

5 Transfer function building blocks

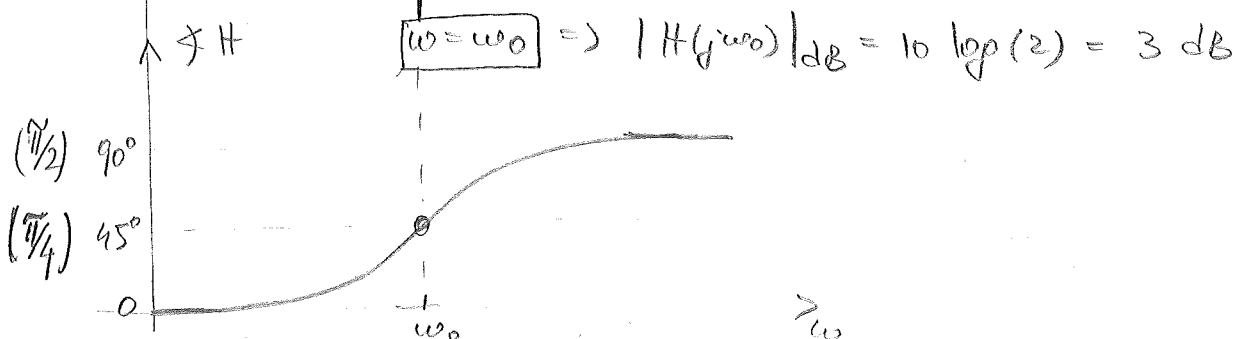
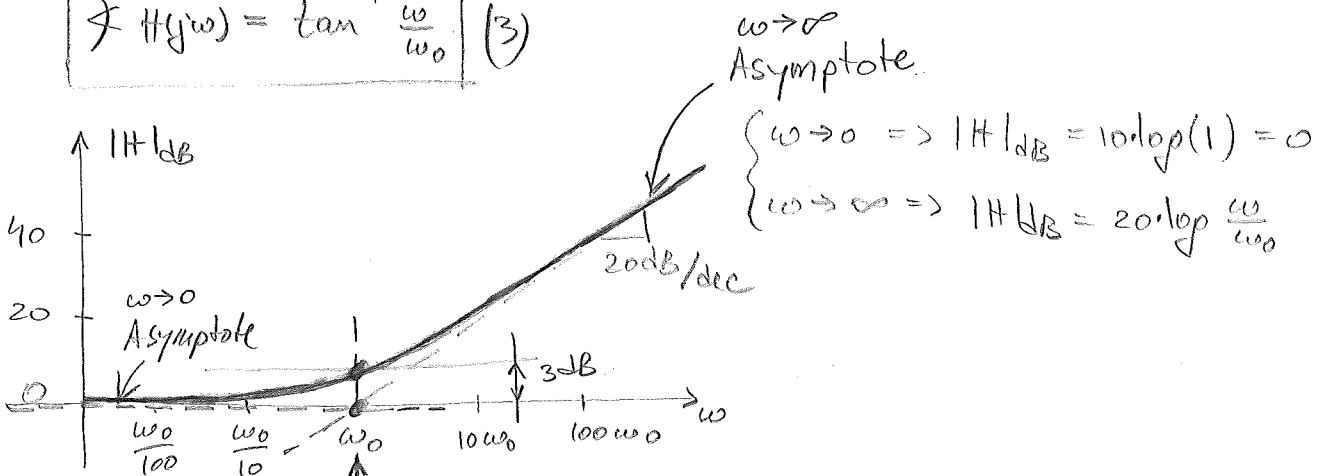
$$\textcircled{a} \quad H(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1 \quad \text{Zero: } s = -\omega_0$$

$$\text{or } H(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1$$

$$\text{Let } s \rightarrow j\omega \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = 1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 10 \log \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \quad (3)$$



$$\begin{cases} \omega \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \angle H = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0}{\omega_0} \right) = 0^\circ \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \angle H = \tan^{-1}(\infty) = 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \angle H(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}(1) = 45^\circ$$

Question: what changes if $H(s) = -\frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1$ or $H(s) = +\frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1$ or $H(s) = -\frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1$

Answer: $\begin{cases} \text{--- magnitude Bode plots remain the same!} \\ \text{--- phase angle plots change!} \end{cases}$

(see verso)

(1)

