The bodeplot package
version 2.0

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Contents

1 Introduction **2**
1.1 External Dependencies 2
1.2 Directory Structure 2
1.3 Limitations 2

2 TL;DR **3**

3 Usage **9**
3.1 Bode plots 9
3.1.1 Basic components up to first order 13
3.1.2 Basic components of the second order 14
3.2 Nyquist plots 15
3.3 Nichols charts 17
3.4 Pole-zero maps 18

4 Implementation **20**
4.1 Initialization 20
4.2 Parametric function generators for poles, zeros, gains, and delays. 22
4.3 Second order systems. 23
4.4 Commands for Bode plots 25
4.4.1 User macros 25
4.4.2 Internal macros 31
4.5 Nyquist plots 35
4.5.1 User macros 35
4.5.2 Internal commands 38
4.6 Nichols charts 44

Index **53**

Change History **56**

1 Introduction

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

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

and the zero-pole-gain (ZPK) form

$$G(s) = Ke^{-Ts}\frac{(s-z_1)(s-z_2)\cdots(s-z_m)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)\cdots(s-p_n)}. \tag{2}$$

In the equations above, $b_m, \cdots, b_0$ and $a_n, \cdots, a_0$ are real coefficients, $T \geq 0$ is the loop delay, $z_1, \cdots, z_m$ and $p_1, \cdots, p_n$ are complex zeros and poles of the transfer function, respectively, and $K \in \Re$ 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

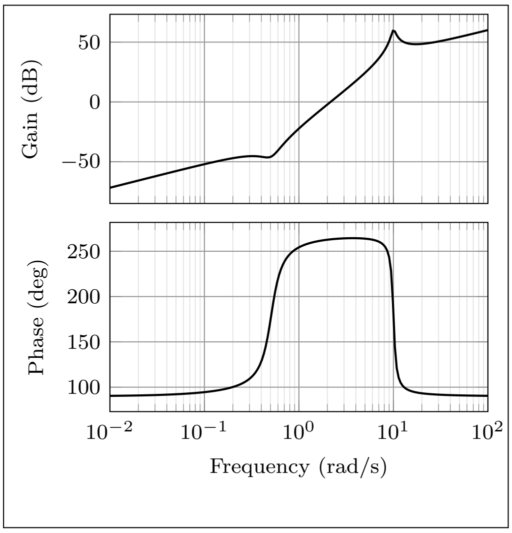
- Before version 1.2, in `pgf` mode, the package set `trig format plots` to `rad` globally. Version 1.2 onwards, this option is passed to each `addplot` command individually so that it does not affect other plots in the document. To roll back to the pre-1.2 behavior, load the package with `\usepackage[pgf]{bodeplot}[=2024-02-06]`.
- In `pgf` mode, Bode phase plots and Nichols charts in TF form wrap angles so that they are always between -180 and 180° or $-\pi$ and $-\pi$ 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! Since v1.1.4, you can redefine the `n@mod` macro using the commands `\makeatletter\renewcommand{\n@mod}{\n@mod@p}\makeatother` to wrap the phase between 0 and 360° or 0 and 2π radian. The commands `\makeatletter\renewcommand{\n@mod}{\n@mod@n}\makeatother` will wrap the phase between -360 and 0° or -2π and 0 radian.
- 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)

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

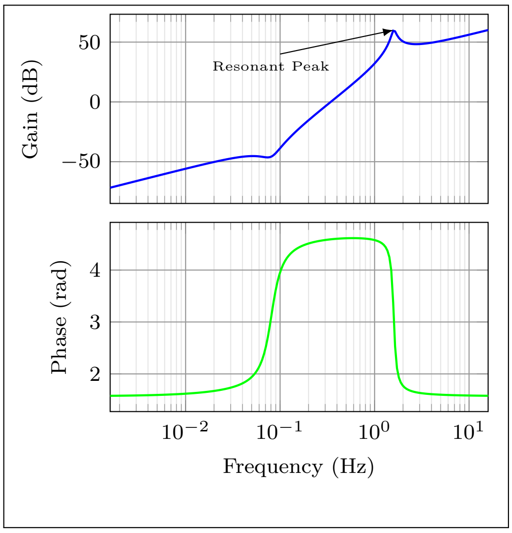
Bode plot in ZPK format



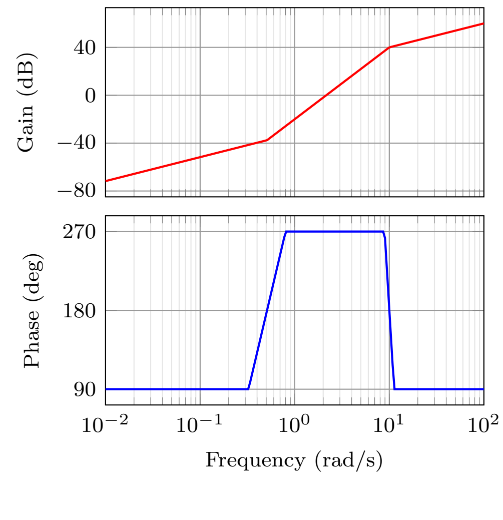
```
\BodeZPK{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```

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)}
```



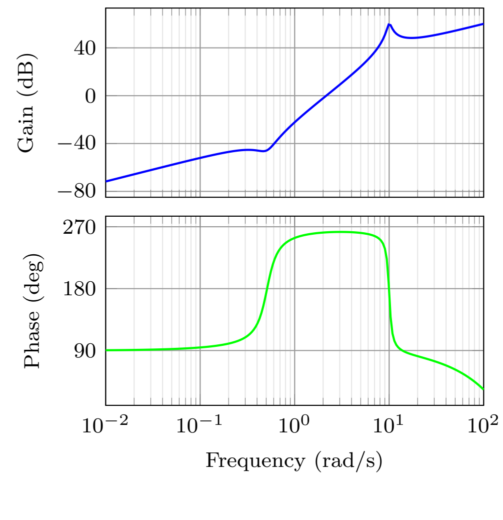
Linear approximation with customization



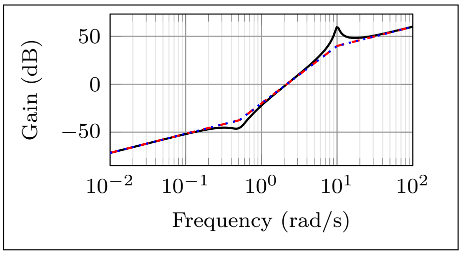
```
\BodeZPK[%
  plot/mag/{red,thick},
  plot/ph/{blue,thick},
  axes/mag/{ytick distance=40},
  axes/ph/{ytick distance=90},
  approx/linear%
]{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```

Plot with delay and customization

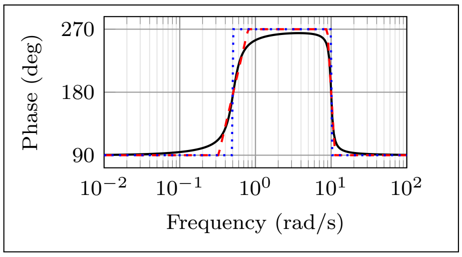
```
\BodeZPK[%
  plot/mag/{blue,thick},
  plot/ph/{green,thick},
  axes/mag/ytick distance=40,
  axes/ph/ytick distance=90%
]{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10,
  d/0.01%
}
{0.01}
{100}
```



Individual gain and phase plots with more customization

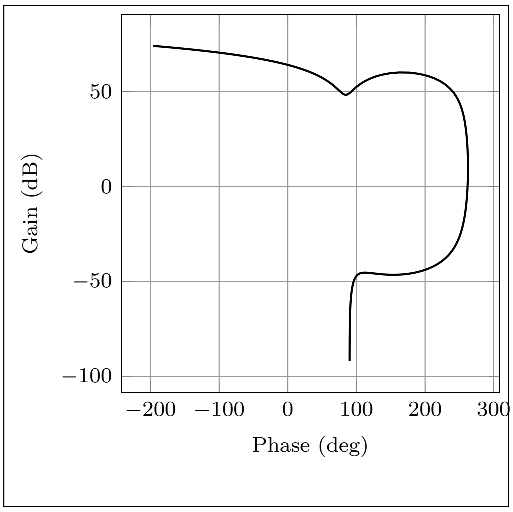


```
\begin{BodeMagPlot}[%
  axes/{height=2cm,
  width=4cm}%
]
{0.01}
{100}
  \addBodeZPKPlots[%
    true/{black,thick},
    linear/{red,dashed,thick},
    asymptotic/{blue,dotted,thick}%
  ]
  {magnitude}
  {%
    z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
    p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
    k/10%
  }
\end{BodeMagPlot}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



```
\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}
```

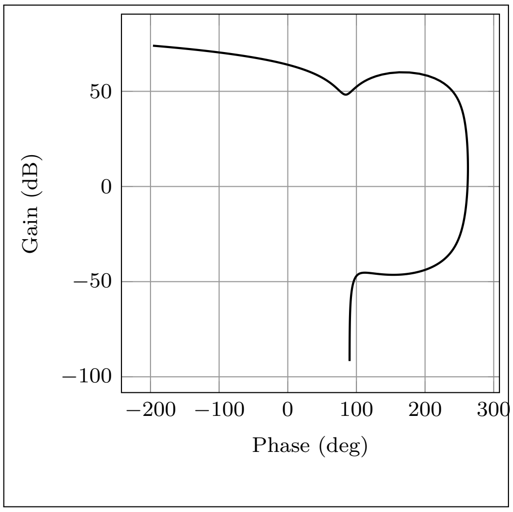
Nichols chart



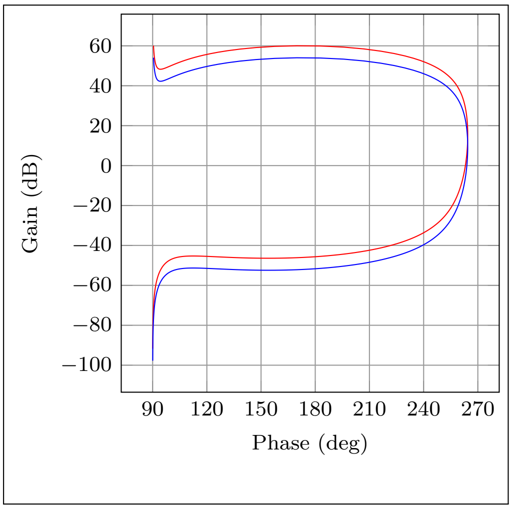
```
\NicholsZPK[samples=1000]
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10,
  d/0.01%
}
{0.001}
{500}
```

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}
```



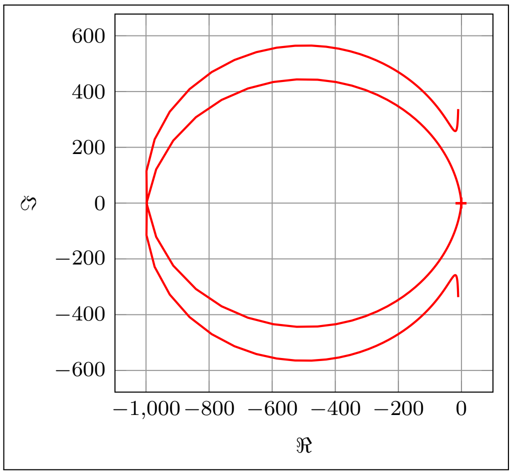
Multiple Nichols charts with customization



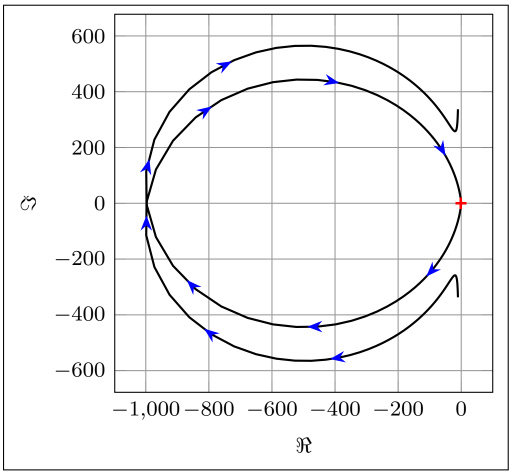
```
\begin{NicholsChart}[%
  ytick distance=20,
  xtick distance=30
]
{0.001}
{100}
  \addNicholsZPKChart [red,samples=1000] {%
    z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
    p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
    k/10%
  }
  \addNicholsZPKChart [blue,samples=1000] {%
    z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
    p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},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



