

# Electronique-DM4-SY1924142-JIANZHU

Q1.

Dans la figure 7 du devoir, on peut voir que  $f_0 = 80kHz$ , et donc  $f_{max} = 160kHz$ . La plage de fonctionnement du VCO est de 80kHz à 160kHz.

Q2.

$f_{max} = 160kHz$ ,  $f_{min} = 1Hz$ . Si on donne une tension d'entrée de 10V et 1V, on peut voir la la changement de la fréquence.

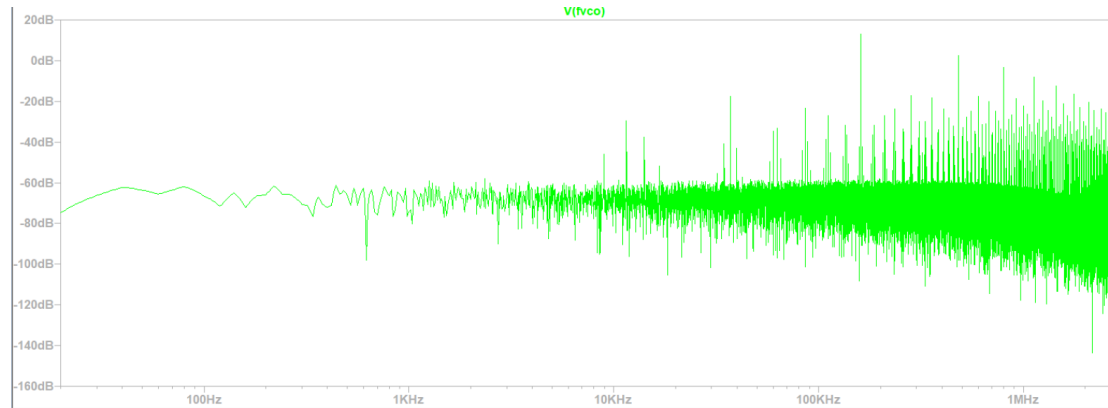


Figure 1 tension=10V

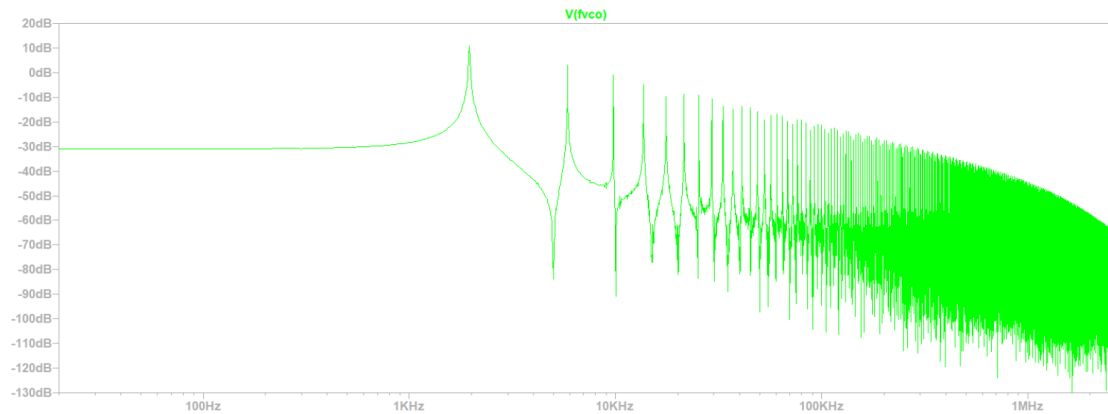
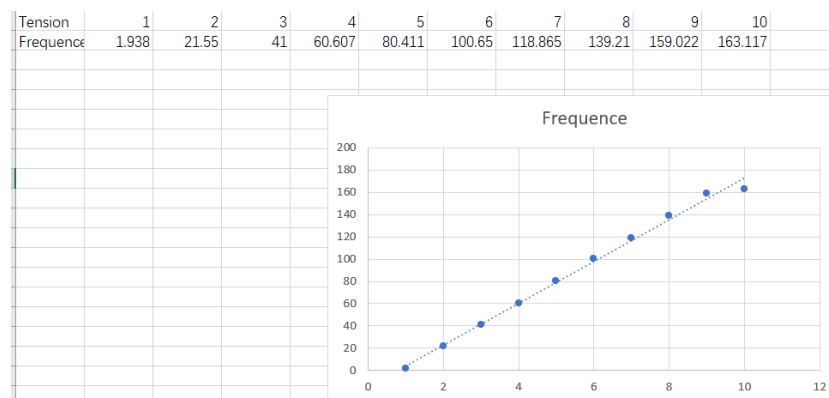


