

III Le circuit RLC série. Etude de l'intensité

1.) Notation complexe

$$e(t) = E_m \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\approx \underline{e}(t) = E_m e^{j\omega t}$$

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i) \text{ (circuit linéaire)}$$

$$\approx \underline{i}(t) = I_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_i)} \\ = \underline{I}_m e^{j\omega t} \quad \text{où } \underline{I}_m = I_m e^{j\varphi_i}$$

$$\underline{e} = (\underline{Z}_R + \underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_C) \underline{i} \text{ car les 3 dipôles sont en CVR}$$

$$\underline{e} = \left(R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \underline{i} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{i} = \frac{\underline{e}}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{i} = \frac{\underline{e}}{R + jL\omega - \frac{j}{\omega C}} \Rightarrow \underline{i} = \frac{\underline{e}}{R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{i}}{\underline{e}} = \frac{I_m}{E_m} = \frac{1}{R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C})} \quad (2)$$

simplification par exp(j\omega t)

$$\underline{Den} = R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

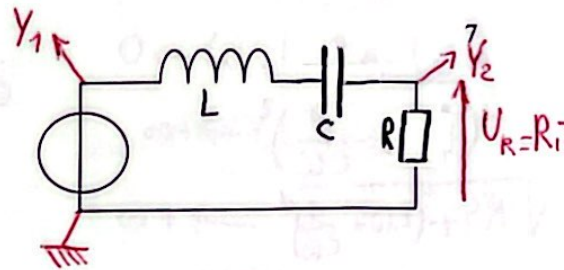
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{i}}{\underline{e}} = \frac{I_m}{E_m} = \frac{1}{\underline{Den}}$$

Rq: Obtention de l'éq diff

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \underline{e} &= \left(R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) \underline{i} \\ &= R\underline{i} + jL\omega \underline{i} + \frac{\underline{i}}{j\omega C} \\ &= R\underline{i} + L \frac{d\underline{i}}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int \underline{i} dt \end{aligned}$$

On dérive / t :

$$\frac{d\underline{e}}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 \underline{i}}{dt^2} + R \frac{d\underline{i}}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \underline{i}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} i = \frac{1}{L} \frac{de}{dt}$$

On prend la partie réelle de chaque membre

$$\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} i = \frac{1}{L} \frac{de}{dt}$$

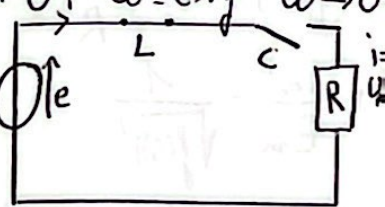
$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \text{ et } 2\lambda = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R}{L} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{L\omega_0}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \frac{di}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i = \frac{1}{L} \frac{de}{dt}$$

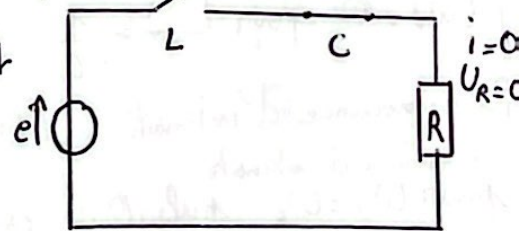
On peut retrouver la soln libre du régime transitoire (cf SE4)

Rq 2: Schémas équivalents

Basses fréquences $f \rightarrow 0$; $\omega = 2\pi f$ $\omega \rightarrow 0$
 (régime continu)
 $C \approx$ interrupteur ouvert
 $L \approx$ fil



Hautes fréquences $f \rightarrow +\infty$ $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$
 $C \approx$ fil
 $L \approx$ int. ouvert



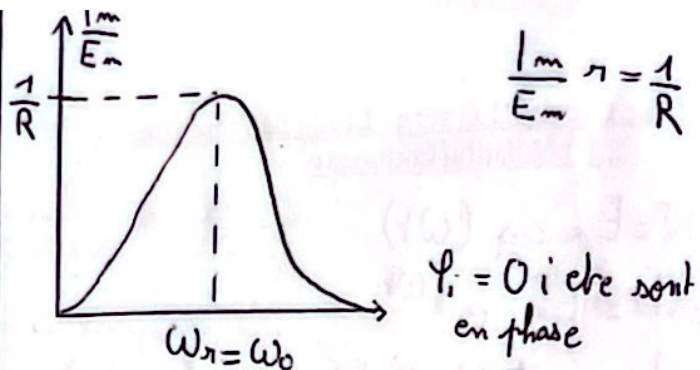
2) Etude de l'amplitude I_m

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left| \frac{I_m}{E_m} \right| = \frac{|I_m|}{|E_m|} = \frac{I_m}{E_m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{I_m}{E_m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{1}{|Den|}$$

$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad L\omega \rightarrow 0$
 $(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2 \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2} \rightarrow +\infty$

$\frac{1}{C\omega} \rightarrow +\infty$



$\frac{I_m}{E_m} \rightarrow 0$

$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad L\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{1}{C\omega} \rightarrow 0$

