

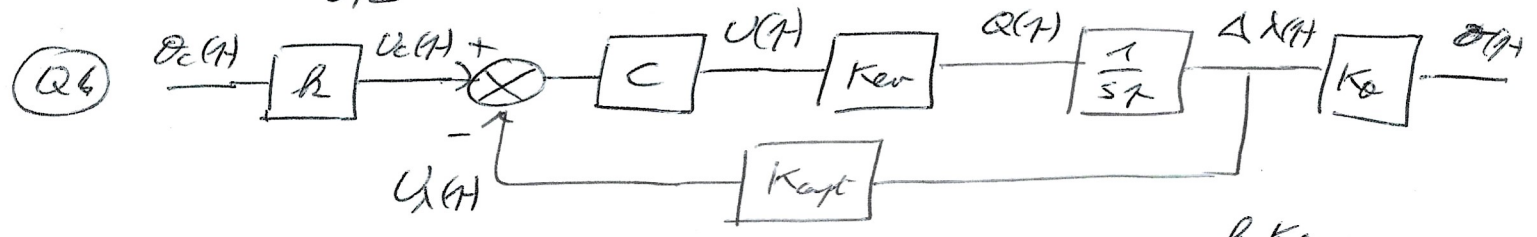
Consigne DS de SI, APSI, PCSI, nov 21

Exo 1 Régulation d'un ATA

Q1 $K_0 = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{60 \times \frac{\pi}{180}}{9,550 - 0,82} = \frac{\pi}{3 \times 0,13} = 8 \text{ rad/m}$

Q2 $H_v(\tau) = \frac{1}{s\tau} \quad (\text{en } s^{-1} \cdot m^{-2})$

Q3 $K_{ref} = \frac{25}{0,12} = 120 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$



Q5 $H(\tau) = R \frac{C K_{ev}}{s\tau + C K_{ev} K_{apt}} \times K_0 = \frac{R K_0}{1 + \frac{s}{C K_{ev} K_{apt}}}$

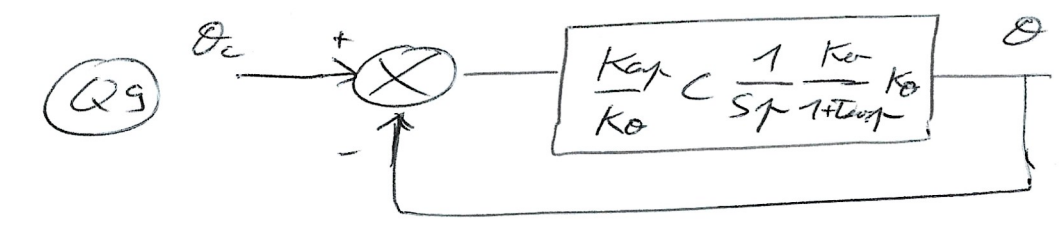
$H(\tau) = \frac{K_1}{1 + \tau_1 \tau} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = \frac{R K_0}{K_{apt}} \\ \tau_1 = \frac{s}{C K_{ev} K_{apt}} \end{cases}$
 (1er ordre)

Q6 On veut $K_1 = 1 \Rightarrow R = \frac{K_{apt}}{K_0}$

$K_1 = 1 \Rightarrow$ Ancreusement précis.

Q7 On veut $t_{5\%} = 3\tau_1 = 2s \Rightarrow C = \frac{3,5}{2 K_{ev} K_{apt}}$
 $C = 0,0125$ (sans unité).

