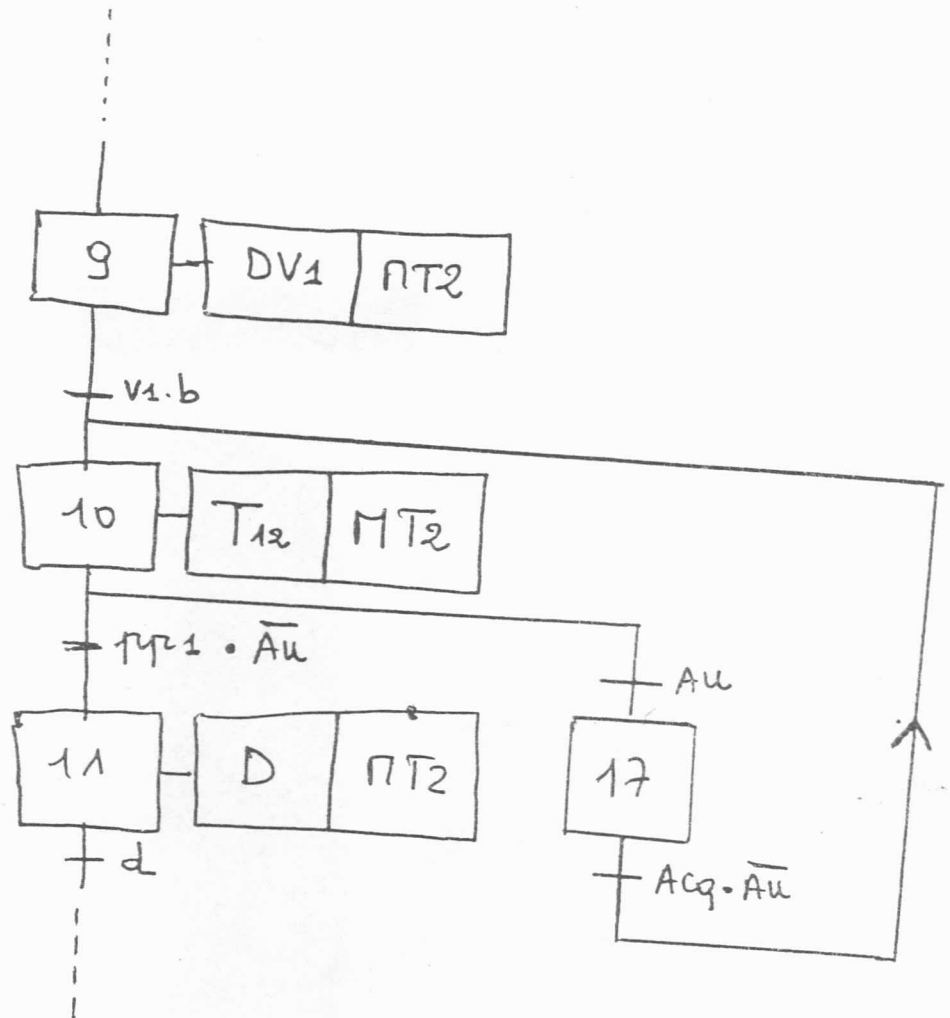


C.I.2)

Graficet G₁ modifiê



II-1 : Simplification du schéma fonctionnel de la figure 6 :

$$\Omega_m(p) = \frac{1}{J_m p + f_m} \left[\frac{k_c}{R} (U(p) - k_e \Omega_m(p)) - \frac{1}{e} \left(C_r(p) + \frac{1}{e} (J_c p + f_c) \Omega_m(p) \right) \right]$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{k_e k_c / R}{J_m p + f_m} + \frac{1}{e^2} \frac{J_c p + f_c}{J_m p + f_m} \right] \Omega_m(p) = \frac{k_c / R}{J_m p + f_m} U(p) - \frac{1/e}{J_m p + f_m} C_r(p)$$