$(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2 \rightarrow +\infty$

$\sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2} \rightarrow +\infty$

$\frac{I_m}{E_m} \rightarrow 0$

1 point particulier $L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega} = 0$

$\Rightarrow L\omega = \frac{1}{C\omega}$

$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ *pulsat propre*

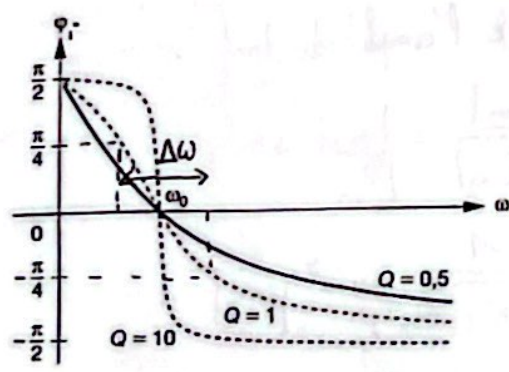
$(\frac{I_m}{E_m})(\omega_0) = \frac{1}{R}$

Rq: $\frac{I_m}{E_m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(\omega)}}$ où $f(\omega) = R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2$

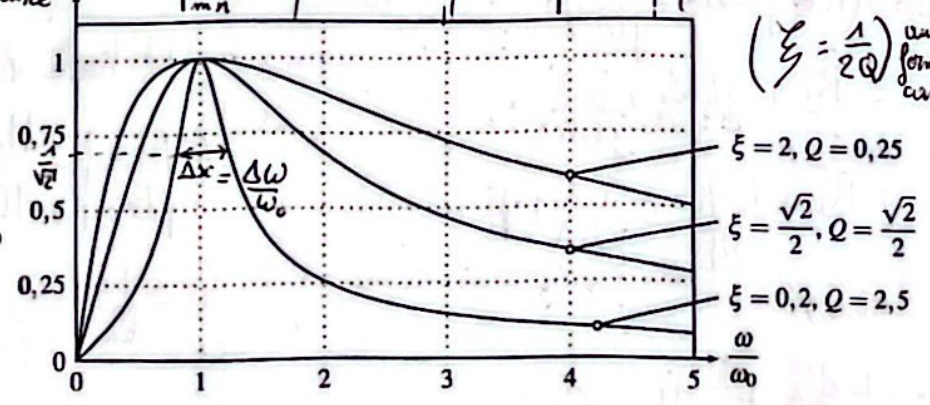
$f(\omega) = 2(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})(L\omega + \frac{1}{C\omega})$

$f'(\omega) = 0$ pour $L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$

Résonance d'intensité $I_m(\omega)$ passe par l maximum d'intensité pour $\omega_r = \omega_0$ *pulsat de résonance*



$\frac{U_{RO}}{U_{ROmax}} = \frac{I_m}{I_{mR}}$



$(\xi = \frac{1}{2Q})$ autre forme canonique

3) Etude de la phase $\frac{I_m}{E_m} = \frac{E_m}{D_{en}}$
 $\varphi_i = \arg(I_m) = \arg(\frac{E_m}{D_{en}})$

$= \arg(E_m) - \arg(D_{en})$

$\varphi_i = -\varphi_0$ où $\varphi_0 = \arg(D_{en})$

$D_{en} = R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})$

Rq: $D_{en} = |D_{en}| e^{j\varphi_0}$

$D_{en} = |D_{en}| (\cos \varphi_0 + j \sin \varphi_0)$

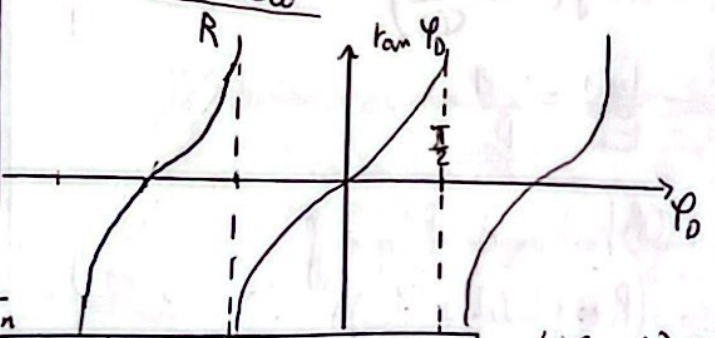
$D_{en} = \text{Re}(D_{en}) + j \text{Im}(D_{en})$

$\Rightarrow \tan \varphi_0 = \frac{\sin \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0} = \frac{\text{Im}(D_{en})}{\text{Re}(D_{en})}$

$|D_{en}| = \sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2}$

$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{R}{|D_{en}|} \quad \sin \varphi_0 = \frac{L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}}{|D_{en}|}$

$\tan \varphi_0 = \frac{L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}}{R}$



Quand $Q \uparrow, \Delta \omega \downarrow R \downarrow$

pic de résonance + étroit \Rightarrow rota 0 de phase + rapide (passage de $\frac{\pi}{4}$ à $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ sur un intervalle plus petit)
 \Leftrightarrow résonance "aigüe"

Figure 10.17 - Rapports de l'amplitude de u_R à sa valeur maximale (R variable).

