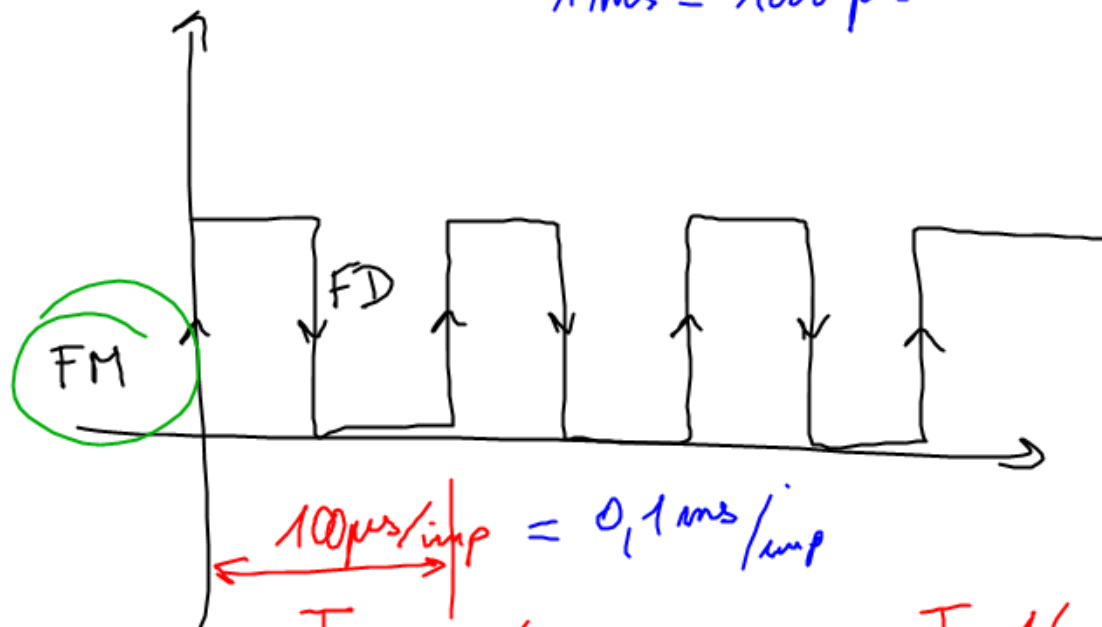


$$1\text{ s} = 1000\text{ ms}$$

$$1\text{ ms} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{s}$$

$$16 \text{ imp}/t_r$$



$$10000\text{ Hz} \rightarrow 0,1\text{ ms} \rightarrow T \text{ 1 imp}/10000\text{ Hz}$$

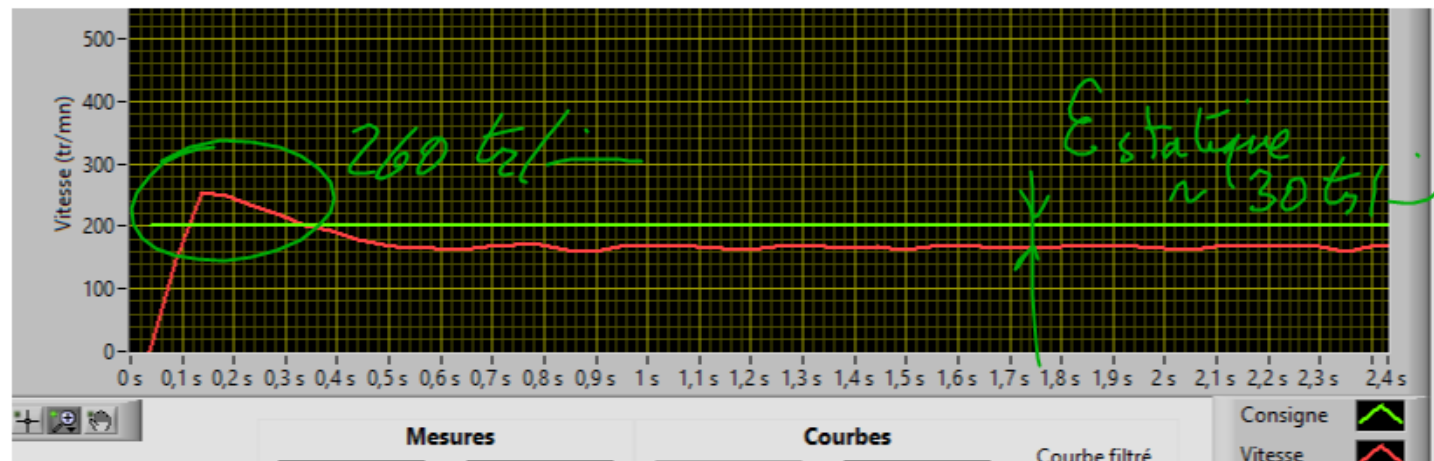
$$100\text{ Hz} \rightarrow 10\text{ ms} \rightarrow 100 \text{ imp}/100\text{ Hz}$$

