

Corrige' BTS TPIL 1997

Electricite'.

page 1: $C_1 = 10 \mu s$
 $T = 160 \mu s$

page 3: 3.37 $C_A = 0,68 \text{ mF}$

$1^1 \rangle$ $1.1 \rangle$ C. déchargé

1.1.1) $\angle V_A = \frac{2\pi'}{3R'} \cdot V_{DD} = \frac{2 V_{DD}}{3} = \underline{\underline{3,33V}}$

$$V_B = \frac{R' V_{DD}}{3R'} = \frac{V_{DD}}{3} = \underline{1.66V}$$

$$U_c = 0 \quad (c_1 \text{ déchargé}) = V_6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet V_H &= V_{DD} = V^- \\ \bullet V_B &= \frac{V_{DD}}{3} = V^+ \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \epsilon &= V^+ - V^- < 0 \\ \Rightarrow |S| &= 0'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet V_6 &= 0V = V^+ \\ \bullet V_A &= \frac{2}{3} V_{DD} = V^- \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \epsilon &= V^+ - V^- < 0 \\ \Rightarrow |R| &= "0" \end{aligned}$$

Donc $g = g_0$ (mémoire) Problème :

ou ne connaît pas l'état précédent.

Cependant si C_1 est déchargé $\Rightarrow$ patte 7

à la masse $\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Tr sakura}} \Rightarrow \bar{g}_0 = "1"$

er $Q_0 = "0"$ $\Rightarrow Q = "0" \Rightarrow \underline{V = 0V}$

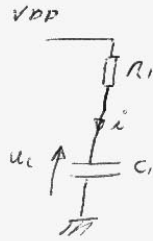
1.2) $t = 0^+ \Rightarrow v_H = 0$

$$1.2.1) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot V_H = 0 V = V^- \\ \cdot V_B = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} = V^+ \end{array} \right\} \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{S = "1"}$$

• V_6 "incharge" $\bar{c} = 0 + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon < 0 \Rightarrow R = "0" \\ \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow R = "1" \end{array} \right.$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{ (8 passe à "1")} \\ \bullet \text{ (8 "0")} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Tr bloquer!} \Rightarrow \underline{V5 = V_{DD}}$

1.2.2 > ou a:



$$u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \Rightarrow i(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$V_{DD} = R_1 i + u_C$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DD} = R_1 C_1 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C$$

→ solution du type:

$$u_C(t) = K e^{-t/\tau} + V_{DD}$$

conditions initiales: $u_C(0) = 0 = K + V_{DD}$

$$\Rightarrow K = -V_{DD}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_C(t) = V_{DD} [1 - e^{-t/\tau}]$$

avec $\tau = R_1 C_1$

1.2.3 >

$$t_1 = 10 \mu s \Rightarrow u_C(t_1) = V_{DD} [1 - e^{-\frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{97 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 10^{-3}}}]$$

$$u_C(t_1) = 0,958 V$$

$t = t_1^-$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_G = u_C = 0,95 V = V^+ \\ \bullet V_A = \frac{2}{3} V_{DD} = 3,33 V = V^- \end{array} \right\} \varepsilon = V^+ - V^- < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{R = "0"}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_B = \frac{V_{DD}}{3} = 1,66 V = V^+ \\ \bullet V_A = 0 = V^- \end{array} \right\} \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{S = "1"}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} Q = "1" \\ \bar{Q} = "0" \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{V = V_{DD}}$$

$t = t_1^+$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_G = 0,95 V = V^+ \\ \bullet V_A = 3,33 V = V^- \end{array} \right\} \varepsilon < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{R = "0"}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_B = 1,66 V = V^+ \\ \bullet V_A = V_{DD} = V^- \end{array} \right\} \varepsilon < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{S = "0"}$$

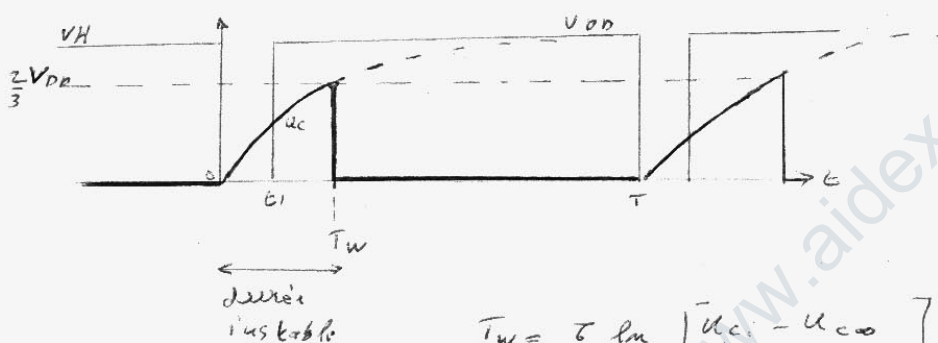
Mémorisation $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} Q = "1" \\ \bar{Q} = "0" \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{V = V_{DD}}$

(C continue de se charger)

3)

La charge de C s'arrête car $q = Tr$ sera saturé
 $\Rightarrow$ quand $\Phi = "1" \Rightarrow \Phi = "0" \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = "1" \\ S = "0" \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = "1" : E > 0 \Rightarrow V_G > V_{A^{th}} \\ S = "0" : \text{toujours saturé car } V_H \text{ reste à } V_{DD} \end{cases} \Rightarrow U_C \text{ atteint } \frac{2}{3} V_{DD} = 3,33V$



