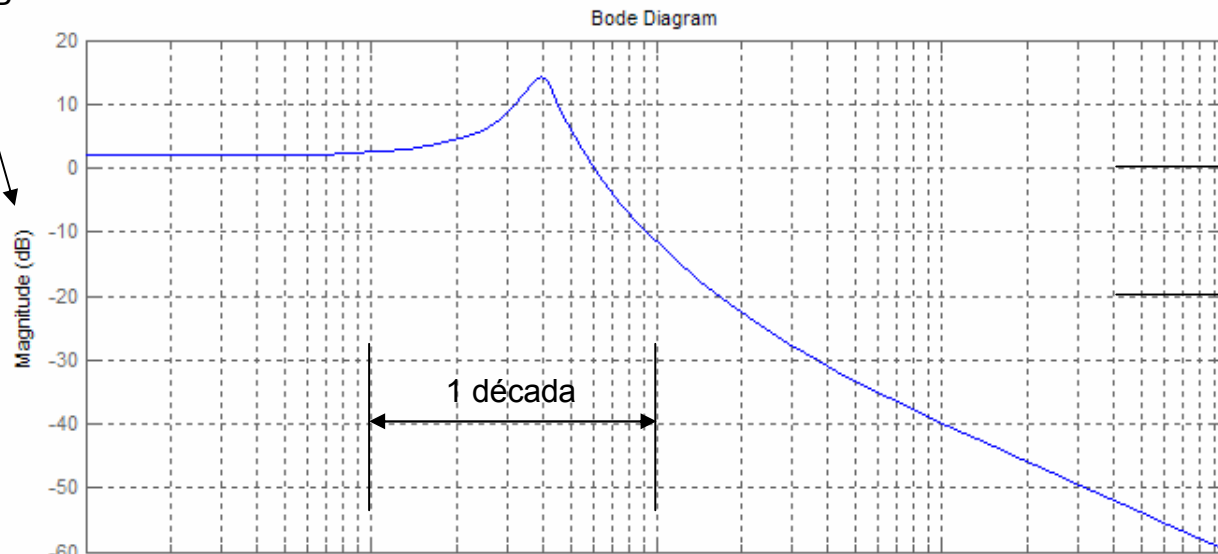


Trazado Asintótico de Diagramas de Bode

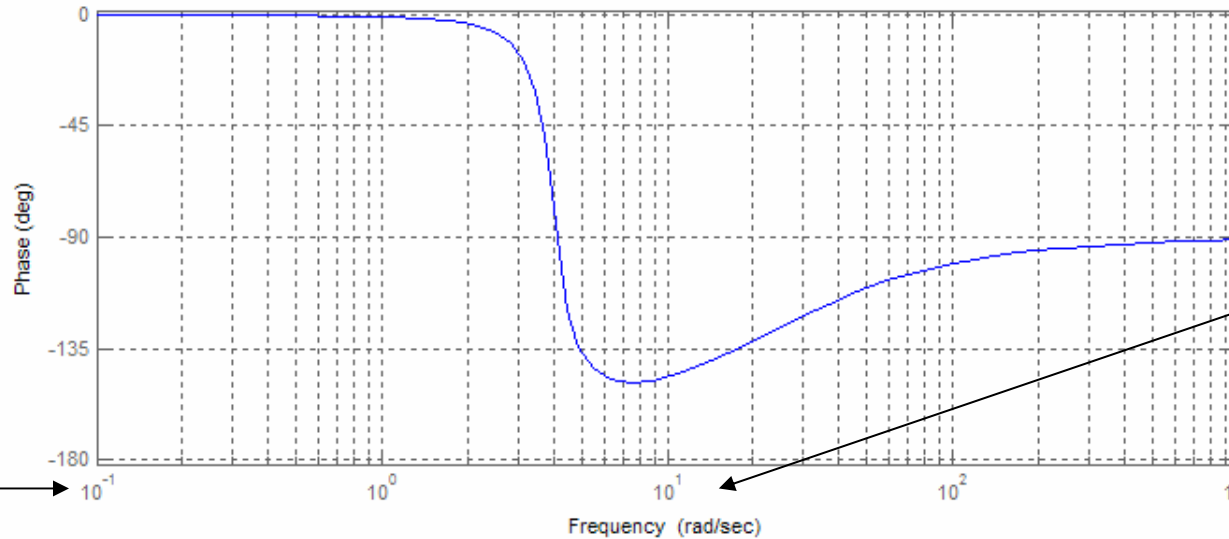
Análisis Dinámico de Sistemas
2º curso Ingeniería de Telecomunicación

Anatomía de un Diagrama de Bode

La ganancia en dB
Viene dada por
 $20 \cdot \log_{10} |A_y/A_u|$



Bajar/subir 20 dB
equivale a
dividir/multiplicar
por 10



La escala de frecuencias
pueden venir en Hz o en
rads/seg (pulsación).

Como trabajamos con ω
emplearemos rads/s

Eje logarítmico
de frecuencias

Factorización de una función de transferencia

- La idea esencial es factorizar la $G(s)$ en fdt sencillas cuyos diagramas de Bode asintóticos conocemos.

$$G(s) = K \cdot s^{\pm N} \cdot \left[\prod \frac{p_i}{s + p_i} \right] \cdot \left[\prod \frac{s + c_i}{c_i} \right] \cdot \left[\prod \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right]$$

Término constante

Polos/ceros En el origen

polos reales

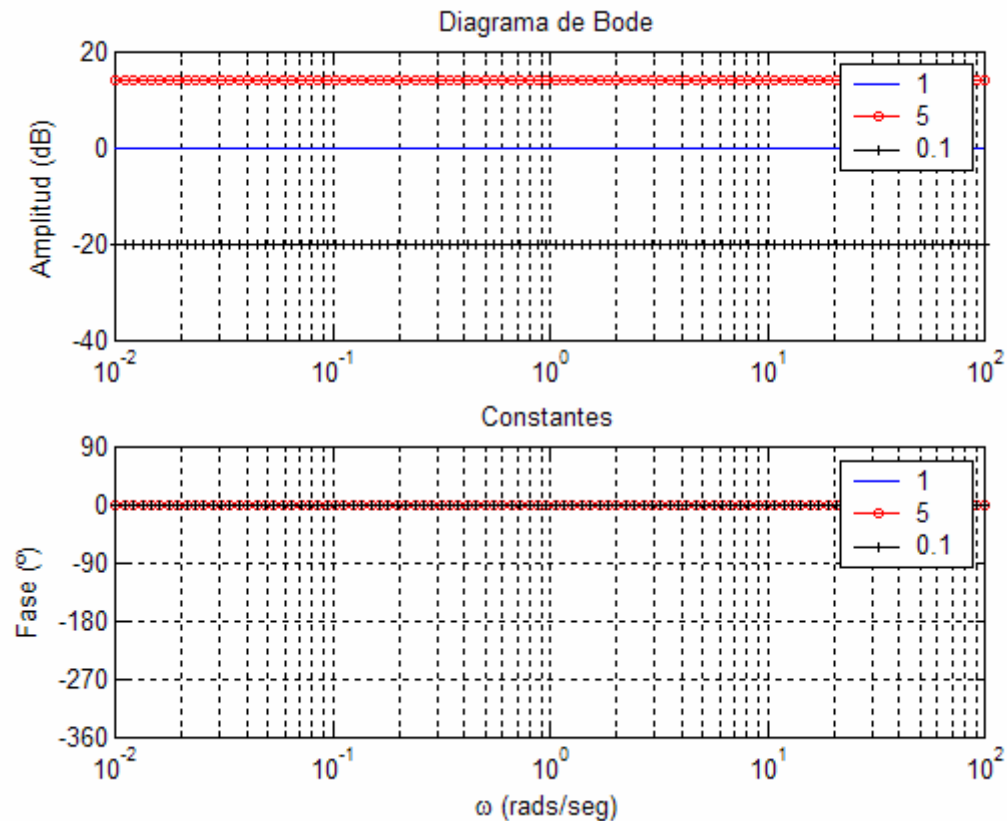
ceros reales

Pares de polos complejos conjugados

- Al ser logarítmico, el Bode del producto de fdt's es la suma de los Bodes de cada fdt por separado
- Una vez factorizada, el diagrama de Bode total es la suma de los diagramas de Bode sencillos

Términos constantes: $G(s) = K$

- Las curvas de magnitud son constantes
- La fase es siempre 0° (o bien -180° si la constante es negativa)

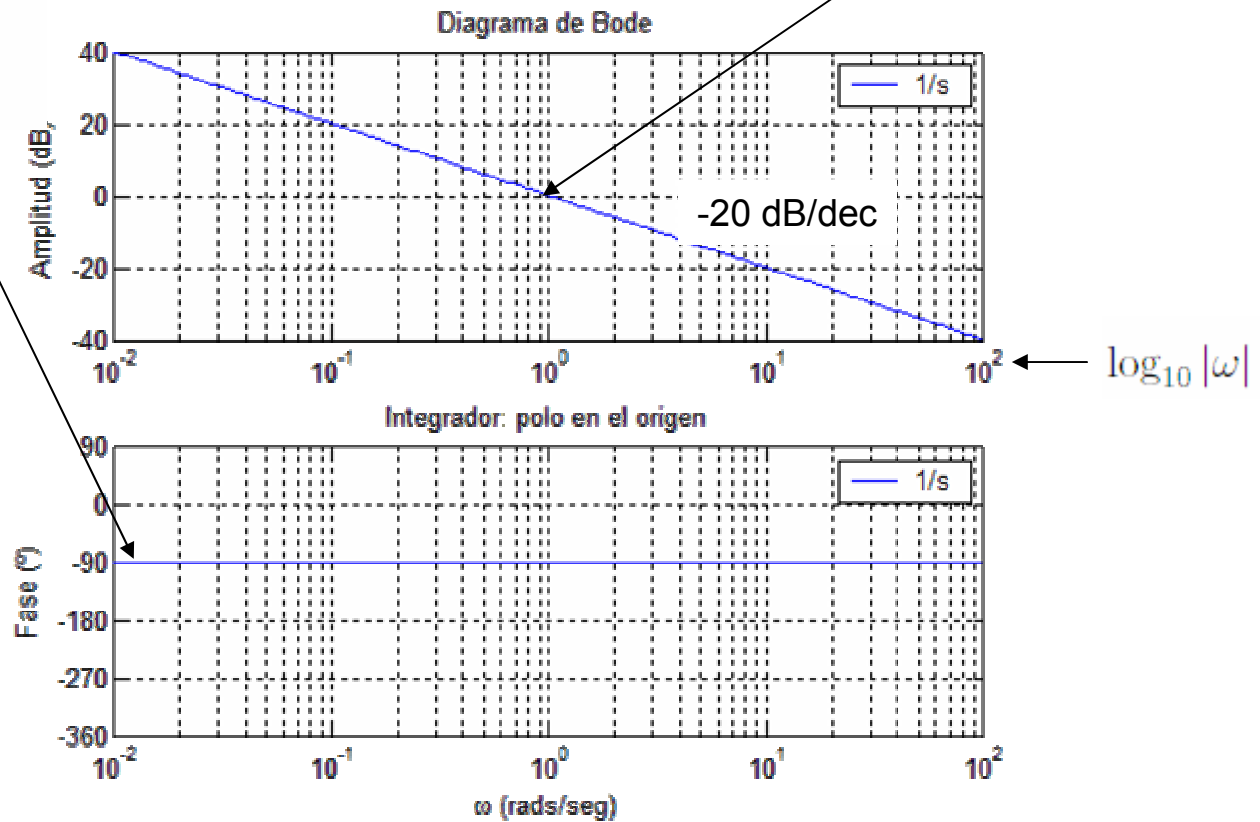


Un polo en el origen: $G(s) = 1/s$

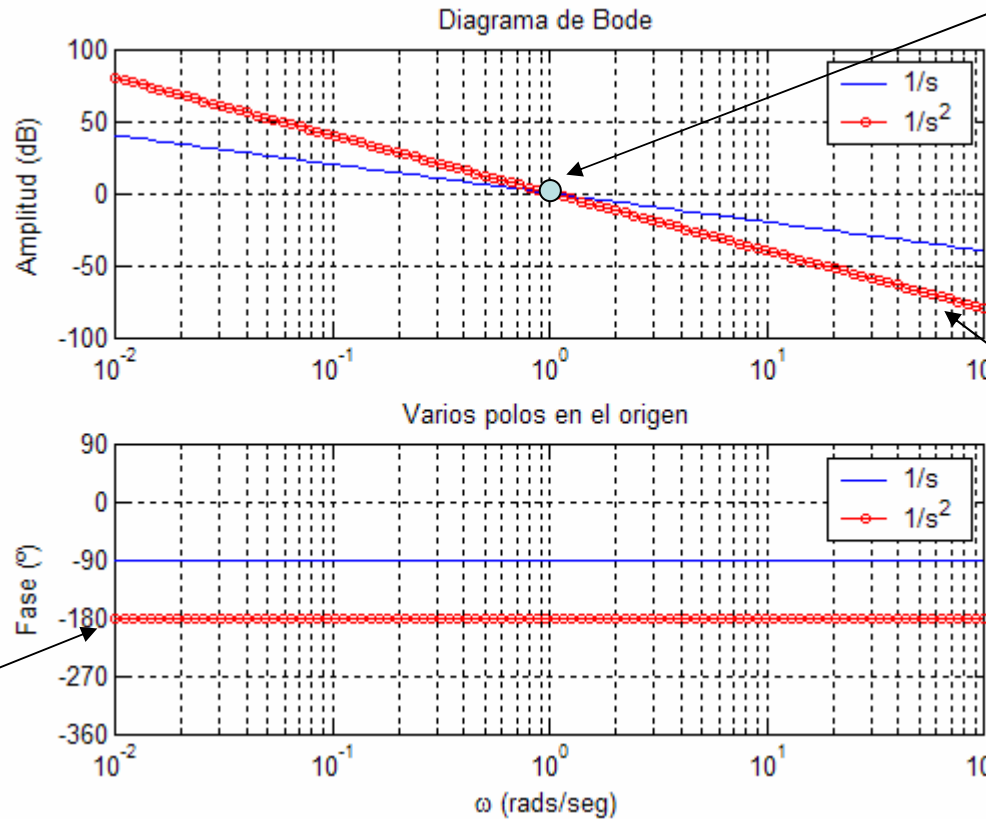
$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{j\omega} \right| = -20 \log_{10} |\omega|$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{1}{j\omega} \right\} = -90^\circ$$