$$10\text{ Hz} \rightarrow 100\text{ ms} \rightarrow 1000 \text{ imp}/10\text{ Hz}$$

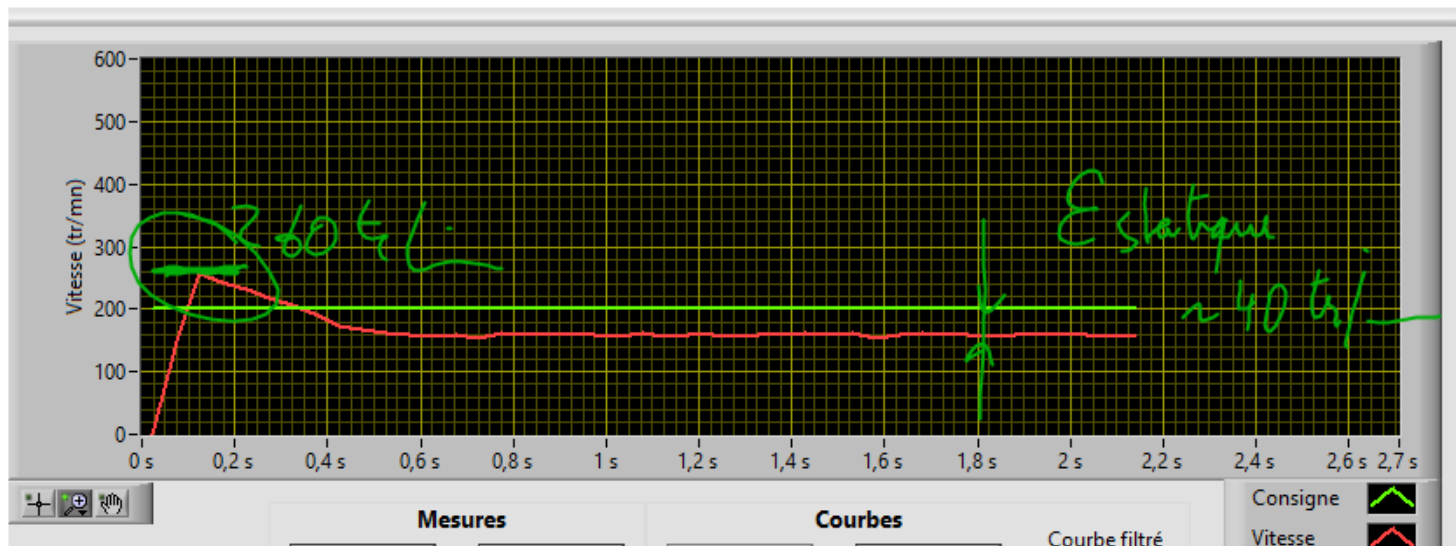
$$T \times 16 = 1600 \text{ }\mu\text{s}/t_r$$

