

TOOL: The Bode plot rules for a real zero at s_z involve approximating the zero term at low frequency as $\left| \frac{s}{s_z} + 1 \right| \approx 1$ for $s \ll s_z$ and at high frequency as $\left| \frac{s}{s_z} + 1 \right| \approx \frac{s}{s_z}$ for $s \gg s_z$.

The next step is to take the \log_{10} of the approximation.

$$\log_{10} 1 = 0 = \text{horizontal line for } s \ll s_z$$

$$\log_{10} \left| \frac{s}{s_z} + 1 \right| \approx \log_{10} \left(\frac{s}{s_z} \right) = \text{straight line sloping up for } s \gg s_z$$

After taking the \log_{10} we will be adding the approximate terms to get the \log_{10} of the product. That is, $\log_{10} a * b = \log_{10} a + \log_{10} b$.

We draw the two straight lines and discover that they intersect at $\omega = \omega_z$ where we have defined $s_z \equiv j\omega_z$.

Our final step is to multiply y values by 20. We call this a "dB" (for "decibel") scale. This vertical scaling factor is just for convenience of the values we get for $20\log_{10} x$.

$$20\log_{10} 1 = 0 \quad 20\log_{10} \sqrt{2} \approx 3 \quad 20\log_{10} 2 \approx 6 \quad 20\log_{10} 5 \approx 14 \quad 20\log_{10} 10 = 20$$

The graph below shows the Bode magnitude plot of the following transfer function:

$$|H(s)| = \left| \frac{s + 3k}{(s + 1k)(s + 20k)} \right| = \frac{3k}{1k \cdot 20k} \cdot \frac{\left| \frac{s}{3k} + 1 \right|}{\left| \frac{s}{1k} + 1 \right| \left| \frac{s}{20k} + 1 \right|}$$

Using $s = j\omega$ and converting to dB, we have

$$|H(s)|_{dB} = 20 \log_{10} 3 / 20 + 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{s}{3k} + 1 \right) - 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{s}{1k} + 1 \right) - 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{s}{20k} + 1 \right)$$

We plot each term and sum the curves (meaning we sum the values at a given frequency ω and then repeat the process for every ω).

