



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

## **(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)**

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Recognized by UGC saravanampatti (post), Coimbatore-641035.



## **Department of Biomedical Engineering**

**Course Name: Control Systems**

**III Year : V Semester**

**Unit III – Frequency Response**

**Topic : Bode Plot**

# Introduction



The Bode plot or the Bode diagram consists of two plots –

- Magnitude plot
  - Phase plot
- In both the plots, x-axis represents angular frequency (logarithmic scale). Whereas, y axis represents the magnitude (linear scale) of open loop transfer function in the magnitude plot and the phase angle (linear scale) of the open loop transfer function in the phase plot.
- The magnitude of the open loop transfer function in dB is -
- $M=20\log|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)|$
- The phase angle of the open loop transfer function in degrees is -
- $\phi=\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega)$



# Basics of Bode Plot



Various factors that appear in a transfer function are

- Constant Gain,  $K$
- Integral Factor,  $K/s$
- Derivative Factor,  $Ks$
- First order factor in denominator
- First order factor in numerator
- Second order factor in denominator
- Second order factor in numerator

Vision Tit 2

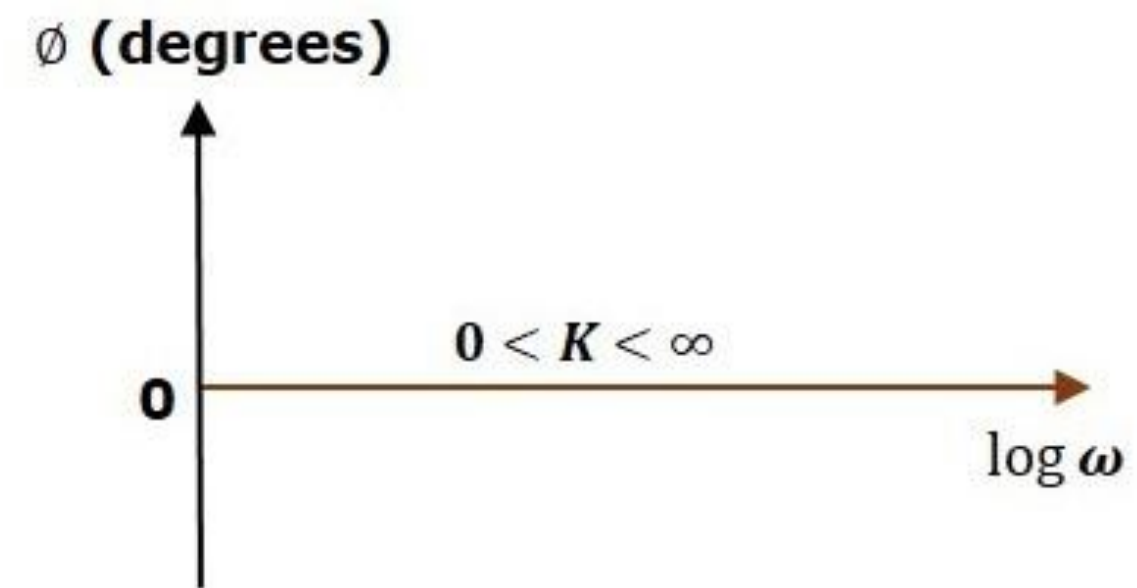
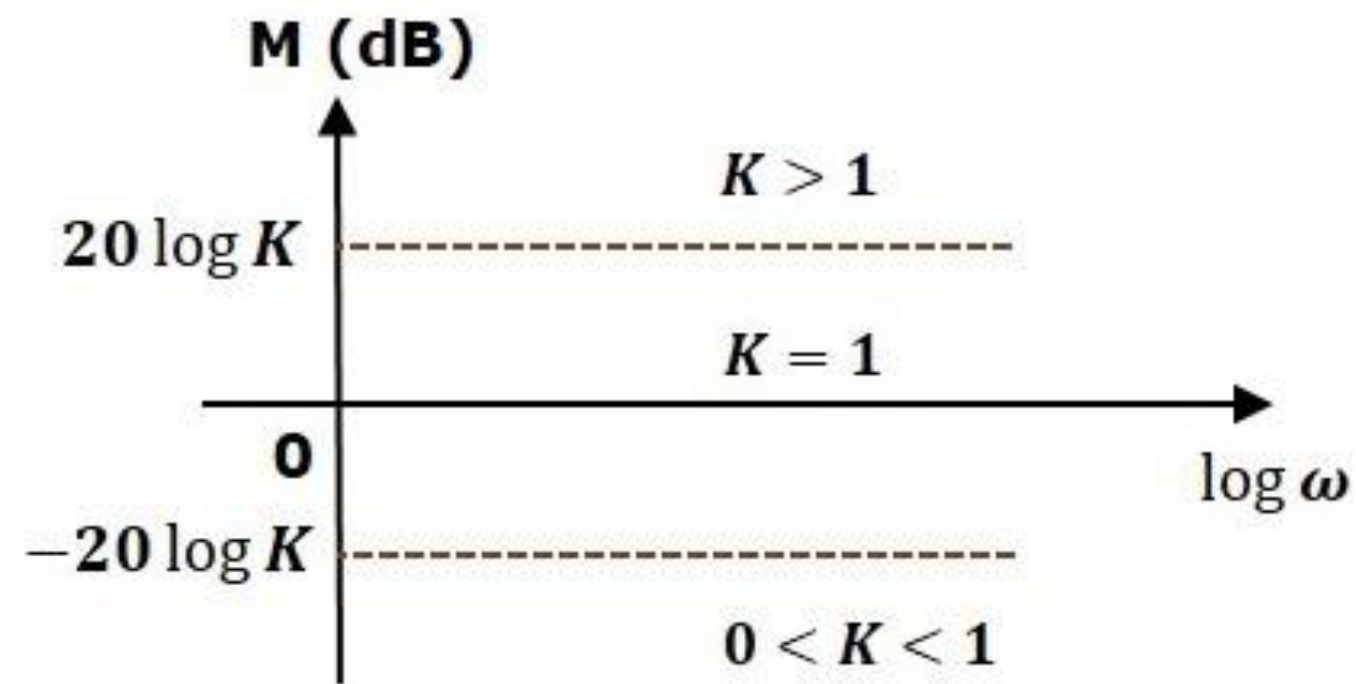
Vision Title 3