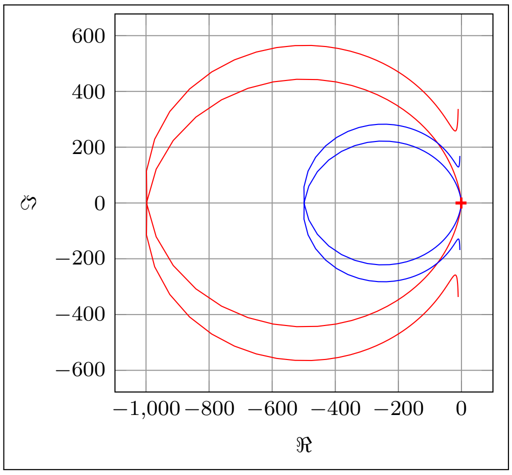
Nyquist plot in TF format with arrows



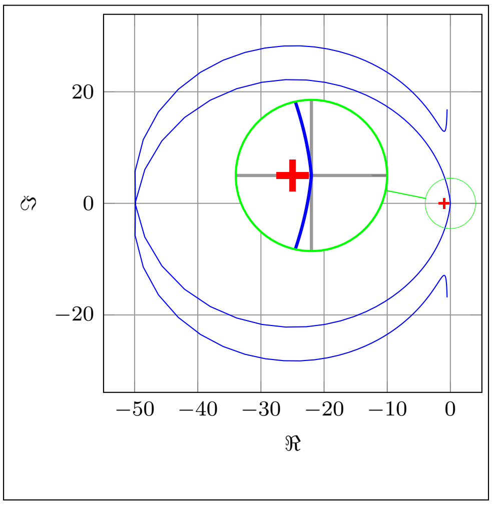
```
\NyquistTF[%
  plot/{%
    samples=1000,
    postaction=decorate,
    decoration={%
      markings,
      mark=between positions 0.1 and 0.9 step 5em with {%
        \arrow{Stealth [length=2mm, blue]}
      }
    }
  }%
]
{%
  num/{10,2,2.6,0},
  den/{1,1,100.25}%
}
{-30}
{30}
```

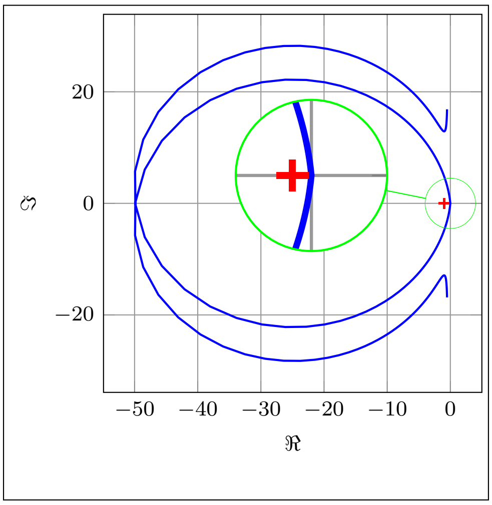
Multiple Nyquist plots with customization

```
\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

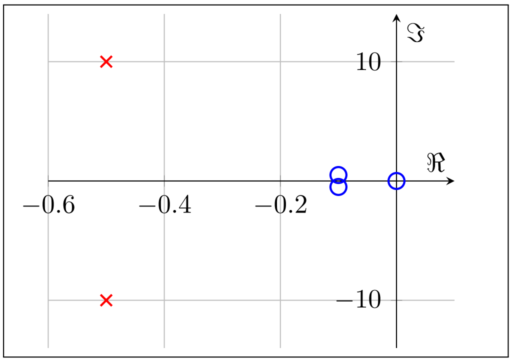




```
\begin{NyquistPlot}[%
  tikz/{
    spy using outlines={%
      circle,
      magnification=3,
      connect spies,
      size=2cm
    }
  }%
]
{-30}{30}
  \addNyquistZPKPlot [blue,samples=1000] {%
    z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
    p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
    k/0.5%
  }
  \coordinate (spyon) 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);
  }%
]
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/0.5%
}
{-30}
{30}
```

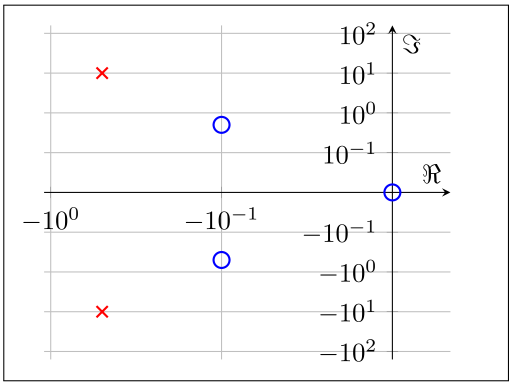
Pole-zero map



```
\PoleZeroMapZPK
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
```

Pole-zero map (symmetric log scale)

```
\PoleZeroMapZPK[scale/{log}]
{%
  z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},
  p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},
  k/10%
}
```



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 getenrated 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 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.

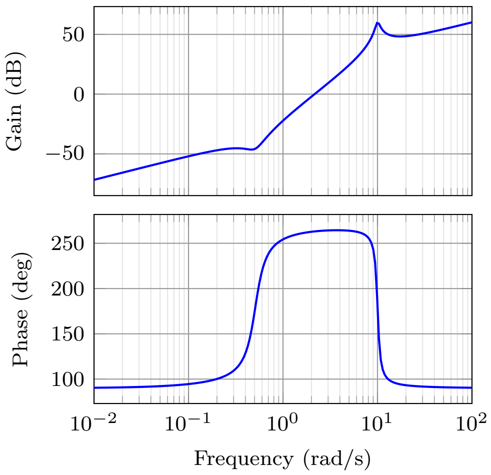


Figure 1: Output of the `\BodeZPK` macro.

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

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

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. In this example, a delay is not specified, so it is assumed to be zero. A gain is not specified, so it is assumed to be 1. A single comma-separated list of options `[blue,thick]` is passed, so it is passed on to the `\addplot` commands in both the magnitude and the phase plots. The default plots are thick black lines and 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. For example, 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/*`{`⟨*opt1*⟩`}`*,obj2/typ2/*`{`⟨*opt2*⟩`}`*,...*⟩`]`
`{`⟨*num/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,den/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,d/*`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

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

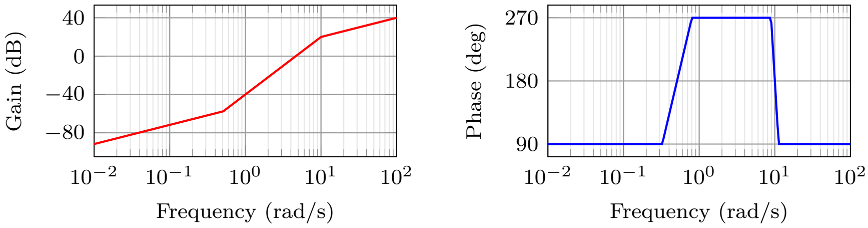


Figure 2: Customization of the default \BodeZPK macro.

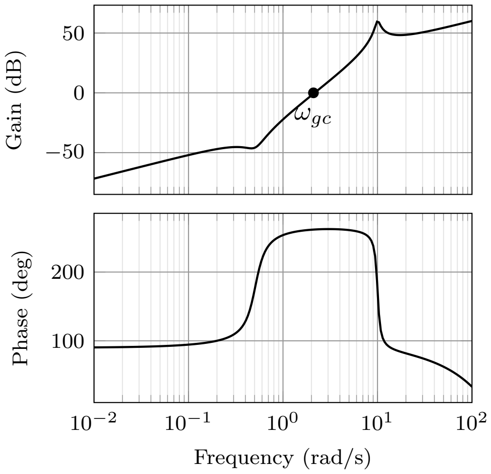


Figure 3: Output of the \BodeTF macro with an optional TikZ command used to mark the gain crossover frequency.

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.

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

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

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

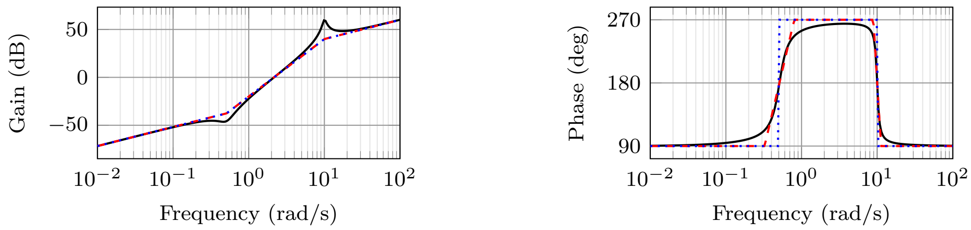


Figure 4: Superimposed approximate and true Bode plots using the `BodeMagPlot` and `BodePhPlot` environments and the `\addBodeZPKPlots` macro.

`\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 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, **with angles passed to trigonometric functions in radian**). 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]{%
```

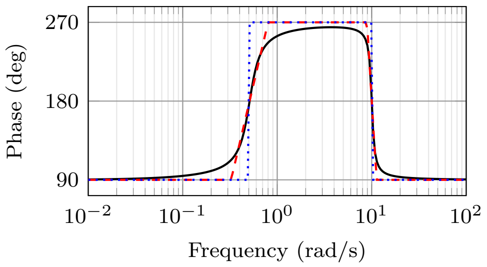


Figure 5: Superimposed approximate and true Bode Phase plot using the `BodePhPlot` environment, the `\addBodeComponentPlot` macro, and several macros of the `\TypeFeatureApprox` form.

```
    \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} + \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

`\TypeSOFeatureApprox` `\TypeSOFeatureApprox{`⟨*a1*⟩`}{`⟨*a0*⟩`}`

This entry describes 12 different macros of the form `\TypeSOFeatureApprox` 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.

`\MagSOFeaturePeak` `\MagSOFeaturePeak[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*a1*⟩`}{`⟨*a0*⟩`}`

This entry describes 2 different macros of the form `\MagSOFeaturePeak` that take the 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

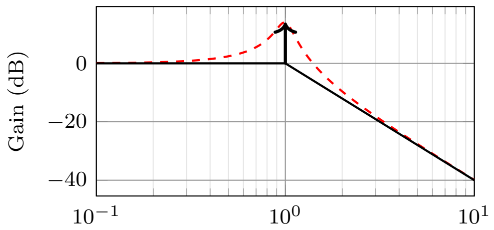


Figure 6: Resonant peak in asymptotic Bode plot using `\MagSOPolesPeak`.

replaced by `Lin` or `Asymp` to generate the true Bode plot, the linear approximation, or the asymptotic approximation, respectively.

`\MagCSFeaturePeak` `\MagCSFeaturePeak[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*zeta*⟩`}{`⟨*omega-n*⟩`}`

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[`⟨*draw-options*⟩`]{`⟨*real-part*⟩`}{`⟨*imaginary-part*⟩`}`

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 [`⟨*plot/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`*,axes/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`⟩`]`
`{`⟨*z/*`{`⟨*zeros*⟩`}`*,p/*`{`⟨*poles*⟩`}`*,k/*`{`⟨*gain*⟩`}`*,d/*`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

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 [`⟨*plot/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`*,axes/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`⟩`]`
`{`⟨*num/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,den/*`{`⟨*coeffs*⟩`}`*,d/*`{`⟨*delay*⟩`}`⟩`}`
`{`⟨*min-freq*⟩`}{`⟨*max-freq*⟩`}`

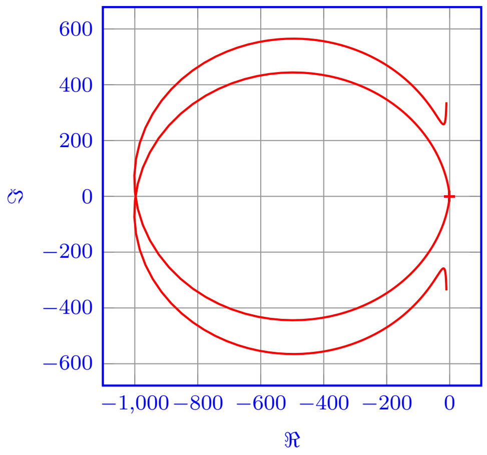


Figure 7: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

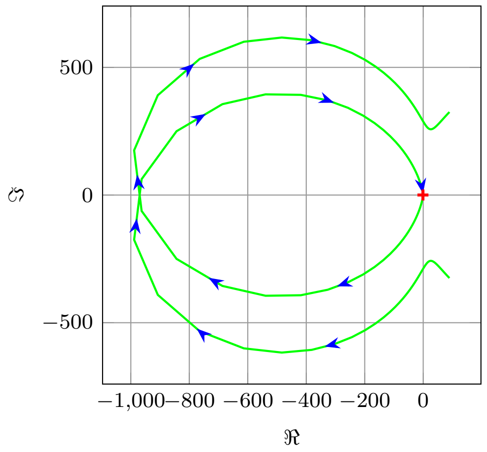


Figure 8: Output of the `\NyquistTF` macro with direction arrows. Increasing the number of samples can cause `decorations.markings` to throw errors.

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

generates the Nyquist plot in Figure 8.

`NyquistPlot` (*env.*) `\begin{NyquistPlot}[`⟨*obj1*/`{`⟨*opt1*⟩`}`,*obj2*/`{`⟨*opt2*⟩`}`,...⟩`]`
`{`⟨*min-frequency*⟩`}{`⟨*max-frequency*⟩`}`
`\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 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 twp 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.

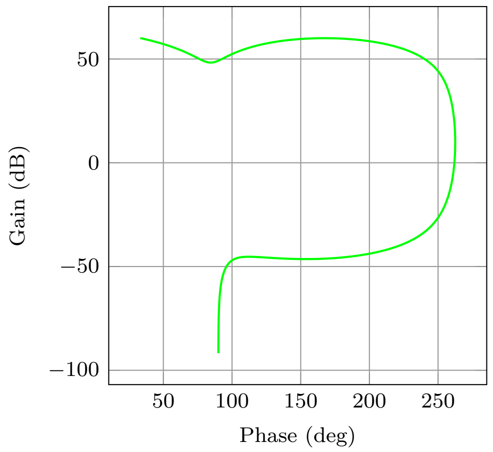


Figure 9: Output of the `\NyquistZPK` macro.

- `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 twp 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.

3.4 Pole-zero maps

`\PoleZeroMapZPK` `\PoleZeroMapZPK [`⟨*plot/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`*,axes/*`{`⟨*opt*⟩`}`*,scale/*`{`⟨*log*⟩`}`⟩`]`
`{`⟨*z/*`{`⟨*zeros*⟩`}`*,p/*`{`⟨*poles*⟩`}`*,k/*`{`⟨*gain*⟩`}`⟩`}`

Plots the pole-zero map of a transfer function given in ZPK format, similar to MATLAB's `pzmap` function. The poles are marked with red 'x' symbols and the zeros are marked with blue 'o' symbols. The mandatory argument contains the same ZPK specification as `\BodeZPK`, but the delay parameter `d` is ignored since delays do not affect pole-zero locations. The optional argument supports the same tuples as `\NyquistZPK`: `plot/{opt}` passes options to `\addplot`, `axes/{opt}` passes options to the `axis` environment, `scale/{opt}` sets the scaling type, and `tikz/{opt}` passes options to the `tikzpicture` environment. If just `{opt}` is provided, it is interpreted as `axes/{opt}`.

By default, the axes use linear scaling with unequal scaling to better distribute poles and zeros across the available plot area. This provides improved readability when poles and zeros have different ranges in real and imaginary parts. To force equal axes (square aspect ratio), use `axes/{axis equal}`.

The `scale/{opt}` option enables symmetric logarithmic (symlog) scaling for both axes. This is particularly useful for systems with poles and zeros spanning multiple decades. The symlog scaling preserves the sign of coordinates while applying logarithmic scaling to their magnitude, allowing visualization of both positive and negative values on the same plot.

For example, the command