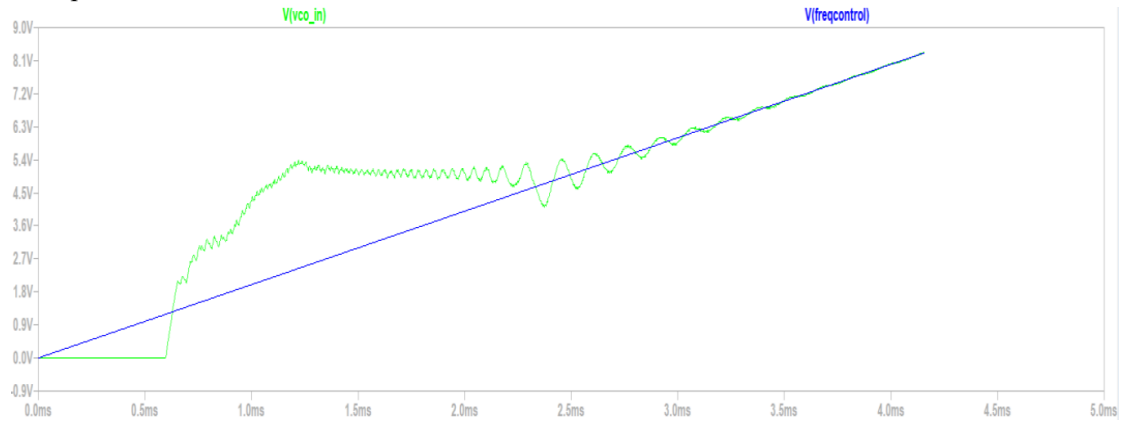
Figure 2 tension=1V

Pour illustrer les relation entre la fréquence et la tension, on utilise la figure de point de Excel. Elle est linéaire.

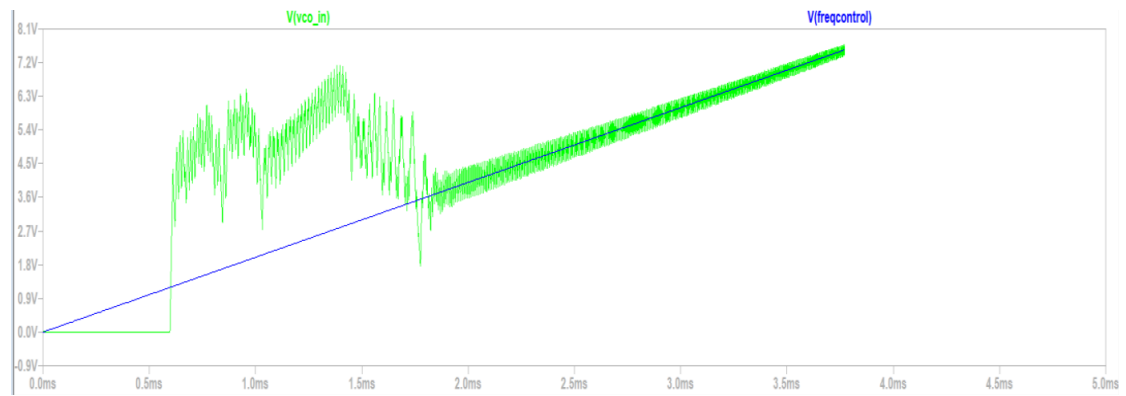


Q3.

