

Faculté de technologie

Module ELN 2AST

EMD ELN 2AST

Exercice 1 : (les parties A et B sont indépendantes) Soit le montage de la fig. 1.

- A- Calculer le courant I traversant la résistance $R=10\Omega$ par la méthode de superposition.
- B- Transformer les générateurs de courant en générateurs de tension.

1) Ecrire les équations aux mailles et trouver le courant I traversant $R=10\Omega$.

2) Utiliser la méthode de Thévenin et calculer le même courant I traversant R.

Exercice 2 :

- 1) Calculer les paramètres chaines du montage de la fig. 2. par la méthode de courts-circuits et circuits ouverts.
- 2) La fig. 2 est constituée d'une association en cascade des quadripôles Q1 et Q2 (voir les pointillés). Calculer les paramètres chaines de Q1 et Q2. En déduire les paramètres chaines du quadripôle constitué de l'association des deux quadripôles.
- 3) Transformer le montage en Triangle en un montage en étoile. Calculer les paramètres impédances.

Exercice 3 :

Soit le montage de la fig. 3. Trouver la fonction de transfert vs/v_e .

Tracer le diagramme de Bode de cette fonction.

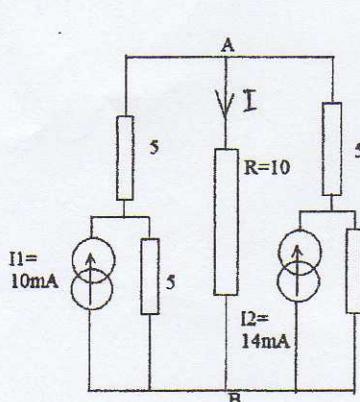


Fig.1

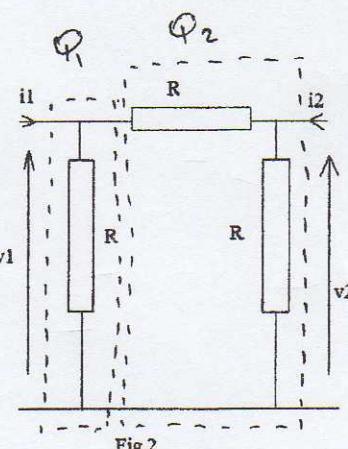


Fig.2

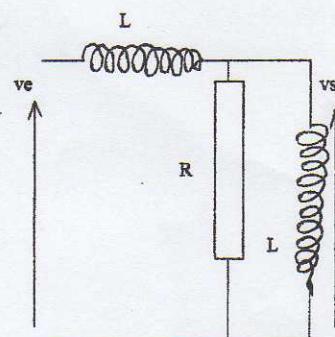
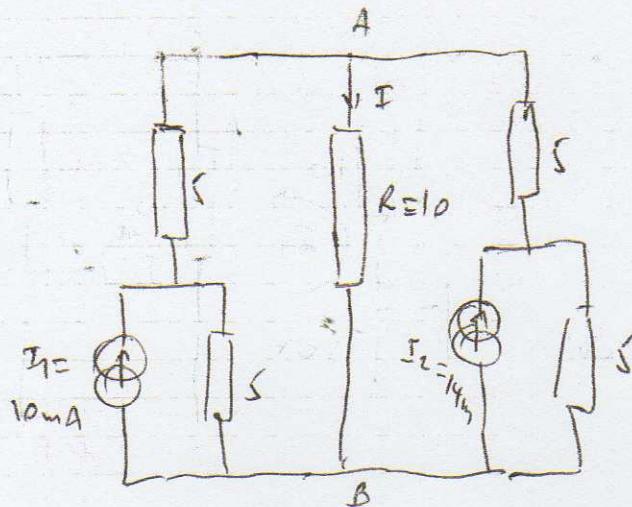


Fig.3

Rappel: P. chaines $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_1 = A V_2 + B i_2 \\ i_1 = C V_2 + D i_2 \end{array} \right.$

