6.003: Signals and Systems

CT Frequency Response and Bode Plots

October 18, 2011

Mid-term Examination #2

Wednesday, October 26, 7:30-9:30pm, **Walker** (50-340)

No recitations on the day of the exam.

Coverage: Lectures 1–12
Recitations 1–12
Homeworks 1–7

Homework 7 will not be collected or graded. Solutions will be posted.

Closed book: 2 pages of notes ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches; front and back).

No calculators, computers, cell phones, music players, or other aids.

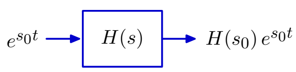
Designed as 1-hour exam; two hours to complete.

Review sessions during open office hours.

Conflict? Contact freeman@mit.edu before Friday, Oct. 21, 5pm.

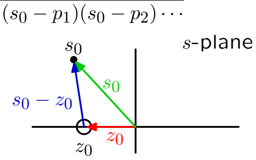
Review: Frequency Response

Complex exponentials are eigenfunctions of LTI systems.

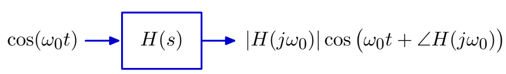


$H(s_0)$ can be determined graphically using vectorial analysis.

$$H(s_0) = K\frac{(s_0 - z_0)(s_0 - z_1)(s_0 - z_2)\cdots}{(s_0 - p_0)(s_0 - p_1)(s_0 - p_2)\cdots}$$

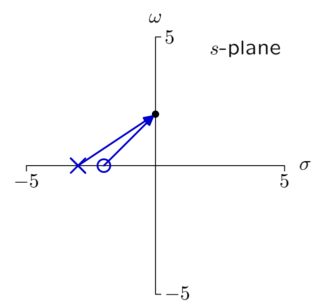


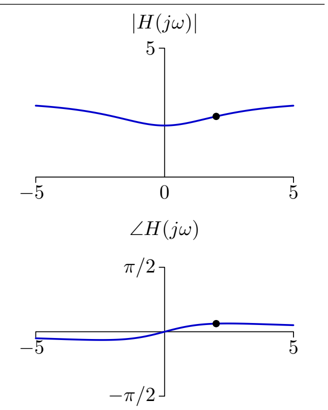
Response of an LTI system to an eternal cosine is an eternal cosine: same frequency, but scaled and shifted.



Frequency Response: $H(s)|_{s \leftarrow j\omega}$

$$H(s) = 3\,\frac{s - z_1}{s - p_1}$$

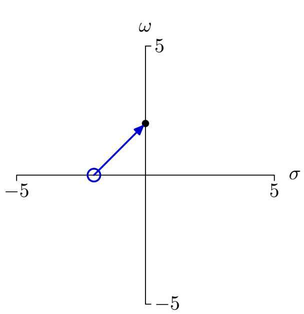


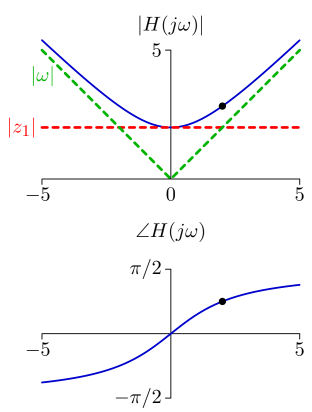


Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Zero

The magnitude response is simple at low and high frequencies.

$$H(j\omega) = j\omega - z_1$$

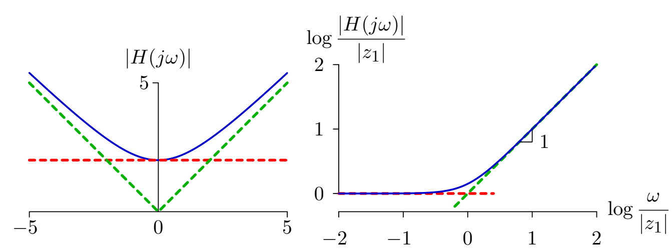




Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Zero

Two asymptotes provide a good approxmation on log-log axes.

