

# TRACÉ DES DIAGRAMMES DE BODE FONDAMENTAUX

- PROPORTIONNEL
- INTEGRATEUR
- DERIVATEUR
- 1<sup>ER</sup> ORDRE
- 2<sup>EME</sup> ORDRE
- Un exemple

**A CONNAITRE par cœur :**

$$20 \cdot \text{Log } 2 = 6,0 \text{ dB}$$

$$20 \cdot \text{Log } 3 = 9,5 \text{ dB}$$

On peut déduire, par exemple :

$$20 \log 6 = 20 \log 2 + 20 \log 3$$

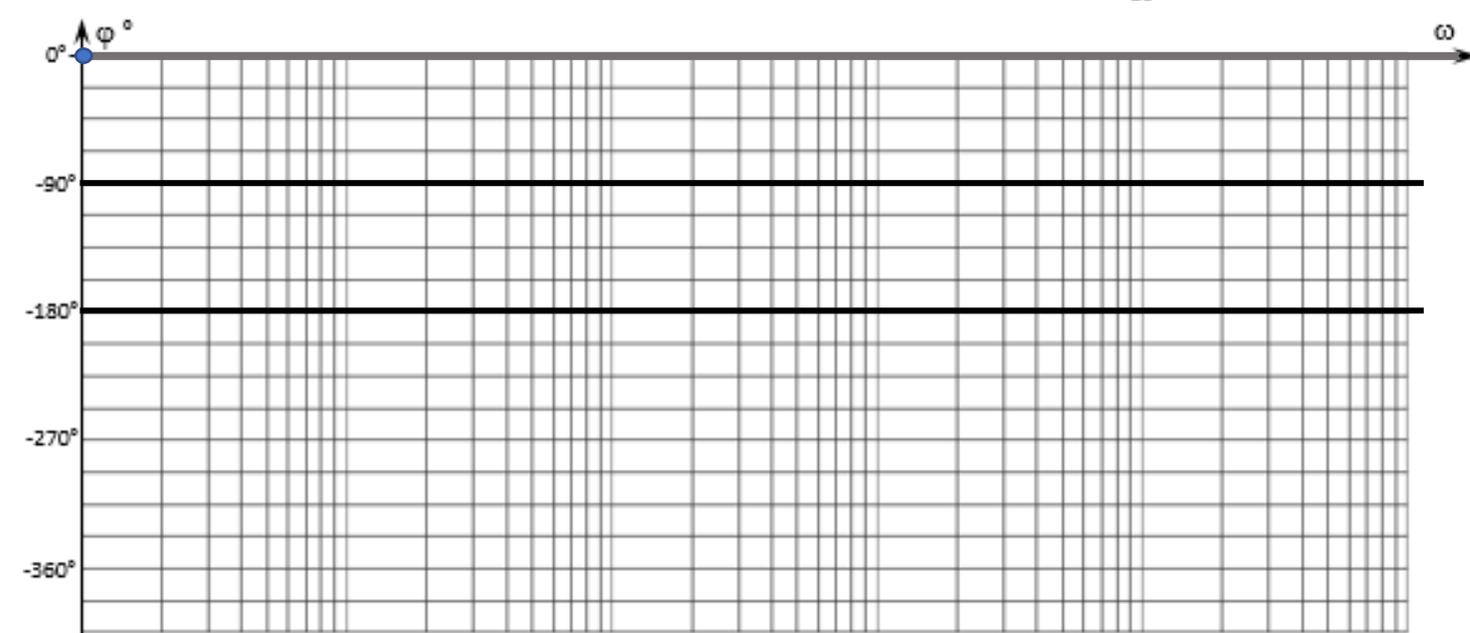
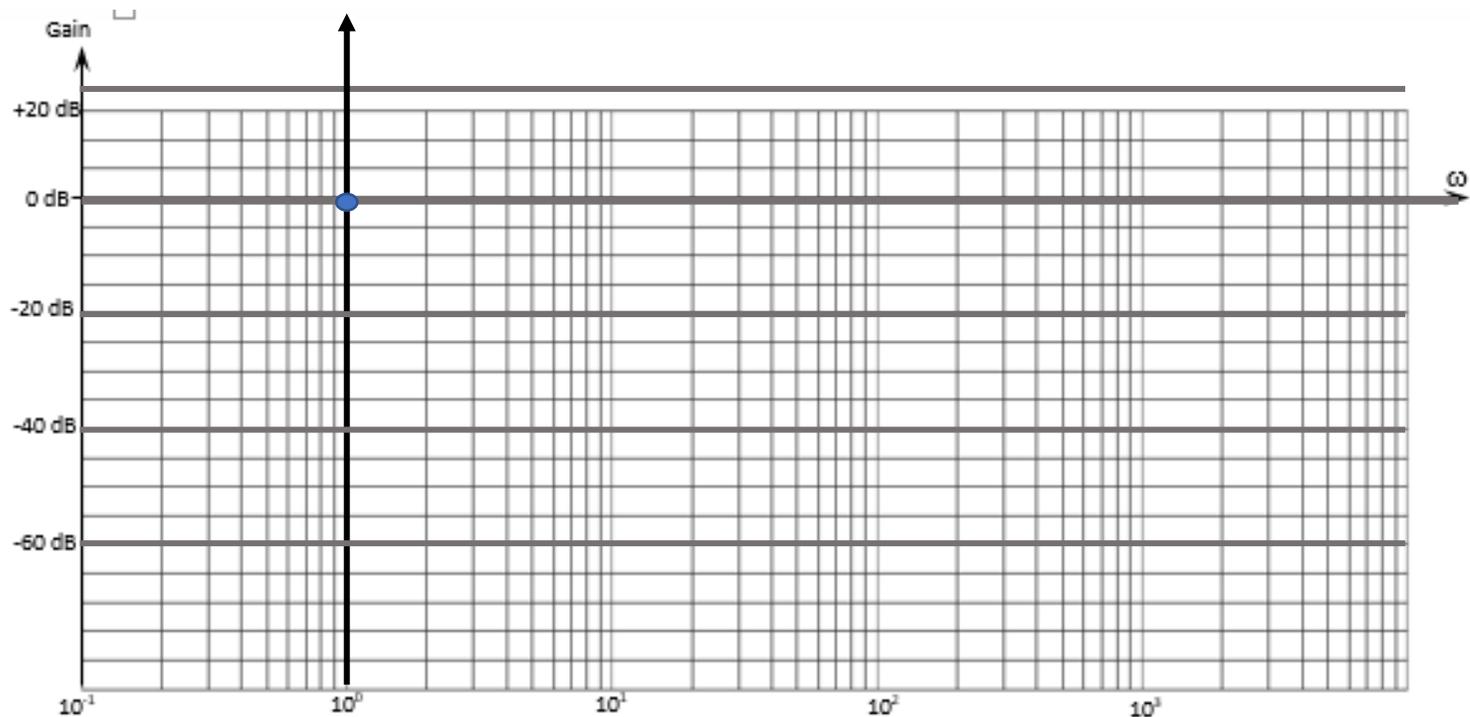
$$20 \log 5 = 20 \log (10/2) = 20 \log 10 - 20 \log 2$$

$$20 \log 7 \approx 20 \log (20/3) \dots$$

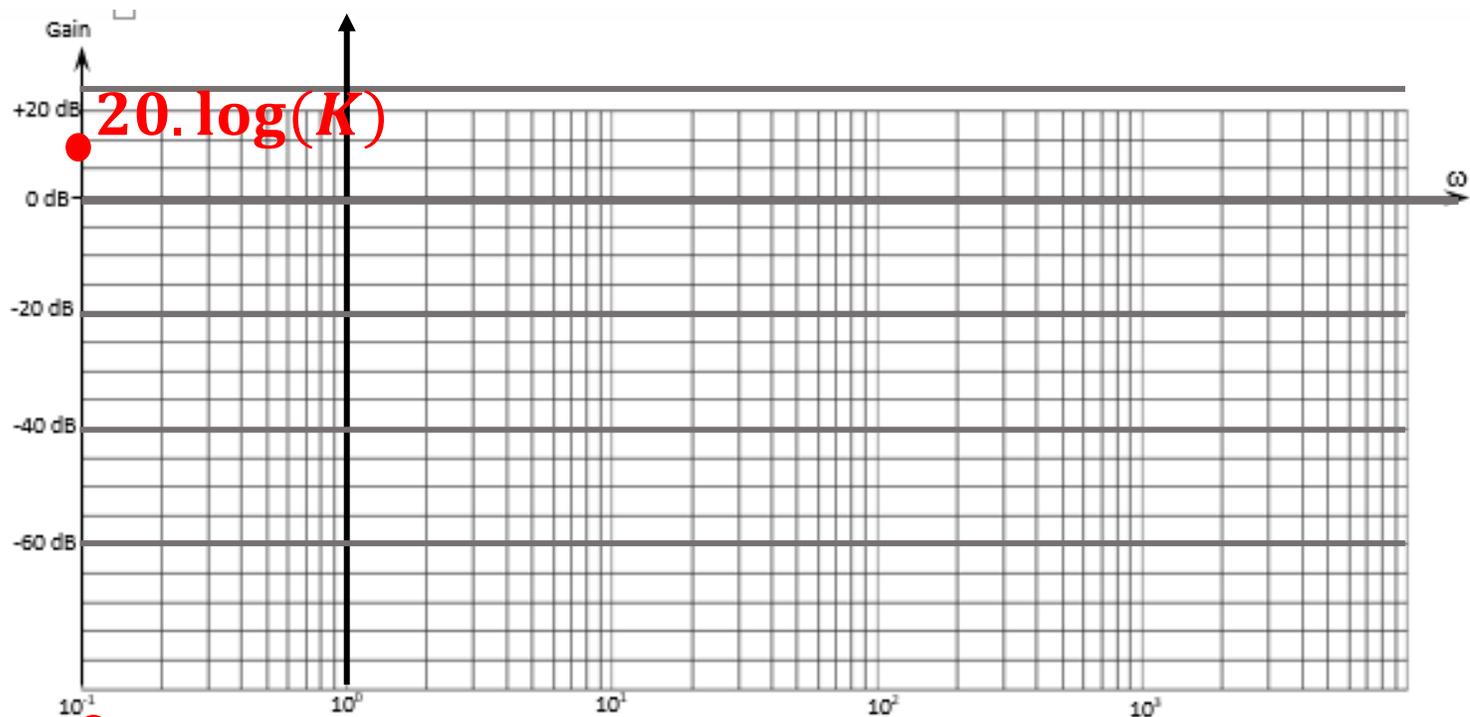
$$20 \log 8 = 20 \log(2^3) \dots$$

Fonction de transfert : « gain pur »

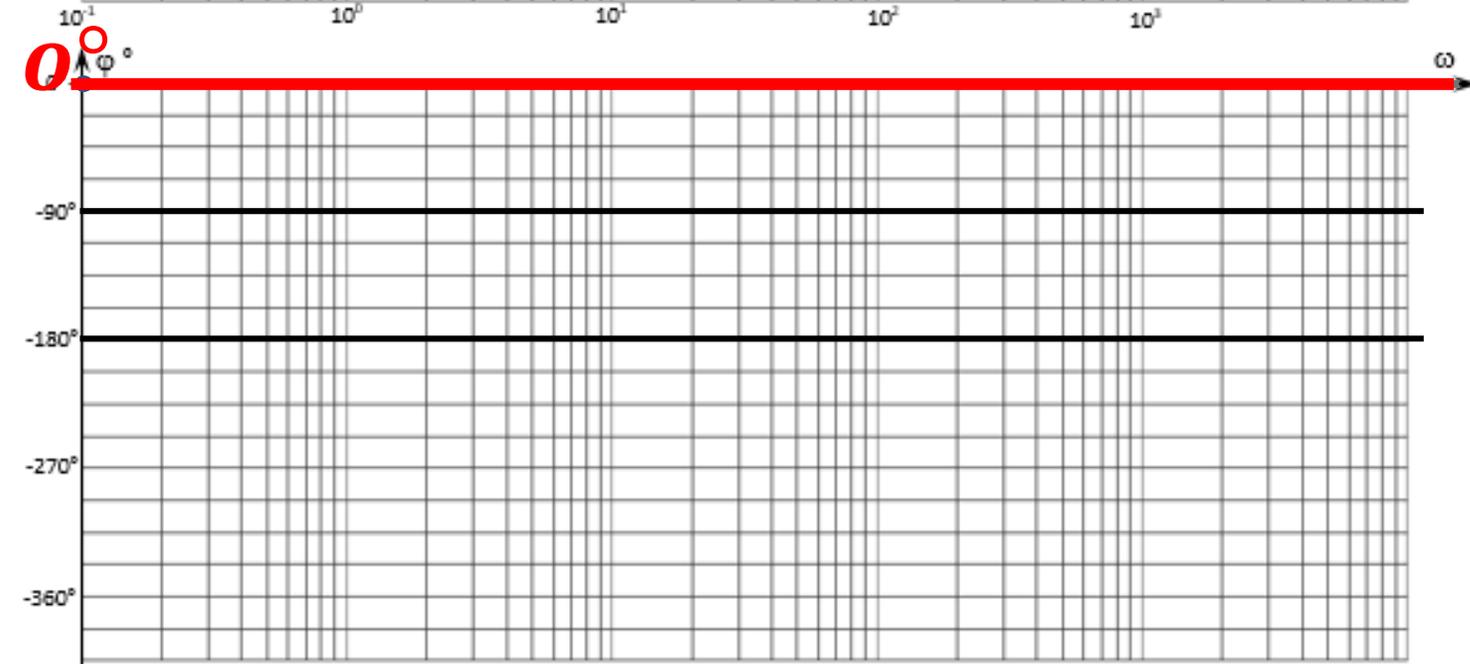
$$**H(p) = K**$$

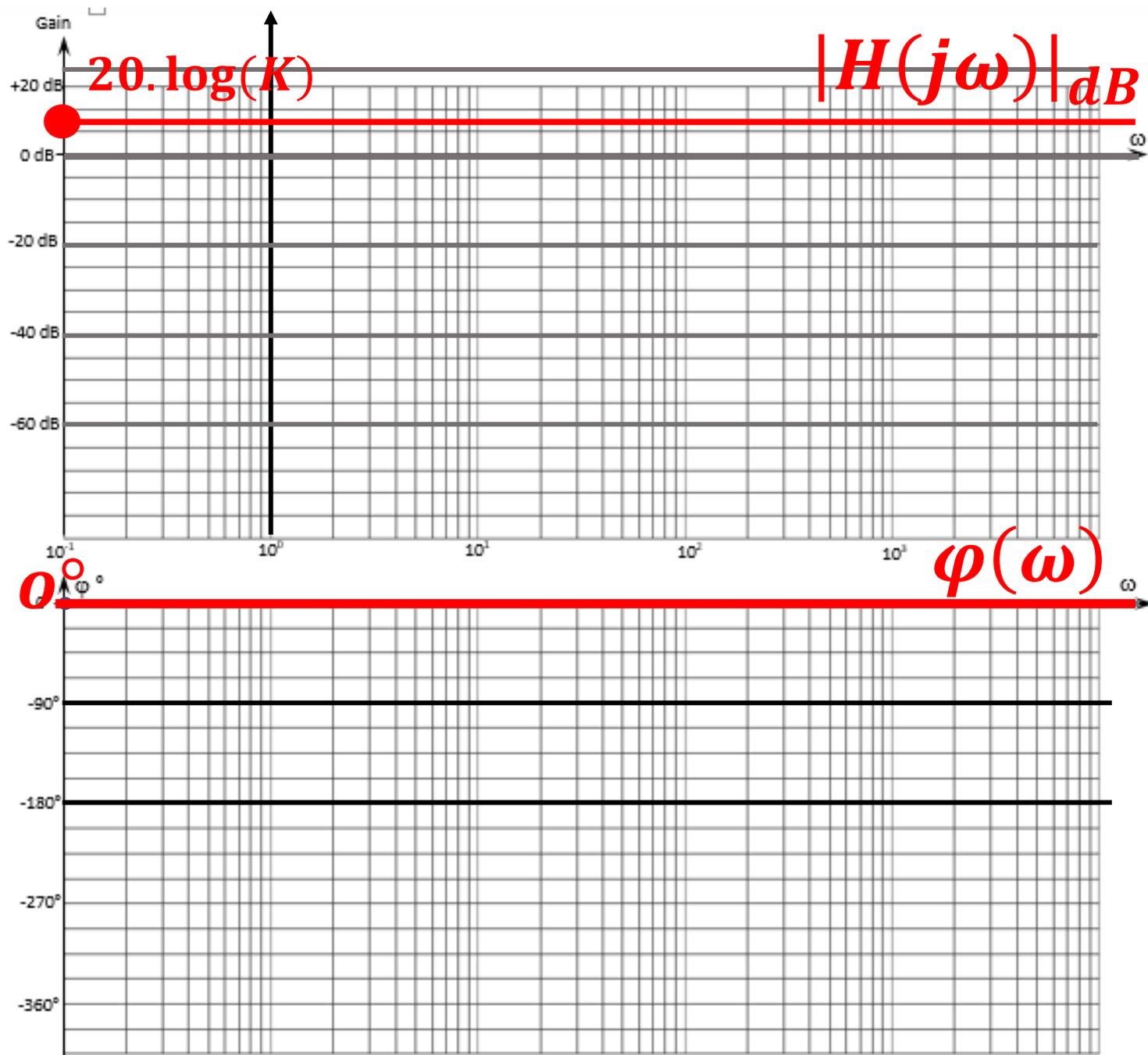


$$H(p) = K$$

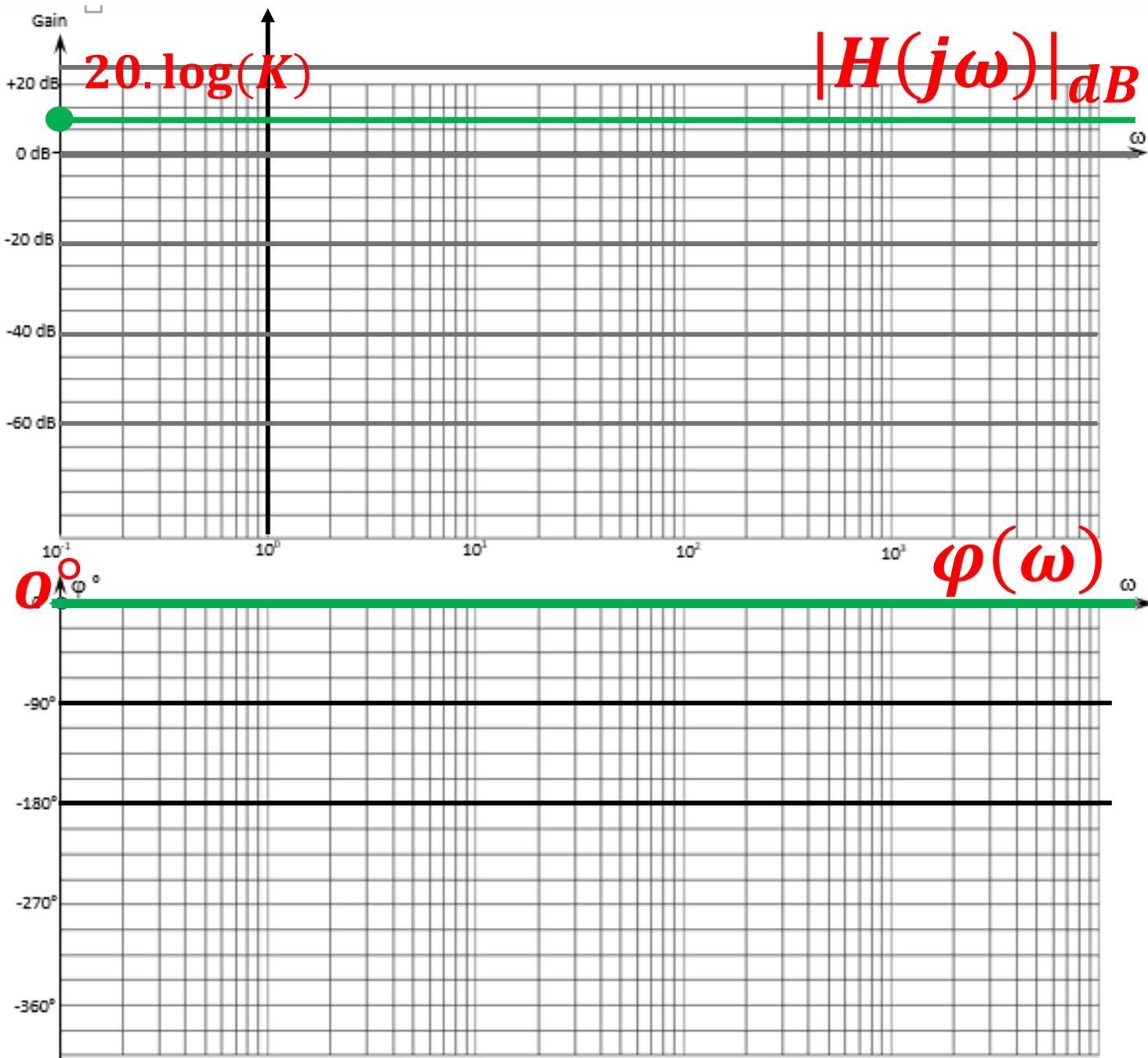


$$H(p) = K$$





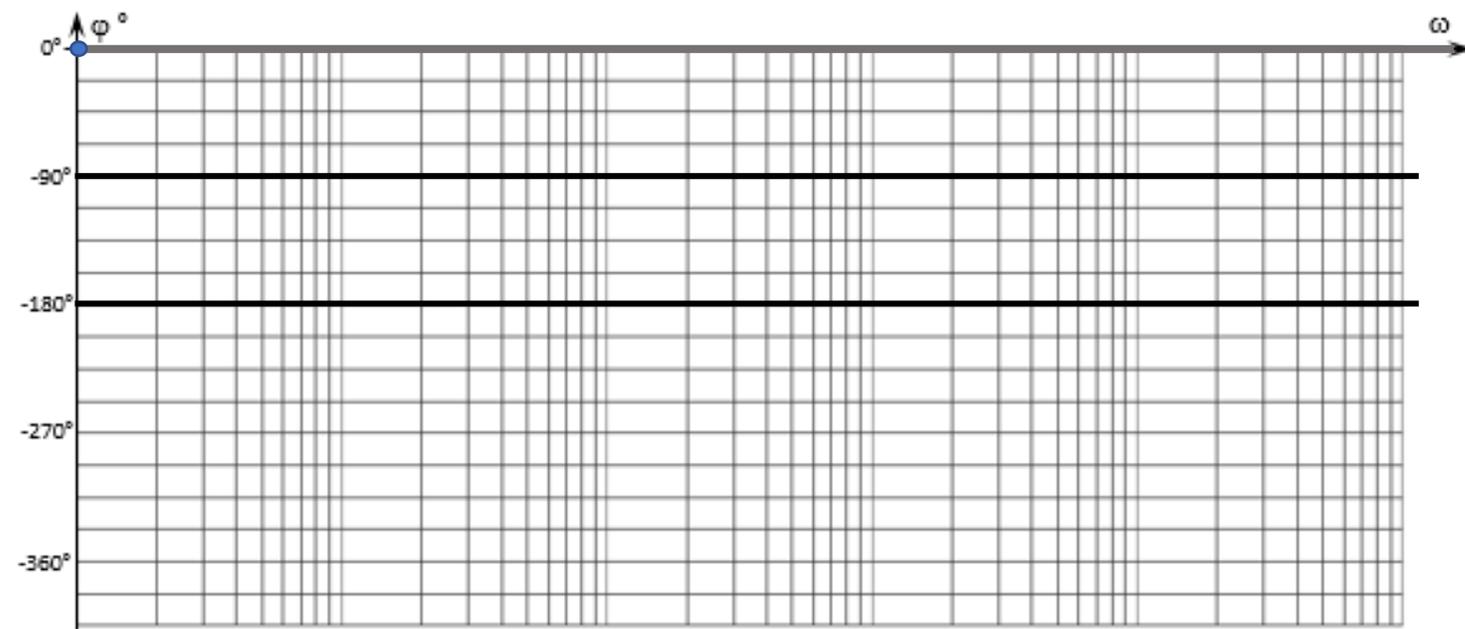
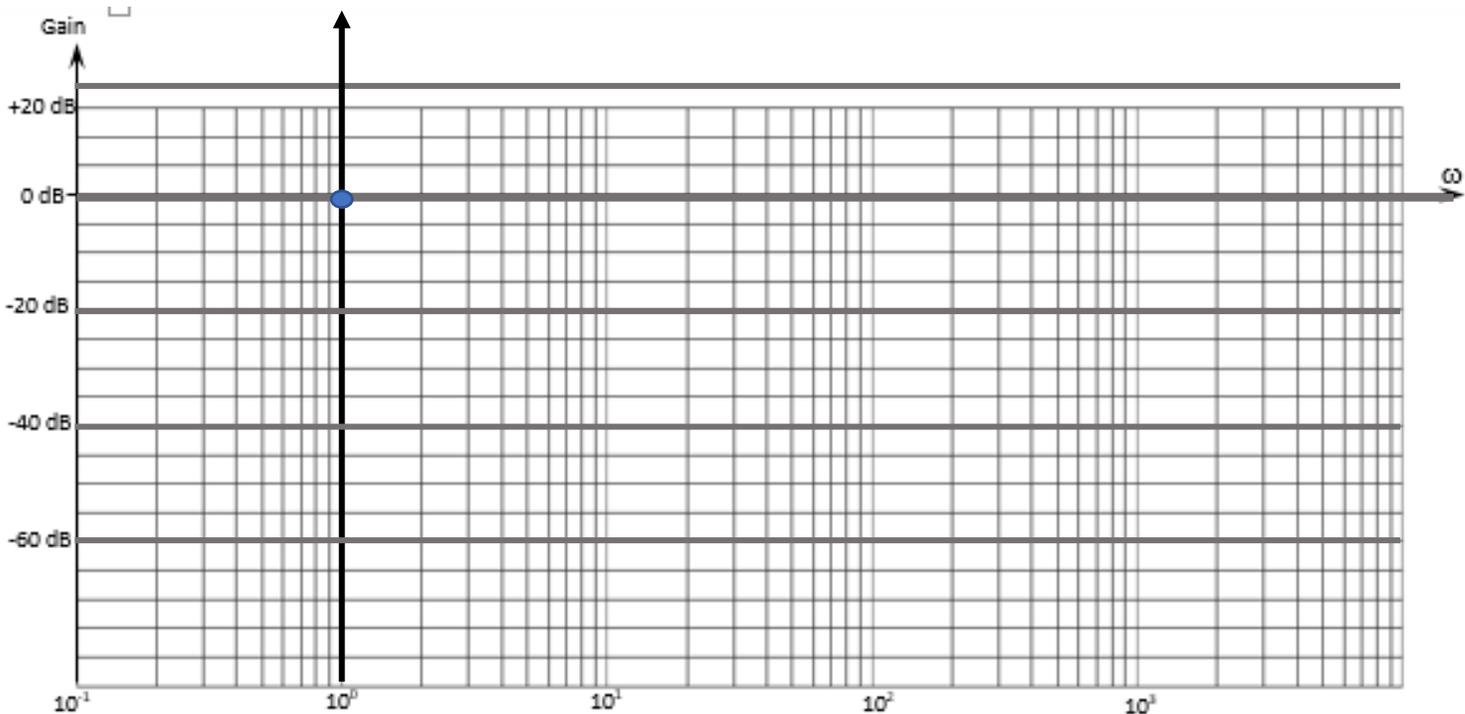
$$H(p) = K$$



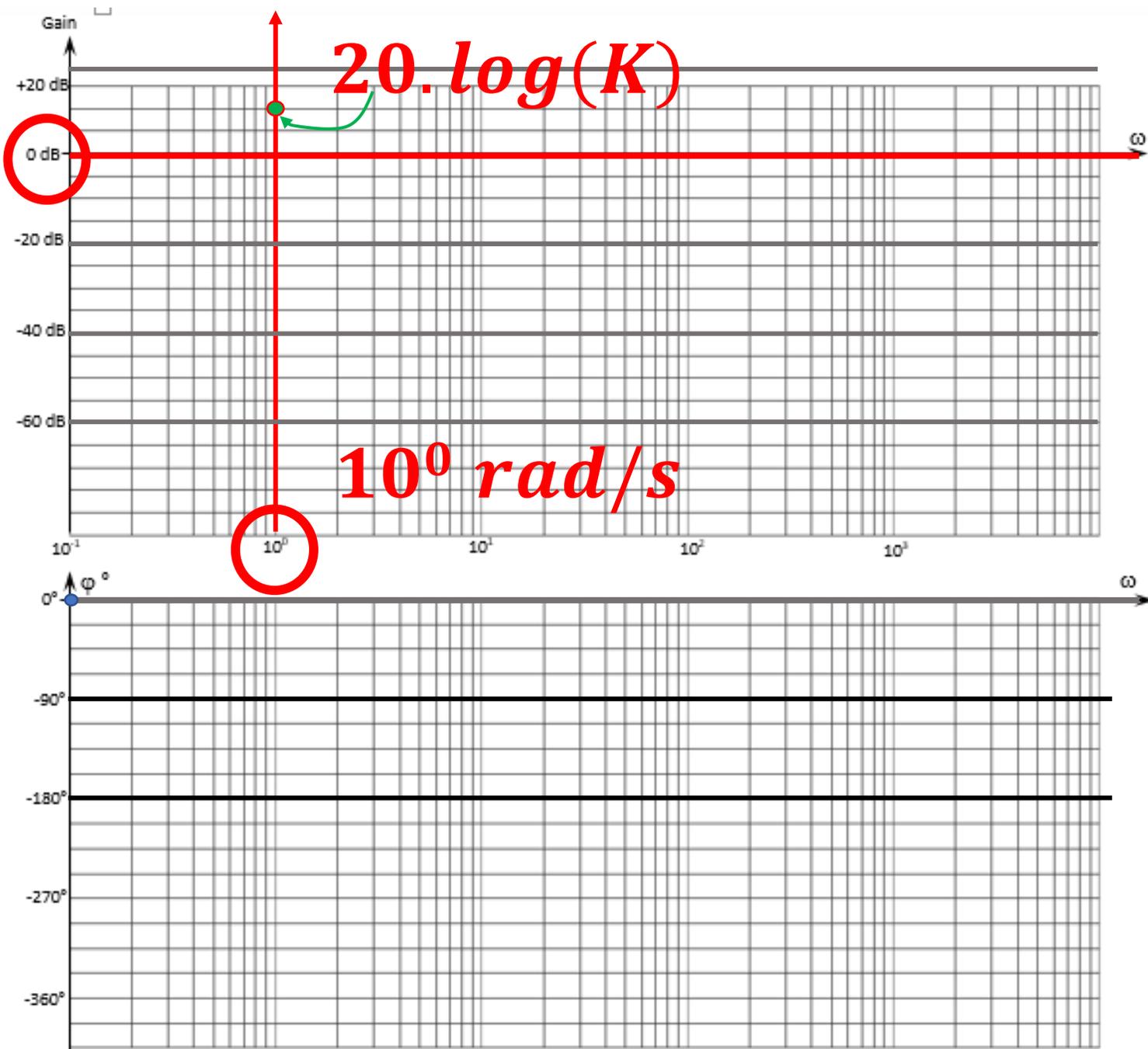
$$H(p) = K$$

# FONCTION DE TRANSFERT : intégrateur

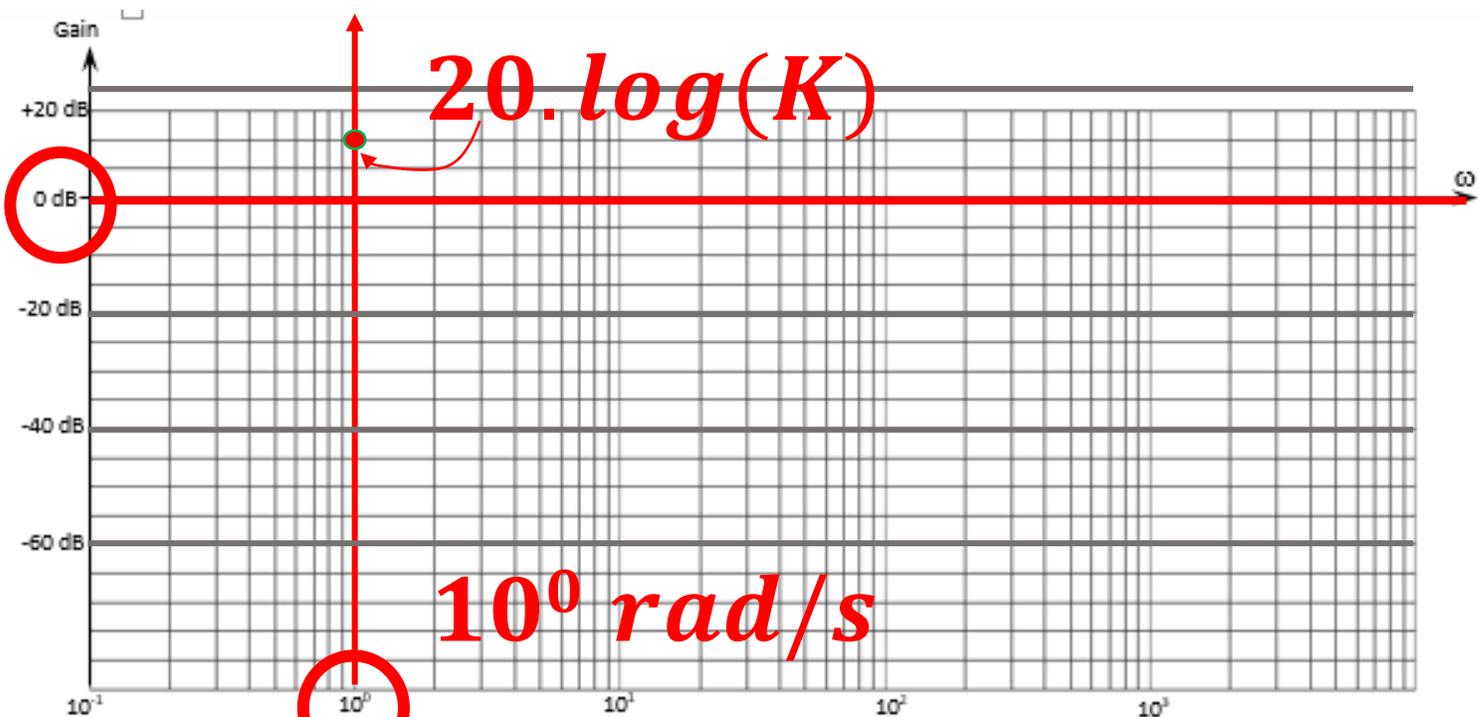
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$



