Lecture 4

- Last time:
 - Circuit analysis with phasors: impedances
 - Bode plot of low-pass filter (start)
- Today :
 - Bode plot sketching for first-order transfer functions
 - Low-pass and high-pass filters

Bode Plots for Low-Pass Filter

Plot magnitude | *H* | in dB vs. ω (log scale)
 Plot phase <u>/H</u> in degrees vs. ω (log scale)

$$|H|_{dB} = \left|\frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau}\right|_{dB} = \left[\frac{|1|}{|1+j\omega\tau|}\right]_{dB}$$

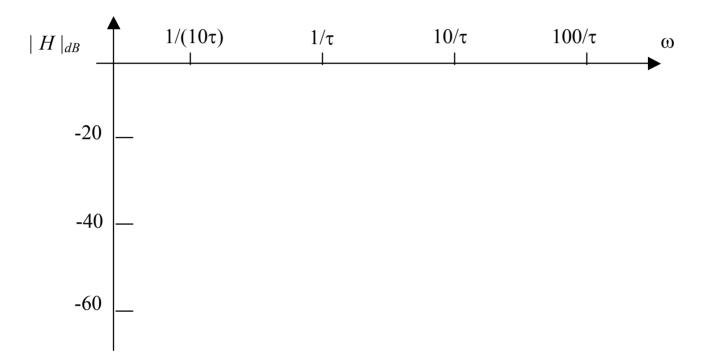
Why?

Sketching the Magnitude Plot $|H|_{dB} = \left[\frac{|1|}{|1+j\omega\tau|}\right]_{dB} = 20\log\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega\tau)^2}}\right]$

Low-frequency ($\omega \tau \ll 1$) asymtote

High-frequency ($\omega \tau >>1$) asymtote

The Break Frequency $\omega_{-3dB} = (1/\tau)$



Finding the Phase Plot $\angle (H) = \angle \left[\frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau}\right] = 0 - \arctan(\omega\tau)$

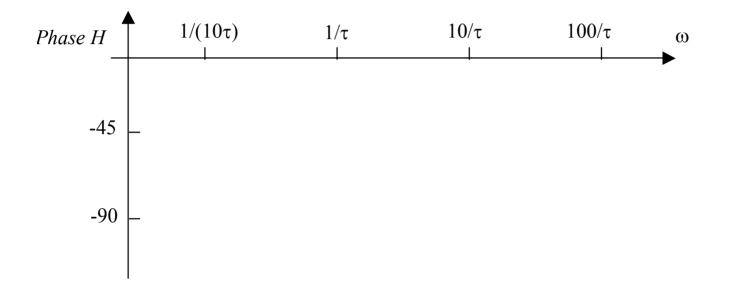
Why?

Low-frequency asymtote

High-frequency asymtote

Approx. linear with ω for $1/(10\tau) < \omega < 10/\tau$

Rapidly Sketching the Phase Plot



R. T. Howe

Average Power and Phasors

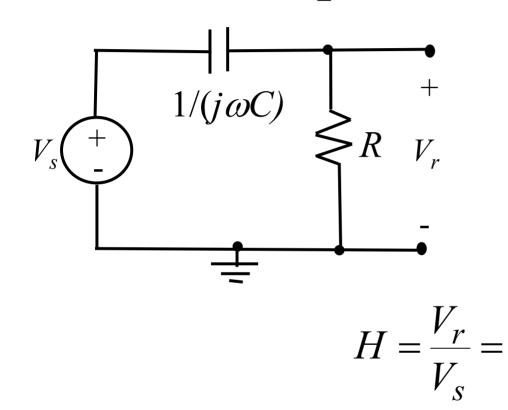
Integrate P(t) over one period:

$$\langle P \rangle = \int_{0}^{T} i(t)v(t)dt = \int_{0}^{T} |I| \cos(\omega t + \angle I)|V| \cos(\omega t + \angle V)dt$$

$$Z = \int_{0}^{T} |I||V| \langle \sum \{\cos(\omega t), \cos(2\omega t), \sin(\omega t), \sin(2\omega t)\} \rangle + \int_{-}^{T} \frac{|I||V|}{2} (\cos \angle I \cos \angle V + \sin \angle I \sin \angle V)$$
Result: $\langle P \rangle = \frac{|I||V|}{2} \cos(\angle I - \angle V) = \operatorname{Re}\{I \cdot V^{*}\}$

The High-Pass Filter $v_{s}(t)$ + C + R $v_{r}(t)$ + -

Impedance Divider



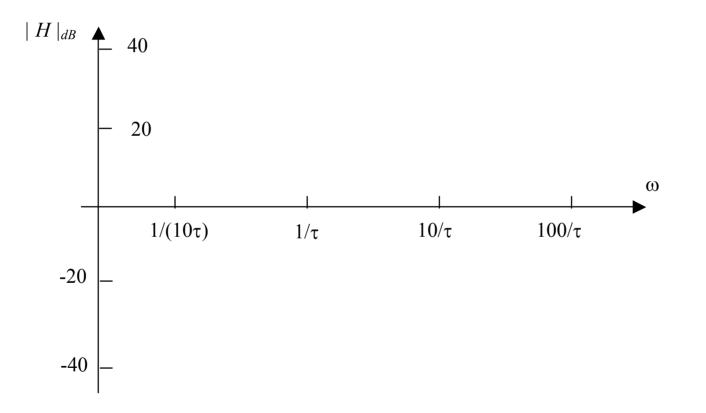
Insight:

Magnitude Bode Plot

$$|H|_{dB} = \left|\frac{j\omega\tau}{1+j\omega\tau}\right|_{dB} = \left|j\omega\tau\right|_{dB} + \left|\frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau}\right|_{dB}$$

First term (numerator):

Graphical Addition of Magnitudes



Phase Bode Plot for HPF

