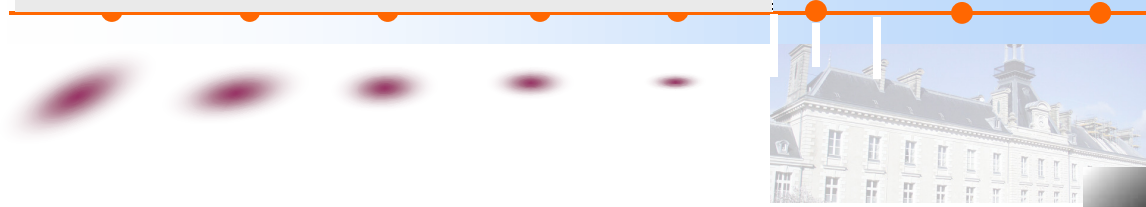
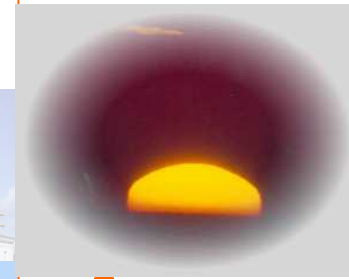


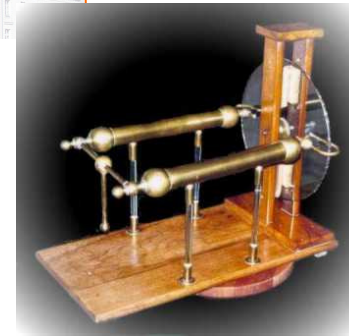


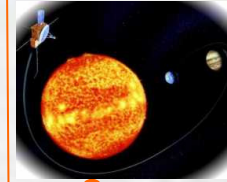
PCSI 1 (O.Granier)

Lycée  
Clemenceau

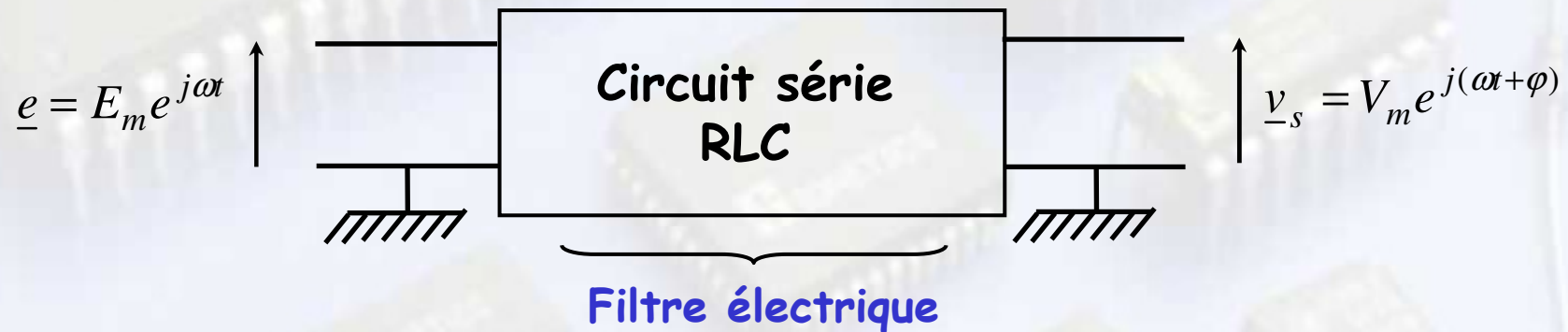


# Résonances dans un circuit série (RLC)





➤ Notations et but du chapitre :



« Dipôle de sortie »

Résistance

Condensateur

Bobine

Condensateur + bobine

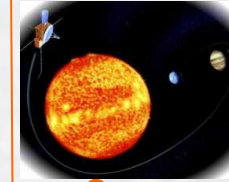
« Filtre » obtenu »

Passé-bande

Passé-bas

Passé-haut

Coupe bande (réjecteur)