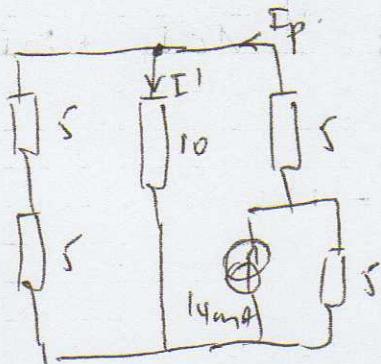
Solution EMD EN

Exercice 1 :



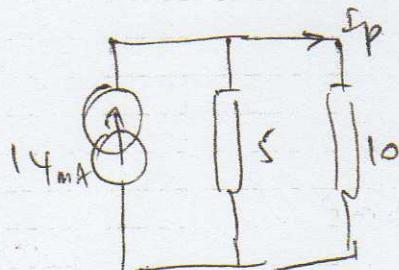
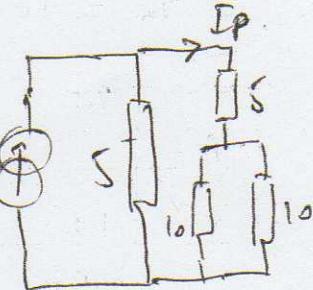
A - Méthode de Superposition

$$\textcircled{X} \quad I_1 = 0$$



$$I' = \frac{1}{2} I_p$$

$$= 14$$

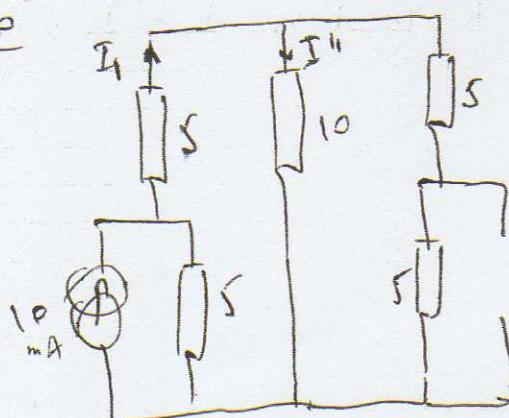


$$\text{avec } I_p = \frac{\Sigma}{S+10} \cdot 14 = 4,67 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{donc } I' = \frac{4,67}{2} = 2,33 \text{ mA}$$

(1)

$$\textcircled{X} \quad I_2 = 0$$



$$I'' = \frac{I_1}{2}$$

$$\text{avec } I_1 = \frac{\Sigma}{S+10} \cdot 10 = 3,33 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{donc } I'' = \frac{3,33}{2} = 1,67 \text{ mA}$$

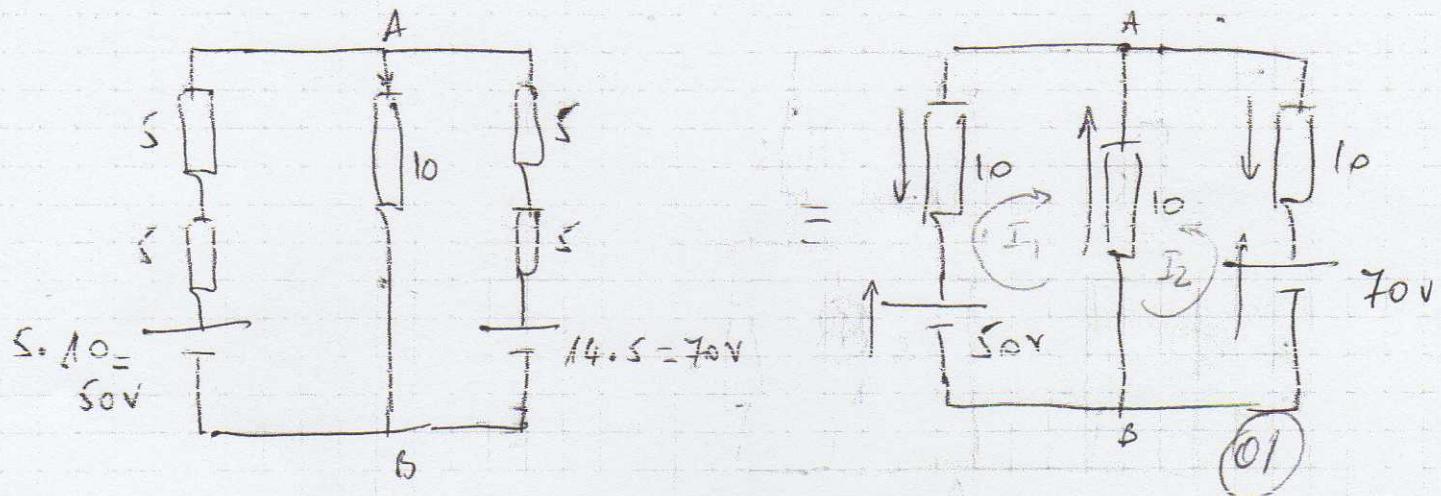
(1)

