

The **bodeplot** package

version 1.1.2

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1 Introduction

Generate Bode, Nyquist, and Nichols plots for transfer functions in the canonical (TF) form

$$G(s) = e^{-Ts} \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} \quad (1)$$

and the zero-pole-gain (ZPK) form

$$G(s) = K e^{-Ts} \frac{(s - z_1)(s - z_2) \dots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \dots (s - p_n)}. \quad (2)$$

In the equations above, b_m, \dots, b_0 and a_n, \dots, a_0 are real coefficients, $T \geq 0$ is the loop delay, z_1, \dots, z_m and p_1, \dots, p_n are complex zeros and poles of the transfer function, respectively, and $K \in \mathbb{R}$ is the loop gain.

For transfer functions in the ZPK format in (2) *with zero delay*, this package also supports linear and asymptotic approximation of Bode plots.

By default, all phase plots use degrees as units. Use the `rad` package option or the optional argument `tikz/{phase unit=rad}` to generate plots in radians. The `phase unit` key accepts either `rad` or `deg` as inputs and needs to be added to the `tikzpicture` environment that contains the plots.

By default, frequency inputs and outputs are in radians per second. Use the `Hz` package option or the optional argument `tikz/{frequency unit=Hz}` to generate plots in hertz. The `frequency unit` key accepts either `rad` or `Hz` as inputs and needs to be added to the `tikzpicture` environment that contains the plots.

1.1 External Dependencies

By default, the package uses `gnuplot` to do all the computations. If `gnuplot` is not available, the `pgf` package option can be used to do the calculations using the native `pgf` math engine. Compilation using the `pgf` math engine is typically slower, but the end result should be the identical (other than phase wrapping in the TF form, see limitations below).

1.2 Directory Structure

Since version 1.0.8, the `bodeplot` package places all `gnuplot` temporary files in the working directory. The package option `declutter` restores the original behavior where the temporary files are placed in a folder called `gnuplot`.

1.3 Limitations

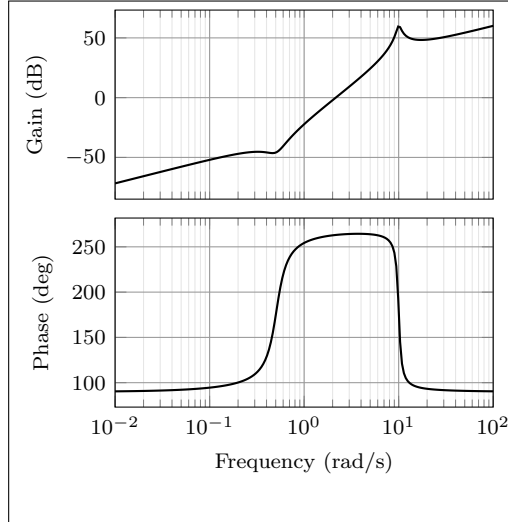
- In `pgf` mode, Bode phase plots and Nichols charts in TF form wrap angles so that they are always between 0 and 360° or 0 and 2π radian. As such, these plots will show phase wrapping discontinuities. Since v1.1.1, in `gnuplot` mode, the package uses the `smooth unwrap` filter to correct wrapping discontinuities. As of now, I have not found a way to do this in `pgf` mode, any merge requests or ideas you may have are welcome!
- Use of the `declutter` option with other directory management tools such as a `tikzexternalize` prefix is not recommended.

2 TL;DR

All Bode plots in this section are for the transfer function (with and without a transport delay)

$$G(s) = 10 \frac{s(s + 0.1 + 0.5i)(s + 0.1 - 0.5i)}{(s + 0.5 + 10i)(s + 0.5 - 10i)} = \frac{s(10s^2 + 2s + 2.6)}{(s^2 + s + 100.25)}. \quad (3)$$

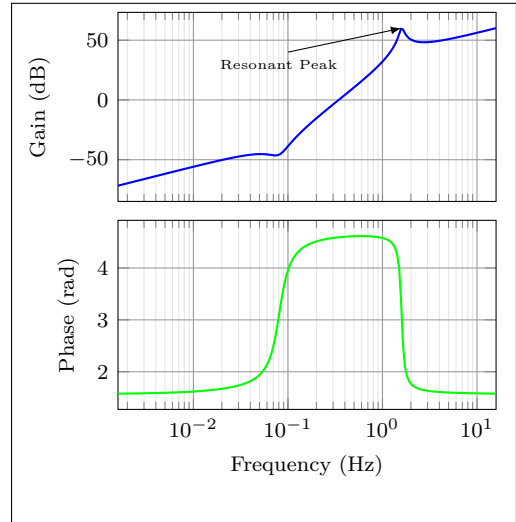
Bode plot in ZPK format



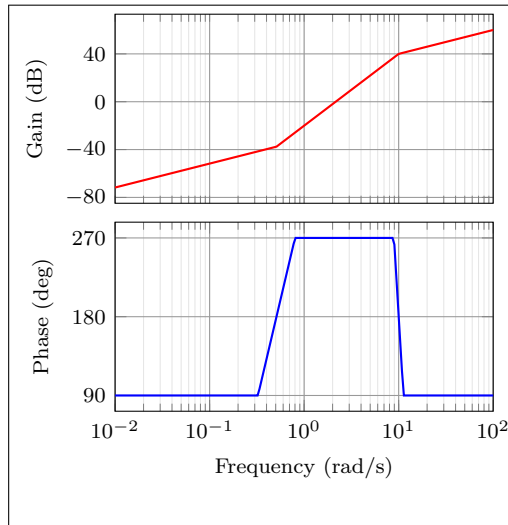
```
\BodeZPK{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```

Same Bode plot over the same frequency range but supplied in Hz, in TF format with arrow decoration, transport delay, unit, and color customization (the phase plot may show wrapping if the **pgf** package option is used)

```
\BodeTF[%
  samples=1000,
  plot/mag/{blue,thick},
  plot/ph/{green,thick},
  tikz/{%
    >=latex,
    phase unit=rad,
    frequency unit=Hz%
  },
  commands/mag/{
    \draw[>](axis cs:0.1,40) -- (axis cs:{10/(2*pi)},60);
    \node at (axis cs: 0.08,30) {\tiny Resonant Peak};
  }%
]
{%
  num/{10,2,2.6,0},
  den/{1,1,100.25}%
}
{0.01/(2*pi)}
{100/(2*pi)}
```



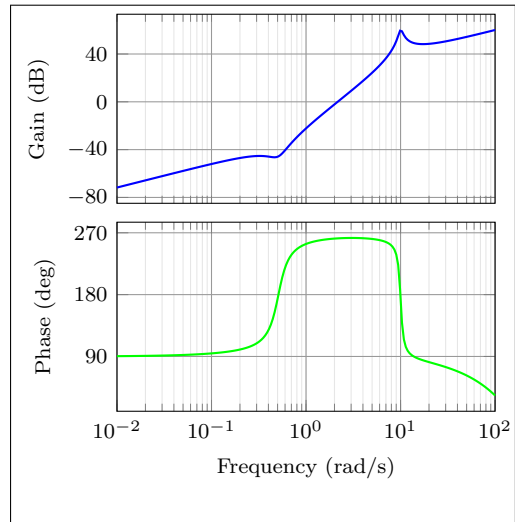
Linear approximation with customization



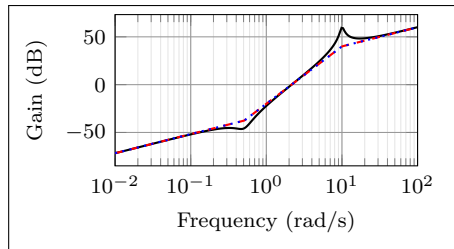
```
\BodeZPK[%
plot/mag/{red,thick},
plot/ph/{blue,thick},
axes/mag/{ytick distance=40},
axes/ph/{ytick distance=90},
approx/linear%
]{%
z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
k/10%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```

Plot with delay and customization

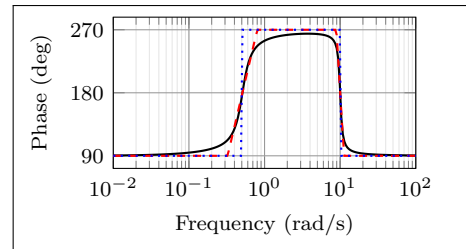
```
\BodeZPK[%
plot/mag/{blue,thick},
plot/ph/{green,thick},
axes/mag/{ytick distance=40},
axes/ph/{ytick distance=90%}
]{%
z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
k/10,
d/0.01%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```



Individual gain and phase plots with more customization

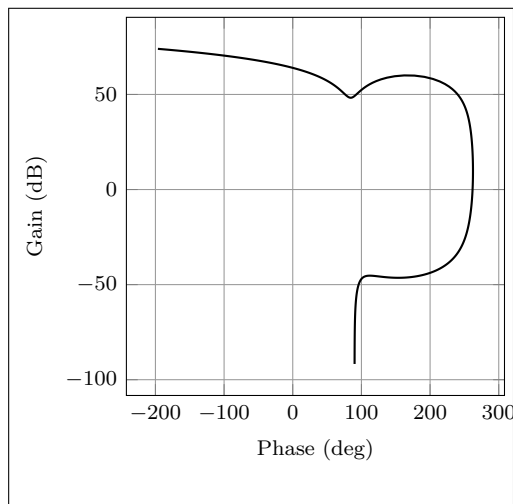


```
\begin{BodeMagPlot}[%
  axes/{height=2cm,
    width=4cm}
]
{0.01}
{100}
\addBodeZPKPlots[%
  true/{black,thick},
  linear/{red,dashed,thick},
  asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}%
]
{magnitude}
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
\end{BodeMagPlot}
```



```
\begin{BodePhPlot}[%
  height=2cm,
  width=4cm,
  ytick distance=90
]
{0.01}
{100}
\addBodeZPKPlots[%
  true/{black,thick},
  linear/{red,dashed,thick},
  asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}%
]
{phase}
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
\end{BodePhPlot}
```

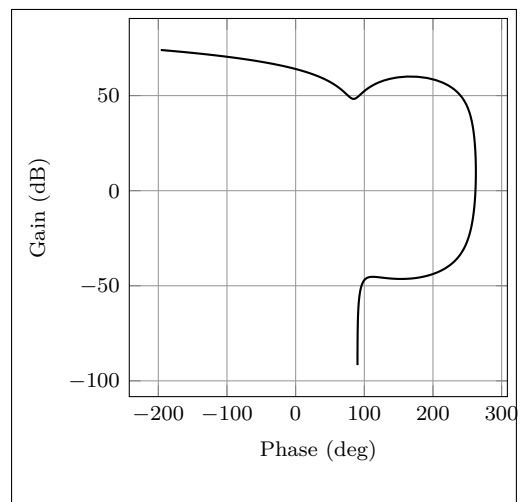
Nichols chart



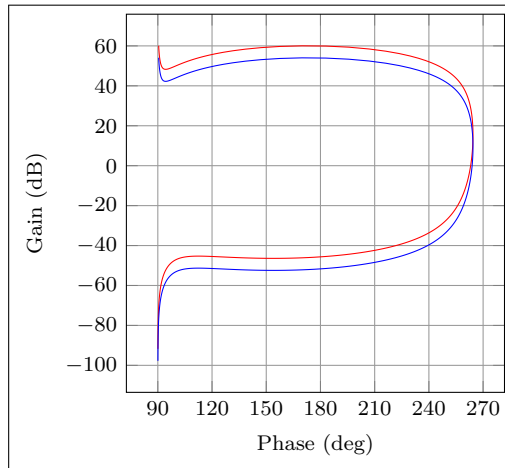
```
\NicholsZPK[samples=1000]
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10,
  d/0.01%
}
{0.001}
{500}
```

Same Nichols chart in TF format (may show wrapping in pgf mode)