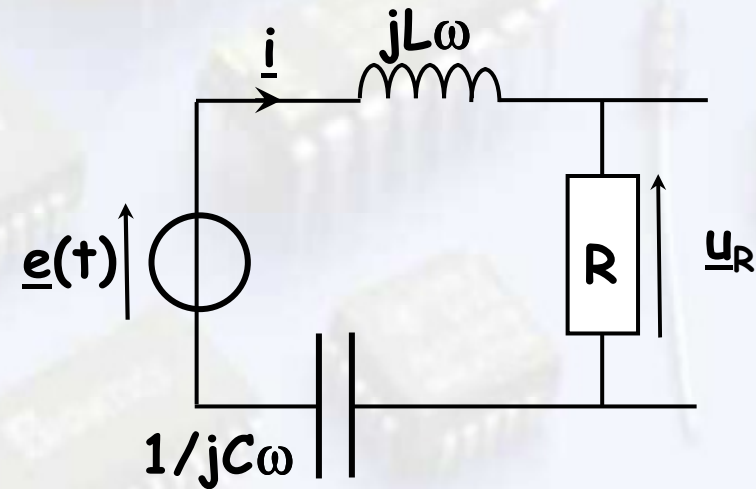


### ➤ Tension aux bornes de R ; résonance d'intensité (filtre passe-bande) :

La règle du diviseur de tension donne :

$$\underline{u}_R = \frac{R}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} \underline{e} = \frac{jRC\omega}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jRC\omega} \underline{e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{R,m} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2}} E_m \\ \tan \varphi_R = -\frac{L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}}{R} \quad \text{avec} \quad \cos \varphi_R > 0 \quad (\varphi_R \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]) \end{array} \right.$$

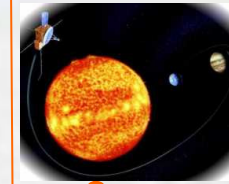


Simulation  
Regressi



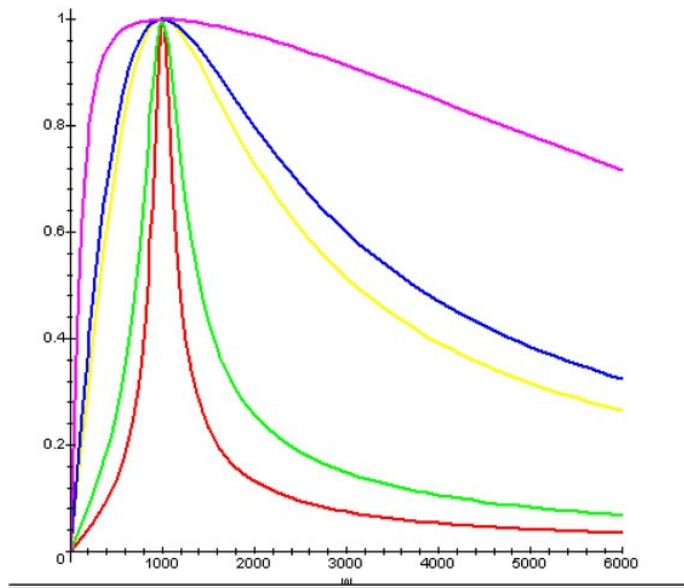
# Lycée Clemenceau

## PCSI 1 - Physique

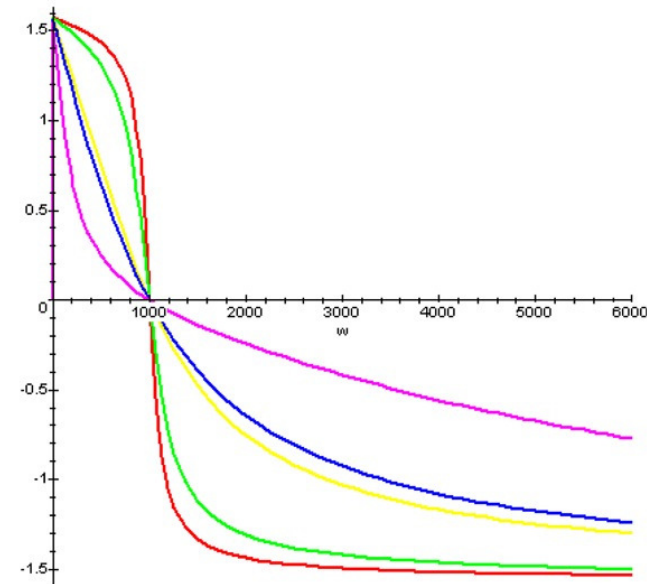


Tracé des courbes :