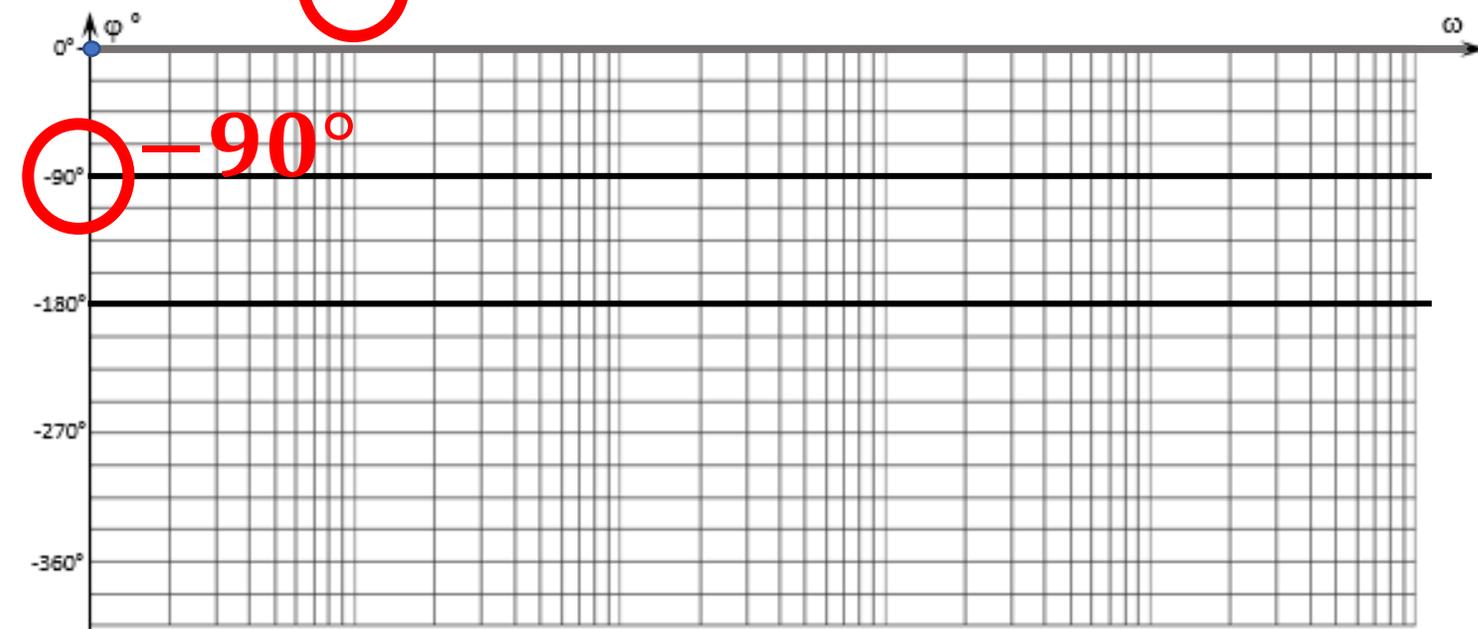
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

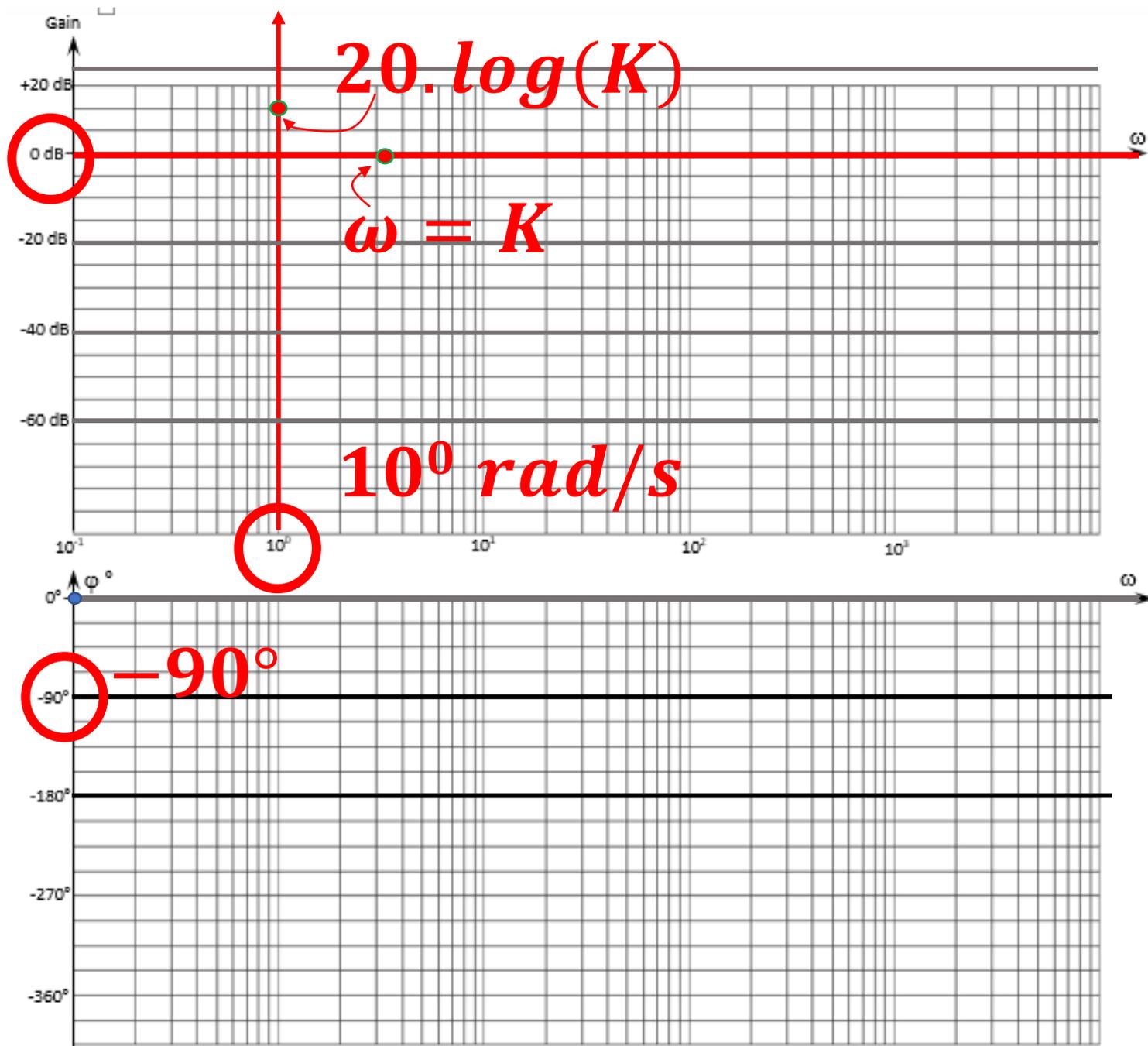


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

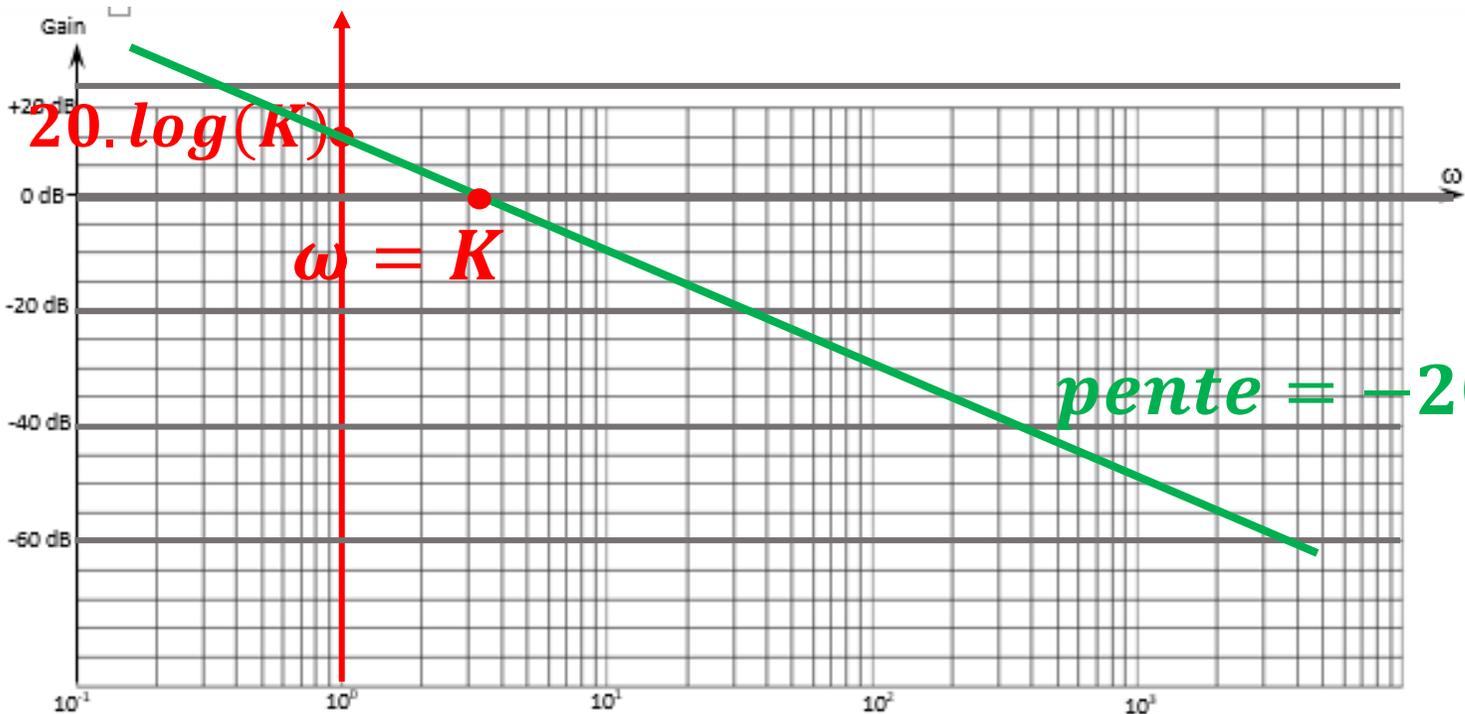


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$





$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

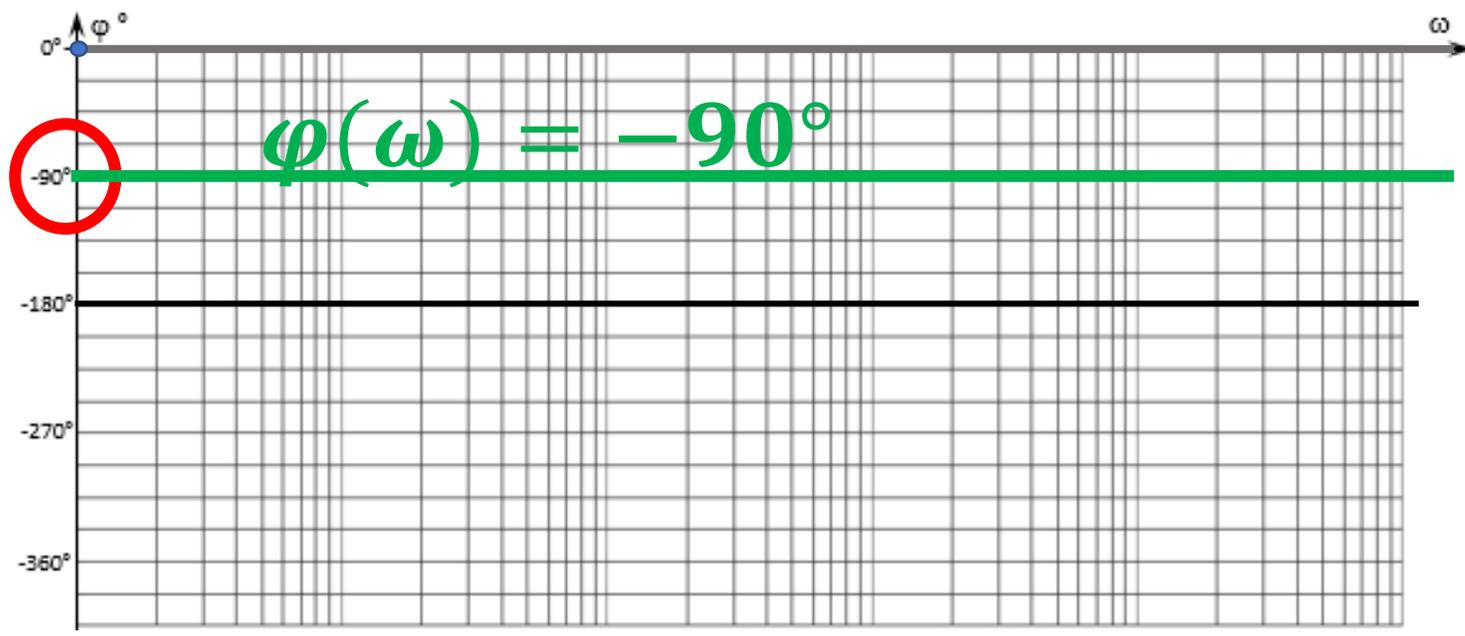


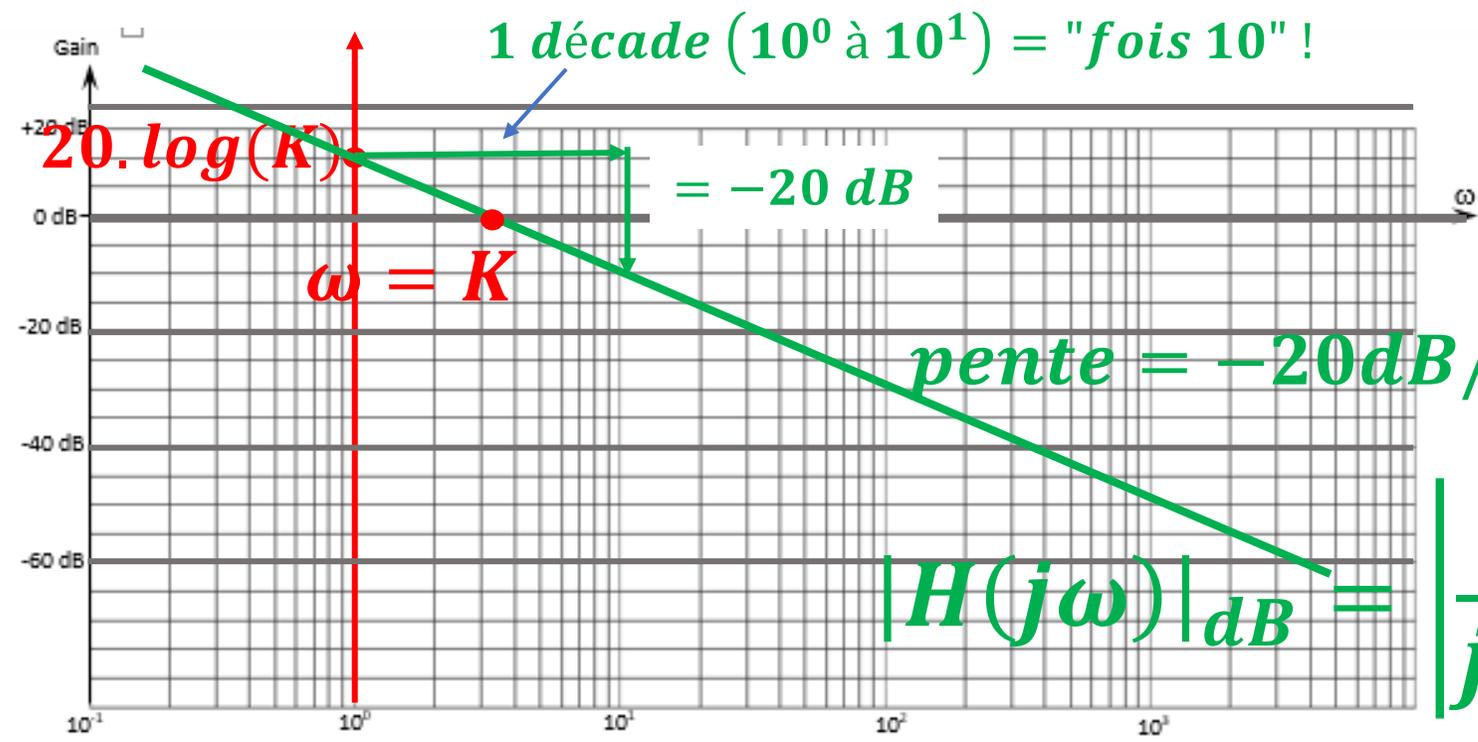
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

*penne* =  $-20 \text{ dB/décade}$

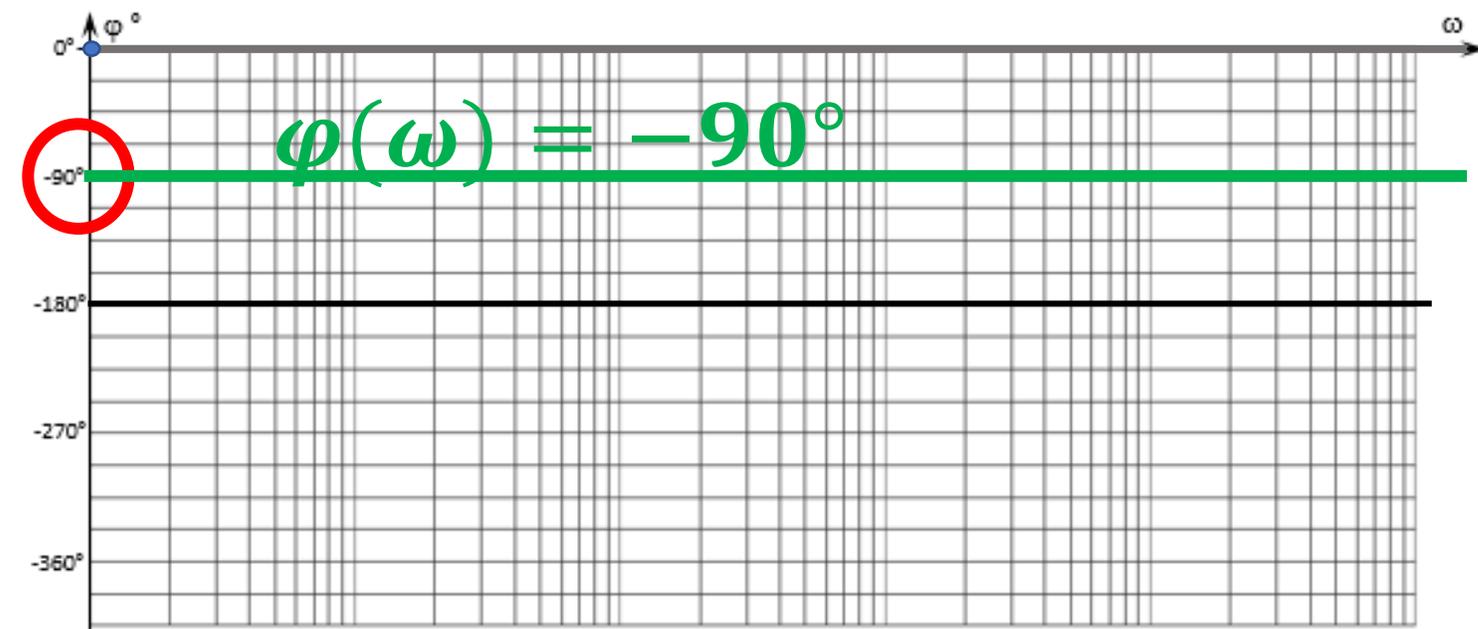
$$|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left| \frac{K}{j\omega} \right|$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg\left(\frac{K}{j\omega}\right)$$

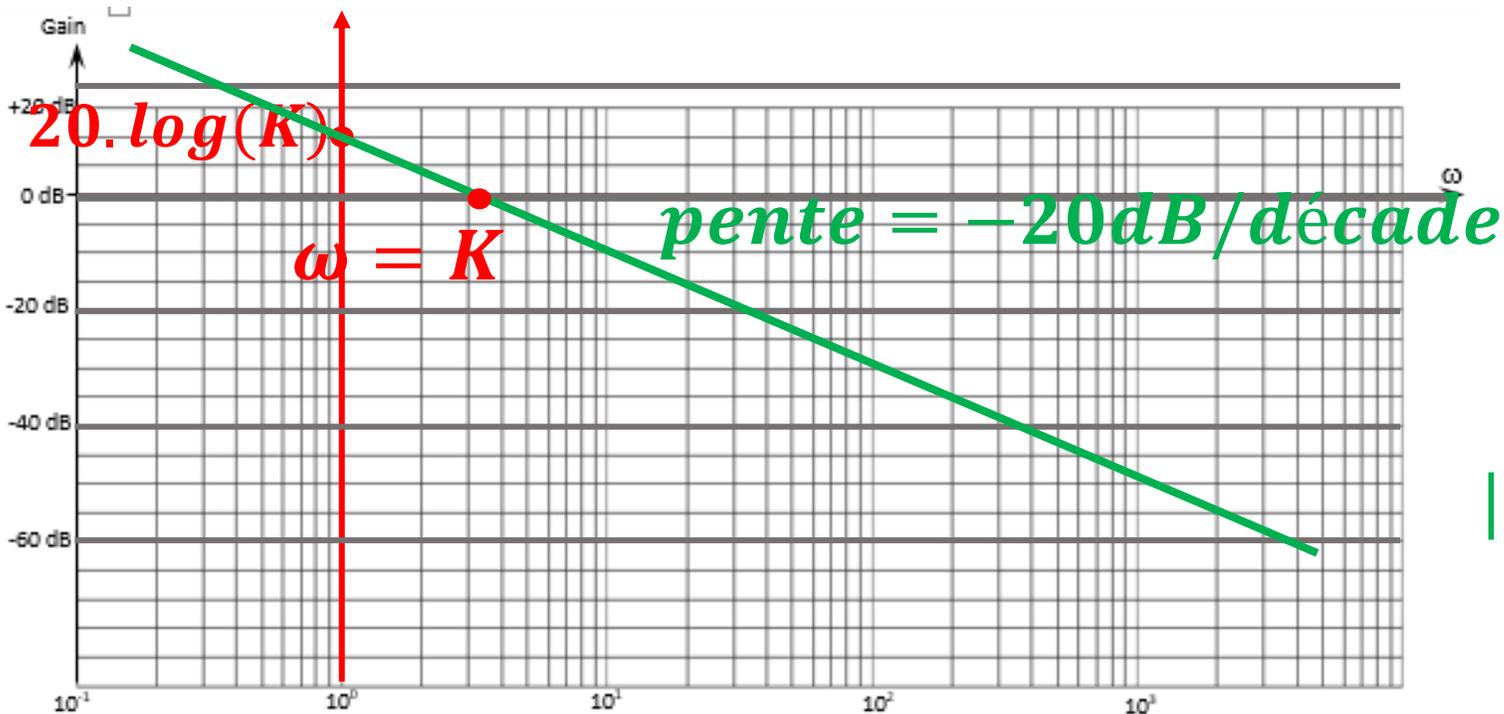




$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

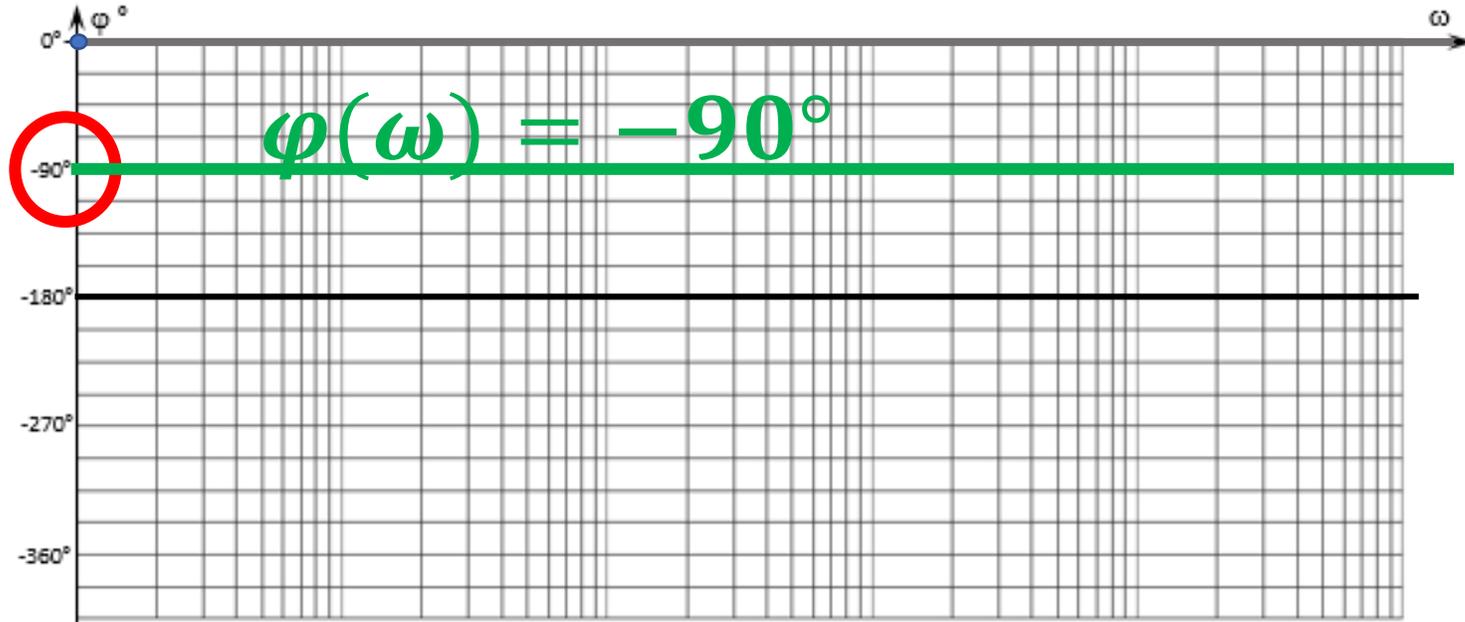


$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg\left(\frac{K}{j\omega}\right)$$

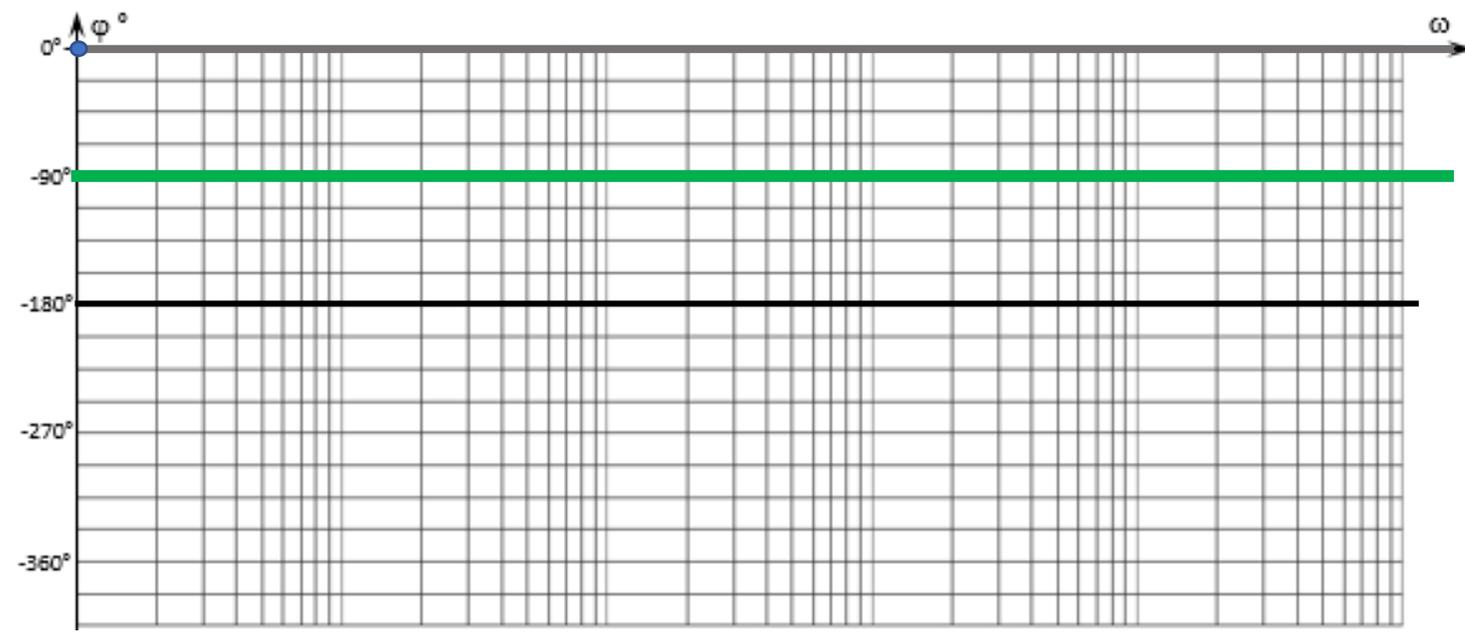
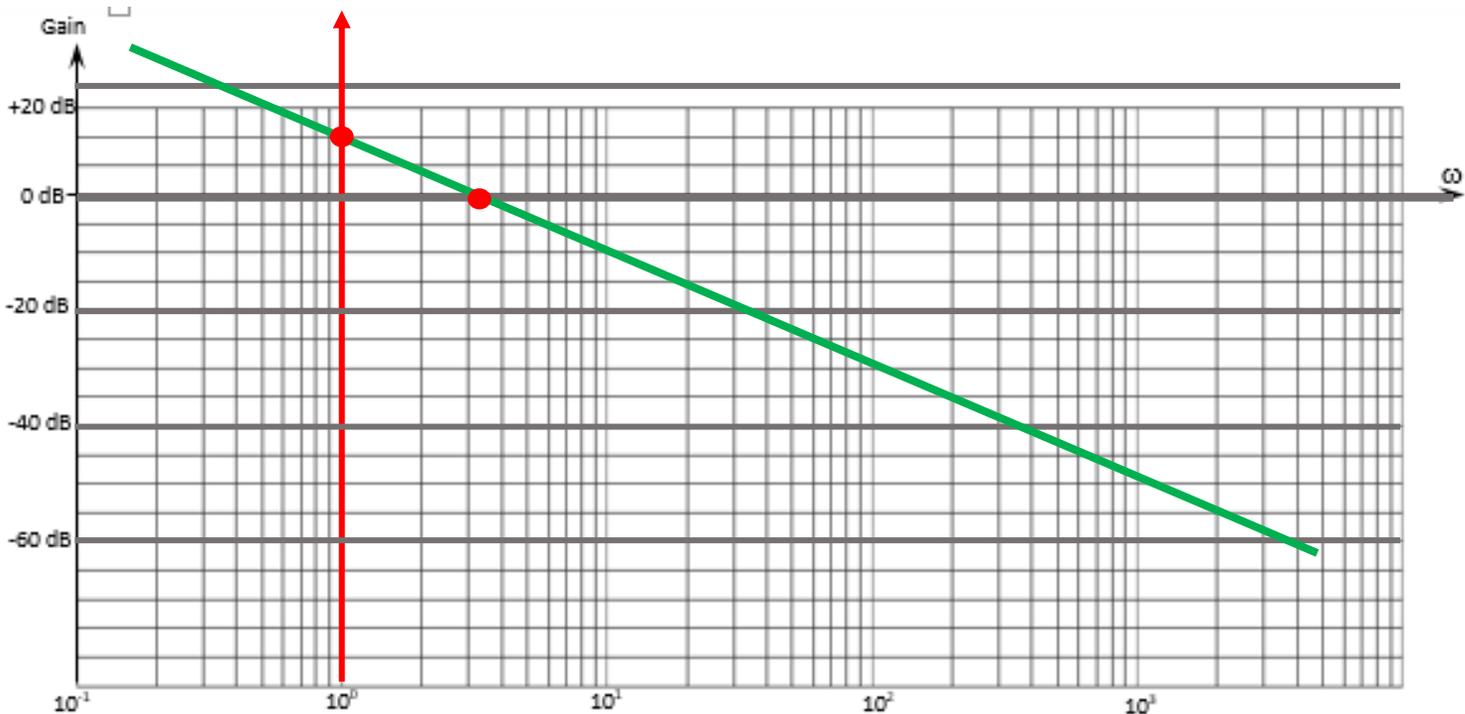


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

$$|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log \left| \frac{K}{j\omega} \right|$$



$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg\left(\frac{K}{j\omega}\right)$$