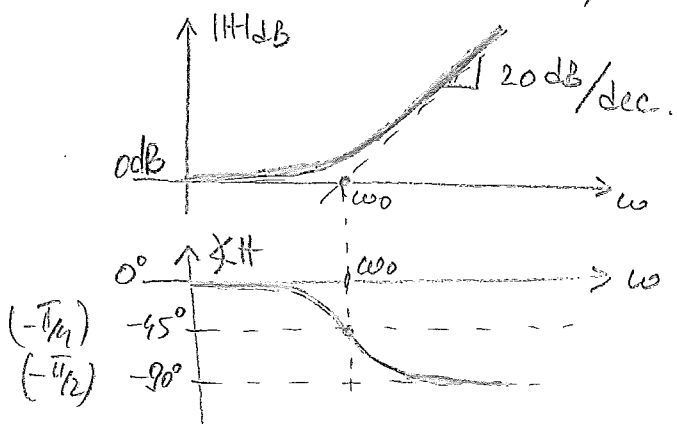
Case: $H(s) = -\frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1$ with $\omega_0 > 0 \implies s \rightarrow j\omega \implies H(j\omega) = 1 - j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$

Gain: $|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 10 \cdot \log \left[1 + \left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right] = 10 \cdot \log \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right]$

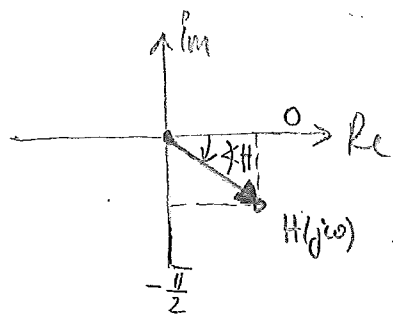
↑ same as eq. (2)

Phase: $\angle H(j\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right) = -\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)$

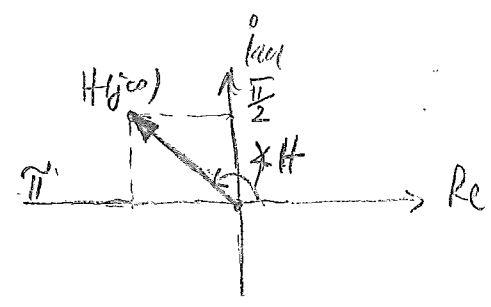
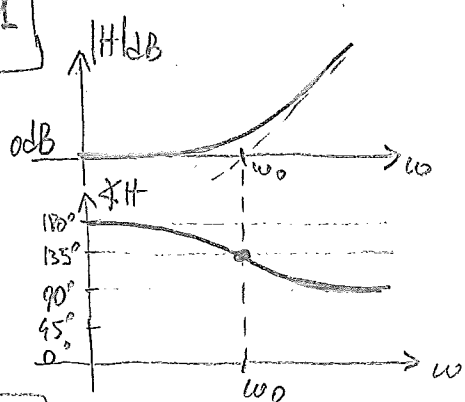
Bode plots:



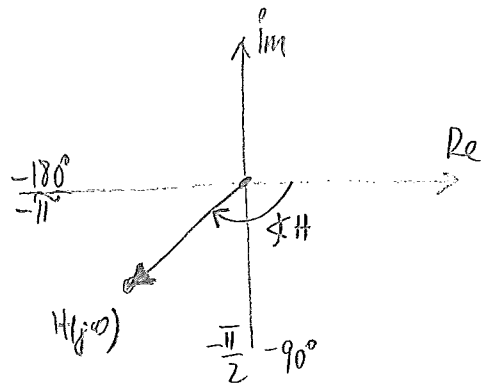
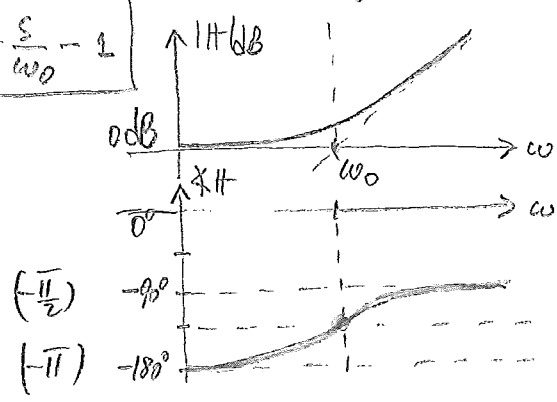
Helpful "visual":



