

Impedance, admittance, Nyquist, Bode, Black, etc...

I – IMPEDANCE OR ADMITTANCE NYQUIST'S DIAGRAMS

Impedance Z and admittance Y are two inverse transfer functions linked by the following very simple relation:

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} \quad (1)$$

Let us consider the electrical circuit shown in Figure 1 corresponding to circuit #1 of the Test Box-3 [1].

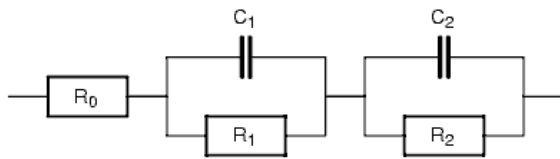


Figure 1: Voigt circuit made of three R s and two C s.

The experimental Nyquist diagram of the impedance Z is shown in Figure 2 [1]. Since frequency values are lost in the Nyquist diagram, it is useful to indicate the frequency of some characteristic points (top of the semi-circles).

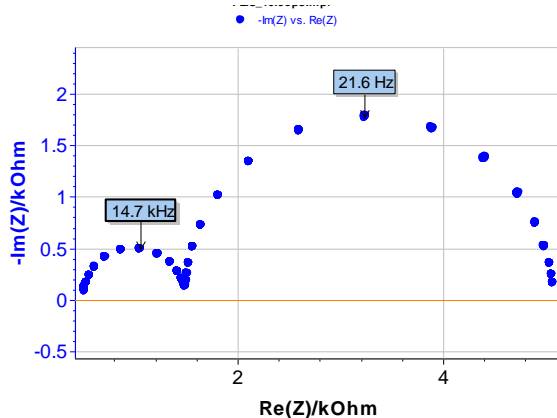


Figure 2: Nyquist impedance diagram of the electrical circuit shown in Figure 1. Arrow always indicates increasing frequencies.

Obviously the high frequency semi-circle is smaller than the low frequency semi-circle. To highlight the high frequency part of the diagram, it is better to plot the admittance diagram instead of the impedance diagram as it is shown in Figure 3.

The admittance diagram in Figure 3 shows the high frequency semi-circle better. Does the graph of the admittance contain more information than the graph of the impedance? No, the admittance diagram only presents information differently.

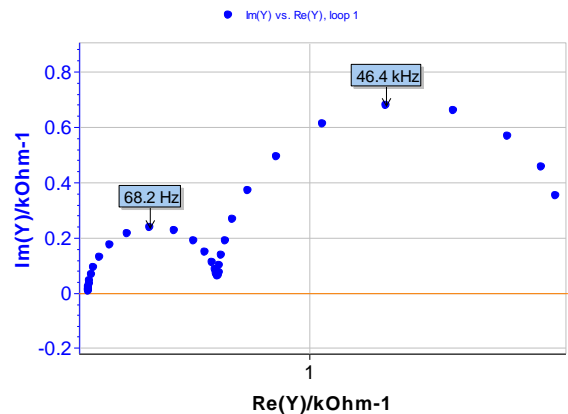


Figure 3: Nyquist admittance diagram of the electrical circuit shown in Figure 1.

II – IMPEDANCE OR ADMITTANCE BODE DIAGRAMS

To be convinced of that, we can plot the impedance and admittance Bode diagrams as shown in Figure 4. Let us recall that plotting the Bode diagram of a transfer function H consists of plotting the decimal logarithm of the magnitude of H given by:

$$|H| = \sqrt{(\text{Re } H)^2 + (\text{Im } H)^2} \quad (2)$$

and the phase of H given by:

$$\phi_H = \arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im } H}{\text{Re } H}\right) \quad (3)$$

vs. the decimal logarithm of frequency or radial frequency.

According to Eq. (1), it is obvious that

$$\log|Y| = -\log|Z| \quad (4)$$

And

$$\phi_Y = -\phi_Z \quad (5)$$

The graphs showing magnitude and phases in Figure 4 are symmetrical with respect to the horizontal axis. There is no more information in an admittance diagram than in an impedance diagram.