Cours - SE5 - Phys

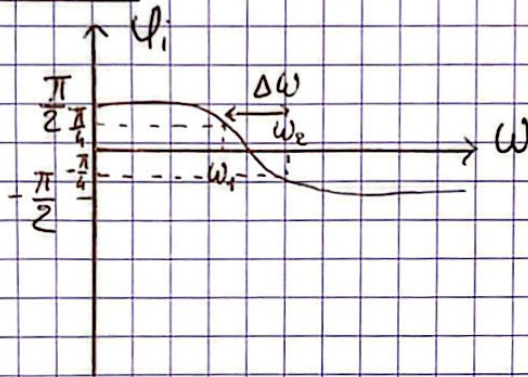
* 4) Bande passante (à -3dB)

* Intervalle de pulsation pour lequel $I_m \geq \frac{I_{m,r}}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $I_{m,r}$ amplitude de l'intensité à la résonance

Limite de la bande passante

$$I_m = \frac{I_{m,r}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}\right)^2}} = \frac{E_m}{R\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\Rightarrow R^2 + \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}\right)^2 = 2R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}\right)^2 = R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega} = \pm R$$

$$\Rightarrow LC\omega^2 \pm RC\omega - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (RC)^2 + 4LC^2 = (\pm R^2 + 4L)(C) = (R^2 + 4L)C > 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pm RC \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2LC}$$

4 racines réelles: $\omega = 2\pi f > 0$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{+RC + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2LC}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{-RC + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2LC}$$

Largeur de la bande passante $\Delta\omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1$

$$= \frac{R}{L}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{R}{L\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q}$$

$$\text{cf (3) } \tan \varphi_p = \frac{L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}}{R} = \frac{\pm R}{R} = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_p = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_i = -\varphi_p = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Doc 10.17 Filtré passe bande: Le courant dans le circuit tend vers 0 quand $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$ Son amplitude I_m vérifie $I_m \gg \frac{I_{m0}}{\sqrt{2}}$ sur la bande passante

IV Le circuit RLC série. Etude de la tension aux bornes du condensateur

1.) Notation complexe

$e(t) = E_m \cos(\omega t)$ ref des phases

$\underline{e}(t) = E_m e^{j\omega t}$ où $E_m = \underline{E}_m$

$u_c(t) = U_{cm} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{uc})$

$\underline{u}_c(t) = U_{cm} e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_{uc})}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{u}_c(t) = \underline{U}_{cm} e^{j\omega t}$ où $\underline{U}_{cm} = U_{cm} e^{j\varphi_{uc}}$

$\underline{e} = \underline{Z}_{eq} \underline{i}$ où $\underline{Z}_{eq} = jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega} + R$

$\underline{u}_c = \underline{Z}_c \underline{i}$ où $\underline{Z}_c = \frac{1}{jC\omega}$

$\frac{\underline{u}_c}{\underline{e}} = \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{e^{j\omega t}} = \frac{\underline{Z}_c}{\underline{Z}_{eq}}$

Pont diviseur de tension

$\frac{\underline{u}_c}{\underline{e}} = \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{\frac{1}{jC\omega}}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{1}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jRC\omega}$

Rq1: equa diff

$\Rightarrow u_c(R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}) = \frac{e}{jC\omega}$

$\Rightarrow R u_c + L \frac{du_c}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int u_c(t) dt = \frac{1}{C} \int e(t) dt$

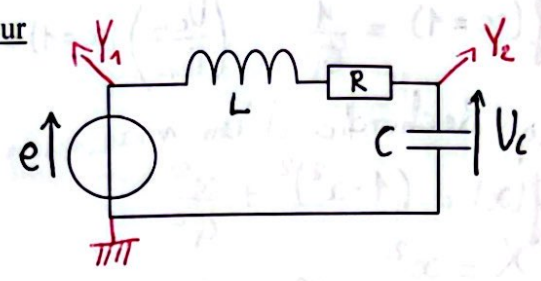
$\Rightarrow L \frac{d^2 u_c}{dt^2} + R \frac{du_c}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} u_c = \frac{1}{C} e$

$\times \frac{1}{L}$ puis Re (equation)

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u_c}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{du_c}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} u_c = \frac{e}{LC}$

2^e forme canonique $\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

et $\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R}{L} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{L\omega_0}{R} = \frac{1}{RC\omega_0}$

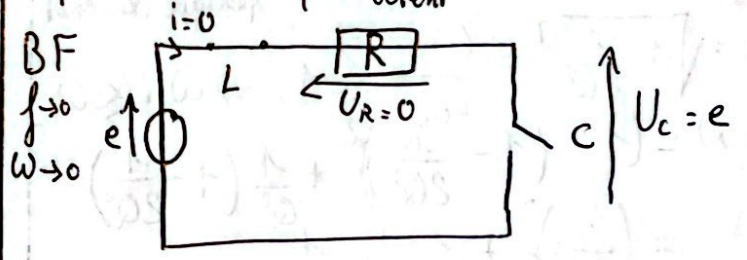


$\frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} + jRC\omega_0 \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}$