Cruza en el punto
($\omega=1$ rad/s, $A=0$ dB)



Varios polos en el origen: $G(s) = 1/s^N$



Pasan todas por el punto ($\omega=1$ rad/s, $A = 0$ dB)

-40 dB/dec

-180°

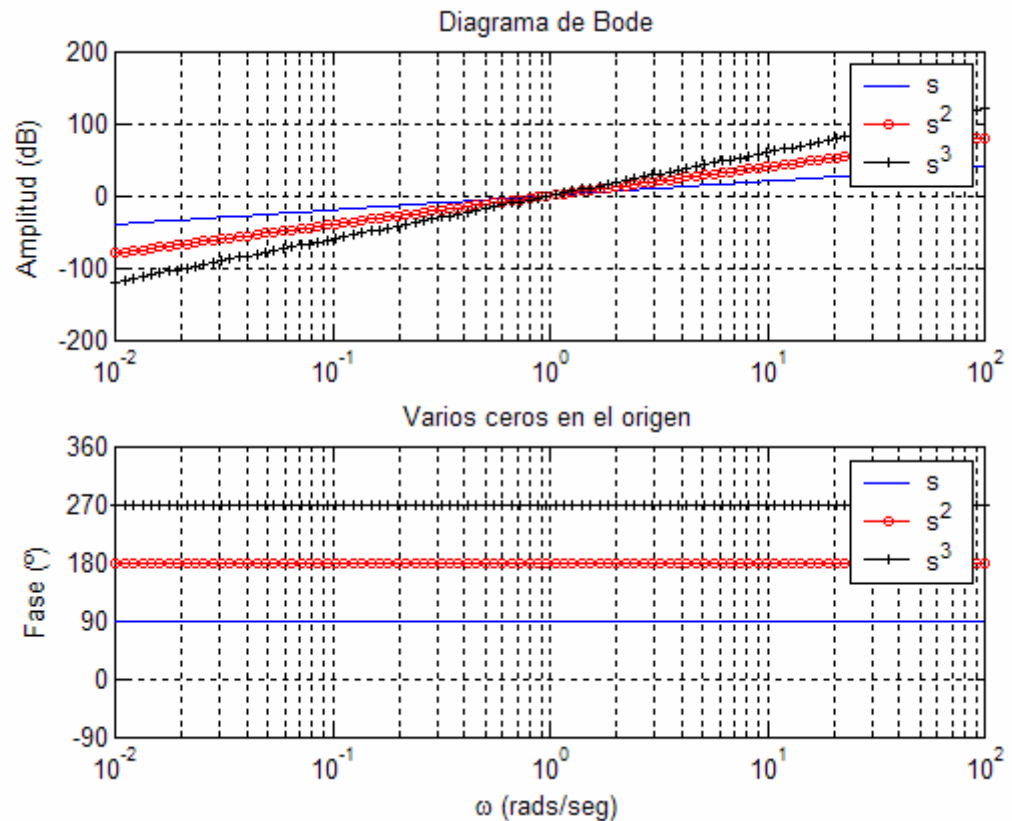
$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2} \right| = -20 \log_{10} |\omega^2| = -20 \times 2 \log_{10} |\omega| = -40 \log_{10} |\omega|$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2} \right\} = -180^\circ$$

Varios ceros en el origen

$$20 \log_{10} |(j\omega)^N| = 20N \log_{10} |\omega|$$

$$\arg \{(j\omega)^N\} = +90N^\circ$$



Polo real

$$\frac{p_i}{s + p_i}$$

Frecuencias bajas ($\omega \approx 0$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{p_i}{j\omega + p_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{p_i}{p_i} \right| = 0$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{p_i}{j\omega + p_i} \right\} \approx \arg \left\{ \frac{p_i}{p_i} \right\} = 0$$

Frecuencias medias ($\omega \approx p_i$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{p_i}{jp_i + p_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{j + 1} \right| = -3\text{dB}$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{p_i}{j\omega + p_i} \right\} \approx \arg \left\{ \frac{1}{j + 1} \right\} = -45^\circ$$

Pendiente
-20 dB/dec

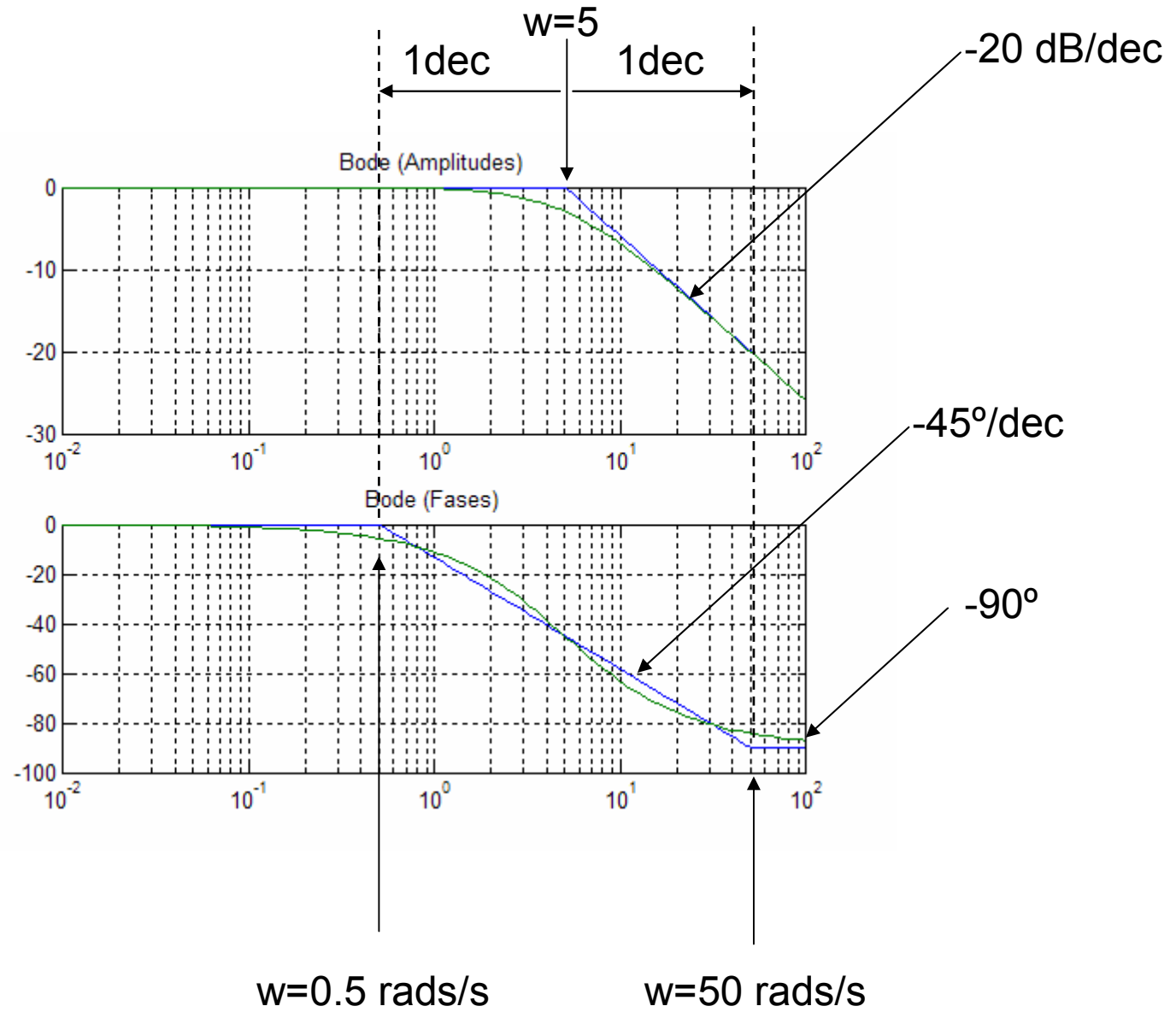
Frecuencias altas ($\omega \approx \infty$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{p_i}{j\omega + p_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{p_i}{j\omega} \right| = 20 \log_{10} |p_i| - 20 \log_{10} |j\omega|$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{p_i}{j\omega + p_i} \right\} \approx \arg \left\{ \frac{1}{j\omega} \right\} = -90^\circ$$

Polo real

$$G(s) = \frac{5}{s + 5}$$



Cero real

$$\frac{s + c_i}{c_i}$$

Frecuencias bajas ($\omega \approx 0$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{j\omega + c_i}{c_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{c_i}{c_i} \right| = 0$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{j\omega + c_i}{c_i} \right\} \approx \arg \left\{ \frac{c_i}{c_i} \right\} = 0$$

Frecuencias medias ($\omega \approx c_i$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{j c_i + c_i}{c_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{j + 1}{1} \right| = +3\text{dB}$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{j\omega + c_i}{c_i} \right\} \approx \arg \left\{ \frac{j + 1}{1} \right\} = +45^\circ$$

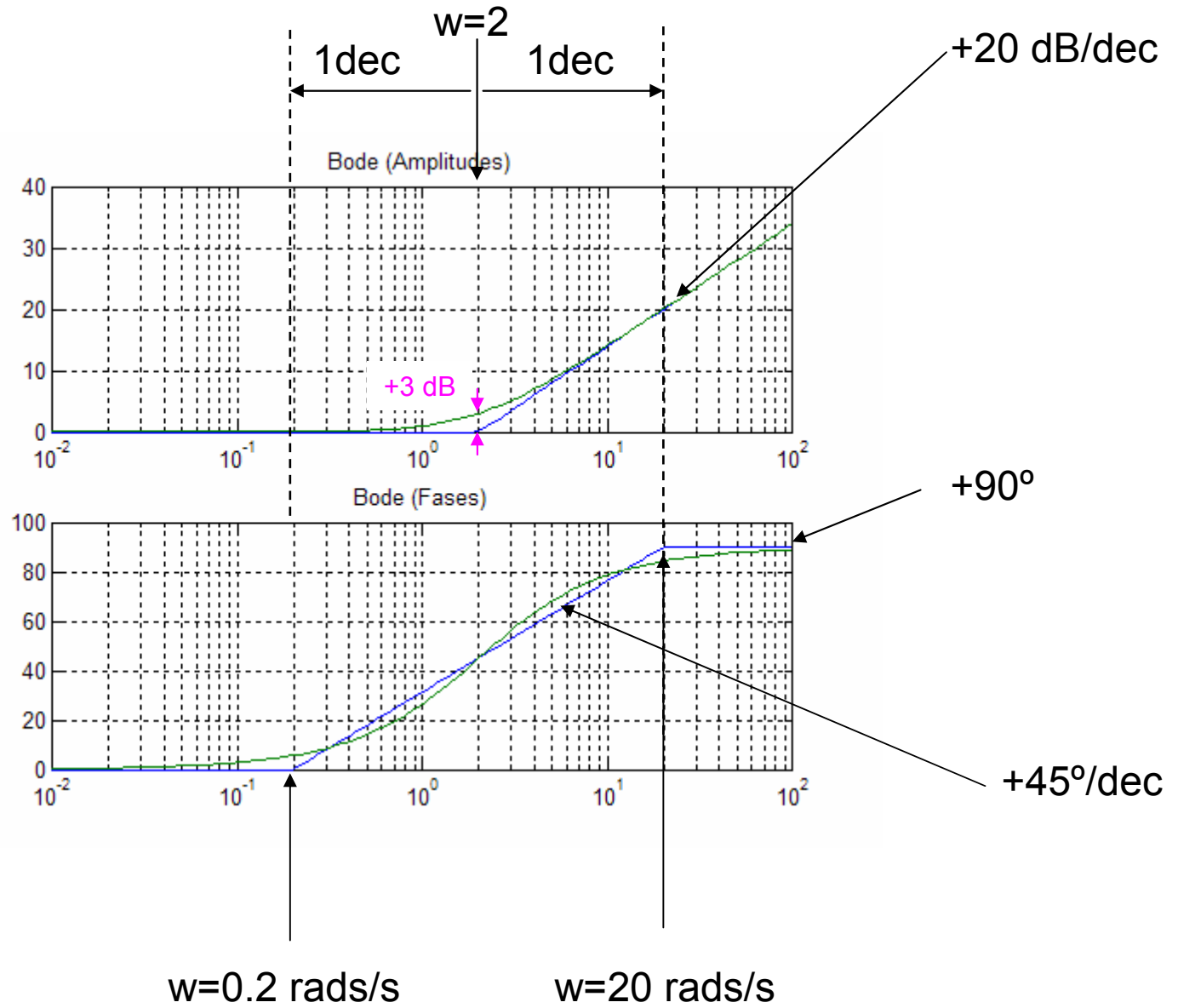
Frecuencias altas ($\omega \approx \infty$):