$$\text{Finallement } I = I' + I'' = 2,33 + 1,67 = 4 \text{ mA}$$

P.2

Le Current I traversant R=10Ω est $I = I' + I'' = 2,33 + 1,67 = 4\text{mA}$

B) Transformons les sources de courants en sources de tension



i) Équations aux mailles

$$50 = 10I_1 + 10(I_1 + I_2) \quad || \quad 20I_1 + 10I_2 = 50$$

$$70 = 10I_2 + 10(I_1 + I_2) \quad || \quad 10I_1 + 20I_2 = 70$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 20 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 \end{vmatrix} = 400 - 100 = 300$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 50 & 10 \\ 20 & 20 \end{vmatrix}}{300} = \frac{1000 - 700}{300} = 1\text{mA}$$

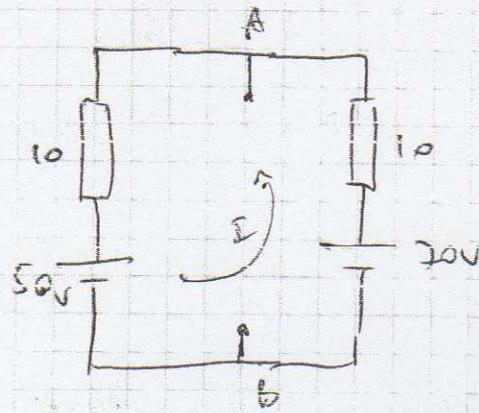
$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 20 & 50 \\ 10 & 20 \end{vmatrix}}{300} = \frac{1400 - 500}{300} = \frac{900}{300} = 3\text{mA}$$

le Current traversant R=10Ω est $I = I_1 + I_2 = 1+3=4\text{mA}$

27 Méthode de Thévenin.

on déconnecte la charge et le montage sera :

P.3



$$R_{th} = R_{AB} = 10 \parallel 10 = 5 \Omega$$

(0,5)

$$V_{AB} = 50V + 10\Omega$$

$$= 70V - 10\Omega \text{ avec}$$

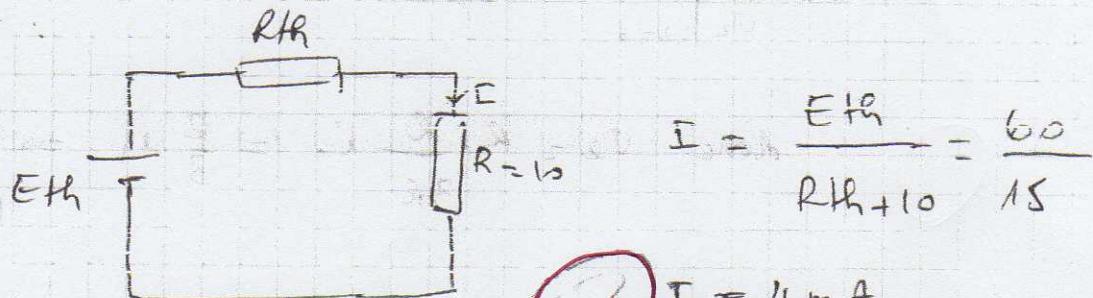
$$I = \frac{70 - 50}{20} = 1mA \text{ donc}$$