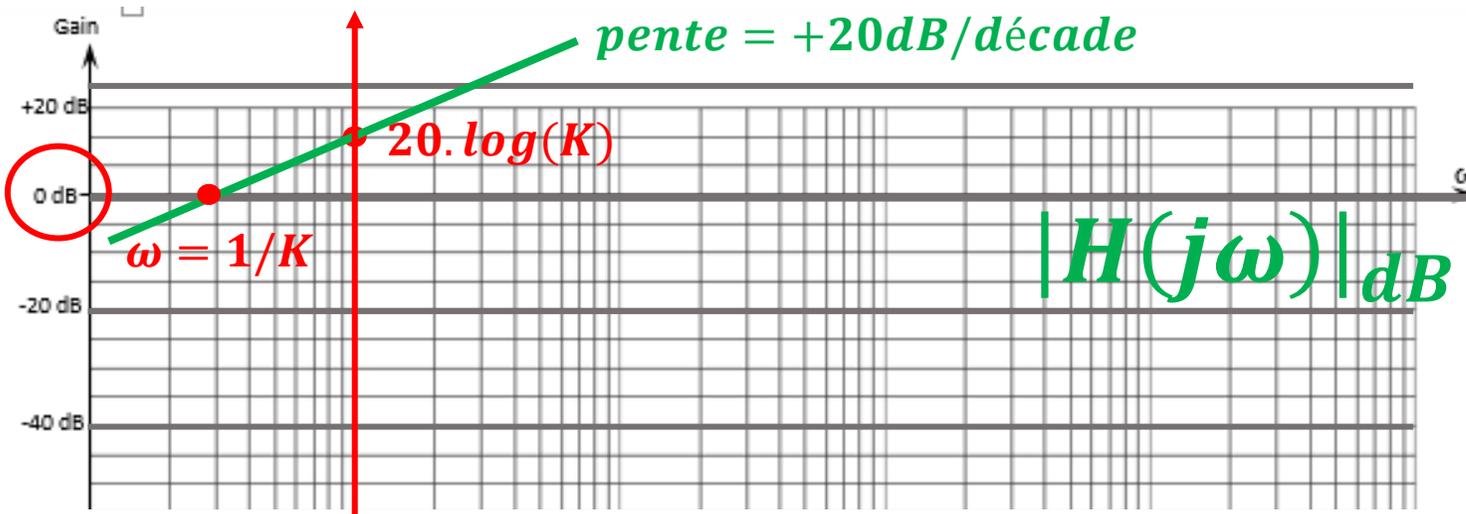


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{p}$$

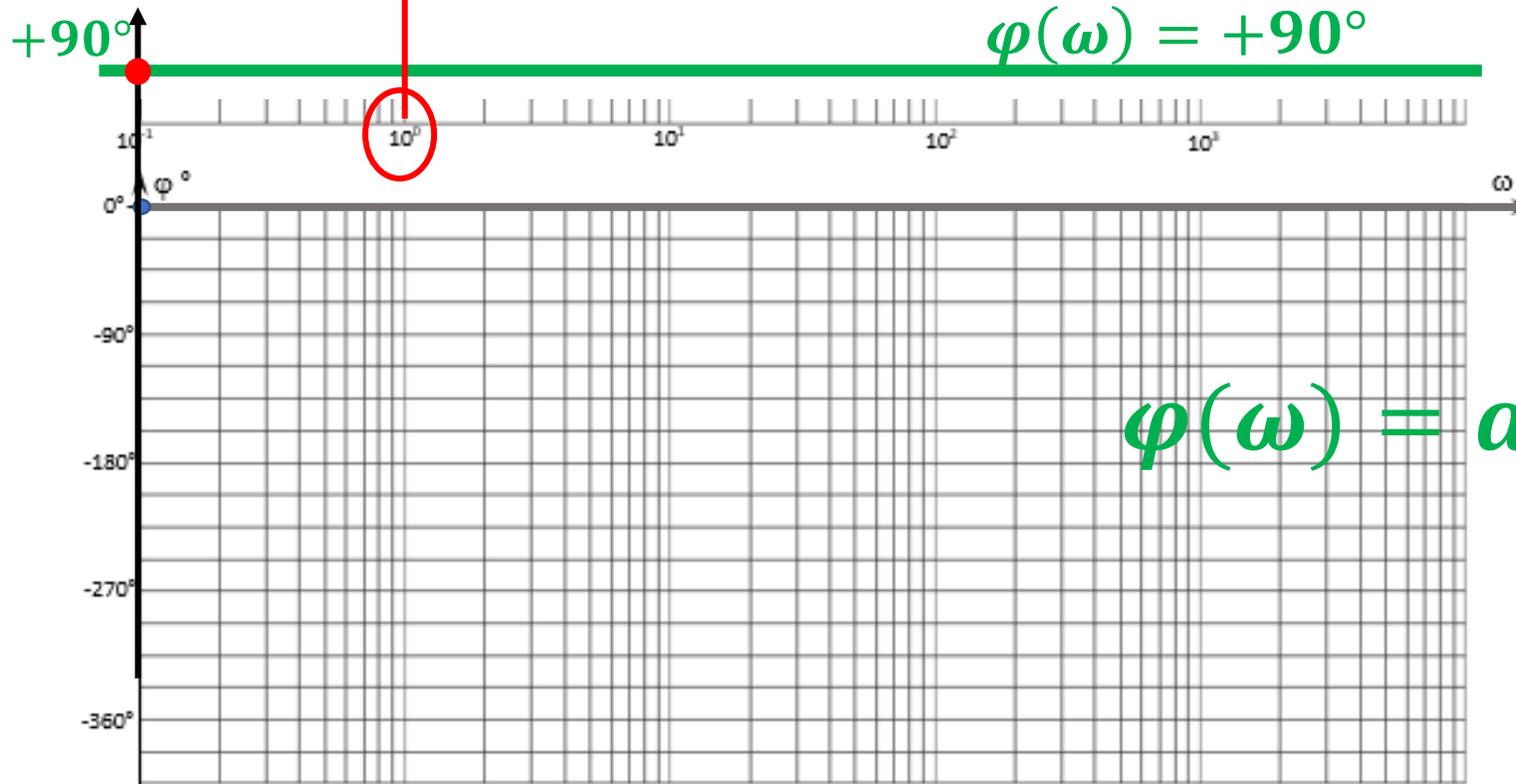
Dérivateur pur

$$***H(p) = K \cdot p***$$

$$H(p) = K \cdot p$$



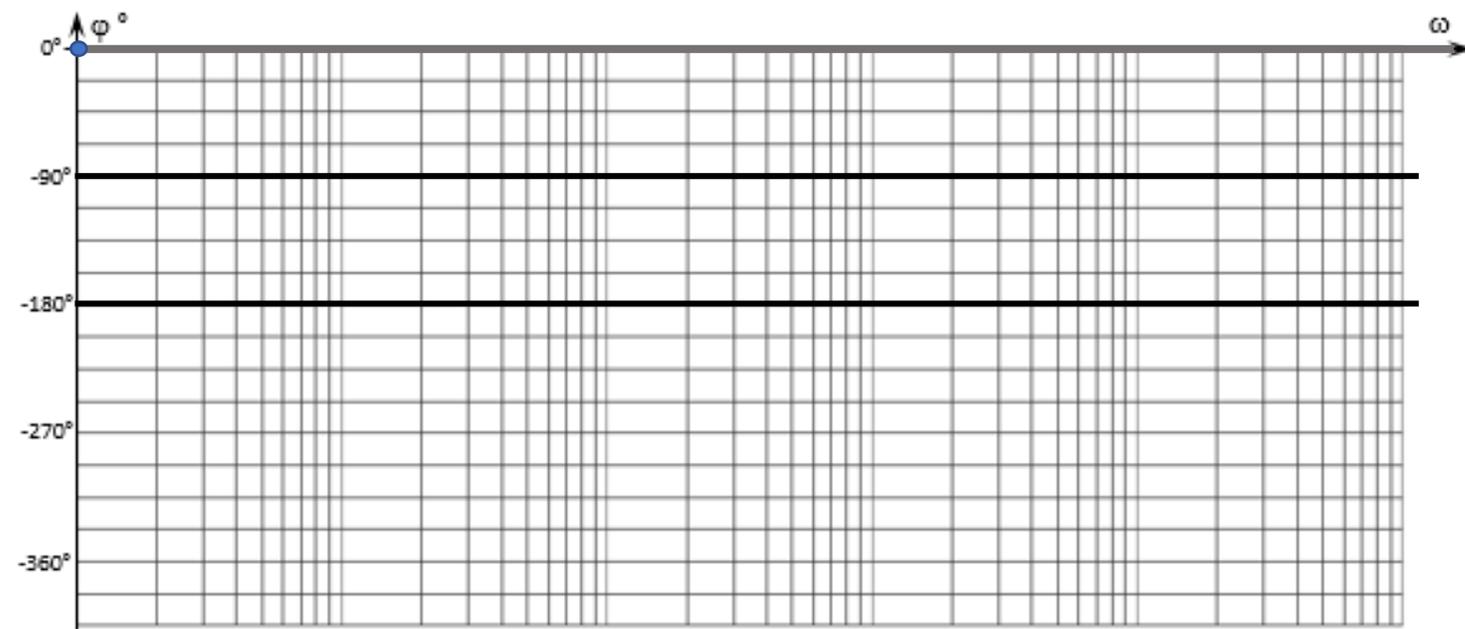
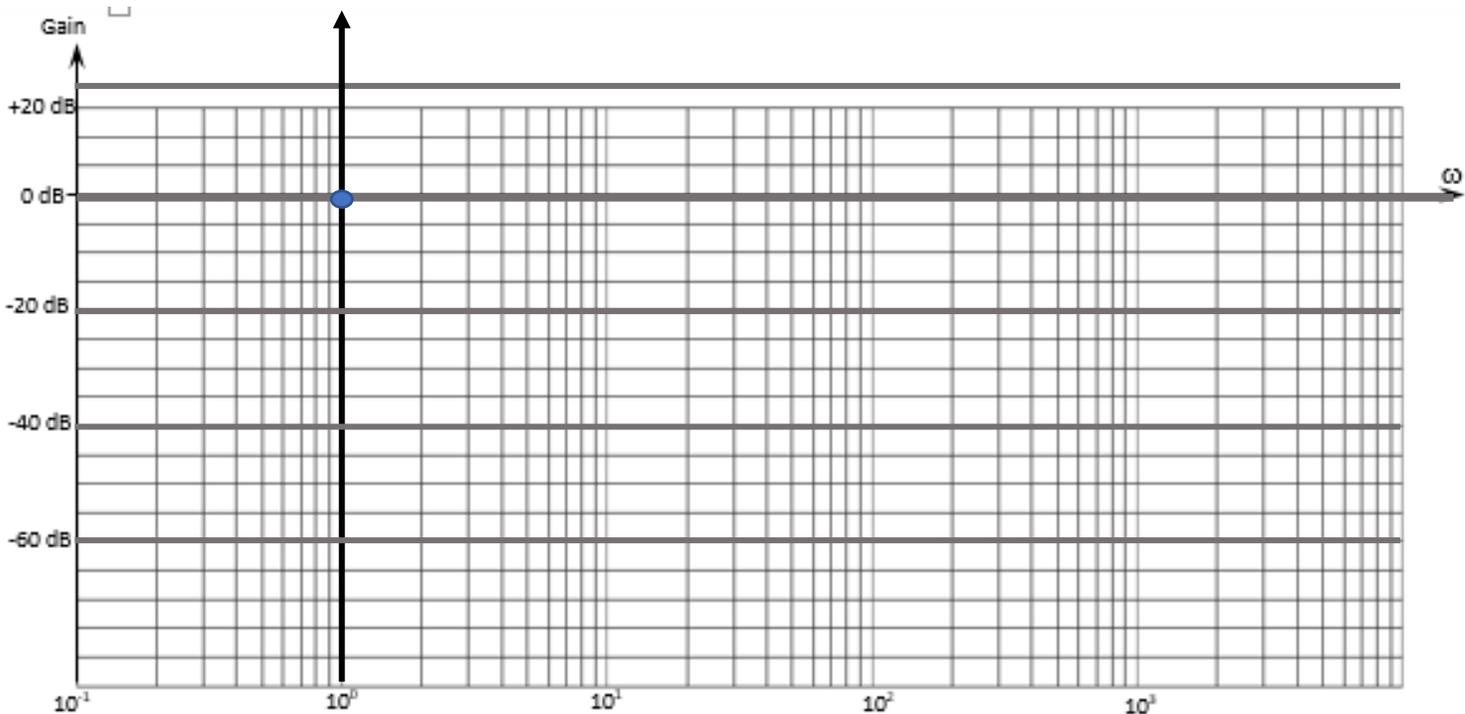
$$|H(j\omega)|_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log |jK\omega|$$



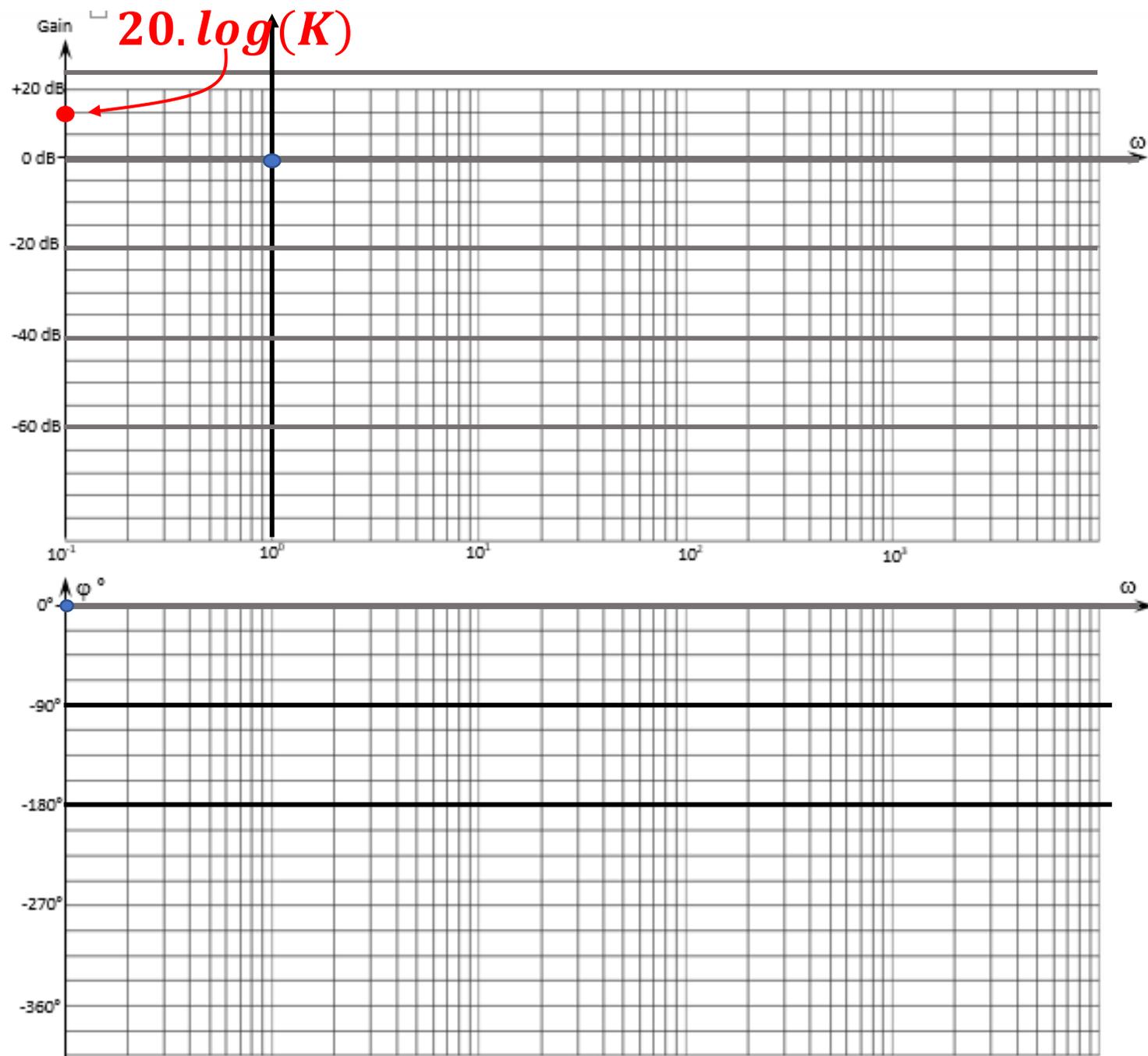
$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg\left(\frac{K}{j\omega}\right)$$

# FONCTION DE TRANSFERT : 1<sup>ER</sup> ORDRE

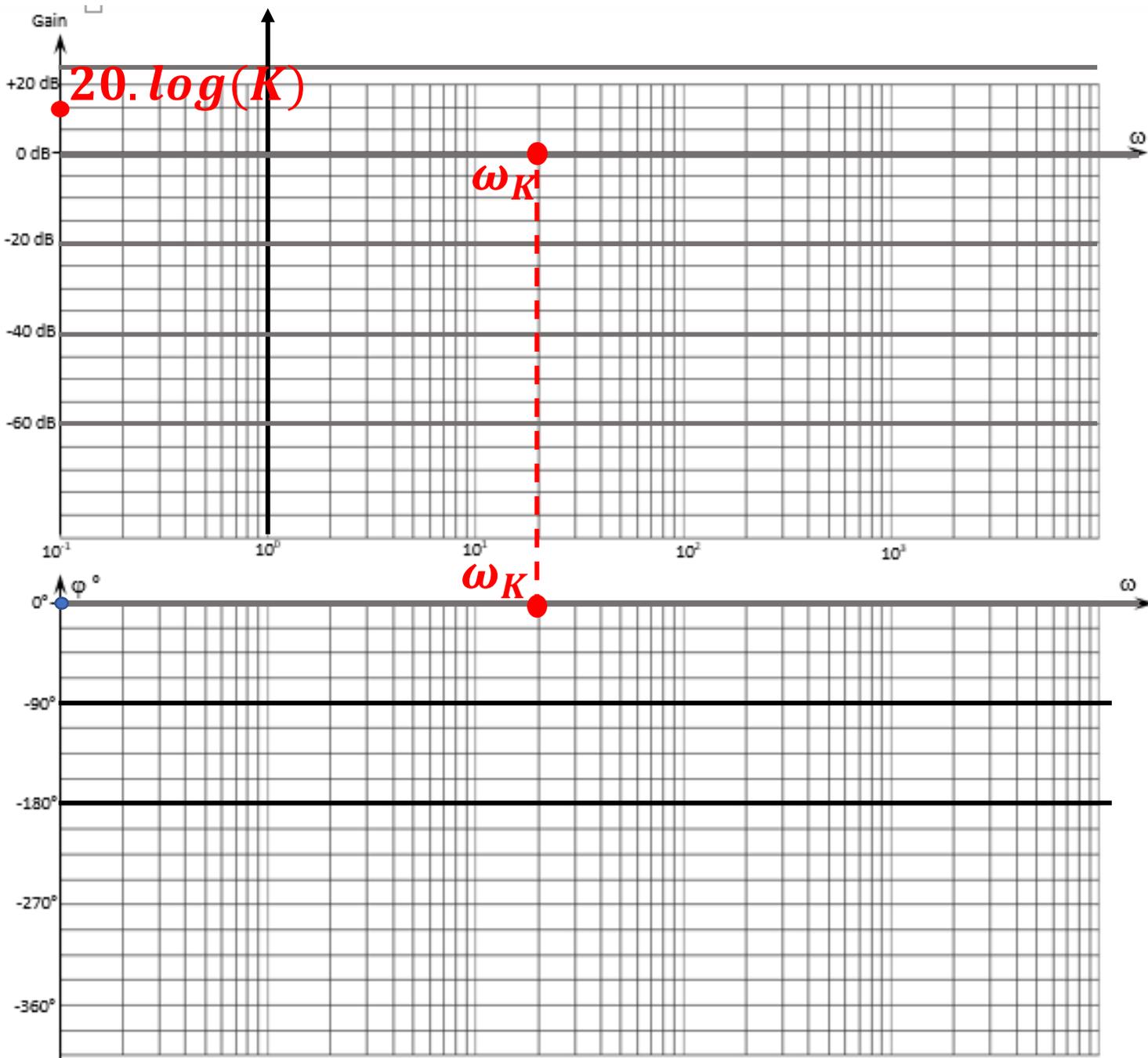
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$



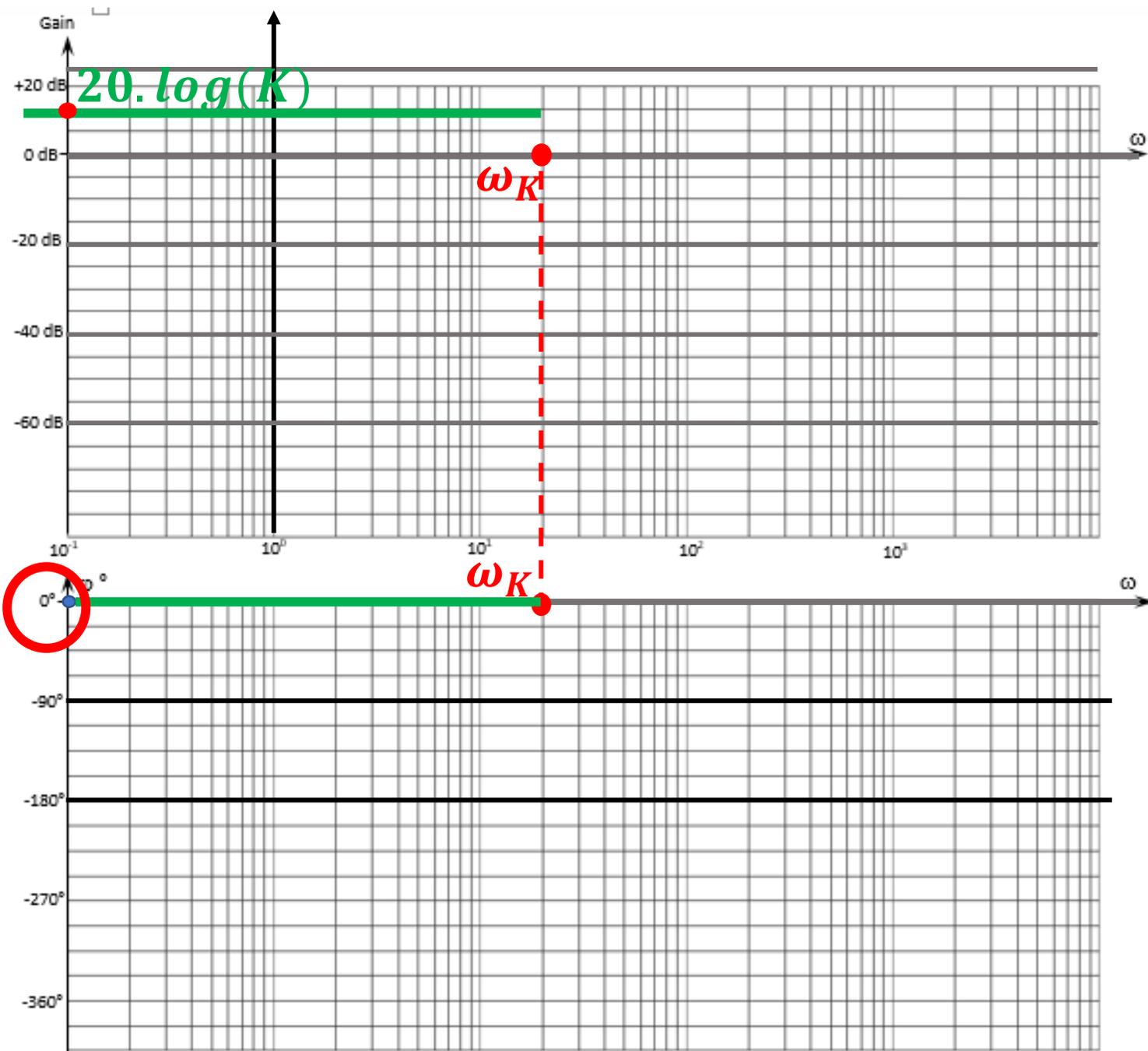
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

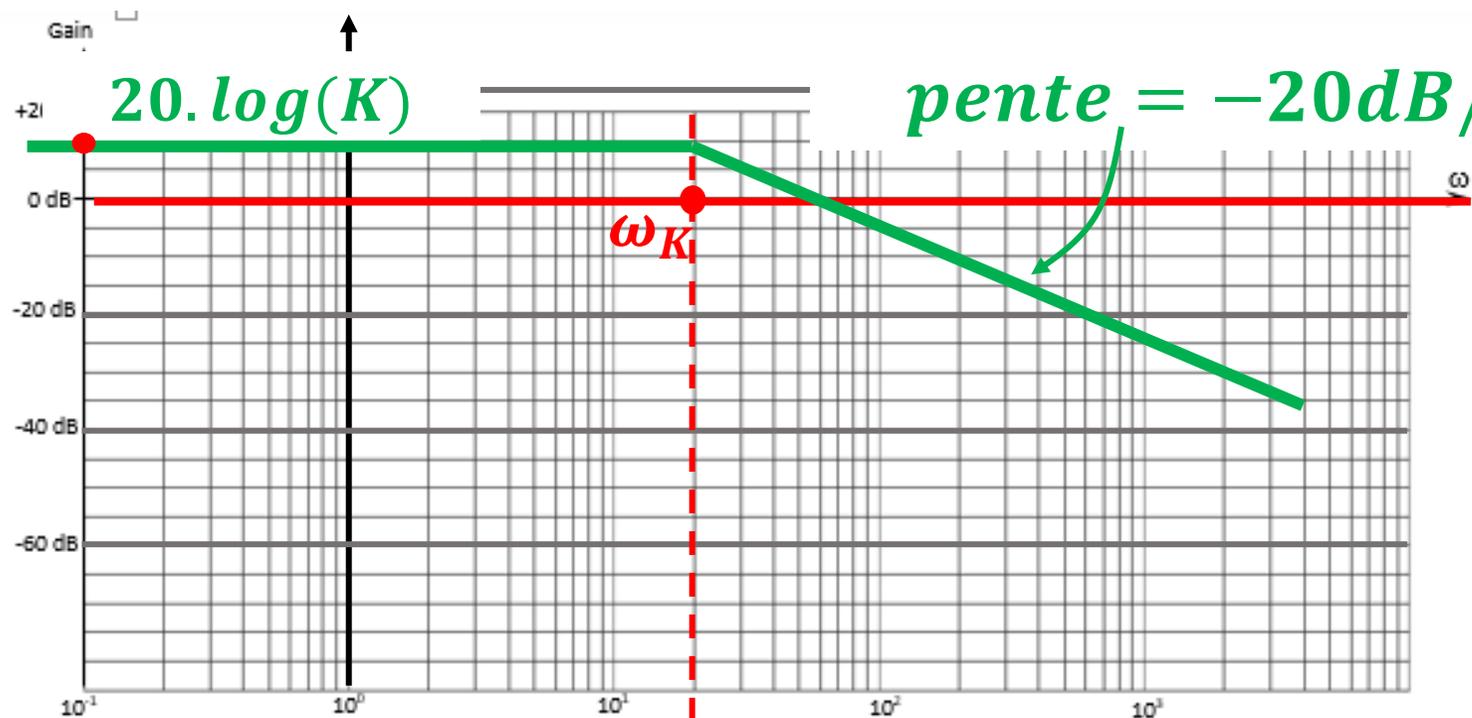
$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

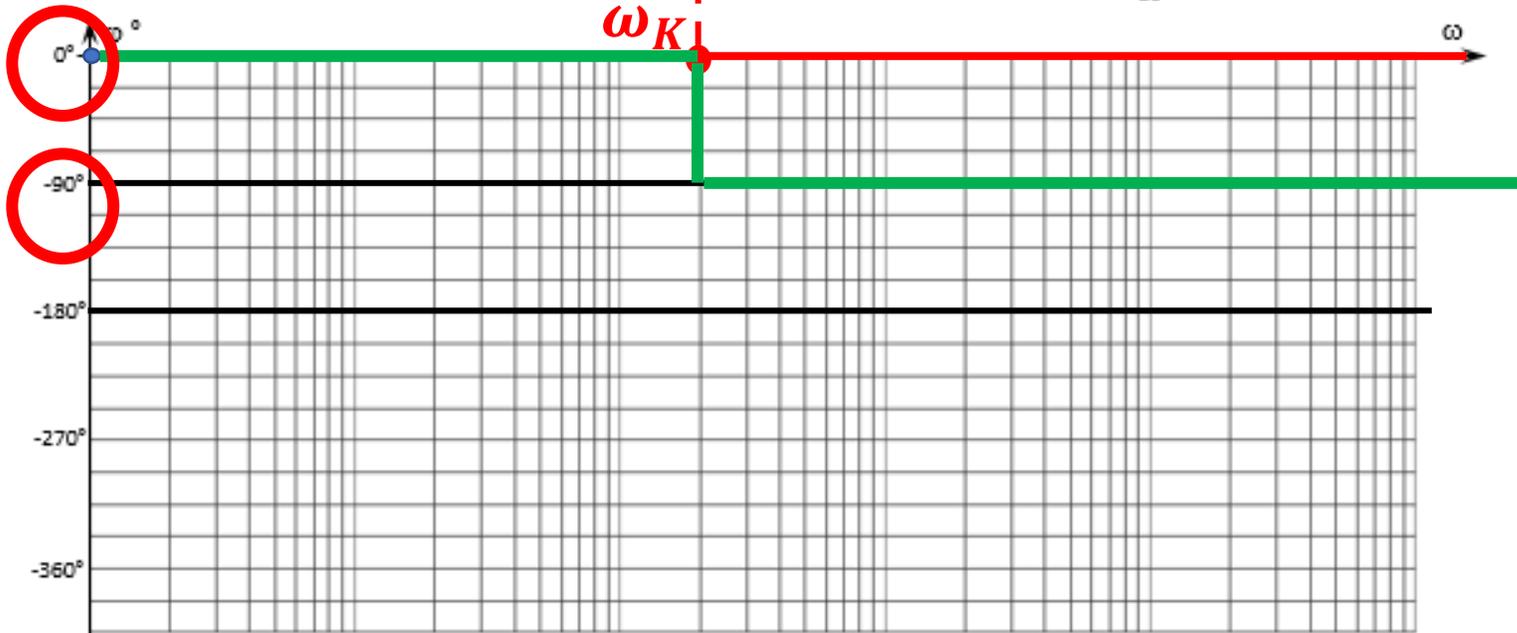
$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