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{j\omega + c_i}{c_i} \right| \approx 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{j\omega}{c_i} \right| = -20 \log_{10} |c_i| + 20 \log_{10} |j\omega|$$

$$\arg \left\{ \frac{j\omega + c_i}{c_i} \right\} \approx \arg \{j\omega\} = +90^\circ$$

Cero real

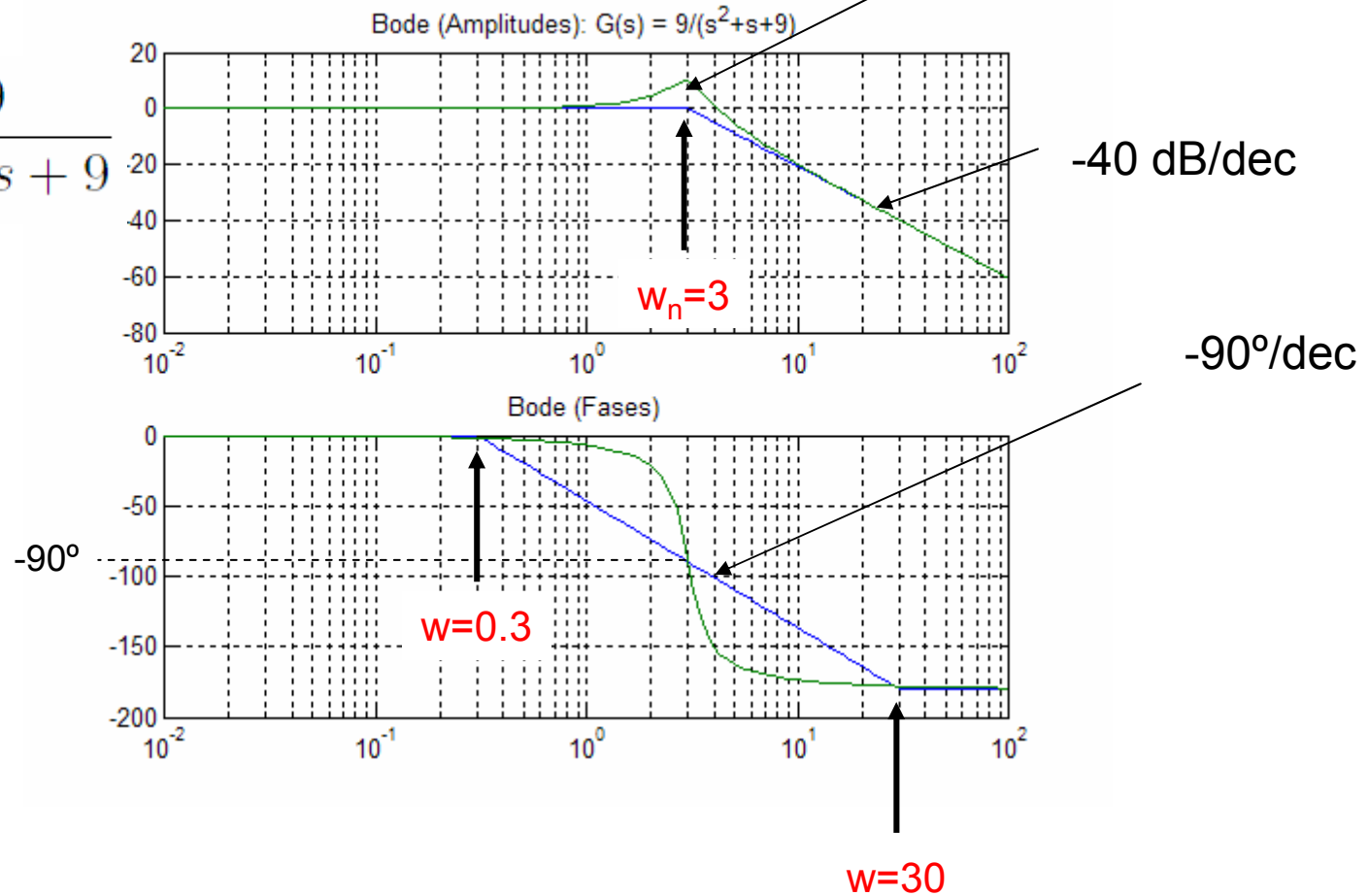
$$G(s) = \frac{s + 2}{2}$$



Polos complejos conjugados

La resonancia depende del factor de amortiguamiento ξ pequeño \rightarrow resonancia grande (ver tablas graficas Puente)

$$G(s) = \frac{9}{s^2 + s + 9}$$

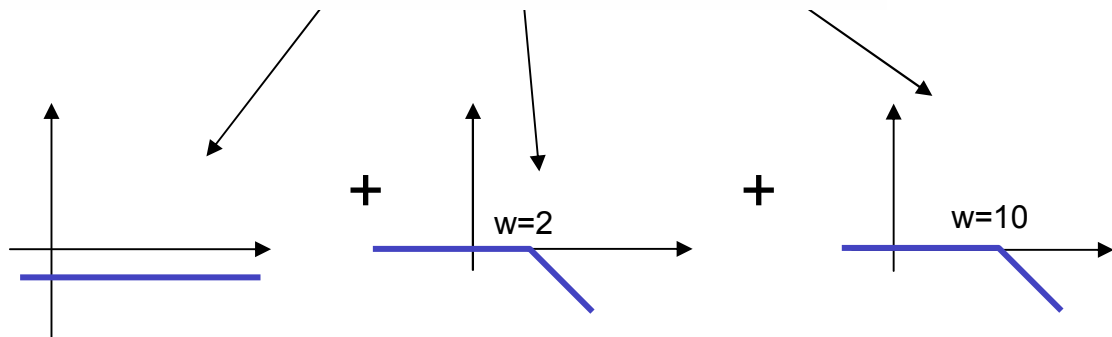


Ejemplo

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{(s + 2)(s + 10)}$$

- Lo primero: factorizamos en bloques básicos (de Bodes conocidos)

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{(s + 2)(s + 10)} = 0,5 \cdot \frac{2}{s + 2} \cdot \frac{10}{s + 10}$$

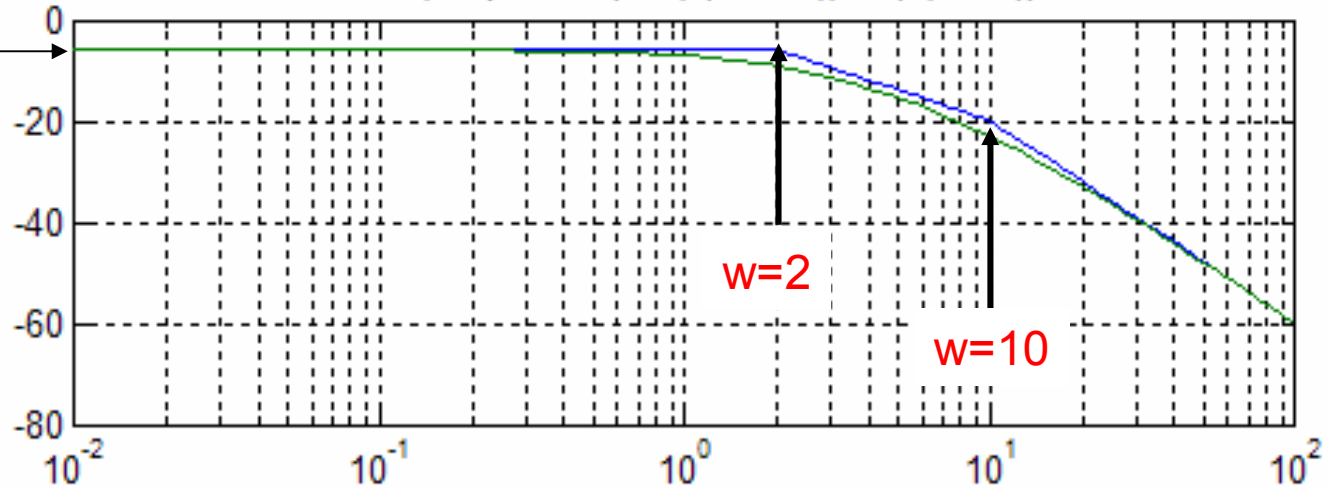


Ejemplo (dos polos reales y term. constante)

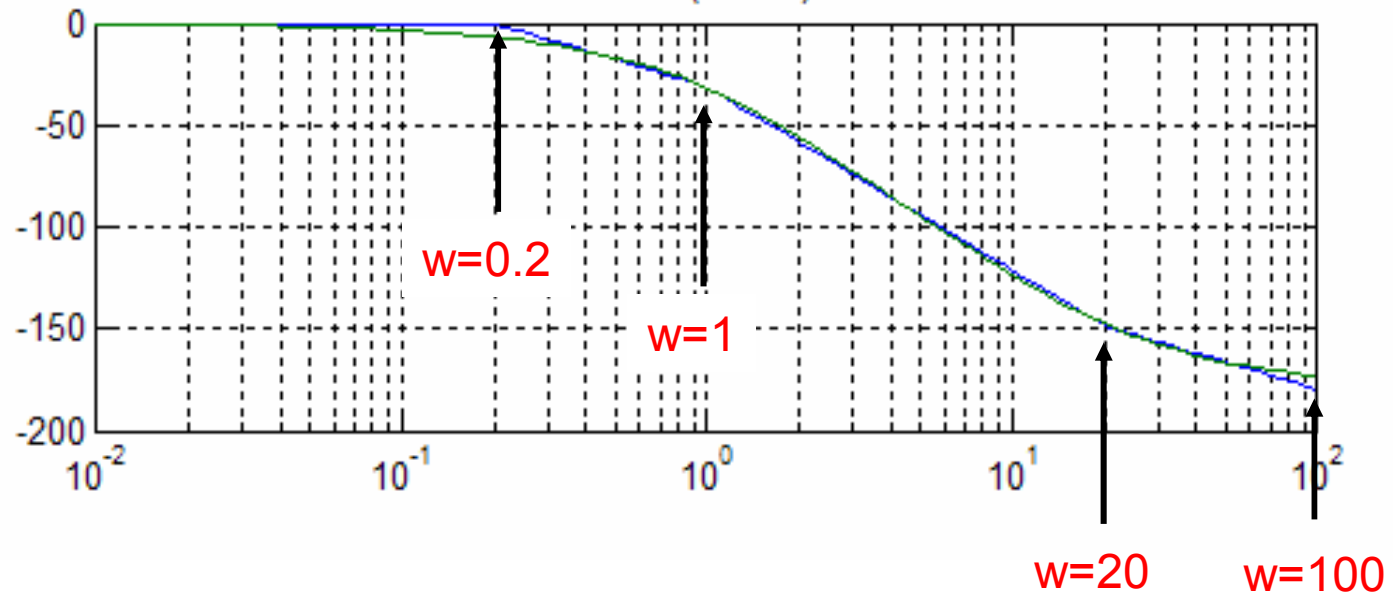
Bode (Amplitudes): $G(s) = 10/((s+2)*(s+10))$

$$20 \cdot \log_{10}|0.5| = -6 \text{ dB}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{10}{(s+2)(s+10)}$$