$$\left[\left(J_m + \frac{J_c}{e^2} \right) p + \left(f_m + \frac{f_c}{e^2} \right) + \frac{k_e k_c}{R} \right] \Omega_m(p) = \frac{k_c}{R} U(p) - \frac{1}{e} C_r(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_m(p) = T_1(p) U(p) - T_2(p) C_r(p)$$

avec

$$T_1(p) = \frac{K_1}{1 + \tau_{em} p} \quad \text{et} \quad T_2(p) = \frac{K_2}{1 + \tau_{em} p}$$

$$\tau_{em} = \frac{R J_e}{k_e k_c + f_e R} : \text{constante de temps électromécanique}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{k_c}{k_e k_c + R f_e} : \text{Gain statique de } T_1(p)$$

$$K_2 = \frac{R}{e (k_e k_c + R f_e)} : \text{Gain statique de } T_2(p)$$

$$J_e = J_m + \frac{J_c}{e^2} : \text{Inertie équivalente ramenée sur l'arbre du moteur.}$$

$$f_e = f_m + \frac{f_c}{e^2} : \text{Coef. de frottement visqueux équivalent ramenée sur l'arbre du moteur.}$$

II-2: A partir de la réponse indicielle de $T_1(p)$ à un échelon de tension d'amplitude 25V:

On a:

$$\omega_m(\infty) = 25 K_1 = 200 \text{ rad.s}^{-1} \Rightarrow K_1 = 8 \text{ rad.s}^{-1} \text{ V}^{-1}$$

à 63% de $\omega_m(\infty)$ on trouve $\tau_{em} = 10 \text{ ms}$

II-3: schéma fonctionnel de la figure 8.

a) Fonction de transfert en boucle fermée:

$$\Theta_c(p) = H_1(p) \Theta_{ref}(p) - H_2(p) C_r(p)$$

$$\text{avec } H_1(p) = \left. \frac{\Theta_c(p)}{\Theta_{ref}(p)} \right|_{C_r=0} = \frac{\frac{\alpha A K_1}{e \tau_{em}}}{p^2 + \frac{1}{\tau_{em}} p + \frac{\alpha A K_1}{e \tau_{em}}}$$

$$H_2(p) = \left. \frac{\Theta_c(p)}{C_r(p)} \right|_{\Theta_{ref}=0} = \frac{\frac{K_2}{e \tau_{em}}}{p^2 + \frac{1}{\tau_{em}} p + \frac{\alpha A K_1}{e \tau_{em}}}$$

Equation caractéristique:

$$p^2 + \frac{1}{\tau_{em}} p + \frac{\alpha A K_1}{e \tau_{em}} = p^2 + 2m\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2$$

Par identification, on déduit:

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha A K_1}{e \tau_{em}}} : \text{ pulsation propre non amortie (rad/s)}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{e}{\alpha A K_1 \cdot \tau_{em}}} : \text{ coefficient d'amortissement.}$$

b- Calcul de A pour avoir $m = 0,7$.

$$\alpha = 0,8 \text{ V/rad} ; K_1 = 8 \text{ rad.s}^{-1} \text{ V}^{-1} ; \tau_{em} = 10 \text{ ms etc}$$

$$A = \frac{\ell}{4m^2 \alpha K_1 \tau_{em}}$$

$$\text{A.N: } A = \frac{50}{4 \cdot (0,7)^2 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 8 \cdot 0,01} = 398,6$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{0,8 \cdot 398,6 \cdot 8}{50 \cdot 0,01}} = 71,43 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Déphasement: } D\% = 100 \cdot e^{-\frac{m\pi}{\sqrt{1-m^2}}}$$

$$\text{A.N: } \boxed{D\% = 4,6\%}$$

$$\text{Temps de pic: } T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_0 \sqrt{1-m^2}}$$

$$\text{A.N: } \boxed{T_p = 0,062 \text{ s}}$$

c- Etude de la précision statique

$$\boxed{E_1(p) = \Theta_{ref}(p) - \Theta_c(p) = [1 - H_1(p)] \Theta_{ref}(p) + H_2(p) C_r(p)}$$