$$H(s) = s - z_1$$



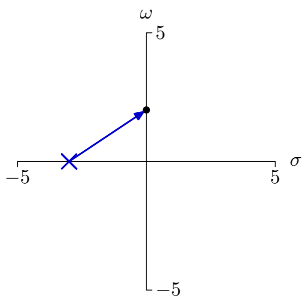
$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} |H(j\omega)| = |z_1|$$

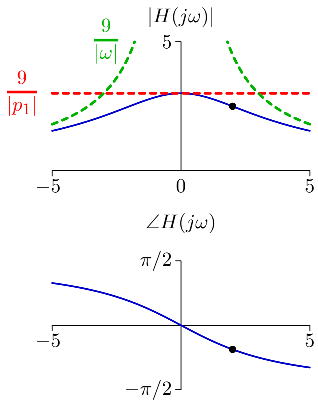
$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} |H(j\omega)| = \omega$$

Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Pole

The magnitude response is simple at low and high frequencies.

$$H(s) = \frac{9}{s - p_1}$$





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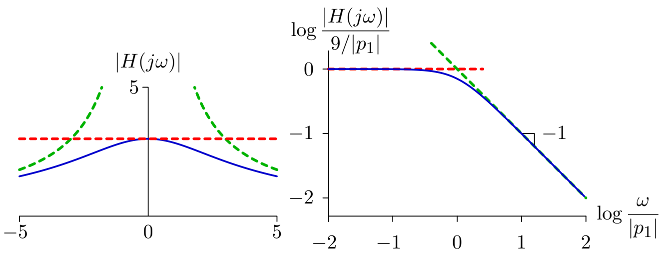


$$\lim_{\omega \to 0} |H(j\omega)| = \frac{9}{|p_1|}$$

$$\lim_{\omega \to \infty} |H(j\omega)| = \frac{9}{\omega}$$

Check Yourself

Compare log-log plots of the frequency-response magnitudes of the following system functions:

$$H_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \text{and} \quad H_2(s) = \frac{1}{s+10}$$

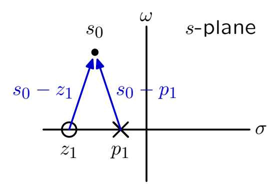
The former can be transformed into the latter by

1. shifting horizontally
2. shifting and scaling horizontally
3. shifting both horizontally and vertically
4. shifting and scaling both horizontally and vertically
5. none of the above

Asymptotic Behavior of More Complicated Systems

Constructing $H(s_0)$.

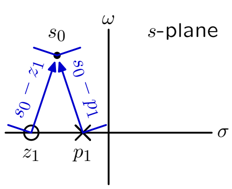
$$H(s_0) = K \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q} (s_0 - z_q)}{\prod_{p=1}^{P} (s_0 - p_p)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{ product of vectors for zeros} \\ \leftarrow \text{ product of vectors for poles} \end{array}$$



Asymptotic Behavior of More Complicated Systems

The magnitude of a product is the product of the magnitudes.

$$|H(s_0)| = \left| K \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q} (s_0 - z_q)}{\prod_{p=1}^{P} (s_0 - p_p)} \right| = |K| \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q} |s_0 - z_q|}{\prod_{p=1}^{P} |s_0 - p_p|}$$



Bode Plot

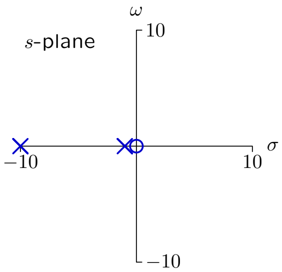
The log of the magnitude is a sum of logs.

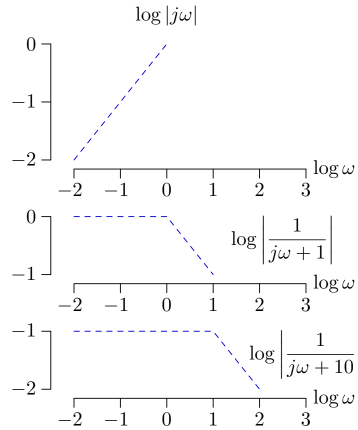
$$|H(s_0)| = \left| K \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q} (s_0 - z_q)}{\prod_{p=1}^{P} (s_0 - p_p)} \right| = |K| \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q} |s_0 - z_q|}{\prod_{p=1}^{P} |s_0 - p_p|}$$

$$\log |H(j\omega)| = \log |K| + \sum_{q=1}^{Q} \log |j\omega - z_q| - \sum_{p=1}^{P} \log |j\omega - p_p|$$