```
\PoleZeroMapZPK[axes/{grid=major,xlabel={Real Part},ylabel={Imaginary Part}}]
  {z/{0,{-0.1,-0.5},{-0.1,0.5}},p/{{-0.5,-10},{-0.5,10}},k/10}
```

generates a standard linear pole-zero map with the zeros at the origin and at $-0.1 \pm 0.5j$, and poles at $-0.5 \pm 10j$.

```
\PoleZeroMapZPK[scale/log]{z/{-1000,-10,-0.1},p/{-100000,-1000,-100,-
1},k/1}
\PoleZeroMapZPK[scale/log]{z/{{-1,2},{-1,-2}},p/{{-10,5},{-10,-5},-
0.01},k/1}
```

The first example creates a symlog pole-zero map with real poles and zeros; the threshold will be automatically set to the smallest real part. The second example includes complex poles and zeros; the threshold will be set to the smallest real part.

4 Implementation

4.1 Initialization

\n@mod \n@mod@p \n@mod@n \n@pow gnuplot@id gnuplot@prefix

We start by processing the class options.

```
\newif\if@pgfarg\@pgfargfalse
\DeclareOption{pgf}{
  \@pgfargtrue
}
\newif\if@declutterarg\@declutterargfalse
\DeclareOption{declutter}{
  \@declutterargtrue
}
\newif\if@radarg\@radargfalse
\DeclareOption{rad}{
  \@radargtrue
}
\newif\if@hzarg\@hzargfalse
\DeclareOption{Hz}{
  \@hzargtrue
}
\ProcessOptions\relax
```

Then, we define new macros to unify pgfplots and gnuplot. New macros are defined for the pow and mod functions to address differences between the two math engines.

```
\newcommand{\n@mod}[2]{(#1)-((round((#1)/(#2)))*(#2))}
\newcommand{\n@mod@p}[2]{(#1)-((floor((#1)/(#2)))*(#2))}
\newcommand{\n@mod@n}[2]{(#1)-((floor((#1)/(#2))+1)*(#2))}
\if@pgfarg
  \newcommand{\n@pow}[2]{(#1)^(#2)}
\else
  \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.

```
  \newcounter{gnuplot@id}
  \setcounter{gnuplot@id}{0}
  \if@declutterarg
    \edef\bodeplot@prefix{gnuplot/\jobname}
  \else
    \edef\bodeplot@prefix{\jobname}
  \fi
  \tikzset{
    gnuplot@prefix/.style={
      id=\arabic{gnuplot@id},
      prefix=\bodeplot@prefix
    }
  }
```

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.

```
  \ifwindows\else
    \if@declutterarg
      \immediate\write18{mkdir -p gnuplot}
    \fi
  \fi
\fi
```

\if@babel \shorthand@list

Check if the babel package is loaded and generate a list of shorthands if it is. The code is based on this stackexchange answer.

```
\newif\if@babel\@babelfalse
\AtBeginDocument{%
```

```
  \@ifpackageloaded{babel}{%
    \@babeltrue
    \let\shorthand@list\@empty
    \def\do#1{%
      \begingroup
        \lccode‘\~=‘#1\relax
        \lowercase{\ifbabelshorthand~{\g@addto@macro\shorthand@list{~}}{}}
      \endgroup
    }
    \dospecials
  }{}
}
```

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

```
\pgfplotsset{
  bode@style/.style = {
    label style={font=\footnotesize},
    tick label style={font=\footnotesize},
    grid=both,
    major grid style={color=gray!80},
    minor grid style={color=gray!20},
    x label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
    y label style={at={(ticklabel cs:0.5)},anchor=near ticklabel},
    scale only axis,
    samples=200,
    width=5cm,
    log basis x=10
  }
}
```

freq@filter
freq@label
freq@scale
ph@scale
ph@x@label
ph@y@label

These macros handle the Hz and rad class options and two new pgf keys named frequency unit and phase unit for conversion of frequency and phase units, respectively.

```
\pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {}}
\def\freq@scale{1}
\pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (rad/s)}}}
\pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (deg)}}}
\pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (deg)}}}
\def\ph@scale{180/pi}
\if@radarg
  \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (rad)}}}
  \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (rad)}}}
  \def\ph@scale{1}
\fi
\if@hzarg
  \def\freq@scale{2*pi}
  \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (Hz)}}}
  \if@pgfarg
    \pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {x filter/.expression={x-log10(2*pi)}}}
  \fi
\fi
\tikzset{
  phase unit/.initial={deg},
  phase unit/.default={deg},
  phase unit/.is choice,
  phase unit/deg/.code={
    \renewcommand{\ph@scale}{180/pi}
    \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (deg)}}}
    \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (deg)}}}
  },
  phase unit/rad/.code={
    \renewcommand{\ph@scale}{1}
    \pgfplotsset{ph@y@label/.style = {ylabel={Phase (rad)}}}
    \pgfplotsset{ph@x@label/.style = {xlabel={Phase (rad)}}}
  },
  frequency unit/.initial={rad},
  frequency unit/.default={rad},
  frequency unit/.is choice,
  frequency unit/Hz/.code={
    \renewcommand{\freq@scale}{2*pi}
    \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (Hz)}}}
    \if@pgfarg
      \pgfplotsset{freq@filter/.style = {x filter/.expression={x-log10(2*pi)}}}
    \fi
  },
  frequency unit/rad/.code={
    \renewcommand{\freq@scale}{1}
    \pgfplotsset{freq@label/.style = {xlabel = {Frequency (rad/s)}}}
  }
}
```

get@interval@start
get@interval@end

Internal macros to extract start and end frequency limits from domain specifications.

```
\def\get@interval@start#1:#2\@nil{#1}
\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 frequeny 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
\MagKAsymp
\MagKLin
\PhK
\PhKAsymp
\PhKLin

True, linear, and asymptotic magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure gain $G(s) = k + 0\mathrm{i}$. The 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.

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

\PhKAsymp
\PhKLin

True magnitude and phase parametric functions for a pure delay $G(s) = e^{-Ts}$. The 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.

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

\MagPole
\MagPoleAsymp
\MagPoleLin
\PhPole
\PhPoleAsymp
\PhPoleLin

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

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

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

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

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

```
\newcommand*{\MagPoleAsymp}{\MagPoleLin}
```

Parametric function for the true phase of a complex pole.

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

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

```
\newcommand*{\PhPoleLin}[2]{
  ((abs(#1)+abs(#2) == 0 ? -pi/2 :
  (t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
    (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
  (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
  (t >= (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) *
    (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))})) ?
  (#2>0?(#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2) :
  (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1)) + (log10(t/(sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}) /
    (\n@pow{10}{sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2}/(\n@pow{#1}{2} +
    \n@pow{#2}{2}))}))))*((#2>0?(#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2) + atan2(-(#2),-(#1)))/
    (log10(\n@pow{10}{sqrt((4*\n@pow{#1}{2})/
    (\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2}))}))))))*\ph@scale)}
```

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

```
\newcommand*{\PhPoleAsymp}[2]{((t < (sqrt(\n@pow{#1}{2} + \n@pow{#2}{2})) ?
  (-atan2(-(#2),-(#1))) :
  (#2>0?(#1>0?3*pi/2:-pi/2):-pi/2))*\ph@scale)}
```

\MagZero
\MagZeroAsymp
\MagZeroLin
\PhZero
\PhZeroAsymp
\PhZeroLin

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).

```
\newcommand*{\MagZero}{0-\MagPole}
\newcommand*{\MagZeroLin}{0-\MagPoleLin}
\newcommand*{\MagZeroAsymp}{0-\MagPoleAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhZero}{0-\PhPole}
\newcommand*{\PhZeroLin}{0-\PhPoleLin}
\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
\MagCSPolesAsymp
\MagCSPolesLin
\PhCSPoles
\PhCSPolesAsymp
\PhCSPolesLin
\MagCSZeros
\MagCSZerosAsymp
\MagCSZerosLin
\PhCSZeros
\PhCSZerosAsymp
\PhCSZerosLin

Consider the canonical second order transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+2\zeta w_n s+w_n^2}$. We start with true, linear, and asymptotic magnitude plots for this transfer function.

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSPoles}[2]{(-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{\n@pow{#2}{2}
    - \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{2*#1*#2*t}{2})))}
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesLin}[2]{(t < #2 ? -40*log10(#2) : -40*log10(t))}
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesAsymp}{\MagCSPolesLin}
```

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

```
\newcommand*{\PhCSPoles}[2]{((-atan2((2*(#1)*(#2)*t),(\n@pow{#2}{2}
  - \n@pow{t}{2})))*\ph@scale)}
\newcommand*{\PhCSPolesLin}[2]{((t < (#2 / (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
  0 :
  (t >= (#2 * (\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})) ?
  (#1>0 ? -pi : pi) :
  (#1>0 ? (-pi*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{#1})/#2))/(2*#1)) :
    (pi*(log10(t*(\n@pow{10}{abs(#1)})/#2))/(2*abs(#1))))))*\ph@scale)}
\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).

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSZeros}{0-\MagCSPoles}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosLin}{0-\MagCSPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosAsymp}{0-\MagCSPolesAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZeros}{0-\PhCSPoles}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZerosLin}{0-\PhCSPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\PhCSZerosAsymp}{0-\PhCSPolesAsymp}
```

\MagCSPolesPeak
\MagCSZerosPeak

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.