$$\text{avec } H_1(p) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{p^2 + 2m\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2}$$

$$H_2(p) = \frac{K_2}{\alpha A K_1} \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{p^2 + 2m\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2} = \frac{K_2}{\alpha A K_1} H_1(p)$$

$$\boxed{E_1(p) = \frac{p(p + 2m\omega_0)}{p^2 + 2m\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2} \Theta_{ref}(p) + \frac{K_2}{\alpha A K_1} \frac{\omega_0^2}{p^2 + 2m\omega_0 p + \omega_0^2} C_r(p)}$$

$$\Theta_{eff}(t) = t \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{T.L.} \Theta_{eff}(p) = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$C_r(t) = 100 \cdot u(t) \xrightarrow{T.L.} C_r(p) = \frac{100}{p}$$

Théorème de la valeur finale

$$E_1(\infty) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p E_1(p)$$

Soit

$$E_1(\infty) = \frac{2m}{\omega_0} + \frac{100 k_2}{\alpha A K_1}$$

A.N: $E_1(\infty) = 0,0196 + 0,026 = 0,049$

$$E_1(\infty) = 0,049 \text{ soit } 4,9\%$$

Partie A: Géométrie des masses.

(I)

I.1. Position du centre G de l'ensemble (4)

- cylindre (masse M)

$$\vec{KG}_c = \frac{H}{2} \vec{x}_3 + L \vec{y}_1$$

- tige (masse m_t)

$$\vec{KG}_t = \left(\frac{L}{2} - a_4\right) \vec{y}_1$$

- disque (masse m)

$$\vec{KG}_d = -a_4 \vec{y}_1$$

On applique la relation du barycentre

$$\vec{KG} = \frac{M \vec{KG}_c + m_t \vec{KG}_t + m \vec{KG}_d}{M + m_t + m}$$

$$x = \frac{M \frac{H}{2}}{M + m_t + m}$$

$$y = \frac{ML + m_t \left(\frac{L}{2} - a_4\right) - m a_4}{M + m_t + m}$$

I.2. Matrices centrales d'inertie

- cylindre:

$$[I_{(Cy)}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Mr^2}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{Mr^2}{4} + \frac{MH^2}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{Mr^2}{4} + \frac{MH^2}{12} \end{bmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_3)}$$

- tige.

$$[I_{(tig)}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m_t L^2}{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{m_t L^2}{12} \end{bmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_3)}$$

- disque.

$$[I_{(disque)}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{mr^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{mr^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{mr^2}{4} \end{bmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_3)}$$

I.3. Matrice d'inertie de l'ensemble (4).

le plan $(K, \vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1)$ est un plan de symétrie ;
par suite (K, \vec{z}_3) est un axe principal d'inertie

$$[I_K] = \begin{bmatrix} A_u & -F_u & 0 \\ -F_u & B_u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_u \end{bmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_3)}$$

avec:

$$x = -\frac{H}{2} \cos \varphi$$

(II)

$$A_u = \frac{Mr^2}{2} + HL^2 + \frac{m_t L^2}{12} + m_t \left(\frac{L}{2} - a_4\right)^2 + \frac{mr^2}{4} + m a_4^2$$

$$B_u = \frac{Mr^2}{4} + \frac{MH^2}{12} + \frac{m_t r^2}{2} + \frac{MH^2}{4}$$

$$C_u = \frac{Mr^2}{4} + \frac{MH^2}{12} + \frac{MH^2}{4} + HL^2 + \frac{m_t L^2}{12} + \left(\frac{L}{2} - a_4\right) m_t + \frac{mr^2}{4} + m a_4^2$$

$$F_u = \frac{MH}{2} \cdot L$$

Partie A.II. Cinématique.