Bode Plot: Adding Instead of Multiplying

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





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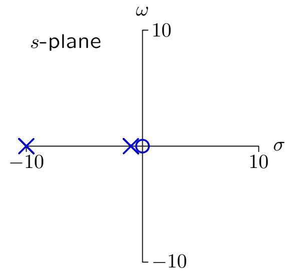
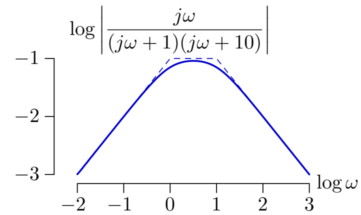
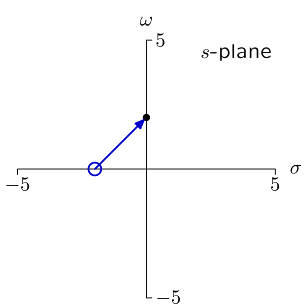


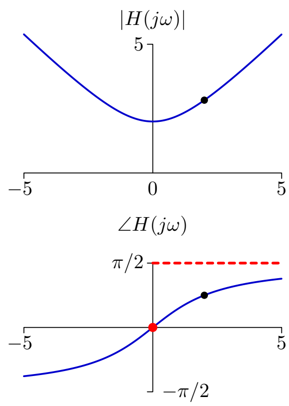


Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Zero

The angle response is simple at low and high frequencies.

$$H(s) = s - z_1$$

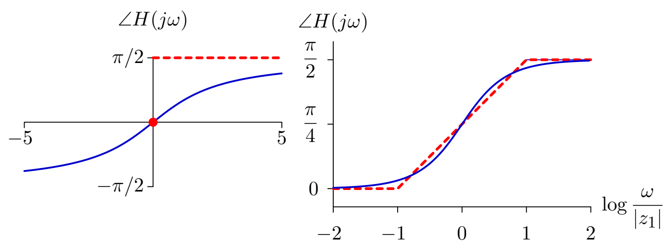




Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Zero

Three straight lines provide a good approxmation versus log ω.

$$H(s) = s - z_1$$



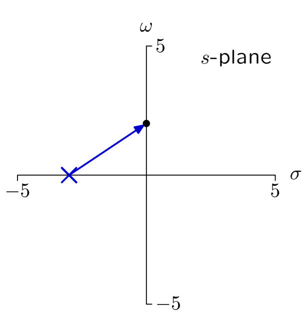
$$\lim_{\omega\to 0} \angle H(j\omega) = 0$$

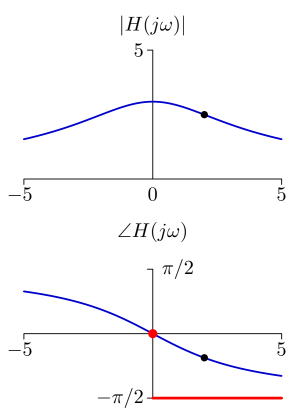
$$\lim_{\omega\to \infty} \angle H(j\omega) = \pi/2$$

Asymptotic Behavior: Isolated Pole

The angle response is simple at low and high frequencies.

$$H(s) = \frac{9}{s - p_1}$$





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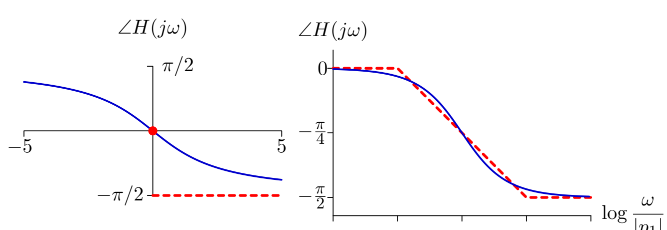


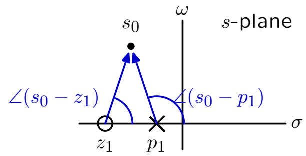
$$\lim_{\omega\to 0} \angle H(j\omega) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega\to \infty} \angle H(j\omega) = -\pi/2$$

Bode Plot

The angle of a product is the sum of the angles.