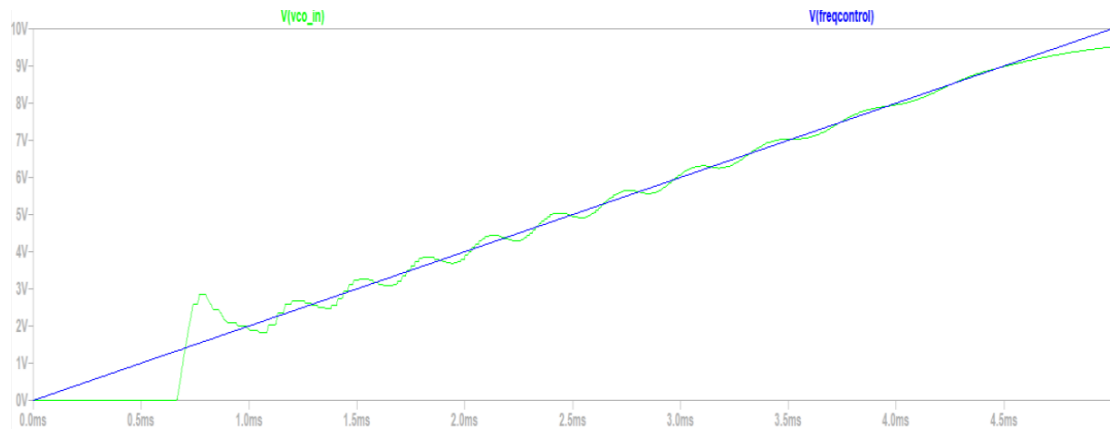
Pour pc1, C=100nF



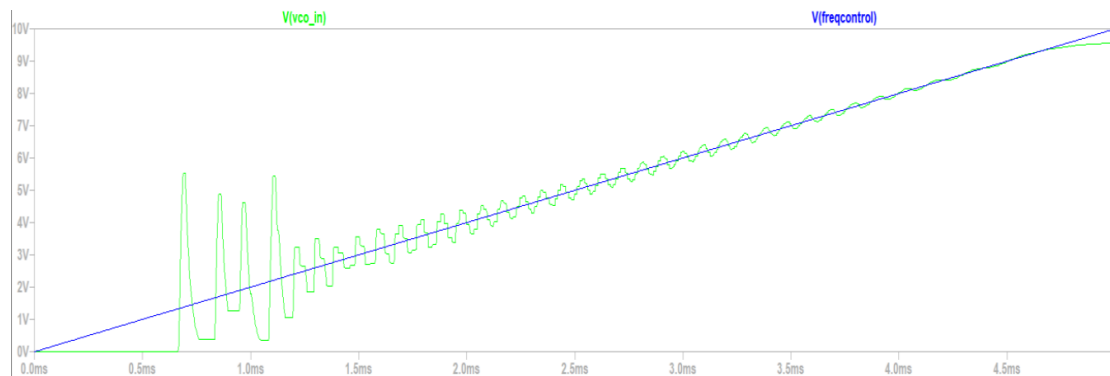
C=10nF



Pour pc2, C=100nF,



C=10nF

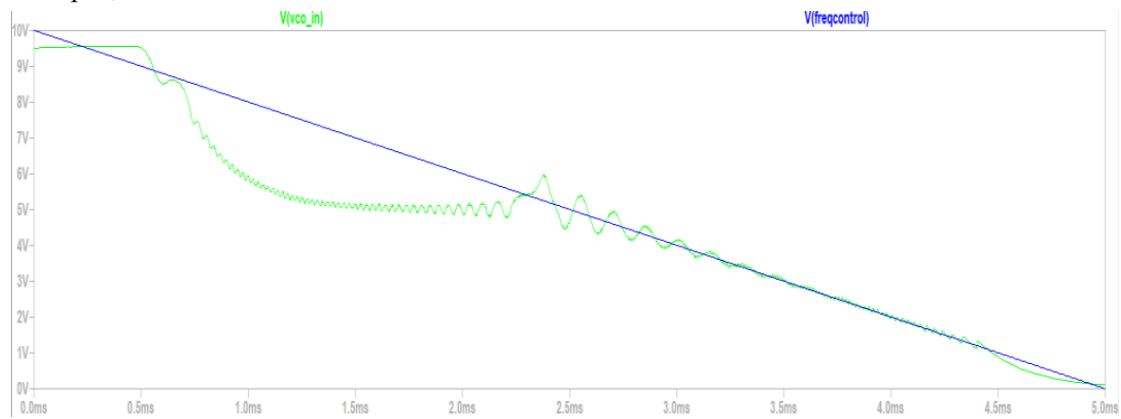


Enfin, on exporter les donnés.