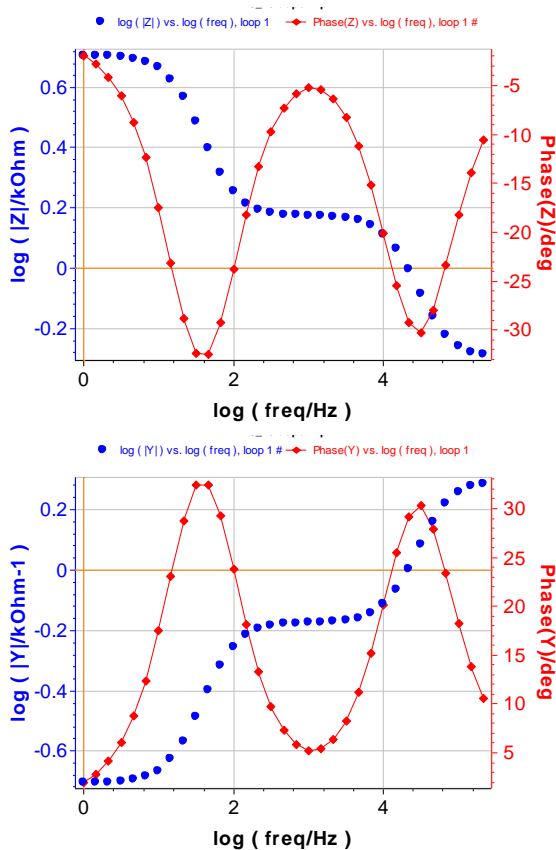


Figure 4: Bode impedance and admittance diagrams of the electrical circuit shown in Figure 1.

III – IMPEDANCE OR BLACK DIAGRAMS

Electricians use other representations, such as Black diagrams, for example, where the decimal logarithm of the magnitude is plotted versus the phase (Figure 5).

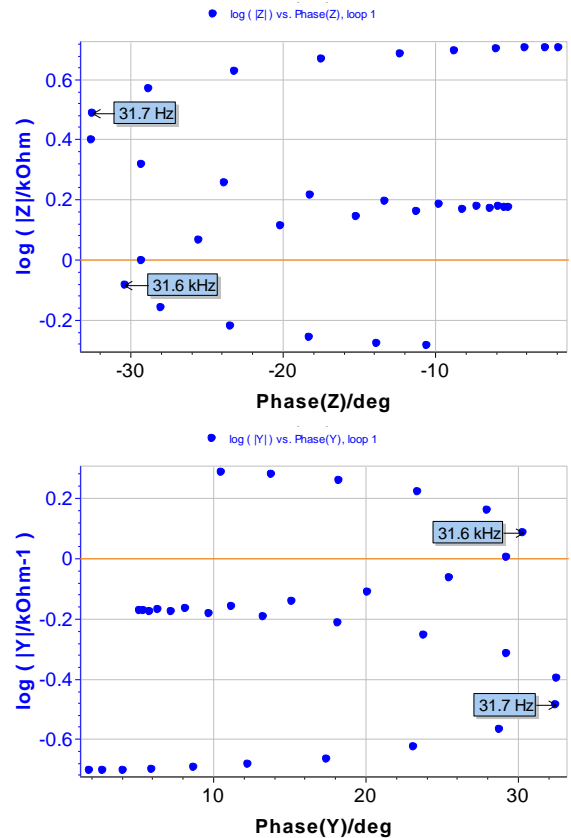


Figure 5: Black impedance and admittance diagrams of the electrical circuit shown in Figure 1.

As with the Nyquist diagram, frequency values are lost in Black diagram. Therefore, it is useful to indicate the frequency of some characteristic points.

Data files can be found in :

C:\Users\xxx\Documents\EC-Lab\Data\Samples\Corrosion\Application Note 09\PEIS_circuit1

REFERENCE

- 1) [Application Note #09](#) "Linear vs. non linear systems in impedance measurements"

Revised in 07/2018