Q8 $H_{ev}(\tau) = \frac{K_{ev}}{1 + \tau_{ev} \tau} \quad \text{Identification} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tau_{ev} = 0,02s \\ K_{ev} = 0,0105 \end{cases}$
 (rad s⁻¹ V⁻¹)



②

$$H_2(\tau) = \frac{K_{opt} C K_{ov}}{S \tau (1 + \tau_{ov} \tau)} = \frac{K_2}{\tau (1 + \tau_{ov} \tau)} ; K_2 =$$

$$K_2 = \frac{K_{opt} C K_{ov}}{S}$$

$$\textcircled{Q18} H_3(\tau) = \frac{126 C}{\tau (1 + 0,02 \tau) + 126 C} = \frac{1}{\frac{\tau^2}{50 \times 126 C} + \frac{\tau}{126 C} + 1}$$

$$K_3 = 1 \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{50 \times 126 C}$$

$$\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n} = \frac{1}{126 \cdot C} \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\sqrt{50}}{2 \sqrt{126 C}} = \frac{0,315}{\sqrt{C}}$$

on veut $\zeta = 0,7 \Rightarrow C = 0,29$

Performances de l'asservissement :

Precis (car $K_3 = 1$)

Rapidite' $t_{sx} \cdot \omega_n = 3$ (Alague) $\Rightarrow t_{sx} = \frac{3}{\omega_n} = \frac{3}{0,08} = 37,5$

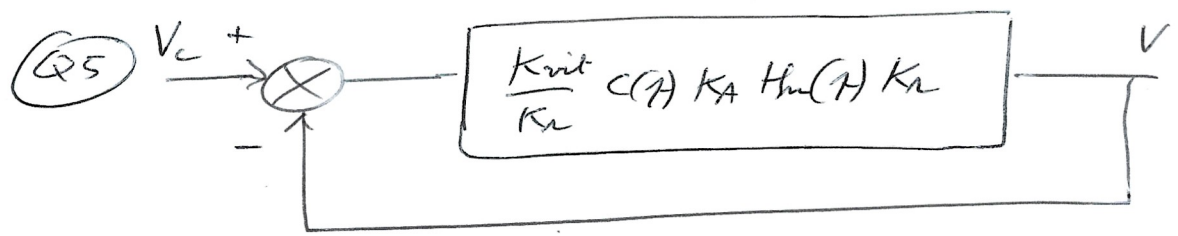
Stable, ~~pas~~ de depassement de 5%.

Exo 2 Imagerie medicale

$$\textcircled{Q22} H_1(\tau) = \frac{K_e}{(R + L\tau)S\tau + K_e K_e} ; H_2(\tau) = \frac{R + L\tau}{(R + L\tau)S\tau + K_e K_e}$$

$$\textcircled{Q4} K_n = r \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{0,115}{4 \times 28,5} = 0,001 \text{ m/rad}$$

$$K_{ouv} = \frac{K_{vit}}{K_n} = \frac{0,0014}{0,001} = 1,4 \text{ V/rad}^{-1}$$



③ $H_3(s) = \frac{K_{int} C K_A \cdot K_m}{(1 + \tau_1 s)(1 + \tau_2 s)} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} K_3 = K_{int} C K_A K_m \\ K_3 = 9,8 \end{array} \right.$

④ $H_4(s) = \frac{K_3}{(1 + \tau_1 s)(1 + \tau_2 s) + K_3} = \frac{\frac{K_3}{1 + K_3}}{\frac{\tau_1 \tau_2}{1 + K_3} s^2 + \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{1 + K_3} s + 1}$

$K_4 = \frac{K_3}{1 + K_3} = \frac{10}{11} = 0,9$

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{1 + K_3}{\tau_1 \tau_2}} = 20$

$\frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n} = \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{1 + K_3} \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{2 \sqrt{\tau_1 \tau_2} \sqrt{1 + K_3}} = 0,56$

⑦ Performances :

$K_4 = 0,9 \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Pas précis} \\ \Sigma x = 10\% \end{array} \right. \left(\begin{array}{l} \Sigma(\varphi) = 0,1 \text{ avec une entree} \\ \text{echelon unitaire} \end{array} \right)$

Abaque $\Rightarrow t_{5\%} \omega_n = 5 \Rightarrow t_{5\%} = \frac{5}{\omega_n} = 0,0125$

Stable, $\zeta < 0,7 \Rightarrow$ depassement, oscillations...