Bode (Fases)



Ejemplo

- Trazar el Bode asintótico de

$$G(s) = \frac{s + 5}{(s + 0,1)(s + 3)}$$

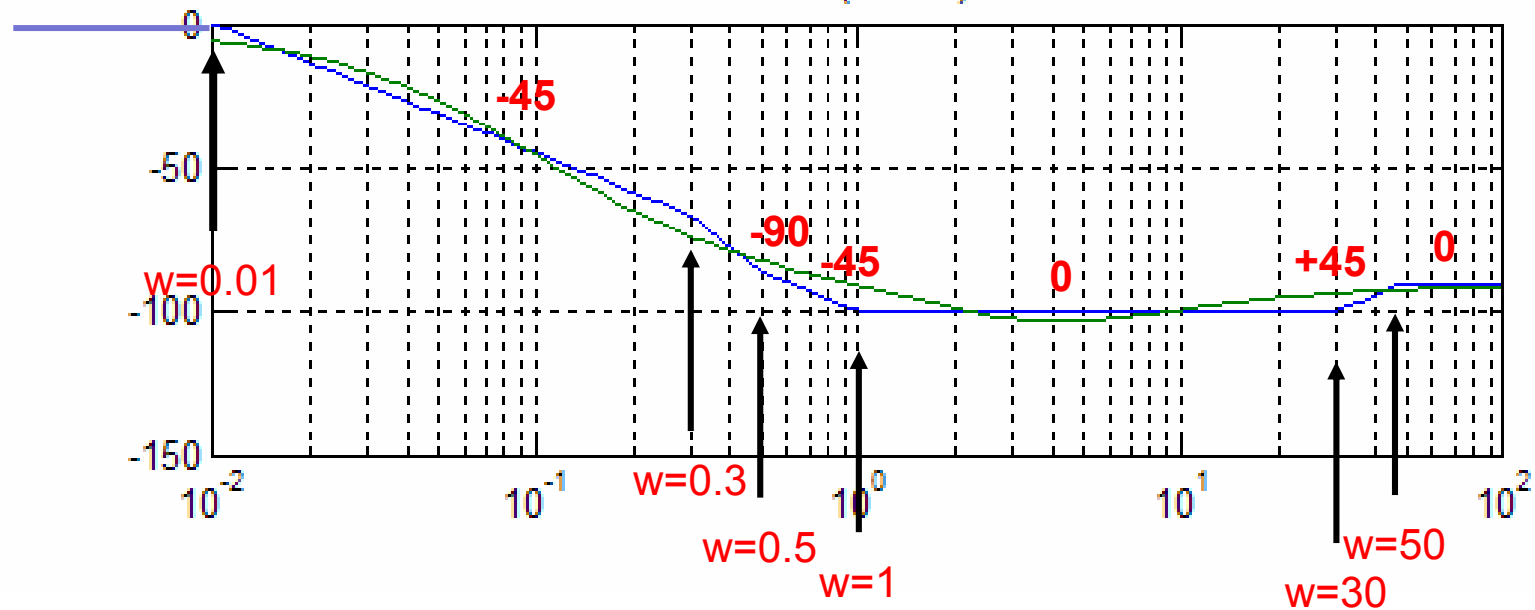
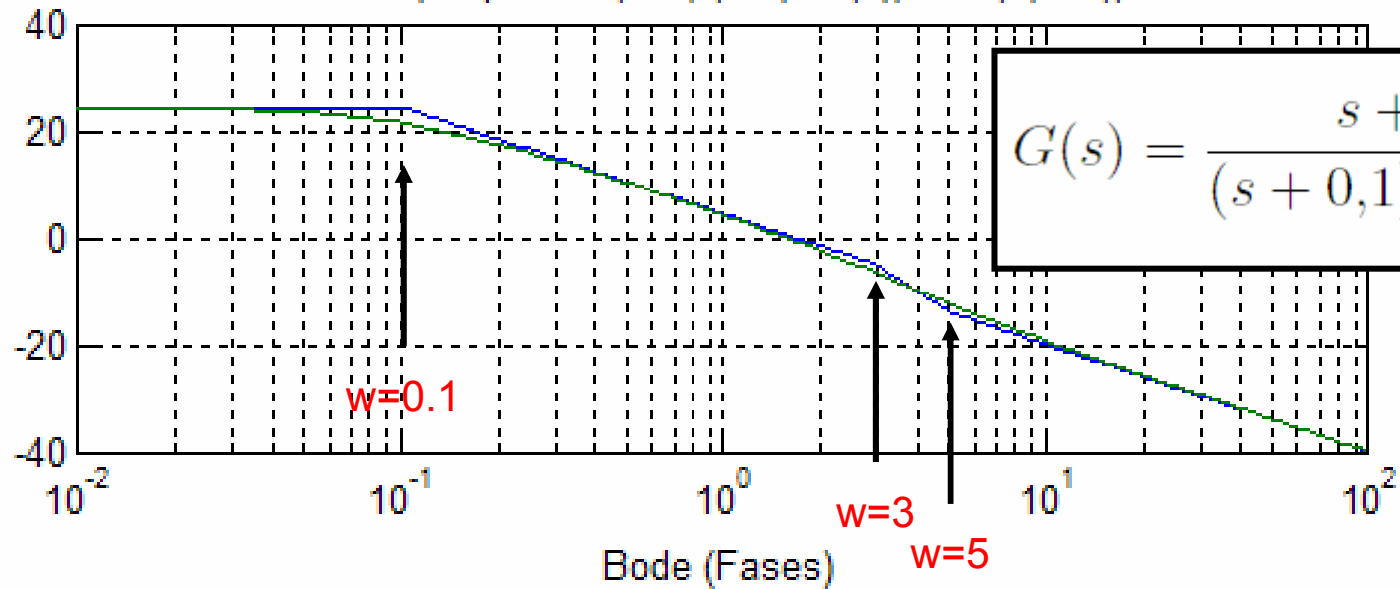
- Factorización en Bodes Básicos

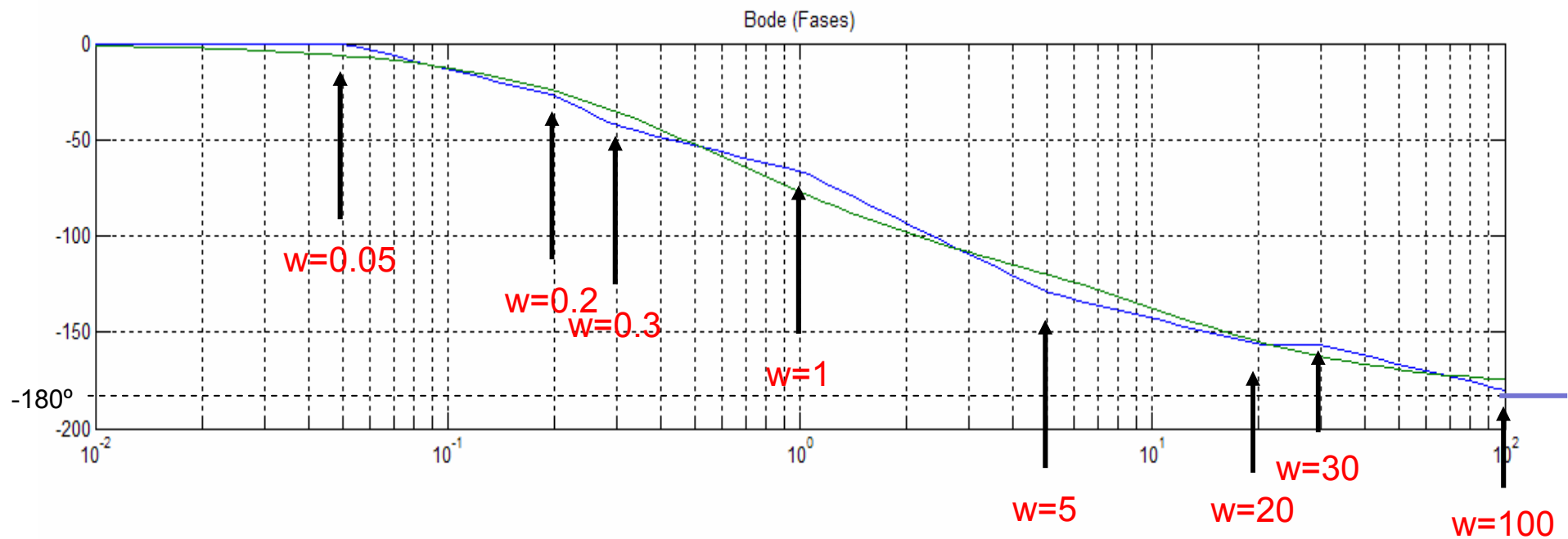
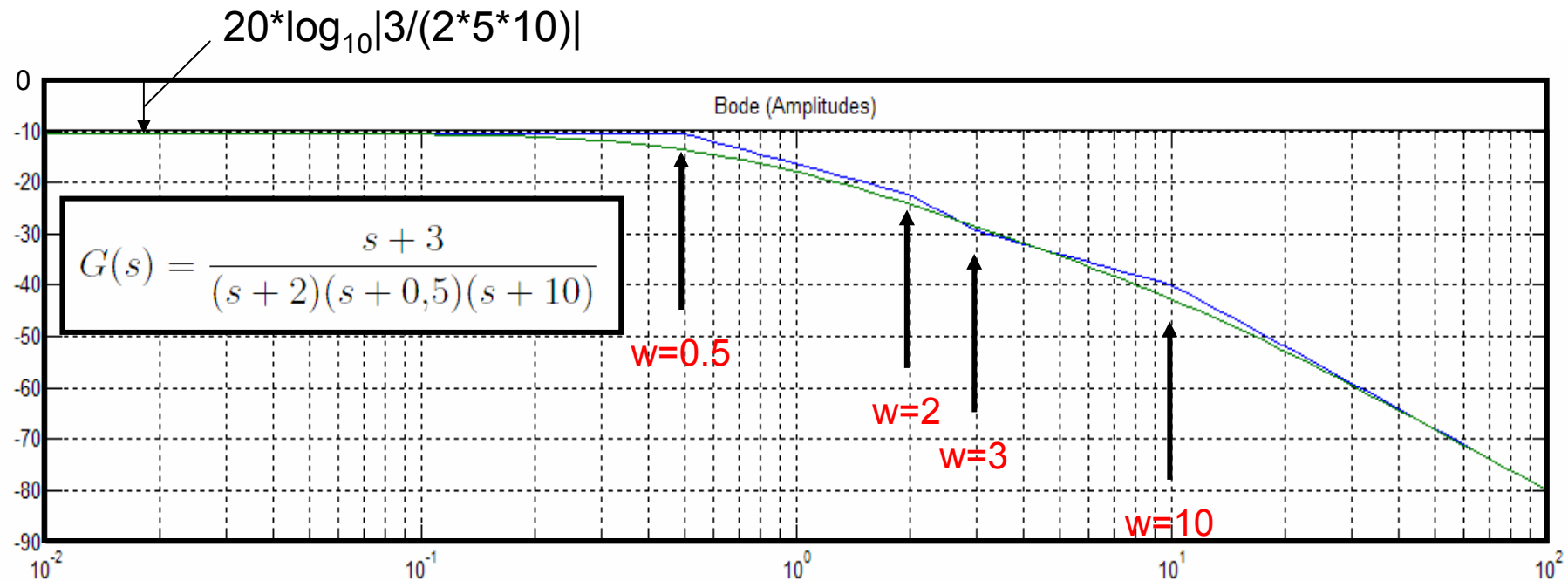
$$G(s) = \frac{s + 5}{(s + 0,1)(s + 3)} = \frac{5}{0,1 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{0,1}{s + 0,1} \frac{s + 5}{5} \frac{3}{s + 3}$$