$$E_{th} = V_{AB} = 50 + 10 = 60V$$

$$= 70 - 10 = 60V$$

(0,1)

Finallement :

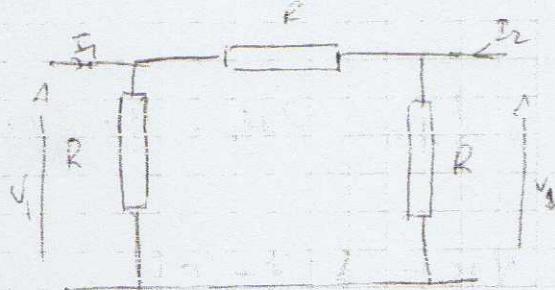


$$I = \frac{E_{th}}{R_{th} + 10} = \frac{60}{15} = 4mA$$

(0,5) $I = 4mA$.

Conclusion :

le courant traversant $R = 10\Omega$ par les 3 méthodes est de $4mA$.

Exercise 2:

$$V_1 = A V_2 - B i_2$$

$$i_1 = C V_2 - D i_2$$

$$A = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Big|_{i_2=0} \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{R_3}{R_2+R_3} V_1 \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{R_2+R_3}{R_3} = 4$$

$$\boxed{A = 2}$$

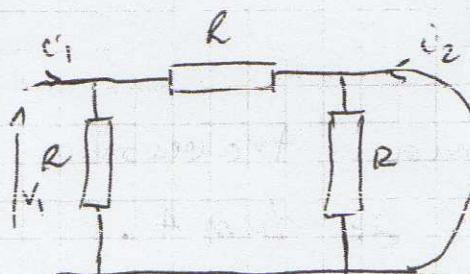
0,5

$$C = \frac{i_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_2=0} \quad V_2 = R i \text{ and } i = \frac{R}{R+2R} i_1$$

$$\text{done: } V_2 = R \cdot \frac{R}{3R} i_1 = \frac{R}{3} i_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{i_1}{V_2} = C = \frac{3}{R}}$$

0,5

$$B = -\frac{V_1}{i_2} \Big|_{V_2=0}$$



then

$$i_2 = -\frac{R}{2R} i_1 = -\frac{1}{2} i_1 \Rightarrow i_1 = -2 i_2$$

0,5

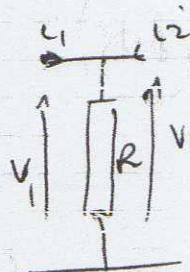
$$V_1 = (R \parallel R) i_1 = \frac{R}{2} i_1 = -\frac{R}{2} \cdot 2 i_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{V_1}{i_2} = R = B}$$

$$D = -\frac{V_1}{i_2} \Big|_{V_2=0} \Rightarrow \text{puisque } i_1 = -2 i_2 \text{ donc } \boxed{D = 2}$$

La matrice chaîne ou $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{3}{R} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

0,5

Exercice 2 (suite)

2) le quadripôle Q_1 :

$v_1 = A v_2 - B i_2$

$i_1 = C v_2 - D i_2$

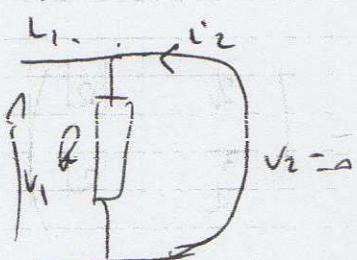
$$A = \left. \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right|_{i_2=0} = 1$$