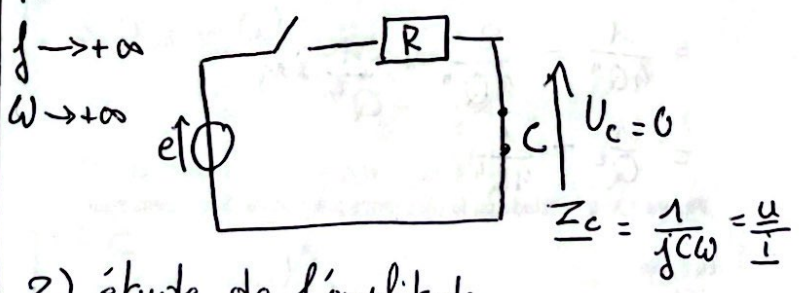
$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} + j \frac{\omega}{Q\omega_0}}$

$x = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \left| \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2 + j \frac{x}{Q}} \right| \quad (1)$

Rq2: Schéma équivalent



HF



2) étude de l'amplitude

$\frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \left| \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2 + \frac{x^2}{Q^2}}}$ d'après (1)

$\frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$ où $f(x) = (1-x^2)^2 + \frac{x^2}{Q^2}$

BF $\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) \rightarrow 1 \quad \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} \rightarrow 1$

HF $\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{\underline{U}_{cm}}{E_m} \rightarrow 0$

10 Point particulier: $\omega = \omega_0 \quad x = 1$

$$f(x=1) = \frac{1}{Q^2} \quad \left(\frac{U_{cm}}{E_m}\right)(x=1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2}}}$$

Rq: Recherche d'un maximum

$$f(x) = (1-x^2)^2 + \frac{x^2}{Q^2}$$

$$X = x^2$$

$$f(X) = (1-X)^2 + \frac{X}{Q^2}$$

$$f'(X) = -2(1-X) + \frac{1}{Q^2}$$

$$f'(X) = 0 \Rightarrow 2(1-X) = \frac{1}{Q^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-X = \frac{1}{2Q^2} \Rightarrow X = 1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}$$

$$\text{Or } X = x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \geq \frac{1}{2Q^2} \Rightarrow Q^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow Q \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

pour que x_n existe

$$x_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}} = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_0} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n \leq \omega_0$$

$$f(x_n) = \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}\right)\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}\right)$$

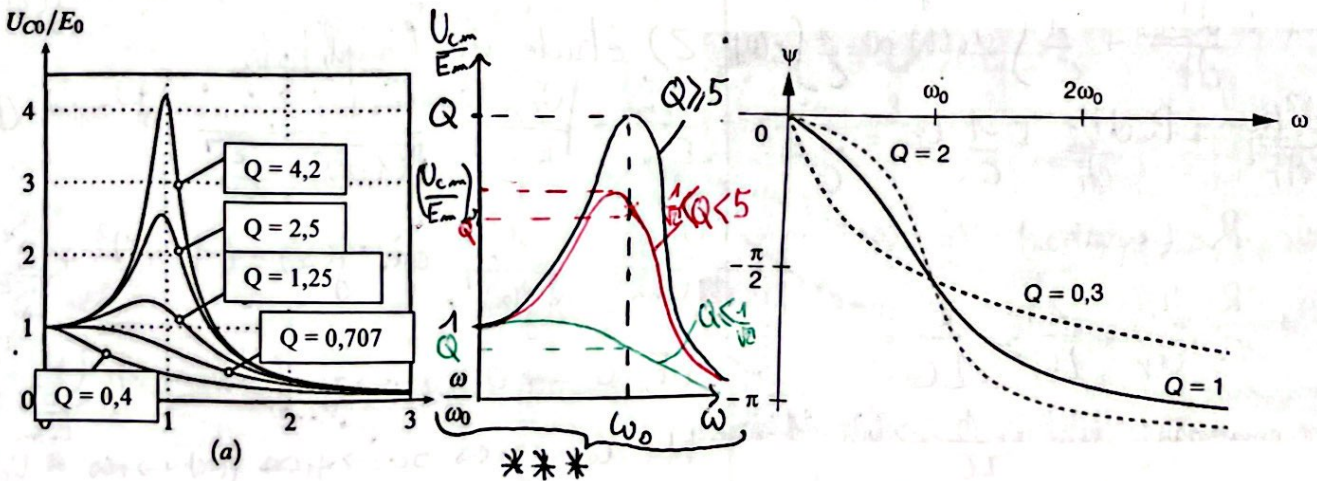
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2Q^2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} - \frac{1}{2Q^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4Q^4} - \frac{1}{2Q^4} + \frac{1}{Q^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4Q^4} - \frac{2}{4Q^4} + \frac{1}{Q^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Q^2} - \frac{1}{4Q^4}$$

Figure 10.19 - Étude de la résonance aux bornes du condensateur



$$f(x_n) = \frac{4Q^2 - 1}{4Q^4}$$

$$\sqrt{f(x_n)} = \sqrt{\frac{4Q^2 - 1}{4Q^4}}$$

$$\left(\frac{U_{cm}}{E_m}\right)(x_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x_n)}} = \frac{2Q^2}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}} = \left(\frac{U_{cm}}{E_m}\right)_n$$

$$\text{pour } x_n = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_0} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}} \quad (Q \gg \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