II.1. Vitesses

$$\vec{V}_{M/R_0} = \vec{V}_{O/R_0} + \vec{\omega}_{1/R_0} \wedge \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{V}_{O/R_0} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{\omega}_{1/R_0} = \dot{\theta} \vec{x}_0, \quad \vec{OA} = a_1 \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{M/R_0} = a_1 \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{I/R_0} = \vec{V}_{O/R_0} + \vec{\omega}_{1/R_0} \wedge \vec{OI}$$

$$\vec{OI} = a_3 \vec{x}_0 + b_2 \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{I/R_0} = b_2 \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{K/R_0} = \vec{V}_{O/R_0} + \vec{\omega}_{1/R_0} \wedge \vec{OK}$$

$$\vec{OK} = a_3 \vec{x}_0 + b_2 \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{K/R_0} = b_2 \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{E2/R_1} = \vec{V}_{A/R_1} + \vec{\omega}_{2/R_1} \wedge \vec{AE}$$

$$\vec{V}_{A/R_1} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{\omega}_{2/R_1} = \dot{\varphi} \vec{x}_0, \quad \vec{AE} = c_1 \vec{x}_0 + c_2 \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{E2/R_1} = c_2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{E3/R_1} = \vec{V}_{I/R_1} + \vec{\omega}_{3/R_1} \wedge \vec{IE}$$

$$\vec{V}_{I/R_1} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{\omega}_{3/R_1} = \dot{\psi} \vec{y}_1, \quad \vec{IE} = -r_3 \vec{x}_0 - c_3 \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{E3/R_1} = r_3 \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{V}_{D5/R_2} = \vec{V}_{A/R_2} + \vec{\omega}_{4/R_2} \wedge \vec{AD}$$

$$\vec{V}_{A/R_2} = a_1 \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_1, \quad \vec{AD} = a_2 \vec{x}_0 - b_1 \vec{y}_1, \quad \vec{\omega}_{4/R_2} = \dot{\theta} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{r}_G = a_1 \vec{\beta} \vec{z}_1 - r_5 (\vec{\beta} + \vec{\theta}) \vec{z}_1 \quad (\text{Page 2})$$

I.2 Roulement sans glissement aux points Oct-E

• en E

$$\vec{v}_{E \in 2/R_0} = \vec{v}_{E \in 3/R_0}$$

$$r_2 \vec{\theta} = r_3 \dot{\psi} \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{r_2}{r_3} \cdot \dot{\theta} = \frac{r_2}{r_3} \omega$$

• En D. $\vec{v}_{D \in 6/R_0} = \vec{0}$

$$a_1 \dot{\beta} - r_5 (\dot{\beta} + \dot{\theta}) = 0$$

$$(a_1 - r_5) \dot{\beta} = r_5 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{r_5}{a_1 - r_5} \cdot \dot{\theta} = \frac{r_5}{a_1 - r_5} \omega$$

I.3 Vitesse de G.

$$\vec{v}_{G/R_0} = \vec{v}_{K/R_0} + \vec{\omega}_{2/R_0} \wedge \vec{KG}$$

$$\vec{v}_{K/R_0} = b_2 \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1, \quad \vec{\omega}_{2/R_0} = \dot{\psi} \vec{y}_1 + \dot{\beta} \vec{x}_0$$

$$\vec{KG} = x \vec{x}_3 + y \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_{G/R_0} = b_2 \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1 + (\dot{\psi} \vec{y}_1 + \dot{\beta} \vec{x}_0) \wedge (x \vec{x}_3 + y \vec{y}_1)$$

$$\vec{v}_{G/R_0} = b_2 \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1 - x \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_3 + x \dot{\beta} \sin \varphi \vec{y}_1 + y \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_{G/R_0} = (b_2 + y) \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1 - x \dot{\psi} \vec{z}_3 + x \dot{\beta} \sin \varphi \vec{y}_1$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = \cos \varphi \vec{z}_1 + \sin \varphi \vec{x}_0$$

$$\vec{v}_{G/R_0} = -x \dot{\psi} \sin \varphi \vec{x}_0 + x \dot{\beta} \sin \varphi \vec{y}_1 + ((b_2 + y) \dot{\beta} - x \dot{\psi} \cos \varphi) \vec{z}_1$$