Avec Regressi : 



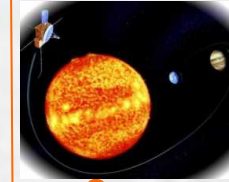
Gain



déphasage

Avec Maple



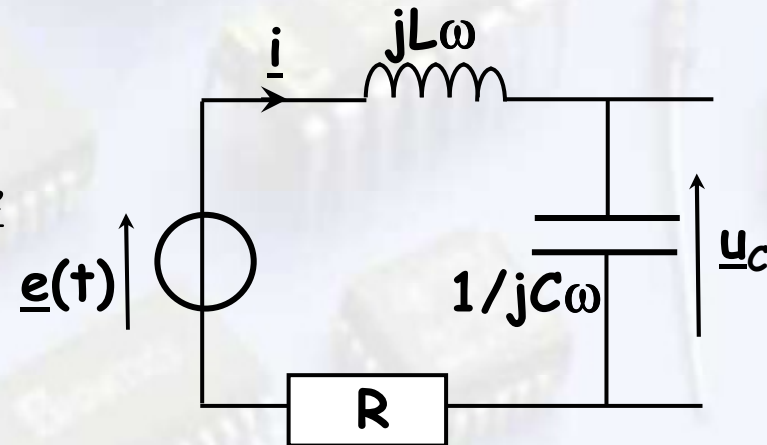


### ➤ Tension aux bornes de $C$ ; résonance de charge (filtre passe-bas) :

La règle du diviseur de tension donne :

$$\underline{u}_C = \frac{\frac{1}{jC\omega}}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} \underline{e} = \frac{1}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jRC\omega} \underline{e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{C,m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - LC\omega^2)^2 + (RC\omega)^2}} E_m \\ \tan \varphi_C = -\frac{RC\omega}{1 - LC\omega^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin \varphi_C < 0 \quad (\varphi_C \in [-\pi, 0]) \\ \varphi_C = \varphi_R - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