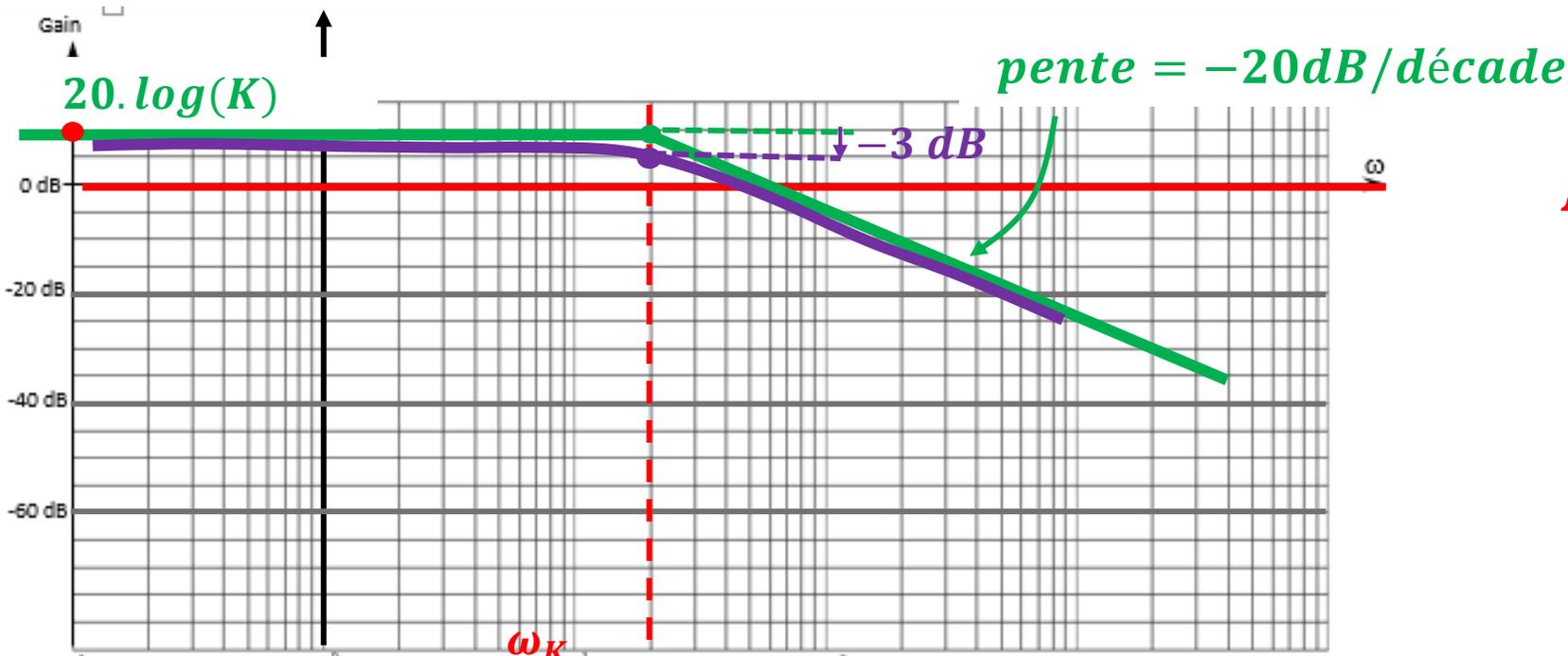


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

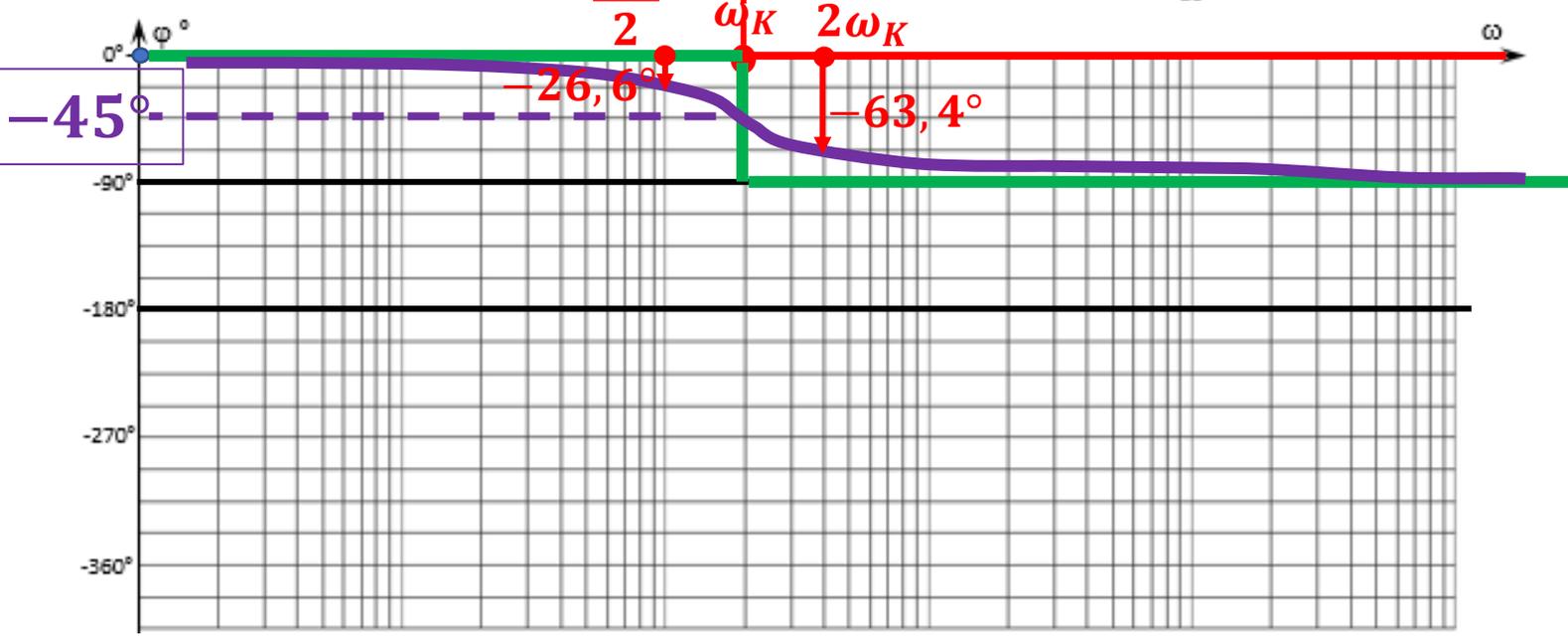


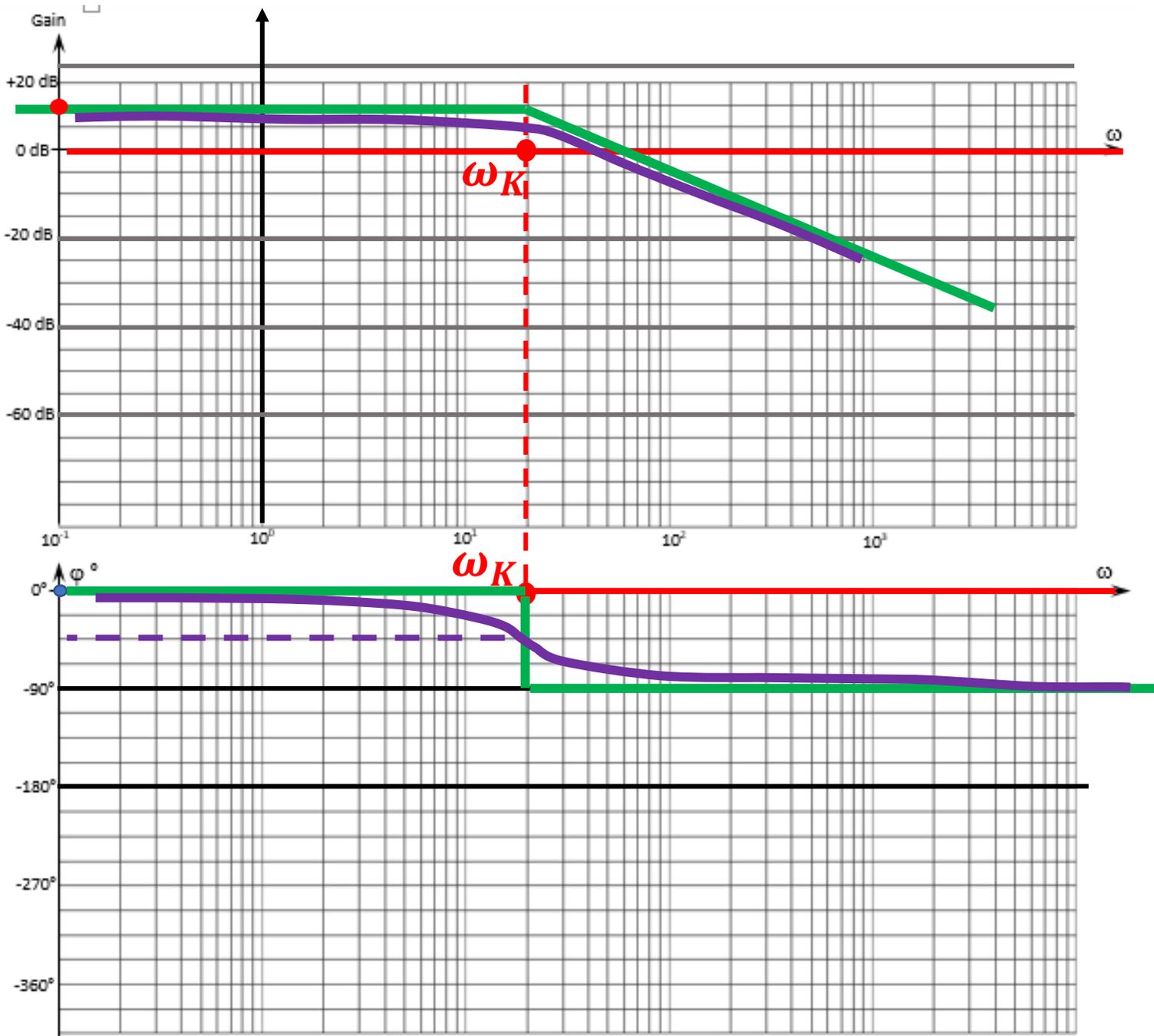


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$





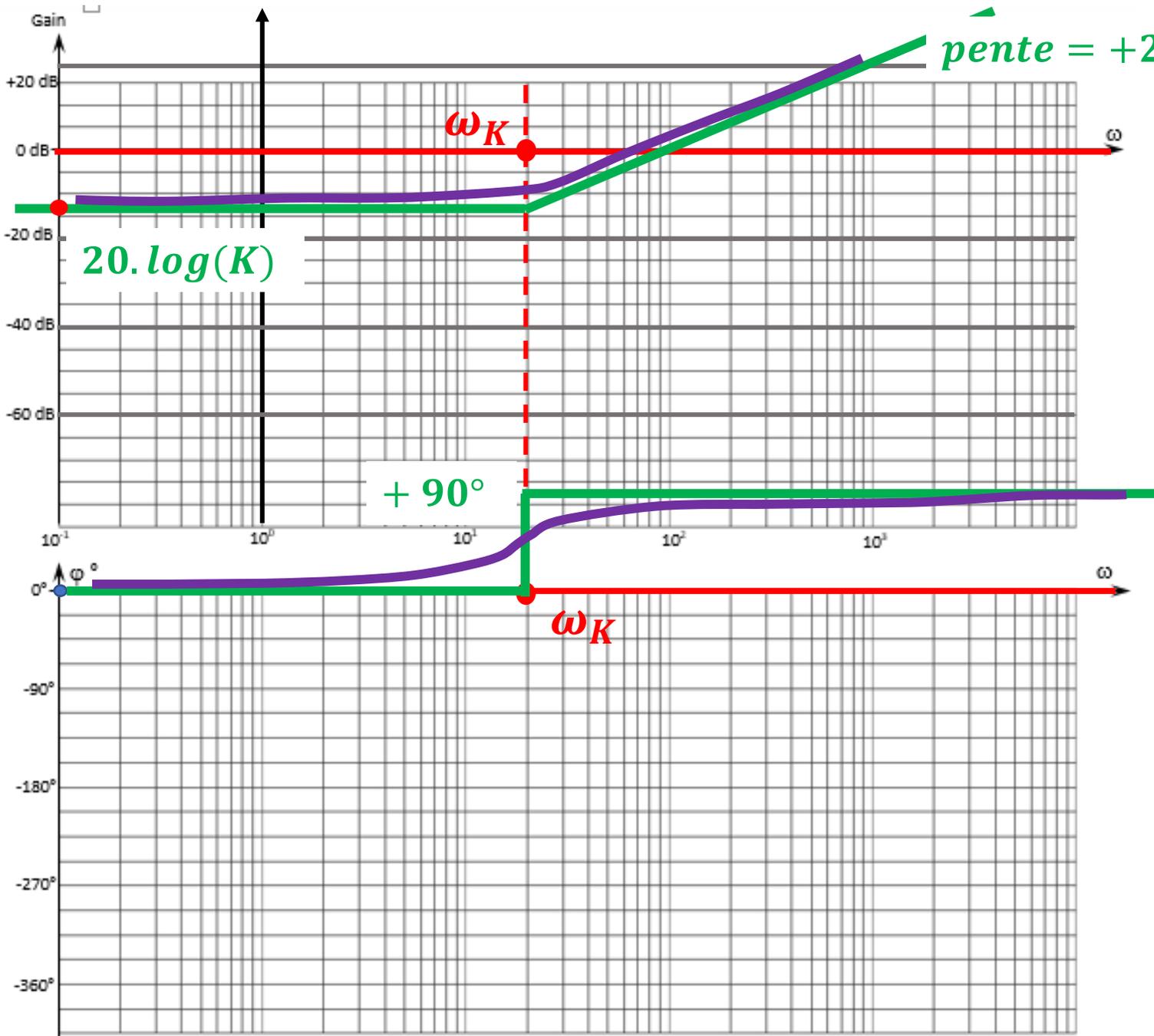
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{1 + \tau \cdot p}$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

Dérivateur de classe 0

$$***H(p) = K(1 + \tau \cdot p)***$$



*pente = +20dB/décade*

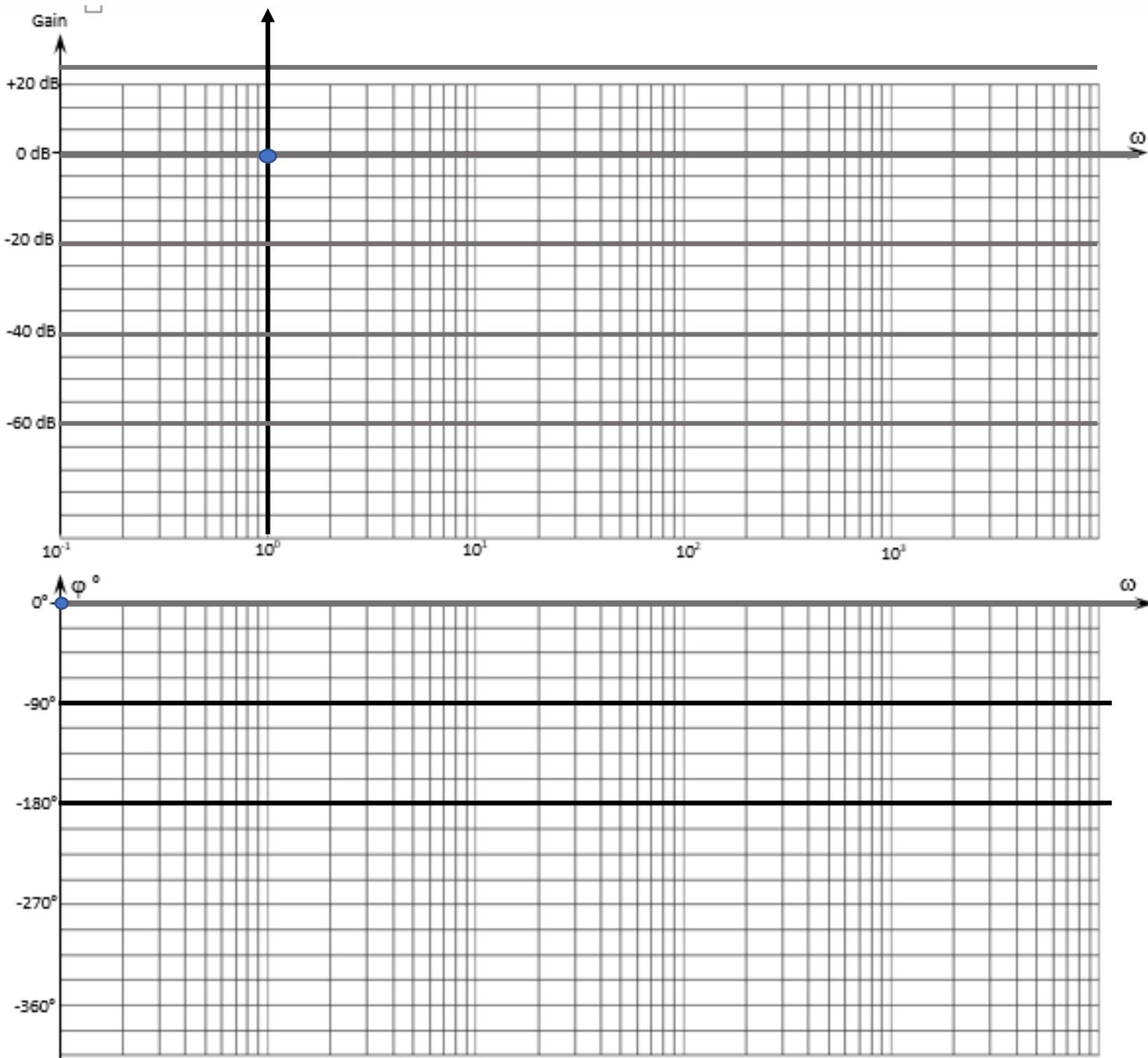
$$H(p) = K(1 + \tau \cdot p)$$

*Pulsation de CASSURE:*

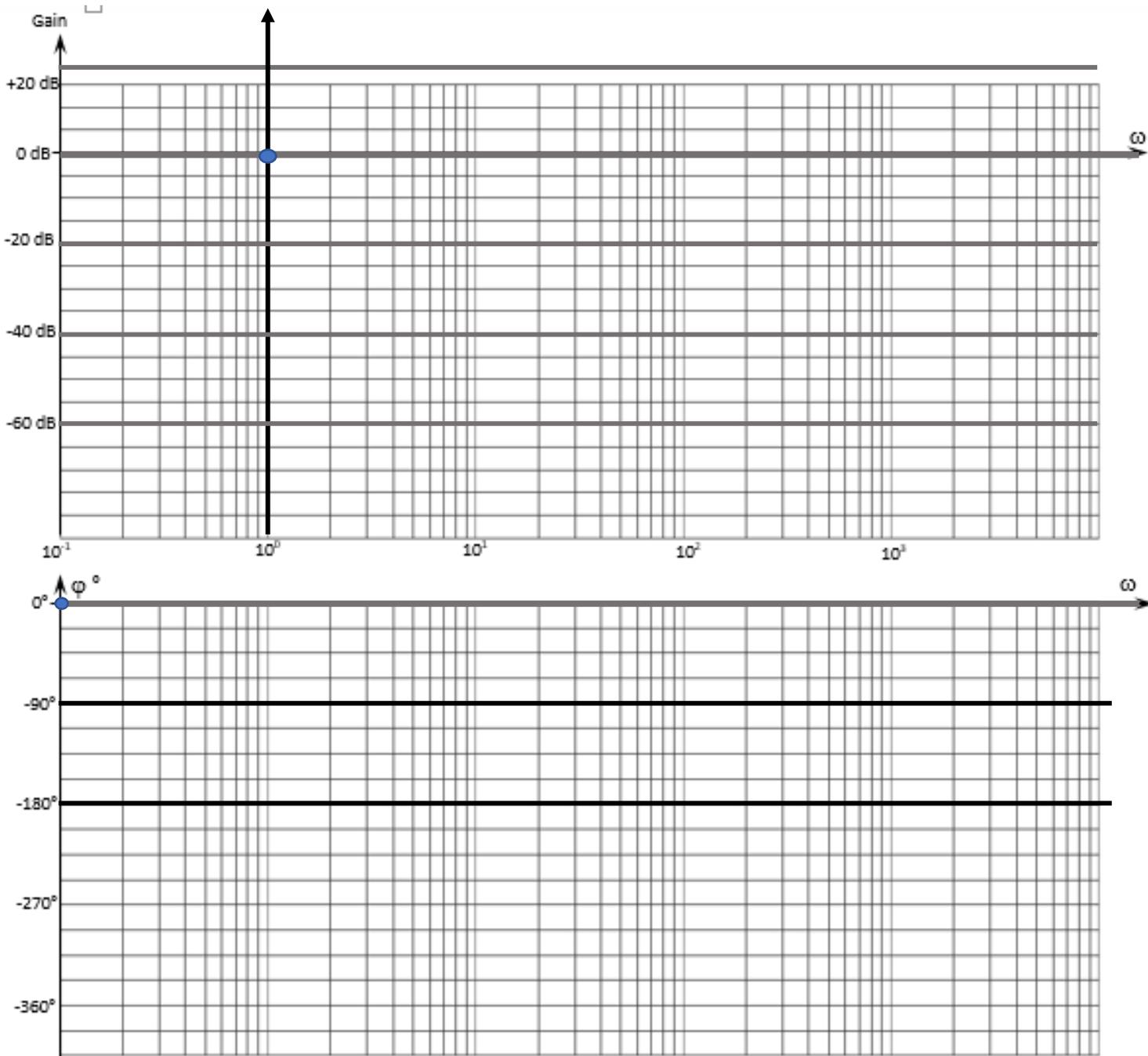
$$\omega_K = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

FONCTION DE TRANSFERT : 2<sup>ème</sup> ordre  
(de classe zéro)

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$



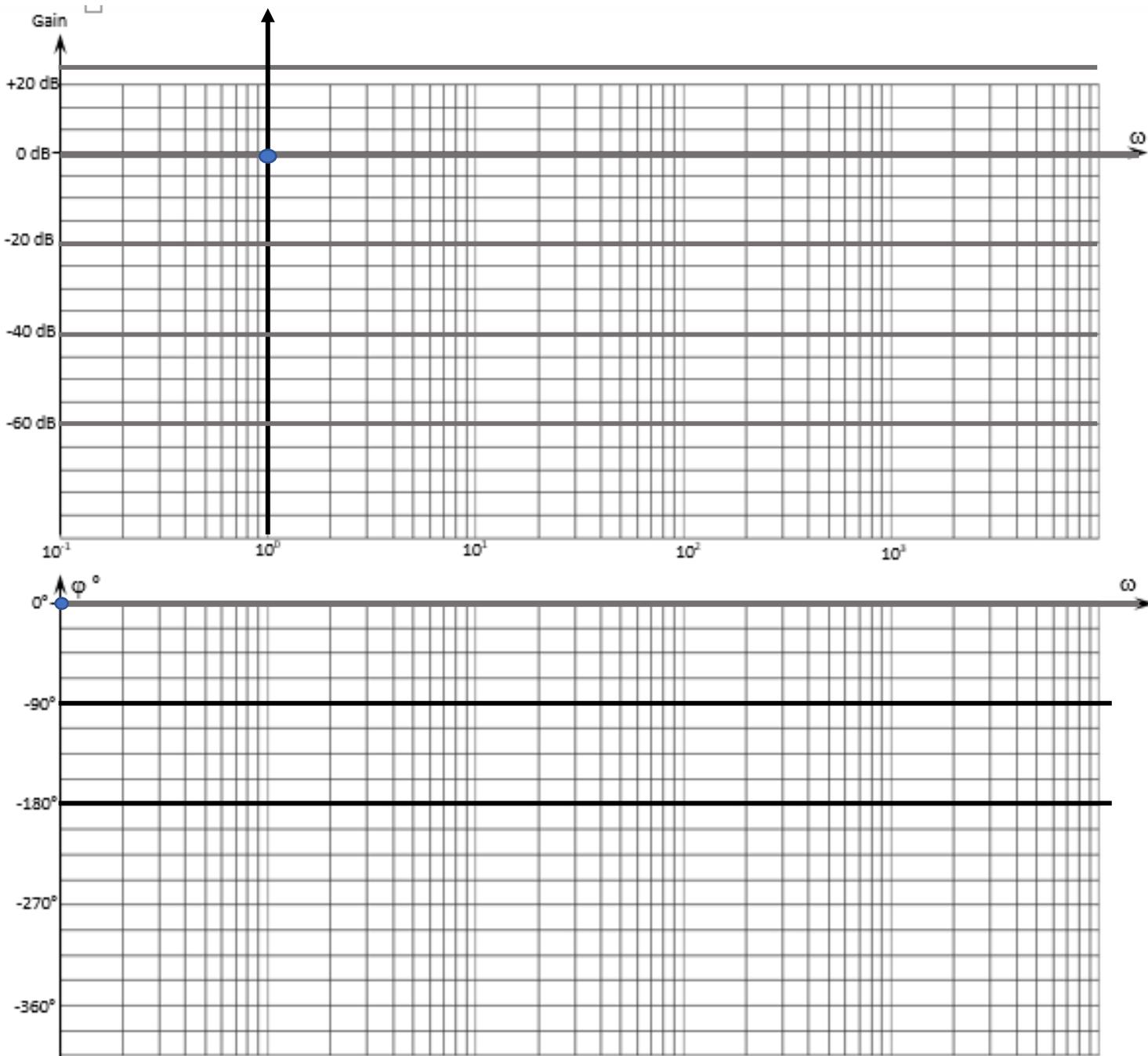
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

**ATTENTION : on ne lance aucun calcul, aucun tracé, on ne fait aucune hypothèse !..**

**...avant de connaître l'amortissement  $\xi$  !**

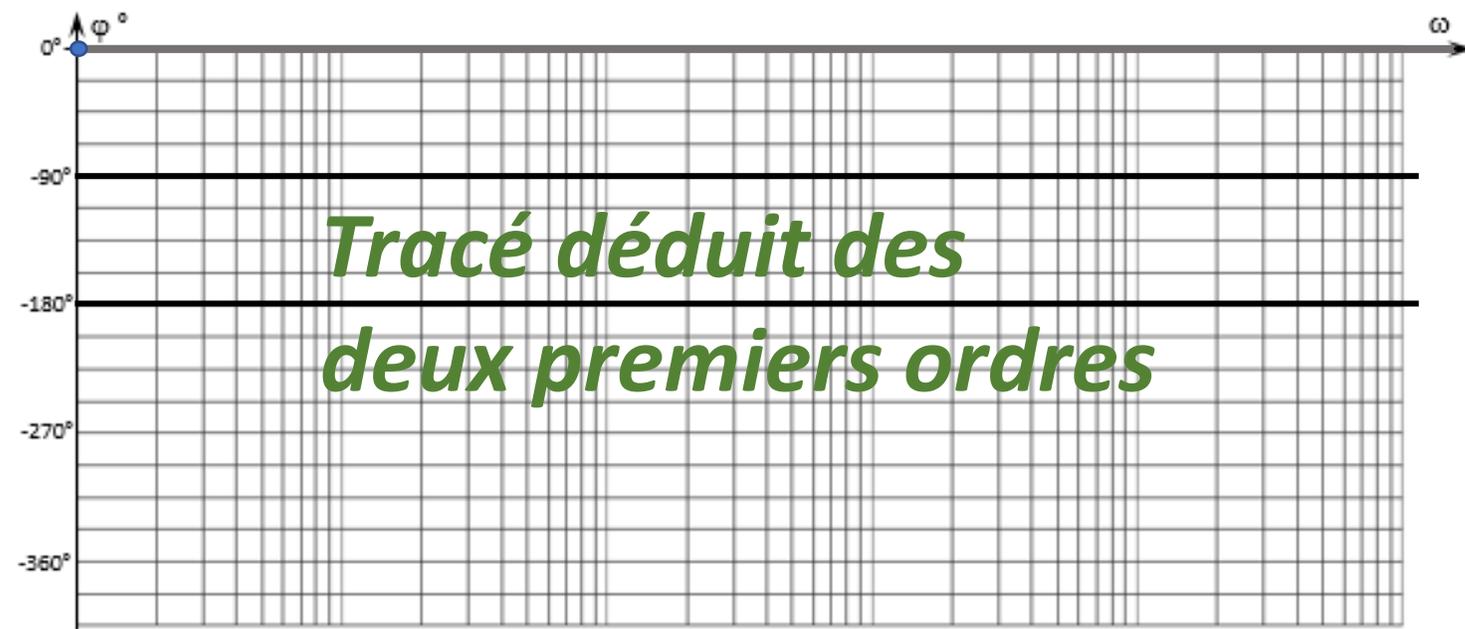


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

Deux cas, deux tracés différents :

$\xi \geq 1$  : apériodique, non-oscillant, sur-amorti

$\xi < 1$  : pseudo-périodique, oscillant, sous-amorti

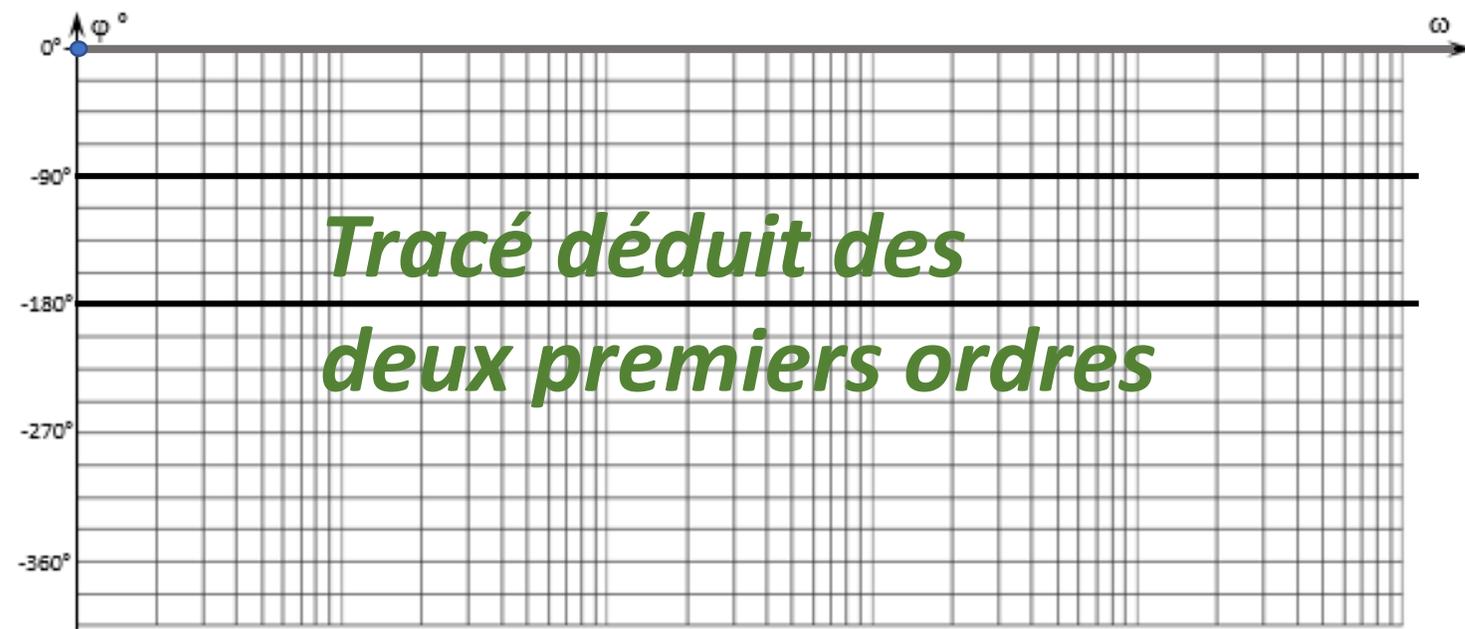


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

H(p) a un dénominateur factorisable dans  $\mathbb{R}$ , donc vous le factorisez :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$



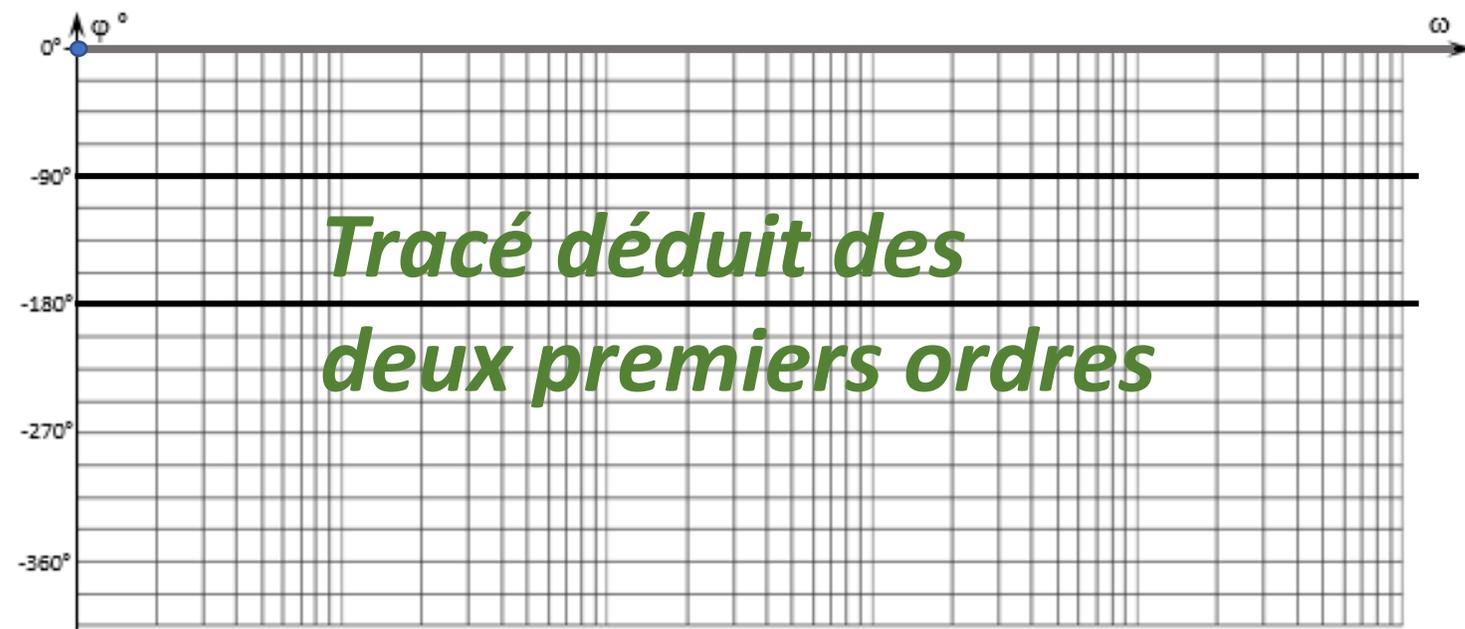
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

Gain en basses fréquences :

$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

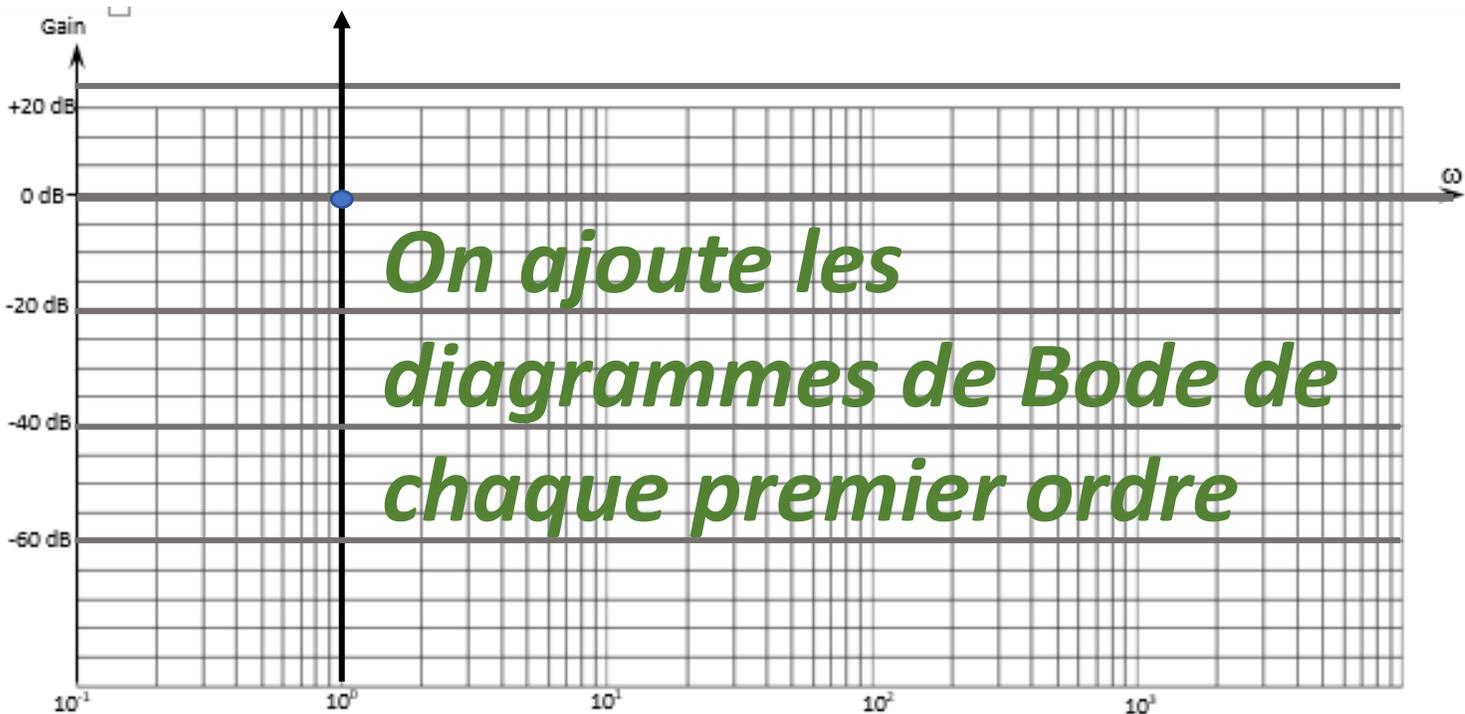
Gain en basses fréquences :

$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

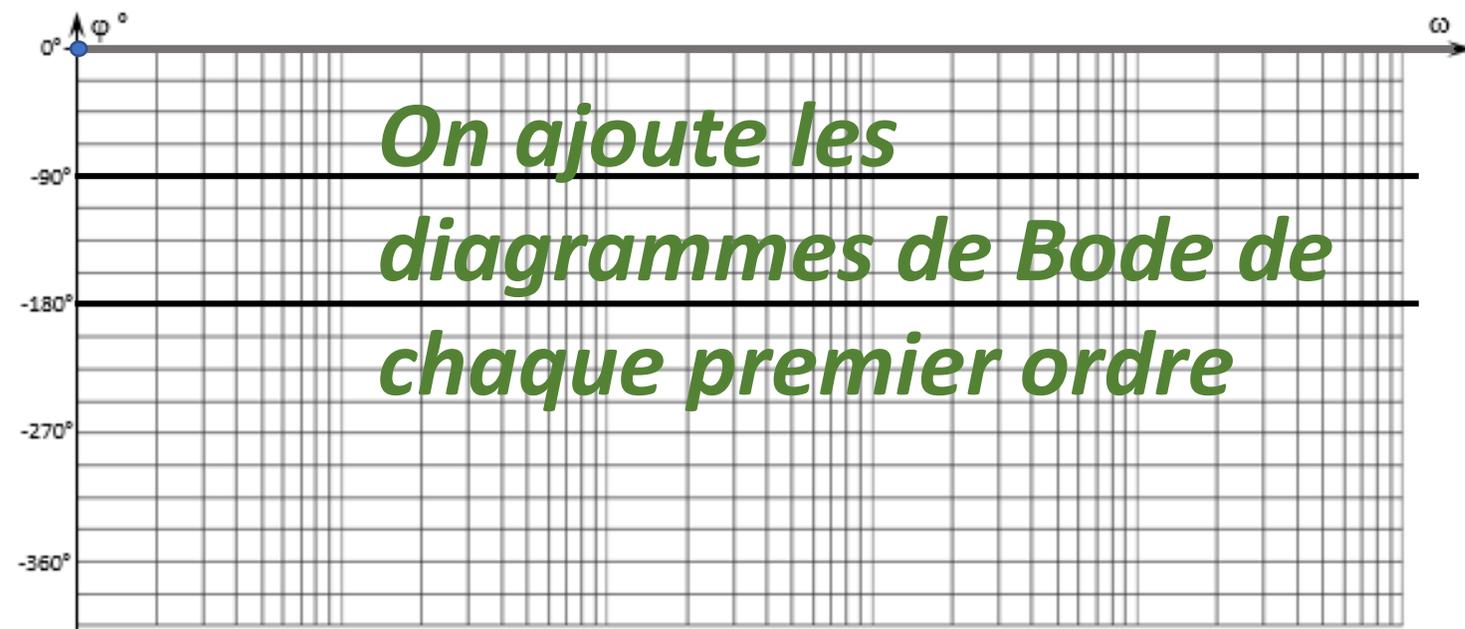
Deux pulsations de cassure :

$$\omega_{K1} = 1/\tau_1$$

$$\omega_{K2} = 1/\tau_2$$



*On ajoute les diagrammes de Bode de chaque premier ordre*



*On ajoute les diagrammes de Bode de chaque premier ordre*

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\omega_0^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