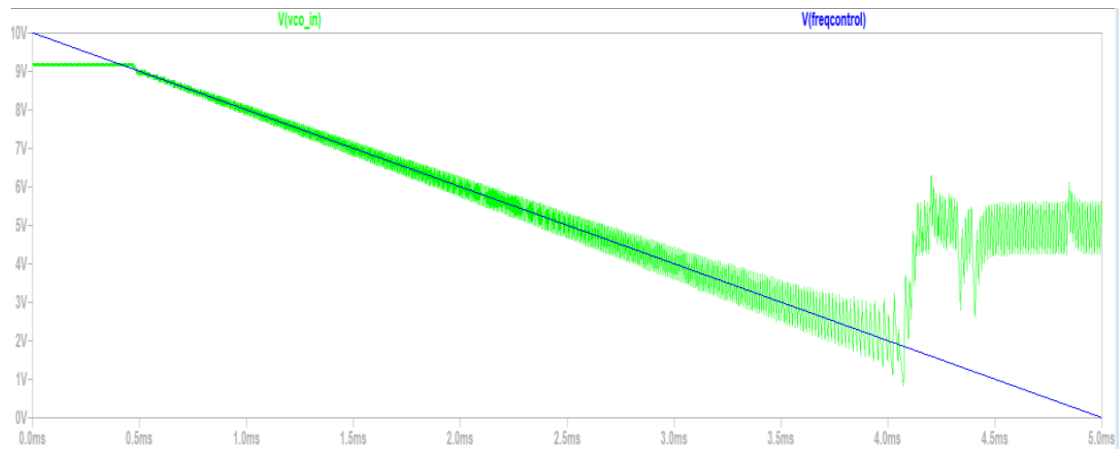
time	V(freqcontrol)	V(vco_in)
0.000000000000000e+000	1.022339e-008	2.057910e-006
3.051757793953031e-013	1.083374e-008	2.186631e-006
3.461313109639093e-013	1.091565e-008	2.204035e-006
4.280423741011225e-013	1.107947e-008	2.239131e-006
5.918645003755481e-013	1.140712e-008	2.309600e-006
9.195087529244002e-013	1.206241e-008	2.451186e-006
1.574797258022104e-012	1.337298e-008	2.735370e-006
2.724759223897450e-012	1.567291e-008	3.234924e-006
4.137219929934598e-012	1.849783e-008	3.848757e-006
6.641101205481487e-012	2.350559e-008	4.936930e-006
9.322644076431070e-012	2.886868e-008	6.102310e-006
1.305894883953869e-011	3.634129e-008	7.726084e-006
1.740820269658731e-011	4.503979e-008	9.616239e-006
2.459005012103647e-011	5.940349e-008	1.273742e-005
3.523005596681717e-011	8.068350e-008	1.736149e-005
5.389235748276427e-011	1.180081e-007	2.547199e-005
7.842771433226354e-011	1.670788e-007	3.613486e-005
1.246480099745535e-010	2.595194e-007	5.622181e-005
1.686879116492434e-010	3.475992e-007	7.536114e-005
2.400350640661027e-010	4.902935e-007	1.063679e-004
3.244333631612985e-010	6.590901e-007	1.430463e-004
4.932299613516900e-010	9.966833e-007	2.164029e-004
6.489310001473855e-010	1.308085e-006	2.840679e-004
7.525796875002298e-010	1.515383e-006	3.291116e-004
8.968643389403622e-010	1.803952e-006	3.918145e-004
1.060098213116585e-009	2.130420e-006	4.627518e-004
1.259765983657644e-009	2.529755e-006	5.495217e-004
1.472682380108527e-009	2.955588e-006	6.420483e-004
1.692914669976618e-009	3.396053e-006	7.377532e-004
1.871948139597271e-009	3.754120e-006	8.155541e-004
1.987510064190481e-009	3.985243e-006	8.657724e-004