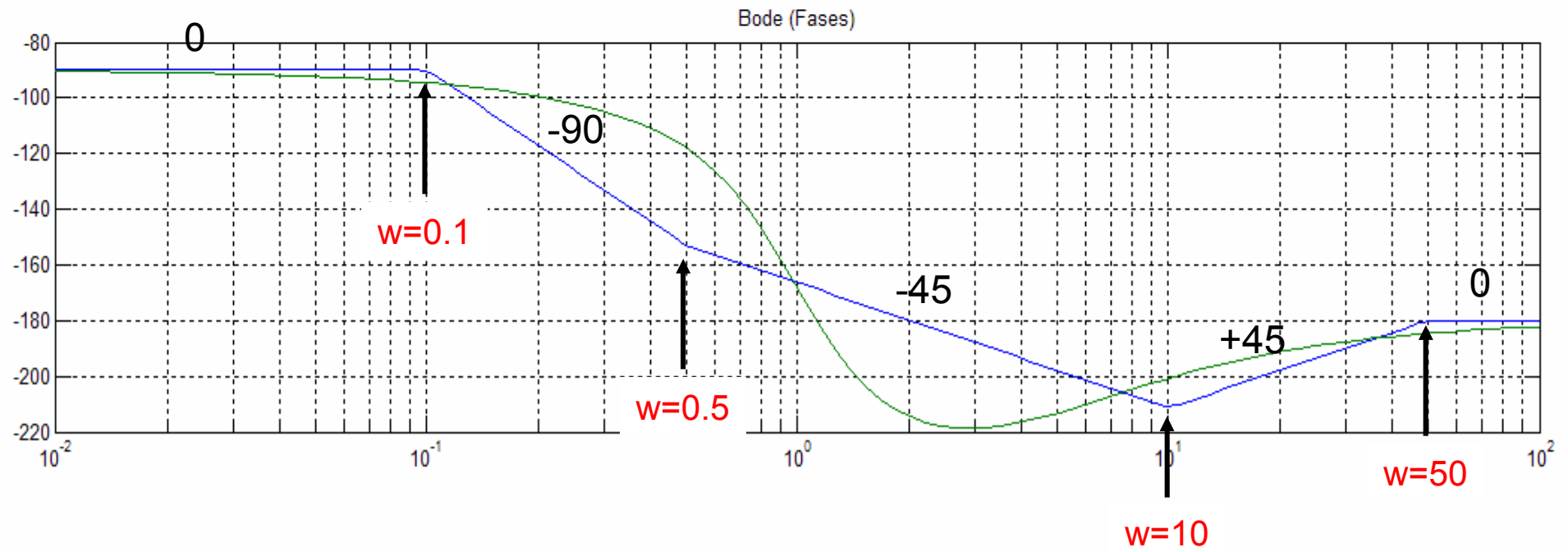
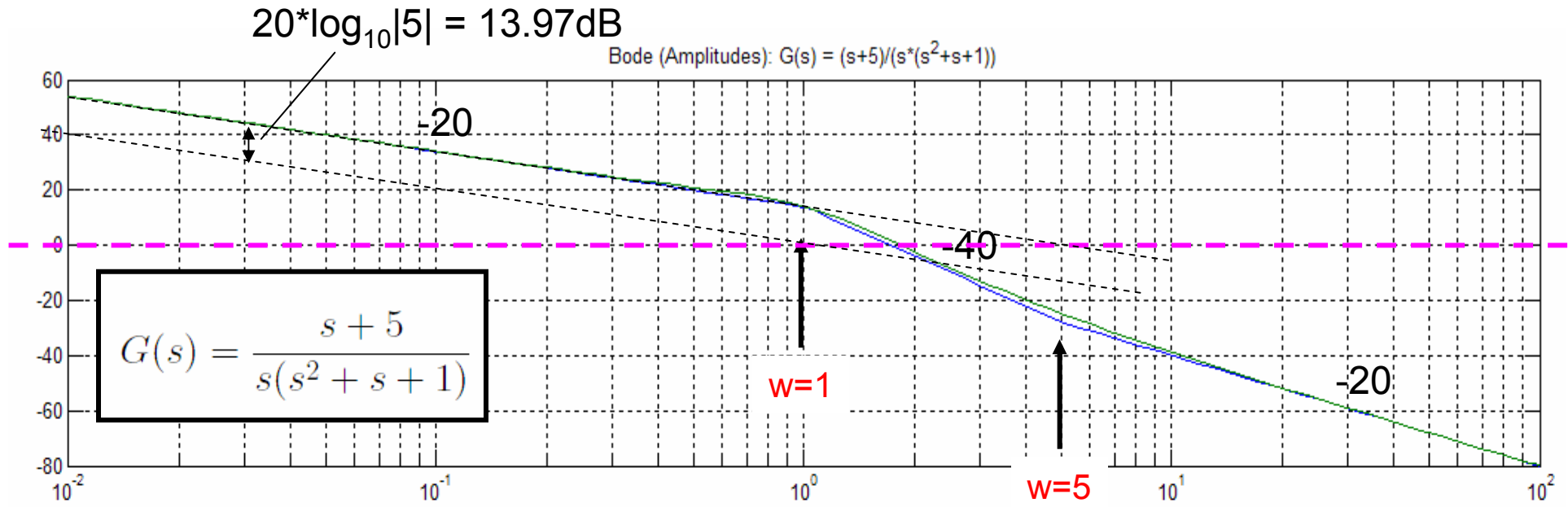
Ejemplo

Bode (Amplitudes): $G(s) = (s+5)/((s+0.1)(s+3))$

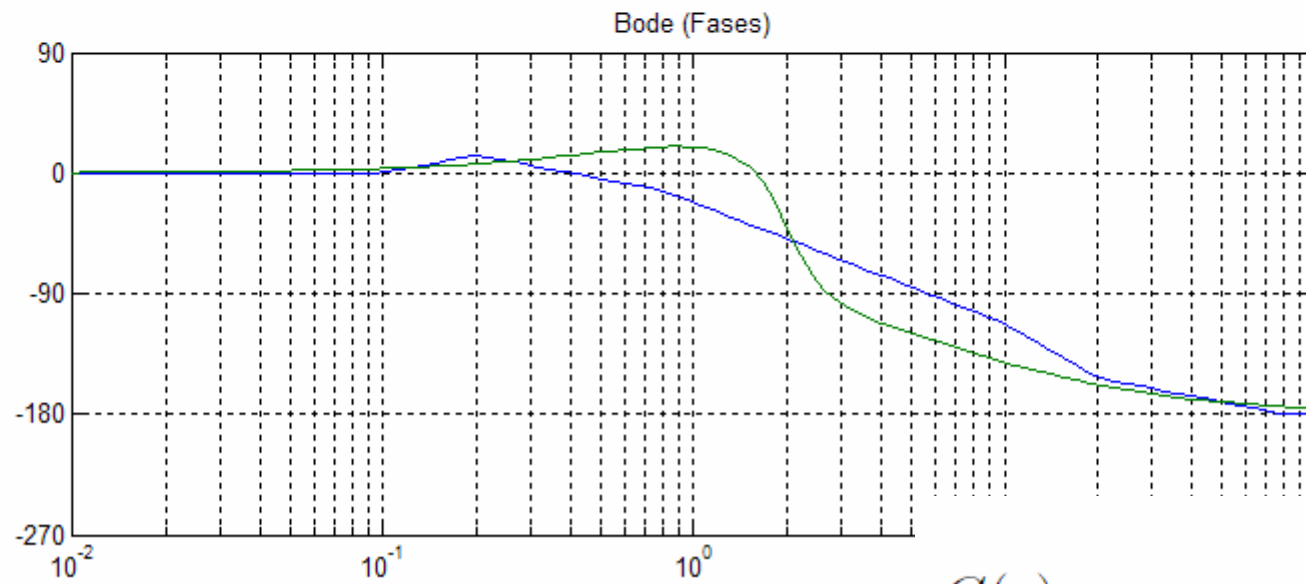
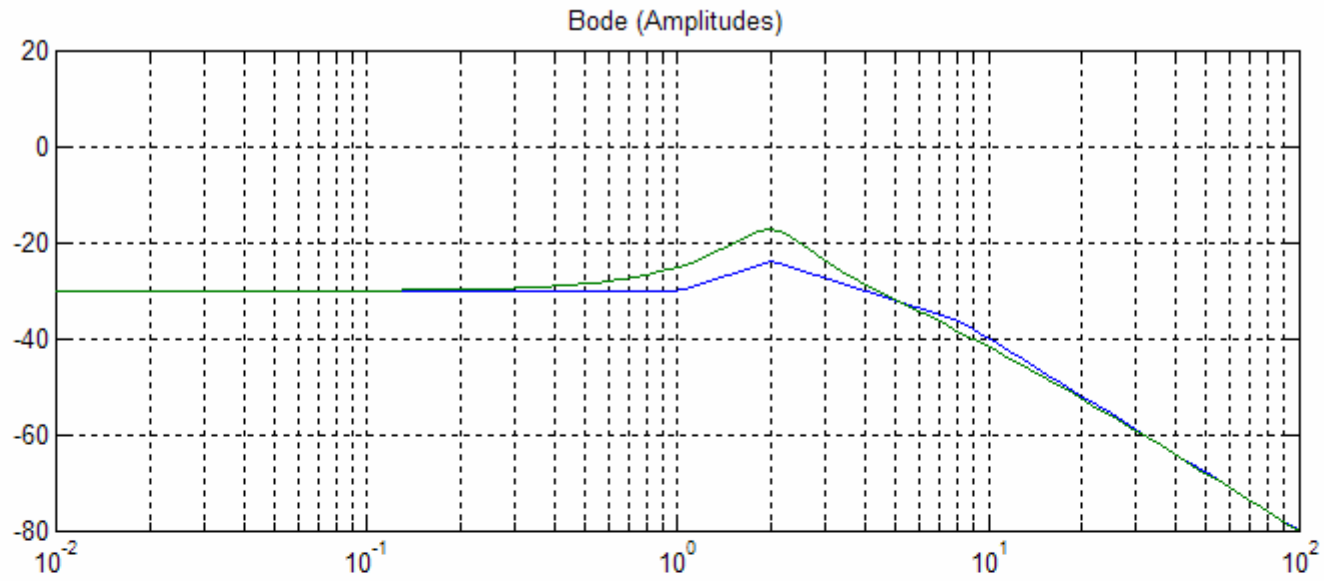
$$G(s) = \frac{s + 5}{(s + 0,1)(s + 3)}$$



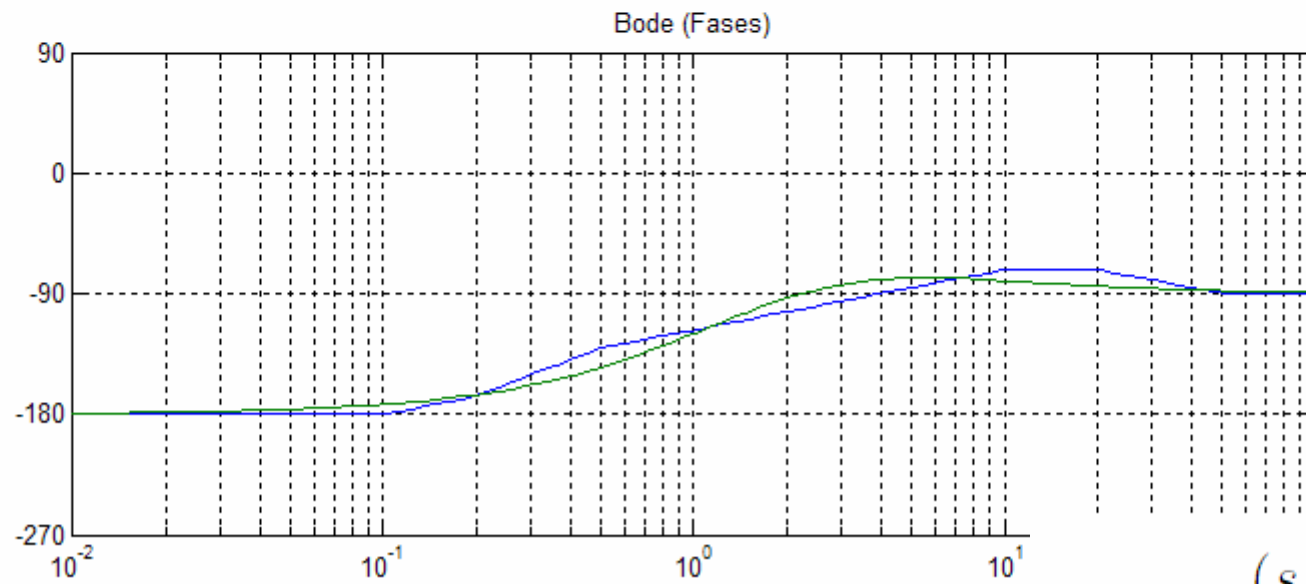
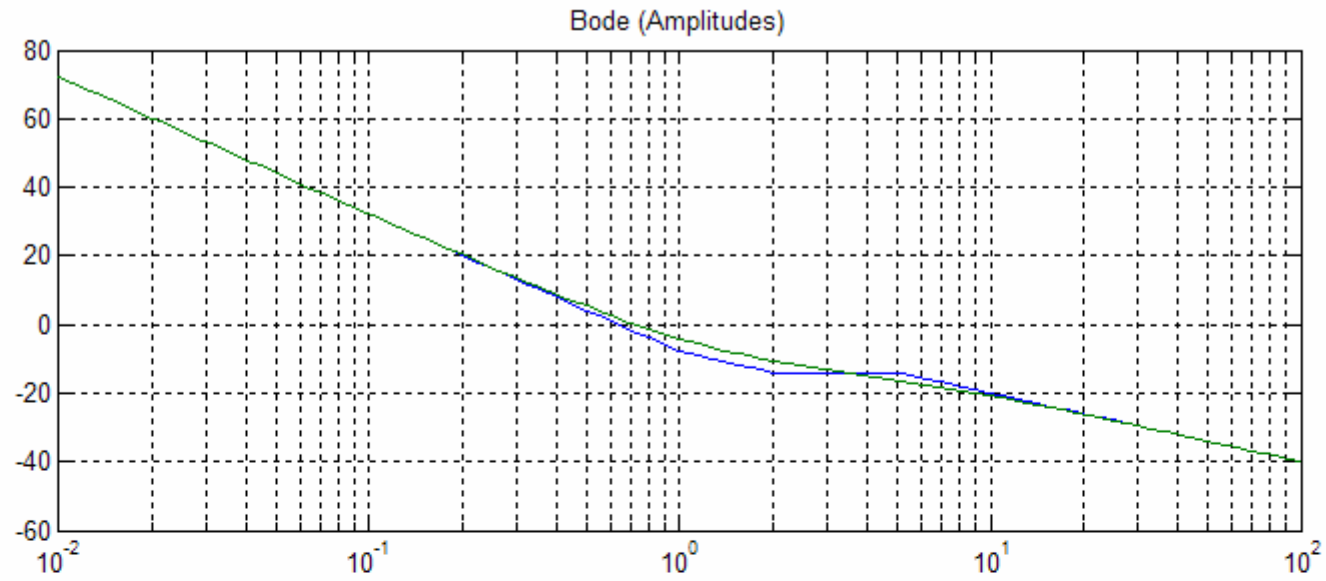