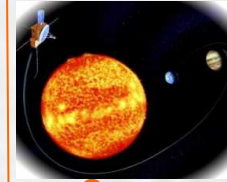


Simulation  
Regressi



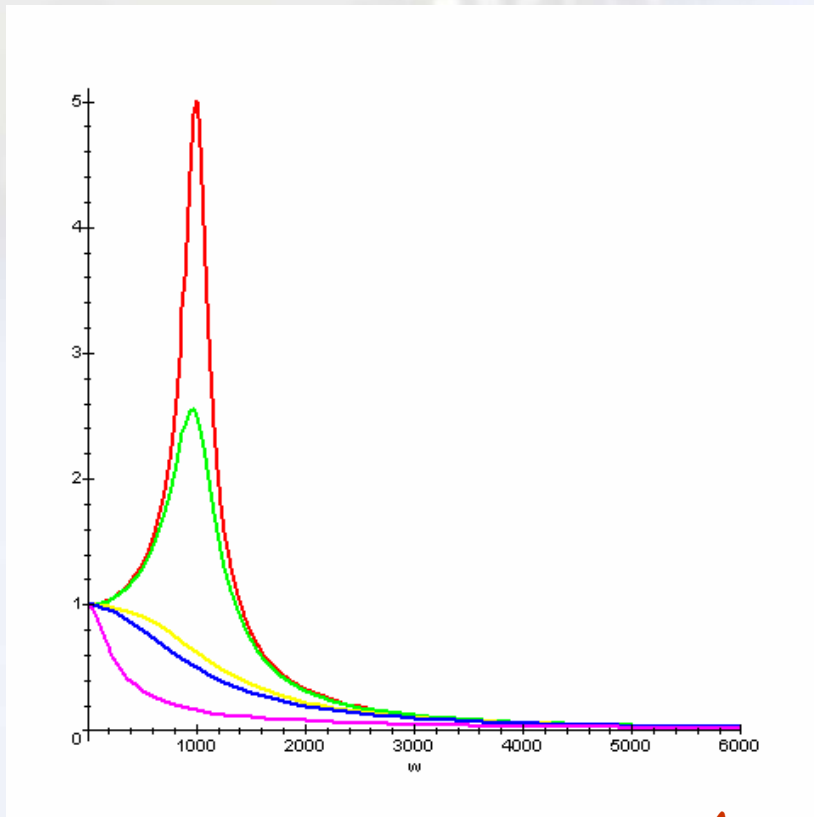
# Lycée Clemenceau

## PCSI 1 - Physique



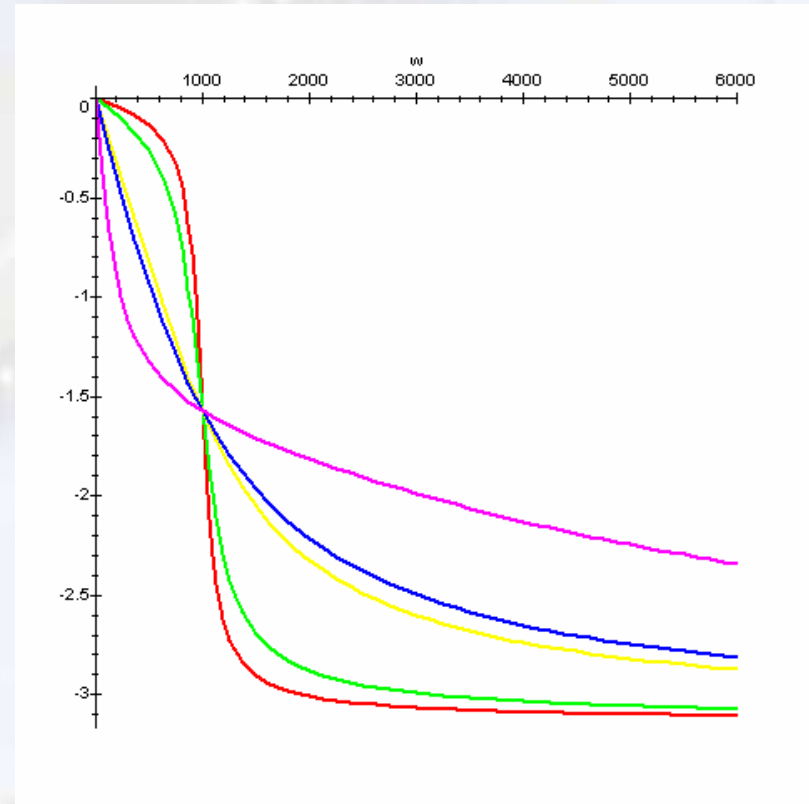
Tracé des courbes :

Avec Regressi : 



Gain

Avec Maple



déphasage





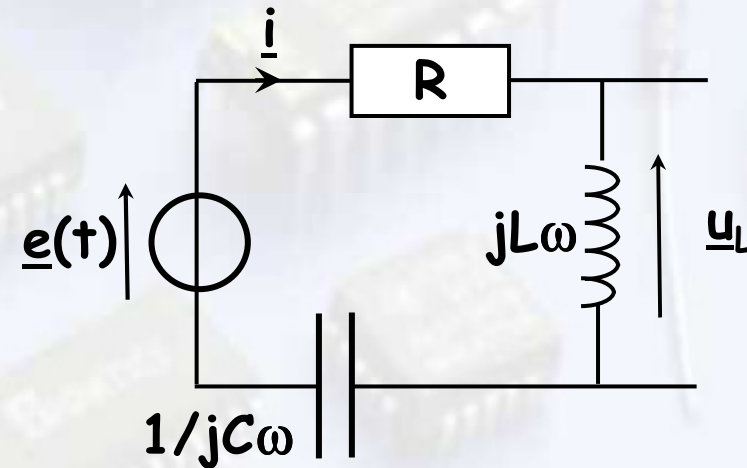


### ➤ Tension aux bornes de L (filtre passe-haut) :

La règle du diviseur de tension donne :

$$\underline{u}_L = \frac{jL\omega}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} \underline{e} = \frac{-LC\omega^2}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jRC\omega} \underline{e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{L,m} = \frac{L\omega}{\sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega})^2}} E_m \\ \tan \varphi_L = \frac{RC\omega}{1 - LC\omega^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin \varphi_L > 0 \quad (\varphi_L \in [0, \pi]) \\ \varphi_L = \varphi_R + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

