$$\frac{E \times .1}{}$$
: a) P max = 3 MW

b) 
$$P = \frac{101^2}{R}$$

c) 
$$\frac{2}{2}$$
 eq =  $\frac{j \times c}{R + j \times c}$ 

$$d) U = U_0 \frac{\cancel{\pm} eq}{j \times (+ \cancel{\mp} eq)} = U_0 \frac{R \cdot X_c}{R(X_c + X_L) + j \times c \times L}$$

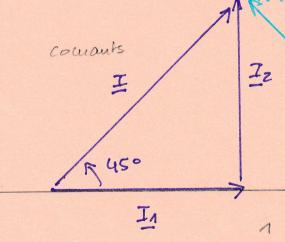
e) 
$$P$$
 et  $|Y|$  donné =>  $R = \frac{|Y|^2}{P}$ 

$$|U| = |U_0| =$$
  $R \times c = \sqrt{R^2(X_C + X_L)^2 + (X_C \times c)^2}$ 

=) 
$$X_c^2 + 20 X_c + 100 = 0$$
 d'où  $X_c = -1052$ 

f) diagnamme de Fresnel:  $I_1 = \frac{1}{R}$ . U en phase  $I_2 = -\frac{1}{R}$ . U en avance (XcCo)

Courants  $I_3 = \frac{1}{R}$ . U en avance (XcCo)



|I] |= 1000 A |I] |= 1000 A

1U1 = 10000V 1U1 = 14140 V = 1U1=jx1. I 1U01 = 10000 V

Ex.2: a) 
$$V_{PV} = 40 \text{ V}$$
 } => le conventisseur dont éléver la tousion, le faut un conventisseur 600st

$$\frac{\Delta m [0, 4][: -Vk_{1} = 0]}{-V_{L} = V_{PV} = 40V}$$

$$-V_{K_{2}} = -V_{Ba}H = -100V$$

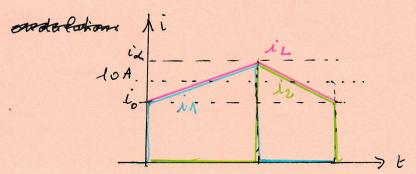
Sum [
$$\sqrt{T}$$
,  $T$ ]:  $\sqrt{K_2} = 0$   
 $\sqrt{K_A} = \sqrt{Bat} = 100V$   
 $-\sqrt{L} = \sqrt{V_{PV} - \sqrt{Bat}} = -60V$ 

d) 
$$\langle V_L \rangle = V_{PV} \cdot d. + (V_{PV} - V_{BaH})(1-d)$$
  
=  $V_{PV} + V_{Bat}(d-1)$ 

En réjime permanent  $\langle V_L \rangle = 0$ , donc  $V_{PV} + V_{Bat}(d-1) = 0$   $= \frac{V_{Bat}}{V_{PV}} = \frac{1}{1-d}$  a.u.:

$$a.u: 1-d = \frac{VPV}{Vbat} = \frac{40}{100} = 0,4 = 0,6$$

e) Sun [0,27[: 
$$V_L = L \frac{dipv}{dt} = V_{PV} \Rightarrow) i_{PV}(t) = i_0 + \frac{V_{PV}}{L} t$$
  
Sun [ $\Delta T$ ,  $T$ [:  $V_L = L \frac{dipv}{dr} = V_{PV} - V_{Bat} \Rightarrow) i_{PV}(t) = i_0 + \frac{V_{PV} - V_{Bat}}{L} (t - T)$   
 $\bar{a} t = \Delta T$ :  $i_{PV}(\Delta T) = i_0 + \frac{V_{PV}}{L} \Delta T = i_\Delta$ 



1

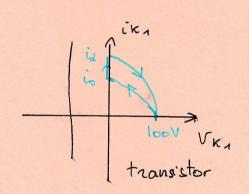
$$f)$$
  $\Delta i = i - i = \frac{V_{PV}}{L} aT = \frac{V_{PV} \cdot d}{Lf}$ 