$$= 1600 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}/t_r$$

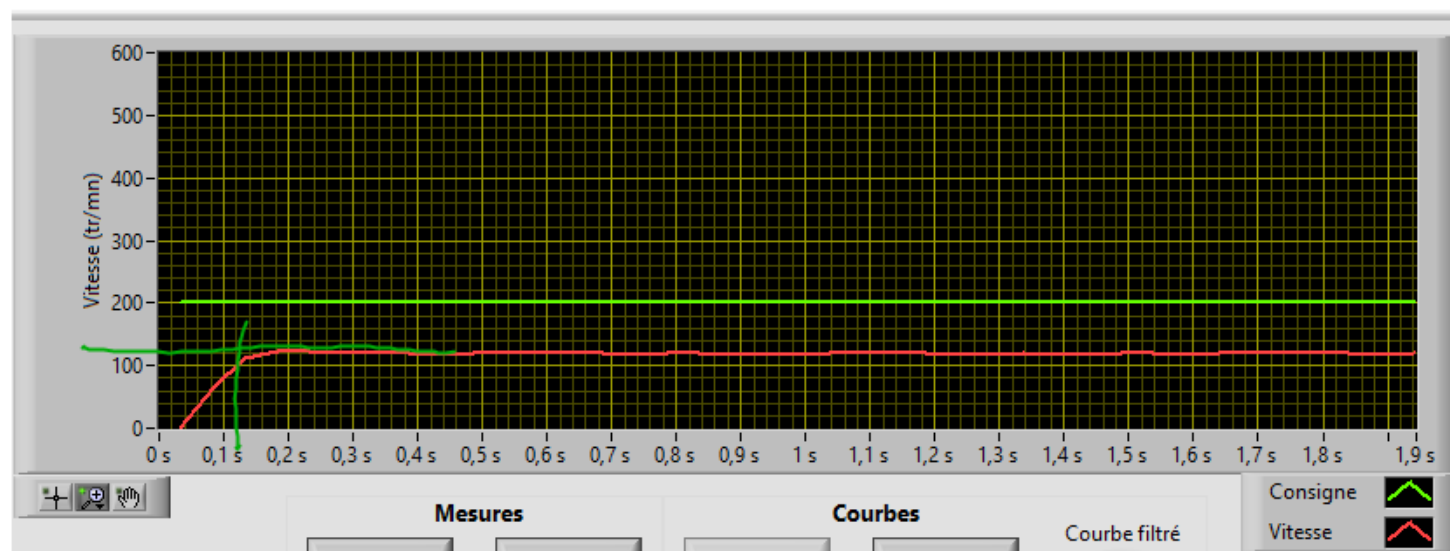
$$N = \frac{1}{1600 \cdot 10^{-6}} \left(\frac{t_r}{s}\right) 60 \approx 37500 \text{ kL}$$