Q.4

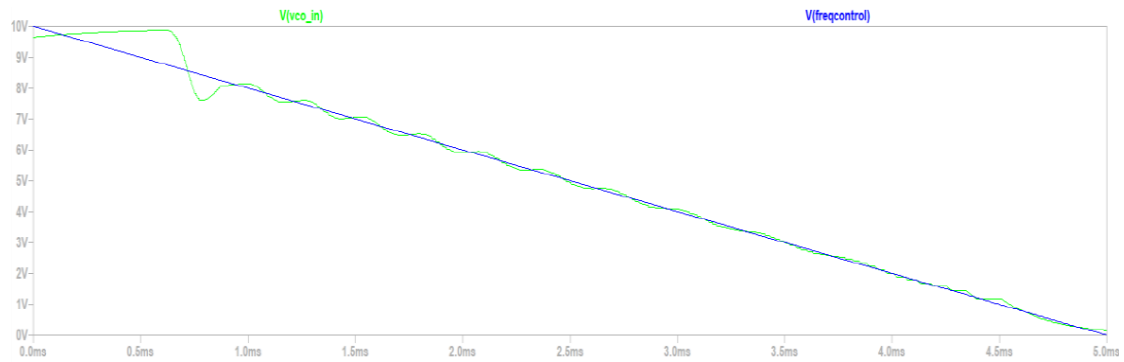
Pour pc1, C=100nF



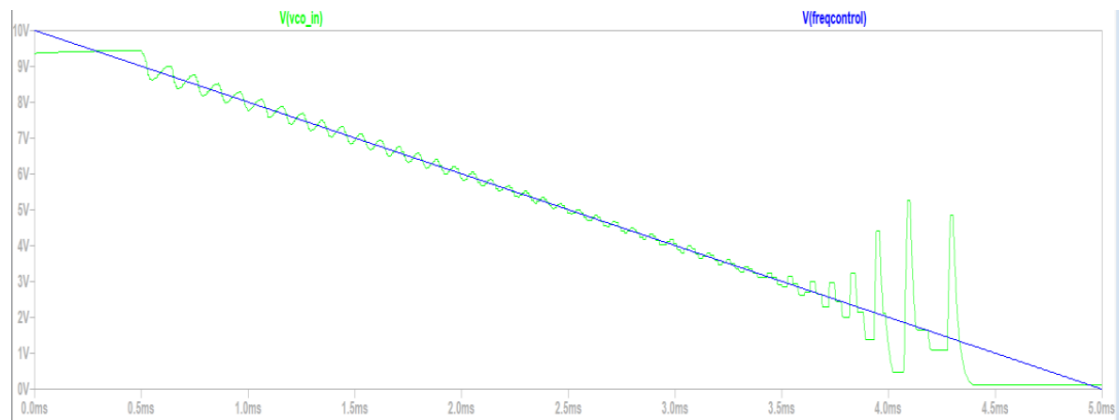
C=10nF



Pour pc2, C=100nF



C=10nF



Q5.

On a  $f=18.782V-14.661$  quand  $1 < V < 10$ ,

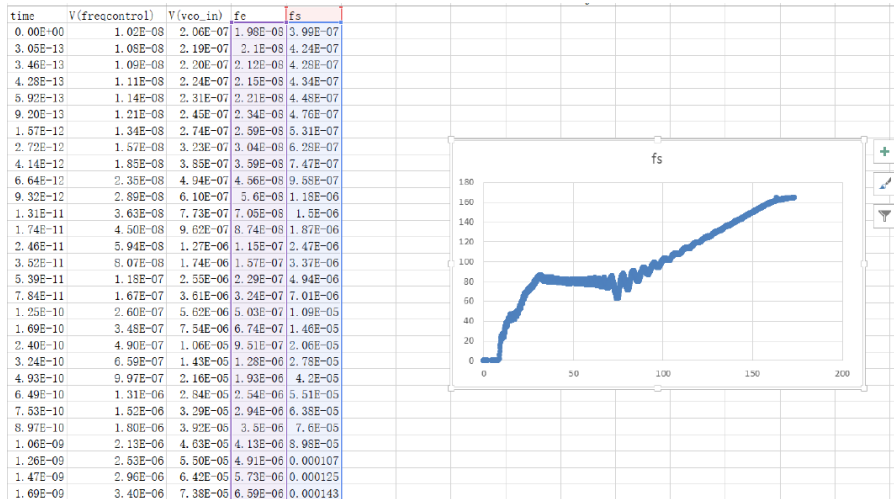
$F=1.94V$  quand  $0 < V < 1$ ,

$F=4.1V+122.12$  quand  $V=10$ .

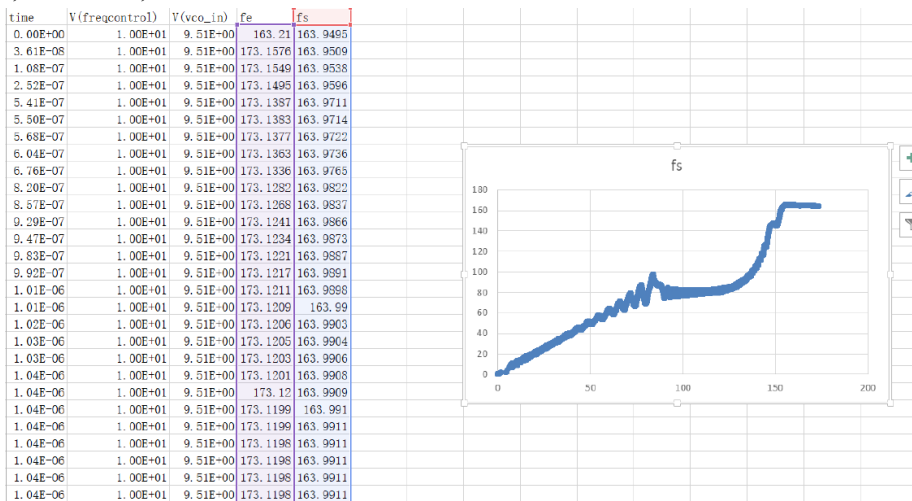
Avec l'aide de Excel, on a

1. Pour pc1, C=100nF,

$f_1=75\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_2=163\text{kHz}$ , Croissant