Rq 1: Pour Q grand tq: $4Q^2 \gg 1$

$$4Q^2 - 1 \simeq 4Q^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{U_{cm}}{E_m}\right)(x_n) \simeq \frac{2Q^2}{\sqrt{4Q^2}} \simeq Q$$

$$\text{et } x_n = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_0} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}} \simeq 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n \simeq \omega_0$$

pour Q suffisamment grand ($1 \gg \frac{1}{2Q^2}$)

En pratique, on prend $Q \gg 5$

Rq 2: Pour $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x_n = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_n \simeq 0$

3) Étude de la phase

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{U_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{1}{1-x^2 + j\frac{x}{Q}} = \frac{1}{\text{Den}} \Rightarrow \frac{U_{cm}}{E_m} = \frac{E_m}{\text{Den}}$$

$$\varphi_{oc} = \text{Arg}(U_{cm}) = \text{Arg}(E_m) - \text{Arg}(\text{Den}) = 0 - \varphi_0$$

$$\text{où } \varphi_0 = \text{Arg}(\text{Den})$$

$$|\text{Den}| = \sqrt{(1-x^2)^2 + \frac{x^2}{Q^2}}$$

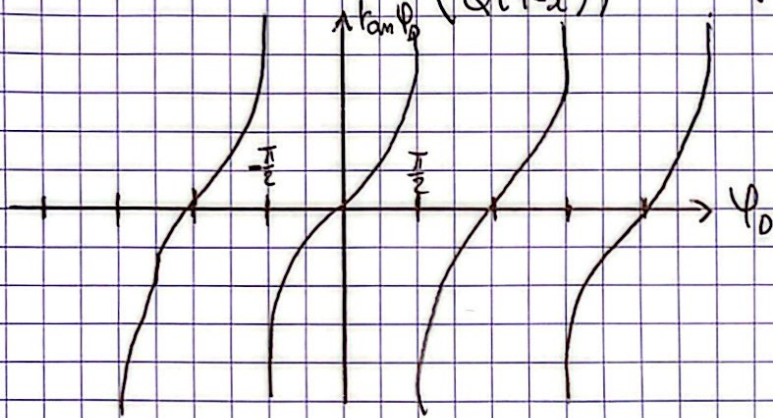
$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{1-x^2}{|\text{Den}|} \quad \sin \varphi_0 = \frac{x/Q}{|\text{Den}|}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = \frac{x}{Q(1-x^2)}$$

Cours SE5-Phys (3)

↑ 10

● $\Psi_{uc} = -\arctan\left(\frac{x}{Q(1-x^2)}\right)$ en vérifiant le signe du cosinus



BF $\omega \rightarrow 0$ $x \rightarrow 0$ $\omega < \omega_0$ $x < 1$

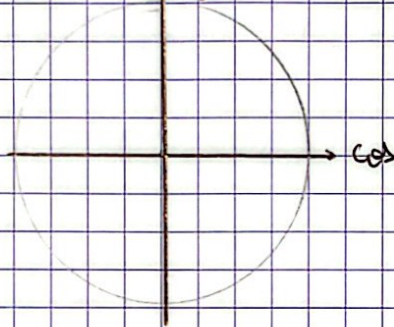
● $\cos \Psi_0 \geq 0$

$\Psi_0 \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$\tan \Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$

$\Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$ [π]

$\Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$



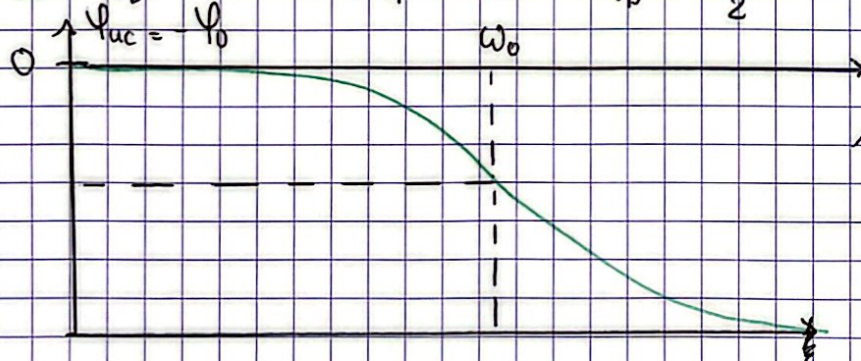
HF $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$ $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $\omega > \omega_0$ $x > 1$

$\cos \Psi_0 \leq 0$ $\Psi_0 \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$

$\tan \Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$ $\Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$ [π] $\Psi_0 \rightarrow \pi$

Point particulier $\omega = \omega_0$ $x = 1$

$\cos \Psi_0 = 0$ $\sin \Psi_0 = 1$ $\Psi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$



4) comportement du filtre

● $U_c = U_{cm} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{uc})$

$\Psi_{uc} \leq 0 \quad \forall \omega \Rightarrow U_c$ est en retard / e(t)

$$\underline{\text{BF}}: \omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_{uc} \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{U_{cm}}{E_m} \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow U_c(t) \approx e(t)$$

$$\underline{\text{HF}}: \omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_{uc} \rightarrow -\pi \\ \frac{U_{cm}}{E_m} \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} U_{cm} \ll E_m \\ U_c(t) \approx 0 \end{array}$$

$U_c(t)$ et $e(t)$ sont en opposition de phase.

