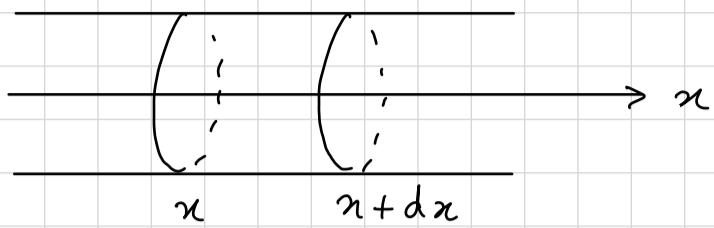


Interne de cours - Thermo. Ch 1

1)



a) Loi de Fourier =

$$\vec{j}_{Th} = -\lambda \overrightarrow{\text{grad}} T$$

$\underbrace{\vec{j}_{Th}}_{\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}} \quad / \quad \underbrace{\lambda}_{\text{K} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}} \quad \underbrace{\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} T}_{\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}}$

$$T = T(x, t) \Rightarrow \vec{j}_{Th} = -\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \vec{u}_x$$

(b) On applique le 1^{er} principe de la thermo. au système Σ compris entre x et $x+dx$ entre les instants t et $t+dt$:

$$dU = \delta Q$$

$$\underbrace{\rho S dx}_{\text{masse de } \Sigma} c \underbrace{\left(T(x, t+dt) - T(x, t) \right)}_{\text{variation de température entre } t \text{ et } t+dt} = \underbrace{j_{Th}(x, t) S dt}_{\text{flux entrant en } x} - \underbrace{j_{Th}(x+dx, t) S dt}_{\text{flux sortant en } x+dx}$$

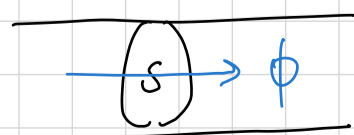
$$\Rightarrow \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial j_{Th}}{\partial x} \quad \text{soit} \quad \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{équation de la chaleur}$$

c) En régime permanent $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} = 0$

On considère un cylindre de longueur L avec $T(0) = T_1$ et $T(L) = T_2$ ($T_2 < T_1$).

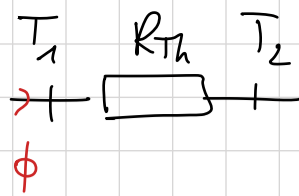
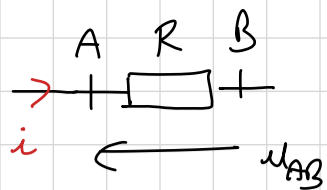
$$\frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow T(x) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L} x + T_1$$

$$\Rightarrow j_{Th} = -\lambda \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L}$$

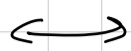


$$\phi = j_{Th} S \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\lambda S}{L} (T_1 - T_2)$$

Analogie :

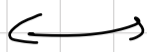


$$u_{AB} = V_A - V_B$$



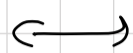
$$T_1 - T_2$$

i



ϕ

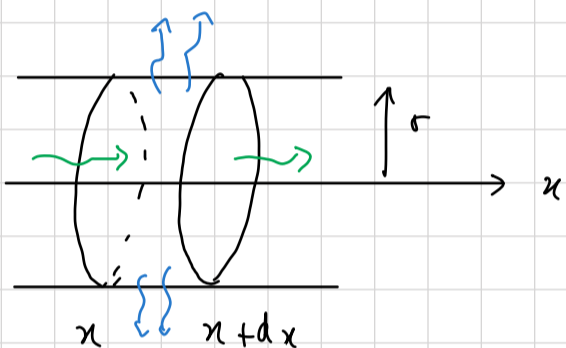
$$V_A - V_B = R i$$



$$T_1 - T_2 = R_{Th} \phi$$

On a donc $R_{Th} = \frac{L}{\lambda S}$ dans le cas étudié

2)



a) loi de Newton : le flux surfacique à l'interface entre un solide à la température T et un fluide à la température T_f s'écrit : $h(T - T_f)$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_{\text{cyl} \rightarrow \text{fluide}} = h(T(x) - T_f) 2\pi r dx$$

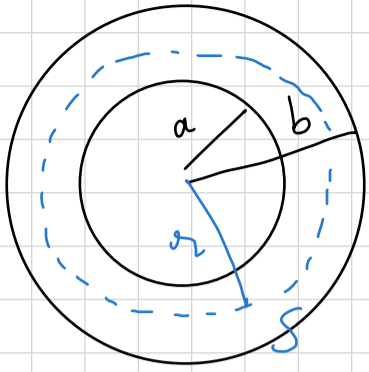
b) On reprend comme en 1.b)

$$\rho c \pi r^2 dx (T(t+dt, x) - T(t, x)) = j_{T_1}(x, t) \pi r^2 dt - j_{T_2}(x+dx, t) \pi r^2 dt - h(T(x, t) - T_f) 2\pi r dx dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho c \pi r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \pi r^2 \lambda \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} - h(T(x, t) - T_f) 2\pi r$$

3) a) $p = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{j^2}{\gamma}$ avec $j = \frac{i}{S}$ cf TD

4)



$$\phi = \iint_{\text{sphère}} \vec{j}_{th} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 4\pi r^2 j_{th}(r)$$

En régime permanent \vec{j}_{th} est \vec{o} flux conservatif
 ($\text{div } \vec{j}_{th} = 0$) $\Rightarrow \phi$ indépendant de r

b) Loi de Fourier $\vec{j}_{th} = -\lambda \text{grad } T \Rightarrow j_{th}(r) = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dr}$

On a ainsi: $\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\phi}{4\pi\lambda r^2}$

soit $T(r) = \frac{\phi}{4\pi\lambda r} + T_0$

c) $T_1 - T_2 = \frac{\phi}{4\pi\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \Rightarrow R_{Th} = \frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}{4\pi\lambda}$

$T_1 - T_2 = R_{Th} \phi$ (cf 1)