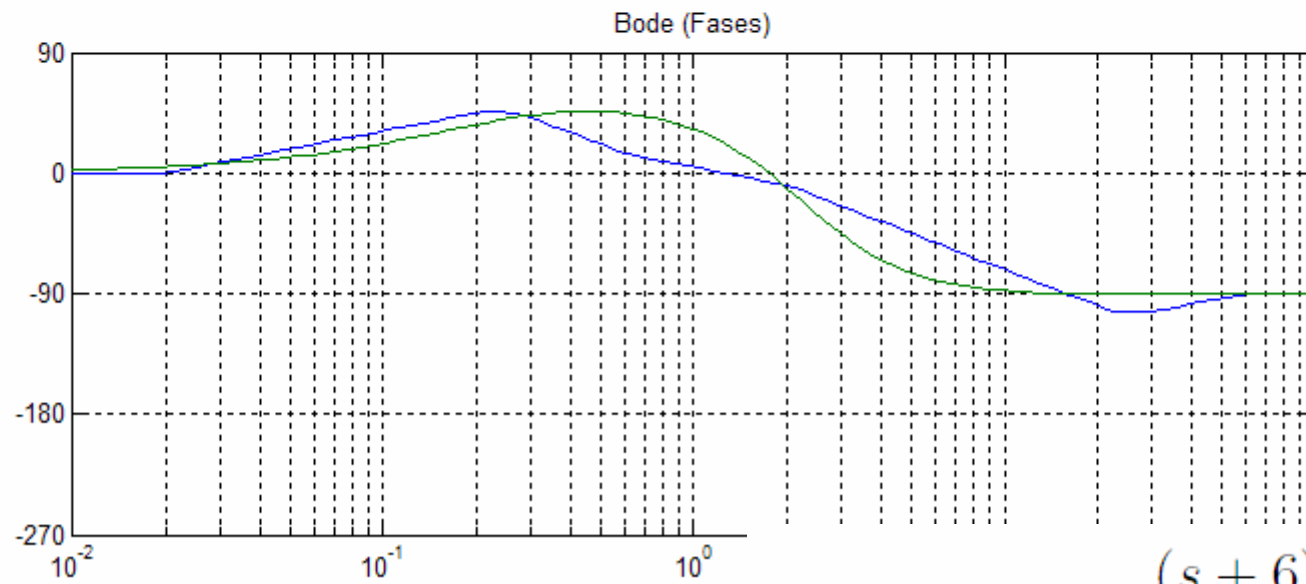
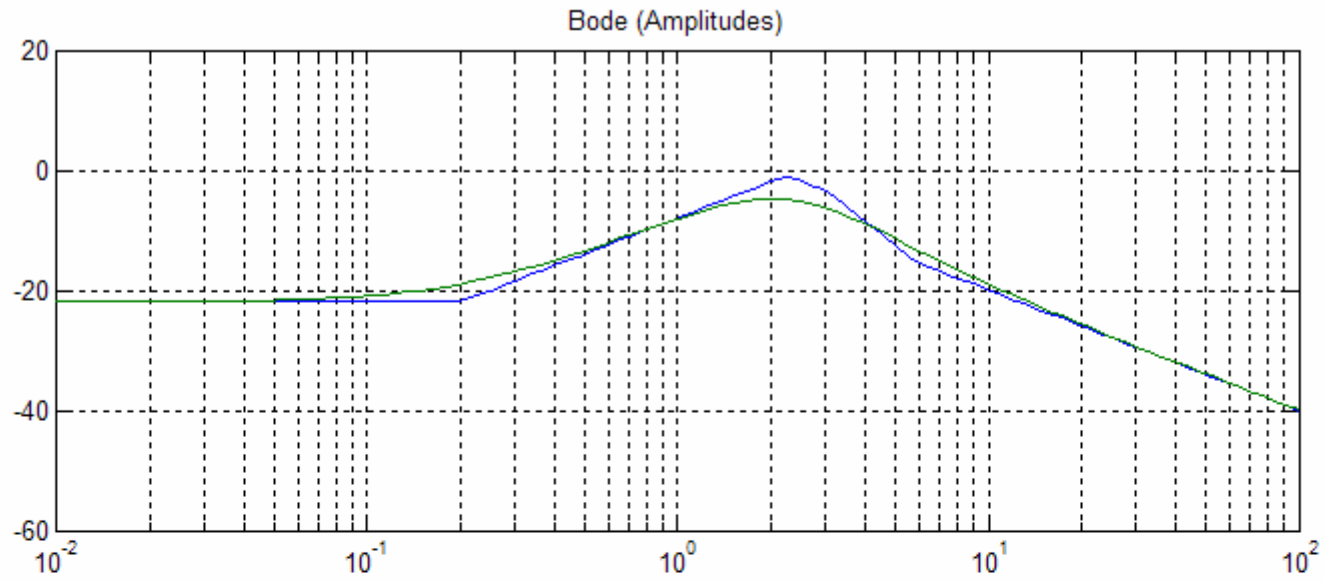
Ejemplos: sistemas de fase mínima



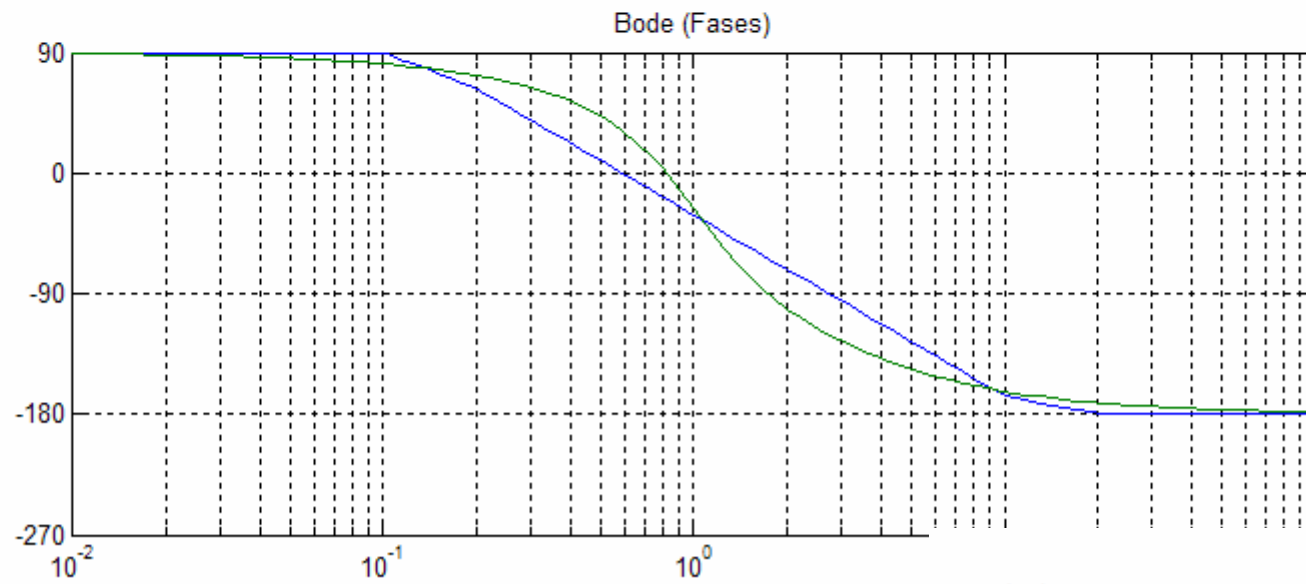
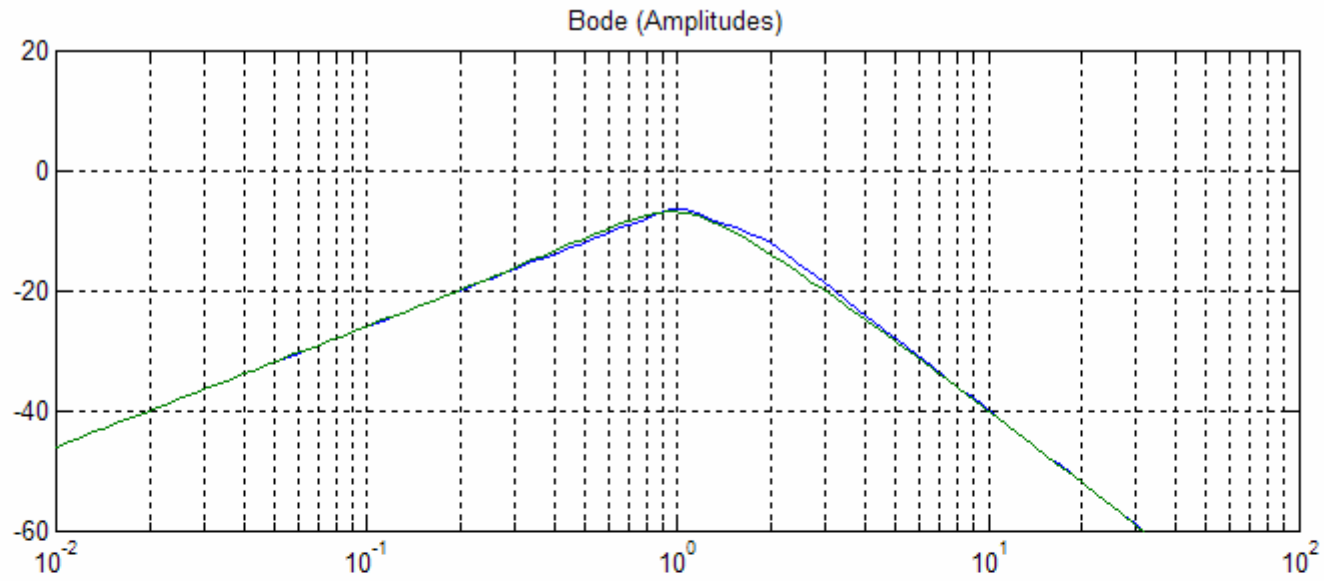
$$G(s) = \frac{s + 1}{(s + 8)(s^2 + s + 4)}$$