Filtre passe-bas : À BF, le signal de sortie $U_c(t)$ est égal au signal d'entrée : "le signal passe"

À HF $U_c(t) \approx 0$ "le signal ne passe pas"

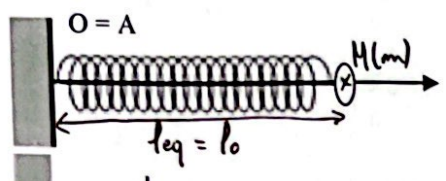
+ Amplification du signal autour de ω_n

\Rightarrow Filtre passe bas avec résonance pour $Q > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

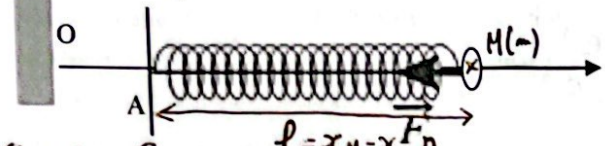
V L'oscillateur harmonique amorti *****

1) Equation du mouvement

https://phyanim.sciences.univ-nantes.fr/Meca/Oscillateurs/ressort_rsf.php



Dispositif placé entre O et A (syst. Bielle manivelle)
 $x_A(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$



Syst {anneau M(m)}

Ref terrestre galiléen

forces: $\vec{P}, \vec{R}_N, \vec{F}_r = -k(l-l_0)\vec{e}_x$

$\vec{F}_f = -\alpha \vec{v}$ ($\alpha > 0$)

LFD $m \vec{a}(M) = \vec{P} + \vec{R}_N + \vec{F}_r + \vec{F}_f$

$\vec{OM} = x_M \vec{e}_x$

$\vec{v} = \dot{x}_M \cdot \vec{e}_x$

$\vec{a} = \ddot{x}_M \vec{e}_x$

$\Rightarrow m \ddot{x}_M \vec{e}_x = \vec{P} + \vec{R}_N + \vec{F}_r + \vec{F}_f$

En proj sur (Ox):

$m \ddot{x}_M = -k[(x_M - x_A) - l_0] - \alpha \dot{x}_M$

$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_M + \frac{k}{m}(x_M - l_0) + \frac{\alpha}{m} \dot{x}_M = \frac{k}{m} x_A$

Chgmt de variable: $x_1 = x_M - l_0$

$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_M$

$\ddot{x}_1 = \ddot{x}_M$

$\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{\alpha}{m} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{k}{m} x_1 = \frac{k}{m} x_A$

forme canonique

$\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{\alpha}{m} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{m \omega_0}{\alpha}$ facteur de qualité (sans dim)

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ pulsation propre (rad.s⁻¹)

$$\ddot{x}_1 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \dot{x}_1 + \omega_0^2 x_1 = \omega_0^2 x_A$$

2) Réponse en élongation

a) nota 0 complexe

On ne s'intéresse qu'à la solu 0 forcée du m type que second membre (étude de la solu 0 libre, correspondant au régime transitoire (cf SEh))

$$x_A(t) = A \cos(\omega t) \rightsquigarrow \underline{x}_A(t) = A e^{j\omega t}$$

$$x_1(t) = X \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \underline{x}_1(t) = X e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

$$\underline{\ddot{x}}_1 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \underline{\dot{x}}_1 + \omega_0^2 \underline{x}_1 = \omega_0^2 \underline{x}_A$$

$$\Rightarrow (j\omega)^2 \underline{x}_1 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} j\omega \underline{x}_1 + \omega_0^2 \underline{x}_1 = \omega_0^2 \underline{x}_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x}_1 = \frac{\omega_0^2 \underline{x}_A}{(j\omega)^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} j\omega + \omega_0^2}$$

On simplifie par $e^{j\omega t}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{X} = \frac{\omega_0^2 A}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + j\omega \frac{\omega_0}{Q}} \text{ où } \underline{X} = e^{j\varphi}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad Q = \frac{m \omega_0}{\alpha}$$

$$\underline{X} = \frac{A}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{Q}}$$

$$\frac{\underline{X}}{A} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2 + j \frac{u}{Q}}$$

$u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ pulsation réduite (sans dim)

m fonction que l'on a ces formes de C pour le RLC série

12) Étude de l'amplitude

$$\frac{X}{A} = \left| \frac{X}{A} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-u^2)^2 + \frac{u^2}{Q^2}}}$$

BF $\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad u \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{X}{A} \rightarrow 1$