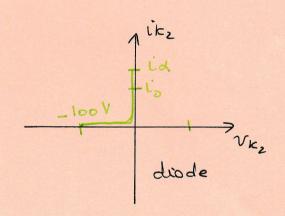
1 on veut: 
$$\Delta i = L = \frac{\nabla PV \cdot d}{f \cdot Di} = \frac{40 \times 0.6}{10^4 \times 1} = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ H}$$

g) 
$$\langle is \rangle = (1-a).\langle ipv \rangle = 0.4 \times 10 = 4A$$
  
 $Ps = V_{Bat}.\langle is \rangle = 100 \times 4 = 400 \times 10$   
 $P_{e} = V_{Pv}.\langle i_{L} \rangle = 40 \times 10 = 400 \times 10$ 

conservation de la puissance, con convertissem sans pertos

4)





i) conduction continue si io > 0, avec io = Lipr> - Di/2 = Lipr> -0,5 => il faut Lipr> > 0,5 A, Vénifié entre 86 h et 18h 0,5 donc oui, l'hypothèse est justifiée

Ex.3: a) 3 cellules de commutation 0,5

- b)  $D_1$  est passante &  $V_1(\theta) > V_2(\theta)$  et  $V_1(\theta) > V_3(\theta)$   $D_2$  "  $V_2(\theta) > V_1(\theta)$  "  $V_2(\theta) > V_2(\theta)$  $D_3$  "  $V_3(\theta) > V_1(\theta)$  "  $V_3(\theta) > V_2(\theta)$
- e) Dy st passante si  $v_1(\theta) \perp v_2(\theta)$  et  $v_1(\theta) \perp v_3(\theta)$ Ds "  $v_2(\theta) \perp v_1(\theta)$ "  $v_2(\theta) \perp v_3(\theta)$  1

  D6 "  $v_3(\theta) \perp v_1(\theta)$ "  $v_3(\theta) \perp v_2(\theta)$

d)  $V_{A}(0) = \max \left[ V_{A}(0), V_{Z}(0), V_{3}(0) \right] + 0$  $V_{B}(0) = \min \left[ V_{A}(0), V_{Z}(0), V_{3}(0) \right] + 0$ 1 f. auuexe

e) pour  $0 \in [-30^{\circ}, +30^{\circ}]$ :  $V_{A}(\theta) = V_{3}(\theta) = V_{max} \cdot \sin(\theta + 2\pi/3)$  $V_{B}(\theta) = V_{2}(\theta) = V_{max} \cdot \sin(\theta - 2\pi/3)$ 

 $\sqrt{s}(\theta) = V_{\theta}(\theta) - V_{\theta}(\theta) = V_{\text{max}} \cdot \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\partial t}{3} \right) - \sin \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] \\
 = 2V_{\text{max}} \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot = \sqrt{3} \cdot V_{\text{max}} \cdot \cos \theta$ 

 $f) \ V_{S}(\theta) = V_{A}(\theta) - V_{B}(\theta) = V_{Max} \cdot \left[ \sin \theta - \sin \left( \theta - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right]$   $= 2V_{Max} \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \ V_{Max} \cdot \cos \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$   $O_{A}(\pi) = 60^{\circ} =) V_{S} \ \sin \left[ 30,90 \right] \ \text{at identified a } V_{S} \ \sin \left[ -30,30 \right] ,$   $\text{Lecale do } 60^{\circ} \cdot .$ 

g) pour complèter Vs(0), on remarque que vs est périodique (T=60°)

of annexe pour les intervalles de conduction des différents disde

h) période: 60°  $\langle V_5 \rangle = \frac{3}{44} \int_{-30^{\circ}}^{30^{\circ}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \cdot \sqrt{3} \, V_{\text{wax}} \times \frac{1}{\pi 7/3}$   $= \rangle \langle V_5 \rangle = \frac{3}{\pi} \left[ + \delta n \theta \right]_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} = \frac{30}{\pi} \times 2 \delta n \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{36}{\pi} \, V_{\text{wax}}$   $V_5 \, \omega_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{\omega_{\text{max}}} \right] = \sum_{T_5} V_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \times \pi = 0,14$   $V_5 \, \omega_{\text{min}} = \frac{3}{2} \, V_{\text{wax}}$ 

i) of annexe.

Annexe 1, à rendre