```
\newcommand*{\MagCSPolesPeak}[3][]{
  \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)}) --
  (axis cs:{#3},{-40*log10(#3)-20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
}
\newcommand*{\MagCSZerosPeak}[3][]{
  \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)}) --
  (axis cs:{#3},{40*log10(#3)+20*log10(2*abs(#2))})
}
```

\MagSOPoles
\MagSOPolesAsymp
\MagSOPolesLin
\PhSOPoles
\PhSOPolesAsymp
\PhSOPolesLin
\MagSOZeros
\MagSOZerosAsymp
\MagSOZerosLin
\PhSOZeros
\PhSOZerosAsymp
\PhSOZerosLin

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.

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOPoles}[2]{
  (-20*log10(sqrt(\n@pow{#2 - \n@pow{t}{2}}{2} + \n@pow{#1*t}{2}))))}
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesLin}[2]{
  (t < sqrt(abs(#2)) ? -20*log10(abs(#2)) : - 40*log10(t))}
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesAsymp}{\MagSOPolesLin}
```

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

```
\newcommand*{\PhSOPoles}[2]{((-atan2((#1)*t,((#2) -
  \n@pow{t}{2})))*\ph@scale)}
\newcommand*{\PhSOPolesLin}[2]{((#2>0 ?
  \PhCSPolesLin{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
  (#1>0 ? -pi : pi)))}
\newcommand*{\PhSOPolesAsymp}[2]{((#2>0 ?
  \PhCSPolesAsymp{(#1/(2*sqrt(#2)))}{(sqrt(#2))} :
  (#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).

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOZeros}{0-\MagSOPoles}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosLin}{0-\MagSOPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosAsymp}{0-\MagSOPolesAsymp}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZeros}{0-\PhSOPoles}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZerosLin}{0-\PhSOPolesLin}
\newcommand*{\PhSOZerosAsymp}{0-\PhSOPolesAsymp}
```

\MagSOPolesPeak
\MagSOZerosPeak

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.

```
\newcommand*{\MagSOPolesPeak}[3][]{
  \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
  (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{-20*log10(abs(#3)) -
    20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
}
\newcommand*{\MagSOZerosPeak}[3][]{
  \draw[#1,->] (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3))}) --
  (axis cs:{sqrt(abs(#3))},{20*log10(abs(#3)) +
    20*log10(abs(#2/sqrt(abs(#3))))});
}
```

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.

```
\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 to so that only the macro \opt@group is expanded.

```
  \parse@opt{#1}
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
  \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{\opt@approx}{#2}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
      bode@style,
      xmin=#3,
      xmax=#4,
      domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
      height=2.5cm,
      xmode=log,
      group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm},
      \opt@group
    ]}
    \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.

```
      \edef\temp@mag@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ylabel={Gain (dB)}, xmajorticks=false, \optmag@axes]
      \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optmag@plot]}
      \edef\temp@ph@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ph@y@label, freq@label, \optph@axes]
      \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \optph@plot]}
      \if@pgfarg
        \temp@mag@cmd {\func@mag};
        \optmag@commands
        \temp@ph@cmd {\func@ph};
        \optph@commands
      \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.

```
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@mag@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
        { set table $meta;
          set dummy t;
          set logscale x 10;
```

```
     set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
     set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
     plot \func@mag;
     set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
     plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
    };
    \optmag@commands
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \temp@ph@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
    { set table $meta;
     set dummy t;
     set logscale x 10;
     set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
     set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
     plot \func@ph;
     set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
     plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
    };
    \optph@commands
   \fi
  \end{groupplot}
 \end{tikzpicture}
}
```

The following code handles active characters to avoid conflicts with ‘babel.’

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
 \if@babel
 \let\Orig@BodeZPK\BodeZPK
 \renewcommand{\BodeZPK}{%
  \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  \BodeZPK@Shorthandoff
 }
 \newcommand{\BodeZPK@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
  \Orig@BodeZPK[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
  \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
 }
 \fi
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\BodeTF}[4][]{
 \parse@opt{#1}
 \gdef\func@mag{}
 \gdef\func@ph{}
 \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
 \temp@cmd
 \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{groupplot}[
   bode@style,
   xmin=#3,
   xmax=#4,
   domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
   height=2.5cm,
   xmode=log,
   group style = {group size = 1 by 2,vertical sep=0.25cm},
   \opt@group
  ]}
  \temp@cmd
   \edef\temp@mag@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ylabel={Gain (dB)}, xmajorticks=false, \optmag@axes]
```

```
      \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, \optmag@plot]}
      \edef\temp@ph@cmd{\noexpand\nextgroupplot [ph@y@label, freq@label, \optph@axes
      \noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \optph@plot]}
      \if@pgfarg
        \temp@mag@cmd {\func@mag};
        \optmag@commands
        \temp@ph@cmd {\n@mod{\func@ph}{2*pi*\ph@scale}};
        \optph@commands
      \else
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@mag@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
        { set table $meta;
          set dummy t;
          set logscale x 10;
          set xrange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
          set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
          plot \func@mag;
          set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
          plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
        };
        \optmag@commands
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@ph@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
        { set table $meta;
          set dummy t;
          set logscale x 10;
          set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
          set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
          plot '+' using (t) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)) smooth unwrap;
          set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
          plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2*\ph@scale);
        };
        \optph@commands
      \fi
    \end{groupplot}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
```

The following code handles active characters to avoid conflicts with 'babel.'

```
\AtBeginDocument{
  \if@babel
  \let\Orig@BodeTF\BodeTF
  \renewcommand{\BodeTF}{%
    \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    \BodeTF@Shorthandoff
  }
  \newcommand{\BodeTF@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
    \Orig@BodeTF[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
    \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  }
  \fi
}
```

`\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.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeZPKPlots}[3][true/{}]{
  \foreach \approx/\opt in {#1} {
    \gdef\plot@macro{}
    \gdef\temp@macro{}
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
      \build@ZPK@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{\approx}{#3}
    \else
```

```
      \build@ZPK@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{\approx}{#3}
    \fi
    \if@pgfarg
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale, variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \opt]}
      \temp@cmd {\plot@macro};
    \else
      \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, \opt]}
      \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
      { set table $meta;
        set dummy t;
        set logscale x 10;
        set xrange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
        set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
        plot \plot@macro;
        set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
        plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
      };
    \fi
  }
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeTFPlot}[3][thick]{
  \gdef\plot@macro{}
  \gdef\temp@macro{}
  \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
    \build@TF@plot{\temp@macro}{\plot@macro}{#3}
  \else
    \build@TF@plot{\plot@macro}{\temp@macro}{#3}
  \fi
  \if@pgfarg
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale, variable=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
      \temp@cmd {\n@mod{\plot@macro}{2*pi}};
    \else
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale, variable=t, #1]}
      \temp@cmd {\plot@macro};
    \fi
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#2}{phase}=0
      \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
      { set table $meta;
        set dummy t;
        set logscale x 10;
        set trange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
        set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
        plot '+' using (t) : ((\plot@macro)/(\ph@scale)) smooth unwrap;
        set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
        plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2*\ph@scale);
      };
    \else
      \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
        { set table $meta;
```

```
          set dummy t;
          set logscale x 10;
          set xrange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
          set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
          plot \plot@macro;
          set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
          plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
        };
    \fi
  \fi
}
```

\addBodeComponentPlot This macro is designed to create 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.

```
\newcommand{\addBodeComponentPlot}[2][thick]{
  \if@pgfarg
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [freq@filter, domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale, variable=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
    \temp@cmd {#2};
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \addplot [variable=t, #1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
    { set table $meta;
      set dummy t;
      set logscale x 10;
      set xrange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
      set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
      plot #2;
      set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
      plot "$meta" using ($1/(\freq@scale)):($2);
    };
  \fi
}
```

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. The body of the environment is grabbed as a macro to maintain compatibility with externalization in tikz.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
    \AddToHook{env/BodePhPlot/begin}{\expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthanc
    \AddToHook{env/BodePhPlot/end}{\expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@l:
  \fi
}
\NewDocumentEnvironment{BodePhPlot}{O{}mm+b}{
  \parse@env@opt{#1}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
      ph@y@label,
      freq@label,
      bode@style,
      xmin={#2},
      xmax={#3},
      domain=#2:#3,
      height=2.5cm,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      #4
    \end{semilogxaxis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}{}
```

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 `semilogaxis` environments.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
    \AddToHook{env/BodeMagPlot/begin}{\expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthan
    \AddToHook{env/BodeMagPlot/end}{\expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@l
  \fi
}
\NewDocumentEnvironment{BodeMagPlot}{O{}mm+b}{
  \parse@env@opt{#1}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
      bode@style,
      freq@label,
      xmin={#2},
      xmax={#3},
      domain=#2:#3,
      height=2.5cm,
      ylabel={Gain (dB)},
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      #4
    \end{semilogxaxis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}{}
```

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

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
    \AddToHook{env/BodePlot/begin}{\expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@l
    \AddToHook{env/BodePlot/end}{\expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list
  \fi
}
\NewDocumentEnvironment{BodePlot}{O{}mm+b}{
  \parse@env@opt{#1}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{semilogxaxis}[
      bode@style,
      freq@label,
      xmin={#2},
      xmax={#3},
      domain=#2:#3,
      height=2.5cm,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      #4
    \end{semilogxaxis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}{}
```

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.

```
\newcommand*{\add@feature}[3]{
  \ifcat$\detokenize\expandafter{#1}$
    \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1 0+#2}}
  \else
    \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1+#2}}
  \fi
  \foreach \y [count=\n] in #3 {
    \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{\y}}
    \xdef\Last@LoopValue{\n}
  }
  \ifnum\Last@LoopValue=1
    \xdef#1{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}{0}}
  \fi
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\build@ZPK@plot}[4]{
  \foreach \feature/\values in {#4} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{z}=0
      \foreach \z in \values {
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
          \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroLin}{\z}
          \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroLin}{\z}
        \else
          \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
            \add@feature{#2}{\PhZeroAsymp}{\z}
            \add@feature{#1}{\MagZeroAsymp}{\z}
          \else
            \add@feature{#2}{\PhZero}{\z}
            \add@feature{#1}{\MagZero}{\z}
          \fi
        \fi
      }
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{p}=0
      \foreach \p in \values {
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
          \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleLin}{\p}
          \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleLin}{\p}
        \else
          \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
            \add@feature{#2}{\PhPoleAsymp}{\p}
            \add@feature{#1}{\MagPoleAsymp}{\p}
          \else
            \add@feature{#2}{\PhPole}{\p}
            \add@feature{#1}{\MagPole}{\p}
          \fi
        \fi
      }
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{k}=0
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
        \add@feature{#2}{\PhKLin}{\values}
        \add@feature{#1}{\MagKLin}{\values}
      \else
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
          \add@feature{#2}{\PhKAsymp}{\values}
          \add@feature{#1}{\MagKAsymp}{\values}
        \else
          \add@feature{#2}{\PhK}{\values}
          \add@feature{#1}{\MagK}{\values}
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{d}=0
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{linear}=0
        \PackageError {bodeplot} {Linear approximation for pure delays is not
        supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using ‘true’ instead of ‘linear’.}
      \else
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{#3}{asymptotic}=0
          \PackageError {bodeplot} {Asymptotic approximation for pure delays is not
          supported.} {Plot the true Bode plot using ‘true’ instead of ‘asymptotic’.}
        \else
          \ifdim\values pt < 0pt
            \PackageError {bodeplot} {Delay needs to be a positive number.}
          \fi
          \add@feature{#2}{\PhDel}{\values}
          \add@feature{#1}{\MagDel}{\values}
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  }
}
```