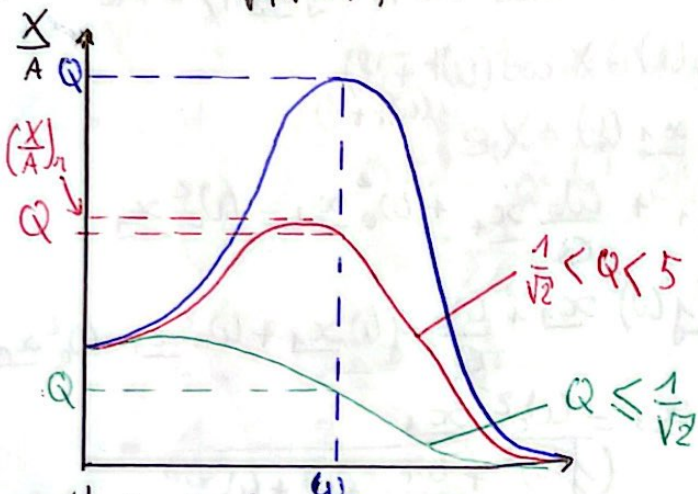
HF $\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad u \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{X}{A} \rightarrow 0$

Point particulier: $\omega = \omega_0 \quad u = 1 \quad \frac{X}{A} = Q$

Rq: Pour $Q < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ résonance

en $u_n = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_0} \left(= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2Q^2}} \right) < 1$

$$\left(\frac{X}{A} \right)_{u_n} = \frac{2Q^2}{\sqrt{4Q^2 - 1}}$$



c) étude de la phase φ

$$\varphi = \text{Arg}(X) = \text{arg}(A) - \text{arg}(\text{Den}) \text{ où}$$

$$\text{Den} = 1 - u^2 + j \frac{u}{Q} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \varphi = -\varphi_0 \\ \varphi_0 = \text{Arg}(\text{Den}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{1-u^2}{|\text{Den}|} \quad \sin \varphi_0 = \frac{u}{Q |\text{Den}|}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = \frac{u}{Q(1-u^2)}$$

$$\varphi = -\arctan \left[\frac{u}{Q(1-u^2)} \right] \text{ en vérifiant le signe de } \cos \varphi_0$$

$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad u \rightarrow 0 \quad \varphi \rightarrow 0$
 $\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad u \rightarrow +\infty \quad \varphi \rightarrow -\pi$
 $\omega = \omega_0 \quad u = 1 \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

3) étude de la vitesse $\frac{X}{A}$

a) expression: vitesse

$$v = \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v} = \dot{\underline{x}}_1 = j \omega \dot{x}_1 e^{j\omega t}$$

On simplifie par $e^{j\omega t}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v} = j \omega \underline{x}$$

$$\text{où } \underline{v} = \underline{v} e^{j\omega t} \quad \underline{x}_1 = \underline{x} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\underline{v} = \frac{j \omega A}{1 - u^2 + j \frac{u}{Q}} = j \omega \times \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\omega_0} \times A = \frac{j u \omega_0 A}{1 - u^2 + j \frac{u}{Q}}$$

On divise par $j u$

$$\frac{\underline{v}}{A} = \frac{\omega_0}{\frac{1}{j u} + \frac{j^2 u^2}{j u} + \frac{j u}{j u Q}} = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{1 + j Q \left(u - \frac{1}{u} \right)}$$

b) étude de V

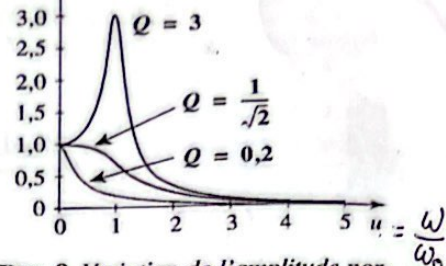
$$\frac{V}{A} = \left| \frac{\underline{v}}{A} \right| = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(u - \frac{1}{u} \right)^2}}$$

BF $\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad u \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{V}{A} \rightarrow 0$

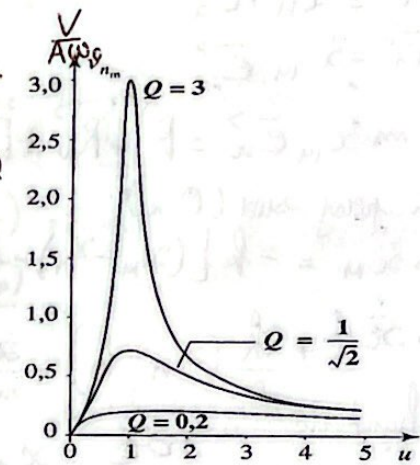
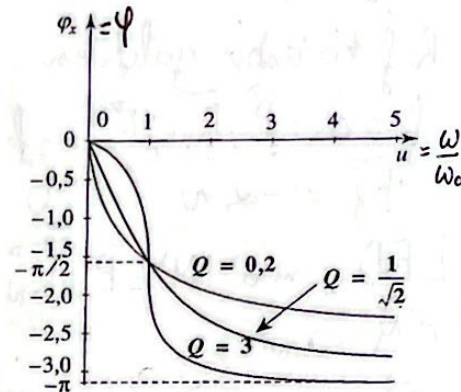
HF $\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad u \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{V}{A} \rightarrow 0$

point particulier $\omega = \omega_0$
 $u = 1 \quad \frac{V}{A} = \omega_0 Q$

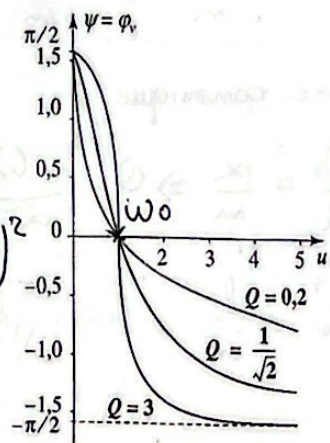
Rq: $f(\omega) = 1 + Q^2 \left(u - \frac{1}{u} \right)^2$
 où $\frac{V}{A} = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{f(\omega)}}$