(0,25)

puisque $v_1 = v_2$

$c = \left. \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right|_{i_2=0} \Rightarrow v_2 = R v_1 \Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{R} = c$

(0,25)



$v_1 = 0, \quad i_1 = -i_2$

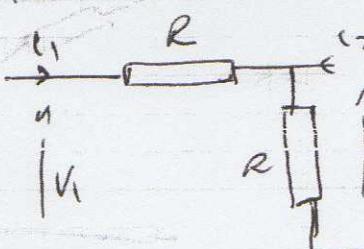
$$B = \left. -\frac{v_1}{i_2} \right|_{v_2=0} = 0$$

(0,25)

$$D = \left. -\frac{v_1}{i_2} \right|_{v_2=0} = 1$$

(0,25)

$(A_{Q_1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

le quadripôle Q_2 :

$A = \left. \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right|_{i_2=0} \Rightarrow \text{mais } v_2 = \frac{R}{2R} v_1 \Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = A = 2$

(0,25)

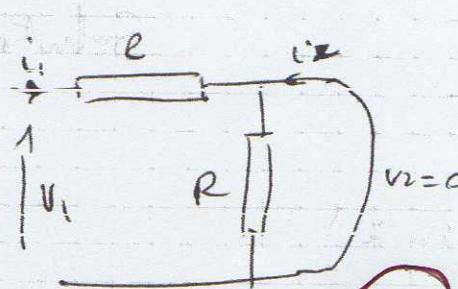
$c = \left. \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right|_{i_2=0} \Rightarrow v_2 = R i_1 \Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = c = \frac{1}{R}$

(0,25)

$$B = -\left. \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right|_{v_2=0}$$

$$V_1 = R i_1 = -R i_2$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{v_1}{v_2} = B = R} \quad \textcircled{0,25}$$



$$i_1 = -i_2$$

$$\boxed{D = -\frac{i_1}{i_2} = 1} \quad \textcircled{0,25} \quad \boxed{(A_{Q_2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

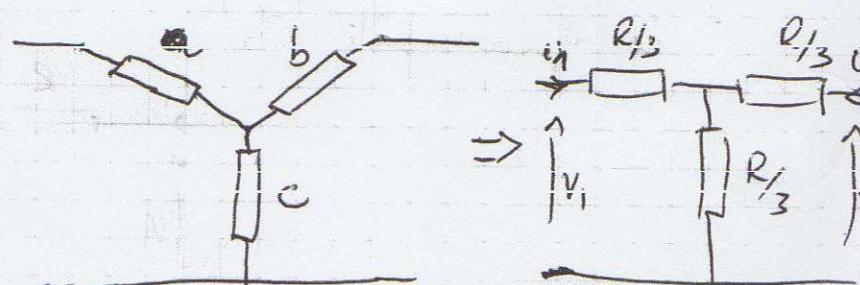
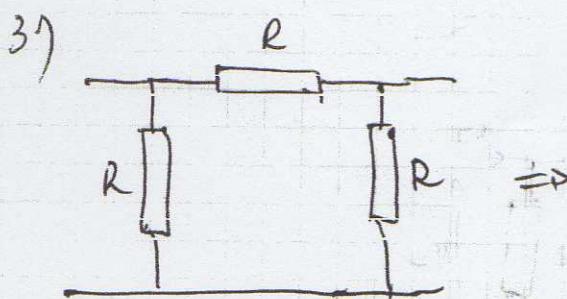
Puisque l'association est en Cascade, la Matrice résultante est le produit de la Matrice de Q_1 avec celle de Q_2

$$(A_{\text{Res}}) = (A_{Q_1})(A_{Q_2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{R}{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & R \\ \frac{3}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{0,1}$$

Remarque :