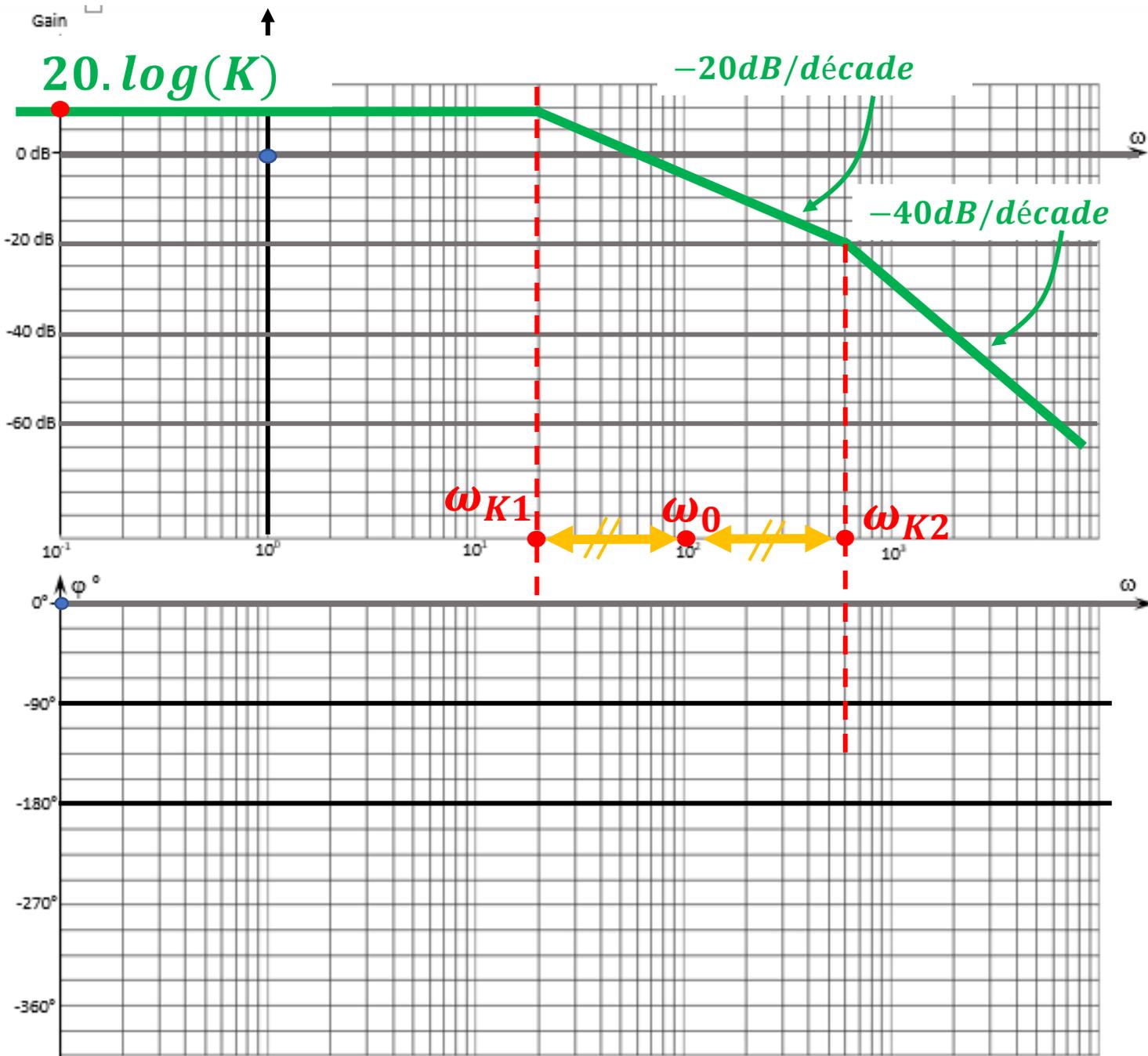
Gain en basses fréquences :

$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

Deux pulsations de cassure :

$$\omega_{K1} = 1/\tau_1$$

$$\omega_{K2} = 1/\tau_2$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\omega_0^2 p^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0} p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

Gain en basses fréquences :

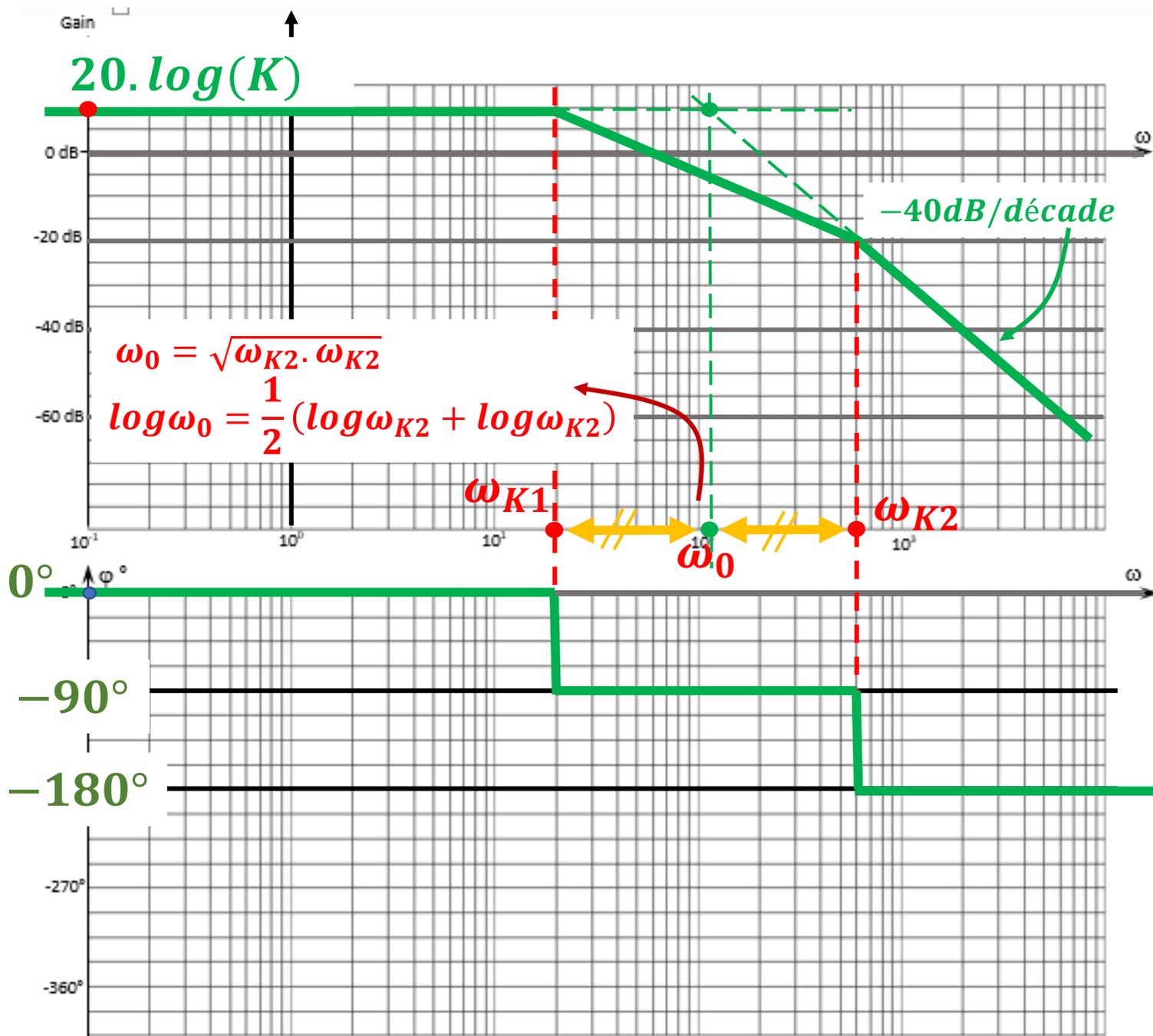
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

Deux pulsations de cassure :

$$\omega_{K1} = 1/\tau_1$$

$$\omega_{K2} = 1/\tau_2$$

=> Pour le gain : deux as.  
obliques à  $-20$  et  $-40$  dB/déc.



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\omega_0^2 p^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0} p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

Gain en basses fréquences :

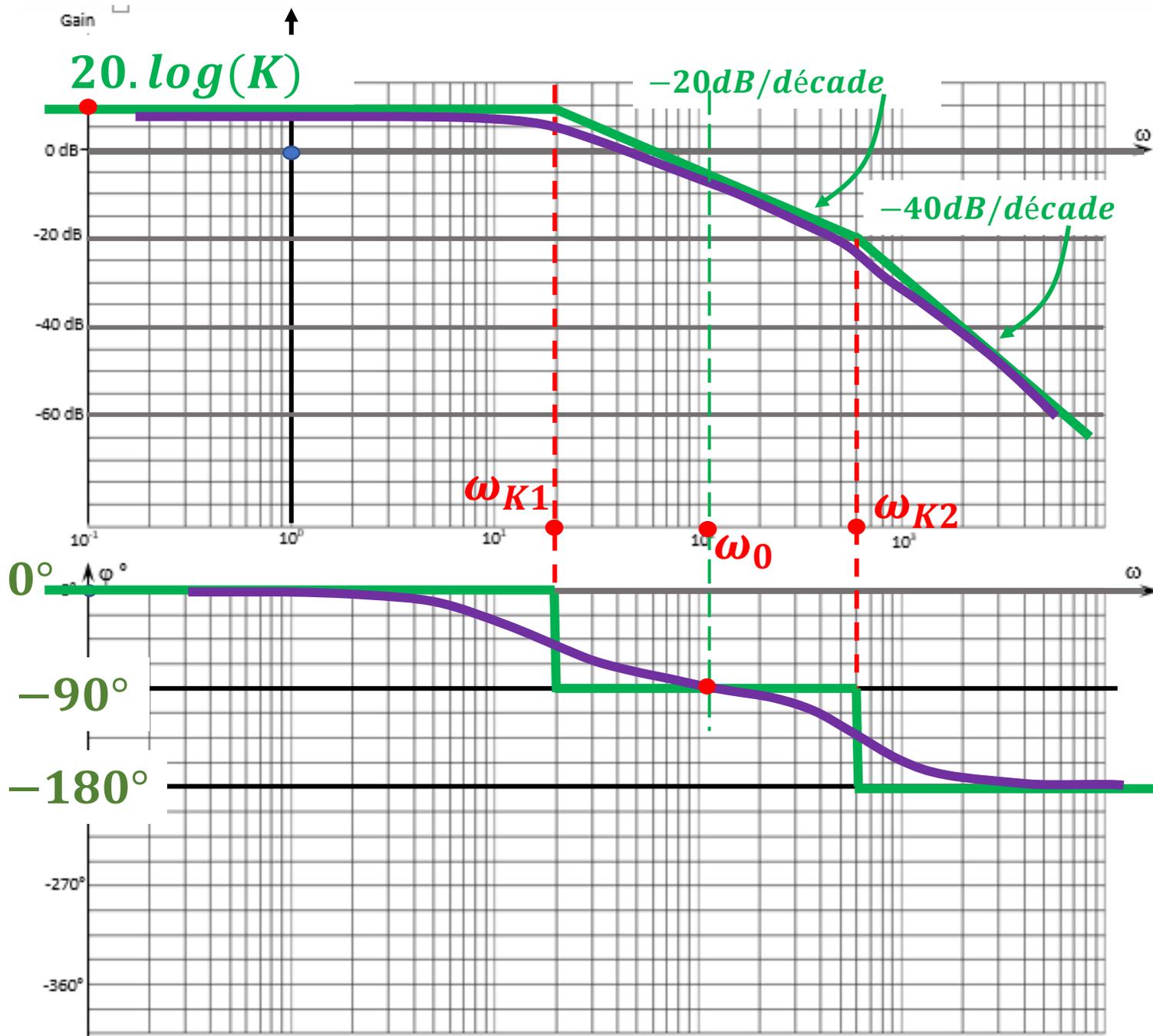
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

Deux pulsations de cassure :

$$\omega_{K1} = 1/\tau_1$$

$$\omega_{K2} = 1/\tau_2$$

=> Pour le gain : deux as.  
obliques à -20 et -40 dB/déc.



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\omega_0^2 p^2 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0} p + 1}$$

Premier cas  $\xi > 1$  :

$$H(p) = \frac{K}{(1 + \tau_1 p)(1 + \tau_2 p)}$$

Gain en basses fréquences :

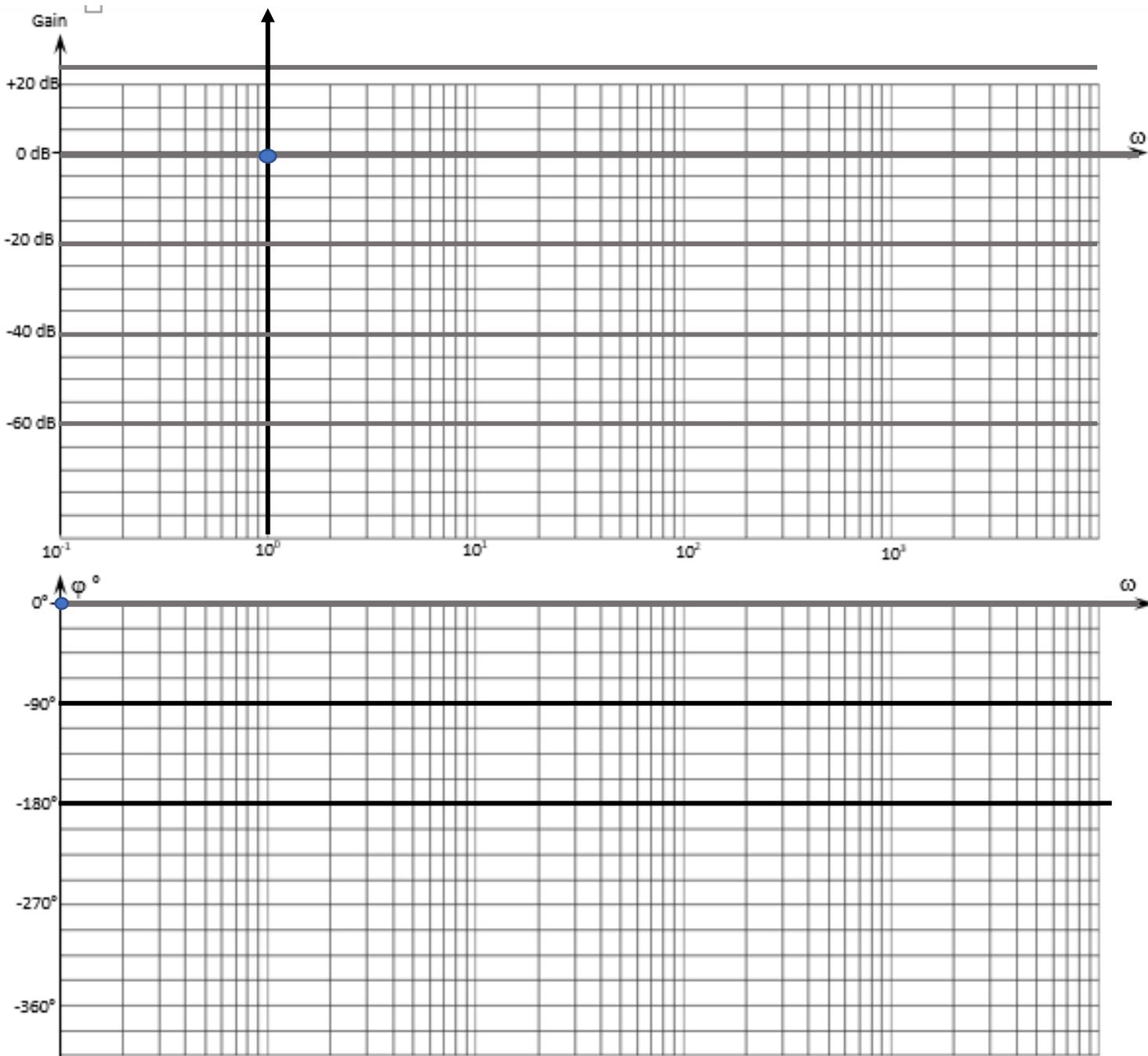
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

Deux pulsations de cassure :

$$\omega_{K1} = 1/\tau_1$$

$$\omega_{K2} = 1/\tau_2$$

=> Pour le gain : deux as. obliques à  $-20$  et  $-40$  dB/déc.

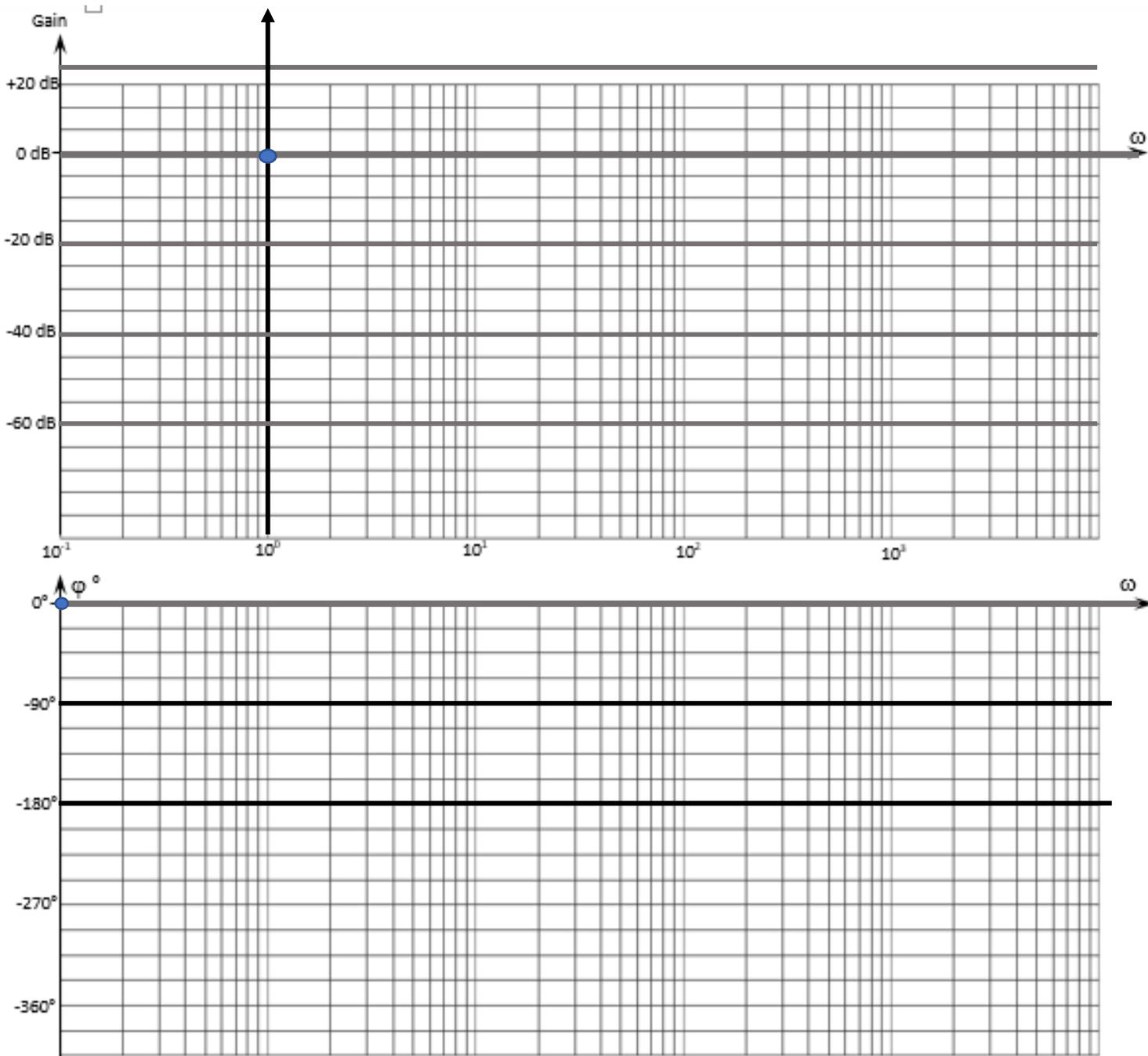


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

**DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$  :**

**Le dénominateur de  $H(p)$  n'est pas factorisable dans  $\mathbb{R}$ .**

**Remarque : le tracé du diagramme de Bode pour le cas critique  $\xi = 1$ , entre dans le cas  $\xi \leq 1$ . Voir ci-après.**



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

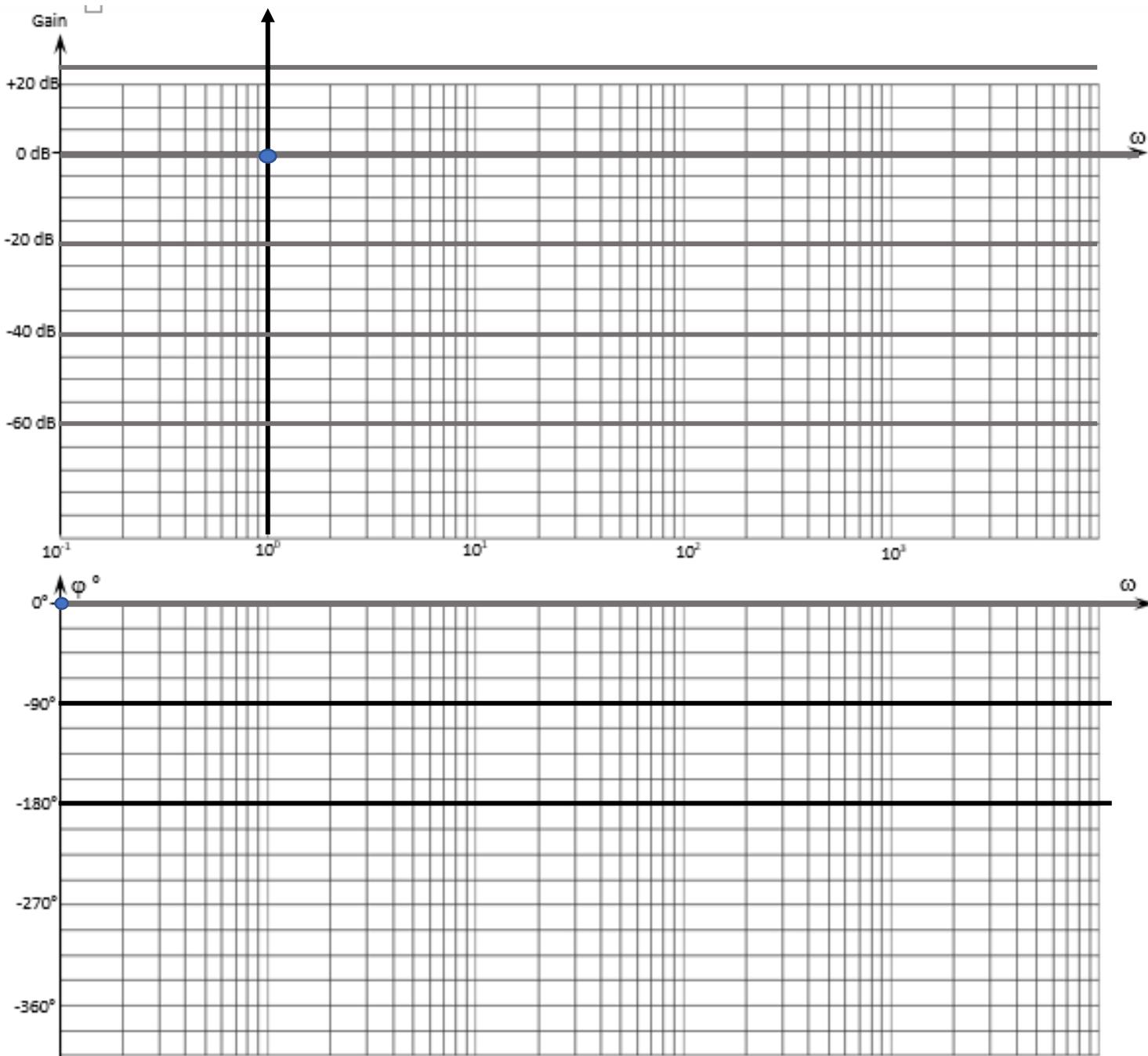
**DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$**

**Gain en basses fréquences :**

$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

**UNE pulsation de cassure :**

$$\omega_K = \omega_0$$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

**DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$**

**Gain en basses fréquences :**

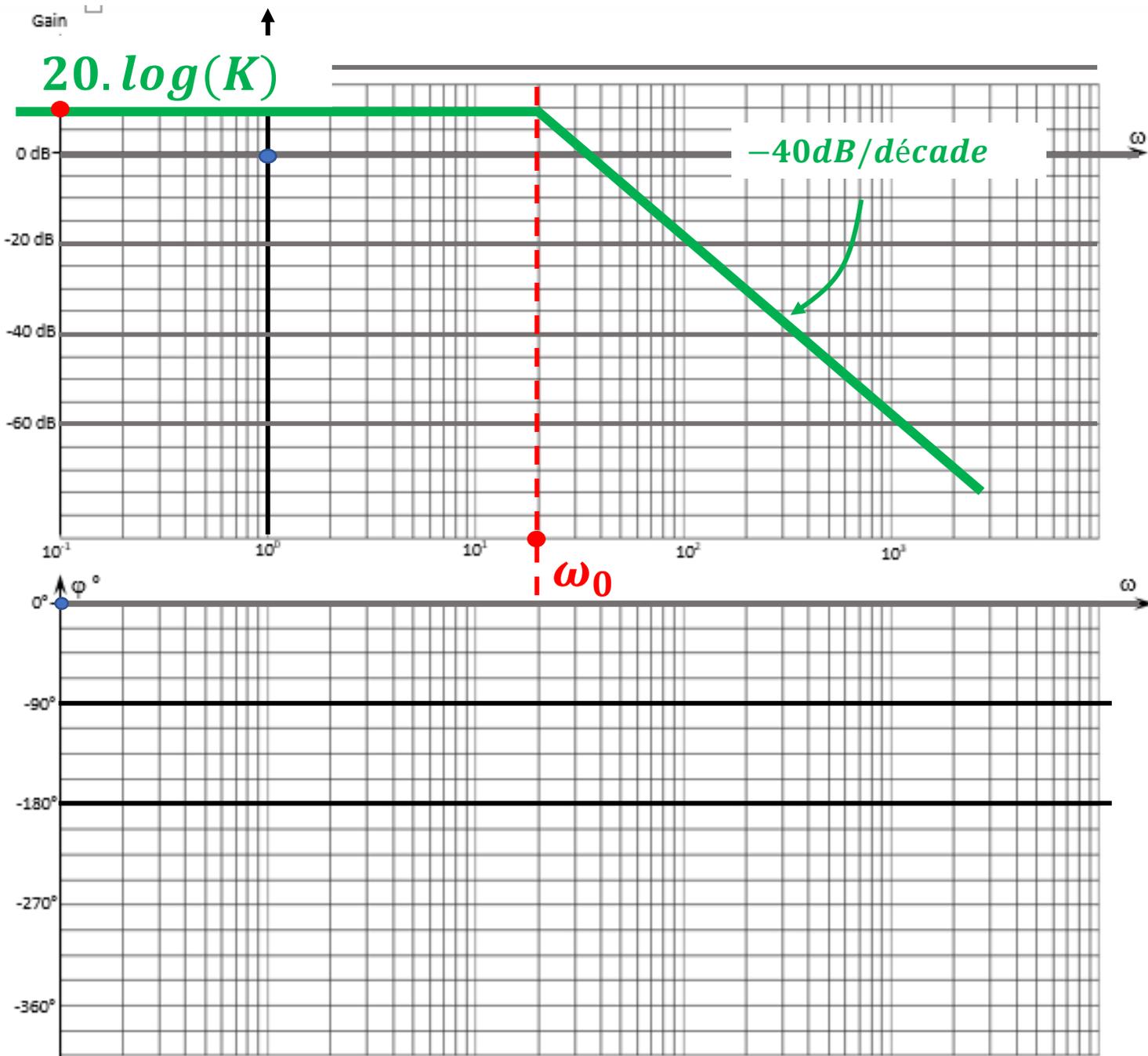
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

**UNE pulsation de cassure :**

$$\omega_K = \omega_0$$

**DONC, pour le gain : une seule**

**as. oblique de pente -40dB/déc.**



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$

Gain en basses fréquences :

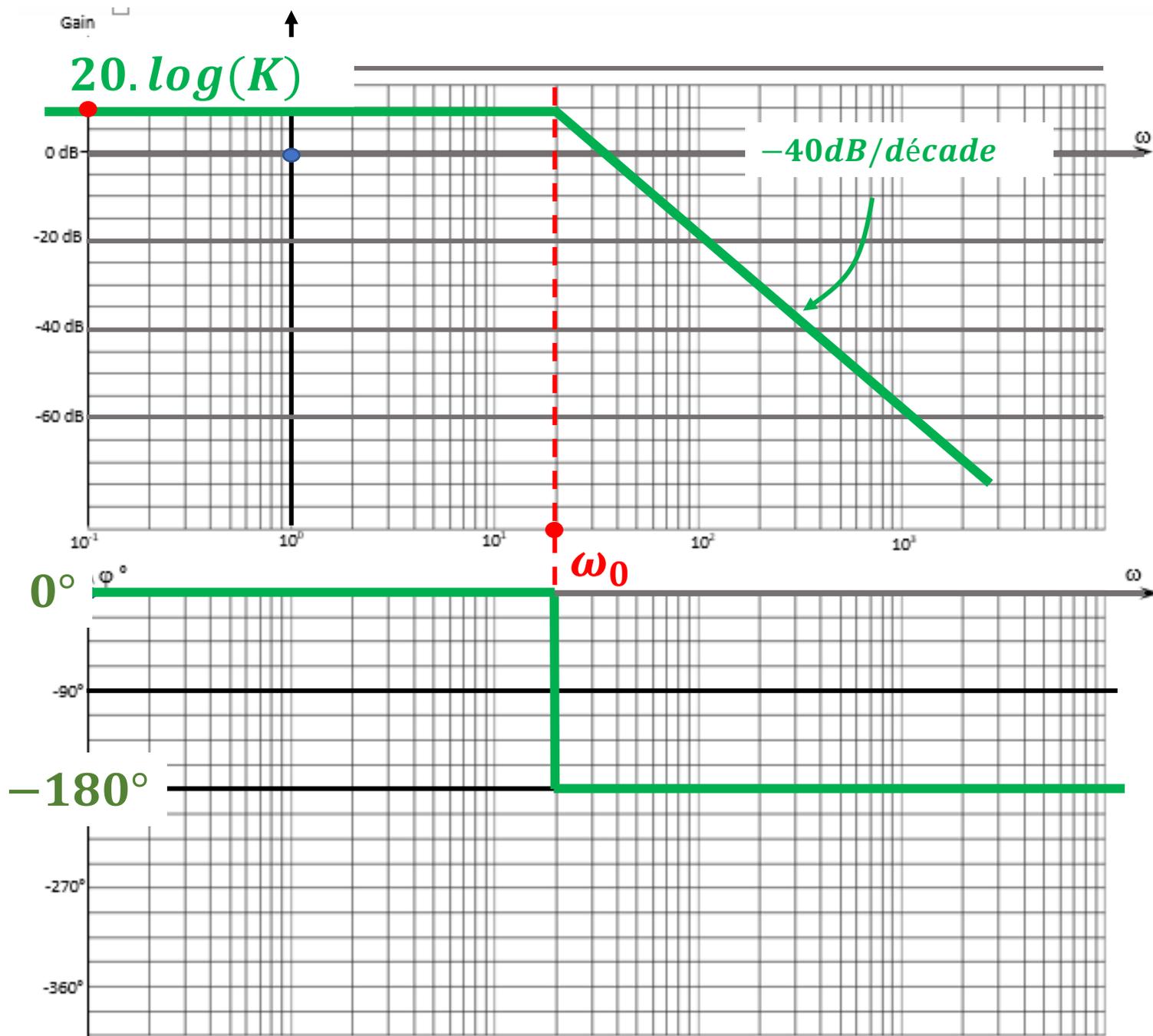
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

UNE pulsation de cassure :

$$\omega_K = \omega_0$$

DONC, pour le gain : une seule

as. oblique de pente  $-40 \text{ dB/déc.}$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$

Gain en basses fréquences :

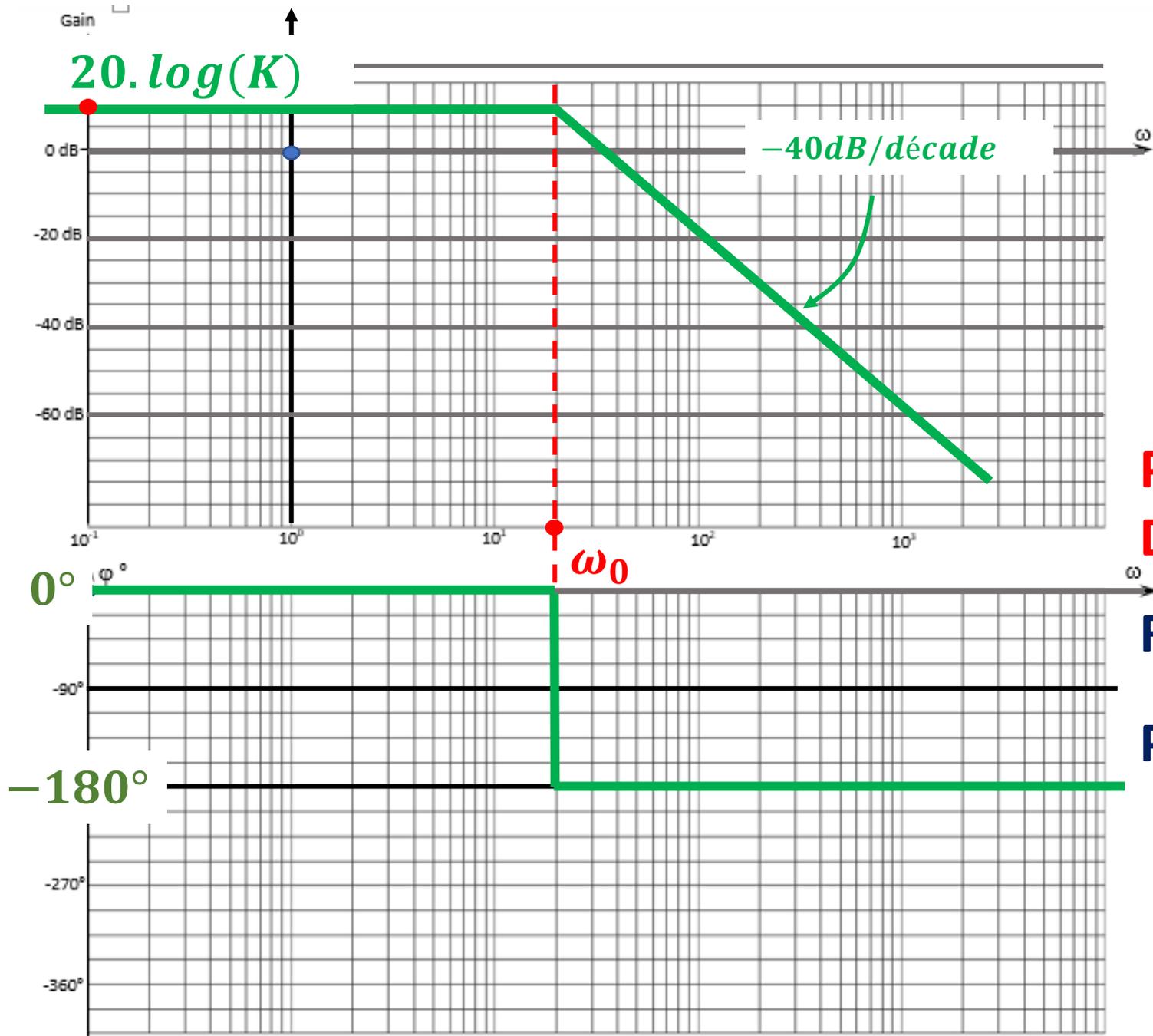
$$G_{dB}(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 20 \log(K)$$

UNE pulsation de cassure :

$$\omega_K = \omega_0$$

DONC, pour le gain : une seule

as. oblique de pente -40dB/déc.



