

Viscosimètre

$$1. \vec{P} = m\vec{g}' = mg\vec{u}_z = \rho_a V g \vec{u}_z = \rho_a \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{\Pi}_a = -\rho V g \vec{u}_z = -\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{\Pi}_a = (\rho_a - \rho) \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g \vec{u}_z = \vec{P}'$$

ρ_a (V bille)

2. Référentiel : laboratoire

Système : bille

Forces extérieures : \vec{P}' Poids apparent
 \vec{f} Force de frottement

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{P}' + \vec{f}$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g - 6\pi\eta R v$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \frac{dv}{dt} = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g - 6\pi\eta R v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} + \left(\frac{9\eta}{2\rho_a R^2} \right) v = \frac{\rho_a}{\rho} g$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\frac{9\eta}{2\rho_a R^2}}$$

$$\text{SEH: } v_H = A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\text{SP: } v_p = \frac{2\rho_a R^2 g}{9\eta} \quad (\text{vitesse limite})$$

$$\text{SG: } v = A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9\eta}$$

$$\text{CI: } v(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9\eta}$$

$$\text{Solution: } v(t) = \frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9\eta} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

Don: $v_{\text{lim}} = \frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9\eta}$

Où: $\eta = \frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9v_{\text{lim}}}$

Analyse dimensionnelle:

$$[\eta] = \left[\frac{2\rho R^2 g}{9v_{\text{lim}}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}$$

$$= \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$= \text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ Pa} &= 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \\ &= 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \\ &= 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \end{aligned}$$