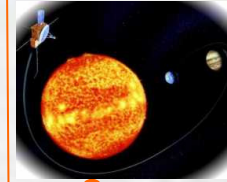


Simulation  
Regressi



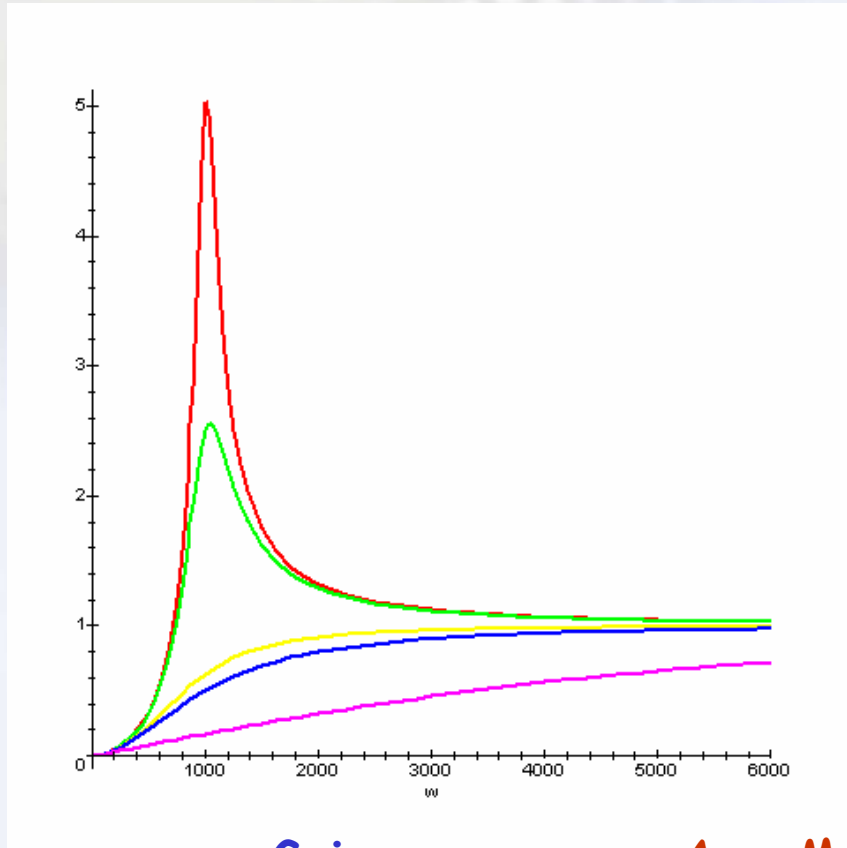
# Lycée Clemenceau

## PCSI 1 - Physique



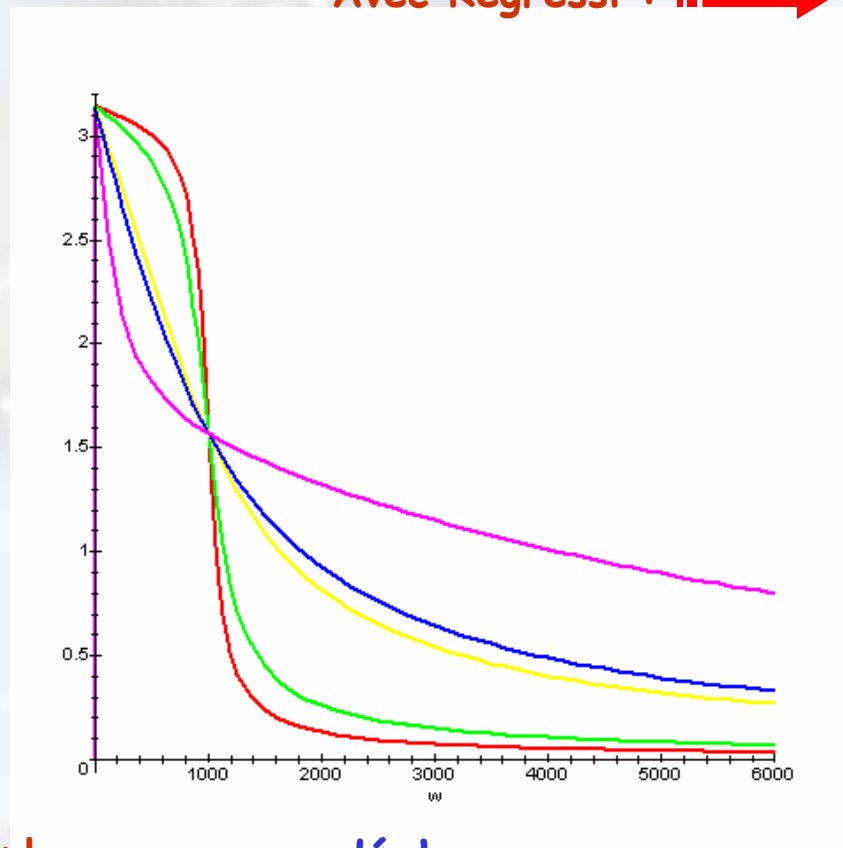
Tracé des courbes :

