

(a1)

$$\frac{K_T \cdot \epsilon}{\pi \cdot \nu_p \cdot \pi \epsilon q (R+Lp) p}$$

$$H(p) = \frac{1 + \frac{L \cdot K_T \cdot K_E}{\pi^2 \cdot \nu_p^2 \cdot \pi \epsilon q (R+Lp) p}}$$

$$(a2) H(p) = \frac{\epsilon K_T \cdot \pi \cdot \nu_p}{\pi^2 \cdot \nu_p^2 \cdot \pi \epsilon q p (R+Lp) + L K_T \cdot K_E}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon K_T \cdot \pi \cdot \nu_p}{\pi^2 \cdot \nu_p^2 \cdot \pi \epsilon q L p^2 + \pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q R p + L K_T \cdot K_E}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon K_T \cdot \pi \cdot \nu_p}{L K_T \cdot K_E} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot R}{L K_T \cdot K_E} p + \frac{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q L}{L K_T \cdot K_E} p^2}$$

d'où:  $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{L K_T K_E}{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot L}}$   
 $= 45,25 \text{ rad/s}$

$$G = \frac{\pi \nu_p}{\epsilon K_E} = 0,0312$$

donc:  $\frac{\epsilon_m}{\omega_m} = \frac{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot R}{L K_T K_E}$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot R}{L K_T \cdot K_E} \times \sqrt{\frac{L K_T K_E}{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot L}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 \nu_p^2 \pi \epsilon q \cdot R^2}{L K_T K_E}}$$

$$m = \frac{\pi \cdot \nu_p \cdot R}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\pi \epsilon q}{L K_T K_E}}$$

$= 2,37 > 1$

(a3) Hypothèse des pôles dominants:

$$\frac{A}{(1+z_1 p)(1+z_2 p)(1+z_3 p)}$$

Correction Du  
devoir surveillé  
N° 1

G7  
HATAB EL MEHDZI

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{(1+z_3 p)}, \quad z_3 \gg z_2, z_1$$

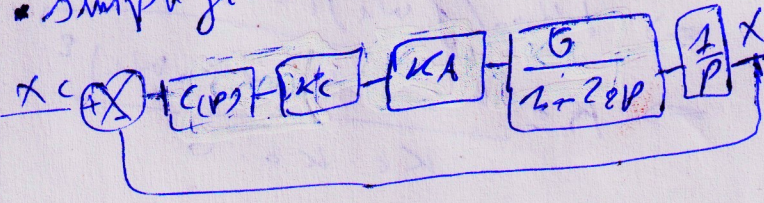
• du lemme que  $z_2 \gg z_1$   
d'où  $H(p)$  devient:

$$H(p) = \frac{G}{1+z_2 p} \cdot \frac{A}{1+z_3 p}$$

$$G = 0,0312$$

$$z_2 = 0,1 \text{ s}$$

• simplification de thème 2



(a4)  $C(p) = 1$

$$H_{BO}(p) = \frac{K_c \cdot K_A \cdot G}{p(1+z_2 p)}$$

(a5) marge de gain:  $\pi(G) = +\infty$

• marge de phase:  $\pi(\varphi) = -147 + 180 = 33^\circ$

puisque  $\pi(\varphi) > 0 \Rightarrow$  système stable

(a6) Dans ce cas:  $C(p) = K$

$$H_{BO}(p) = \frac{K \cdot K_c \cdot K_A \cdot G}{p(1+z_2 p)}$$

$$H_{BO}(j\omega) = \frac{K \cdot K_c \cdot K_A \cdot G}{j\omega(1+z_2 j\omega)}$$

• module:

$$|H_{BO}(j\omega)| = \frac{K \cdot K_c \cdot K_A \cdot G}{\omega \sqrt{1+(z_2 \omega)^2}}$$

Argumente

$$\text{Arg}(H_{BO}(j\omega)) = -90 - \arctan(2z\omega)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Gamma P &= 180 + \text{Arg}(H_{BO}(j\omega_1)) \\ \text{à } \omega_1 & \text{ : } |H_{BO}(j\omega_1)| = 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Gamma P = 180 - 90 - \arctan(2z\omega_1) = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan(2z\omega_1) = 90$$

$$2z\omega_1 = \tan 90$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\tan 90}{2z}$$

d'où  $\omega_1 = 5,77 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\Rightarrow |H_{BO}(j\omega_1)| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{\omega_1 \sqrt{1 + (2z\omega_1)^2}}{K_c \cdot K_a \cdot G}$$

$$= 0,34$$

#### IV-

$$(a) H_{BO}(P) = \frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{P(1 + 2P)}$$

$\Rightarrow H_{BO}(P)$  possède une intégration

$$\text{à } P \text{ : } \varepsilon_1 = 0$$

$$(b) F(P) = \frac{H_{BO}(P)}{1 + H_{BO}(P)}$$

$$= \frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{P(1 + 2P)}$$

$$= \frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{1 + \frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{P(1 + 2P)}}$$

$$= \frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{2P^2 + P + K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G} P + \frac{2P^2}{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{2z}}$$

$$= 8,24 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\gamma_m}{\omega_m} = \frac{1}{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G} \times \sqrt{\frac{K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}{2z}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2z \cdot K_c \cdot K_e \cdot K_c \cdot G}}$$

$$= 0,6$$

(a)  $\gamma_{dur m} = 0,6$

$$\cdot K_r \% \times \omega_m = 5,8$$

$$K_r \% = \frac{5,8}{\omega_m}$$

$$= 0,63 \Delta$$

$\cdot \sigma_1 \% < 1 \Rightarrow \text{valide}$

$\cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0 < 0,1 \Rightarrow \text{valide}$

$\cdot \Gamma G = 60 \Rightarrow \text{valide}$

$\rightarrow$  le cahier des charges est bien respecté.