```
\NicholsTF[samples=1000]
{%
  num/{10,2,2.6,0},
  den/{1,1,100.25},
  d/0.01%
}
{0.001}
{500}
```



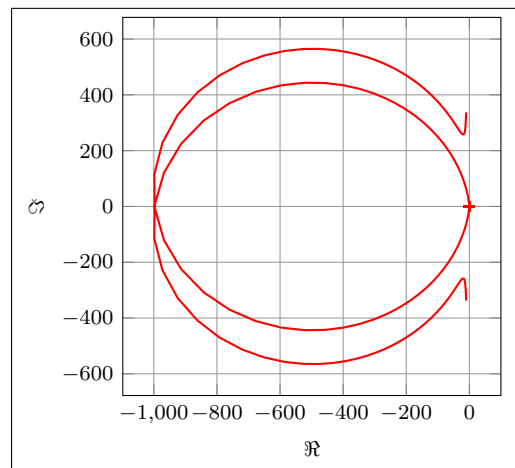
Multiple Nichols charts with customization



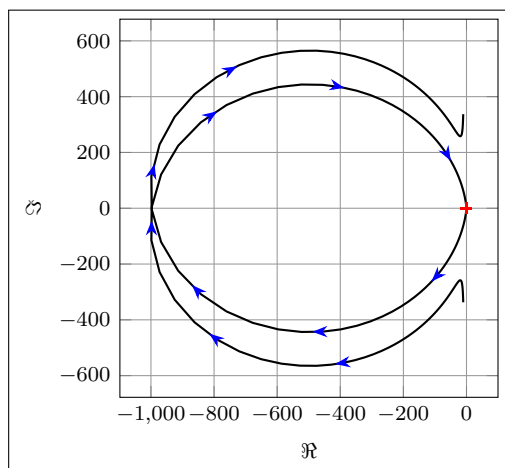
```
\begin{NicholsChart}[%
  ytick distance=20,
  xtick distance=30
]
{0.001}
{100}
\addNicholsZPKChart [red,samples=1000] {%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
\addNicholsZPKChart [blue,samples=1000] {%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/5%
}
\end{NicholsChart}
```

Nyquist plot

```
\NyquistZPK[plot/{red,thick,samples=1000}]
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
{-30}
{30}
```



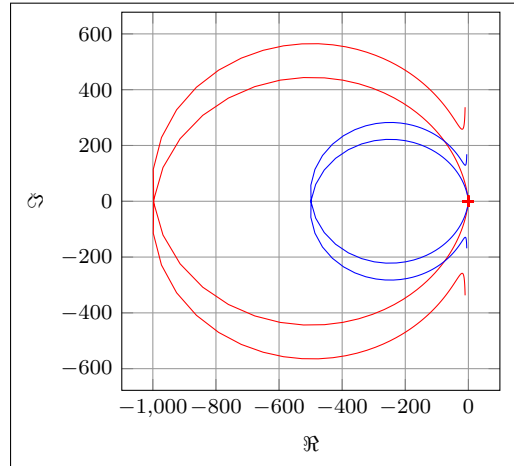
Nyquist plot in TF format with arrows



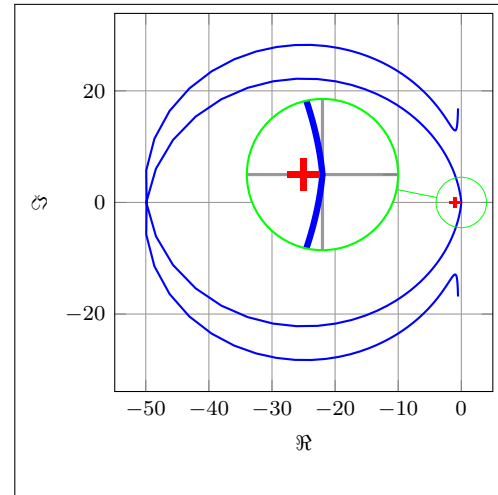
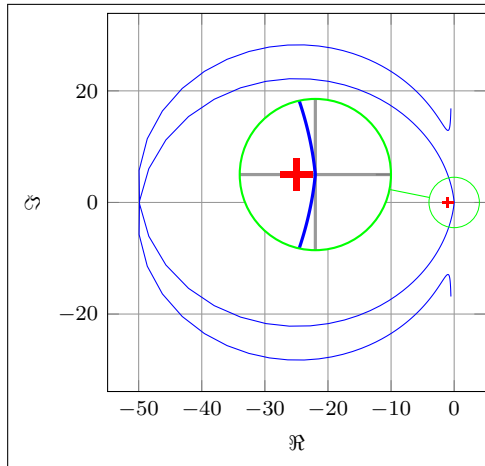
```
\NyquistTF[%
  plot/{%
    samples=1000,
    postaction=decorate,
    decoration={%
      markings,
      mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with {%
        \arrow{Stealth [length=2mm, blue]}
      }
    }
  }%
]
{%
  num/{10,2,2.6,0},
  den/{1,1,100.25}%
}
{-30}
{30}
```

Multiple Nyquist plots with customization

```
\begin{NyquistPlot}{-30}{30}
\addNyquistZPKPlot [red,samples=1000] {%
z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
k/10%
}
\addNyquistZPKPlot [blue,samples=1000] {%
z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
k/5%
}
\end{NyquistPlot}
```



Nyquist plots with additional commands, using two different macros



```
\begin{NyquistPlot}{%
tikz/{
spy using outlines={
circle,
magnification=3,
connect spies,
size=2cm
}
}%
}
\addNyquistZPKPlot [blue,samples=1000] {%
z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
k/0.5%
}
\coordinate (spyon) at (axis cs:0,0);
\coordinate (spyat) at (axis cs:-22,5);
\spy [green] on (spyon) in
node [fill=white] at (spyat);
\end{NyquistPlot}
```

```
\NyquistZPK[%
plot/[blue,samples=1000],
tikz/{
spy using outlines={
circle,
magnification=3,
connect spies,
size=2cm
}
},
commands/{
\coordinate (spyon) at (axis cs:0,0);
\coordinate (spyat) at (axis cs:-22,5);
\spy [green] on (spyon) in
node [fill=white] at (spyat);
}%
}
{-30}
{30}
```

3 Usage

In all the macros described here, the frequency limits supplied by the user are assumed to be in **rad/s** unless either the **HZ** package option is used or the optional argument **tikz/{frequency unit=Hz}** is supplied to the **tikzpicture** environment. All phase plots are generated in degrees unless either the **rad** package option is used or the optional argument **tikz/{frequency unit=rad}** is supplied to the **tikzpicture** environment.

3.1 Bode plots

\BodeZPK \BodeZPK [*obj1/typ1/{opt1}*],*obj2/typ2/{opt2}*,...]
{*z/{zeros}*},*p/{poles}*},*k/{gain}*},*d/{delay}*}}
{*min-freq*}}{*max-freq*}}

Plots the Bode plot of a transfer function given in ZPK format using the **groupplot** environment. The three mandatory arguments include: (1) a list of tuples, comprised of the zeros, the poles, the gain, and the transport delay of the transfer function, (2) the lower end of the frequency range for the x -axis, and (3) the higher end of the frequency range for the x -axis. The zeros and the poles are complex numbers, entered as a comma-separated list of comma-separated lists, of the form **{{real part 1,imaginary part 1},{real part 2,imaginary part 2},...}**. If the imaginary part is not provided, it is assumed to be zero.

The optional argument is comprised of a comma separated list of tuples, either **obj/typ/{opt}**, or **obj/{opt}**, or just **{opt}**. Each tuple passes options to different **pgfplots** macros that generate the group, the axes, and the plots according to:

- Tuples of the form **obj/typ/{opt}**:
 - **plot/typ/{opt}**: modify plot properties by adding options **{opt}** to the **\addplot** macro for the magnitude plot if **typ** is **mag** and the phase plot if **typ** is **ph**.
 - **axes/typ/{opt}**: modify axis properties by adding options **{opt}** to the **\nextgroupplot** macro for the magnitude plot if **typ** is **mag** and the phase plot if **typ** is **ph**.
 - **commands/typ/{opt}**: add any valid TikZ commands (including the parametric function generator macros in this package, such as **\addBodeZPKPlots**, **\addBodeTFPlot**, and **\addBodeComponentPlot**) to the magnitude plot if **typ** is **mag** and the phase plot if **typ** is **ph**. The commands passed to **opt** need to be valid TikZ commands, separated by semicolons as usual. For example, a TikZ command is used in the description of the **\BodeTF** macro below to mark the gain crossover frequency on the Bode Magnitude plot.
- Tuples of the form **obj/{opt}**:
 - **plot/{opt}**: adds options **{opt}** to **\addplot** macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.
 - **axes/{opt}**: adds options **{opt}** to **\nextgroupplot** macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.
 - **group/{opt}**: adds options **{opt}** to the **groupplot** environment.
 - **tikz/{opt}**: adds options **{opt}** to the **tikzpicture** environment.
 - **approx/linear**: plots linear approximation.
 - **approx/asymptotic**: plots asymptotic approximation.
- Tuples of the form **{opt}** add all of the supplied options to **\addplot** macros for both the magnitude and the phase plots.

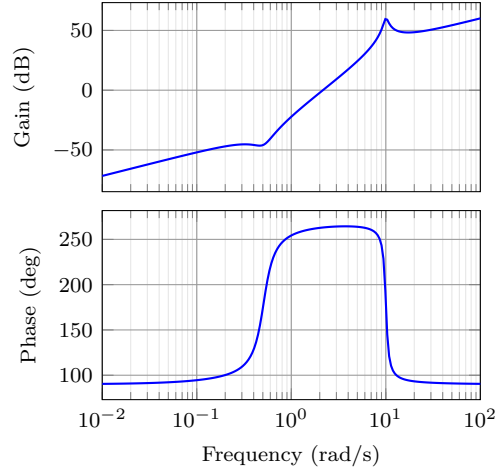


Figure 1: Output of the default `\BodeZPK` macro.

The options `{opt}` can be any `key=value` options that are supported by the `pgfplots` macros they are added to.

For example, given a transfer function

$$G(s) = 10 \frac{s(s + 0.1 + 0.5i)(s + 0.1 - 0.5i)}{(s + 0.5 + 10i)(s + 0.5 - 10i)}, \quad (4)$$

its Bode plot over the frequency range $[0.01, 100]$ can be generated using

```
\BodeZPK [blue,thick]
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
  {0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 1. If a delay is not specified, it is assumed to be zero. If a gain is not specified, it is assumed to be 1. By default, each of the axes, excluding ticks and labels, are 5cm wide and 2.5cm high. The width and the height, along with other properties of the plots, the axes, and the group can be customized using native `pgf` keys as shown in the example below.