\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).

```
\newcommand{\build@TF@plot}[3]{
  \gdef\num@real{0}
  \gdef\num@im{0}
  \gdef\den@real{0}
  \gdef\den@im{0}
  \gdef\loop@delay{0}
  \foreach \feature/\values in {#3} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{num}=0
      \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {
        \xdef\num@degree{\numpow}
      }
      \foreach \numcoeff [count=\numpow] in \values {
        \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\num@degree-\numpow}
        \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
          \xdef\num@real{\num@real+\numcoeff}
        \else
          \ifodd\currentdegree
            \xdef\num@im{\num@im+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-
1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
              (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
          \else
            \xdef\num@real{\num@real+(\numcoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
              (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
          \fi
        \fi
      }
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{den}=0
      \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {
        \xdef\den@degree{\denpow}
      }
      \foreach \dencoeff [count=\denpow] in \values {
        \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\currentdegree}{\den@degree-\denpow}
        \ifnum\currentdegree = 0
          \xdef\den@real{\den@real+\dencoeff}
        \else
          \ifodd\currentdegree
            \xdef\den@im{\den@im+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree-1)/2})*%
              (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
          \else
            \xdef\den@real{\den@real+(\dencoeff*(\n@pow{-1}{(\currentdegree)/2})*%
              (\n@pow{t}{\currentdegree}))}
          \fi
        \fi
      }
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{d}=0
      \xdef\loop@delay{\values}
    \fi
  }
  \xdef#2{((atan2((\num@im),(\num@real))-atan2((\den@im),%
    (\den@real))-\loop@delay*t)*(\ph@scale))}
  \xdef#1{(20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\num@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\num@im}{2})))-%
    20*log10(sqrt((\n@pow{\den@real}{2})+(\n@pow{\den@im}{2}))))}
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\parse@opt}[1]{
  \gdef\optmag@axes{}
  \gdef\optph@axes{}
  \gdef\optph@plot{}
  \gdef\optmag@plot{}
  \gdef\opt@group{}
  \gdef\opt@approx{}
  \gdef\optph@commands{}
  \gdef\optmag@commands{}
  \gdef\opt@tikz{}
  \foreach \obj/\typ/\opt in {#1} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{plot}=0
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{mag}=0
```

```
        \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
      \else
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
          \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
        \else
          \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
          \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
        \fi
      \fi
    \else
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{mag}=0
          \xdef\optmag@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
        \else
          \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
            \xdef\optph@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
          \else
            \xdef\optmag@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
            \xdef\optph@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
          \fi
        \fi
      \else
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{group}=0
          \xdef\opt@group{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
        \else
          \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{approx}=0
            \xdef\opt@approx{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
          \else
            \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{commands}=0
              \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\typ}}{ph}=0
                \xdef\optph@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
              \else
                \xdef\optmag@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
              \fi
            \else
              \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
                \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
              \else
                \xdef\optmag@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\optmag@plot},
                  \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
                \xdef\optph@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\optph@plot},
                  \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
              \fi
            \fi
          \fi
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  }
}
```

`\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.

```
\newcommand{\parse@env@opt}[1]{
  \gdef\opt@axes{}
  \gdef\opt@tikz{}
  \foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0
      \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
    \else
```

```
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
        \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
      \else
        \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes},
          \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
      \fi
    \fi
  }
}
```

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!

```
\newcommand{\NyquistZPK}[4][]{
  \parse@N@opt{#1}
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
  \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      bode@style,
      domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
      height=5cm,
      xlabel={$\Re$},
      ylabel={$\Im$},
      samples=500,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
      \if@pgfarg
        \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
          {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
        \opt@commands
      \else
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
          \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
          \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
        };
        \opt@commands
      \fi
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
```

The following code handles active characters to avoid conflicts with 'babel.'

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
  \let\Orig@NyquistZPK\NyquistZPK
  \renewcommand{\NyquistZPK}{%
    \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    \NyquistZPK@Shorthandoff
  }
  \newcommand{\NyquistZPK@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
    \Orig@NyquistZPK[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
    \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  }
  \fi
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\NyquistTF}[4][]{
  \parse@N@opt{#1}
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      bode@style,
      domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
      height=5cm,
      xlabel={$\Re$},
      ylabel={$\Im$},
      samples=500,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      \addplot [only marks, mark=+, thick, red] (-1 , 0);
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
      \if@pgfarg
        \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
          {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
        \opt@commands
      \else
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
          \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
          \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
        };
        \opt@commands
      \fi
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
```

The following code handles active characters to avoid conflicts with 'babel.'

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
  \let\Orig@NyquistTF\NyquistTF
  \renewcommand{\NyquistTF}{%
    \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    \NyquistTF@Shorthandoff
  }
  \newcommand{\NyquistTF@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
    \Orig@NyquistTF[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
    \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  }
  \fi
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\addNyquistZPKPlot}[2][]{
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
  \if@pgfarg
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
    \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
      {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, #1]}
    \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix] {
      \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
      \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
    };
  \fi
}
```

\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.

```
\newcommand{\addNyquistTFPlot}[2][]{
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
  \if@pgfarg
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
    \temp@cmd ( {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))},
      {\n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))} );
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, #1]}
    \temp@cmd gnuplot [parametric, gnuplot@prefix]{
      \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*cos((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale)),
      \n@pow{10}{((\func@mag)/20)}*sin((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale))
    };
  \fi
}
```

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.

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
    \AddToHook{env/NyquistPlot/begin}{\expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthan
    \AddToHook{env/NyquistPlot/end}{\expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@
  \fi
}
\NewDocumentEnvironment{NyquistPlot}{O{}mm+b}{
  \parse@env@opt{#1}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      bode@style,
      height=5cm,
      domain=#2:#3,
      xlabel={$\Re$},
      ylabel={$\Im$},
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      \addplot [only marks,mark=+,thick,red] (-1 , 0);
      #4
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}{}
```

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, scale, or tikz then the corresponding \opt are passed, unexpanded, to the \addplot macro, the axis environment, the scaling option, and the tikzpicture environment, respectively.

```
\newcommand{\parse@N@opt}[1]{
  \gdef\opt@axes{}
  \gdef\opt@plot{}
  \gdef\opt@commands{}
  \gdef\opt@tikz{}
  \gdef\opt@scale{linear}
  \foreach \obj/\opt in {#1} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{axes}=0
      \xdef\opt@axes{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
    \else
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{plot}=0
        \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
      \else
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{commands}=0
          \xdef\opt@commands{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
        \else
          \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{tikz}=0
            \xdef\opt@tikz{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
          \else
            \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}{scale}=0
              \xdef\opt@scale{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt}}
            \else
              \xdef\opt@plot{\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@plot},
                \unexpanded\expandafter{\obj}}
            \fi
          \fi
        \fi
      \fi
    \fi
  }
}
```

\min@real@ZPK Computes the minimum nonzero absolute value of real parts from all poles and zeros in ZPK format. This is used for automatically setting the threshold in logarithmic pole-zero maps. The result is stored in \min@re@threshold@result.

```
\newcommand{\min@real@ZPK}[1]{
  % Initialize with large default value
  \gdef\min@re@threshold@result{1000}
  \def\@min@false{false}
  \gdef\min@threshold@found{false}
  % Keep a float version in FPU format for safe comparisons under LuaLaTeX
  \global\let\min@thresh@float\relax
  % Track maximum absolute value for axis sizing
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
  \pgfmathparse{0}
  \global\let\max@re@float=\pgfmathresult
  % Track positive and negative sides separately
  \pgfmathparse{0}
  \global\let\max@re@pos@float=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{0}
  \global\let\max@re@neg@float=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
  \gdef\max@re@value{0}
  \gdef\has@positive@values{false}
  \gdef\has@negative@values{false}
  \foreach \feature/\values in {#1} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{z}=0
      % Process zeros
      \foreach \z in \values {
        \foreach \y [count=\zcnt] in \z {
          \ifnum\zcnt=1
            % Compute absolute value using PGF FPU to avoid TeX dimen overflows
            \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
            \pgfmathparse{abs(\y)}
            \let\abs@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
            \pgfmathfloattofixed{\abs@valuefloat}
            \edef\abs@value{\pgfmathresult}
            \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
            % Skip if zero (string compare avoids numeric parser)
            \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0}=0\else
              \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0.0}=0\else
                % Check if value is positive or negative and track separately
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                \pgfmathparse{\y >= 0 ? 1 : 0}
                \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                  % Positive value
                  \gdef\has@positive@values{true}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@re@pos@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \global\let\max@re@pos@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \else
                  % Negative value
                  \gdef\has@negative@values{true}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@re@neg@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \global\let\max@re@neg@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \fi
                % Update overall maximum tracker
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@re@float ? 1 : 0}
                \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                  \global\let\max@re@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \xdef\max@re@value{\abs@value}
                \fi
                \ifx\min@threshold@found\@min@false
                  % First valid nonzero value
                  \xdef\min@re@threshold@result{\abs@value}
                  \global\let\min@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \gdef\min@threshold@found{true}
                \else
                  % Compare floats safely with FPU; then truncate boolean to an int
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat < \min@thresh@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \xdef\min@re@threshold@result{\abs@value}
                    \global\let\min@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \fi
              \fi
            \fi
          \fi
        }
      }
    \fi
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{p}=0
      % Process poles
      \foreach \p in \values {
        \foreach \y [count=\pcnt] in \p {
          \ifnum\pcnt=1
            % Compute absolute value using PGF FPU to avoid TeX dimen overflows
            \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
            \pgfmathparse{abs(\y)}
            \let\abs@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
            \pgfmathfloattofixed{\abs@valuefloat}
            \edef\abs@value{\pgfmathresult}
            \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
            % Skip if zero (string compare avoids numeric parser)
            \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0}=0\else
              \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0.0}=0\else
                % Check if value is positive or negative and track separately
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                \pgfmathparse{\y >= 0 ? 1 : 0}
                \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                  % Positive value
                  \gdef\has@positive@values{true}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@re@pos@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \global\let\max@re@pos@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \else
                  % Negative value
                  \gdef\has@negative@values{true}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@re@neg@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \global\let\max@re@neg@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \fi
                \ifx\min@threshold@found\@min@false
                  % First valid nonzero value
                  \xdef\min@re@threshold@result{\abs@value}
                  \global\let\min@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \gdef\min@threshold@found{true}
                \else
                  % Compare floats safely with FPU; then truncate boolean to an int
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
                  \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat < \min@thresh@float ? 1 : 0}
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \xdef\min@re@threshold@result{\abs@value}
                    \global\let\min@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \fi
              \fi
            \fi
          \fi
        }
      }
    \fi
  }
  % If no valid values found, use default
  \ifx\min@threshold@found\@min@false
    \gdef\min@re@threshold@result{0.01}
  \fi
  \xdef\min@threshold@result{\min@re@threshold@result}
  % Compute \min@re@pow@10 such that 10^{\min@re@pow@10} is the closest power of 10 smaller than or equal to \min@re@threshold@result
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
  \pgfmathparse{log10(\min@re@threshold@result)}
  \let\log@result=\pgfmathresult
  % Add small epsilon to handle floating-point precision issues with exact powers of 10
  \pgfmathparse{\log@result + 1e-5}
  \let\log@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{floor(\log@adjusted)}
  \pgfmathfloattofixed{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\min@re@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\min@pow@10{\min@re@pow@10}
  % Compute separate maximum exponents for positive and negative sides
  % Positive side
  \ifx\has@positive@values\@min@false
    \xdef\max@re@pos@pow@10{\min@re@pow@10}
  \else
    \pgfmathparse{log10(max(\max@re@pos@float,1e-100))}
    \let\log@max@re@pos=\pgfmathresult
    \pgfmathparse{\log@max@re@pos + 1e-5}
    \let\log@max@re@pos@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
    \pgfmathparse{ceil(\log@max@re@pos@adjusted)}
    \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
    \xdef\max@re@pos@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \fi
  % Negative side
  \ifx\has@negative@values\@min@false
    \xdef\max@re@neg@pow@10{\min@re@pow@10}
  \else
    \pgfmathparse{log10(max(\max@re@neg@float,1e-100))}
    \let\log@max@re@neg=\pgfmathresult
    \pgfmathparse{\log@max@re@neg + 1e-5}
    \let\log@max@re@neg@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
    \pgfmathparse{ceil(\log@max@re@neg@adjusted)}
    \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
    \xdef\max@re@neg@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \fi
  % Keep overall maximum for backward compatibility
  \pgfmathparse{max(\max@re@pos@float > 0 ? \max@re@pos@float : 0, \max@re@neg@float
  \let\max@re@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{\max@re@valuefloat > 0 ? \max@re@valuefloat : \min@re@threshold@resu
  \let\max@re@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{log10(max(\max@re@valuefloat,1e-100))}
  \let\log@max@re=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{\log@max@re + 1e-5}
  \let\log@max@re@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{ceil(\log@max@re@adjusted)}
  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\max@re@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
}


```

\min@im@ZPK Computes the minimum nonzero absolute value of imaginary parts from all poles and zeros in ZPK format. This is used for automatically setting thresholds in logarithmic pole-zero maps for imaginary axis scaling. The result is stored in \min@im@threshold@result and the corresponding power of 10 is stored in \min@im@pow@10.