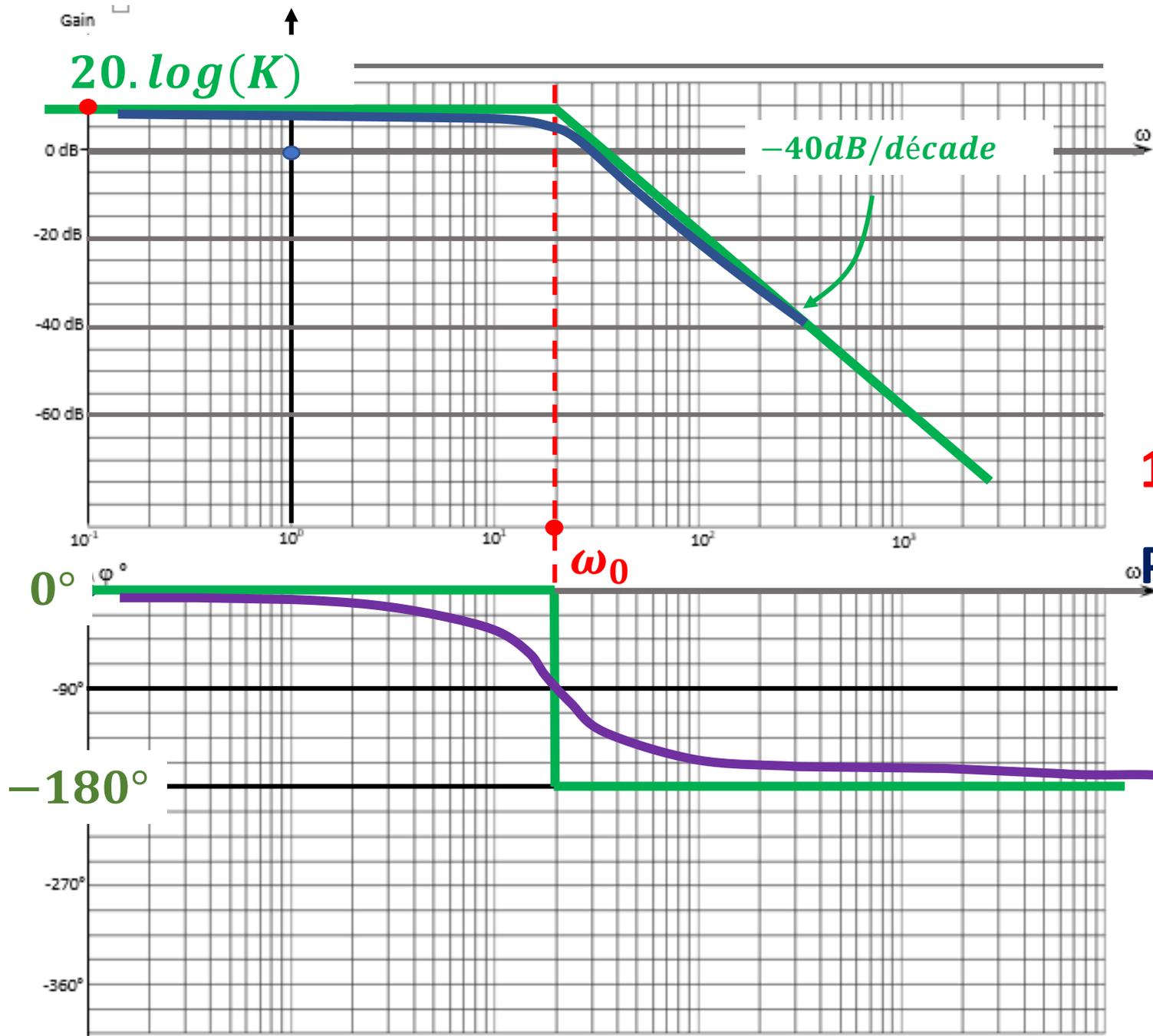
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

**DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$**

**Pour le tracé des courbes réelles, DEUX POSSIBILITES.**

**Résonance :  $\xi \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$**

**Pas de résonance :  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \xi \leq 1$**

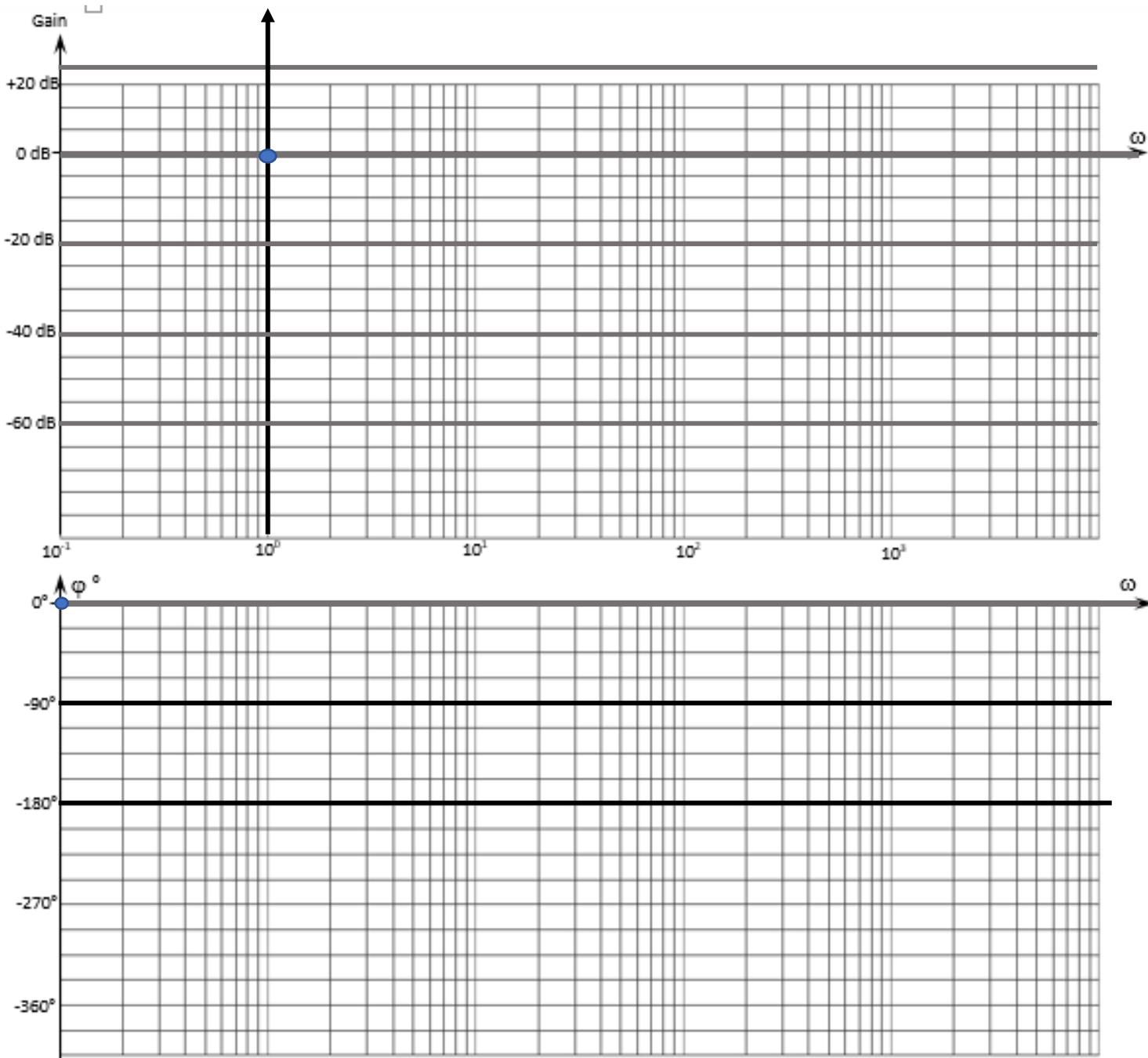


$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$

1<sup>ère</sup> possibilité

Pas de résonance :  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \xi \leq 1$



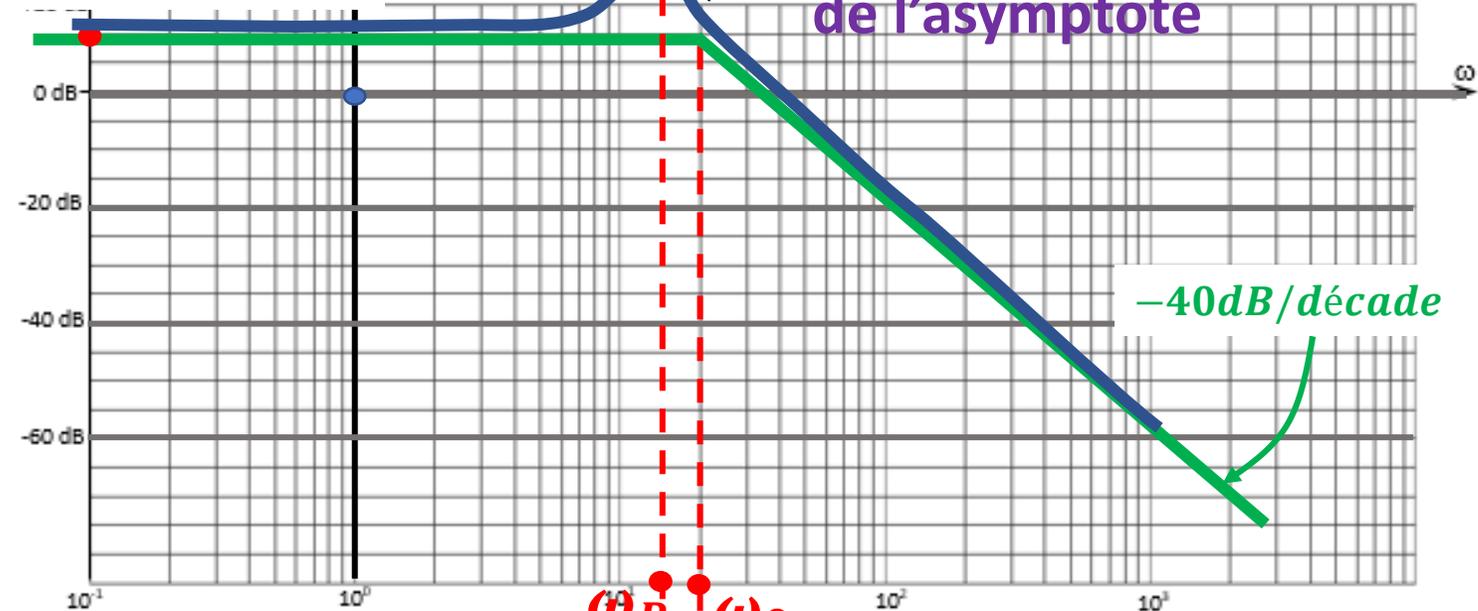
$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

**DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$**

**2<sup>ème</sup> possibilité**

**Résonance :  $\xi \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$**

$20 \cdot \log(K)$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$

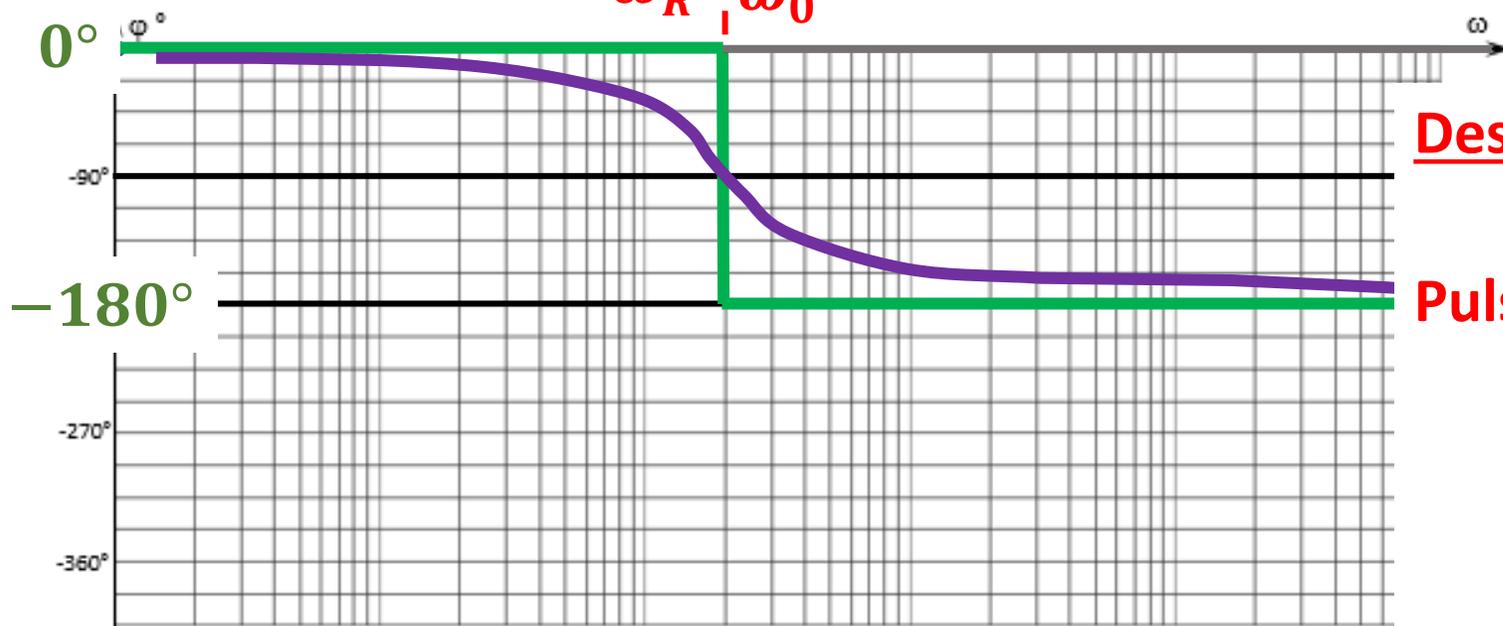
2<sup>ème</sup> possibilité

Résonance :  $\xi \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

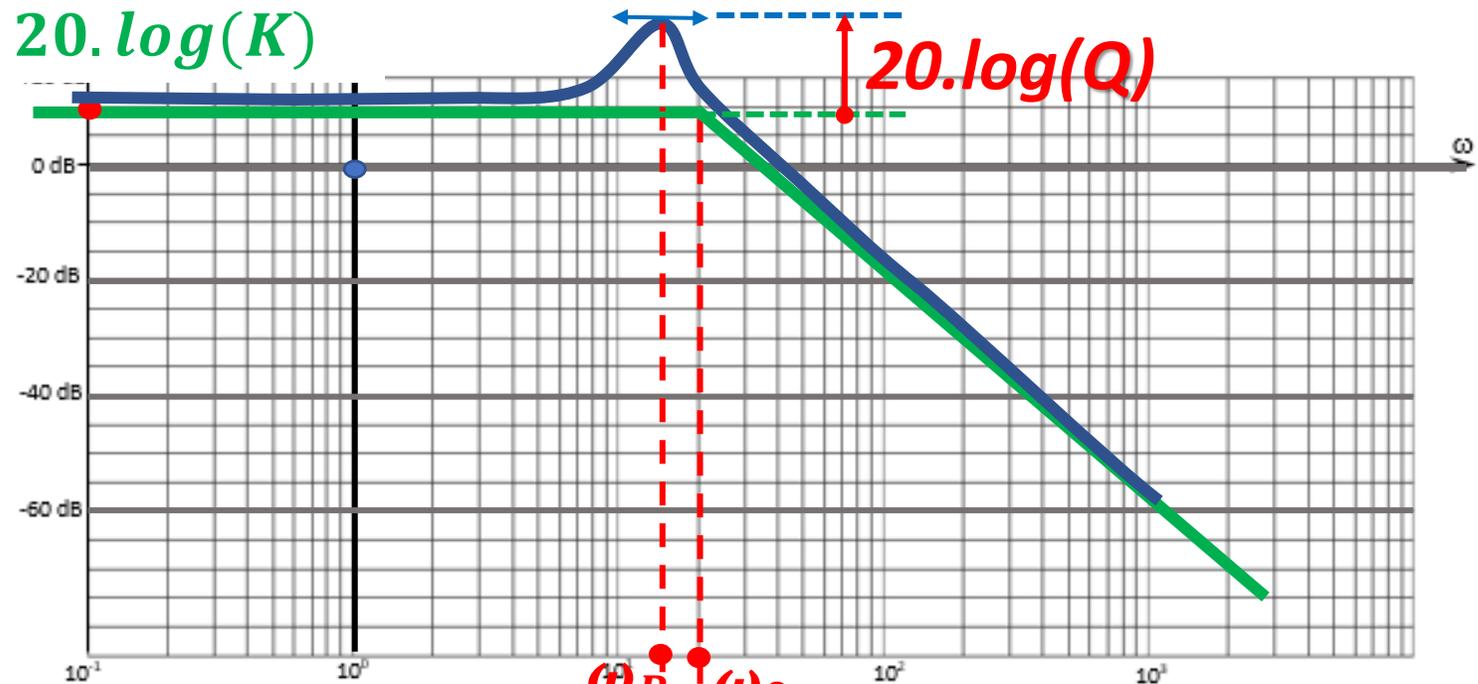
Dessin de la résonance

Puls de résonance :  $\omega_R = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$

$$\omega_R \leq \omega_0$$



$20 \cdot \log(K)$



$$H(p) = \frac{K}{\frac{p^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_0}p + 1}$$

DEUXIEME cas  $\xi \leq 1$

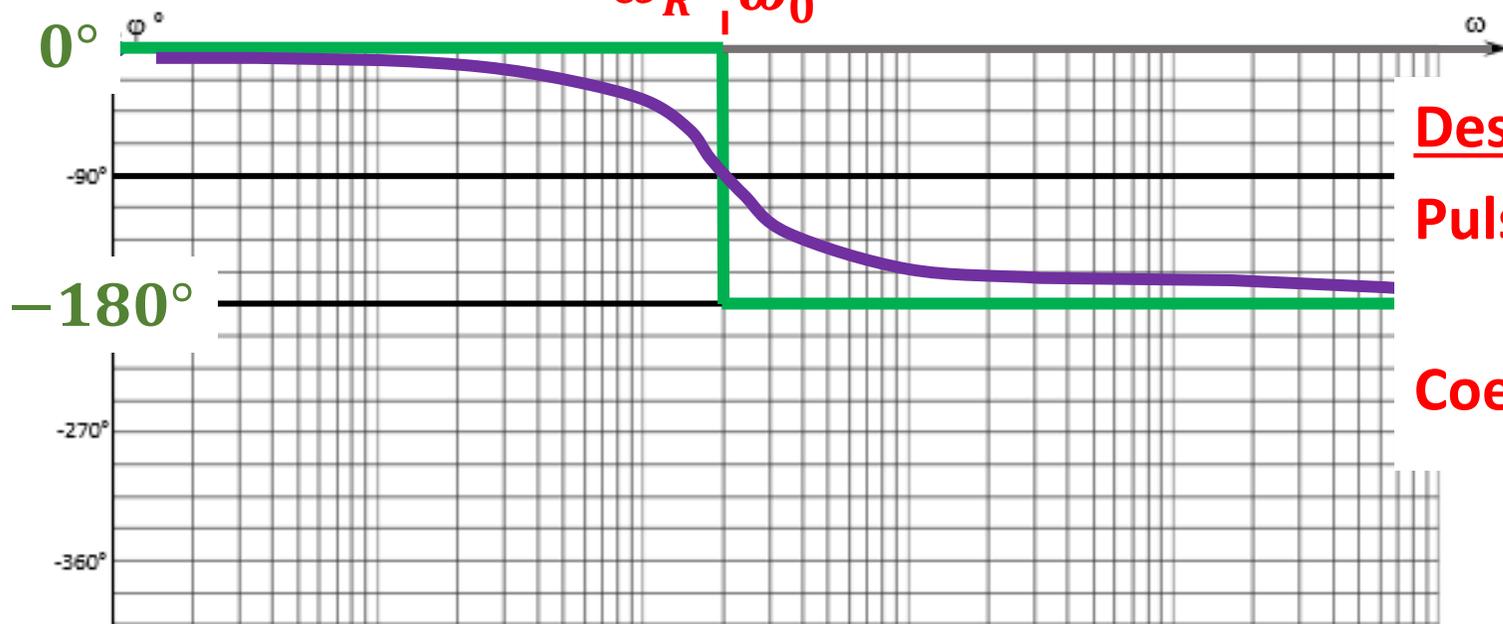
2<sup>ème</sup> possibilité

Résonance :  $\xi \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Dessin de la résonance

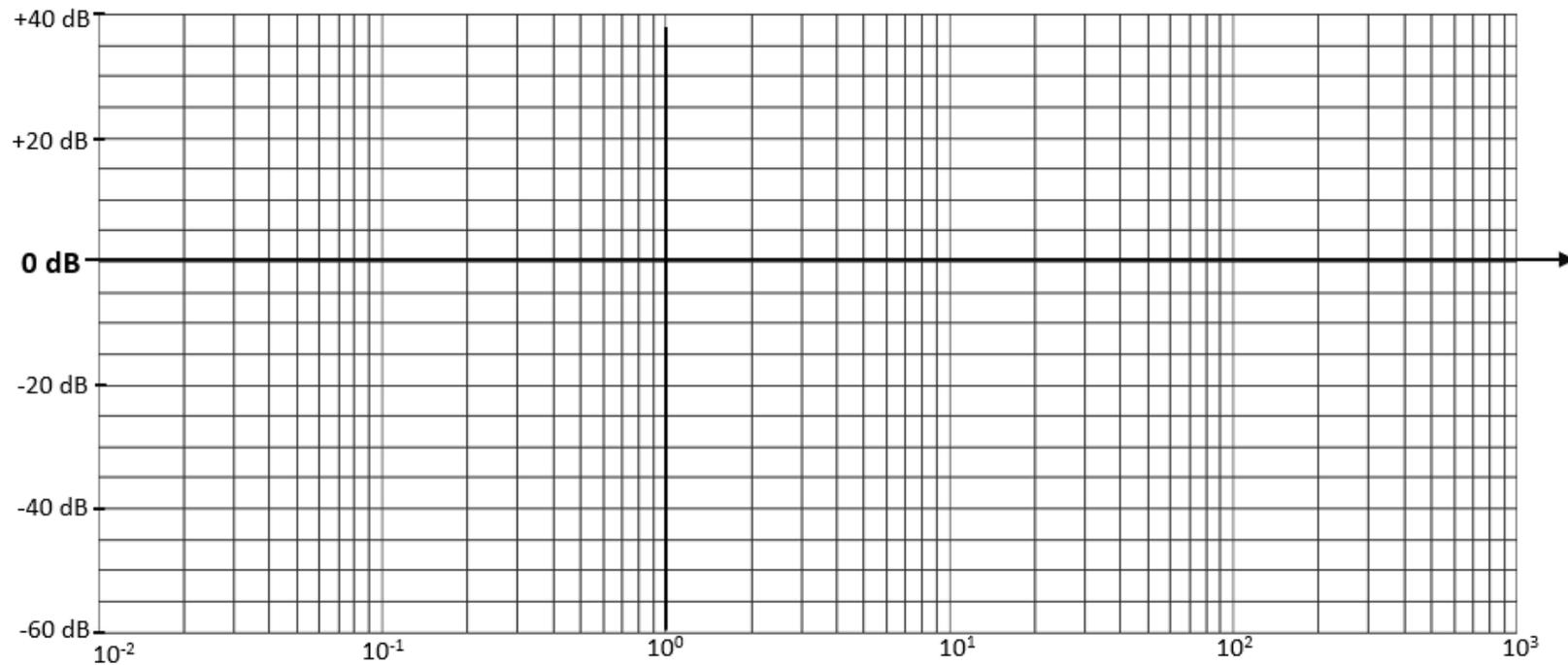
Puls de résonance :  $\omega_R = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$

Coeff de surtension :  $Q = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$



## Exemple

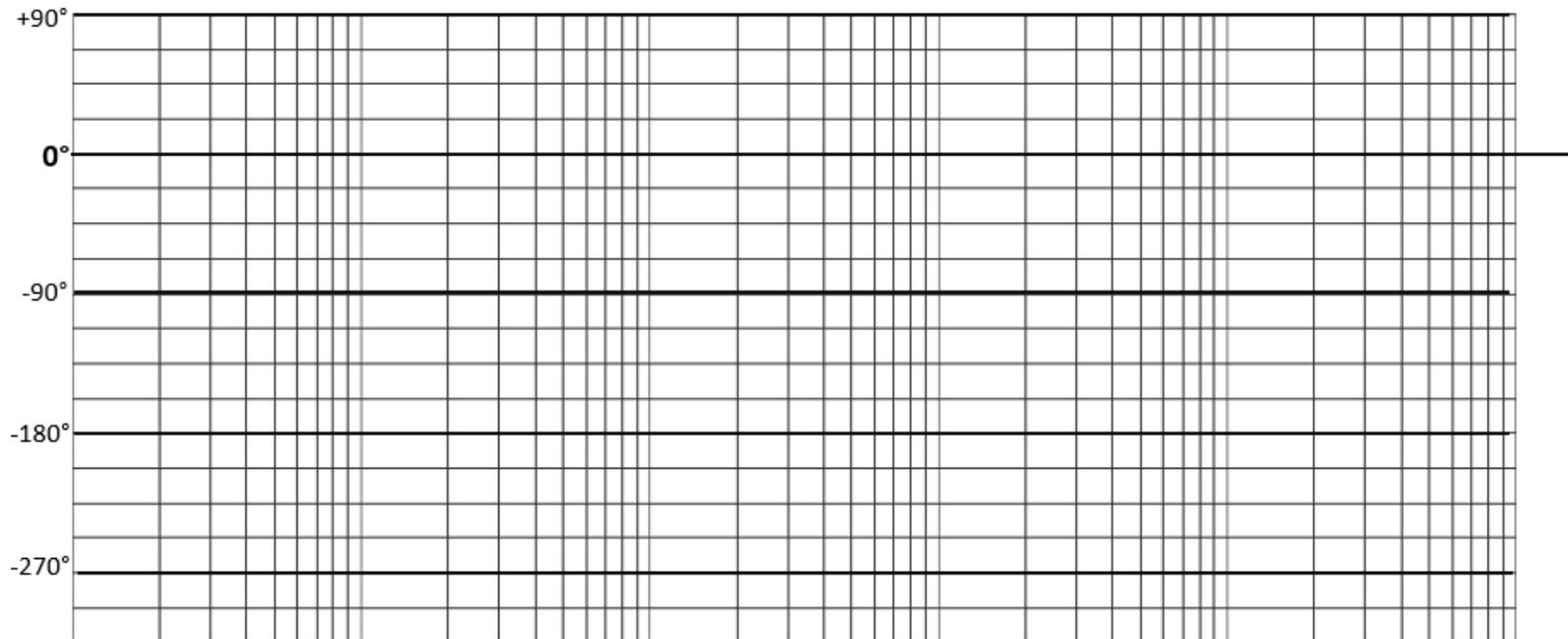
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

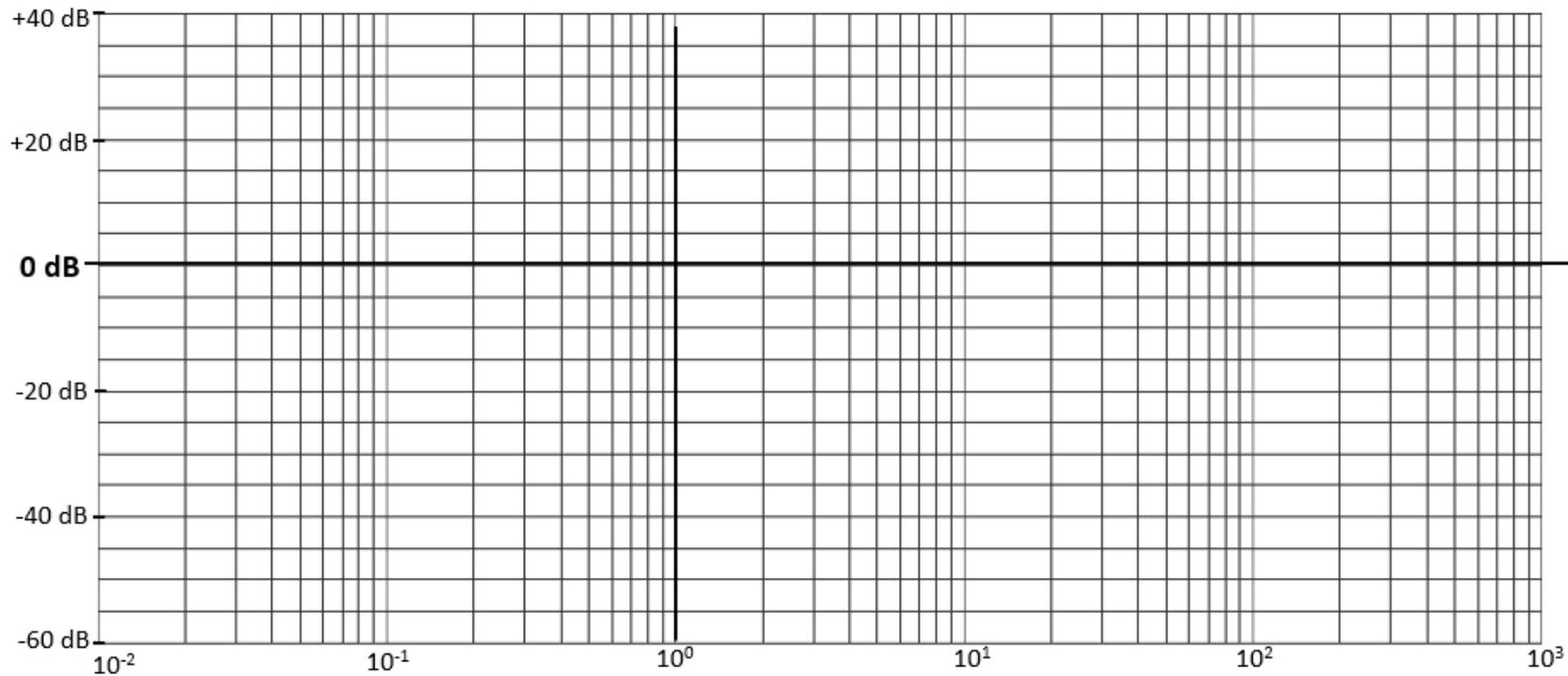


$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

**D'abord, on met la FT  
sous forme canonique :**

$$H(p) = \frac{5(1 + 5p)}{p(1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2)}$$