As demonstrated in this example, if a single comma-separated list of options is passed, it applies to both the magnitude and the phase plots. Without any optional arguments, we get a thick black Bode plot.

A linear approximation of the Bode plot with customization of the plots, the axes, and the group can be generated using

```
\BodeZPK[plot/mag/{red,thick},plot/ph/{blue,thick},
  axes/mag/{ytick distance=40,xmajorticks=true,
  xlabel={Frequency (rad/s)}},axes/ph/{ytick distance=90},
  group/{group style={group size=2 by 1,horizontal sep=2cm,
  width=4cm,height=2cm}},approx/linear]
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
  {0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 2.

```
\BodeTF \BodeTF [{obj1/typ1/{\langle opt1 \rangle},obj2/typ2/{\langle opt2 \rangle},...}]
  {\langle num/{\langle coeffs \rangle},den/{\langle coeffs \rangle},d/{\langle delay \rangle}}
  {\langle min-freq \rangle}{\langle max-freq \rangle}
```

Plots the Bode plot of a transfer function given in TF format. The three mandatory arguments include: (1) a list of tuples comprised of the coefficients in the numerator and the denominator of the transfer function and the transport delay, (2) the lower end of the frequency range for the x -axis, and (3) the higher end of the frequency range for the x -axis. The coefficients are entered as a comma-separated list, in order from the highest degree of s to the lowest, with zeros for missing degrees. The optional arguments are the same as `\BodeZPK`, except that linear/asymptotic approximation is not supported, so `approx/...` is ignored.

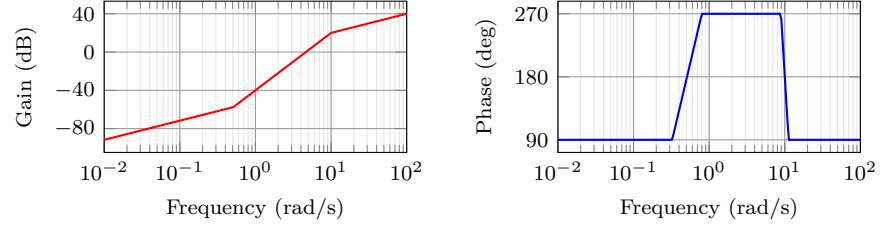


Figure 2: Customization of the default `\BodeZPK` macro.

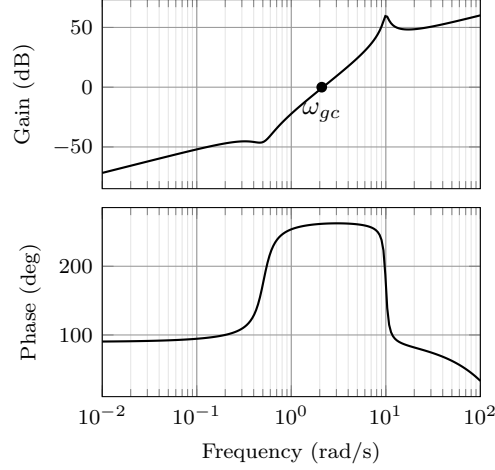


Figure 3: Output of the `\BodeTF` macro with an optional TikZ command used to mark the gain crossover frequency.

For example, given the same transfer function as (4) in TF form and with a small transport delay,

$$G(s) = e^{-0.01s} \frac{s(10s^2 + 2s + 2.6)}{(s^2 + s + 100.25)}, \quad (5)$$

its Bode plot over the frequency range $[0.01, 100]$ can be generated using

```
\BodeTF[commands/mag/{\node at (axis cs: 2.1,0)}
[circle,fill,inner sep=0.05cm,label=below:{\omega_{gc}}]{};]
{num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,1,100.25},d/0.01}
{0.01}{100}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 3. Note the 0 added to the numerator coefficients to account for the fact that the numerator does not have a constant term in it. Note the semicolon after the TikZ command passed to the `\commands` option.

```
BodeMagPlot (env.) \begin{BodeMagPlot}[<obj1/{<opt1>},obj2/{<opt2>},...]
{<min-frequency>}{<max-frequency>}
\addBode...
\end{BodeMagPlot}
```

The `BodeMagPlot` environment works in conjunction with the parametric function generator macros `\addBodeZPKPlots`, `\addBodeTFPlot`, and `\addBodeComponentPlot`, intended to be used for magnitude plots. The optional argument is comprised of a comma separated list of tuples, either `obj/{opt}` or just `{opt}`. Each tuple passes options to different `pgfplots` macros that generate the axes and the plots according to:

- Tuples of the form `obj/{opt}`:
 - `tikz/{opt}`: modify picture properties by adding options `{opt}` to the `tikzpicture` environment.

- **axes/{opt}**: modify axis properties by adding options **{opt}** to the **semilogaxis** environment.
- **commands/{opt}**: add any valid TikZ commands inside **semilogaxis** environment. The commands passed to **opt** need to be valid TikZ commands, separated by semicolons as usual.

- Tuples of the form **{opt}** are passed directly to the **semilogaxis** environment.

The frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the **semilogaxis** environment. Example usage in the description of **\addBodeZPKPlots**, **\addBodeTFPlot**, and **\addBodeComponentPlot**.

BodePhPlot (*env.*) **\begin{BodePhPlot}** [*obj1*/*{opt1}*], *obj2*/*{opt2}*], ...]
 {<min-frequency>} *{<max-frequency>}*
 \addBode...
 \end{BodePhPlot}

Intended to be used for phase plots, otherwise same as the **BodeMagPlot** environment

\addBodeZPKPlots **\addBodeZPKPlots** [*approx1*/*{opt1}*], *approx2*/*{opt2}*], ...]
 {<plot-type>}
 {z/{<zeros>}}, *p/{<poles>}*, *k/{<gain>}*, *d/{<delay>}*}}

Generates the appropriate parametric functions and supplies them to multiple **\addplot** macros, one for each **approx/{opt}** pair in the optional argument. If no optional argument is supplied, then a single **\addplot** command corresponding to a thick true Bode plot is generated. If an optional argument is supplied, it needs to be one of **true/{opt}**, **linear/{opt}**, or **asymptotic/{opt}**. This macro can be used inside any **semilogaxis** environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the **approx/{opt}** interface or directly in the optional argument of the **semilogaxis** environment. Use with the **BodePlot** environment supplied with this package is recommended. The second mandatory argument, **plot-type** is either **magnitude** or **phase**. If it is not equal to **phase**, it is assumed to be **magnitude**. The last mandatory argument is the same as **\BodeZPK**.

For example, given the transfer function in (4), its linear, asymptotic, and true Bode plots can be superimposed using

```
\begin{BodeMagPlot}[height=2cm,width=4cm] {0.01} {100}
  \addBodeZPKPlots[%
    true/{black,thick},
    linear/{red,dashed,thick},
    asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}]
    {magnitude}
    {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
\end{BodeMagPlot}
```

```
\begin{BodePhPlot}[height=2cm, width=4cm, ytick distance=90] {0.01} {100}
  \addBodeZPKPlots[%
    true/{black,thick},
    linear/{red,dashed,thick},
    asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}]
    {phase}
    {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
\end{BodePhPlot}
```

which generates the plot in Figure 4.

\addBodeTFPlot **\addBodeTFPlot** [*plot-options*]
 {<plot-type>}
 {<num/{<coeffs>}}, *den/{<coeffs>}*, *d/{<delay>}*}}

Generates a single parametric function for either Bode magnitude or phase plot of a transfer function in TF form. The generated parametric function is passed to the **\addplot** macro. This macro can be used inside any **semilogaxis** environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the **plot-options** interface or directly in the optional argument of the container **semilogaxis** environment. Use

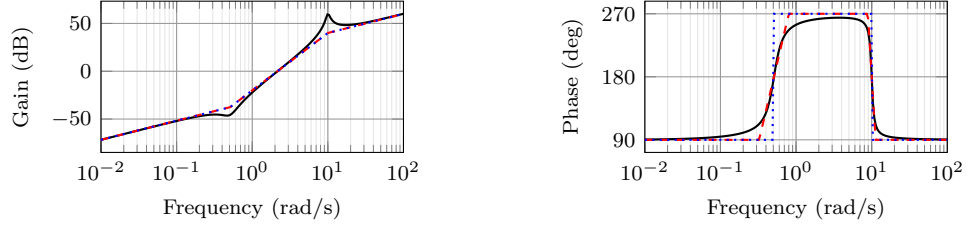


Figure 4: Superimposed approximate and true Bode plots using the **BodeMagPlot** and **BodePhPlot** environments and the `\addBodeZPKPlots` macro.

with the **BodePlot** environment supplied with this package is recommended. The second mandatory argument, **plot-type** is either magnitude or **phase**. If it is not equal to **phase**, it is assumed to be **magnitude**. The last mandatory argument is the same as `\BodeTF`.

`\addBodeComponentPlot` `\addBodeComponentPlot[<plot-options>]{<plot-command>}`
Generates a single parametric function corresponding to the mandatory argument **plot-command** and passes it to the `\addplot` macro. The plot command can be any parametric function that uses **t** as the independent variable. The parametric function must be **gnuplot** compatible (or **pgfplots** compatible if the package is loaded using the **pgf** option). The intended use of this macro is to plot the parametric functions generated using the basic component macros described in Section 3.1.1 below.

3.1.1 Basic components up to first order

`\TypeFeatureApprox` `\TypeFeatureApprox{<real-part>}{<imaginary-part>}`

This entry describes 20 different macros of the form `\TypeFeatureApprox` that take the real part and the imaginary part of a complex number as arguments. The **Type** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Mag** or **Ph** to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by one of **K**, **Pole**, **Zero**, or **Del**, to generate the Bode plot of a gain, a complex pole, a complex zero, or a transport delay, respectively. If the **Feature** is set to either **K** or **Del**, the **imaginary-part** mandatory argument is ignored. The **Approx** in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by **Lin** or **Asymp** to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively. If the **Feature** is set to **Del**, then **Approx** has to be removed. For example,

- `\MagK{k}{0}` or `\MagK{k}{400}` generates a parametric function for the true Bode magnitude of $G(s) = k$
- `\PhPoleLin{a}{b}` generates a parametric function for the linear approximation of the Bode phase of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s-a-ib}$.
- `\PhDel{T}{200}` or `\PhDel{T}{0}` generates a parametric function for the Bode phase of $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$.

