

5. Filtre actif amplificateur ☺☺

1. Identifier sans calcul la nature du filtre ci-contre.
2. Etablir sa fonction de transfert sous la forme canonique

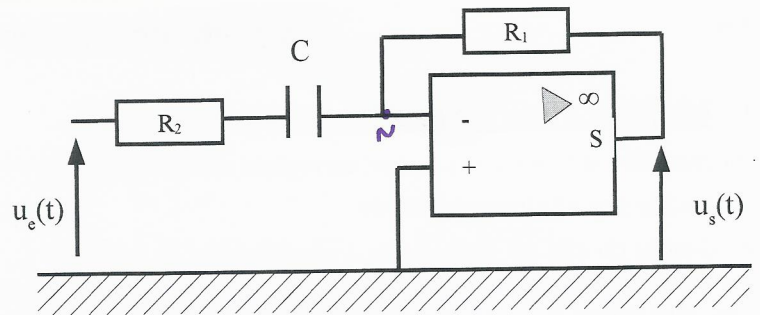
$$H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}$$

3. On souhaite une pulsation de coupure $\omega_c = 1.10^4 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$ et un gain de 20dB en haute fréquence. Déterminer la valeur de C et R_1 pour $R_2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$.

4. Tracer le diagramme de Bode du filtre.

5. On envoie en entrée du filtre une tension sinusoïdale $u_e(t) = E_0 \cos(\omega t)$. Donner l'allure de la tension de sortie et de son spectre dans les 4 cas suivants :

- $E_0 = 1 \text{ V}$ et $\omega = 1.10^2 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$
- $E_0 = 1 \text{ V}$ et $\omega = 1.10^5 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$
- $E_0 = 3 \text{ V}$ et $\omega = 1.10^2 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$
- $E_0 = 3 \text{ V}$ et $\omega = 1.10^5 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$



1) Quand $\omega \rightarrow 0$ $\downarrow \mid \mid \mid \Rightarrow \downarrow \mid \mid$ $U_s = V^- = V^+ = 0$
 quand $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ $\downarrow \mid \mid \mid \Rightarrow \mid \mid \mid$ $V_N = V^- = V^+ = 0 = \frac{U_s}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} + \frac{U_e}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$
 $\Rightarrow U_s(t) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} u_e(t)$ le montage est amplificateur, inverseur, c'est un filtre passe-haut.

2) On applique Millmann en N : $\underline{V_N} = \frac{\frac{U_e}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} + \frac{U_s}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2}} = V^+ = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U_s} = \frac{-R_1 \underline{U_e}}{R_2 + (j\omega C)^{-1}} = \frac{-jR_1 \omega C \underline{U_e}}{1 + jR_2 \omega C} \times \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{H(j\omega)} = \frac{\underline{U_s}}{\underline{U_e}} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2} \frac{jR_2 \omega C}{1 + jR_2 \omega C}$$

$$\boxed{H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \quad \omega_c = \frac{1}{R_2 C} \quad H_0 = -\frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$

$$3) \omega_c = 2\pi f_c = \frac{1}{R_2 C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{R_2 \omega_c} = \frac{1}{10^3 \times 10^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = 10^{-7} \text{ F} = 0,1 \mu\text{F}}$$

$$\text{En HF } \text{GdB}_\infty = 20 \log \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 20 \Rightarrow \log \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 10^1 \Rightarrow \boxed{R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

4) Diagramme de Bode

Diagramme asymptotique :

quand $\omega \rightarrow 0$ $\underline{H}(j\omega) = H_0 \times j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}$ avec $H_0 < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$GdB_0 = 20 \log |H_0| - 20 \log \omega_c + 20 \log \omega$ pente de $+20$ dB / décade.

quand $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ $\underline{H}(j\omega) = H_0 \Rightarrow \varphi_\infty = -\pi$

$$GdB_\infty = 20 \log |H_0| = 20$$

Diagramme réel :

pour $\omega = \omega_c$ $GdB(\omega_c) = GdB_{max} - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{H}(j\omega_c) &= H_0 \frac{j}{1+j} & \varphi(\omega_c) &= \arg H_0 + \arg j - \arg 1+j \\ & & &= -\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ & & &= -\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

