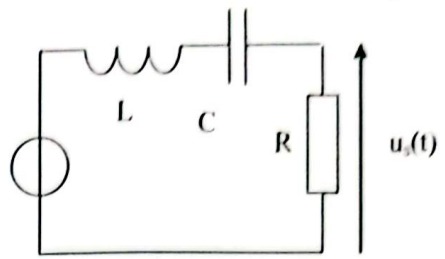


2) Circuit RLC série sortie sur R.

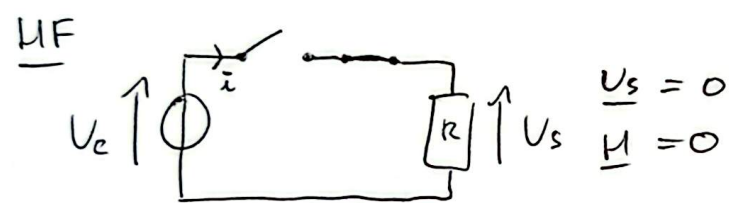
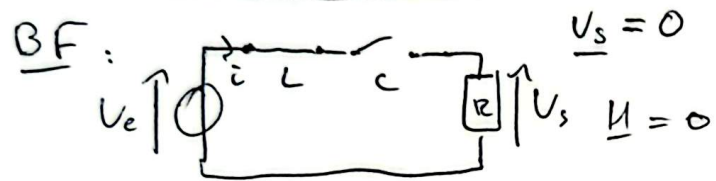
a) Etude préliminaire

$$\underline{H} = \frac{\underline{U}_s}{\underline{U}_e} = \frac{\underline{Z}_R}{\underline{Z}_L + \underline{Z}_C + \underline{Z}_R} = \frac{R}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(\frac{L}{R}\omega - \frac{1}{RC\omega}\right)} \underline{u_e(t)}$$



$$\underline{H} = \frac{RjC\omega}{1 + RjC\omega + LCj^2\omega^2} \quad (1)$$

Rq 1 Schémas équivalents



Rq 2 Equa diff.

① $\rightarrow \frac{\underline{U}_s}{\underline{U}_e} = \frac{RjC\omega}{RjC\omega + 1 + LCj^2\omega^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_s (1 + RCj\omega + LCj^2\omega^2) = RCj\omega \underline{U}_e$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U}_s + RC \frac{d\underline{U}_s}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2 \underline{U}_s}{dt^2} = RC \frac{d\underline{U}_e}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \underline{U}_s}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d\underline{U}_s}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} \underline{U}_s = \frac{R}{L} \frac{d\underline{U}_e}{dt}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} ; \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R}{L} \Leftrightarrow Q = \frac{L\omega_0}{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q = \frac{1}{RC\omega_0} ; Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

② $\rightarrow \underline{H} = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(\frac{L}{R}\omega - \frac{1}{RC\omega}\right)} = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(Qx - \frac{1}{x}\right)}$

$$\underline{H} = \frac{1}{1 + jQ\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)} \quad (2)$$

b) Etude fréquentielle

BF $\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \approx -\frac{1}{x}$
 $1 + jQ\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \approx jQ\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
 $\underline{H} \approx \frac{-x}{jQ} = j\frac{x}{Q}$

$$|H| \approx \frac{x}{Q} \quad G = 20 \log x - 20 \log Q$$

$$\varphi = \arg(\underline{H}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$: Asymptote BF sur la phase

Rq: $\underline{H} = \frac{\underline{U}_s}{\underline{U}_e} \approx j\frac{\omega}{Q\omega_0} \rightarrow \underline{U}_s \approx \frac{1}{Q\omega_0} \frac{d\underline{U}_e}{dt}$

Dérivateur à BF:

HF: $\omega \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \gg \frac{1}{x} \quad x \gg 1 \quad 1 + jQ\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \approx jQx$

$$\underline{H} \approx \frac{1}{jQx} \approx -\frac{j}{Qx}$$

$$|H| = \frac{1}{Qx} \quad G = -20 \log(x) - 20 \log(Q)$$

$$\varphi = \arg(\underline{H}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} : \text{Asymptote HF}$$

sur sur la phase.