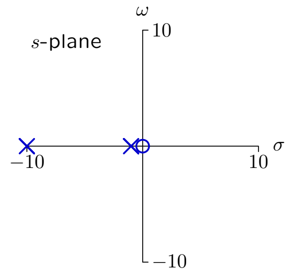
$$\angle H(s_0) = \angle\left(K \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q}(s_0 - z_q)}{\prod_{p=1}^{P}(s_0 - p_p)} \right) = \angle K + \sum_{q=1}^{Q} \angle(s_0 - z_q) - \sum_{p=1}^{P} \angle(s_0 - p_p)$$

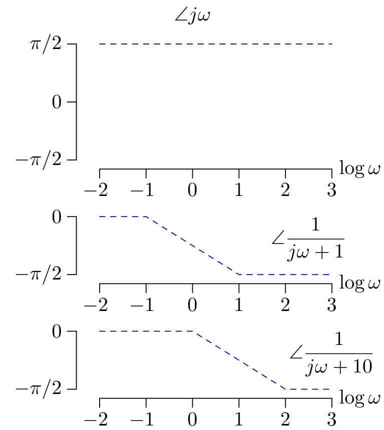


The angle of K can be 0 or π for systems described by linear differential equations with constant, real-valued coefficients.

Bode Plot

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





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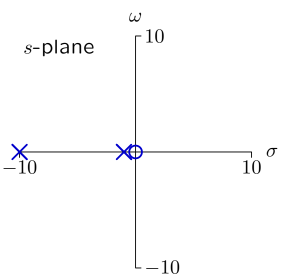
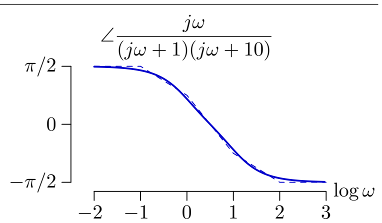




From Frequency Response to Bode Plot

The magnitude of $H(j\omega)$ is a product of magnitudes.

$$|H(j\omega)| = |K| \frac{\prod_{q=1}^{Q}|j\omega - z_q|}{\prod_{p=1}^{P}|j\omega - p_p|}$$

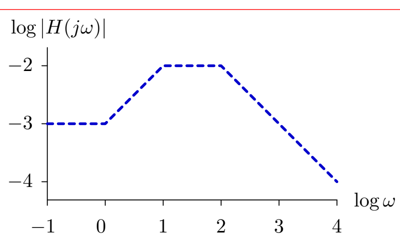
The log of the magnitude is a sum of logs.

$$\log|H(j\omega)| = \log|K| + \sum_{q=1}^{Q}\log|j\omega - z_q| - \sum_{p=1}^{P}\log|j\omega - p_p|$$

The angle of $H(j\omega)$ is a sum of angles.

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \angle K + \sum_{q=1}^{Q}\angle(j\omega - z_q) - \sum_{p=1}^{P}\angle(j\omega - p_p)$$

Check Yourself

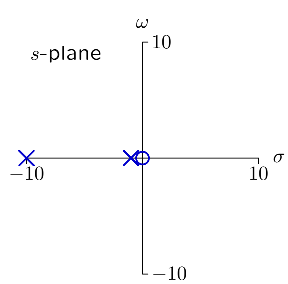


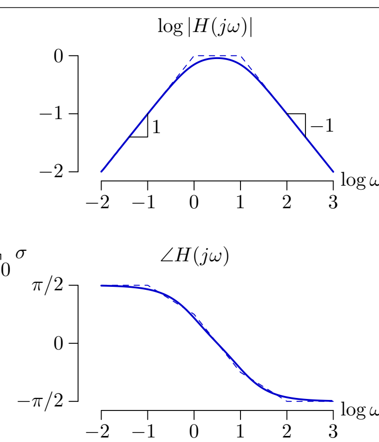
Which corresponds to the Bode approximation above?

