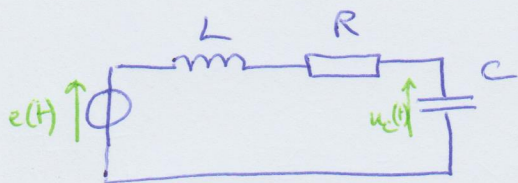


SF6 : RLC série : résonance en tension



Q1 : $\underline{u}_c(t) = \underbrace{U_c}_{U_c} \cdot e^{j\varphi} e^{j\omega t}$ (on a $e(t) = E_0 \cdot e^{j\omega t}$ donc $E_0 = E_0$)

Q2 : pont diviseur de tension $\underline{U}_c = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot E_0}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{E_0}{1 + jRC\omega + j^2 LC\omega^2}$

$$\underline{U}_c = \frac{E_0}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} + j \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}$$

avec $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

et $Q = \frac{1}{R} \times \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

Q3 : $U_c = |\underline{U}_c| = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{Q}\right)^2}}$ $\rightarrow \begin{cases} U_c(\omega=0) = E_0 \\ U_c(\omega_0) = QE_0 \\ U_c(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \end{cases}$

Recherche du maximum de U_c

U_c est maximum quand $(1-x^2)^2 + \frac{x^2}{Q^2}$ est minimum.

On dérive cette fonction et on cherche à annuler la dérivée :

$$-2(1-x^2) \times 2x + \frac{2x}{Q^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

ou $x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}}$ possible si $Q \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Résonance si $Q \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$:
($U_c > E_0$)

$$\omega_r = \omega_0 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}}$$

$$U_c(\omega_r) = \frac{QE}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}}}$$



QS :

$$\begin{cases} \text{pour } x \leq 1 \\ \varphi_{u_c} = \arg(u_c) = -\arctan\left(\frac{\frac{1}{Q} \cdot x}{1-x^2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{pour } x \geq 1 \\ \varphi = -\pi + \arctan\left(\frac{\frac{1}{Q} x}{x^2-1}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi(\omega \rightarrow 0) = \varphi(x \rightarrow 0) = 0 \\ \varphi(\omega = \omega_0) = \varphi(x=1) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \varphi(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = \varphi(x \rightarrow \infty) = -\pi \end{cases}$$