Case: $H(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1$



Case: $H(s) = -\frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1$

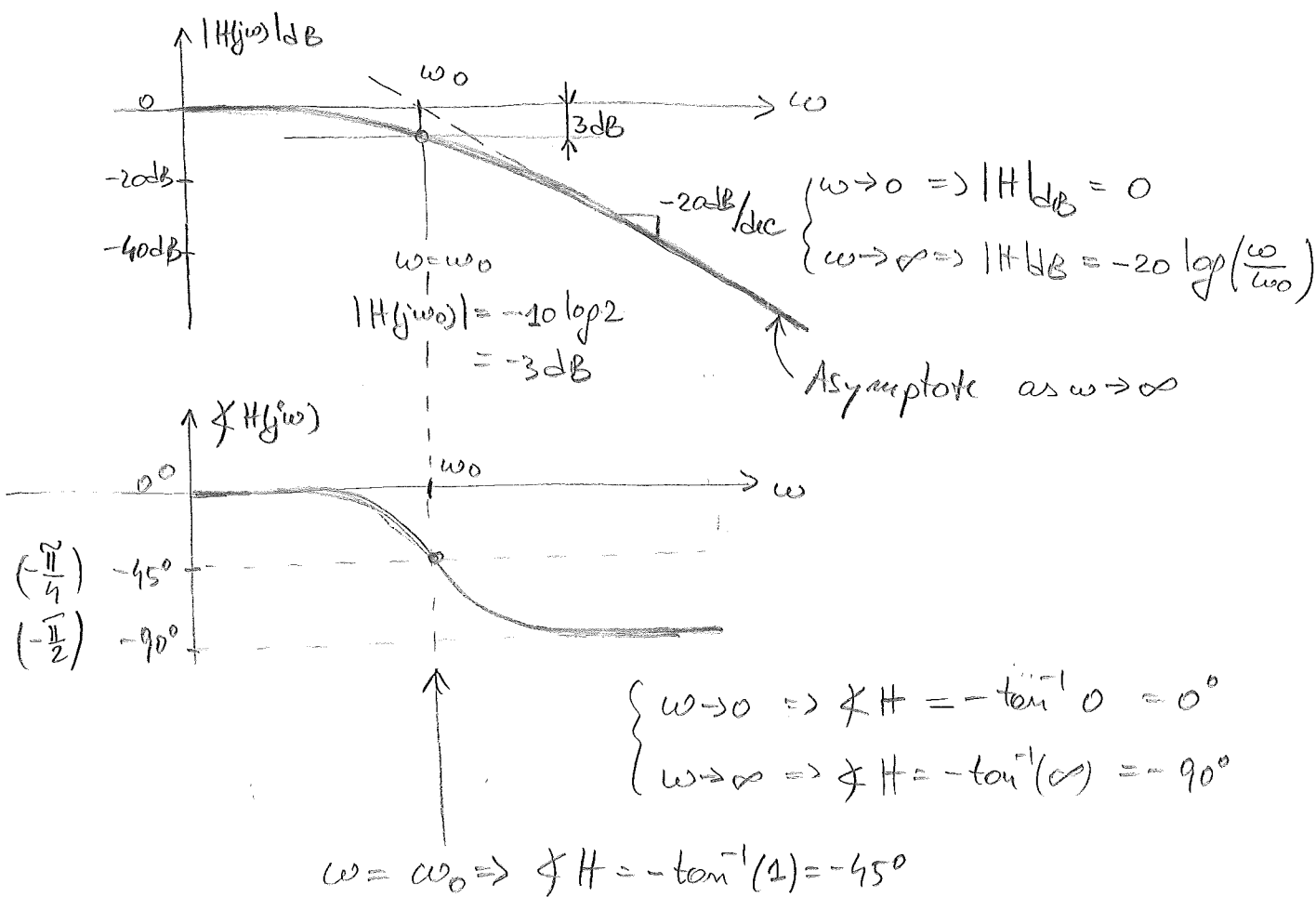


(b) $H(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1}$ pole at $s = -\omega_0$

Let $s \rightarrow j\omega \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})}$

$|H(j\omega)| = -10 \log \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 \right]$

$\angle H(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$



NOTE ω_0 is called corner, break, $\pm 3\text{dB}$, $\pm 45^\circ$ frequency

Question what changes if $H(s) = \frac{1}{-\frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1}$ or $H(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1}$ or $H(s) = \frac{1}{-\frac{s}{\omega_0} - 1}$