Doc. 8. Variation de l'amplitude normalisée $x_{n_m} = \frac{x_m}{x_{A_m}}$ de la réponse en élongation en fonction de $u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ pulsation normalisée de l'excitation pour différents amortissements.



Doc. 12. Variation de l'amplitude: $v_{n_m} = \frac{v_m}{\omega_0 x_{A_m}}$ de la réponse en vitesse en fonction de la pulsation normalisée $u = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$ de l'excitation



Cours SE5-Phys

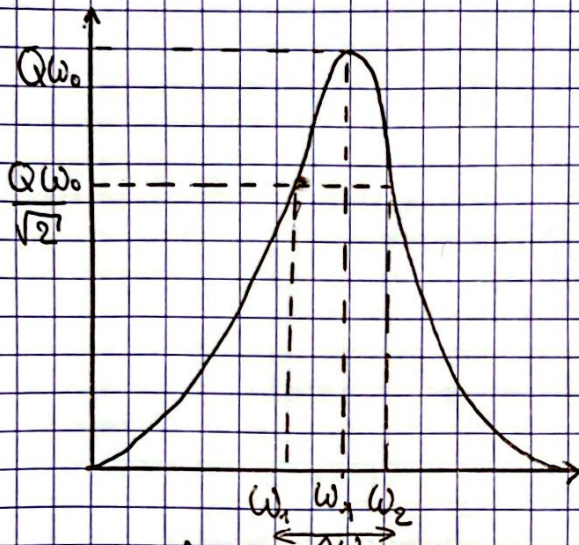
● p12

$$f'(\omega) = Q^2 \times 2 \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right)$$

$$f'(\omega) = 0 \text{ pour } \omega = 1$$

Donc la résonance en vitesse est $\omega_n = 1$ $\omega_n = \omega_0$

$$\left(\frac{V}{A} \right)_n = \left(\frac{V}{A} \right) (\omega_n) = \omega_0 Q$$



~~$$f'(\omega) = 0 \text{ pour } \omega = 1$$~~

$\Delta \omega$ bande passante

c) étude de $\varphi_v = \arg(V)$

$$V = \frac{\omega_0 Q A}{1 + j Q \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right)}$$

$$\varphi_v = \varphi_{\text{num}} - \varphi_{\text{den}} = -\varphi_{\text{den}}$$

$$\text{où } \varphi_{\text{den}} = \arg(\text{Den}) \text{ et } \text{Den} = 1 + j Q \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right)$$

$$|\text{Den}| = \sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right)^2}$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \frac{1}{|\text{Den}|} \text{ donc } \varphi_0 \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\sin \varphi_0 = \frac{Q \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right)}{|\text{Den}|}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = Q \left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \omega \rightarrow 0$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\varphi_0 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi_v \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad \omega \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\varphi_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\varphi_v \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \quad \omega = 1$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = 0$$

$$\varphi_0 = 0$$

$$\varphi_v = 0$$

c) étude de la bande passante

On veut $V \geq \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{2}}$ sur la bande passante

$$V = \frac{V_n}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{V}{A} = \frac{V_n}{A} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\mu - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2}} = \frac{\omega_0 Q}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + Q^2 \left(\mu - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^2 \left(\mu - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| Q \left(\mu - \frac{1}{\mu}\right) = \pm 1 \right| \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu - \frac{1}{\mu} = \pm \frac{1}{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2 - 1 = \pm \frac{\mu}{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^2 \pm \frac{\mu}{Q} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left(\pm \frac{1}{Q}\right)^2 - 4 \times (-1) = \frac{1}{Q^2} + 4 > 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4 > \frac{1}{Q^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4} > \frac{1}{Q}\right)$$

$$\mu = \frac{\pm \frac{1}{Q} - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \rightarrow \text{exclu car } \mu > 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{\pm \frac{1}{Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4}}{2}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4} \right)$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{Q^2} + 4} \right)$$

$$\Delta \mu = \mu_2 - \mu_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{Q} + \frac{1}{Q} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{Q}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q} \Rightarrow \Delta \omega = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

$$\tan \varphi_0 = Q \left(\mu - \frac{1}{\mu} \right)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \tan \varphi_0 = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \varphi_0 = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$Q \uparrow \Delta \omega \downarrow$ pic de résonance

plus étroit \rightarrow "résonance plus aigüe"

Rotation de phase "plus rapide"