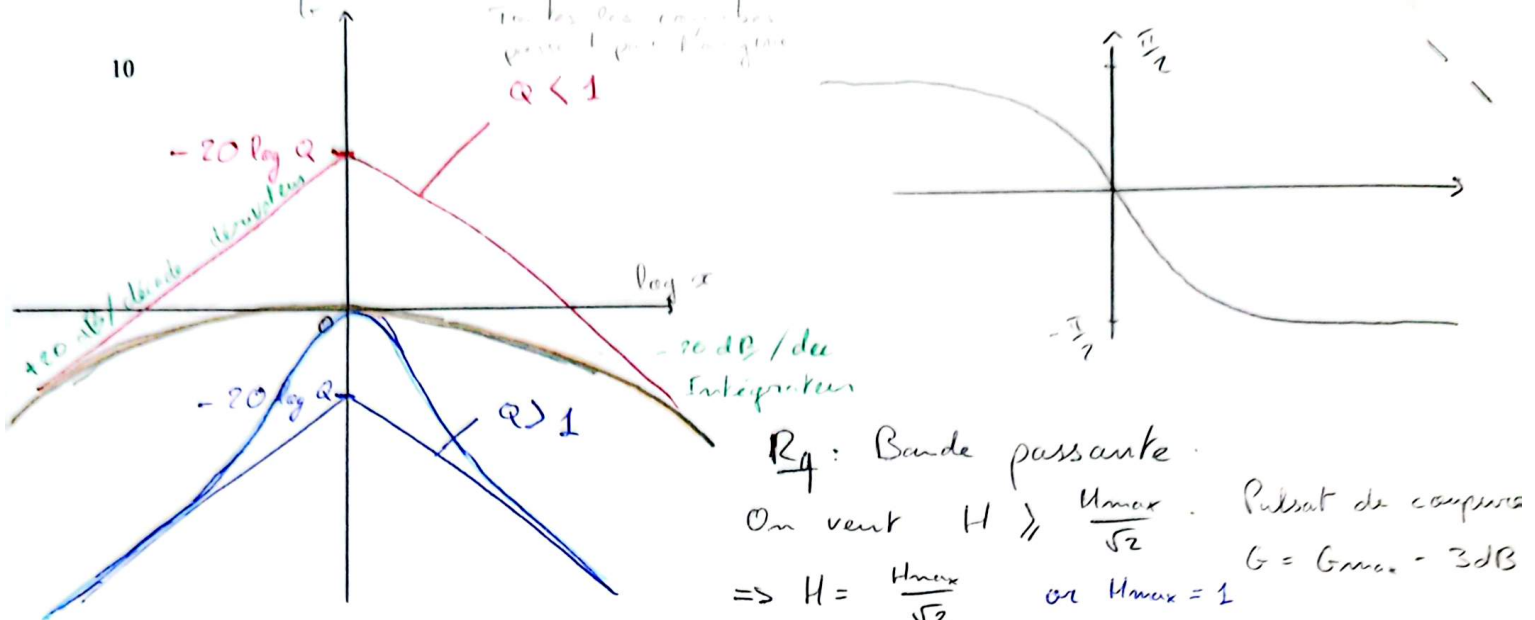
Rq: $\underline{H} = \frac{\underline{U}_s}{\underline{U}_e} \approx \frac{1}{jQx} \rightarrow \underline{U}_s = \frac{\omega_0}{j\omega Q} \underline{U}_e$

Intégrateur à HF $= \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \int \underline{U}_e dt$

Point particulier:

$x = 1 \quad \underline{H} = \frac{1}{1 + jQ(1-1)} = 1$

$$|H| = 1 \quad G = 20 \log(1) = 0 \quad \varphi = 0$$



R_4 : Bande passante.

On veut $H \gg \frac{H_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}}$. Pulsat de coupure

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{H_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{or } H_{\max} = 1$$

$G = G_{\max} - 3 \text{ dB}$

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

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

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

$$Q \uparrow \Delta \omega \downarrow$$

c) Analyse des courbes.

Filtre passe bande, laisse passer les pulsats autour de ω_0 , atténue les HF et BF.

Le filtre est d'autant plus sélectif que Q est grand : ie que $\Delta \omega$ est petit

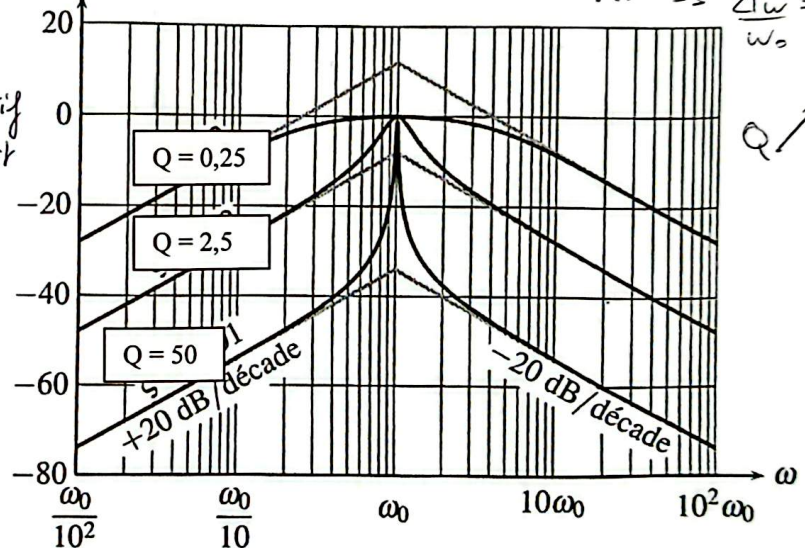


Figure 11.18 – Gain d'un passe-bande du deuxième ordre (les expressions asymptotiques sont en gris).

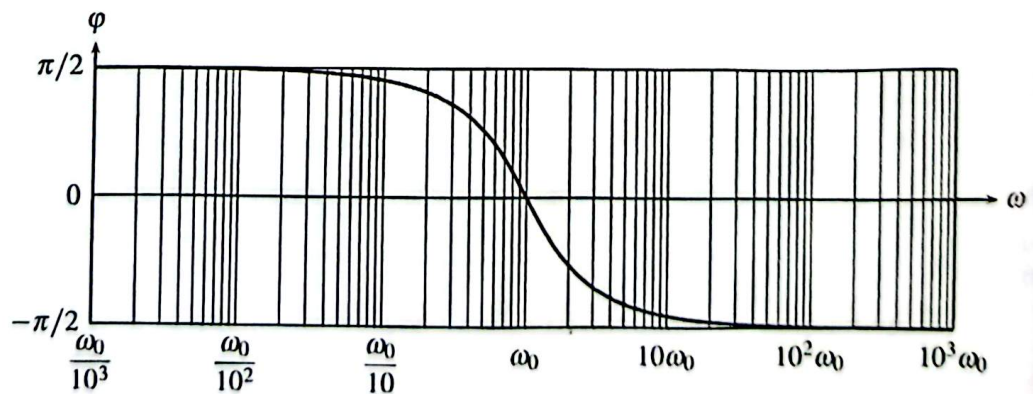


Figure 11.19 – Phase d'un passe-bande du deuxième ordre $Q = 0,707$