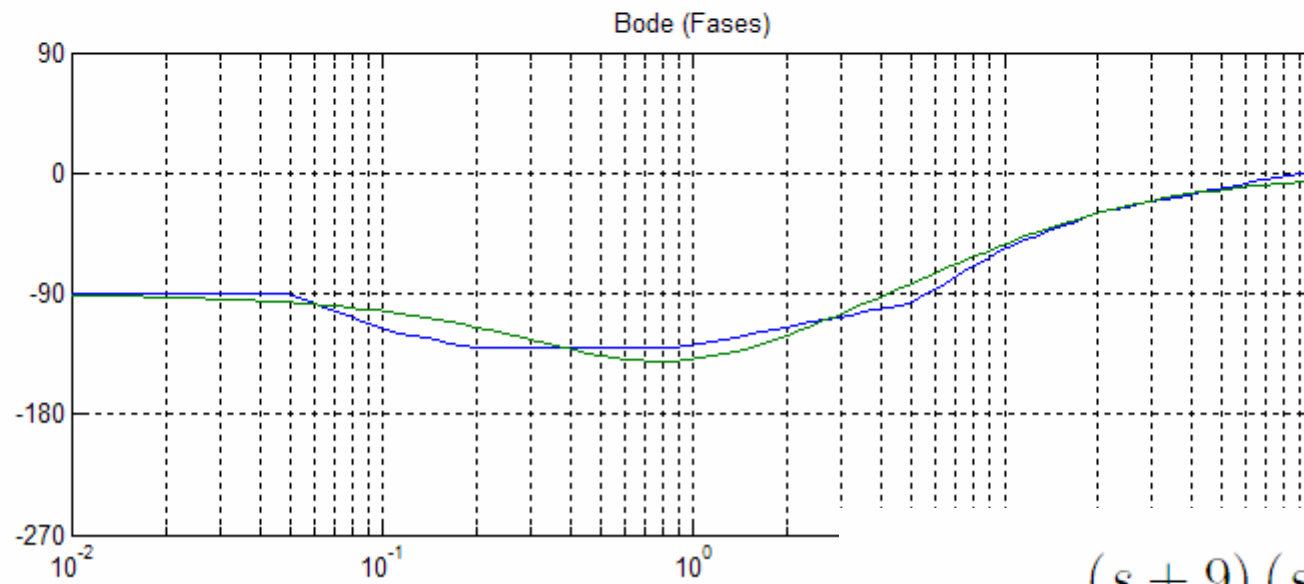
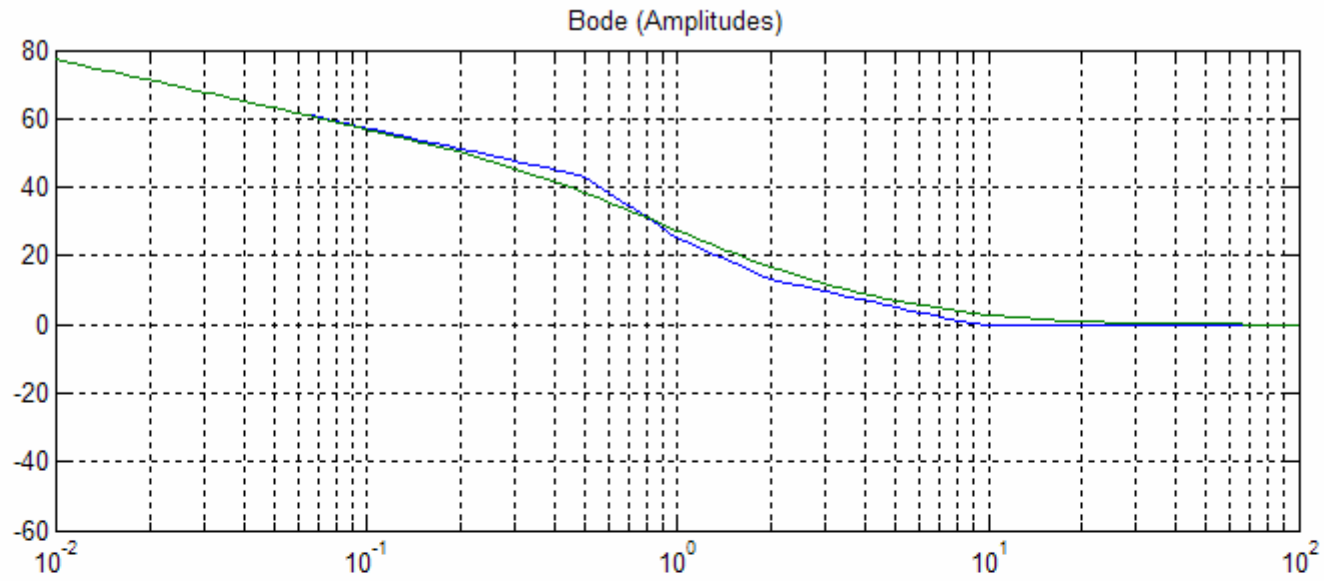
$$G(s) = \frac{(s + 2)(s + 1)}{(s + 5)s^2}$$



$$G(s) = 1/5 \frac{(s + 6)(5s + 1)}{(s + 3)(s^2 + 3s + 5)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{s}{(s+2)(s^2+s+1)}$$



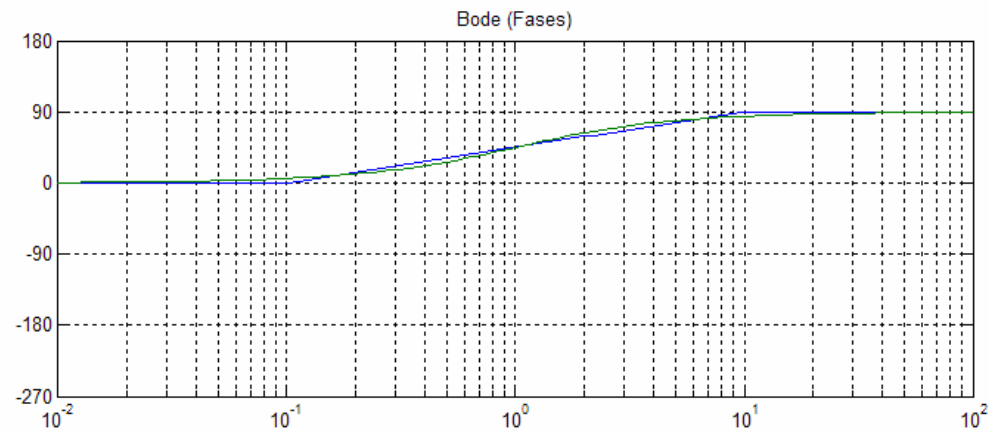
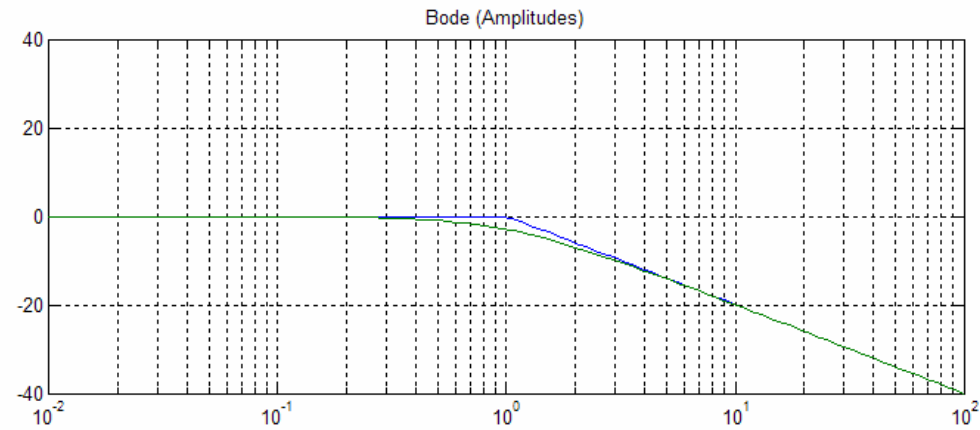
$$G(s) = 4 \frac{(s + 9)(s + 2)(s + 1)}{s(2s + 1)^2}$$

Sistemas de fase no mínima

- Son sistemas que tienen polos o ceros en el semiplano positivo
- Su diagrama de módulos es idéntico al de sus homólogos de fase mínima
- Sus fases, sin embargo son distintas

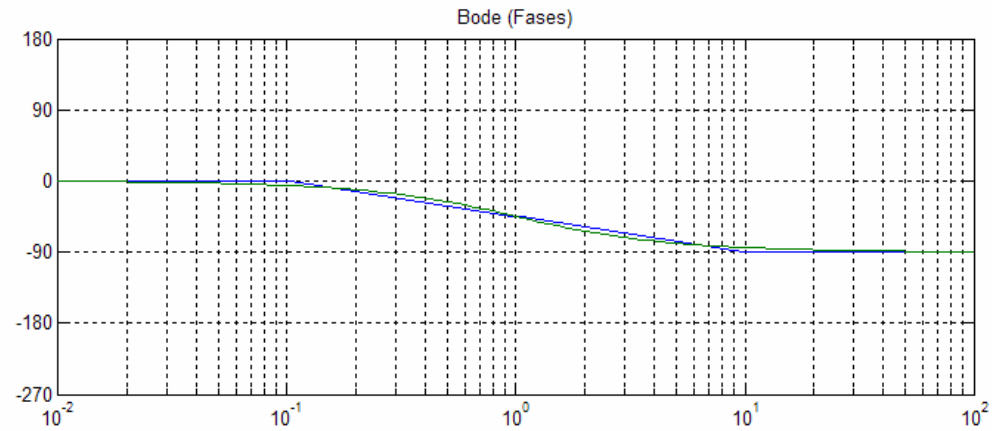
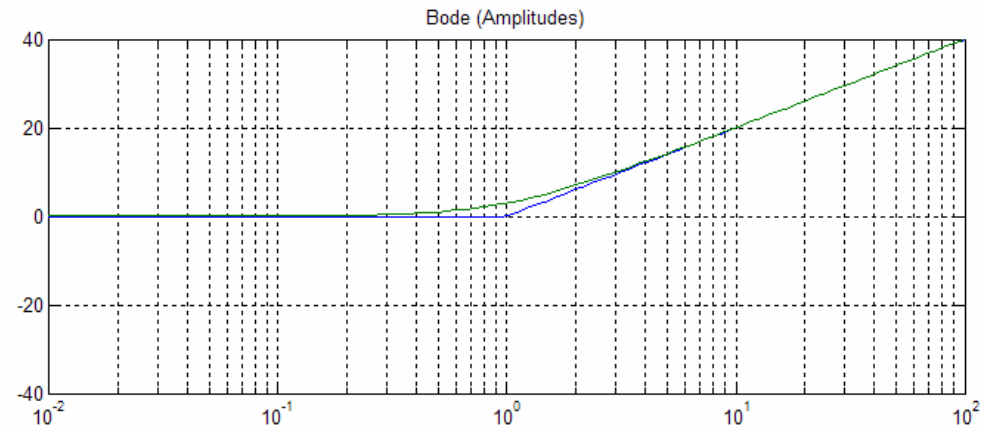
Polo de fase no mínima