f1=0kHz, f2=90kHz, décroissant

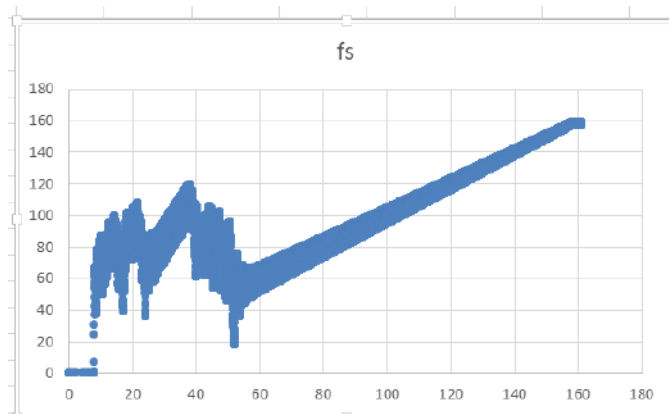


Donc, la plage de capture : 75kHz-90kHz

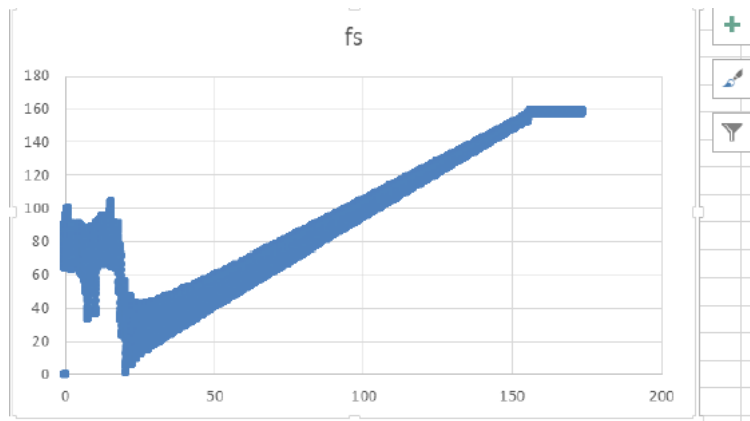
La plage de verrouillage : 0kHz-163kHz

2. Pour pc1, C=10nF,

f1=55kHz, f2=160kHz, croissant



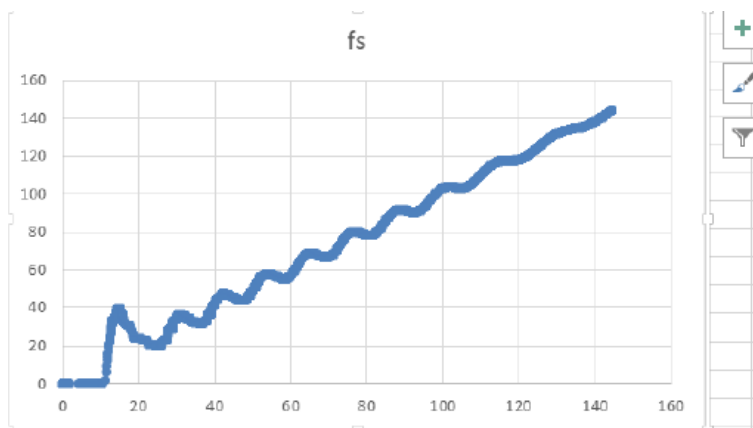
f1=22kHz, f2=153kHz, décroissant



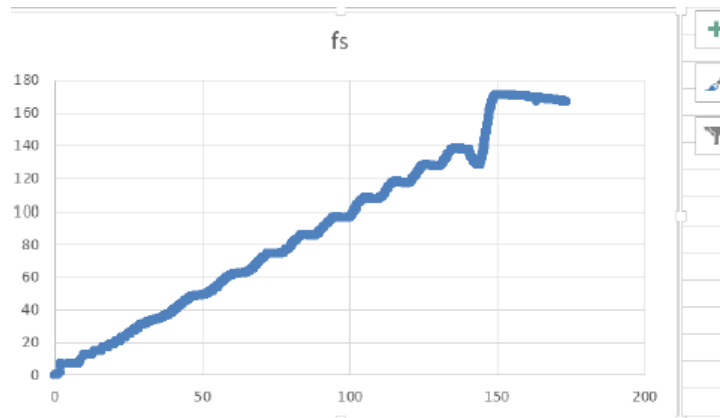
La plage de capture : 55kHz-153kHz

La plage de verrouillage : 22kHz-160kHz

3. Pour pc2, C=100nF, croissant,  $f_1=20\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_2=144.57\text{kHz}$