All 20 of the macros defined by combinations of **Type**, **Feature**, and **Approx**, and any **gnuplot** (or **pgfplot** if the **pgf** class option is loaded) compatible function of the 20 macros can be used as **plot-command** in the `\addBodeComponentPlot` macro. This is sufficient to generate the Bode plot of any rational transfer function with delay. For example, the Bode phase plot in Figure 4 can also be generated using:

```
\begin{BodePhPlot}[ytick distance=90]{0.01}{100}
  \addBodeComponentPlot[black,thick]{\PhZero{0}{0} + \PhZero{-0.1}{-
0.5} +
    \PhZero{-0.1}{0.5} + \PhPole{-0.5}{-10} + \PhPole{-0.5}{10} +
    \PhK{10}{0}}
  \addBodeComponentPlot[red,dashed,thick]{\PhZeroLin{0}{0} +
```

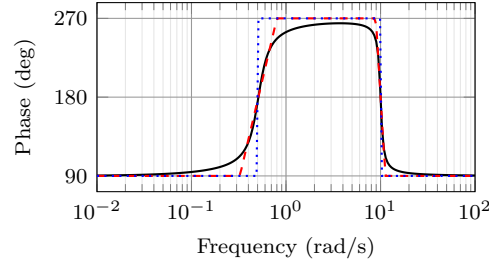


Figure 5: Superimposed approximate and true Bode Phase plot using the `BodePh-Plot` environment, the `\addBodeComponentPlot` macro, and several macros of the `\TypeFeatureApprox` form.

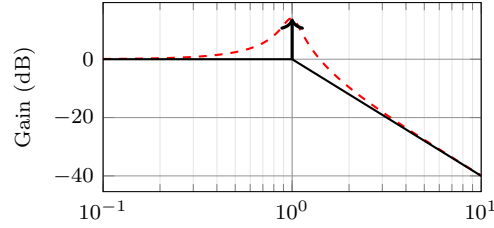


Figure 6: Resonant peak in asymptotic Bode plot using `\MagSOPolesPeak`.

```

\PhZeroLin{-0.1}{-0.5} + \PhZeroLin{-0.1}{0.5} +
\PhPoleLin{-0.5}{-10} + \PhPoleLin{-0.5}{10} + \PhKLin{10}{20}}
\addBodeComponentPlot[blue,dotted,thick] {\PhZeroAsymp{0}{0} +
\PhZeroAsymp{-0.1}{-0.5} + \PhZeroAsymp{-0.1}{0.5} +
\PhPoleAsymp{-0.5}{-10} + \PhPoleAsymp{-0.5}{10} + \PhKAsymp{10}{40}}
\end{BodePhPlot}

```

which gives us the plot in Figure 5.

3.1.2 Basic components of the second order

`\TypeS0FeatureApprox` `\TypeS0FeatureApprox{<a1>}{<a0>}`

This entry describes 12 different macros of the form `\TypeS0FeatureApprox` that take the coefficients a_1 and a_0 of a general second order system as inputs. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Poles** or **Zeros** to generate the Bode plot of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + a_1s + a_0}$ or $G(s) = s^2 + a_1s + a_0$, respectively. The **Type** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Mag** or **Ph** to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The **Approx** in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by **Lin** or **Asymp** to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively.

`\MagS0FeaturePeak` `\MagS0FeaturePeak[<draw-options>]{<a1>}{<a0>}`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagS0FeaturePeak` that take the coefficients a_1 and a_0 of a general second order system as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Poles** or **Zeros** to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively. For example, the command

```

\begin{BodeMagPlot}[xlabel={}]{0.1}{10}
\addBodeComponentPlot[red,dashed,thick]{\MagSOPoles{0.2}{1}}
\addBodeComponentPlot[black,thick]{\MagSOPolesLin{0.2}{1}}
\MagSOPolesPeak[thick]{0.2}{1}
\end{BodeMagPlot}

```

generates the plot in Figure 6.

`\TypeCSFeatureApprox` `\TypeCSFeatureApprox{<zeta>}{<omega-n>}`

This entry describes 12 different macros of the form `\TypeCSFeatureApprox` that take the damping ratio, ζ , and the natural frequency, ω_n of a canonical second order system as inputs. The **Type** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Mag** or **Ph** to generate a parametric function corresponding to the magnitude or the phase plot, respectively. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Poles** or **Zeros** to generate the Bode plot of $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ or $G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$, respectively. The **Approx** in the macro name should either be removed, or it should be replaced by **Lin** or **Asymp** to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively.

`\MagCSFeaturePeak` `\MagCSFeaturePeak[$\langle draw-options \rangle$]{ $\langle zeta \rangle$ }{ $\langle omega-n \rangle$ }`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagCSFeaturePeak` that take the damping ratio, ζ , and the natural frequency, ω_n of a canonical second order system as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Poles** or **Zeros** to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively.

`\MagCCFeaturePeak` `\MagCCFeaturePeak[$\langle draw-options \rangle$]{ $\langle real-part \rangle$ }{ $\langle imaginary-part \rangle$ }`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagCCFeaturePeak` that take the real and imaginary parts of a pair of complex conjugate poles or zeros as inputs, and draw a resonant peak using the `\draw` TikZ macro. The **Feature** in the macro name should be replaced by either **Poles** or **Zeros** to generate a peak for poles and a valley for zeros, respectively.

3.2 Nyquist plots

`\NyquistZPK` `\NyquistZPK [$\langle plot/\{opt\} \rangle$, $\langle axes/\{opt\} \rangle$]
 { $\langle z/\{zeros\} \rangle$, $\langle p/\{poles\} \rangle$, $\langle k/\{gain\} \rangle$, $\langle d/\{delay\} \rangle$ }}
 { $\langle min-freq \rangle$ }{ $\langle max-freq \rangle$ }`

Plots the Nyquist plot of a transfer function given in ZPK format with a thick red + marking the critical point (-1,0). The mandatory arguments are the same as `\BodeZPK`. Since there is only one plot in a Nyquist diagram, the `\typ` specifier in the optional argument tuples is not needed. As such, the supported optional argument tuples are `plot/{opt}`, which passes `{opt}` to `\addplot`, `axes/{opt}`, which passes `{\opt}` to the `axis` environment, and `tikz/{opt}`, which passes `{\opt}` to the `tikzpicture` environment. Asymptotic/linear approximations are not supported in Nyquist plots. If just `{opt}` is provided as the optional argument, it is interpreted as `plot/{opt}`. Arrows to indicate the direction of increasing ω can be added by adding `\usetikzlibrary{decorations.markings}` and `\usetikzlibrary{arrows.meta}` to the preamble and then passing a tuple of the form

`plot/{postaction=decorate,decoration={markings,
 mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with
 {\arrow{Stealth[length=2mm, blue]}}}`

Caution: with a high number of samples, adding arrows in this way may cause the error message ! Dimension too big.

For example, the command

`\NyquistZPK[plot/{red,thick,samples=2000},axes/{blue,thick}]
 {z/{0},{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10
 {-30}{30}`

generates the Nyquist plot in Figure 7.

`\NyquistTF` `\NyquistTF [$\langle plot/\{opt\} \rangle$, $\langle axes/\{opt\} \rangle$]
 { $\langle num/\{coeffs\} \rangle$, $\langle den/\{coeffs\} \rangle$, $\langle d/\{delay\} \rangle$ }}
 { $\langle min-freq \rangle$ }{ $\langle max-freq \rangle$ }`

Nyquist plot of a transfer function given in TF format. Same mandatory arguments as `\BodeTF` and same optional arguments as `\NyquistZPK`. For example, the command `\NyquistTF[plot/{green,thick,samples=500,postaction=decorate,decoration={markings,mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with{\arrow{Stealth[length=2mm, blue]}}}}]`

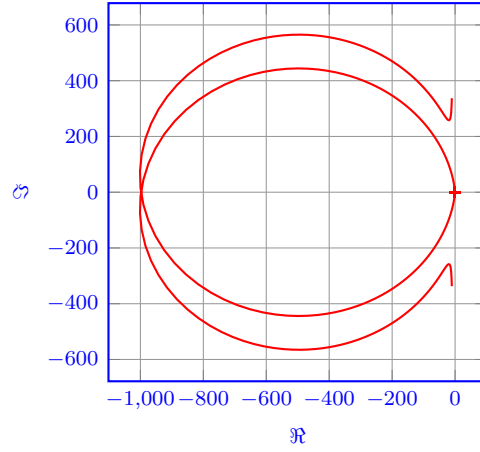


Figure 7: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

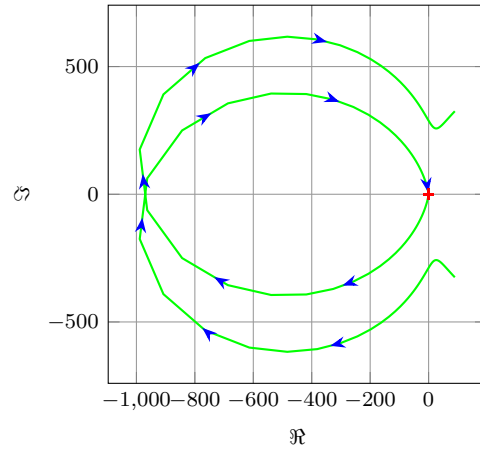


Figure 8: Output of the `\NyquistTF` macro with direction arrows. Increasing the number of samples can cause `decorations.markings` to throw errors.

```
{num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,1,100.25}}
{-30}{30}
```

generates the Nyquist plot in Figure 8.

```
NyquistPlot (env.) \begin{NyquistPlot}[\langle obj1/\langle opt1 \rangle \rangle,\langle obj2/\langle opt2 \rangle \rangle,...]
\addNyquist...
\end{NyquistPlot}
```

The `NyquistPlot` environment works in conjunction with the parametric function generator macros `\addNyquistZPKPlot` and `\addNyquistTFPlot`. The optional argument is comprised of a comma separated list of tuples, either `obj/{opt}` or just `{opt}`. Each tuple passes options to different `pgfplots` macros that generate the axes and the plots according to:

- Tuples of the form `obj/{opt}`:
 - `tikz/{opt}`: modify picture properties by adding options `{opt}` to the `tikzpicture` environment.
 - `axes/{opt}`: modify axis properties by adding options `{opt}` to the `axis` environment.
 - `commands/{opt}`: add any valid TikZ commands inside `axis` environment. The commands passed to `opt` need to be valid TikZ commands, separated

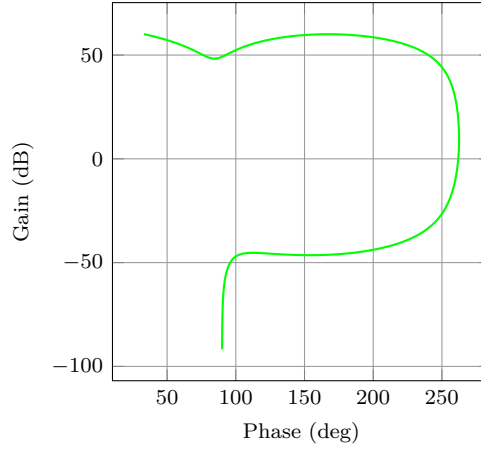


Figure 9: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

by semicolons as usual.

- Tuples of the form `{opt}` are passed directly to the `axis` environment.

The frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the `axis` environment.

```
\addNyquistZPKPlot \addNyquistZPKPlot[<plot-options>]
                    {<z/{zeros}>,p/{poles}>,k/{gain}>,d/{delay}>}}
```

Generates a two parametric functions for the magnitude and the phase a transfer function in ZPK form. The generated magnitude and phase parametric functions are converted to real and imaginary part parametric functions and passed to the `\addplot` macro. This macro can be used inside any `axis` environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the `plot-options` interface or directly in the optional argument of the container `axis` environment. Use with the `NyquistPlot` environment supplied with this package is recommended. The mandatory argument is the same as `\BodeZPK`.

```
\addNyquistTFPlot \addNyquistTFPlot[<plot-options>]
                   {<num/{coeffs}>,den/{coeffs}>,d/{delay}>}}
```

Similar to `\addNyquistZPKPlot`, with a transfer function input in the TF form.