$$v_x = -x \dot{\psi} \sin \varphi, \quad v_y = x \dot{\beta} \sin \varphi$$

$$v_z = (b_2 + y) \dot{\beta} - x \dot{\psi} \cos \varphi$$

4. Accélération de G.

$$\vec{a}_{G/R_0} = \frac{d\vec{v}_{G/R_0}}{dt} \Big|_{R_0}$$

$$\vec{a}_{G/R_0} = \dot{v}_x \vec{x}_0 + \dot{v}_y \vec{y}_1 + \dot{v}_z \vec{z}_1 + \dot{\beta} v_y \vec{z}_1 + v_z \dot{\beta} \vec{y}_1$$

avec $\dot{v}_x = -x \ddot{\psi} \sin \varphi, \quad \dot{v}_y = x \ddot{\beta} \sin \varphi,$
 $\dot{v}_z = x \ddot{\psi} \sin \varphi.$

$$M_x = -x \dot{\psi}^2 \cos \varphi$$

(I)

$$M_y = x \dot{\beta} \dot{\psi} \cos \varphi - \dot{\theta} (b_2 + y) \dot{\beta} - x \dot{\psi} \cos \varphi$$

$$M_z = x \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \varphi + z \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \varphi$$

Partie A. III. Dynamique

$$\varphi = 0, \quad \dot{\varphi} \neq 0$$

$$\vec{z}_3 = \vec{z}_1, \quad \vec{y}_3 = \vec{y}_1, \quad \vec{x}_3 = \vec{x}_1$$

III.1 Action sur (4)

• Poids appliqué en G. $\vec{P} = -(\underbrace{M + m_4 + m}_{m_4}) g \vec{z}_0$

$$\vec{H}_G(\vec{P}) = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{P} = -m_4 g (\cos \beta \vec{z}_1 + \sin \beta \vec{y}_1)$$

$$\vec{H}_K(\vec{P}) = (x \vec{x}_0 + y \vec{y}_1) \wedge (m_4 g$$

$$= -m_4 g \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin \beta \\ \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -m_4 g \begin{pmatrix} y \cos \beta \\ x \cos \beta \\ x \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\mathcal{E}(\varphi)\}_K = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -m_4 g \sin \beta \\ -m_4 g \cos \beta \end{Bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -m_4 g y \cos \beta \\ m_4 g x \cos \beta \\ -m_4 g x \sin \beta \end{vmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_0, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_1)}$$

• Action de 3 sur (4) en K

$$\{\mathcal{E}_{4/3}\}_K = \begin{Bmatrix} x_{34} \\ y_{34} \\ z_{34} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} L_{14} \\ 0 \\ N_{14} \end{vmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_0, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_1)}$$

• action de (3) sur (4) en K.

$$\{\mathcal{E}_{4/3}\}_K = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ N_J \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ G_J \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}_{(\vec{x}_0, \vec{y}_1, \vec{z}_1)}$$

III.3 Théorème de la résultante dynamique

$$\begin{cases} x_4 = -m_4 x \dot{\psi}^2 \\ N_J + y_{14} - m_4 g \sin \beta = (2x \dot{\beta} \dot{\psi} - \dot{\beta}^2 (b_2 + y)) m_4 \\ z_4 - m_4 g \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

0 - jume en K.

$$\vec{\sigma}_K(4/R_0) = m_4 \vec{KG} \wedge \vec{V}_{K/R_0} + \left[\mathbb{I}_K^{(4)} \right] \vec{\omega}_{4/R_0}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_K(4/R_0) = \frac{d\vec{\sigma}_K(4/R_0)}{dt} + m_4 \vec{V}_{K/R_0} \wedge \vec{V}_{0/R_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{KG} \wedge \vec{V}_{K/R_0} &= (x \vec{x}_3 + y \vec{y}_1) \wedge (b_2 \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1) \\ &= -b_2 \dot{\beta} x \cos \varphi \vec{y}_1 + b_2 \dot{\beta} y \vec{x}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_{4/R_0} = \dot{\varphi} \vec{y}_1 + \dot{\theta} (\cos \varphi \vec{x}_3 + \sin \varphi \vec{z}_3)$$