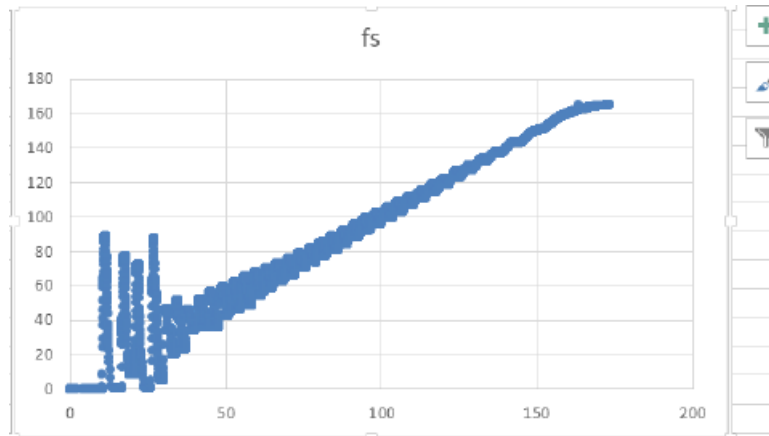
$f_1=0\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_2=141\text{kHz}$ , décroissant,



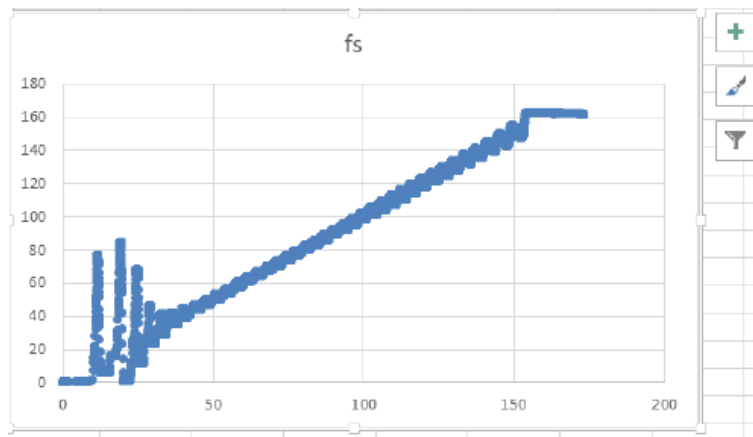
La plage de capture : 20kHz-141kHz

La plage de verrouillage : 0kHz-144.57kHz

4. Pour pc2, C=10nF,  $f_1=40\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_2=163\text{kHz}$ , croissant,



$f_1=30\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_2=150\text{kHz}$ , décroissant