1. $\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+10)(s+100)}$
2. $\frac{s+1}{(s+10)(s+100)}$
3. $\frac{(s+10)(s+100)}{s+1}$
4. $\frac{s+100}{(s+1)(s+10)}$
5. none of the above

Bode Plot: dB

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





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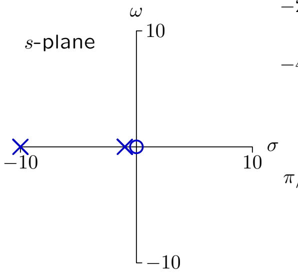
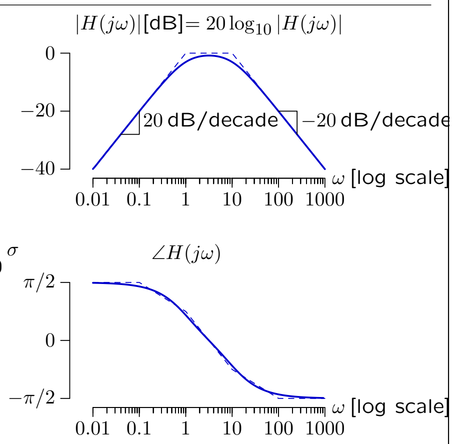
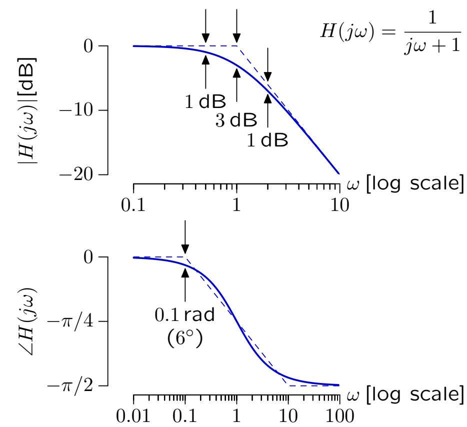




Bode Plot: Accuracy

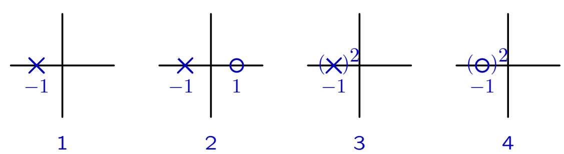
The straight-line approximations are surprisingly accurate.



X	$20\log_{10} X$
1	0 dB
$\sqrt{2}$	≈ 3 dB
2	≈ 6 dB
10	20 dB
100	40 dB

Check Yourself

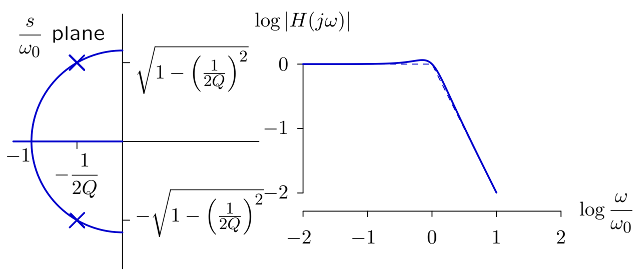
Could the phase plots of any of these systems be equal to each other? [caution: this is a trick question]



Frequency Response of a High-Q System

The frequency-response magnitude of a high-Q system is peaked.

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$



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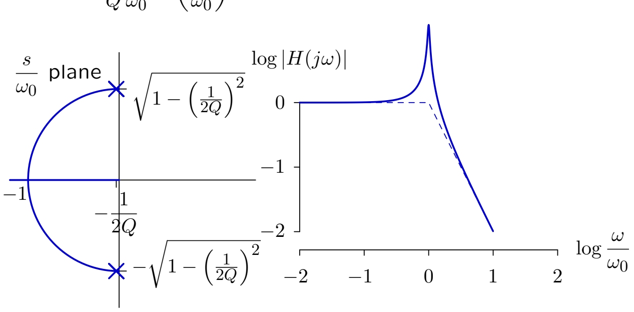
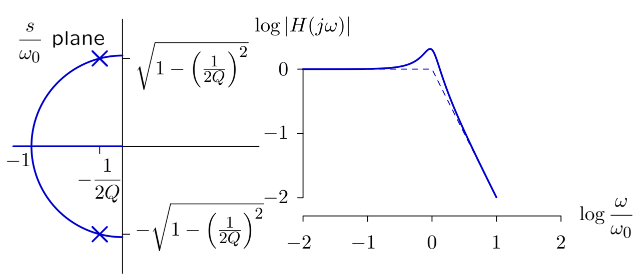


Check Yourself

Find dependence of peak magnitude on Q (assume $Q > 3$).