$$\left[\mathbb{I}_K^{(4)} \right] \vec{\omega}_{4/R_0} = \begin{bmatrix} A_4 & -F_4 & 0 \\ -F_4 & B_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi - F_4 \dot{\varphi} \\ -F_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi + B_4 \dot{\varphi} \\ C_4 \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta} x \cos \varphi \vec{y}_1 + m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta} y \vec{x}_0 + \\ &(A_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi - F_4 \dot{\varphi}) \vec{x}_3 + \\ &(-F_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi + B_4 \dot{\varphi}) \vec{y}_1 + \\ &C_4 \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \vec{z}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ b_2 \dot{\beta} \dot{\varphi} x \sin \varphi \vec{y}_1 +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(B_4 \dot{\varphi} - F_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi - m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta} x \cos \varphi) \vec{z}_1 \\ &\dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \vec{x}_3 + (A_4 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi - F_4 \dot{\varphi}) (\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \vec{y}_1 - \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_3) \\ &- m_4 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \vec{z}_3 + C_4 \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi (\dot{\varphi} \vec{x}_3 - \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \vec{y}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &B_4 \dot{\varphi} - F_4 \dot{\theta} - m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta} x \vec{z}_1 + \\ &(-F_4 \dot{\varphi}) \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_1 + C_4 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{K_0} &= m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta} \vec{z}_1 \wedge (b_2 + y) \dot{\beta} - x \dot{\varphi} \vec{z}_1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_K(4/R_0) = (B_4 \dot{\beta} \dot{\varphi} - F_4 \dot{\theta} \dot{\beta} - m_4 b_2 \dot{\beta}^2 x + (C_4 - A_4) + F_4 \dot{\varphi}^2) \vec{z}_1$$

Equations dynamiques

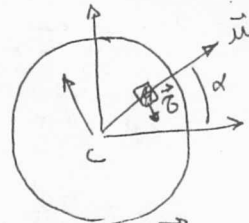
$$\begin{cases} L_4 - m_4 g y \cos \beta = 0 \\ C_5 + m_4 g x \cos \beta = 0 \\ N_{14} = (B_4 \dot{\beta} \dot{\varphi} + F_4 (\dot{\varphi}^2 - \dot{\theta} \dot{\beta})) - m_4 b_2 x \dot{\beta}^2 + (C_4 - A_4) \end{cases}$$

III.4 Expression de N_5

On considère une surface d'appui circulaire de rayon R.

La pression est uniforme:

$$p = \frac{N_5}{S} = \frac{N_5}{\pi R^2}$$



$$\vec{\sigma} = -\sigma \vec{u} = -p.p.\vec{u}$$

à la limite de l'adhérence $\frac{|\vec{\sigma}|}{p} = f$.

$$d\vec{F} = -\sigma ds \vec{u} = -\sigma r dr d\alpha \vec{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\vec{M}_C &= \vec{C}H \wedge d\vec{F} \\ &= -r \vec{u} \wedge \sigma r dr d\alpha \vec{u} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\sigma r^2 dr d\alpha \vec{\beta}$$

$$\vec{M}_5 = \int \sigma r^2 dr d\alpha = \frac{2\pi \sigma R^3}{3}$$

$$C_5 = -\frac{2\pi \sigma R^3}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{N_5 R}{\pi R^2}$$

$$N_5 = |G| \frac{3}{2fR}$$

III.5 inconnues de liaisons.

$$N_5 = \frac{3 m_4 g x \cos \beta}{2fR}$$

$$L_{14} = m_4 g y \cos \beta$$

$$Y_{14} = m_4 g \sin \beta + m_4 (2x \dot{\beta} \dot{\varphi} - \dot{\beta}^2 (b_2 + y)) - \frac{3 m_4 g x}{2fR}$$