$$G(s) = \frac{-1}{s - 1}$$

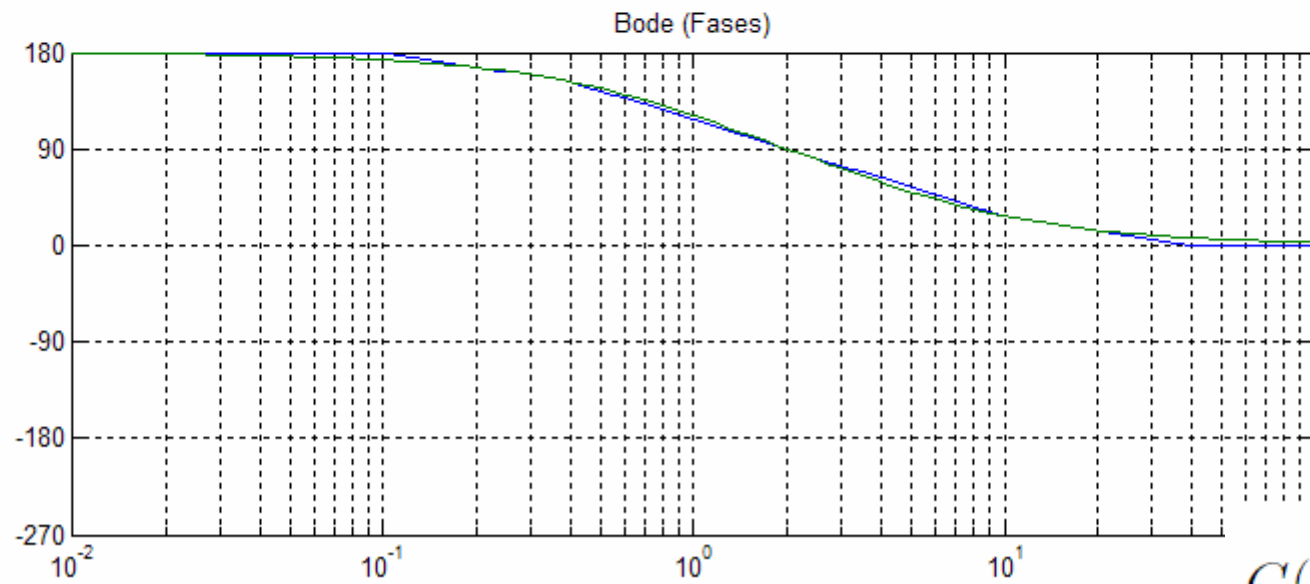
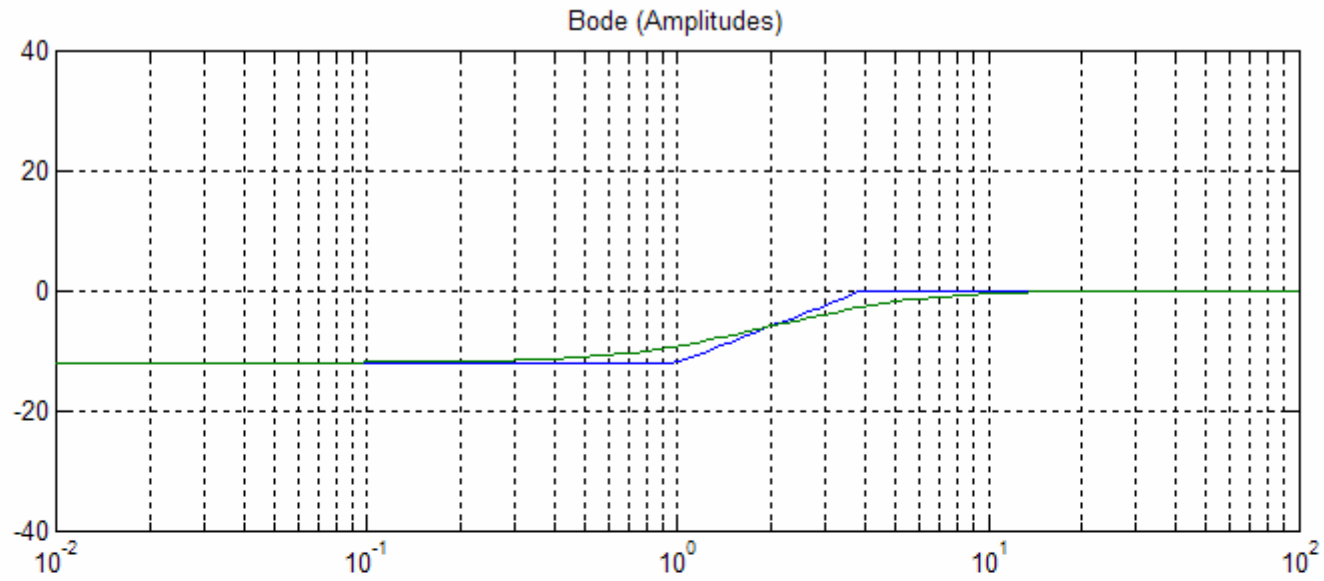


Cero de fase no mínima

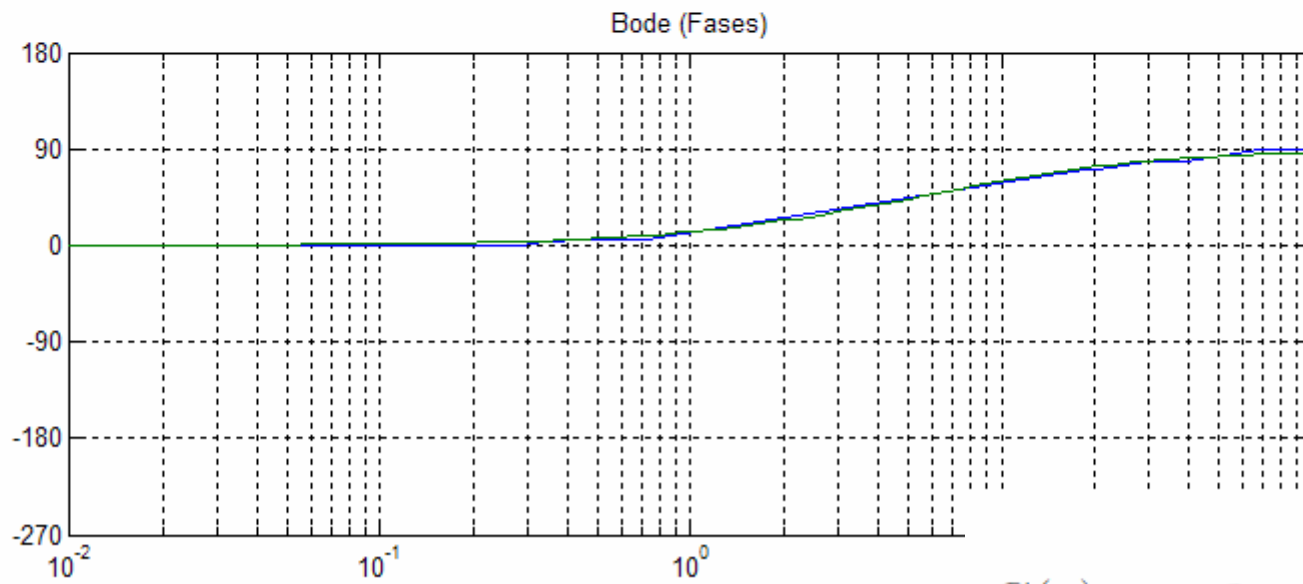
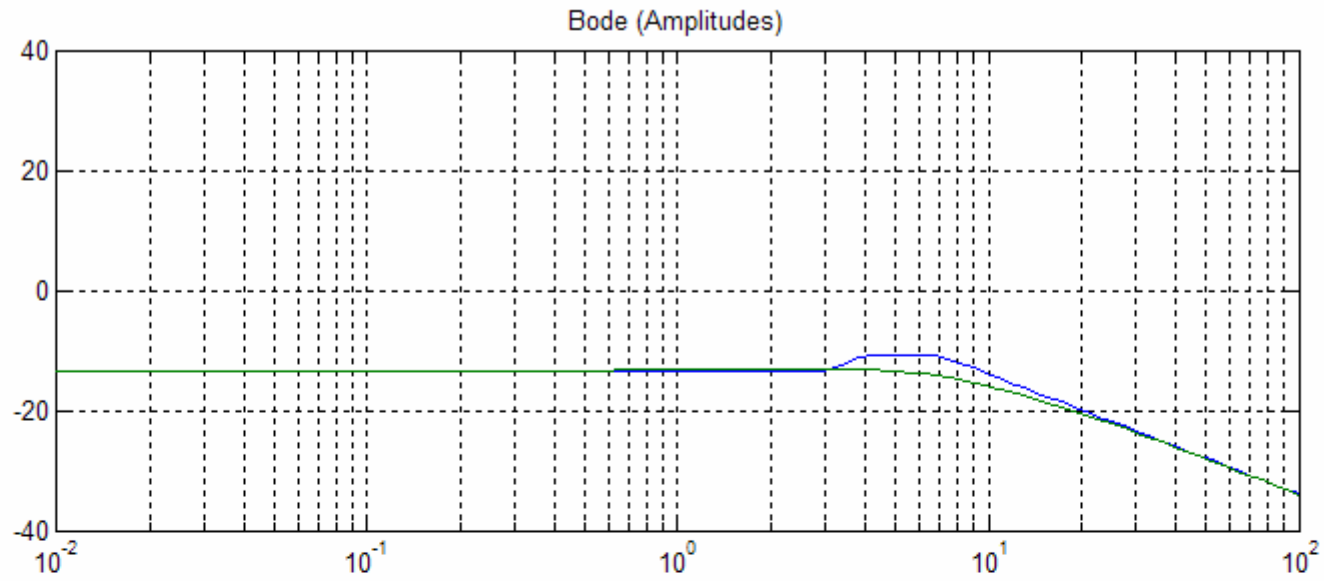
$$G(s) = \frac{s - 1}{-1}$$



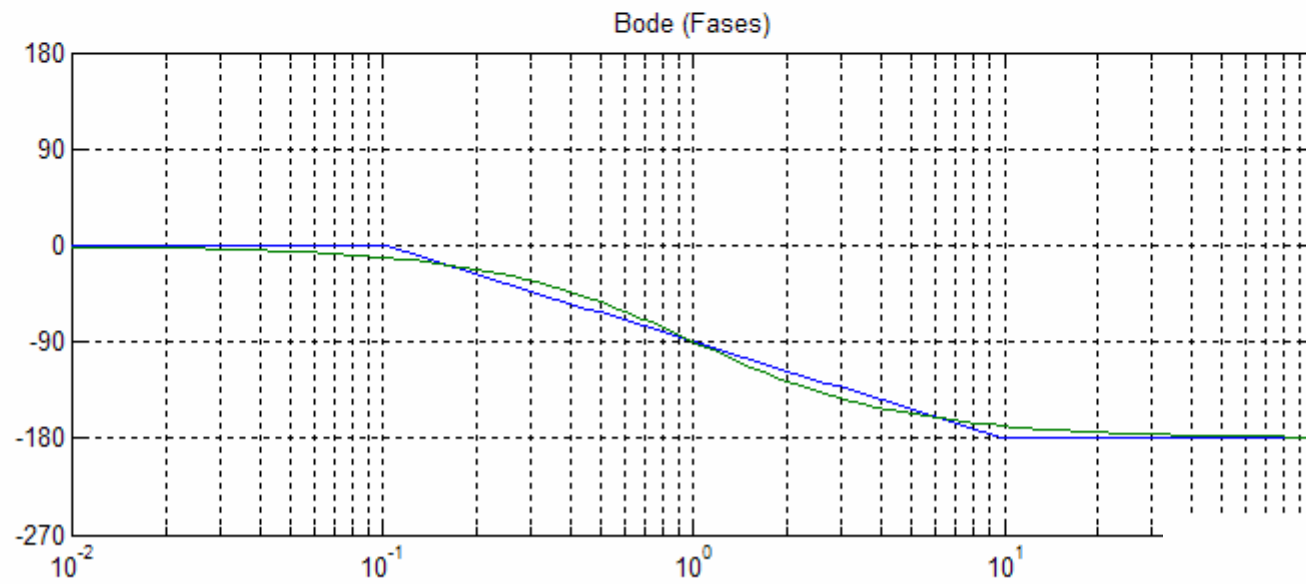
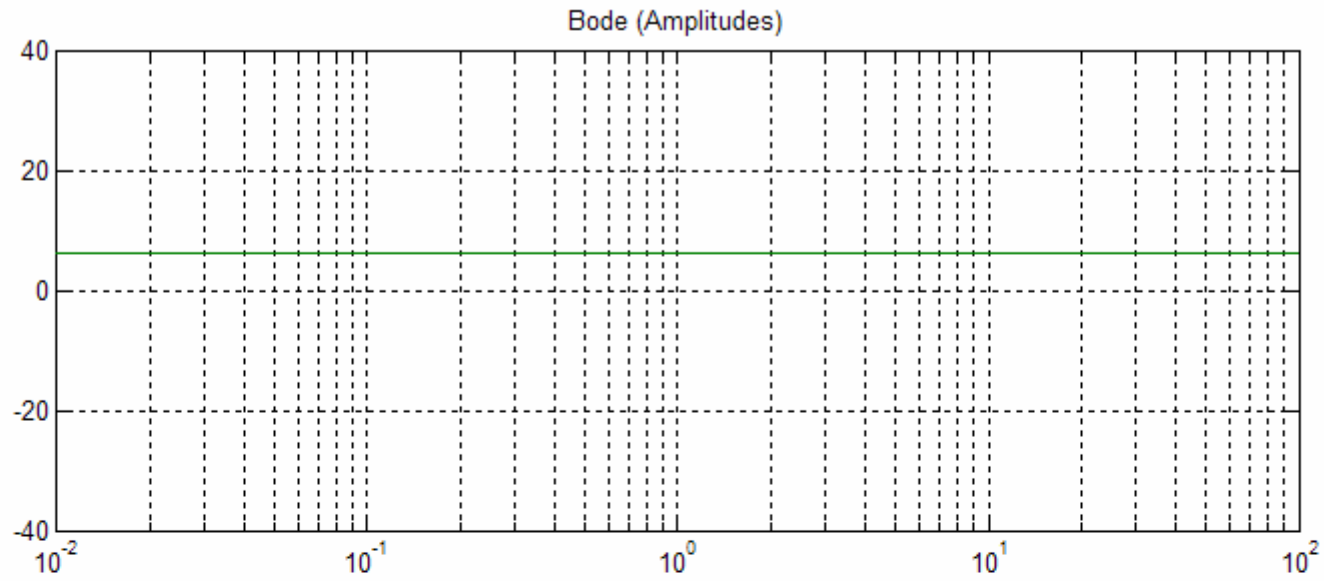
Ejemplos: sistemas de fase no mínima



$$G(s) = \frac{s - 1}{s + 4}$$



$$G(s) = -2 \frac{s + 3}{(s + 4)(s - 7)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{-2s + 2}{s + 1}$$