Avec Regressi : 



Gain

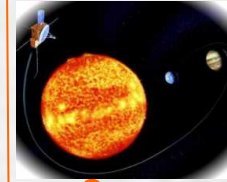
Avec Maple



déphasage





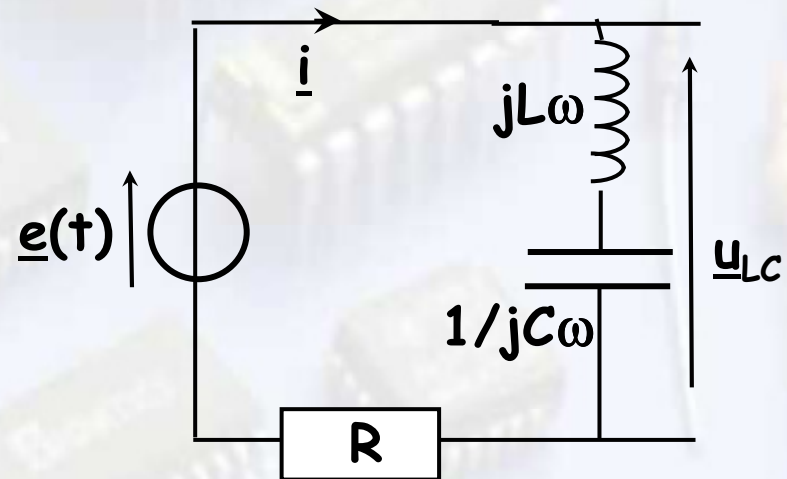


### ➤ Tension aux bornes de L + C (filtre réjecteur ou coupe-bande) :

La règle du diviseur de tension donne :

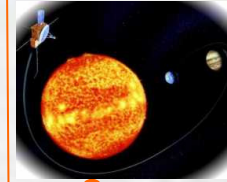
$$\underline{u}_{LC} = \frac{\frac{1}{jC\omega} + jL\omega}{R + jL\omega + \frac{1}{jC\omega}} \underline{e} = \frac{1 - LC\omega^2}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jRC\omega} \underline{e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{LC,m} = \frac{|1 - LC\omega^2|}{\sqrt{(1 - LC\omega^2)^2 + (RC\omega)^2}} E_m \\ \varphi_{LC} = \varphi_R + \arg(1 - LC\omega^2) \end{array} \right.$$