domaine de

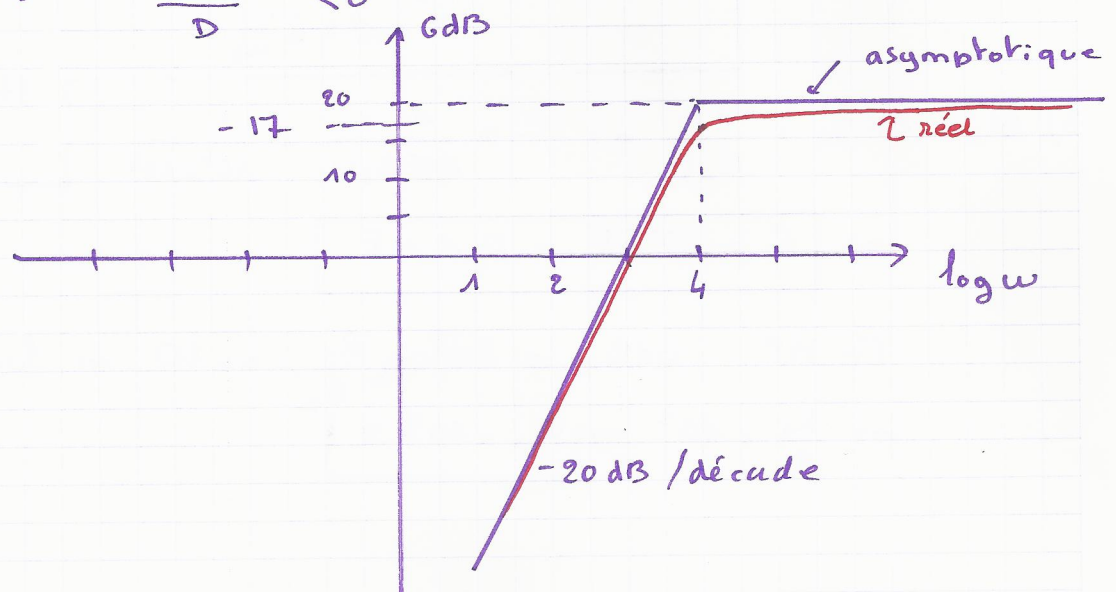
variation de φ : $\underline{H}(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} (1 - j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c})}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2}$

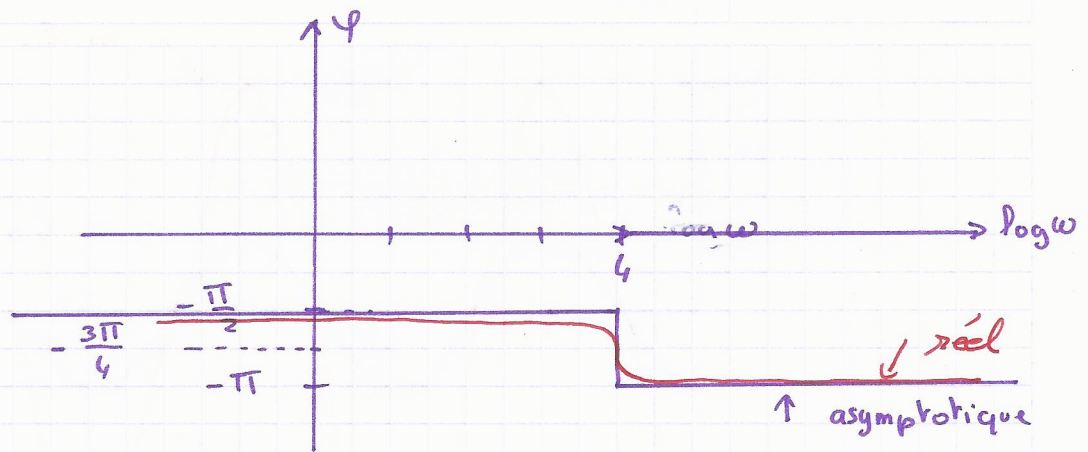
$$\Rightarrow \underline{H}(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_c^2}}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2} = \frac{H_0 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_c^2}}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2} + \frac{j H_0 \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{H_0 \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}{D} < 0$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{H_0 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_c^2}}{D} < 0$$

$$-\pi < \varphi < -\frac{\pi}{2}$$





retraité
de
façon
identique

4) $u_e(t) = E_0 \cos(\omega t)$

$\begin{cases} E_0 = 1V \\ E_0 = 3V \end{cases}$
 $\omega = 10^2 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$
 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} = 10^{-2}$, on peut
 supposer $\underline{H} = H_0 \frac{j\omega}{\omega_c} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2} \times j 10^{-2}$
 $\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$|\underline{H}| = \frac{R_1}{R_2} \times 10^{-2} = 10 \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-1} = \frac{U_{sm}}{E_0} \Rightarrow U_{sm} = \frac{E_0}{10}$$