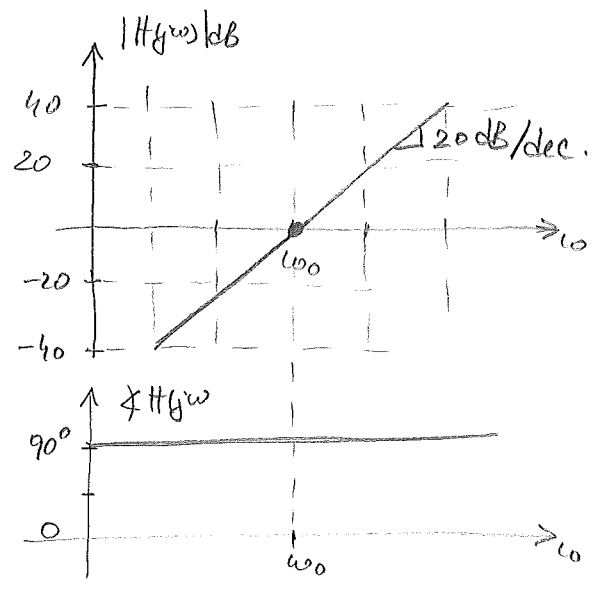
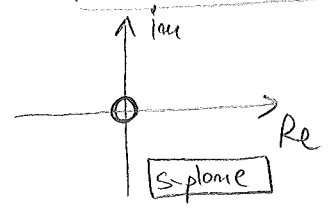
Answer $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{- magnitude Bode plot stays the same} \\ \text{- phase Bode plot changes !!!} \end{array} \right.$

(c) $H(s) = \frac{s}{\omega_0}$ { - zero at the origin!
 - it is the s-domain counterpart of differentiation!

Let $s \rightarrow j\omega \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$

$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \log\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$

$\angle H(j\omega) = 90^\circ$

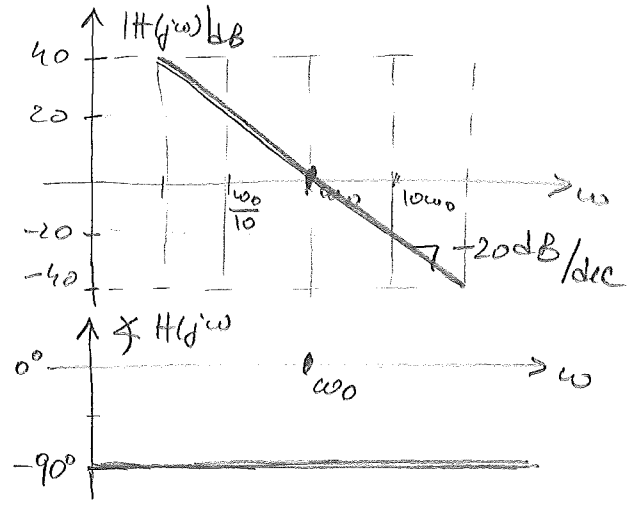
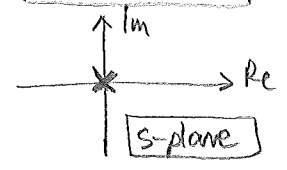


(d) $H(s) = \frac{\omega_0}{s}$ { - pole at the origin!
 - it is the s-domain counterpart of integration!

Let $s \rightarrow j\omega \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})}$

$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|_{dB} = -20 \log\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$

$\angle H(j\omega) = -90^\circ$



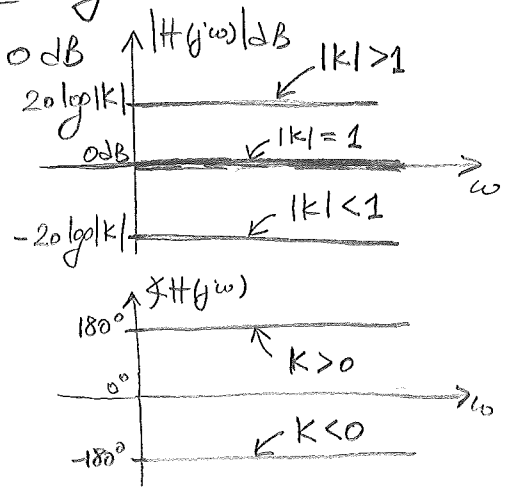
(e) $H(s) = K$ constant; independent of frequency!

Magnitude Bode plot

{ case $|K|=1 \Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 0 \text{ dB}$
case $|K|>1$
case $|K|<1$

Phase Bode plot

{ case $K > 0$
case $K < 0$



Example: inverting/non-inverting amplifier