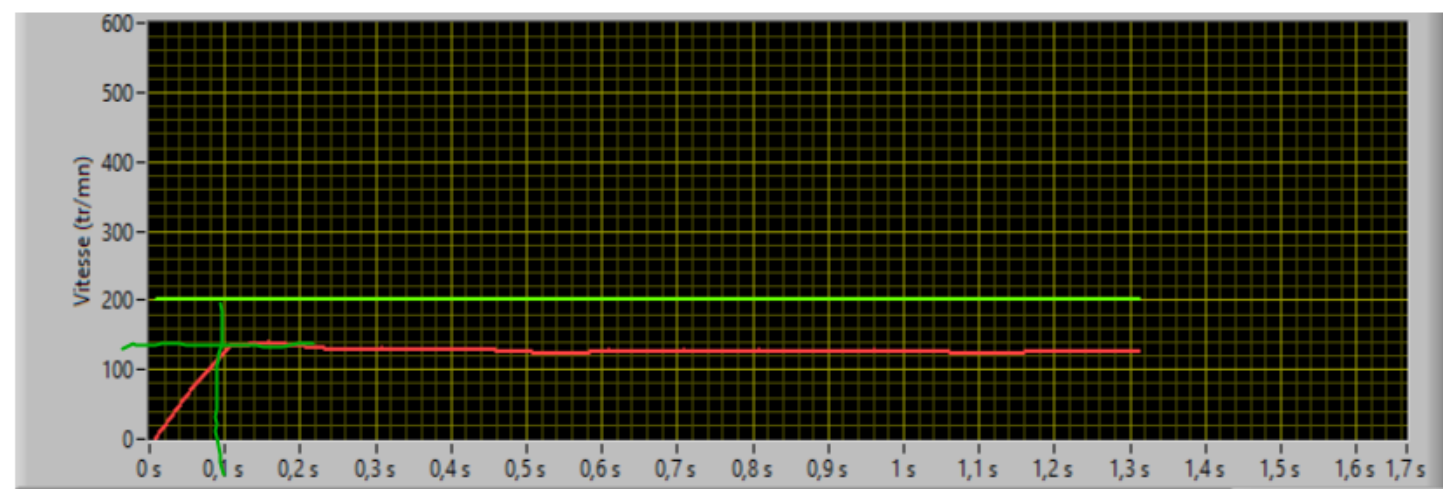
$$K_p = 100$$



$$K_p = 80$$

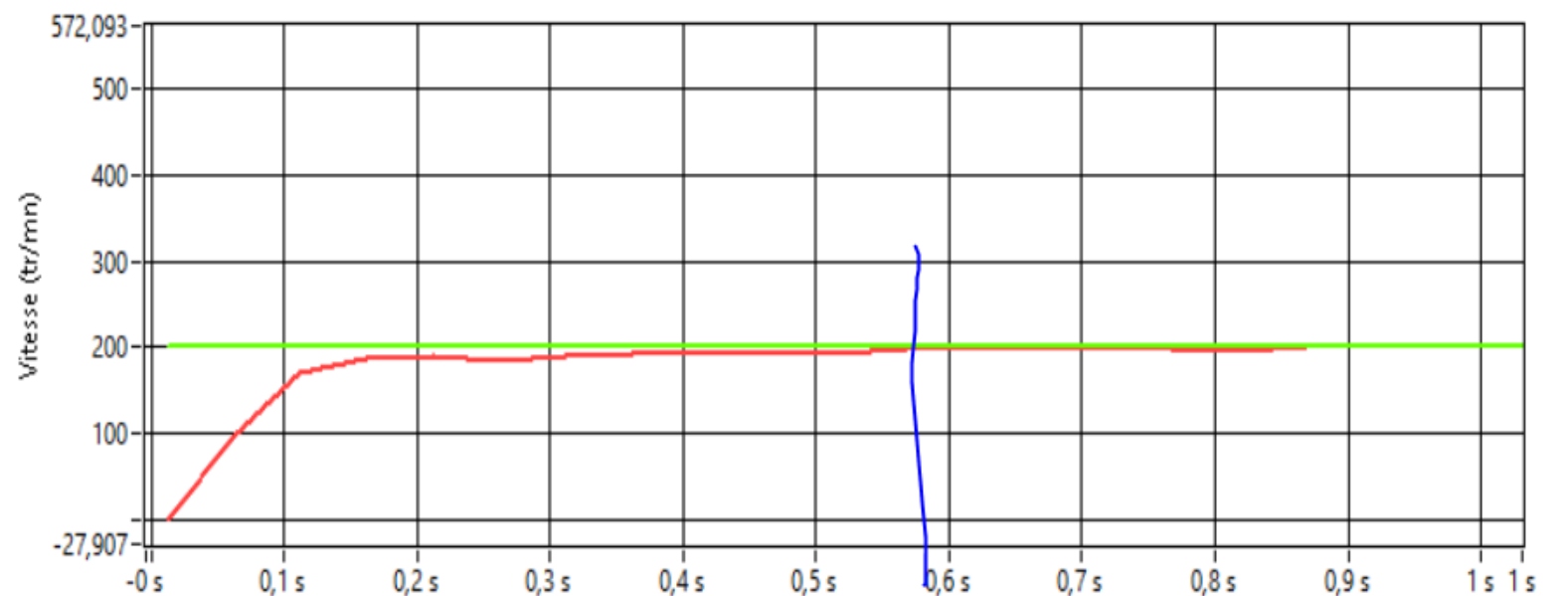


$$K_p = 30$$



$$K_p = 35$$

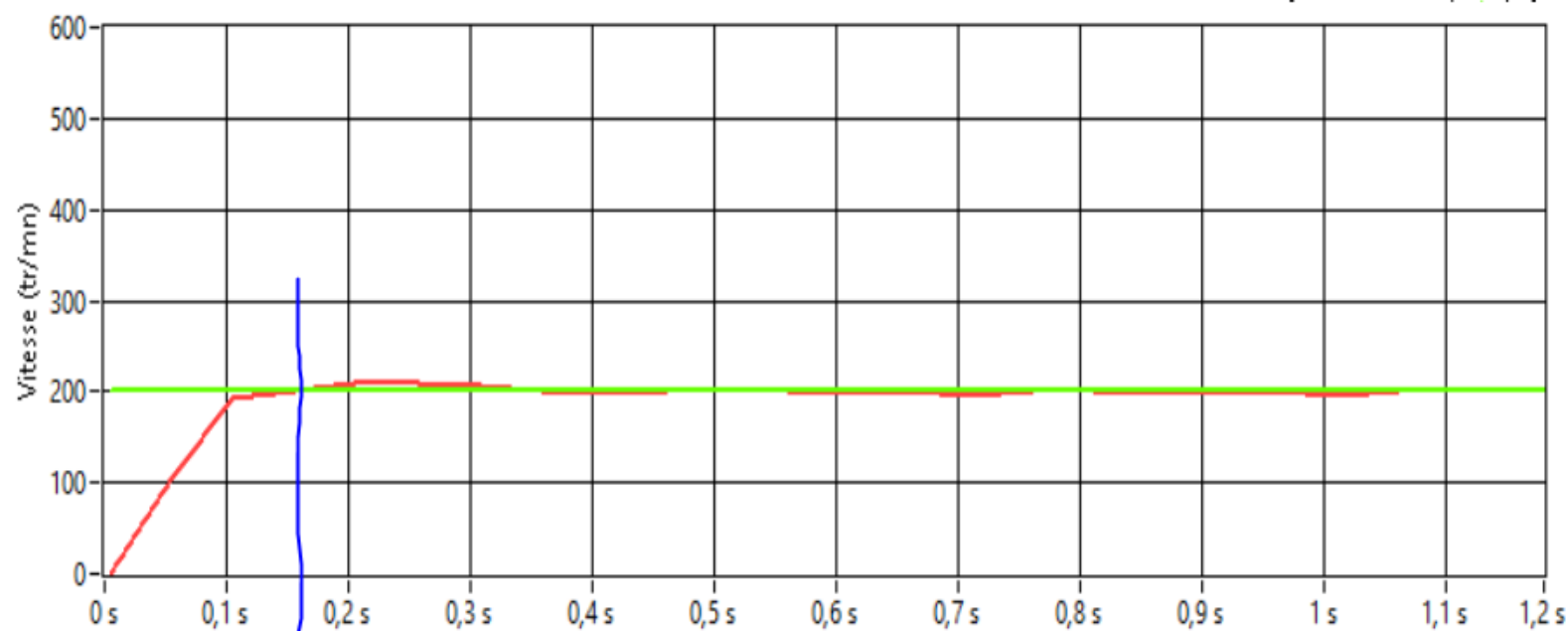