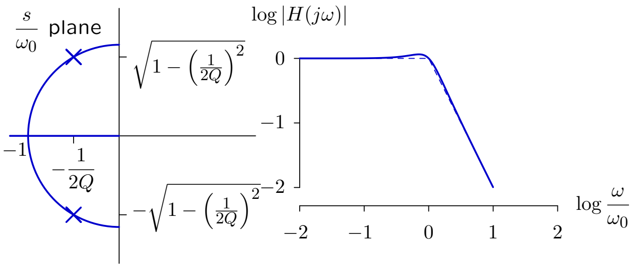
$$H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$



Frequency Response of a High-Q System

As Q increases, the width of the peak narrows.

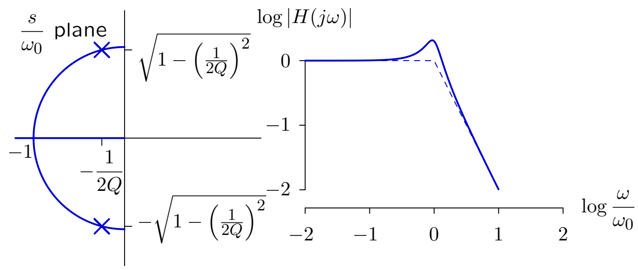
$$H(s)=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_0}+\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$



Check Yourself

Estimate the "3dB bandwidth" of the peak (assume $Q>3$).

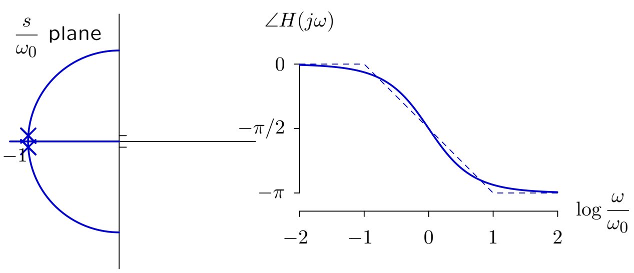
Let ω_l (or ω_h) represent the lowest (or highest) frequency for which the magnitude is greater than the peak value divided by $\sqrt{2}$. The 3dB bandwidth is then $\omega_h-\omega_l$.



Frequency Response of a High-Q System

As Q increases, the phase changes more abruptly with ω.

$$H(s)=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_0}+\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$



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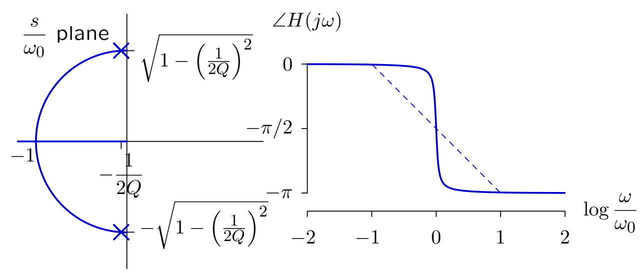
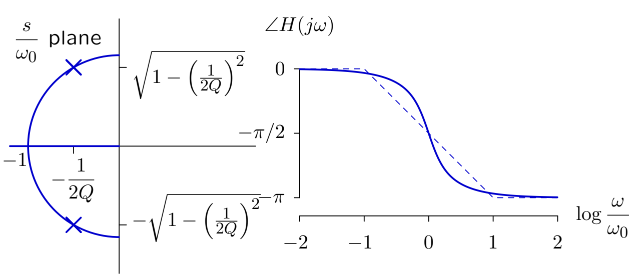


Check Yourself

Estimate change in phase that occurs over the 3dB bandwidth.

$$H(s)=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_0}+\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$



Summary

The frequency response of a system can be quickly determined using Bode plots.

Bode plots are constructed from sections that correspond to single poles and single zeros.

Responses for each section simply sum when plotted on logarithmic coordinates.