La Matrice est identique à celle trouvée en 1)



$$\text{avec } a = \frac{R^2}{3R} = \frac{R}{3}$$

$$b = \frac{R^2}{3R} = \frac{R}{3}$$

$$c = \frac{R}{3}$$

01

fig 3

Paramètres Impédance: $\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_1 &= t_{11} i_1 + t_{12} i_2 \\ \mathcal{V}_2 &= z_{21} i_1 + z_{22} i_2 \end{aligned}$ P.7

En d'après la fig 3 ci-dessus:

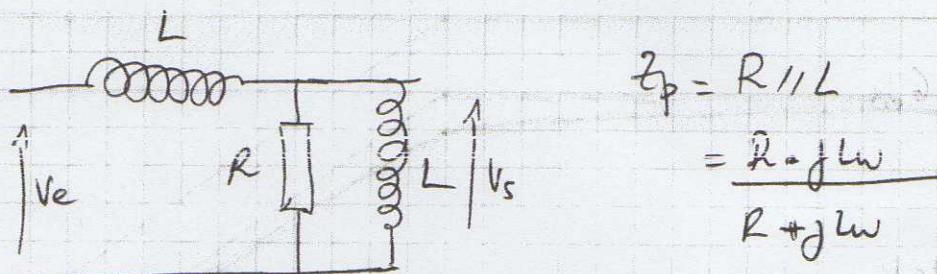
$$\mathcal{V}_1 = \frac{R}{3} i_1 + \frac{R}{3} (i_1 + i_2) = \frac{2}{3} R i_1 + \frac{R}{3} i_2$$

$$\mathcal{V}_2 = \frac{R}{3} i_2 + \frac{R}{3} (i_1 + i_2) = \frac{R}{3} i_1 + \frac{2}{3} R i_2$$

donc la Matrice $Z = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} R & \frac{R}{3} \\ \frac{R}{3} & \frac{2}{3} R \end{pmatrix}$.

② (dès partir les points selon la méthode utilisée)

Exercice 3:



$$V_s = \frac{Z_p}{Z_p + jLw} V_e = \frac{\frac{R \cdot jLw}{R + jLw}}{\frac{R \cdot jLw}{R + jLw} + jLw} V_e = \frac{jRLw}{jRLw + jLw(R + jLw)} V_e$$

$$\frac{V_s}{V_e} = \frac{R}{2R + jLw} = \frac{R}{2R \left(1 + j \frac{L}{2R} w \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{w}{w_0}}$$

avec $w_0 = \frac{2R}{L}$

donc $H(jw) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + j \frac{w}{w_0})}$

$$|H(jw)| = G_w(w) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (w/w_0)^2}}$$