$$K_p = 35$$

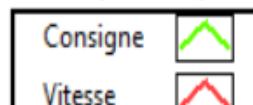
$$K_i = 10$$

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$$K_p = 35$$

$$K_i = 15$$



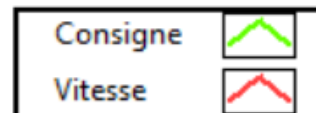
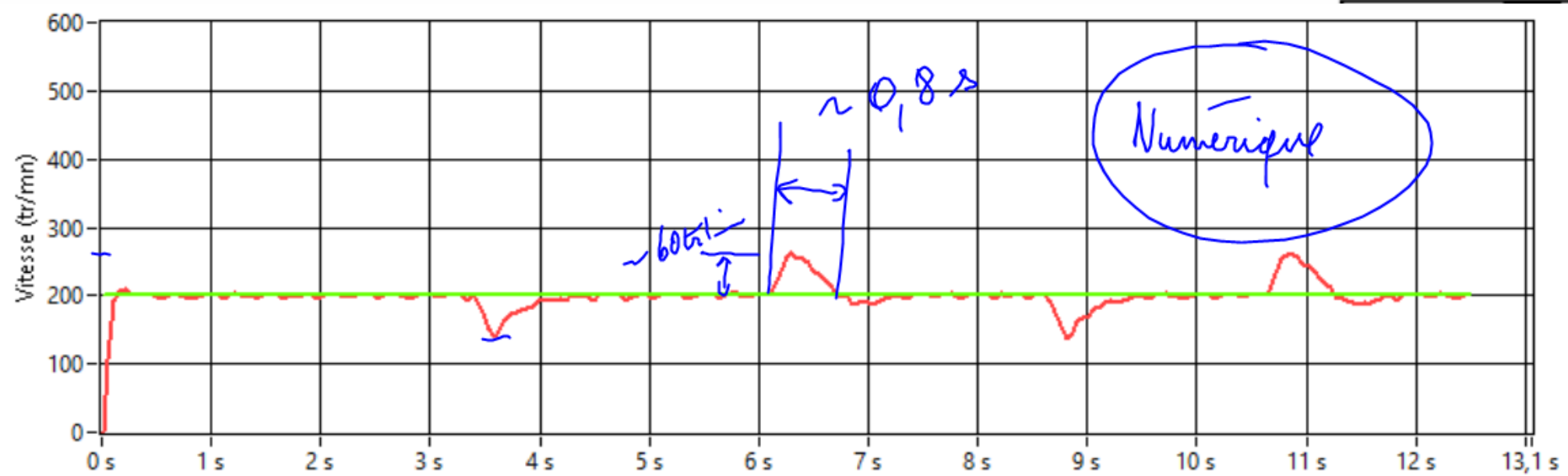
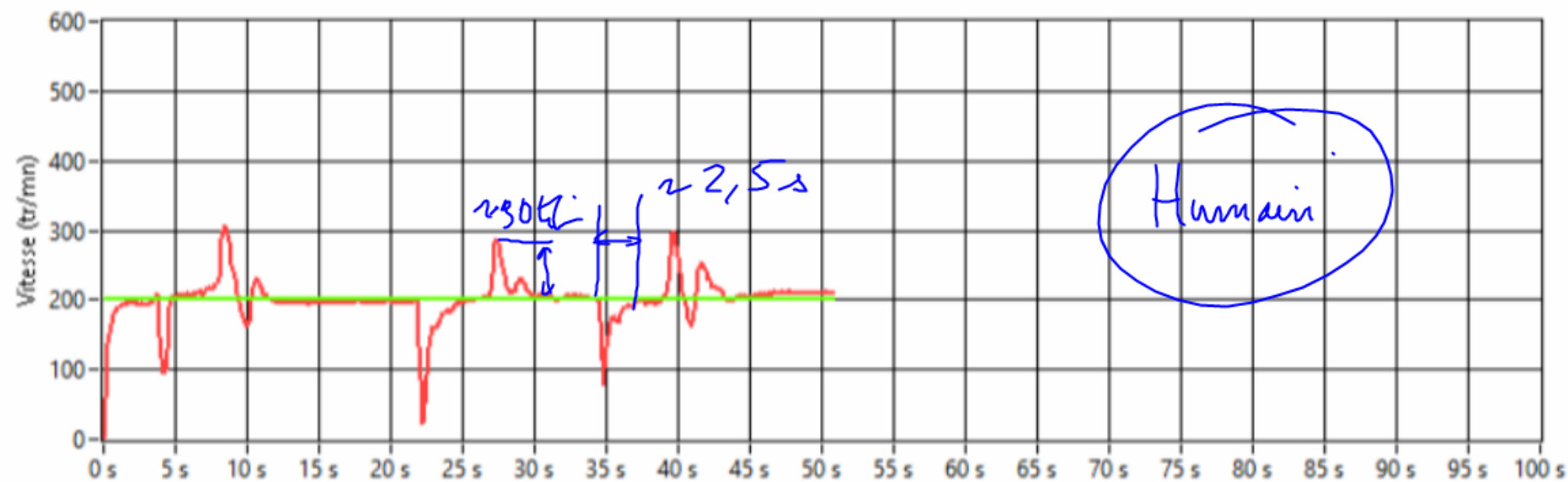


Figure 14 : schéma de principe de commande d'une roue avec régulation de vitesse.