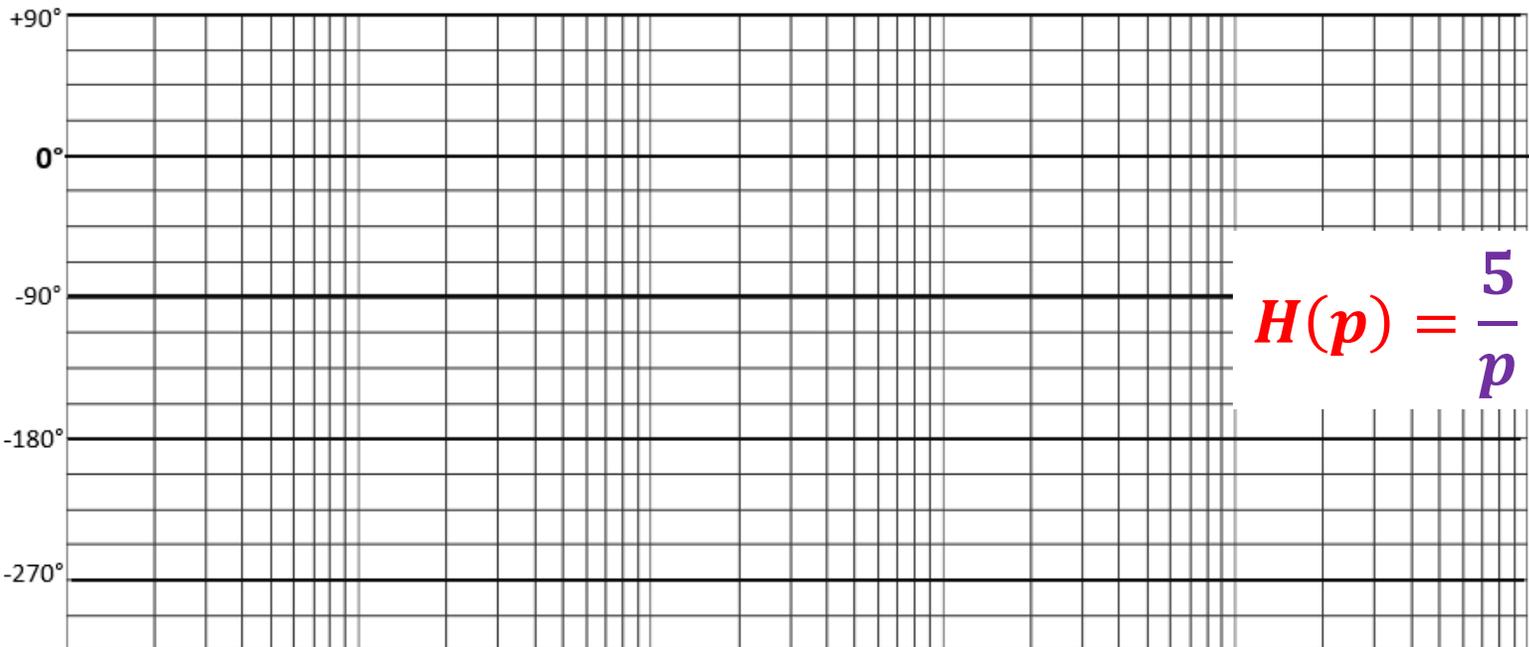




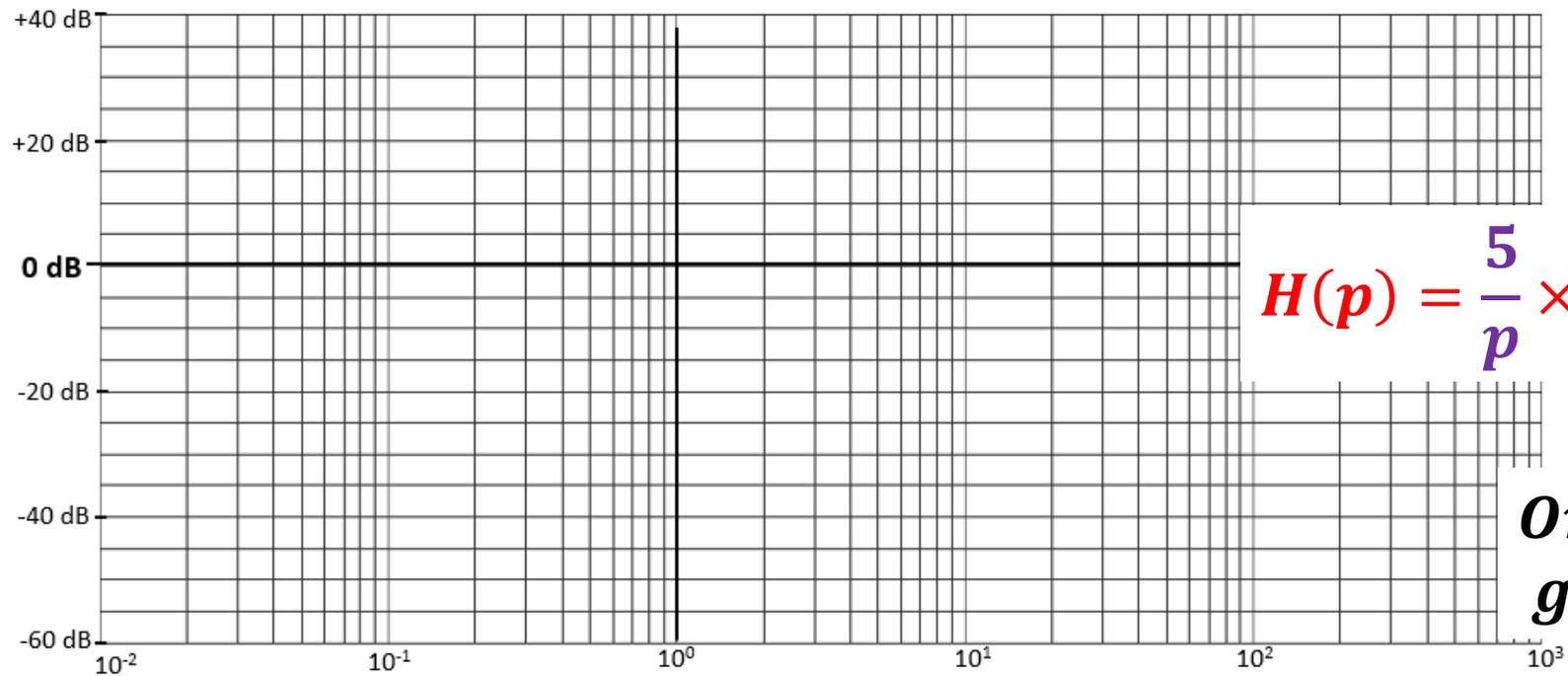
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5(1 + 5p)}{p(1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2)}$$

Ensuite, on fait apparaître les fonctions de transfert usuelles :



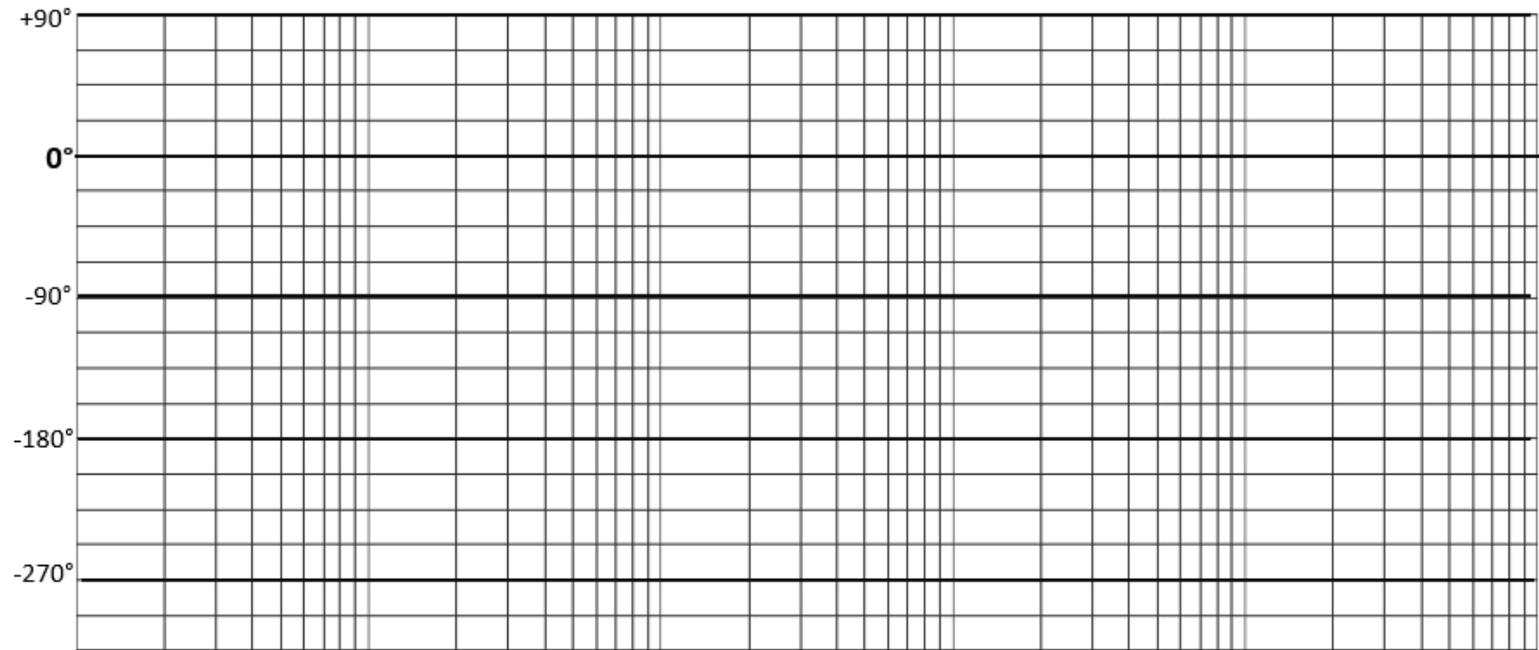
$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$



$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

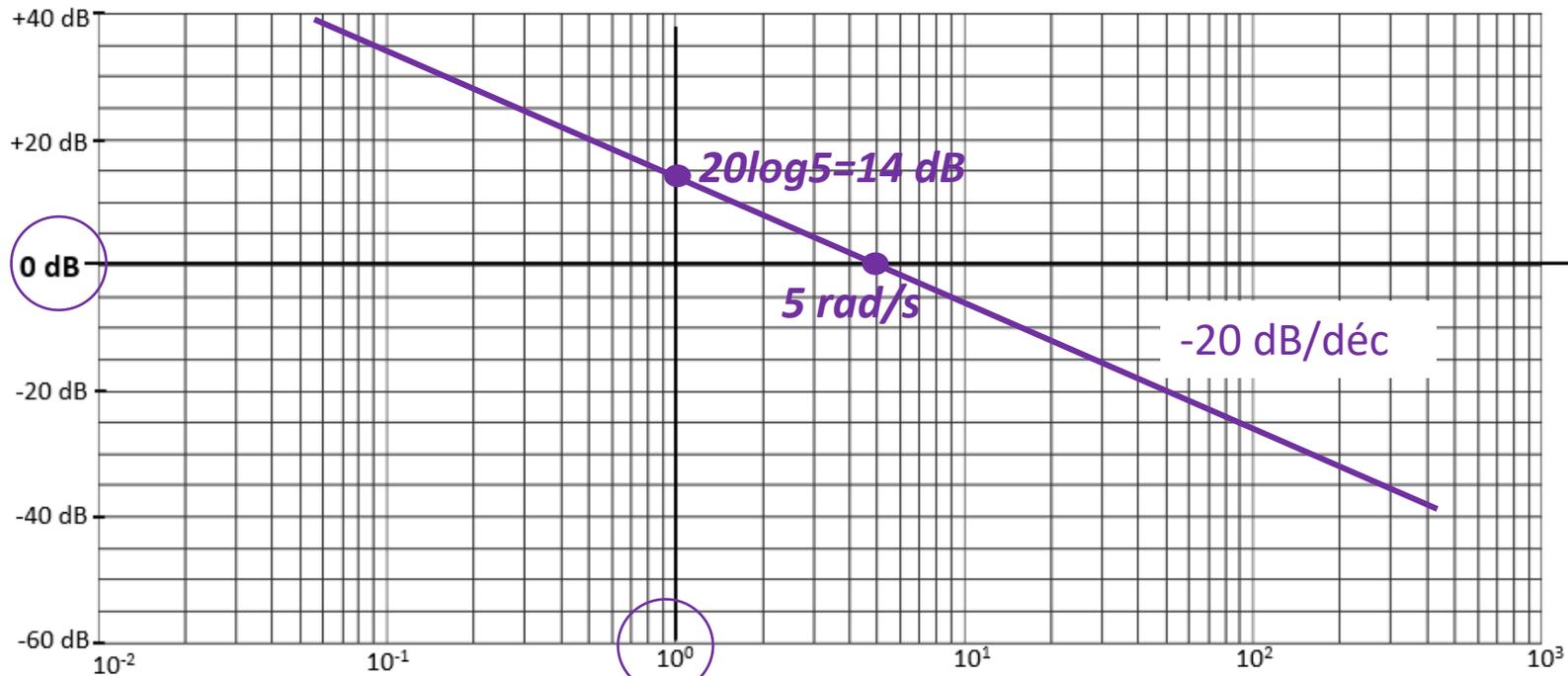
*On trace donc les trois graphes de Bode ci – dessous*



$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

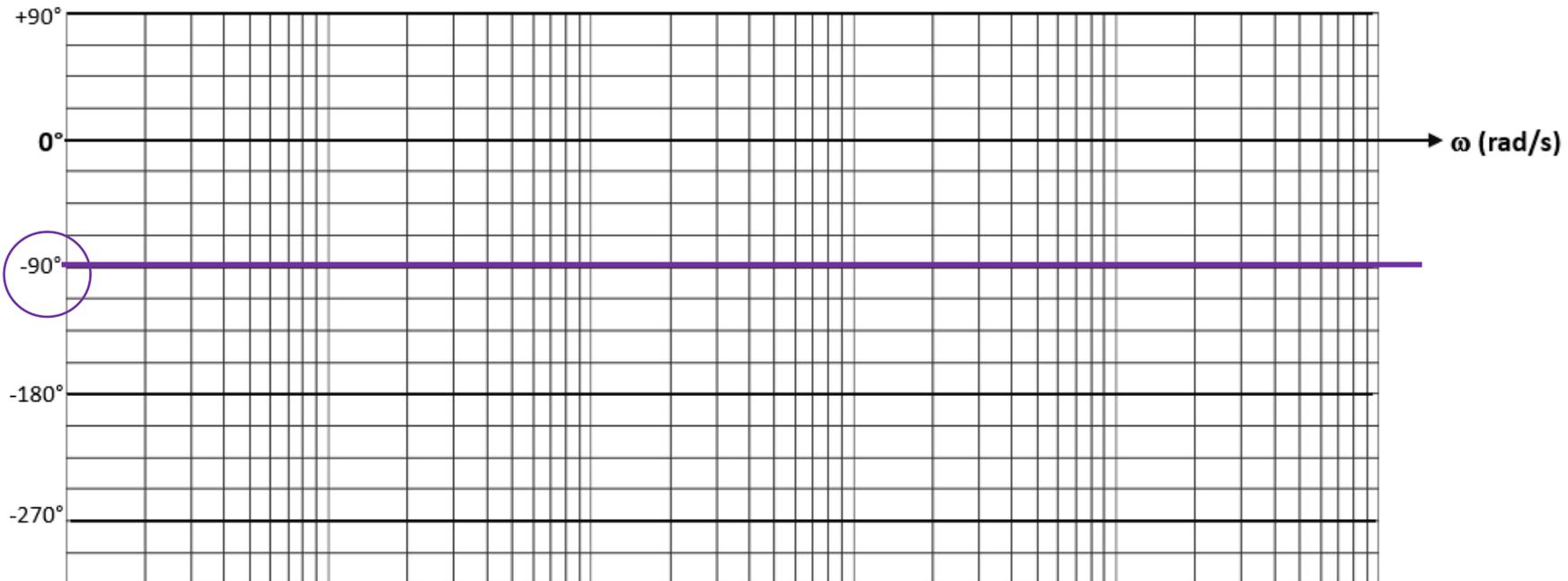
$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

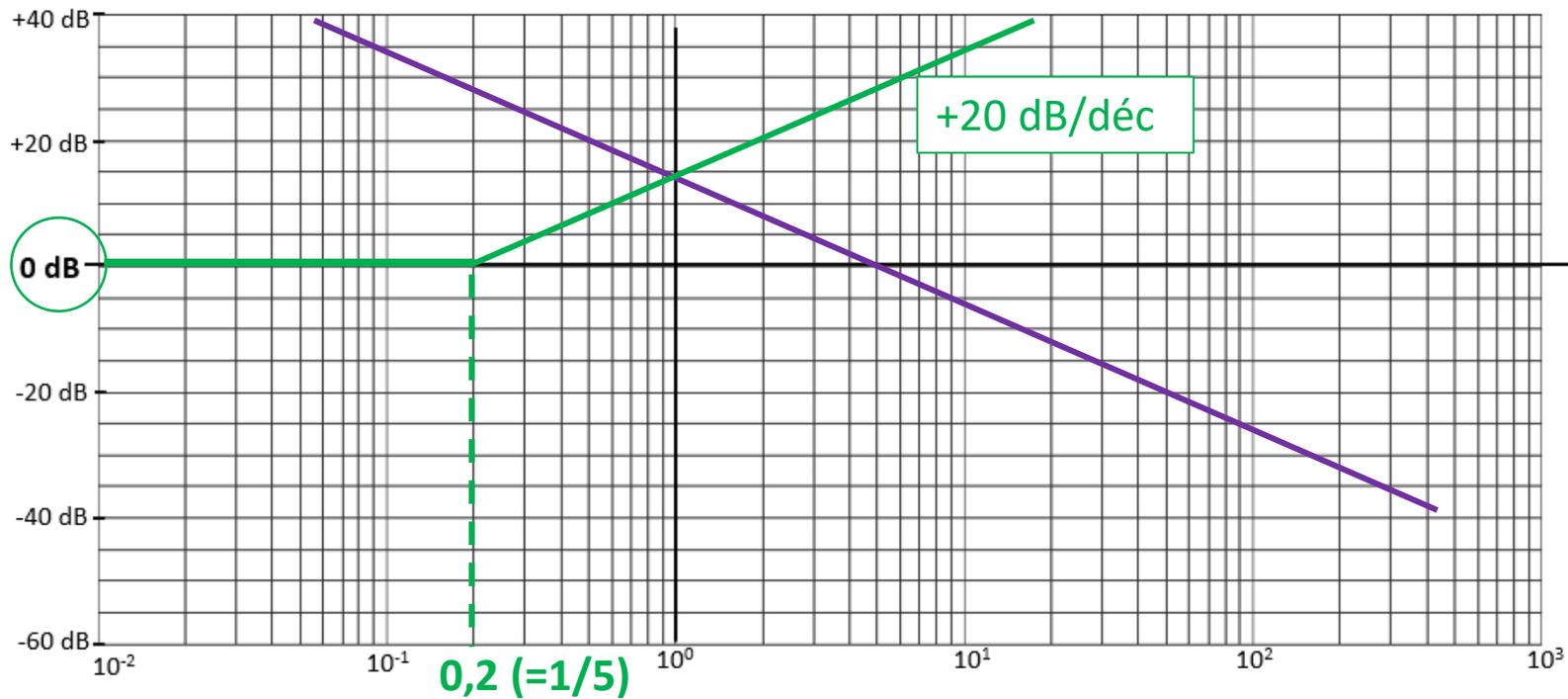


$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$



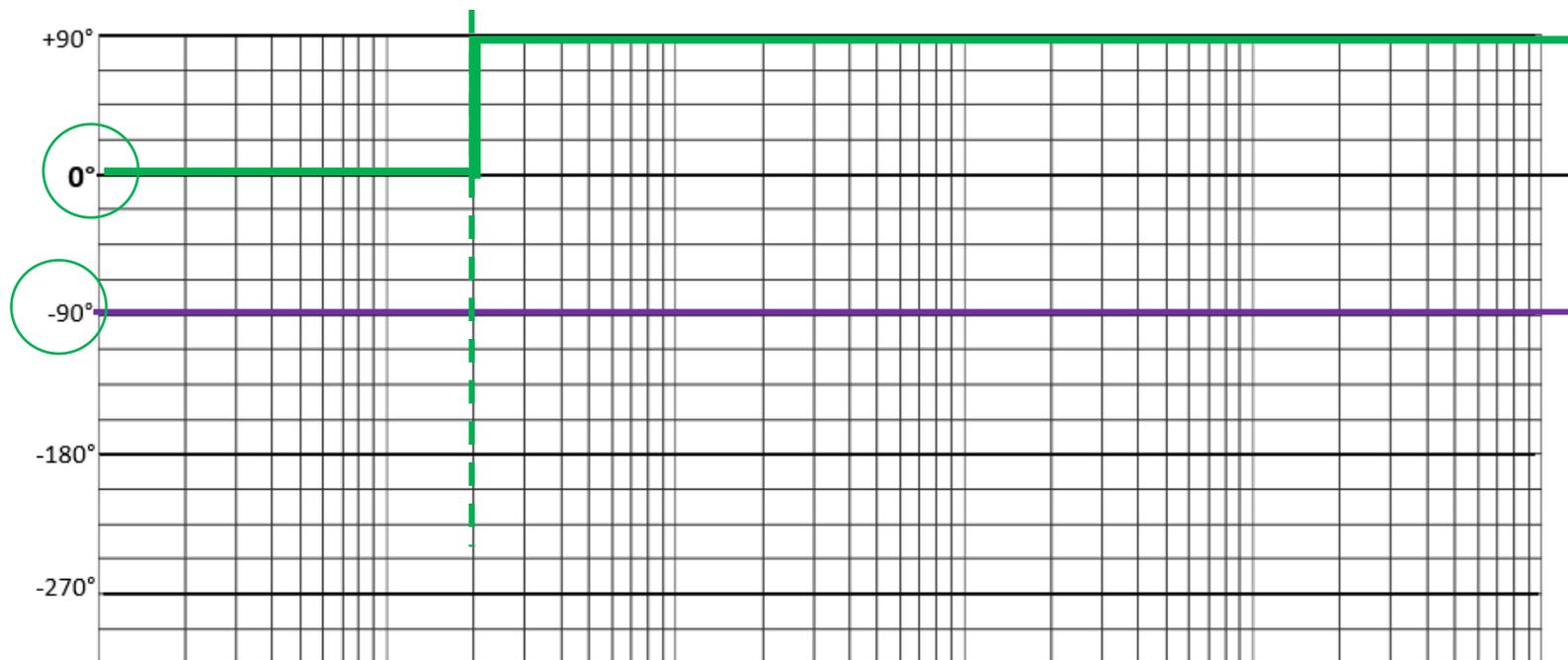


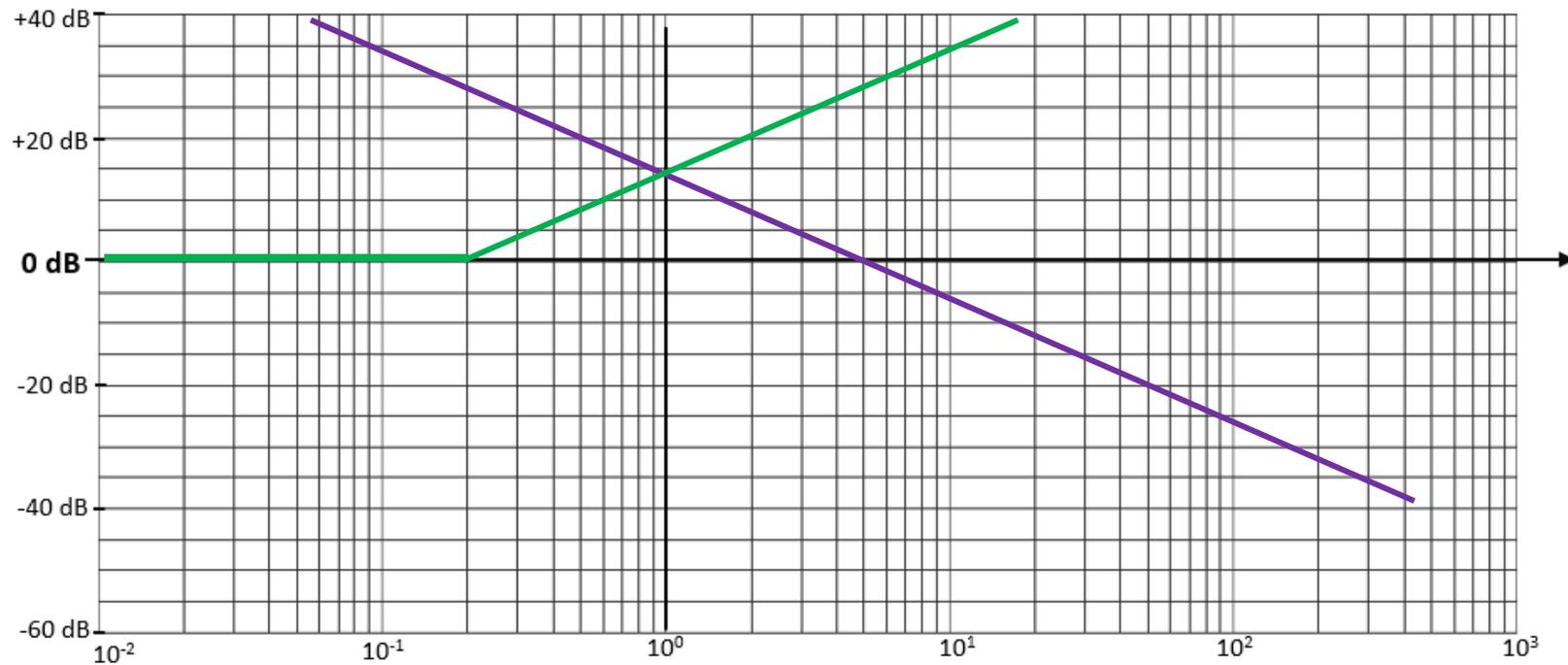
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$





$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

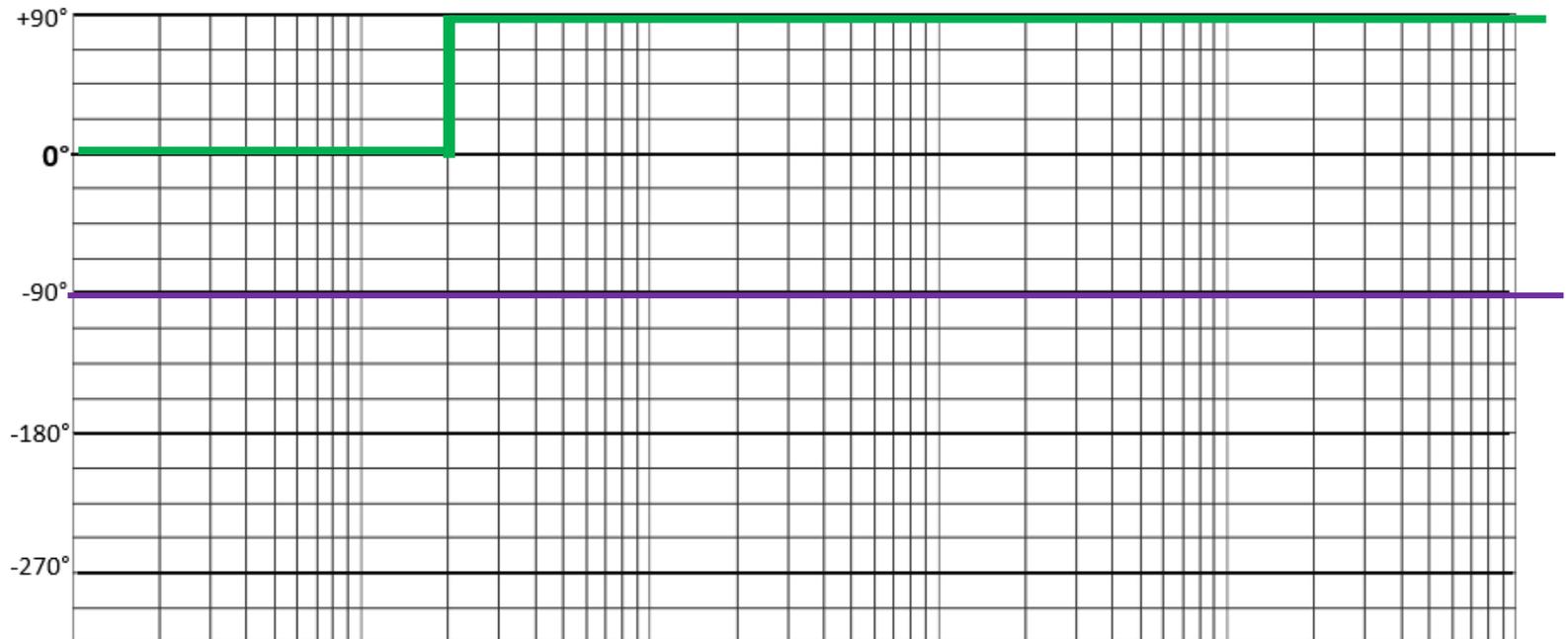
$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

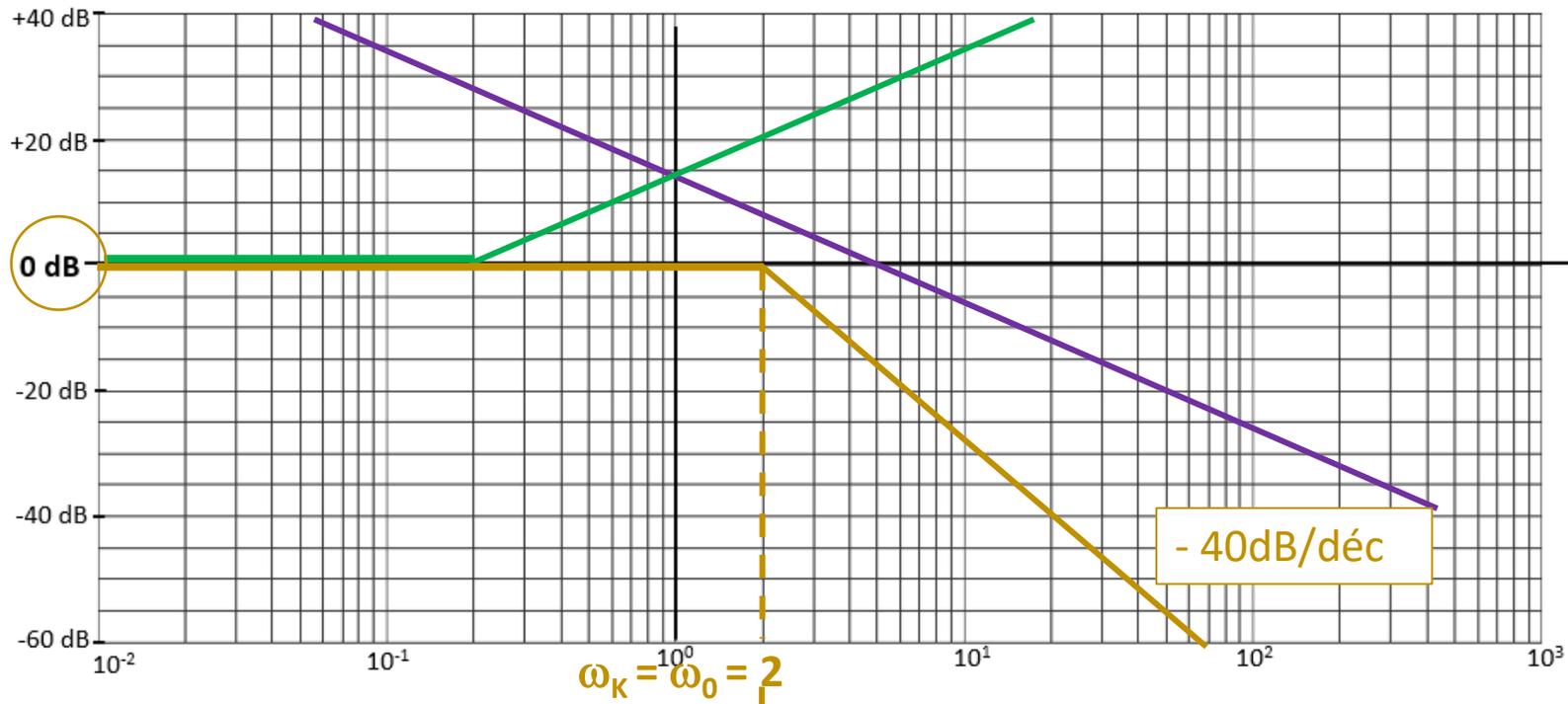
$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 \times 0,5}{2} p + \frac{p^2}{0,5^2}}$$





$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

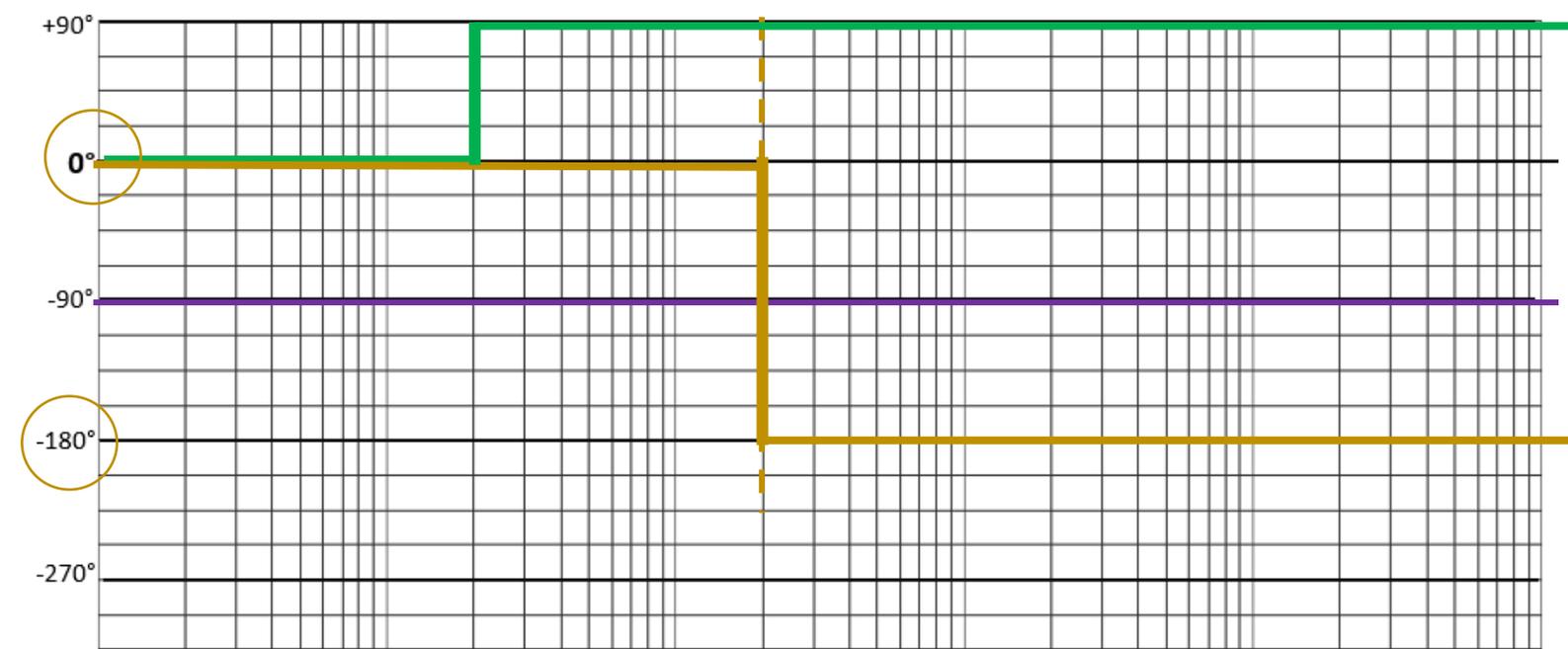
$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