3.3 Nichols charts

```
\NicholsZPK \NicholsZPK [<plot/{opt}>,axes/{opt}>]
               {<z/{zeros}>,p/{poles}>,k/{gain}>,d/{delay}>}}
               {<min-freq>}{<max-freq>}
```

Nichols chart of a transfer function given in ZPK format. Same arguments as `\NyquistZPK`.

```
\NicholsTF \NicholsTF [<plot/{opt}>,axes/{opt}>]
                 {<num/{coeffs}>,den/{coeffs}>,d/{delay}>}}
                 {<min-freq>}{<max-freq>}
```

Nichols chart of a transfer function given in TF format. Same arguments as `\NyquistTF`. For example, the command

```
\NicholsTF[plot/{green,thick,samples=2000}]
          {num/{10,2,2.6,0},den/{1,1,100.25},d/0.01}
          {0.001}{100}
```

generates the Nichols chart in Figure 9.

```
NicholsChart (env.) \begin{NicholsChart}[<obj1/{opt1}>,obj2/{opt2}>,...]
                    {<min-frequency>}{<max-frequency>}
                    \addNichols...
                    \end{NicholsChart}
```


The **NicholsChart** environment works in conjunction with the parametric function generator macros **\addNicholsZPKChart** and **\addNicholsTFChart**. The optional argument is comprised of a comma separated list of tuples, either **obj/{opt}** or just **{opt}**. Each tuple passes options to different **pgfplots** macros that generate the axes and the plots according to:

- Tuples of the form **obj/{opt}**:
 - **tikz/{opt}**: modify picture properties by adding options **{opt}** to the **tikzpicture** environment.
 - **axes/{opt}**: modify axis properties by adding options **{opt}** to the **axis** environment.
 - **commands/{opt}**: add any valid TikZ commands inside **axis** environment. The commands passed to **opt** need to be valid TikZ commands, separated by semicolons as usual.
- Tuples of the form **{opt}** are passed directly to the **axis** environment.

The frequency limits are translated to the x-axis limits and the domain of the **axis** environment.

\addNicholsZPKChart **\addNicholsZPKChart**[*<plot-options>*]
 {*<z/{zeros}>*,*p/{poles}>*,*k/{gain}>*,*d/{delay}>*}}

Generates a two parametric functions for the magnitude and the phase a transfer function in ZPK form. The generated magnitude and phase parametric functions are passed to the **\addplot** macro. This macro can be used inside any **axis** environment as long as a domain for the x-axis is supplied through either the **plot-options** interface or directly in the optional argument of the container **axis** environment. Use with the **NicholsChart** environment supplied with this package is recommended. The mandatory argument is the same as **\BodeZPK**.

\addNicholsTFChart **\addNicholsTFChart**[*<plot-options>*]
 {*<num/{coeffs}>*,*den/{coeffs}>*,*d/{delay}>*}}

Similar to **\addNicholsZPKChart**, with a transfer function input in the TF form.

4 Implementation

4.1 Initialization

`\n@mod` This code is needed to support both `pgfplots` and `gnuplot` simultaneously. New
`\n@pow` macros are defined for the `pow` and `mod` functions to address differences between the
`gnuplot@id` two math engines. We start by processing the class options.
`gnuplot@prefix`

```

1 \newif\if@pgfarg\@pgfargfalse
2 \DeclareOption{pgf}{
3   \@pgfargtrue
4 }
5 \newif\if@declutterarg\@declutterargfalse
6 \DeclareOption{declutter}{
7   \@declutterargtrue
8 }
9 \newif\if@radarg\@radargfalse
10 \DeclareOption{rad}{
11   \@radargtrue
12 }
13 \newif\if@hzarg\@hzargfalse
14 \DeclareOption{Hz}{
15   \@hzargtrue
16 }
17 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

Then, we define two new macros to unify `pgfplots` and `gnuplot`.

```

18 \newcommand{\n@mod}[2]{(#1) - (floor((#1)/(#2))*(#2))}
19 \if@pgfarg
20   \newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)^(#2)}
21   \pgfplotsset{
22     trig format plots=rad
23   }
24 \else
25   \newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)**(#2)}

```

Then, we create a counter so that a new data table is generated and for each new plot. If the plot macros have not changed, the tables, once generated, can be reused by `gnuplot`, which reduces compilation time. The `declutter` option is used to enable the `gnuplot` directory to declutter the working directory.

```

26 \newcounter{gnuplot@id}
27 \setcounter{gnuplot@id}{0}
28 \if@declutterarg
29   \edef\bodeplot@prefix{gnuplot/\jobname}
30 \else
31   \edef\bodeplot@prefix{\jobname}
32 \fi
33 \tikzset{
34   gnuplot@prefix/.style={
35     id=\arabic{gnuplot@id},
36     prefix=\bodeplot@prefix
37   }
38 }

```

If the operating system is not Windows, and if the `declutter` option is not passed, we create the `gnuplot` folder if it does not already exist.

```

39 \ifwindows\else
40   \if@declutterarg
41     \immediate\write18{mkdir -p gnuplot}
42   \fi
43 \fi
44 \fi

```

`bode@style` Default axis properties for all plot macros are collected in this `pgf` style.

```

45 \pgfplotsset{

```

```

46 bode@style/.style = {
47   label style={font=\footnotesize},
48   tick label style={font=\footnotesize},
49   grid=both,
50   major grid style={color=gray!80},
51   minor grid style={color=gray!20},
52   x label style={at={{ticklabel cs:0.5}},anchor=near ticklabel},
53   y label style={at={{ticklabel cs:0.5}},anchor=near ticklabel},
54   scale only axis,
55   samples=200,
56   width=5cm,
57   log basis x=10
58 }
59 }

```

freq@filter These macros handle the Hz and rad class options and two new pgf keys named
 freq@label frequency unit and phase unit for conversion of frequency and phase units, re-
 freq@scale spectively.

```

ph@scale 60 \pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {}}
ph@x@label 61 \def\freq@scale{1}
ph@y@label 62 \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (rad/s)}}}
63 \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (deg)}}}
64 \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (deg)}}}
65 \def\ph@scale{180/pi}
66 \if@radarg
67   \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (rad)}}}
68   \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (rad)}}}
69   \def\ph@scale{1}
70 \fi
71 \if@hzarg
72   \def\freq@scale{2*pi}
73   \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (Hz)}}}
74   \if@pgfarg
75     \pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {x filter/.expression={x-
76       log10(2*pi)}}}
77   \fi
78 \fi
79 \tikzset{
80   phase unit/.initial={deg},
81   phase unit/.default={deg},
82   phase unit/.is choice,
83   phase unit/deg/.code={
84     \renewcommand{\ph@scale}{180/pi}
85     \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (deg)}}}
86     \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (deg)}}}
87   },
88   phase unit/rad/.code={
89     \renewcommand{\ph@scale}{1}
90     \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (rad)}}}
91     \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (rad)}}}
92   },
93   frequency unit/.initial={rad},
94   frequency unit/.default={rad},
95   frequency unit/.is choice,
96   frequency unit/Hz/.code={
97     \renewcommand{\freq@scale}{2*pi}
98     \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (Hz)}}}
99     \if@pgfarg
100       \pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {x filter/.expression={x-
101         log10(2*pi)}}}
102     \fi
103   },
104   frequency unit/rad/.code={

```

```

103     \renewcommand{\freq@scale}{1}
104     \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (rad/s)}}}
105   }
106 }

```

`get@interval@start` Internal macros to extract start and end frequency limits from domain specifications.

```

get@interval@end 107 \def\get@interval@start#1:#2\@nil{#1}
108 \def\get@interval@end#1:#2\@nil{#2}

```

4.2 Parametric function generators for poles, zeros, gains, and delays.

All calculations are carried out assuming that frequency inputs are in **rad/s**. Magnitude outputs are in **dB** and phase outputs are in degrees or radians, depending on the value of `\ph@scale`.

`\MagK` True, linear, and asymptotic magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure gain
`\MagKAsymp` $G(s) = k + 0i$. The macros take two arguments corresponding to real and imaginary
`\MagKLin` part of the gain to facilitate code reuse between delays, gains, poles, and zeros, but only
`\PhK` real gains are supported. The second argument, if supplied, is ignored.

```

\PhKAsymp 109 \newcommand*\MagK[2]{(20*log10(abs(#1)))}
\PhKLin 110 \newcommand*\MagKAsymp{\MagK}
111 \newcommand*\MagKLin{\MagK}
112 \newcommand*\PhK[2]{((#1<0?-pi:0)*\ph@scale)}
113 \newcommand*\PhKAsymp{\PhK}
114 \newcommand*\PhKLin{\PhK}

```

`\PhKAsymp` True magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure delay $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$. The
`\PhKLin` macros take two arguments corresponding to real and imaginary part of the gain to
facilitate code reuse between delays, gains, poles, and zeros, but only real gains are
supported. The second argument, if supplied, is ignored.

```

115 \newcommand*\MagDel[2]{0}
116 \newcommand*\PhDel[2]{(-#1*t*\ph@scale)}

```

`\MagPole` These macros are the building blocks for most of the plotting functions provided by this
`\MagPoleAsymp` package. We start with Parametric function for the true magnitude of a complex pole.

```

\MagPoleLin 117 \newcommand*\MagPole[2]
\PhPole 118 {( -20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{t - (#2)}{2})))}

```

`\PhPoleAsymp` Parametric function for linear approximation of the magnitude of a complex pole.

```

\PhPoleLin 119 \newcommand*\MagPoleLin[2]{(t < sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) ?
120 -20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) :
121 -20*log10(t)
122 )}

```

Parametric function for asymptotic approximation of the magnitude of a complex pole,
same as linear approximation.

```

123 \newcommand*\MagPoleAsymp{\MagPoleLin}

```

Parametric function for the true phase of a complex pole.

```

124 \newcommand*\PhPole[2]{((#1 > 0 ? (#2 > 0 ?
125 (\n@mod{-atan2((t - (#2)), -(#1))}{2*pi}) :
126 (-atan2((t - (#2)), -(#1)))) :
127 (-atan2((t - (#2)), -(#1))))*\ph@scale)}

```

Parametric function for linear approximation of the phase of a complex pole.