⑧ $H_5(s) = \frac{K_{int} B K_A K_m}{s(1 + \tau_1 s)} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} K_5 = K_{int} B K_A K_m \\ K_5 = \end{array} \right.$

⑨ $H_6(s) = \frac{0,1 B}{s(1 + \tau_1 s) + 9 \cdot 1 \cdot B} = \frac{1}{\frac{10 \tau_1}{B} s^2 + \frac{10}{B} s + 1}$

$K_6 = 1 ; \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{B}{10 \tau_1}} ; \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n} = \frac{10}{B} \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2 \sqrt{B \tau_1}} = \frac{9,6}{\sqrt{B}}$

$\omega_n = 1,92 \sqrt{B}$

On veut $\zeta = 1 \Rightarrow B = 92,6$

$t_{5\%} = \frac{5}{\omega_n} = 0,27$

(Abaque)

④ Performances :

$K_0 = 1 \Rightarrow$ Précis

Stable ; $\xi = 1 \Rightarrow$ pas de dépassement

Rapidité : $t_{5\%} = 0,27\text{ s}$

②①① Courbes

Précis dans les 2 cas, pas de dépassement.

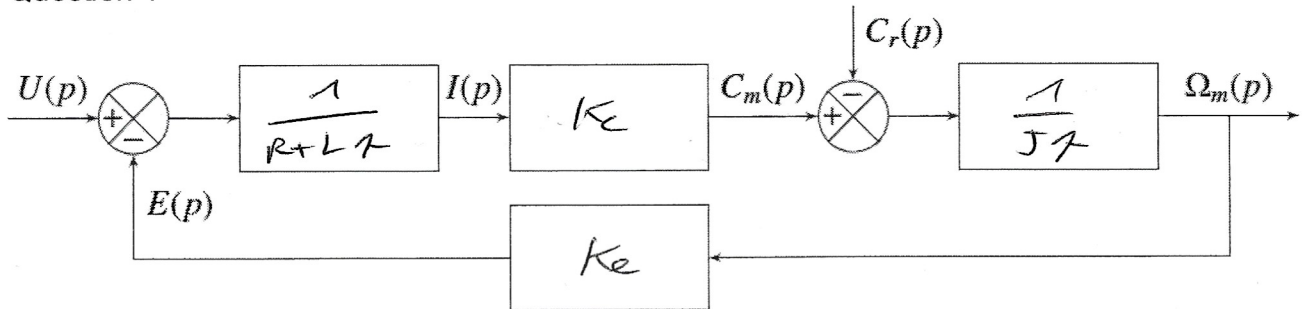
Système réel plus lent que le système simulé.

MPSI/PCSI

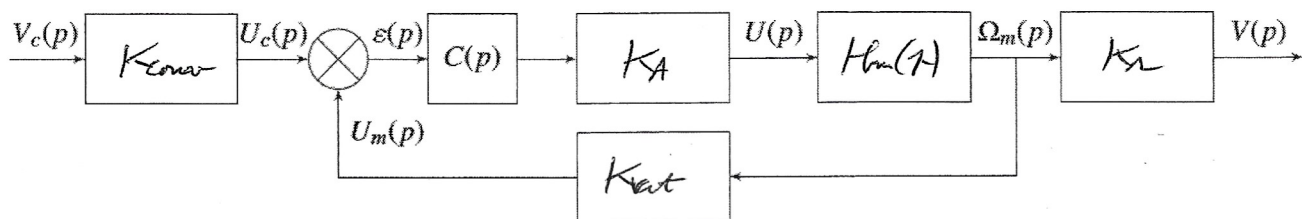
Sciences de l'Ingénieur

Exercice 3. Imagerie médicale (CCP MP 17)

Question 1



Question 3



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