TD N°5

Réponse fréquentielle des systèmes à temps continu

Exercice N°1

Tracer les diagrammes de Bode (gain et phase) des systèmes suivants:

$$\bullet \quad G(p) = \frac{1}{p+100}$$

•
$$G(p) = \frac{1000}{(p+1)(p+100)}$$

Exercice N°2

Tracer les diagrammes de Bode du système suivant:

$$G(p) = \frac{(p+1)(p+100)}{(p+10)^2}.$$

Exercice N°3

Tracer le diagramme de Nyquist des systèmes suivants:

$$\bullet \quad G(p) = \frac{5}{1+2p}$$

•
$$G(p) = \frac{5}{(1+p)(1+2p)}$$

Solution de TD N°5

Exercice N°1

•
$$G(p) = \frac{1}{p+100}$$
On pose $p = j\omega$

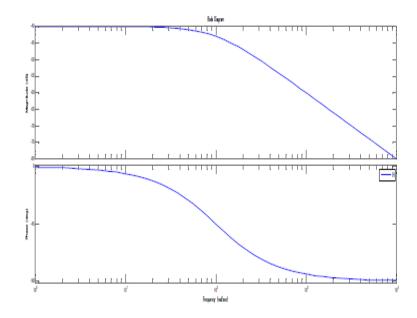
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{100 + j\omega}$$

$$G_{dB}(\omega) = 20 \times \log|G(j\omega)| = 20 \log \frac{K}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 100^2}}$$

$$\varphi = \arg(G(j\omega)) = -\arctan(\frac{\omega}{100})$$

Etude asymptotique:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Si} \ \omega \to 0 & \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} G_{dB} = -20 \log \left(\sqrt{100^2} \right) = -40 dB \\ \varphi = 0^\circ \end{cases} \\ \mathrm{Si} \ \omega \to \infty & \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} G_{dB} \to -\infty & \mathrm{avec \ une \ pente} = -20 \ \mathrm{dB/d\acute{e}cade} \\ \varphi = -90^\circ \end{cases} \\ \mathrm{Si} \ \omega = 100 rad. \ s^{-1} & \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} G_{dB} = -20 \log (100^2 + 100^2) = -43 dB \\ \varphi = -45^\circ \end{cases} \end{array}$$



•
$$G(p) = \frac{1000}{(p+1)(p+100)} = \frac{1}{p+100} \times \frac{1000}{p+1} = G_1(p) \times G_2(p)$$

$$G_1(p) = \frac{1}{p+100}$$
On pose $p = j\omega$

$$G_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{100 + j\omega}$$

$$G_{1dB}(\omega) = 20 \times \log|G(j\omega)| = 20 \log \frac{K}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 100^2}}$$
$$\varphi_1 = \arg(G_1(j\omega)) = -\arctan(\frac{\omega}{100})$$

Etude asymptotique:

Si
$$\omega \to 0$$
 \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{1dB} = -20 \log(\sqrt{100^2}) = -40 dB \\ \varphi_1 = 0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
Si $\omega \to \infty$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{1dB} \to -\infty & \text{avec une pente} = -20 \text{ dB/décade} \\ \varphi_1 = -90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
Si $\omega = 100 rad. s^{-1}$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{1dB} = -20 \log(100^2 + 100^2) = -43 dB \\ \varphi_1 = -45^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

•
$$G_2(p) = \frac{1000}{n+1}$$

On pose
$$p = j\omega$$

 $G_2(j\omega) = \frac{1000}{1 + j\omega}$

$$G_{2dB}(\omega) = 20 \times \log|G(j\omega)| = 20 \log \frac{1000}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}$$

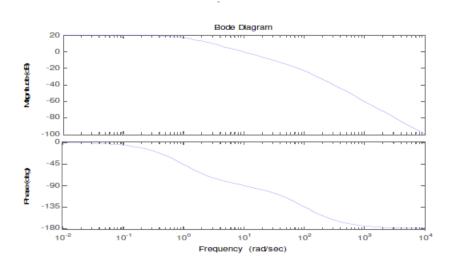
$$\varphi_2 = \arg(G_2(j\omega)) = -\arctan(\frac{\omega}{1})$$

Etude asymptotique:

Si
$$\omega \to 0$$
 \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{2dB} = 20 \log(1000) = 60 dB \\ \varphi_2 = 0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
 Si $\omega \to \infty$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{2dB} \to -\infty \text{ avec une pente} = -20 \text{ dB/décade} \\ \varphi_2 = -90^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
 Si $\omega = 1 \ rad. \ s^{-1}$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{2dB} = 57 \ dB \\ \varphi_2 = -45^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

• Etude asymptotique :

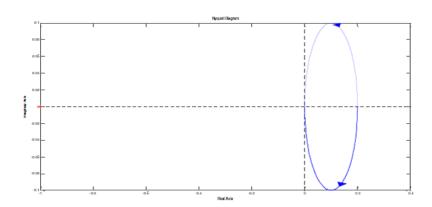
Si
$$\omega \to 0$$
 \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{dB} = 60 - 40 = 20 dB \\ \varphi = 0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
 Si $\omega \to \infty$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{dB} \to -\infty & \text{avec une pente} = -40 \text{ dB/décade} \\ \varphi_{2} = -180^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
 Si $\omega \in [1,100] \ rad. \ s^{-1}$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} G_{dB} = -\infty & \text{avec une pente} = -20 \text{dB/décade} \\ \varphi \in [-45^{\circ}, -135^{\circ}] \end{cases}$$



Exercice N°2

$$\bullet \quad G(p) = \frac{5}{1+2p}$$

Diagramme de Nyquist



$$G(p) = \frac{5}{(1+p)(1+2p)}$$