# Constant Gain



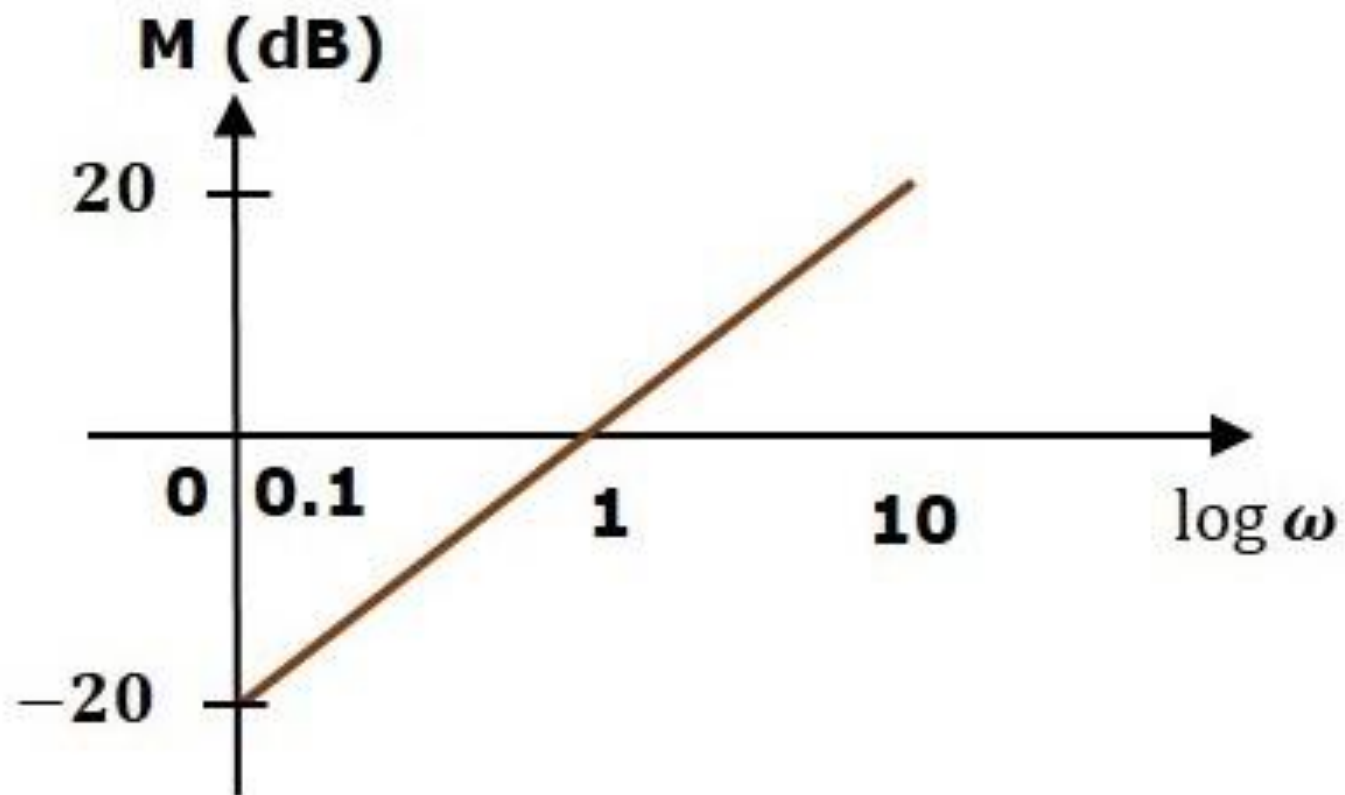
- Consider the open loop transfer function  $G(s)H(s)=K$





# Derivative Factor

- Consider the open loop transfer function  $G(s)H(s)=K s$





## First Order Factor

- Consider the open loop transfer function  $G(s)H(s)=1+s\tau$