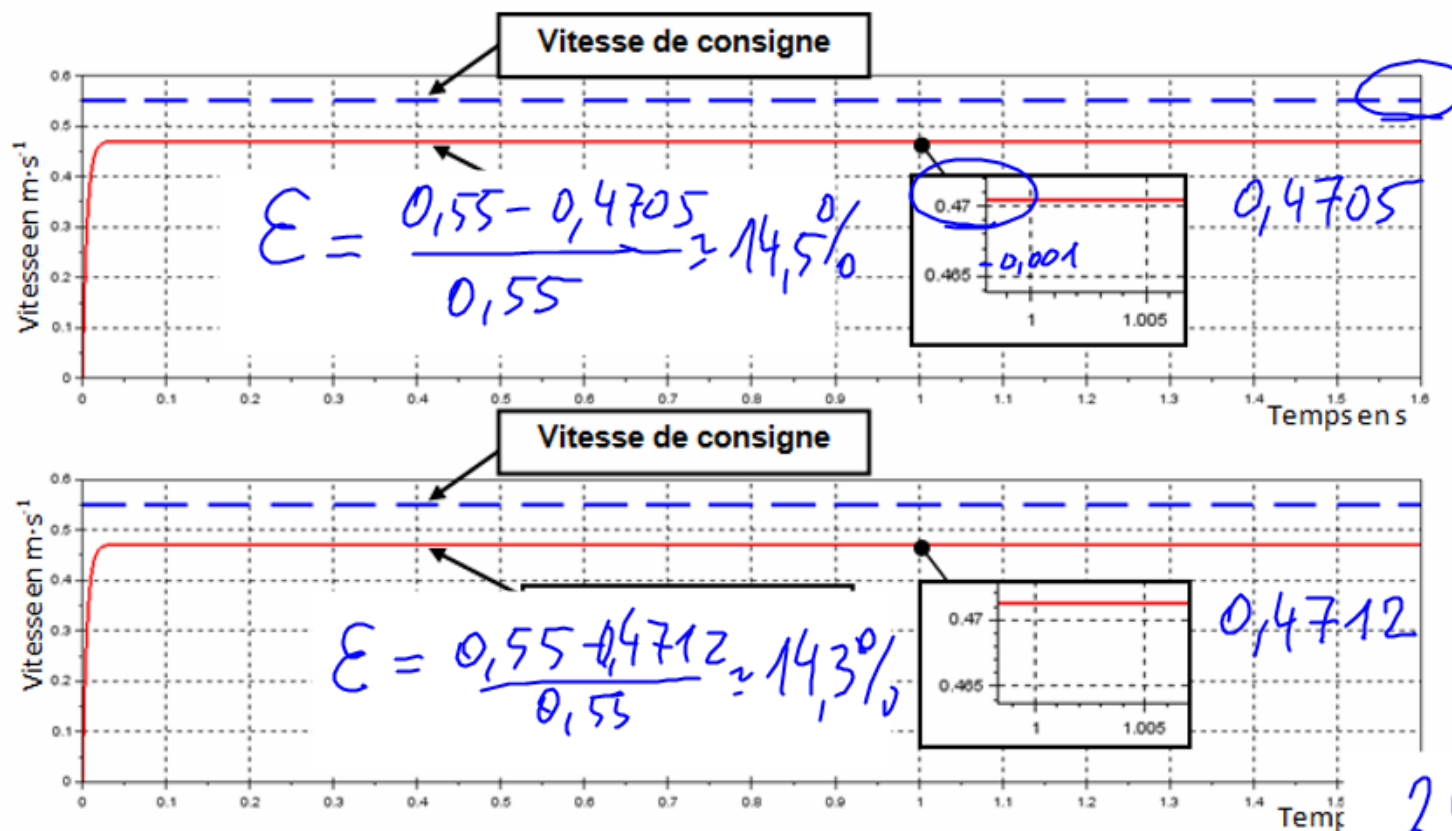


Figure 15 : résultats de la simulation de la chaîne de propulsion (moteurs M3 et M4) : régulation de vitesse.

Question 1.8 À partir de la simulation figure 15, **déterminer** les écarts pour les vitesses des roues 3 et 4 entre le modèle simulé et l'exigence attendue. **Expliquez** l'intérêt d'avoir utilisé une régulation avec correcteur proportionnel.

$2 \text{ km/h} \pm 0,3 \text{ km/h}$

$E = \frac{0,3}{2} \approx 15\%$

Batterie

Capacité Ah

$$Q = I \cdot t$$

(Coulomb: A.s
 $1 \text{ Ah} = 3600 \text{ As}$
 $= 1 \text{ C}$)

7/7

Energie batt. Wh

$$E = P \cdot t$$

$$E = U \cdot I \cdot t$$

$$E = U \cdot Q$$