```

128 \newcommand*\PhPoleLin[2]{
129 ((abs(#1)+abs(#2) == 0 ? -pi/2 :
130 (t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
131 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})))) ?
132 (-atan2(-(t - (#2)), -(#1))) :
133 (t >= (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) *
134 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})))))) ?

```

```

135 (#2>0? (#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2) :
136 (-atan2(- (#2), - (#1)) + (log10(t/(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) /
137 (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2})/(\n@pow{#1}{2} +
138 \n@pow{#2}{2})))))))*((#2>0? (#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2) + atan2(-
139 (#2), - (#1)))/
139 (log10(\n@pow{10}{sqrt((4*\n@pow{#1}{2})/
140 (\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})))))))*\ph@scale)}
Parametric function for asymptotic approximation of the phase of a complex pole.
141 \newcommand*\PhPoleAsymp}[2]{((t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))) ?
142 (-atan2(- (#2), - (#1))) :
143 (#2>0? (#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2))*\ph@scale)}

```

\MagZero Plots of zeros are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The **0-** is necessary due to a bug in **gnuplot** (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```

\MagZeroAsymp
\MagZeroLin 144 \newcommand*\MagZero{0-\MagPole}
\PhZero 145 \newcommand*\MagZeroLin{0-\MagPoleLin}
\PhZeroAsymp 146 \newcommand*\MagZeroAsymp{0-\MagPoleAsymp}
\PhZeroLin 147 \newcommand*\PhZero{0-\PhPole}
148 \newcommand*\PhZeroLin{0-\PhPoleLin}
149 \newcommand*\PhZeroAsymp{0-\PhPoleAsymp}

```

4.3 Second order systems.

Although second order systems can be dealt with using the macros defined so far, the following dedicated macros for second order systems involve less computation.

```

\MagCSPoles Consider the canonical second order transfer function  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ . We start
\MagCSPolesAsymp with true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.
\MagCSPolesLin 150 \newcommand*\MagCSPoles[2]{(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{\n@pow{#2}{2}
\PhCSPoles 151 - \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{2*#1*#2*t}{2}))))}
\PhCSPolesAsymp 152 \newcommand*\MagCSPolesLin[2]{(t < #2 ? -40*log10(#2) : -
\PhCSPolesLin 40*log10(t))}
\MagCSZeros 153 \newcommand*\MagCSPolesAsymp{\MagCSPolesLin}
\MagCSZerosAsymp Then, we have true, linear, and asymptotic phase plots for the canonical second order
\MagCSZerosLin transfer function.
\PhCSZeros 154 \newcommand*\PhCSPoles[2]{((-atan2((2*(#1)*(#2)*t), (\n@pow{#2}{2}
\PhCSZerosAsymp 155 - \n@pow{t}{2}))))*\ph@scale)}
\PhCSZerosLin 156 \newcommand*\PhCSPolesLin[2]{((t < (#2 / (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
157 0 :
158 (t >= (#2 * (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
159 (#1>0 ? -pi : pi) :
160 (#1>0 ? (-pi*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{#1})/#2))/(2*#1)) :
161 (pi*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{abs(#1})/#2))/(2*abs(#1)))))*\ph@scale)}
162 \newcommand*\PhCSPolesAsymp[2]{((#1>0?(t<#2?0:-
pi):(t<#2?0:pi))*\ph@scale)}

```

Plots of the inverse function $G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$ are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The **0-** is necessary due to a bug in **gnuplot** (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```

163 \newcommand*\MagCSZeros{0-\MagCSPoles}
164 \newcommand*\MagCSZerosLin{0-\MagCSPolesLin}
165 \newcommand*\MagCSZerosAsymp{0-\MagCSPolesAsymp}
166 \newcommand*\PhCSZeros{0-\PhCSPoles}
167 \newcommand*\PhCSZerosLin{0-\PhCSPolesLin}
168 \newcommand*\PhCSZerosAsymp{0-\PhCSPolesAsymp}

```

\MagCSPolesPeak These macros are used to add a resonant peak to linear and asymptotic plots of canonical second order poles and zeros. Since the plots are parametric, a separate **\draw** command is needed to add a vertical arrow.

```

169 \newcommand*\MagCSPolesPeak}[3][]{
170 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)}) --

```

```

171 (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)-20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
172 }
173 \newcommand*{\MagCSZerosPeak}[3][]{
174 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)}) --
175 (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)+20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
176 }

```

\MagSOPoles Consider a general second order transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + as + b}$. We start with true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.

```

\MagSOPolesAsymp
\PhSOPoles
177 \newcommand*{\MagSOPoles}[2]{
178 (-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#2} - \n@pow{t}{2}){2} + \n@pow{#1*t}{2})))}
\PhSOPolesAsymp
179 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesLin}[2]{
180 (t < sqrt(abs(#2)) ? -20*log10(abs(#2)) : - 40*log10(t))}
\PhSOPolesLin
181 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesAsymp}{\MagSOPolesLin}

```

\MagSOPolesAsymp Then, we have true, linear, and asymptotic phase plots for the general second order transfer function.

```

\PhSOPoles
182 \newcommand*{\PhSOPoles}[2]{((-atan2((#1)*t,((#2) -
\PhSOPolesAsymp \n@pow{t}{2}))))*\ph@scale)}
\PhSOPolesLin
183 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesLin}[2]{((#2>0 ?
184 \PhCSOPolesLin{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
185 (#1>0 ? -pi : pi)))}
186 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesAsymp}[2]{((#2>0 ?
187 \PhCSOPolesAsymp{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
188 (#1>0 ? -pi : pi)))}

```

Plots of the inverse function $G(s) = s^2 + as + b$ are defined to be negative of plots of poles. The 0- is necessary due to a bug in **gnuplot** (fixed in version 5.4, patchlevel 3).

```

189 \newcommand*{\MagSOPoles}{0-\MagSOPoles}
190 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesLin}{0-\MagSOPolesLin}
191 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesAsymp}{0-\MagSOPolesAsymp}
192 \newcommand*{\PhSOPoles}{0-\PhSOPoles}
193 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesLin}{0-\PhSOPolesLin}
194 \newcommand*{\PhSOPolesAsymp}{0-\PhSOPolesAsymp}

```

\MagSOPolesPeak These macros are used to add a resonant peak to linear and asymptotic plots of general second order poles and zeros. Since the plots are parametric, a separate **\draw** command is needed to add a vertical arrow.

```

195 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesPeak}[3][]{
196 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
197 (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3)) -
198 20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
199 }
200 \newcommand*{\MagSOPolesPeak}[3][]{
201 \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
202 (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3)) +
203 20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
204 }

```

4.4 Commands for Bode plots

4.4.1 User macros

\BodeZPK This macro takes lists of complex poles and zeros of the form **{re,im}**, and values of gain and delay as inputs and constructs parametric functions for the Bode magnitude and phase plots. This is done by adding together the parametric functions generated by the macros for individual zeros, poles, gain, and delay, described above. The parametric functions are then plotted in a **tikzpicture** environment using the **\addplot** macro. Unless the package is loaded with the option **pgf**, the parametric functions are evaluated using **gnuplot**.

```

205 \newcommand{\BodeZPK}[4][approx/true]{

```

Most of the work is done by the `\parse@opt` and the `\build@ZPK@plot` macros, described in the 'Internal macros' section. The former is used to parse the optional arguments and the latter to extract poles, zeros, gain, and delay from the first mandatory argument and to generate macros `\func@mag` and `\func@ph` that hold the magnitude and phase parametric functions. The `\noexpand` macros below are needed so that only the macro `\opt@group` is expanded.

```

206 \parse@opt{#1}
207 \gdef\func@mag{}
208 \gdef\func@ph{}
209 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
    panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
210 \temp@cmd
211 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{\opt@approx}{#2}
212 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
213     bode@style,
214     xmin=#3,
215     xmax=#4,
216     domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
217     height=2.5cm,
218     xmode=log,
219     group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm},
220     \opt@group
221 ]}
222 \temp@cmd

```

To ensure frequency tick marks on magnitude and the phase plots are always aligned, we use the `groupplot` library. The `\noexpand` and `\unexpanded\expandafter` macros below are used to expand macros in the plot and group optional arguments.

```

223 \edef\temp@mag@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [yla-
    bel={Gain (dB)}, xmajorticks=false, \optmag@axes]
224 \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optmag@plot]}
225 \edef\temp@ph@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ph@y@label, freq@label, \optph@axes]
226 \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optph@plot]}
227 \ifpgfarg
228 \temp@mag@cmd {\func@mag};
229 \optmag@commands
230 \temp@ph@cmd {\func@ph};
231 \optph@commands
232 \else

```

In `gnuplot` mode, we increment the `gnuplot@id` counter before every plot to make sure that new and reusable `.gnuplot` and `.table` files are generated for every plot. We use `raw gnuplot` to make sure that the tables generated by `gnuplot` use the correct phase and frequency units as supplied by the user.

```

233 \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
234 \temp@mag@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
235 { set table $meta;
236   set dummy t;
237   set logscale x 10;
238   set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
239   set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
240   plot \func@mag;
241   set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
242   plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
243 };
244 \optmag@commands
245 \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
246 \temp@ph@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
247 { set table $meta;
248   set dummy t;
249   set logscale x 10;
250   set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
251   set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};

```

```

252         plot \func@ph;
253         set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
254         plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
255     };
256     \optph@commands
257 \fi
258 \end{groupplot}
259 \end{tikzpicture}
260 }

```

\BodeTF Implementation of this macro is very similar to the **\BodeZPK** macro above. The only difference is the lack of linear and asymptotic plots and slightly different parsing of the mandatory arguments.

```

261 \newcommand{\BodeTF}[4][] {
262   \parse@opt{#1}
263   \gdef\func@mag{}
264   \gdef\func@ph{}
265   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
266   \temp@cmd
267   \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
268   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
269     bode@style,
270     xmin=#3,
271     xmax=#4,
272     domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
273     height=2.5cm,
274     xmode=log,
275     group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm},
276     \opt@group
277   ]}
278   \temp@cmd
279   \edef\temp@mag@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [yla-
bel={Gain (dB)}, xmajor ticks=false, \optmag@axes]
280   \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optmag@plot]}
281   \edef\temp@ph@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ph@y@label, freq@label, \optph@axes]
282   \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optph@plot]}
283   \ifpgfarg
284     \temp@mag@cmd {\func@mag};
285     \optmag@commands
286     \temp@ph@cmd {\n@mod{\func@ph}{2*pi*\ph@scale}};
287     \optph@commands
288   \else
289     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
290     \temp@mag@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
291     { set table $meta;
292       set dummy t;
293       set logscale x 10;
294       set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
295       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
296       plot \func@mag;
297       set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
298       plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
299     };
300     \optmag@commands
301     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
302     \temp@ph@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
303     { set table $meta;
304       set dummy t;
305       set logscale x 10;
306       set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
307       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
308       plot '+' using (t) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)) smooth unwrap;

```



```

309         set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
310         plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):(($2*\ph@scale));
311     };
312     \optph@commands
313 \fi
314 \end{groupplot}
315 \end{tikzpicture}
316 }

```

\addBodeZPKPlots This macro is designed to issues multiple **\addplot** macros for the same set of poles, zeros, gain, and delay. All of the work is done by the **\build@ZPK@plot** macro.