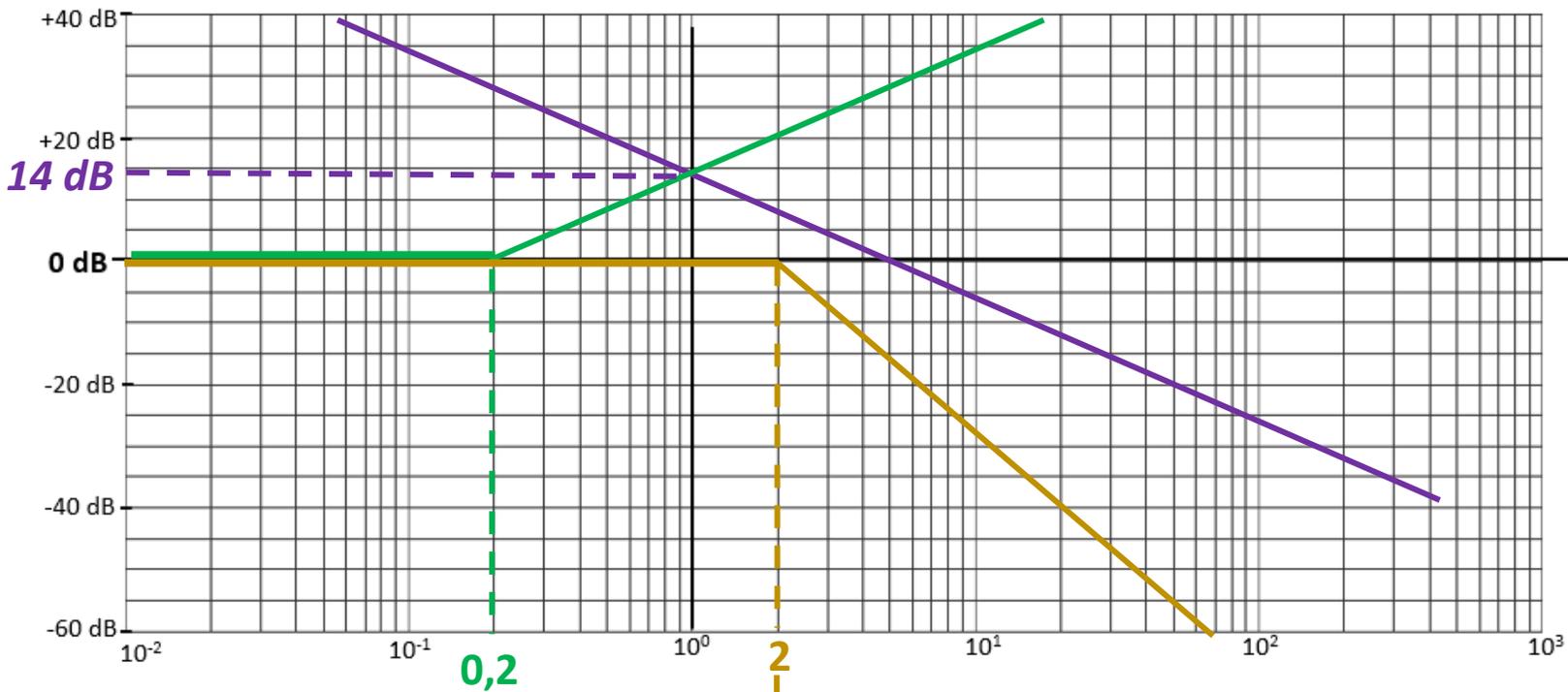
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 \times 0,5}{2} p + \frac{p^2}{2^2}}$$

$\omega_0 = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$\xi = 0,5 < 1$  : une seule as.  
oblique à -40dB/déc

$\xi = 0,5 < 0,7$  : il y aura un pic  
de résonance sur la courbe de  
gain





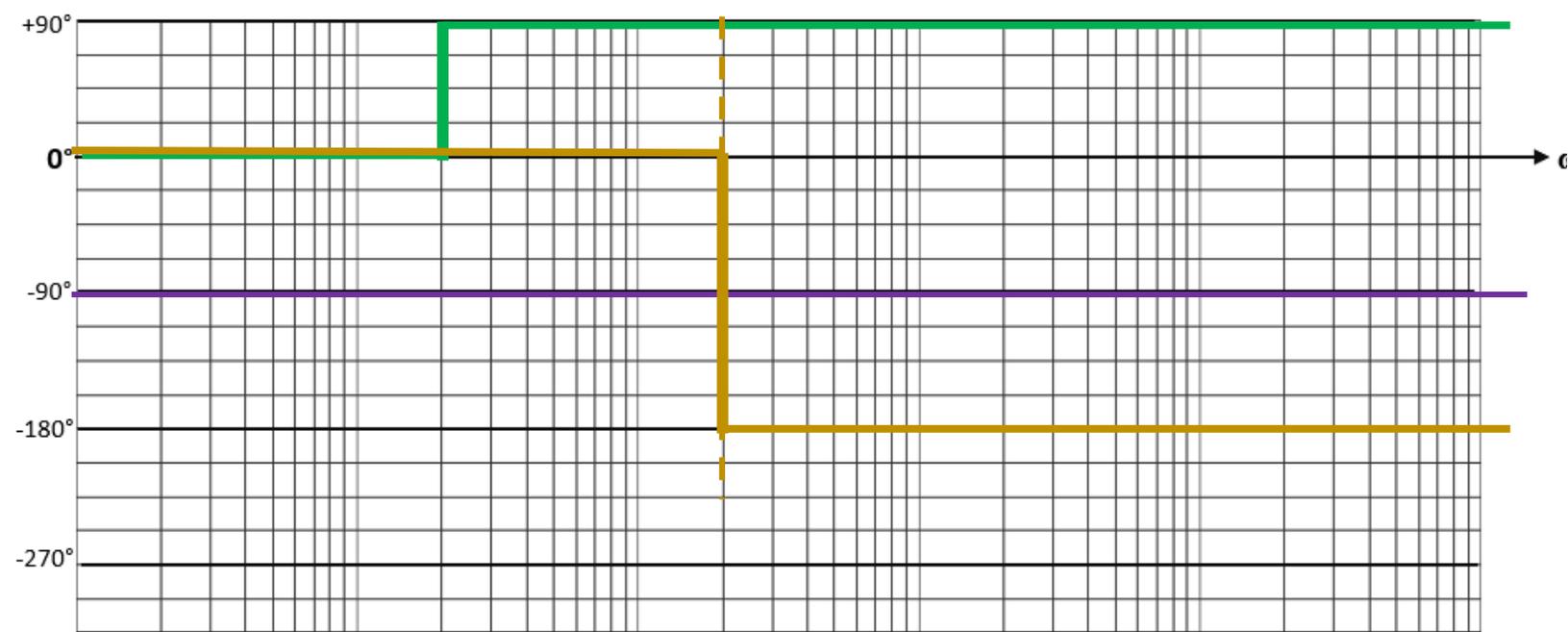
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

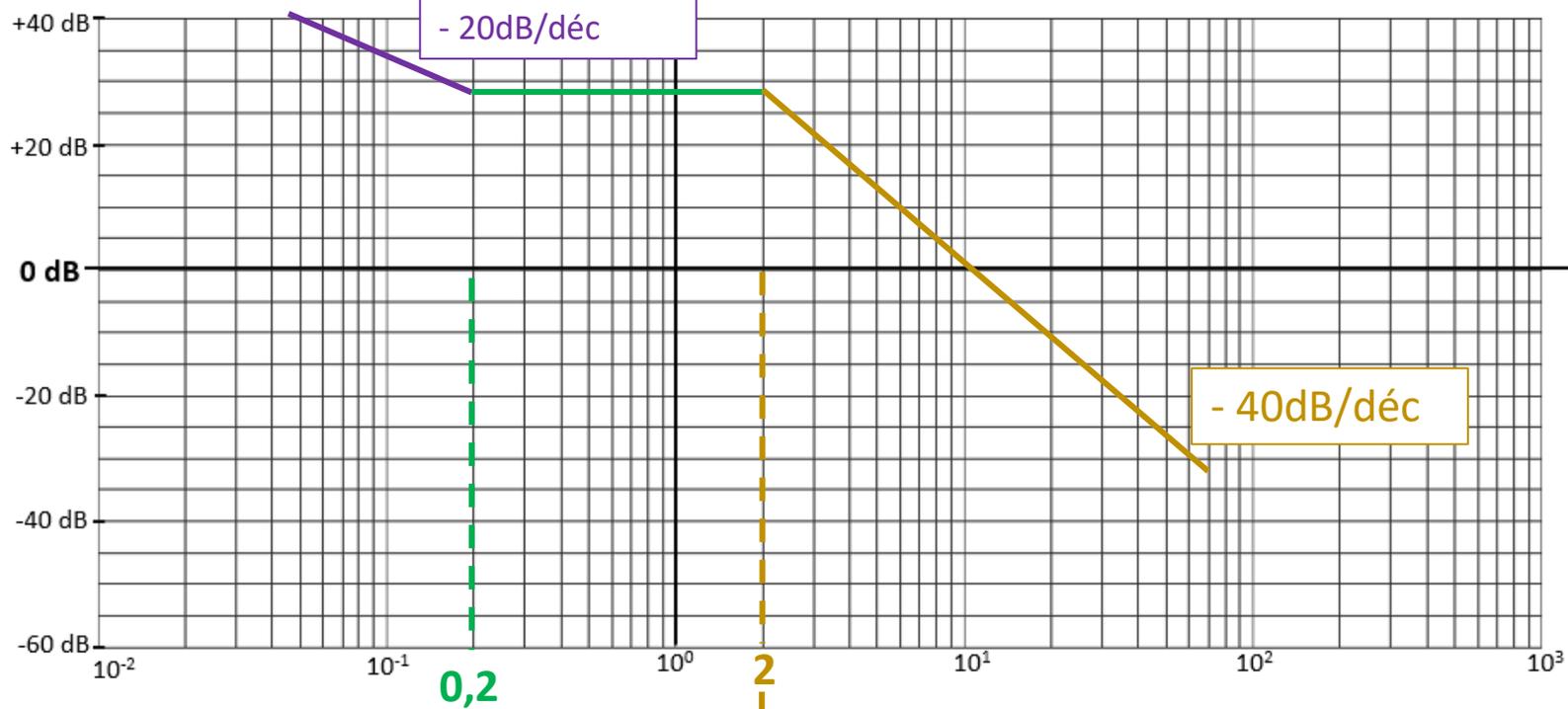
$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$



Pour avoir le diagramme de Bode asymptotique final, il faut « ajouter » les trois diagrammes asymptotiques.



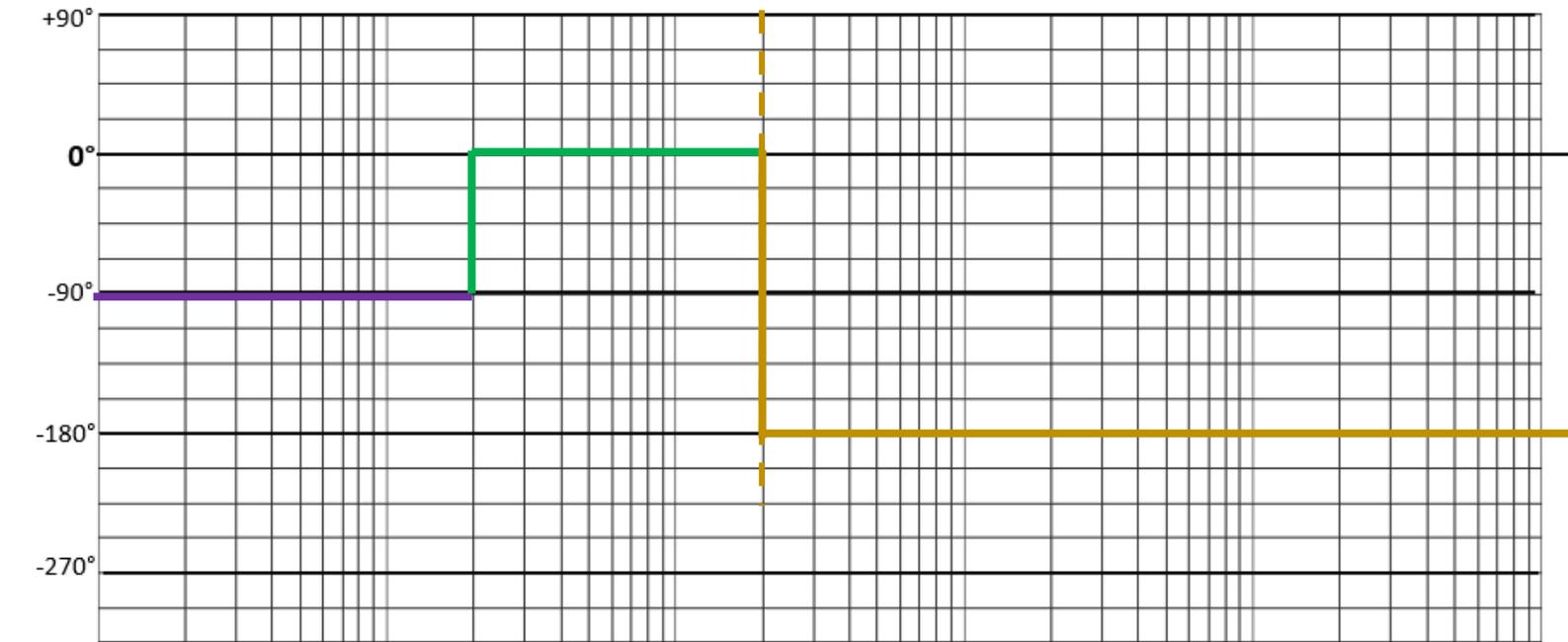
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

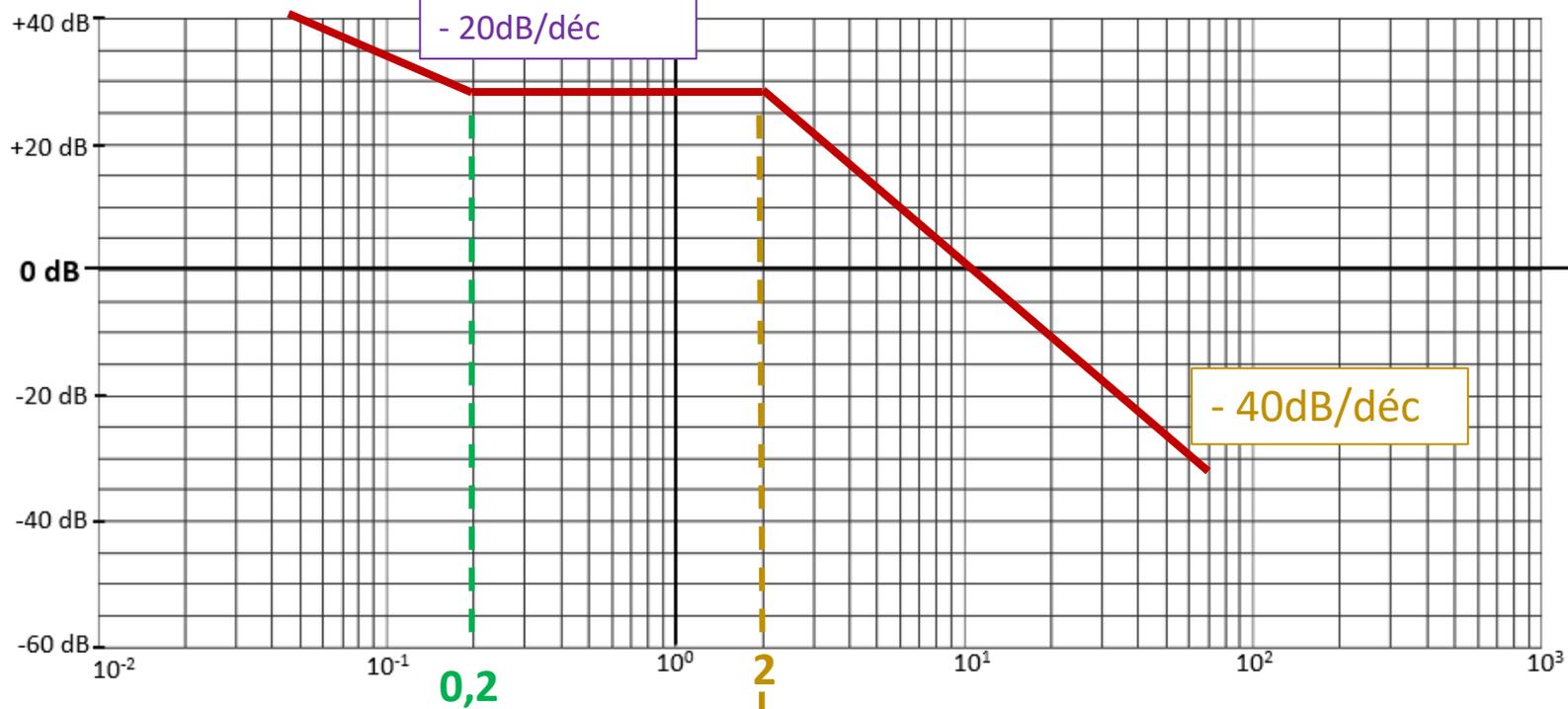
$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$



Pour avoir le diagramme de Bode asymptotique final, il faut « ajouter » les trois diagrammes asymptotiques.



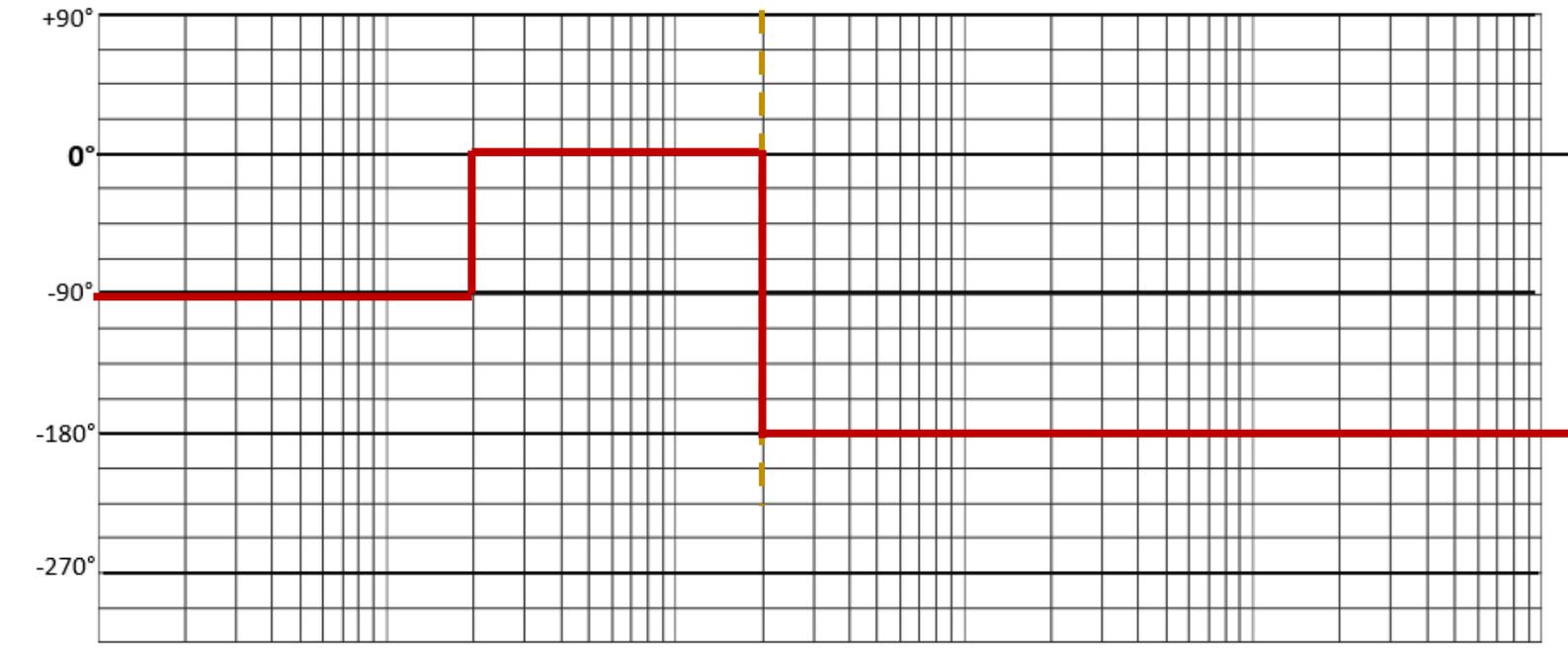
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

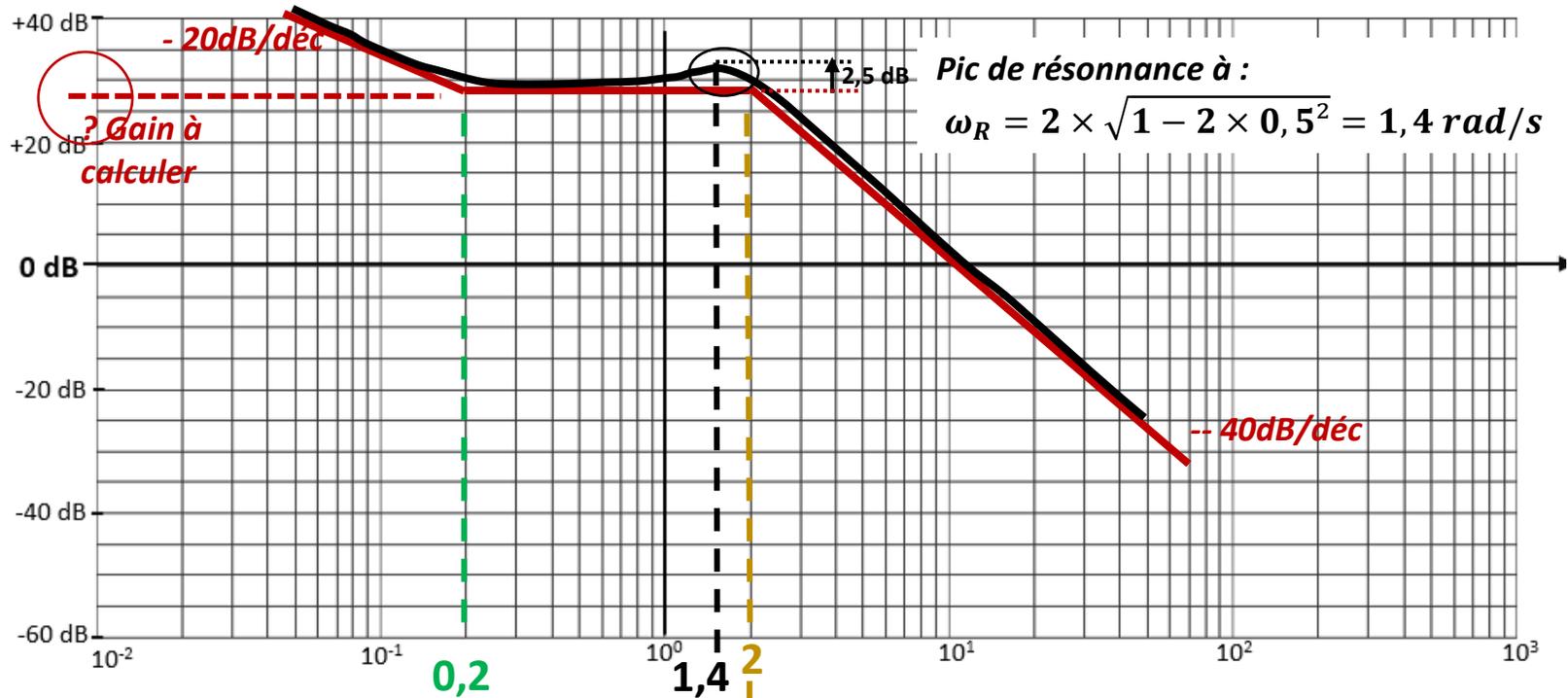
$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$



Pour avoir le diagramme de Bode asymptotique final, il faut « ajouter » les trois diagrammes asymptotiques.



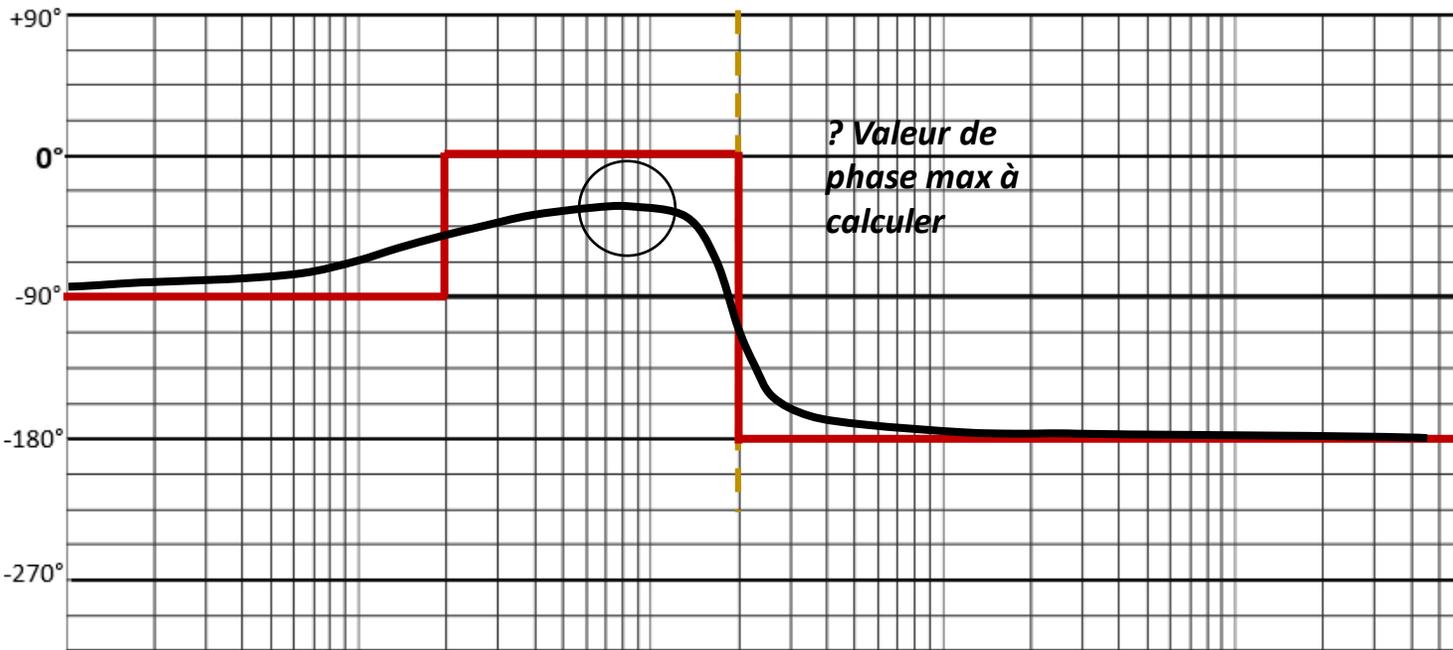
$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{5}{p} \times (1 + 5p) \times \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

$$H1(p) = \frac{5}{p}$$

$$H2(p) = 1 + 5p$$

$$H3(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,5p + 0,25p^2}$$

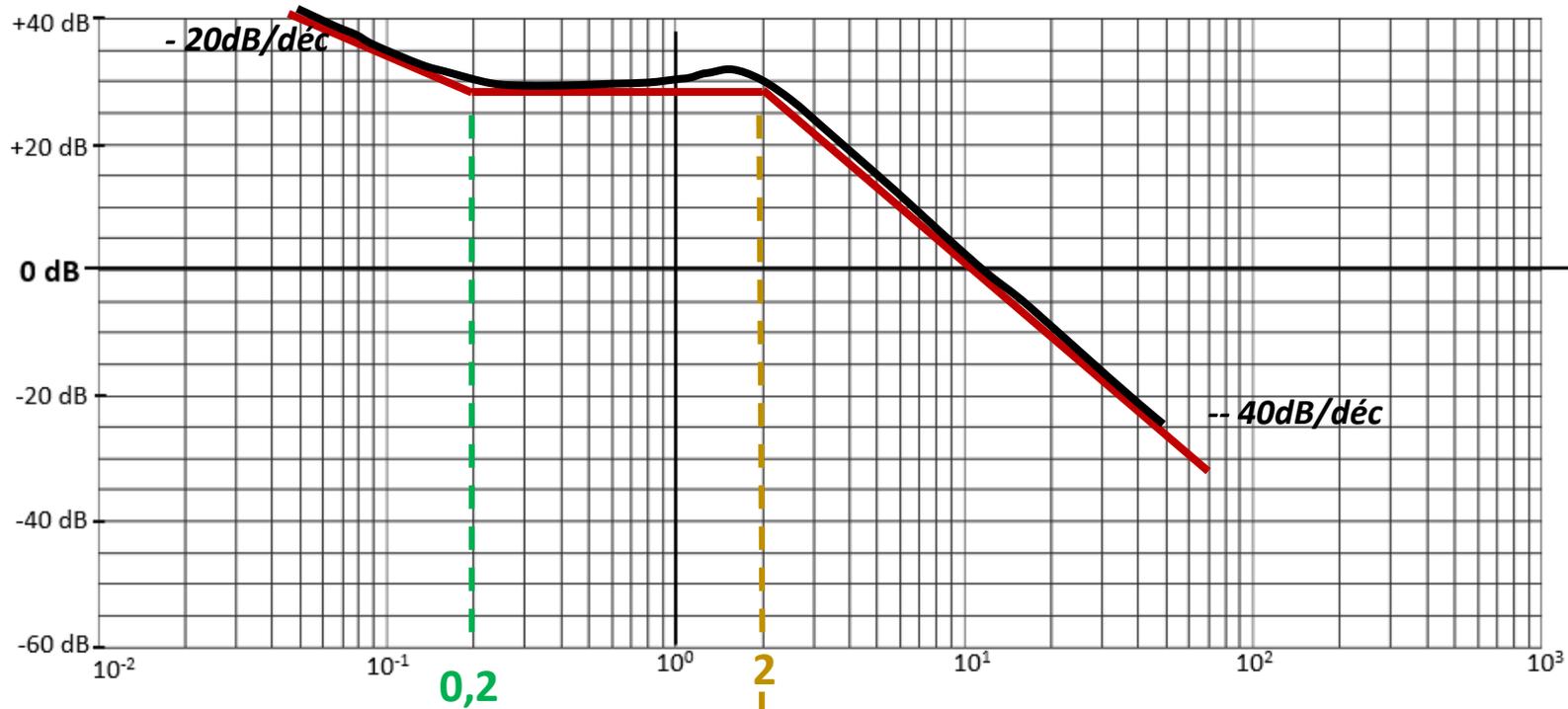


Tracé du diagramme réel

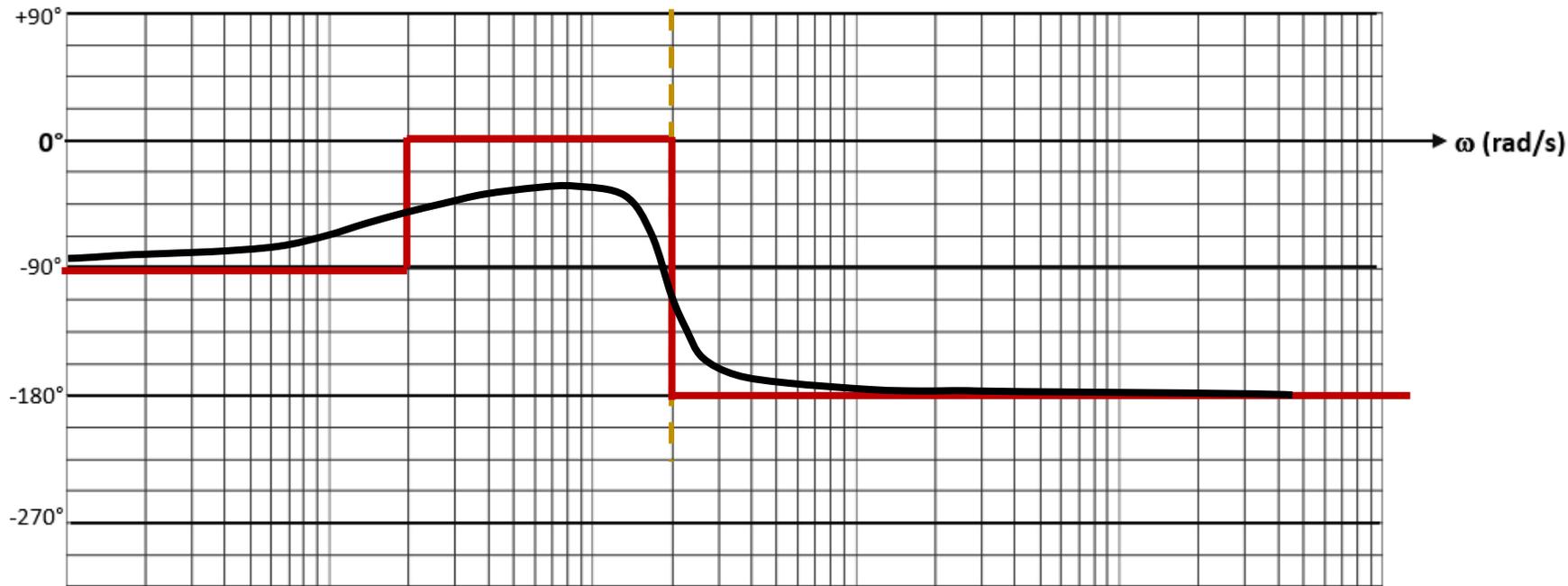
ATTENTION : ne pas oublier la résonance un peu avant  $\omega_0=2\text{rad/s}$  ( $\omega_r=\dots$  à calculer), qui fait passer la courbe de gain **au dessus** de l'asymptote oblique qui suit.

Si on n'avait pas eu de résonance, la courbe de gain aurait coupé l'as. Horizontale et serait passée sous l'as oblique.

Hauteur pic « faible » :  $20\log Q=2,5 \text{ dB}$



$$H(p) = \frac{5 + 25p}{p + 0,5p^2 + 0,25p^3}$$



FIN