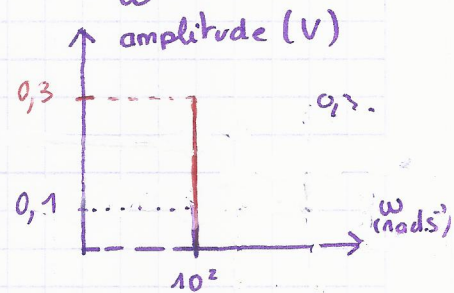
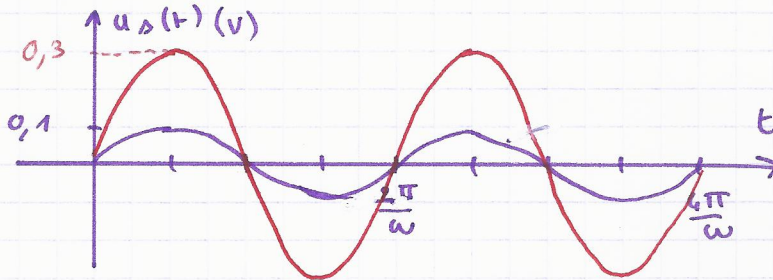
En sortie : $u_s(t) = \frac{E_0}{10} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{E_0}{10} \sin \omega t$

• Si $E_0 = 1V$ $u_s(t) = 0,1 \sin \omega t$

• Si $E_0 = 3V$ $u_s(t) = 0,3 \sin \omega t$

$$\omega = 10^2 \text{ rad.s}^{-1} = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



$\begin{cases} \text{Si } E_0 = 1V \\ \text{Si } E_0 = 3V \end{cases}$
 pour $\omega = 10^5 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$
 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} = 10$ on peut

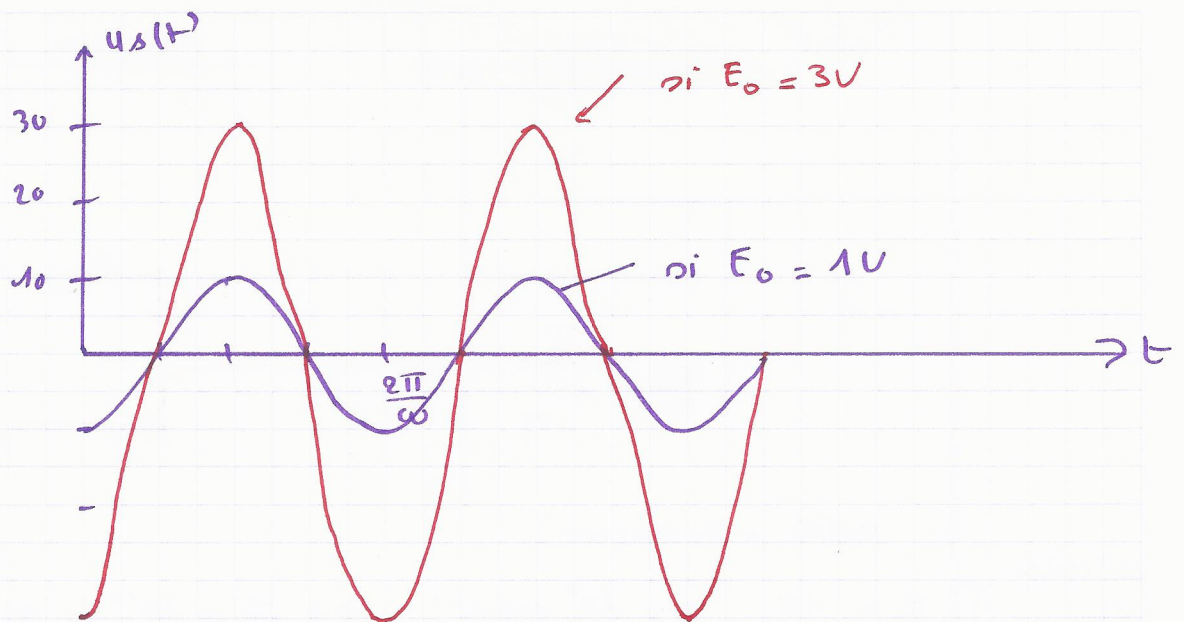
supposer $\underline{H} = H_0 = -\frac{R_1}{R_2} = -10 \Rightarrow |\underline{H}| = 10$

$\Rightarrow U_{sm} = 10 E_0$

$\varphi = -\pi$

• Si $E_0 = 1V$ $u_s(t) = 10 \cos(\omega t - \pi) = -10 \cos \omega t$

• Si $E_0 = 3V$ $u_s(t) = 30 \cos(\omega t - \pi) = -30 \cos \omega t$



Spectre