```
\newcommand{\min@im@ZPK}[1]{
  % Initialize with large default value
  \gdef\min@im@threshold@result{1000}
  \def\@min@false{false}
  \gdef\min@im@threshold@found{false}
  % Keep a float version in FPU format for safe comparisons under LuaLaTeX
  \global\let\min@im@thresh@float\relax
  % Track maximum absolute value for axis sizing
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
  \pgfmathparse{0}
  \global\let\max@im@float=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
  \gdef\max@im@value{0}
  \foreach \feature/\values in {#1} {
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{z}=0
      % Process zeros
      \foreach \z in \values {
        \foreach \y [count=\zcnt] in \z {
          \ifnum\zcnt=2
            % Second element is imaginary part - compute absolute value using PGF FPU
            \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
            \pgfmathparse{abs(\y)}
            \let\abs@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
            \pgfmathfloattofixed{\abs@valuefloat}
      \edef\abs@value{\pgfmathresult}
      \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
      % Skip if zero (string compare avoids numeric parser)
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0}=0\else
       \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0.0}=0\else
        % Update maximum tracker
        \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
        \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat > \max@im@float ? 1 : 0}
        \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
        \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
        \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
         \global\let\max@im@float=\abs@valuefloat
         \xdef\max@im@value{\abs@value}
        \fi
        \ifx\min@im@threshold@found\@min@false
         % First valid nonzero value
         \xdef\min@im@threshold@result{\abs@value}
         \global\let\min@im@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
         \gdef\min@im@threshold@found{true}
        \else
         % Compare floats safely with FPU; then truncate boolean to an int
         \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
         \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat < \min@im@thresh@float ? 1 : 0}
         \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
         \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
         \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
          \xdef\min@im@threshold@result{\abs@value}
          \global\let\min@im@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
         \fi
        \fi
       \fi
      \fi
     \fi
    }
   }
  \fi
  \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{p}=0
   % Process poles
   \foreach \p in \values {
    \foreach \y [count=\pcnt] in \p {
     \ifnum\pcnt=2
      % Second element is imaginary part - compute absolute value using PGF FPU
      \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
      \pgfmathparse{abs(\y)}
      \let\abs@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
      \pgfmathfloattofixed{\abs@valuefloat}
      \edef\abs@value{\pgfmathresult}
      \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
      % Skip if zero (string compare avoids numeric parser)
      \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0}=0\else
       \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\abs@value}{0.0}=0\else
        \ifx\min@im@threshold@found\@min@false
         % First valid nonzero value
         \xdef\min@im@threshold@result{\abs@value}
         \global\let\min@im@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
         \gdef\min@im@threshold@found{true}
        \else
         % Compare floats safely with FPU; then truncate boolean to an int
         \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
         \pgfmathparse{\abs@valuefloat < \min@im@thresh@float ? 1 : 0}
```

```
                  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
                  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
                  \ifnum\pgfmathresult=1
                    \xdef\min@im@threshold@result{\abs@value}
                    \global\let\min@im@thresh@float=\abs@valuefloat
                  \fi
                \fi
              \fi
            \fi
          \fi
        }
      }
    \fi
  }
  % If no valid values found, use default
  \ifx\min@im@threshold@found\@min@false
    \gdef\min@im@threshold@result{0.01}
  \fi
  % Compute \min@im@pow@10 such that 10^{\min@im@pow@10} is the closest power of 10 smaller than or equal to \min@im@threshold@result
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
  \pgfmathparse{log10(\min@im@threshold@result)}
  \let\log@result=\pgfmathresult
  % Add small epsilon to handle floating-point precision issues with exact powers of 10
  \pgfmathparse{\log@result + 1e-5}
  \let\log@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{floor(\log@adjusted)}
  \pgfmathfloattofixed{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\min@im@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\min@Im@pow@10{\min@im@pow@10}
  % Compute maximum exponent to determine axis extent for imaginary parts
  \pgfmathparse{\max@im@float > 0 ? \max@im@float : \min@im@threshold@result}
  \let\max@im@valuefloat=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{log10(max(\max@im@valuefloat,1e-100))}
  \let\log@max@im=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{\log@max@im + 1e-5}
  \let\log@max@im@adjusted=\pgfmathresult
  \pgfmathparse{ceil(\log@max@im@adjusted)}
  \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
  \xdef\max@im@pow@10{\pgfmathresult}
  \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
}


```

4.6 Nichols charts

\NicholsZPK
\NicholsTF
NicholsChart
\addNicholsZPKChart
\addNicholsTFChart

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

```
\newcommand{\NicholsZPK}[4][]{
  \parse@N@opt{#1}
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
  \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      ph@x@label,
      bode@style,
      domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
      height=5cm,
      ylabel={Gain (dB)},
      samples=500,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \opt@plot]}
      \if@pgfarg
        \temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
        \opt@commands
      \else
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
        { set table $meta;
          set logscale x 10;
          set dummy t;
          set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
          set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
          plot '+' using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
          unset logscale x;
          set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
          plot "$meta" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
        };
        \opt@commands
      \fi
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
  \let\Orig@NicholsZPK\NicholsZPK
  \renewcommand{\NicholsZPK}{%
    \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    \NicholsZPK@Shorthandoff
  }
  \newcommand{\NicholsZPK@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
    \Orig@NicholsZPK[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
    \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  }
  \fi
}
\newcommand{\NicholsTF}[4][]{
  \parse@N@opt{#1}
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      ph@x@label,
      bode@style,
      domain=#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale,
      height=5cm,
      ylabel={Gain (dB)},
      samples=500,
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [variable=t, thick, trig format plots=rad, \opt@plot]}
      \if@pgfarg
```

```
        \temp@cmd ( {\n@mod{\func@ph}{2*pi*\ph@scale}} , {\func@mag} );
        \opt@commands
      \else
        \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
        \temp@cmd gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
          { set table $meta1;
            set logscale x 10;
            set dummy t;
            set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
            set trange [#3*\freq@scale:#4*\freq@scale];
            plot ’+’ using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
            unset logscale x;
            set table $meta2;
            plot "$meta1" using ($1):($2) smooth unwrap;
            set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
            plot "$meta2" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
          };
        \opt@commands
      \fi
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
\AtBeginDocument{
  \if@babel
    \let\Orig@NicholsTF\NicholsTF
    \renewcommand{\NicholsTF}{%
      \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
      \NicholsTF@Shorthandoff
    }
    \newcommand{\NicholsTF@Shorthandoff}[4][]{%
      \Orig@NicholsTF[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}
      \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    }
    \AddToHook{env/NicholsChart/begin}{\expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shortha
    \AddToHook{env/NicholsChart/end}{\expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@
  \fi
}
\NewDocumentEnvironment{NicholsChart}{O{}mm+b}{
  \parse@env@opt{#1}
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
      ph@x@label,
      bode@style,
      domain=#2:#3,
      height=5cm,
      ylabel={Gain (dB)},
      \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
    ]}
    \temp@cmd
      #4
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}{}
\newcommand{\addNicholsZPKChart}[2][]{
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \build@ZPK@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{}{#2}
  \if@pgfarg
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
    \temp@cmd ( {\func@ph} , {\func@mag} );
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \addplot [#1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
    { set table $meta;
      set logscale x 10;
      set dummy t;
      set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
      set trange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
      plot ’+’ using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
      unset logscale x;
      set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
      plot "$meta" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
    };
  \fi
}
\newcommand{\addNicholsTFChart}[2][]{
  \gdef\func@mag{}
  \gdef\func@ph{}
  \build@TF@plot{\func@mag}{\func@ph}{#2}
  \if@pgfarg
    \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [domain=\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/do
able=t, trig format plots=rad, #1]}
    \temp@cmd ( {\n@mod{\func@ph}{2*pi*\ph@scale}} , {\func@mag} );
  \else
    \stepcounter{gnuplot@id}
    \addplot [#1] gnuplot [raw gnuplot, gnuplot@prefix]
    { set table $meta1;
      set logscale x 10;
      set dummy t;
      set samples \pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/samples};
      set trange [\freq@scale*\pgfkeysvalueof{/pgfplots/domain}*\freq@scale];
      plot ’+’ using (\func@mag) : ((\func@ph)/(\ph@scale));
      unset logscale x;
      set table $meta2;
      plot "$meta1" using ($1):($2) smooth unwrap;
      set table "\bodeplot@prefix\arabic{gnuplot@id}.table";
      plot "$meta2" using ($2*\ph@scale):($1);
    };
  \fi
}
```

\PoleZeroMapZPK Creates a pole-zero map similar to MATLAB’s `pzmap` function. Poles are plotted as ’x’ markers and zeros as ’o’ markers on the complex s-plane. The gain parameter is ignored since it does not affect pole-zero locations, and delay is also ignored since it does not add poles or zeros.

```
\newcommand{\PoleZeroMapZPK}[2][]{
  \parse@N@opt{#1}
  % Set threshold for log scale if needed
  \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\opt@scale}{log}=0
  % Compute automatic threshold as the minimum nonzero absolute real part
  % from the provided ZPK data.
    \min@real@ZPK{#2}
    \min@im@ZPK{#2}
    % Prepare axis scaling helpers
    \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=true}
    % Compute separate tick counts for positive and negative x-axis
    \ifx\has@positive@values\@min@false
      \xdef\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXPos{0}
    \else
      \pgfmathparse{max(\max@re@pos@pow@10 - \min@re@pow@10 + 1, 1)}
      \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
      \xdef\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXPos{\pgfmathresult}
    \fi
    \ifx\has@negative@values\@min@false
      \xdef\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXNeg{0}
    \else
      \pgfmathparse{max(\max@re@neg@pow@10 - \min@re@pow@10 + 1, 1)}
      \pgfmathfloattoint{\pgfmathresult}
      \xdef\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXNeg{\pgfmathresult}
    \fi
    \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu=false}
    \def\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatXTick##1{%
      \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick}{##1}%
      \ifnum\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick=0
        $0$
      \else
        \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}{\min@re@pow@10 + abs(\PoleZeroMapZ
1}%
        \ifnum\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick>0
          $10^{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}$%
        \else
          $-10^{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}$%
        \fi
      \fi
    }
    \def\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatYTick##1{%
      \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick}{##1}%
      \ifnum\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick=0
        $0$
      \else
        \pgfmathtruncatemacro{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}{\min@im@pow@10 + abs(\PoleZeroMapZ
1}%
        \ifnum\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick>0
          $10^{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}$%
        \else
          $-10^{\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp}$%
        \fi
      \fi
    }
    \def\PoleZeroMapZPK@xticklabel{\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatXTick{\tick}}
    \def\PoleZeroMapZPK@yticklabel{\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatYTick{\tick}}
  \fi
  \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{tikzpicture} [\unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@tikz}]}
  \temp@cmd
    % Set up axis based on scale option
    \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\opt@scale}{log}=0
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
        xlabel={$\Re$},
        ylabel={$\Im$},
        axis lines=center,
        grid=major,
        height=6cm,
        enlarge x limits=0.2,
        enlarge y limits=0.2,
        xtick distance=1,
        ytick distance=1,
        xticklabel=\noexpand\PoleZeroMapZPK@xticklabel,
        yticklabel=\noexpand\PoleZeroMapZPK@yticklabel,
        x filter/.expression={abs(x) < \min@re@threshold@result ? 0 : (x >= 0 ? (log1
100)) - \min@re@pow@10 + 1) : (-log10(max(min(-x, 1e100), 1e-
100)) + \min@re@pow@10 - 1))},
        y filter/.expression={abs(y) < \min@im@threshold@result ? 0 : (y >= 0 ? (log1
100)) - \min@im@pow@10 + 1) : (-log10(max(min(-y, 1e100), 1e-
100)) + \min@im@pow@10 - 1))},
        \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
      ]}
    \else
      \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\begin{axis}[
        xlabel={$\Re$},
        ylabel={$\Im$},
        axis lines=center,
        grid=major,
        height=6cm,
        enlarge x limits=0.2,
        enlarge y limits=0.2,
        \unexpanded\expandafter{\opt@axes}
      ]}
    \fi
    \temp@cmd
      % Plot poles and zeros from ZPK data
      \foreach \feature/\values in {#2} {
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{z}=0
          \foreach \z in \values {
            \foreach \y [count=\zcnt] in \z {
              \ifnum\zcnt=1
                \xdef\zreal{\y}
              \fi
              \ifnum\zcnt=2
                \xdef\zimag{\y}
              \fi
              \xdef\Last@LoopValue@z{\zcnt}
            }
            \ifnum\Last@LoopValue@z=1
              \xdef\zimag{0}
            \fi
            \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [only marks, mark=o, mark size=3pt, thic
expanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
            \temp@cmd coordinates {(\zreal,\zimag)};
          }
        \fi
        \ifnum\pdf@strcmp{\feature}{p}=0
          \foreach \p in \values {
            \foreach \y [count=\pcnt] in \p {
              \ifnum\pcnt=1
                \xdef\preal{\y}
              \fi
              \ifnum\pcnt=2
                \xdef\pimag{\y}
              \fi
              \xdef\Last@LoopValue@p{\pcnt}
            }
            \ifnum\Last@LoopValue@p=1
              \xdef\pimag{0}
            \fi
            \edef\temp@cmd{\noexpand\addplot [only marks, mark=x, mark size=3pt, thic
expanded\expandafter{\opt@plot}]}
            \temp@cmd coordinates {(\preal,\pimag)};
          }
        \fi
      }
      \opt@commands
    \end{axis}
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
```

The following code handles active characters to avoid conflicts with ‘babel.’

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \if@babel
  \let\Orig@PoleZeroMapZPK\PoleZeroMapZPK
  \renewcommand{\PoleZeroMapZPK}{%
    \expandafter\shorthandoff\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
    \PoleZeroMapZPK@Shorthandoff
  }
  \newcommand{\PoleZeroMapZPK@Shorthandoff}[2][]{%
    \Orig@PoleZeroMapZPK[#1]{#2}
    \expandafter\shorthandon\expandafter{\shorthand@list}
  }
  \fi
}
```

Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols

\@babelfalse 44
\@babeltrue 47
\@declutterargfalse 5
\@declutterargtrue 7
\@empty 48
\@hzargfalse 13
\@hzargtrue 15
\@ifpackageloaded 46
\@min@false 919, 987, 1050, 1074, 1091, 1103, 1133, 1168, 1205, 1229, 1439, 1446
\@nil 120, 121
\@pgfargfalse 1
\@pgfargtrue 3
\@radargfalse 9
\@radargtrue 11
\~ 51

A

\abs@value 947, 950, 951, 985, 989, 999, 1019, 1022, 1023, 1052, 1062, 1154, 1157, 1158, 1166, 1170, 1180, 1200, 1203, 1204, 1207, 1217
\abs@valuefloat 945, 946, 961, 965, 971, 975, 980, 984, 990, 995, 1000, 1017, 1018, 1033, 1037, 1043, 1047, 1053, 1058, 1063, 1152, 1153, 1161, 1165, 1171, 1176, 1181, 1198, 1199, 1208, 1213, 1218
\add@feature 519, 538, 539, 542, 543, 545, 546, 554, 555, 558, 559, 561, 562, 569, 570, 573, 574, 576, 577, 593, 594
\addBodeComponentPlot 427
\addBodeTFPlot 384
\addBodeZPKPlots 356
\addNicholsTFChart 1257
\addNicholsZPKChart 1257
\addNyquistTFPlot 844
\addNyquistZPKPlot 827
\AddToHook 447, 448, 472, 473, 497, 498, 863, 864, 1361, 1362
\AtBeginDocument 45, 274, 343, 445, 470, 495, 767, 814, 861, 1296, 1350, 1559

B

\begingroup 50
\bode@style 58
BodeMagPlot (env.) 470
BodePhPlot (env.) 445
BodePlot (env.) 495
\bodeplot@prefix 28, 30, 35, 254, 266, 323, 335, 378, 410, 421, 440, 1288, 1342, 1399, 1423
\BodeTF 287
\BodeTF@Shorthandoff 348, 350
\BodeZPK 218
\BodeZPK@Shorthandoff 279, 281
\build@TF@plot 293, 388, 390, 600, 786, 847, 1315, 1407
\build@ZPK@plot 224, 361, 363, 533, 739, 830, 1263, 1385

C

\currentdegree 612, 613, 616, 617, 618, 620, 621, 631, 632, 635, 636, 637, 639, 640

D

\den@degree 628, 631
\den@im 604, 636, 649, 652
\den@real 603, 633, 639, 650, 652
\dencoeff 627, 630, 633, 636, 639
\denpow 627, 628, 630, 631
\do 49
\dospecials 55

E

\endgroup 53
environments:
- BodeMagPlot 470
- BodePhPlot 445
- BodePlot 495

F

\freq@filter 73
\freq@label 73
\freq@scale 73, 74, 85, 109, 116, 229, 251, 255, 263, 267, 298, 320, 324, 332, 336, 366, 375, 379, 394, 397, 407, 411, 418, 422, 429, 437, 441, 742, 789, 832, 837, 849, 854, 1267, 1285, 1319, 1337, 1387, 1396, 1409, 1418
\func@mag 220, 224, 241, 253, 289, 293, 310, 322, 735, 739, 753, 754, 759, 760, 782, 786, 800, 801, 806, 807,

828, 830, 833, 834, 839, 840, 845, 847, 850, 851, 856, 857, 1259, 1263, 1276, 1286, 1311, 1315, 1328, 1338, 1383, 1385, 1388, 1397, 1405, 1407, 1410, 1419

\func@ph 221, 224, 243, 265, 290, 293, 312, 334, 736, 739, 753, 754, 759, 760, 783, 786, 800, 801, 806, 807, 829, 830, 833, 834, 839, 840, 846, 847, 850, 851, 856, 857, 1260, 1263, 1276, 1286, 1312, 1315, 1328, 1338, 1384, 1385, 1388, 1397, 1406, 1407, 1410, 1419

G

\g@addto@macro 52

\get@interval@end 120, 121

\get@interval@start 120, 120

\global 922, 926, 929, 931, 965, 975, 984, 990, 1000, 1037, 1047, 1053, 1063, 1136, 1140, 1165, 1171, 1181, 1208, 1218

\gnuplot@id 1

\gnuplot@prefix 1

H

\has@negative@values 935, 969, 1041, 1103, 1446

\has@positive@values 934, 959, 1031, 1091, 1439

I

\if@babel 44

\if@hzarg 13, 84

\ifbabelshorthand . . 52

\ifcat 520

\ifnum 360, 387, 393, 402, 529, 535, 537, 541, 551, 553, 557, 567, 568, 572, 581, 582, 586, 607, 613, 626, 632, 645, 665, 666, 669, 677, 678, 681, 689, 692, 695, 696, 702, 721, 724, 892, 895, 898, 901, 904, 937, 941, 950, 951, 957, 964, 974, 983, 998, 1009, 1013, 1022, 1023, 1029, 1036, 1046, 1061, 1144, 1148, 1157, 1158, 1164, 1179, 1190, 1194, 1203, 1204, 1216, 1431, 1456, 1460, 1469, 1473, 1486, 1518, 1521, 1524, 1529, 1536, 1539, 1542, 1547

\ifwindows 38

\ifx . 987, 1050, 1074, 1091, 1103, 1168, 1205, 1229, 1439, 1446

\immediate 40

J

\jobname 28, 30

L

\Last@LoopValue 527, 529

\Last@LoopValue@p 1545, 1547

\Last@LoopValue@z 1527, 1529

\lccode 51

\log@adjusted . 1084, 1085, 1238, 1239

\log@max@im . . 1247, 1248

\log@max@im@adjusted 1249, 1250

\log@max@re . . 1120, 1121

\log@max@re@adjusted 1122, 1123

\log@max@re@neg 1107, 1108

\log@max@re@neg@adjusted 1109, 1110

\log@max@re@pos 1095, 1096

\log@max@re@pos@adjusted 1097, 1098

\log@result . . . 1081, 1083, 1235, 1237

\loop@delay 605, 646, 650

\lowercase 52

M

\MagCSPoles 163

\MagCSPolesAsymp . . 163

\MagCSPolesLin 163

\MagCSPolesPeak . . . 182

\MagCSZeros 163

\MagCSZerosAsymp . . 163

\MagCSZerosLin 163

\MagCSZerosPeak . . . 182

\MagDel 128, 594

\MagK 122, 577

\MagKAsymp 122, 574

\MagKLin 122, 570

\MagPole . . . 130, 157, 562

\MagPoleAsymp 130, 159, 559

\MagPoleLin 130, 158, 555

\MagSOPoles 190

\MagSOPolesAsymp . . 190

\MagSOPolesLin 190

\MagSOPolesPeak . . . 208

\MagSOZeros 190

\MagSOZerosAsymp . . 190

\MagSOZerosLin 190

\MagSOZerosPeak . . . 208

\MagZero 157, 546

\MagZeroAsymp . . 157, 543

\MagZeroLin 157, 539

\max@im@float . 1140, 1161, 1165, 1244

\max@im@pow@ 1252

\max@im@value 1142, 1166

\max@im@valuefloat 1245, 1246

\max@re@float 926, 980, 984

\max@re@neg@float . . . 931, 971, 975, 1043, 1047, 1106, 1115

\max@re@neg@pow@ 1104, 1112, 1449

\max@re@pos@float . . . 929, 961, 965, 1033, 1037, 1094, 1115

\max@re@pos@pow@ 1092, 1100, 1442

\max@re@pow@ 1125

\max@re@value . . 933, 985

\max@re@valuefloat 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119

\min@Im@pow@ 1242

\min@im@pow@ . . 1232, 1241, 1242, 1472, 1500

\min@im@thresh@float 1136, 1171, 1176, 1181, 1208, 1213, 1218

\min@im@threshold@found 1134, 1168, 1172, 1205, 1209, 1229

\min@im@threshold@result 1132, 1170, 1180, 1207, 1217, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1244, 1500

\min@im@ZPK . . 1130, 1435

\min@pow@ 1088

\min@re@pow@ 1078, 1087, 1088, 1092, 1104, 1442, 1449, 1459, 1499

\min@re@threshold@result 918, 989, 999, 1052, 1062, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1080, 1117, 1499

\min@real@ZPK . 916, 1434

\min@thresh@float . . . 922, 990, 995, 1000, 1053, 1058, 1063

\min@threshold@found 920, 987, 991, 1050, 1054, 1074

\min@threshold@result 1077

N

\n 525, 527

\n@mod 1, 312, 395, 1328, 1410

\n@mod@n 1

\n@mod@p 1, 138

\n@pow 1, 131, 132, 133, 143, 144, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 163, 164, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 191, 195, 617, 618, 620, 621, 636, 637, 639, 640, 651, 652, 753, 754, 759, 760, 800, 801, 806, 807, 833, 834, 839, 840, 850, 851, 856, 857

\newcounter 25

\NewDocumentEnvironment 451, 476, 501, 867, 1365

\NicholsChart 1257

\NicholsTF 1257

\NicholsTF@Shorthandoff 1355, 1357

\NicholsZPK 1257

\NicholsZPK@Shorthandoff 1301, 1303

\num@degree 609, 612

\num@im 602, 617, 649, 651

\num@real 601, 614, 620, 649, 651

\numcoeff 608, 611, 614, 617, 620

\numpow 608, 609, 611, 612

\NyquistPlot 861

\NyquistTF 780

\NyquistTF@Shorthandoff 819, 821

\NyquistZPK 733

\NyquistZPK@Shorthandoff 772, 774

O

\opt@approx 224, 660, 693

\opt@axes 463, 488, 512, 718, 722, 727, 747, 794, 877, 886, 893, 1271, 1323, 1375, 1501, 1512

\opt@commands 755, 762, 802, 809, 888, 899, 1277, 1291, 1329, 1345, 1555

\opt@group 233, 302, 659, 690

\opt@plot 751, 798, 887, 896, 907, 1274, 1326, 1532, 1550

\opt@scale 890, 905, 1431, 1486

\opt@tikz 222, 291, 453, 478, 503, 663, 703, 719, 725, 737, 784, 869, 889, 902, 1261, 1313, 1367, 1483

\optmag@axes 236, 305, 655, 679, 684

\optmag@commands 242, 257, 311, 326, 662, 699

\optmag@plot 237, 306, 658, 667, 672, 705

\optph@axes 238, 307, 656, 682, 685

\optph@commands 244, 269, 313, 338, 661, 697

\optph@plot 239, 308, 657, 670, 673, 707

\Orig@BodeTF 345, 351

\Orig@BodeZPK 276, 282

\Orig@NicholsTF 1352, 1358

\Orig@NicholsZPK 1298, 1304

\Orig@NyquistTF 816, 822

\Orig@NyquistZPK 769, 775

\Orig@PoleZeroMapZPK 1561, 1567

P

\p 552, 554, 555, 558, 559, 561, 562, 1011, 1012, 1192, 1193, 1537, 1538

\parse@env@opt 452, 477, 502, 717, 868, 1366

\parse@N@opt 734, 781, 885, 1258, 1310, 1429

\parse@opt 219, 288, 654

\pcnt 1012, 1013, 1193, 1194, 1538, 1539, 1542, 1545

\pdf@strcmp 360, 387, 393, 402, 535, 537, 541, 551, 553, 557, 567, 568, 572, 581, 582, 586, 607, 626, 645, 665, 666, 669, 677, 678, 681, 689, 692, 695, 696, 702, 721, 724, 892, 895, 898, 901, 904, 937, 950, 951, 1009, 1022, 1023, 1144, 1157, 1158, 1190, 1203, 1204, 1431, 1486, 1518, 1536