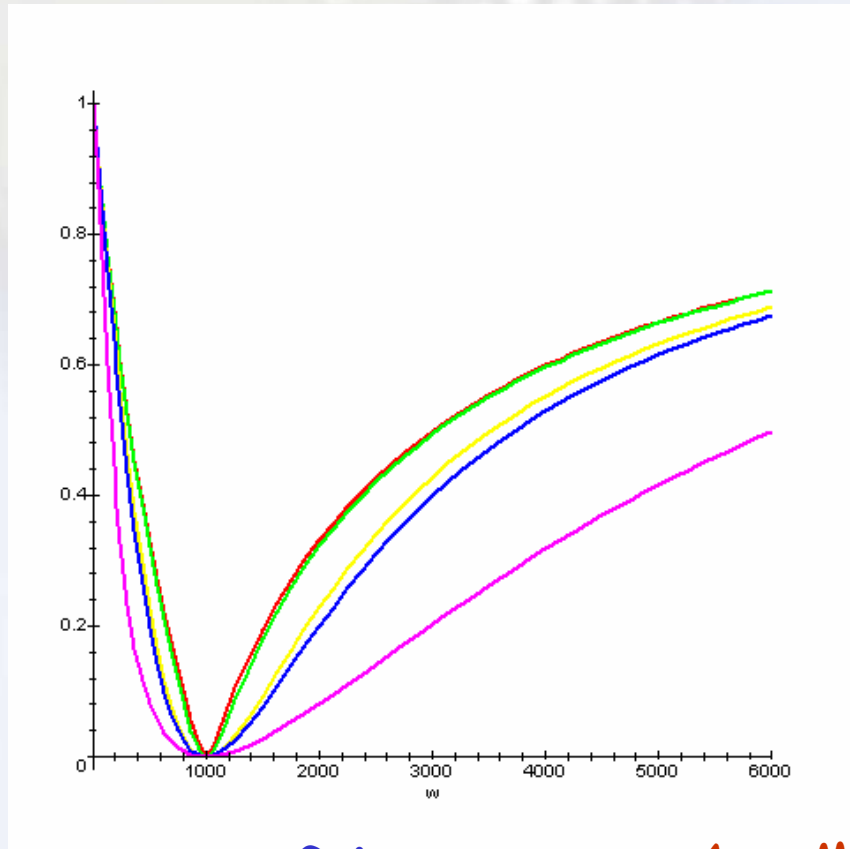
Simulation  
Regressi





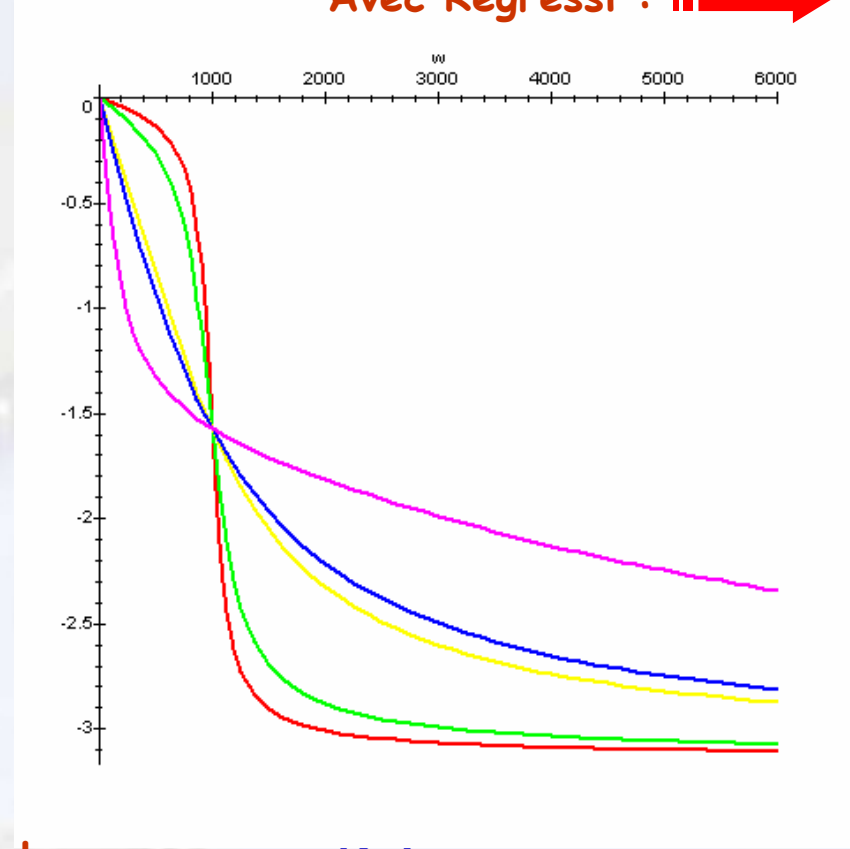
Tracé des courbes :

Avec Regressi : 



Gain

Avec Maple



déphasage