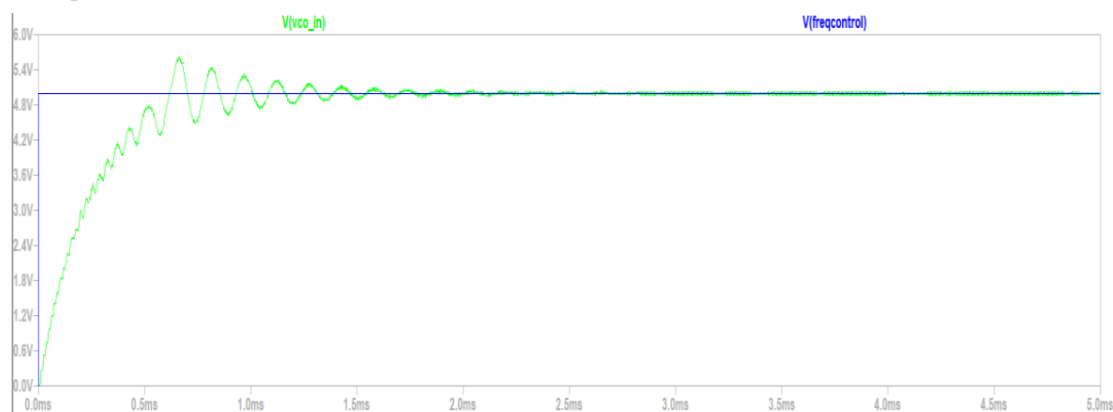


La plage de capture : 40kHz-150kHz

La plage de verrouillage : 30kHz-163kHz

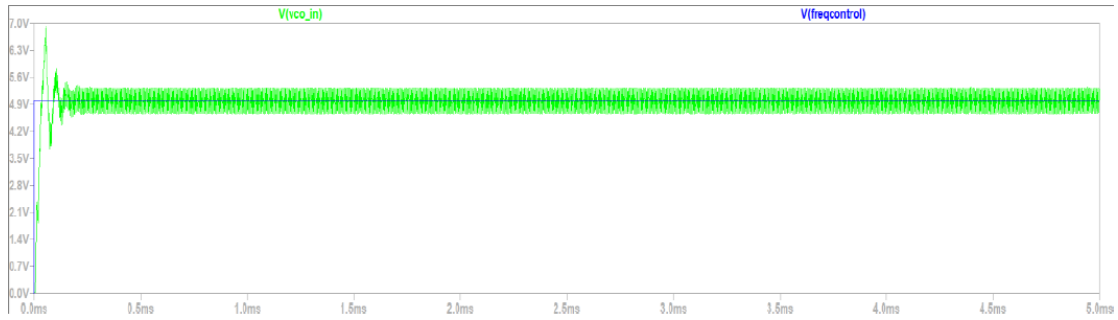
Q6.Q7.

Pour pc1,  $C=100\text{nF}$ ,



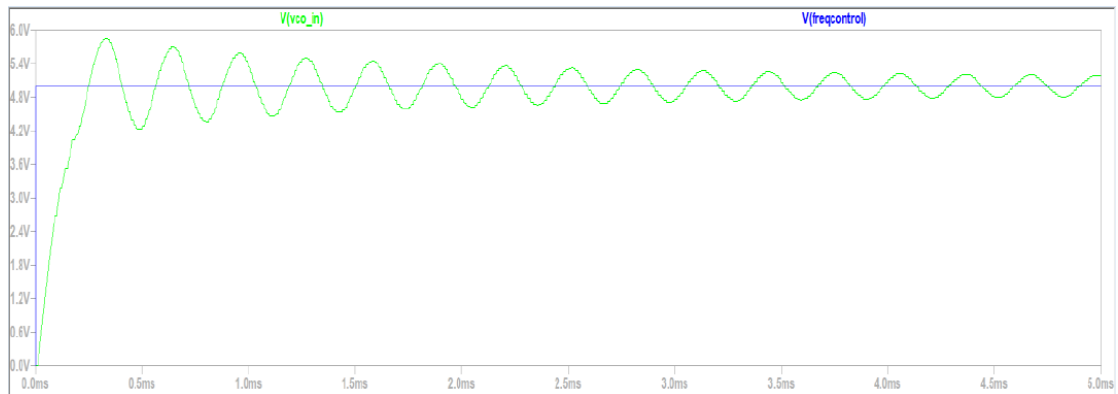
Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est environs 0.48ms.

Pour pc1,  $C=10\text{nF}$ ,



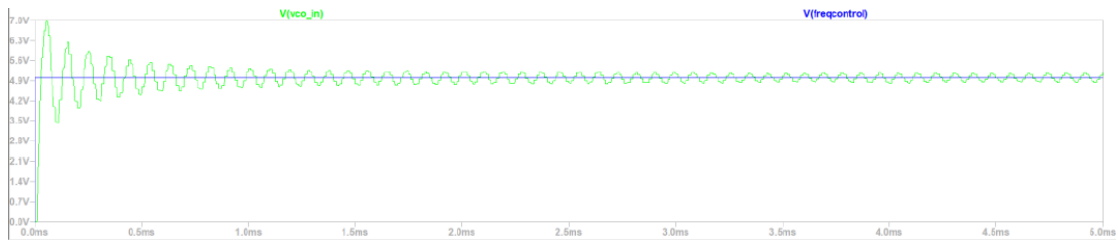
Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est environs 0.026ms.

Pour pc2, C=100nF,



Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est environs 0.02ms.

Pour pc2, C=10nF,



Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est environs 0.025ms.

Q8.

On a  $\tau = RC$ ,  $\tau = 0.18ms$  quand  $R_3=18k\Omega$  et  $C_2=100nF$ ,

$\tau = 0.018ms$ , quand  $R_3=1.8k\Omega$  et  $C_2=10nF$ .

Ils ont presque les même valeurs.