```

317 \newcommand{\addBodeZPKPlots}[3][true/{}]{
318   \foreach \approx/\opt in {#1} {
319     \gdef\plot@macro{}
320     \gdef\temp@macro{}
321     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
322       \build@ZPK@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{\approx}{#3}
323     \else
324       \build@ZPK@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{\approx}{#3}
325     \fi
326     \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
327     \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\nil}
328     \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\nil}
329     \ifpgfarg
330       \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, do-
main=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, vari-
able=t, thick, \opt]}
331       \temp@cmd {\plot@macro};
332     \else
333       \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
334       \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, \opt]}
335       \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
336       { set table $meta;
337         set dummy t;
338         set logscale x 10;
339         set xrange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
340         set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
341         plot \plot@macro;
342         set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
343         plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
344       };
345     \fi
346   }
347 }

```

\addBodeTFPlot This macro is designed to issues a single **\addplot** macros for the set of coefficients and delay. All of the work is done by the **\build@TF@plot** macro.

```

348 \newcommand{\addBodeTFPlot}[3][thick]{
349   \gdef\plot@macro{}
350   \gdef\temp@macro{}
351   \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
352     \build@TF@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{#3}
353   \else
354     \build@TF@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{#3}
355   \fi
356   \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
357   \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\nil}
358   \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\nil}
359   \ifpgfarg
360     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
361       \addplot [freq@filter, domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale
able=t, #1]{\n@mod{\plot@macro}{2*pi}};
362     \else

```

```

363     \addplot [freq@filter, domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale
able=t, #1]{\plot@macro};
364     \fi
365   \else
366     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
367     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
368       \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
369       { set table $meta;
370         set dummy t;
371         set logscale x 10;
372         set trange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
373         set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
374         plot '+' using (t) : ((\plot@macro)/(\ph@scale)) smooth unwrap;
375         set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
376         plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):(($2*\ph@scale));
377       };
378   \else
379     \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
380     { set table $meta;
381       set dummy t;
382       set logscale x 10;
383       set xrange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
384       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
385       plot \plot@macro;
386       set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
387       plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):(($2));
388     };
389   \fi
390 \fi
391 }

```

\addBodeComponentPlot This macro is designed to issue a single **\addplot** macro capable of plotting linear combinations of the basic components described in Section 3.1.1. The only work to do here is to handle the **pgf** package option.

```

392 \newcommand{\addBodeComponentPlot}[2][thick]{
393   \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
394   \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\@nil}
395   \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\@nil}
396   \if@pgfarg
397     \addplot [freq@filter, domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale,
able=t, #1] {#2};
398   \else
399     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
400     \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
401     { set table $meta;
402       set dummy t;
403       set logscale x 10;
404       set xrange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
405       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
406       plot #2;
407       set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
408       plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):(($2));
409     };
410   \fi
411 }

```

BodePhPlot (*env.*) An environment to host phase plot macros that pass parametric functions to **\addplot** macros. Uses the defaults specified in **bode@style** to create a shortcut that includes the **tikzpicture** and **semilogaxis** environments.

```

412 \NewEnviron{BodePhPlot}[3][]{
413   \parse@env@opt{#1}
414   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]

```

```

415     \noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
416         ph@y@label,
417         freq@label,
418         bode@style,
419         xmin={#2},
420         xmax={#3},
421         domain=#2:#3,
422         height=2.5cm,
423         \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
424     ]
425 }
426 \temp@cmd
427     \BODY
428 \end{semilogxaxis}
429 \end{tikzpicture}
430 }

```

BodeMagPlot (*env.*) An environment to host magnitude plot macros that pass parametric functions to `\addplot` macros. Uses the defaults specified in `bode@style` to create a shortcut that includes the `tikzpicture` and `semilogxaxis` environments.

```

431 \NewEnviron{BodeMagPlot}[3][]{
432     \parse@env@opt{#1}
433     \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
434         panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]
435         \noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
436             bode@style,
437             freq@label,
438             xmin={#2},
439             xmax={#3},
440             domain=#2:#3,
441             height=2.5cm,
442             ylabel={Gain (dB)},
443             \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
444         ]
445     }
446     \temp@cmd
447     \BODY
448     \end{semilogxaxis}
449     \end{tikzpicture}
450 }

```

BodePlot (*env.*) Same as **BodeMagPlot**. The **BodePlot** environment is deprecated as of v1.1.0, please use the **BodePhPlot** and **BodeMagPlot** environments instead.

```

450 \NewEnviron{BodePlot}[3][]{
451     \parse@env@opt{#1}
452     \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
453         panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]
454         \noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
455             bode@style,
456             freq@label,
457             xmin={#2},
458             xmax={#3},
459             domain=#2:#3,
460             height=2.5cm,
461             \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
462         ]
463     }
464     \temp@cmd
465     \BODY
466     \end{semilogxaxis}
467     \end{tikzpicture}
468 }

```

4.4.2 Internal macros

\add@feature This is an internal macro to add a basic component (pole, zero, gain, or delay), described using one of the macros in Section 3.1.1 (input #2), to a parametric function stored in a global macro (input #1). The basic component value (input #3) is a complex number of the form {re,im}. If the imaginary part is missing, it is assumed to be zero. Implementation made possible by [this StackExchange answer](#).

```

468 \newcommand*\add@feature}[3]{
469   \ifcat$\detokenize\expandafter{#1}$
470   \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1 0+#2}}
471   \else
472   \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1+#2}}
473   \fi
474   \foreach \y [count=\n] in #3 {
475     \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{\y}}
476     \xdef\Last@LoopValue{\n}
477   }
478   \ifnum\Last@LoopValue=1
479     \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{0}}
480   \fi
481 }

```

\build@ZPK@plot This is an internal macro to build parametric Bode magnitude and phase plots by concatenating basic component (pole, zero, gain, or delay) macros (Section 3.1.1) to global magnitude and phase macros (inputs #1 and #2). The **\add@feature** macro is used to do the concatenation. The basic component macros are inferred from a **feature/{values}** list, where **feature** is one of z,p,k, and d, for zeros, poles, gain, and delay, respectively, and **{values}** is a comma separated list of comma separated lists (complex numbers of the form {re,im}). If the imaginary part is missing, it is assumed to be zero.

```

482 \newcommand{\build@ZPK@plot}[4]{
483   \foreach \feature/\values in {#4} {
484     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{z}=0
485       \foreach \z in \values {
486         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
487           \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroLin}{\z}
488           \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroLin}{\z}
489         \else
490           \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
491             \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroAsymp}{\z}
492             \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroAsymp}{\z}
493           \else
494             \add@feature{#2}{\PhZero}{\z}
495             \add@feature{#1}{\MagZero}{\z}
496           \fi
497         \fi
498       }
499     \fi
500     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{p}=0
501       \foreach \p in \values {
502         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
503           \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleLin}{\p}
504           \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleLin}{\p}
505         \else
506           \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
507             \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleAsymp}{\p}
508             \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleAsymp}{\p}
509           \else
510             \add@feature{#2}{\PhPole}{\p}
511             \add@feature{#1}{\MagPole}{\p}
512           \fi
513         \fi

```

```

514     }
515     \fi
516     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{k}=0
517         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{\linear}=0
518             \add@feature{#2}{\PhKLin}{\values}
519             \add@feature{#1}{\MagKLin}{\values}
520         \else
521             \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{\asymptotic}=0
522                 \add@feature{#2}{\PhKAsymp}{\values}
523                 \add@feature{#1}{\MagKAsymp}{\values}
524             \else
525                 \add@feature{#2}{\PhK}{\values}
526                 \add@feature{#1}{\MagK}{\values}
527             \fi
528         \fi
529     \fi
530     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{d}=0
531         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{\linear}=0
532             \PackageError {bodeplot} {Linear approximation for pure de-
533             lays is not
534             supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' in-
535             stead of 'linear'.}
536         \else
537             \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{\asymptotic}=0
538                 \PackageError {bodeplot} {Asymptotic approxima-
539                 tion for pure delays is not
540                 supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using 'true' in-
541                 stead of 'asymptotic'.}
542             \else
543                 \ifdim\values pt < 0pt
544                     \PackageError {bodeplot} {Delay needs to be a positive num-
545                     ber.}
546                 \fi
547             \fi
548         \fi
549     \fi
550     \add@feature{#2}{\PhDel}{\values}
551     \add@feature{#1}{\MagDel}{\values}
552 \fi
553 \fi
554 }
555 }

```

\build@TF@plot This is an internal macro to build parametric Bode magnitude and phase functions by computing the magnitude and the phase given numerator and denominator coefficients and delay (input #3). The functions are assigned to user-supplied global magnitude and phase macros (inputs #1 and #2).

```

549 \newcommand{\build@TF@plot}[3]{
550     \gdef\num@real{0}
551     \gdef\num@im{0}
552     \gdef\den@real{0}
553     \gdef\den@im{0}
554     \gdef\loop@delay{0}
555     \foreach \feature/\values in {#3} {
556         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{num}=0
557             \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {
558                 \xdef\num@degree{\numpow}
559             }
560             \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {
561                 \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\num@degree-\numpow}
562                 \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
563                     \xdef\num@real{\num@real+\numcoeff}
564                 \else
565                     \ifodd\currentdegree
566                         \xdef\num@im{\num@im+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-

```

```

1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
567      (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}}))}
568      \else
569      \xdef\num@real{\num@real+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-
1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
570      (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}}))}
571      \fi
572      \fi
573    }
574  \fi
575  \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{den}=0
576    \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {
577      \xdef\den@degree{\denpow}
578    }
579    \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {
580      \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\den@degree-\denpow}
581      \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
582        \xdef\den@real{\den@real+\dencoeff}
583      \else
584        \ifodd\currentdegree
585          \xdef\den@im{\den@im+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-
1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
586          (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}}))}
587        \else
588          \xdef\den@real{\den@real+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-
1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
589          (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}}))}
590        \fi
591      \fi
592    }
593  \fi
594  \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{d}=0
595    \xdef\loop@delay{\values}
596  \fi
597 }
598 \xdef#2{((atan2((\num@im),(\num@real))-atan2((\den@im),%
599 (\den@real))-\loop@delay*t)*(\ph@scale))}
600 \xdef#1{(20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\num@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\num@im}{2}))) -
%
601 20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\den@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\den@im}{2}))))}
602 }

```

`\parse@opt` Parses options supplied to the main Bode macros. A `for` loop over tuples of the form `\obj/\typ/\opt` with a long list of nested if-else statements does the job. If the input `\obj` is `plot`, `axes`, `group`, `approx`, or `tikz` the corresponding `\opt` are passed, unexpanded, to the `\addplot` macro, the `\nextgroupplot` macro, the `groupplot` environment, the `\build@ZPK@plot` macro, and the `tikzpicture` environment, respectively. If `\obj` is `commands`, the corresponding `\opt` are stored, unexpanded, in the macros `\optph@commands` and `\optmag@commands`, to be executed in appropriate `axis` environments.

