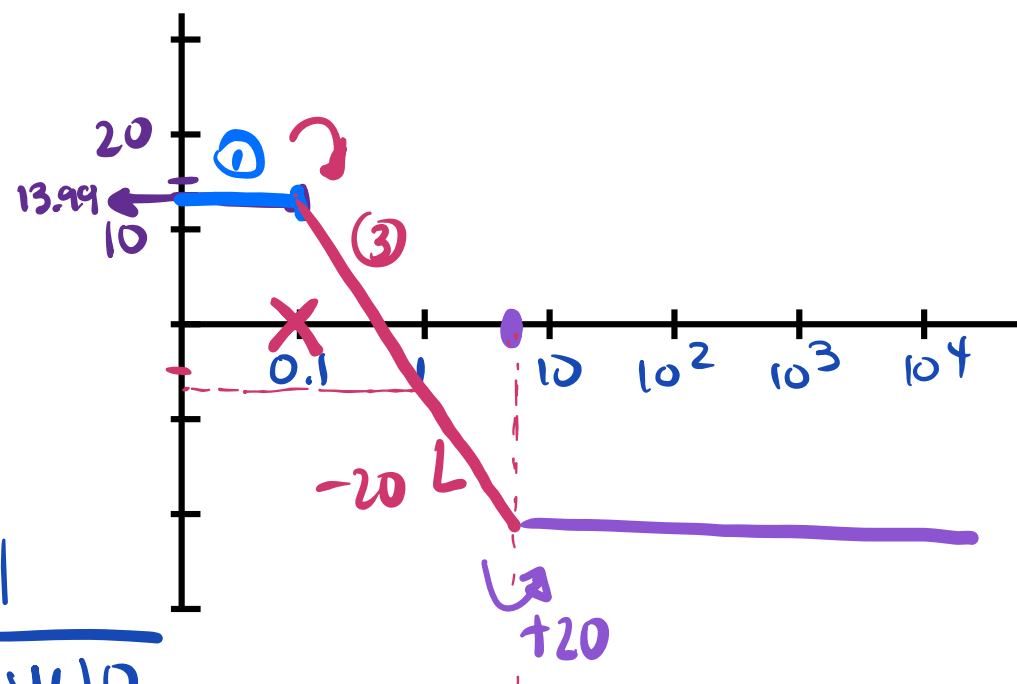
$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= 0.1$$

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

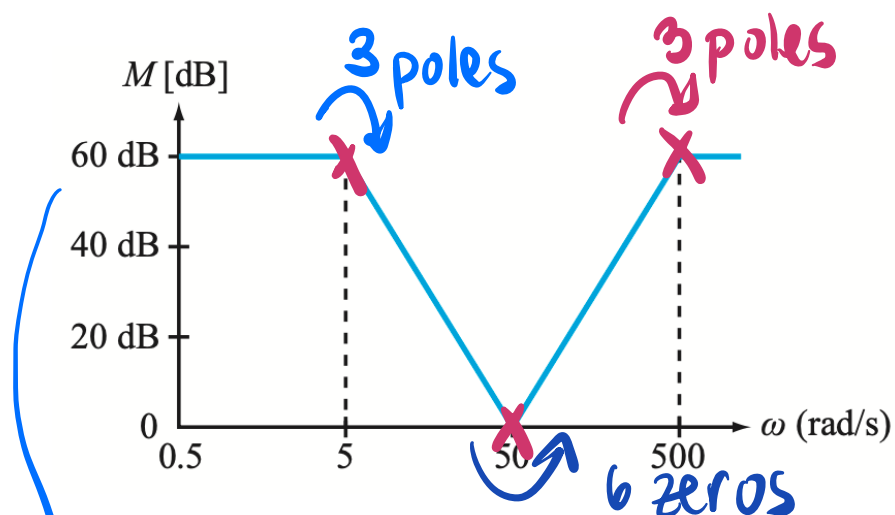
$$\parallel$$

$$13.99$$





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



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

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

$$10^3 = K$$

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

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



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

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