\pgfkeys 924, 932, 943, 948, 953, 956, 960, 963, 970, 973, 979, 982, 994, 997, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1028, 1032, 1035, 1042, 1045, 1057, 1060, 1079, 1126, 1138, 1141, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1163, 1175, 1178, 1196, 1201, 1212, 1215, 1233, 1253, 1437, 1453

\pgfkeysvalueof 252, 264, 321, 333, 366, 375, 376, 394, 397, 407, 408, 418, 419, 429, 437, 438, 832, 837, 849, 854, 1284, 1336, 1387, 1395, 1396, 1409, 1417, 1418

\pgfmathfloattofixed 946, 1018, 1086, 1153, 1199, 1240

\pgfmathfloattoint 955, 962, 972, 981, 996, 1027, 1034, 1044, 1059, 1099, 1111, 1124, 1162, 1177, 1214, 1251, 1443, 1450

\pgfmathparse 925, 928, 930, 944, 954, 961, 971, 980, 995, 1016, 1026, 1033, 1043, 1058, 1080, 1083, 1085, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1139, 1151, 1161, 1176, 1197, 1213, 1234, 1237, 1239, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1442, 1449

\pgfmathresult 926, 929, 931, 945, 947, 955, 957, 962, 964, 972, 974, 981, 983, 996, 998, 1017, 1019, 1027, 1029, 1034, 1036, 1044, 1046, 1059, 1061, 1081, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1100, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1112, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1140, 1152, 1154, 1162, 1164, 1177, 1179, 1198, 1200, 1214, 1216, 1235, 1238, 1240, 1241, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1443, 1444, 1450, 1451

\pgfplotsset 58, 73, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 86, 88, 97, 98, 102, 103, 110, 112, 117

\ph@scale 73, 78, 82, 96, 101, 125, 129, 140, 153, 156, 168, 174, 175, 195, 312, 334, 336, 409, 411, 650, 753, 754, 759, 760, 800, 801, 806, 807, 833, 834, 839, 840, 850, 851, 856, 857, 1286, 1289, 1328, 1338, 1343, 1397, 1400, 1410, 1419, 1424

\ph@x@label 73

\ph@y@label 73

\PhCSPoles 163

\PhCSPolesAsymp 163, 200

\PhCSPolesLin 163, 197

\PhCSZeros 163

\PhCSZerosAsymp 163

\PhCSZerosLin 163

\PhDel 129, 593

\PhK 122, 576

\PhKAsymp 122, 128, 573

\PhKLin 122, 128, 569

\PhPole 130, 160, 561

\PhPoleAsymp 130, 162, 558

\PhPoleLin 130, 161, 554

\PhSOPoles 190

\PhSOPolesAsymp 190

\PhSOPolesLin 190

\PhSOZeros 190

\PhSOZerosAsymp 190

\PhSOZerosLin 190

\PhZero 157, 545

\PhZeroAsymp 157, 542

\PhZeroLin 157, 538

\pimag 1543, 1548, 1551

\plot@macro 358, 361, 363, 367, 377, 385, 388, 390, 395, 398, 409, 420

\PoleZeroMapZPK 1428

\PoleZeroMapZPK@exp 1459, 1461, 1463, 1472, 1474, 1476

\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatXTick 1454, 1480

\PoleZeroMapZPK@formatYTick 1467, 1481

\PoleZeroMapZPK@Shorthandoff 1564, 1566

\PoleZeroMapZPK@tick 1455, 1456, 1459, 1460, 1468, 1469, 1472, 1473

\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXNeg 1447, 1451

\PoleZeroMapZPK@ticksXPos 1440, 1444

\PoleZeroMapZPK@xticklabel 1480, 1497

\PoleZeroMapZPK@yticklabel 1481, 1498

\preal 1540, 1551

R

\renewcommand 96, 101, 109, 116, 277, 346, 770, 817, 1299, 1353, 1562

S

\setcounter 26

\shorthand@list 44, 278, 283, 347, 352, 447, 448, 472, 473, 497, 498, 771, 776, 818, 823, 863, 864, 1300, 1305, 1354, 1359, 1361, 1362, 1563, 1568

\shorthandoff 278, 347, 447, 472, 497, 771, 818, 863, 1300, 1354, 1361, 1563

\shorthandon 283, 352, 448, 473, 498, 776, 823, 864, 1305, 1359, 1362, 1568

\stepcounter 246, 258, 315, 327, 369, 401, 432, 757, 804, 836, 853, 1279, 1331, 1390, 1412

T

\temp@cmd 222, 223, 225, 235, 291, 292, 294, 304, 366, 367, 370, 371, 394, 395, 397, 398, 429, 430, 453, 454, 455, 465, 478, 479, 480, 490, 503, 504, 505, 514, 737, 738, 740, 749, 751, 753, 758, 784, 785, 787, 796, 798, 800, 805, 832, 833, 837, 838, 849, 850, 854, 855, 869, 870, 871, 879, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1280, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1325, 1326, 1328, 1332, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1377, 1387, 1388, 1409, 1410, 1483, 1484, 1487, 1504, 1515, 1532, 1533, 1550, 1551

\temp@macro 359, 361, 363, 386, 388, 390

\temp@mag@cmd 236, 241, 247, 305, 310, 316

\temp@ph@cmd 238, 243, 259, 307, 312, 328

\tick 1480, 1481

V

\values 534, 536, 552, 569, 570, 573, 574, 576, 577, 590, 593, 594, 606, 608, 611, 627, 630, 646, 936, 939, 1011, 1143, 1146, 1192, 1517, 1519, 1537

W

\write 40

Y

\y 525, 526, 940, 944, 954, 1012, 1016, 1026, 1147, 1151, 1193, 1197, 1520, 1522, 1525, 1538, 1540, 1543

Z

\z 536, 538, 539, 542, 543, 545, 546, 939, 940, 1146, 1147, 1519, 1520

\zcnt 940, 941, 1147, 1148, 1520, 1521, 1524, 1527

\zimag 1525, 1530, 1533

\zreal 1522, 1533

Change History

v1.0

General: Initial release 1

v1.0.1

`\addBodeZPKPlots`: Improved optional argument handling. . . . 27

`\BodeZPK`: Pass arbitrary TikZ commands as options. 25

v1.0.2

`gnuplot@prefix`: Fixed issue #1 . . 20

v1.0.3

`BodePlot`: Added tikz option to environments 30

`\BodeTF`: Added Tikz option 26

`\BodeZPK`: Added Tikz option 25

`NicholsChart`: Added tikz option to environments 44

`\NicholsTF`: Added commands and tikz options 44

`\NicholsZPK`: Added commands and tikz options 44

`gnuplot@prefix`: Added jobname to gnuplot prefix 20

`\NyquistTF`: Added commands and tikz options 36

`\NyquistZPK`: Added commands and tikz options 35

`\parse@env@opt`: Added tikz option to environments 34

`\parse@N@opt`: Added commands and tikz options 38

`\parse@opt`: Added Tikz option . . . 33

`NyquistPlot`: Added tikz option to environments 37

v1.0.4

General: Fixed unintended optional argument macro expansion 1

v1.0.5

`\parse@opt`: Fixed a bug 33

v1.0.6

General: Fixed issue #3 1

v1.0.7

General: Removed unnecessary semicolons 1

Updated documentation 1

v1.0.8

General: Added a new class option 'declutter' 1

`\build@TF@plot`: Included phase due to delay in wrapping. 32

`gnuplot@prefix`: Fixed issue #6 . . 20

v1.1.0

General: Fixed phase wrapping in gnuplot mode 1

`\addBodeTFPlot`: Fixed phase wrapping in gnuplot mode 28

`BodeMagPlot`: Added separate environments for phase and magnitude plots 30

`BodePhPlot`: Added separate environments for phase and magnitude plots 29

`BodePlot`: Deprecated BodePlot environment 30

`\BodeTF`: Fixed phase wrapping in gnuplot mode 26

v1.1.1

General: Enable Hz and rad units 1

`\addBodeComponentPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 29

`\addBodeTFPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 28

`\addBodeZPKPlots`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 27

`\addNicholsTFChart`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 44

`\addNyquistTFPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 37

`\addNyquistZPKPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 37

`BodeMagPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 30

`BodePhPlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 29

`BodePlot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 30

`\BodeTF`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 26

`\BodeZPK`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 25

`\build@TF@plot`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 32

`get@interval@end`: New macros to enable 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 22

`ph@y@label`: New macros to enable 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 21

`\NyquistTF`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 36

`\NyquistZPK`: Enabled 'Hz' and 'rad' units for frequency and phase, respectively 35

v1.1.2

`BodeMagPlot`: Defined using the 'NewEnviron' command from the

‘environ’ package to fix conflicts with externalization 30
BodePhPlot: Defined using the ‘NewEnviron’ command from the ‘environ’ package to fix conflicts with externalization 29
BodePlot: Defined using the ‘NewEnviron’ command from the ‘environ’ package to fix conflicts with externalization 30
NicholsChart: Defined using the ‘NewEniron’ command from the ‘environ’ package to fix conflicts with externalization 44
\PhSOZerosLin: Fix scaling bug introduced in v1.1.1 24
NyquistPlot: Defined using the ‘NewEniron’ command from the ‘environ’ package to fix conflicts with externalization 37

v1.1.3
\addBodeComponentPlot: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 29
\addBodeTFPlot: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 28
\addBodeZPKPlots: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 27
\addNicholsTFChart: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 44
\addNicholsZPKChart: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 44
\addNyquistTFPlot: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 37
\addNyquistZPKPlot: Changed implementation to respect user-supplied domain 37

v1.1.4
\addBodeTFPlot: Changed phase wrapping in pgf mode 28
\addNicholsTFChart: Changed phase wrapping in pgf mode 44
\BodeTF: Changed phase wrapping in pgf mode 26
gnuplot@prefix: Changed phase wrapping in pgf mode 20

v1.1.5
BodeMagPlot: Defined using the ‘NewDocumentEnvironment’ command from the ‘xparse’ package and added a hook to handle active characters 30
BodePhPlot: Defined using the ‘NewDocumentEnvironment’ command from the ‘xparse’ package and added a hook to handle active characters 29
BodePlot: Defined using the ‘NewDocumentEnvironment’ command from the ‘xparse’ package and added a hook to handle active characters 30
\BodeTF: Added code to handle active characters 27
\BodeZPK: Added code to handle active characters 26
NicholsChart: Defined using the ‘NewDocumentEnvironment’ command from the ‘xparse’ package and added a hook to handle active characters 44
\NicholsTF: Added code to handle active characters 44
\NicholsZPK: Added code to handle active characters 44
\NyquistTF: Added code to handle active characters 36
\NyquistZPK: Added code to handle active characters 35
NyquistPlot: Defined using the ‘NewDocumentEnvironment’ command from the ‘xparse’ package and added a hook to handle active characters 37

v1.1.6
\shorthand@list: Detect ‘babel-french’ using ‘frenchbsetup’ 20

v1.1.7
General: Detect and turn off shorthands to improve ‘babel’ compatibility 1
BodeMagPlot: Use auto-generated list of active characters instead of manually entering them. 30
BodePhPlot: Use auto-generated list of active characters instead of manually entering them. 29
BodePlot: Use auto-generated list of active characters instead of manually entering them. 30
\BodeTF: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually specifying them 27
\BodeZPK: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually specifying them 26
NicholsChart: Use auto-generated list of active characters instead of manually entering them. 44
\NicholsTF: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually specifying them 44
\NicholsZPK: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually specifying them 44
\NyquistTF: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually specifying them 36
\NyquistZPK: Use auto-generated list of shorthands instead of manually

specifying them 35

\shorthand@list: Directly detect shorthands instead of detecting the language. 20

NyquistPlot: Use auto-generated list of active characters instead of manually entering them. 37

v1.2

General: Removed global option to process pgf commands in radians 1

gnuplot@prefix: Removed global option to process pgf commands in radians 20

v2.0

General: Added pole-zero map functionality 18

\PoleZeroMapZPK: Added pole-zero map functionality 47