```

603 \newcommand{\parse@opt}[1]{
604   \gdef\optmag@axes{}
605   \gdef\optph@axes{}
606   \gdef\optph@plot{}
607   \gdef\optmag@plot{}
608   \gdef\opt@group{}
609   \gdef\opt@approx{}
610   \gdef\optph@commands{}
611   \gdef\optmag@commands{}
612   \gdef\opt@tikz{}
613   \foreach \obj/\typ/\opt in {#1} {
614     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{plot}=0
615       \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{mag}=0

```

```

616     \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
617   \else
618     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
619       \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
620     \else
621       \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
622       \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
623     \fi
624   \fi
625 \else
626   \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0
627     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{mag}=0
628       \xdef\optmag@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
629     \else
630       \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
631         \xdef\optph@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
632       \else
633         \xdef\optmag@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
634         \xdef\optph@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
635       \fi
636     \fi
637   \else
638     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{group}=0
639       \xdef\opt@group{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
640     \else
641       \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{approx}=0
642         \xdef\opt@approx{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
643       \else
644         \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{commands}=0
645           \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
646             \xdef\optph@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
647           \else
648             \xdef\optmag@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
649           \fi
650         \else
651           \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
652             \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
653           \else
654             \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\optmag@plot},
655             \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
656             \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\optph@plot},
657             \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
658           \fi
659         \fi
660       \fi
661     \fi
662   \fi
663 \fi
664 }
665 }

```

`\parse@env@opt` Parses options supplied to the Bode, Nyquist, and Nichols environments. A `for` loop over tuples of the form `\obj/\opt`, processed using nested if-else statements does the job. The input `\obj` should either be `axes` or `tikz`, and the corresponding `\opt` are passed, unexpanded, to the `axis` environment and the `tikzpicture` environment, respectively.

```

666 \newcommand{\parse@env@opt}[1]{
667   \gdef\opt@axes{}
668   \gdef\opt@tikz{}
669   \foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {
670     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0
671       \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
672     \else

```

```

673     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
674     \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
675     \else
676     \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes},
677     \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
678     \fi
679 \fi
680 }
681 }

```

4.5 Nyquist plots

4.5.1 User macros

\NyquistZPK Converts magnitude and phase parametric functions built using **\build@ZPK@plot** into real part and imaginary part parametric functions. A plot of these is the Nyquist plot. The parametric functions are then plotted in a **tikzpicture** environment using the **\addplot** macro. Unless the package is loaded with the option **pgf**, the parametric functions are evaluated using **gnuplot**. A large number of samples is typically needed to get a smooth plot because frequencies near 0 result in plot points that are very close to each other. Linear frequency sampling is unnecessarily fine near zero and very coarse for large ω . Logarithmic sampling makes it worse, perhaps inverse logarithmic sampling will help, pull requests to fix that are welcome!

```

682 \newcommand{\NyquistZPK}[4][]{
683   \parse@N@opt{#1}
684   \gdef\func@mag{}
685   \gdef\func@ph{}
686   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
        panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
687   \temp@cmd
688   \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
689   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
690     bode@style,
691     domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
692     height=5cm,
693     xlabel={\Re$},
694     ylabel={\Im$},
695     samples=500,
696     \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
697   ]}
698   \temp@cmd
699   \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
700   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, \unex-
        panded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
701   \if@pgfarg
702     \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
703     {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
704     \opt@commands
705   \else
706     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
707     \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
708       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
709       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
710     };
711     \opt@commands
712   \fi
713   \end{axis}
714   \end{tikzpicture}
715 }

```

\NyquistTF Implementation of this macro is very similar to the **\NyquistZPK** macro above. The only difference is a slightly different parsing of the mandatory arguments via


```

\build@TF@plot.
716 \newcommand{\NyquistTF}[4][]{
717   \parse@N@opt{#1}
718   \gdef\func@mag{}
719   \gdef\func@ph{}
720   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
721   \temp@cmd
722   \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
723   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
724     bode@style,
725     domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
726     height=5cm,
727     xlabel={\Re$},
728     ylabel={\Im$},
729     samples=500,
730     \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
731   ]}
732   \temp@cmd
733   \addplot [only marks, mark=+, thick, red] (-1 , 0);
734   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, \unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
735   \if@pgfarg
736     \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))),
737     {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))) );
738   \opt@commands
739   \else
740     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
741     \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
742       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
743       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
744     };
745     \opt@commands
746   \fi
747   \end{axis}
748   \end{tikzpicture}
749 }

```

\addNyquistZPKPlot Adds Nyquist plot of a transfer function in ZPK form. This macro is designed to pass two parametric function to an **\addplot** macro. The parametric functions for phase (**\func@ph**) and magnitude (**\func@mag**) are built using the **\build@ZPK@plot** macro, converted to real and imaginary parts and passed to **\addplot** commands.

```

750 \newcommand{\addNyquistZPKPlot}[2][]{
751   \gdef\func@mag{}
752   \gdef\func@ph{}
753   \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
754   \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
755   \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\nil}
756   \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\nil}
757   \if@pgfarg
758     \addplot [domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, vari-
able=t, #1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))),
759     {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))) );
760   \else
761     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
762     \addplot [domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, vari-
able=t, #1] gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
763       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
764       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
765     };
766   \fi
767 }

```

\addNyquistTFPlot Adds Nyquist plot of a transfer function in TF form. This macro is designed to pass two parametric function to an **\addplot** macro. The parametric functions for phase (**\func@ph**) and magnitude (**\func@mag**) are built using the **\build@TF@plot** macro, converted to real and imaginary parts and passed to **\addplot** commands.

```

768 \newcommand{\addNyquistTFPlot}[2][] {
769   \gdef\func@mag{}
770   \gdef\func@ph{}
771   \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
772   \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
773   \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\@nil}
774   \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\@nil}
775   \ifpgfarg
776     \addplot [domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, variable=t, #1] ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
777                 {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
778   \else
779     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
780     \addplot [domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, variable=t, #1] gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix]{
781       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
782       \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
783     };
784   \fi
785 }

```

NyquistPlot An environment to host **\addNyquist...** macros that pass parametric functions to **\addplot**. Uses the defaults specified in **bode@style** to create a shortcut that includes the **tikzpicture** and **axis** environments.

```

786 \NewEnviron{NyquistPlot}[3][] {
787   \parse@env@opt{#1}
788   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]
789     \noexpand\begin{axis}[
790       bode@style,
791       height=5cm,
792       domain=#2:#3,
793       xlabel={\Re$},
794       ylabel={\Im$},
795       \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
796     ]
797   }
798   \temp@cmd
799     \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
800     \BODY
801   \end{axis}
802 \end{tikzpicture}
803 }

```

4.5.2 Internal commands

\parse@N@opt Parses options supplied to the main Nyquist and Nichols macros. A **for** loop over tuples of the form **\obj/\opt**, processed using nested if-else statements does the job. If the input **\obj** is **plot**, **axes**, or **tikz** then the corresponding **\opt** are passed, unexpanded, to the **\addplot** macro, the **axis** environment, and the **tikzpicture** environment, respectively.

```

804 \newcommand{\parse@N@opt}[1]{
805   \gdef\opt@axes{}
806   \gdef\opt@plot{}
807   \gdef\opt@commands{}
808   \gdef\opt@tikz{}
809   \foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {
810     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0

```

```

811     \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
812 \else
813     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{plot}=0
814     \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
815 \else
816     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{commands}=0
817     \xdef\opt@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
818 \else
819     \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
820     \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
821 \else
822     \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot},
823     \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
824 \fi
825 \fi
826 \fi
827 \fi
828 }
829 }

```

4.6 Nichols charts

`\NicholsZPK` These macros and the `NicholsChart` environment generate Nichols charts, and they
`\NicholsTF` are implemented similar to their Nyquist counterparts.

```

NicholsChart 830 \newcommand{\NicholsZPK}[4][]{
\addNicholsZPKChart 831 \parse@N@opt{#1}
\addNicholsTFChart 832 \gdef\func@mag{
833 \gdef\func@ph{
834 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
835 \temp@cmd
836 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{{#2}
837 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
838 ph@x@label,
839 bode@style,
840 domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
841 height=5cm,
842 ylabel={Gain (dB)},
843 samples=500,
844 \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
845 ]}
846 \temp@cmd
847 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t,thick,\opt@plot]}
848 \if@pgfarg
849 \temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
850 \opt@commands
851 \else
852 \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
853 \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
854 { set table $meta;
855 set logscale x 10;
856 set dummy t;
857 set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
858 set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
859 plot '+' using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
860 unset logscale x;
861 set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
862 plot "$meta" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
863 };
864 \opt@commands
865 \fi
866 \end{axis}
867 \end{tikzpicture}

```

```

868 }
869 \newcommand{\NicholsTF}[4][] {
870   \parse@N@opt{#1}
871   \gdef\func@mag{}
872   \gdef\func@ph{}
873   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
874   \temp@cmd
875     \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
876     \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
877       ph@x@label,
878       bode@style,
879       domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
880       height=5cm,
881       ylabel={Gain (dB)},
882       samples=500,
883       \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
884     ]}
885     \temp@cmd
886     \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t,thick, \opt@plot]}
887     \if@pgfarg
888       \temp@cmd ( {\n@mod{\func@ph}{2*pi*\ph@scale}} , {\func@mag} );
889       \opt@commands
890     \else
891       \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
892       \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
893       { set table $meta1;
894         set logscale x 10;
895         set dummy t;
896         set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
897         set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
898         plot '+' using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
899         unset logscale x;
900         set table $meta2;
901         plot "$meta1" using ($1):($2) smooth unwrap;
902         set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
903         plot "$meta2" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
904       };
905       \opt@commands
906     \fi
907   \end{axis}
908 \end{tikzpicture}
909 }
910 \NewEnviron{NicholsChart}[3][] {
911   \parse@env@opt{#1}
912   \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unex-
panded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
913   \noexpand\begin{axis}[
914     ph@x@label,
915     bode@style,
916     domain=#2:#3,
917     height=5cm,
918     ylabel={Gain (dB)},
919     \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
920   ]
921 }
922 \temp@cmd
923   \BODY
924 \end{axis}
925 \end{tikzpicture}
926 }
927 \newcommand{\addNicholsZPKChart}[2][] {
928   \gdef\func@mag{}

```

```

929 \gdef\func@ph{}
930 \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{\#2}
931 \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
932 \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\@nil}
933 \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\@nil}
934 \if@pgfarg
935   \addplot [variable=t, domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, #
936   \else
937     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
938     \addplot [#1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
939     { set table $meta;
940       set logscale x 10;
941       set dummy t;
942       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
943       set trange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
944       plot '+' using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
945       unset logscale x;
946       set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
947       plot "$meta" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
948     };
949   \fi
950 }
951 \newcommand{\addNicholsTFChart}[2][]{
952   \gdef\func@mag{}
953   \gdef\func@ph{}
954   \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{\#2}
955   \edef\supplied@domain{\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}}
956   \edef\domain@start{\expandafter\get@interval@start\supplied@domain\@nil}
957   \edef\domain@end{\expandafter\get@interval@end\supplied@domain\@nil}
958   \if@pgfarg
959     \addplot [variable=t, domain=\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale, #
960   \else
961     \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
962     \addplot [#1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
963     { set table $meta1;
964       set logscale x 10;
965       set dummy t;
966       set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
967       set trange [\domain@start*\freq@scale:\domain@end*\freq@scale];
968       plot '+' using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
969       unset logscale x;
970       set table $meta2;
971       plot "$meta1" using ($1):($2) smooth unwrap;
972       set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
973       plot "$meta2" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
974     };
975   \fi
976 }

```

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