1.2.4)

$$T_w = \tau \ln \left[\frac{U_{C1} - U_{C\infty}}{U_{Cf} - U_{C\infty}} \right]$$

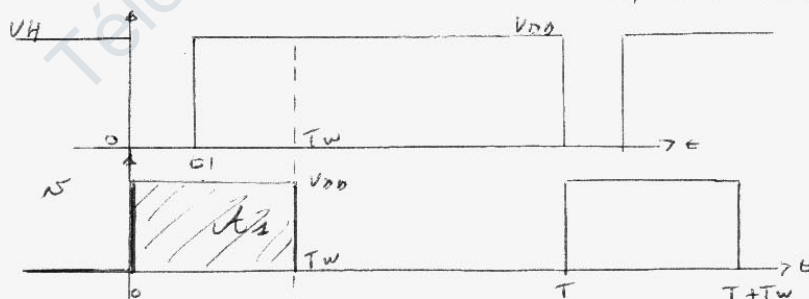
$$T_w = R_1 C_1 \ln \left[\frac{0 - V_{DD}}{\frac{2}{3} V_{DD} - V_{DD}} \right] = R_1 C_1 \ln \left(\frac{-1}{-1/3} \right)$$

$$T_w = R_1 C_1 \ln(3)$$

$A t = T_w$

$\begin{cases} R = "1" \\ S = "0" \end{cases} \Rightarrow Tr \text{ saturé} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{C_1} \uparrow U_C$

C_1 se décharge instantanément



1.2.5) cf ci-dessus.

1.2.6.) $\langle v \rangle_T = \frac{1}{T} \quad d_1 = \frac{1}{T} \quad V_{DD} \times T_w$ (4)

$$\Rightarrow \langle v \rangle_T = \frac{V_{DD} \cdot R_1 C_1 \ln(3)}{T} = \frac{V_{DD} \cdot T_w}{T}$$

1.2.7) Pour l'étape 2: idem qu'au paragraphe avec
($C_1 \parallel C_x$) = $C_{eq} = C_1 + C_x$

$$\Rightarrow T = R_1 (C_1 + C_x)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_w' = R_1 (C_1 + C_x) \ln 3$$

$$\langle v' \rangle_T = \frac{V_{DD} \cdot T_w'}{T} = \frac{V_{DD} \cdot R_1 (C_1 + C_x) \ln(3)}{T}$$

2) Filtrage.

2.1) $\frac{u}{v} = \underline{H} = \frac{\underline{Z}_{C2}}{\underline{Z}_{C2} + \underline{Z}_{R2}} = \frac{1/j\omega C_2}{1/j\omega C_2 + R_2}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{H} = \frac{1}{1 + R_2 j\omega C_2} = \frac{T_0}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot T_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Filtre passif.} \\ \cdot \text{passe bas ordre 1} \\ \cdot \omega_c = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \Rightarrow f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2} = 0,72 \text{ Hz.} \end{array} \right.$$

2.2) v' : signaux périodiques de période $T = 160 \mu s$
donc décomposable en série de Fourier.

fondamental de $|v'| = F = \frac{1}{T} = 6250 \text{ Hz.}$

Harmoniques de $|v'| = nF$ avec n entier

5)
- Même si on ne connaît pas les amplitudes du fondamental et des harmoniques on sait que $f_c \ll F$ donc le filtre ne laissera passer que la composante continue de $\left| \frac{v}{v'} \right|$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \langle v \rangle_T \\ u' = \langle v' \rangle_T \end{cases}$$

2.3)

$$u_1 = u' - u = \langle v' \rangle - \langle v \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = - \frac{V_{DD} R_1 C_1 \ln(3)}{T} + \frac{V_{DD} R_1 (C_1 + C_x) \ln 3}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = + \frac{V_{DD} \cdot R_1 \cdot C_x \cdot \ln(3)}{T}$$

$$\text{A.N.} \quad u_1 = 1,61359 \cdot 10^3 C_x$$

2.4)

$$u_1 = 4,14 \text{ V} \Rightarrow C_x = \frac{u_1}{1,613 \cdot 10^3} = 2,56 \text{ nF}$$

3) CAN 8 bits

$$3.1) \quad N_{\text{max}} = 2^m - 1 = 255_{10}$$

$$3.2) \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2^m} = 0,39\%$$

$$3.3) \quad C_x = 0,68 \text{ nF}$$

$$\text{pour } C_x = 2,56 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow u_1 = 4,14 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pour } 0,68 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{4,14}{2,56} \cdot 0,68$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = 1,093 \text{ V}$$

$$N = h \times u_{\text{max}} \\ 255 = h \times 4,14 \Rightarrow h = 61,5942$$

$$C_x = 0,68 \mu F \Rightarrow U_i = 1,039 V \Rightarrow N_{10} = 67,73_{10}$$

$$\text{si } C_{AN} \text{ par défaut} \Rightarrow N_{10} = 67$$

$$\text{exclues} \Rightarrow N_{10} = 68$$

$$3.47 \quad N = 61,5942 \cdot U_i = 61,5942 \times 1,61353 \quad C_x$$

$$\boxed{N = 99,38 \quad C_x \quad (\text{avec } C_x \text{ en } \mu F)}$$

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