②

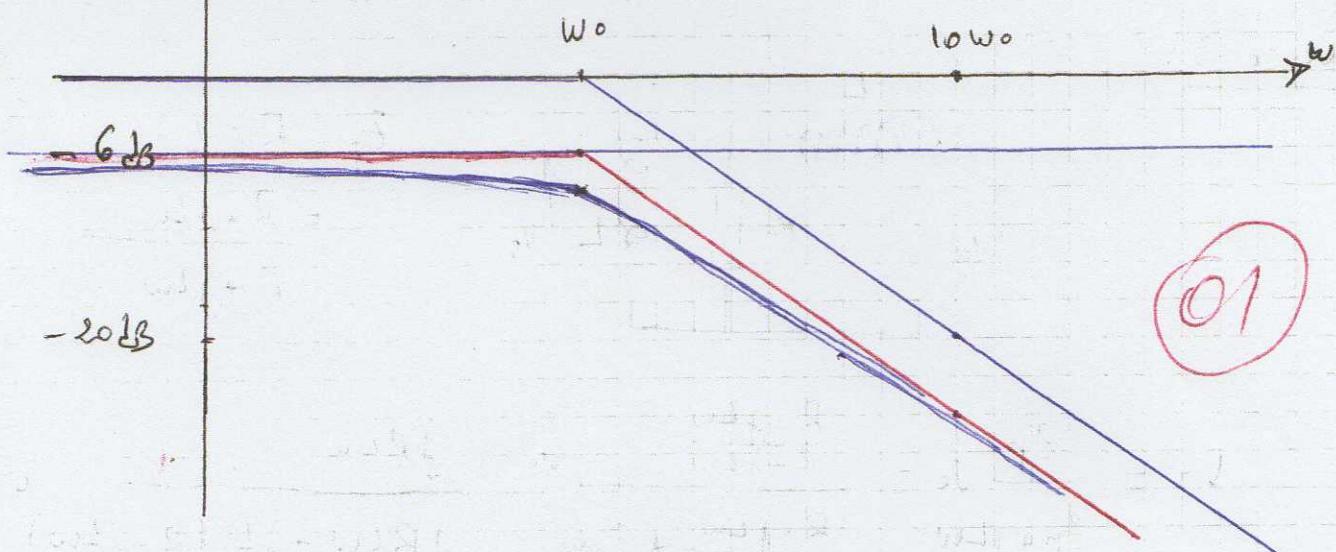
$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{VdB} &= 20 \log G_V = 20 \log \frac{1}{2} + 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})^2}} \\
 &= -20 \log 2 - 10 \log (1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0})^2) \\
 &= -6dB + G_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_2 = -10 \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2 \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} w \rightarrow 0 \quad G_2 \rightarrow 0 \\ w \rightarrow \infty \quad G_2 \approx -20 \log \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}; \text{ droite de pente } -20 \text{ dB/decade} \end{array}$$

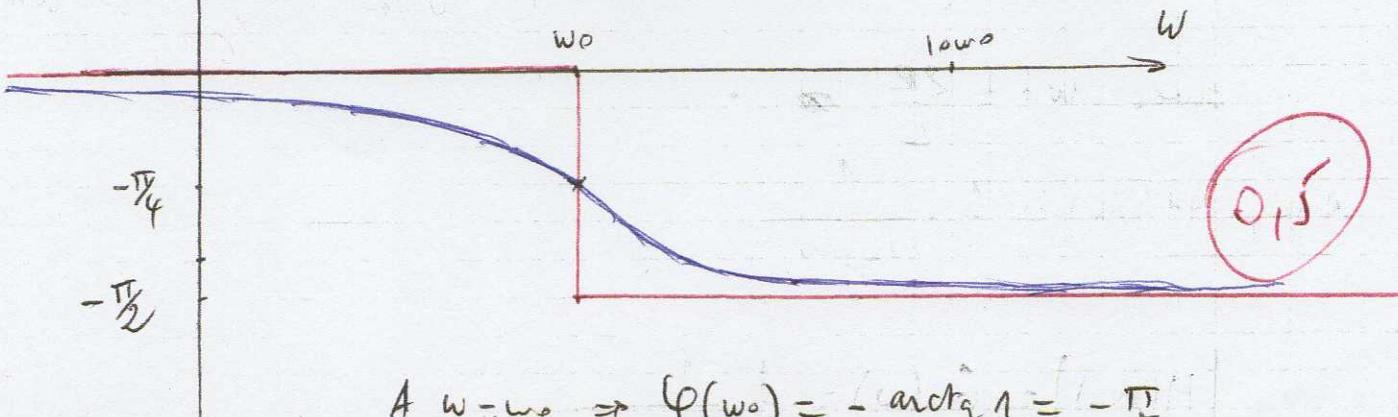
$$\varphi(w) = -\arctg \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)$$

$$w \rightarrow 0 \quad \varphi(w) \rightarrow 0$$

$$w \rightarrow \infty \quad \varphi(w) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

 G_{VdB} 

$$\text{à } \omega = \omega_0 \quad G_{VdB} = -20 \log 2 - 10 \log 2 = -30 \log 2 = -9dB$$

 $\varphi(w)$ 

$$\text{à } \omega = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \varphi(\omega_0) = -\arctg 1 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$