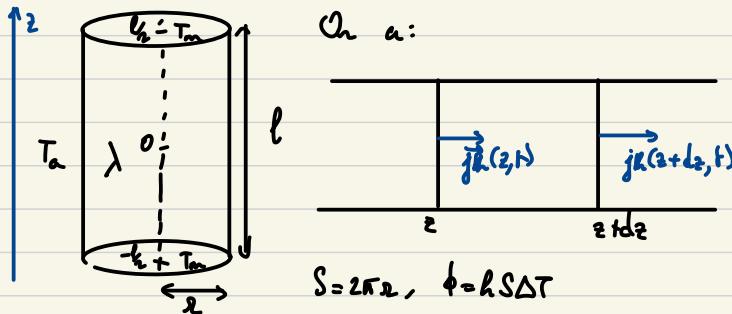


30 Mai 2023:

Diffusion thermique:

Ex 3:



1) entre  $z$  et  $z + dz$  et avec  $t$  et  $t + dt$ :

$$\underline{1^{\text{er}}}, \quad dU = \delta Q$$

$$\text{or } dU = m c dT = \rho c S dz dt$$

$$\rho c S dz T(z, t) dt = \rho c \int dz T(z, t) + [j_k(z) dt - j_k(z + dz) dt] S - h 2\pi r dz (T(z) - T_a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d j_k}{dt} = \frac{2h}{\pi} (T(z) - T_a)$$

et. (Loi de Fourier)  $\vec{j}_k = -\lambda \vec{grad} T$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d^2 T}{dz^2} + \frac{2h}{\lambda r} (T(z) - T_a) = 0}$$

$$\text{et on pose } \delta^2 = \frac{\lambda r}{2h} \quad \text{i.e. } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda r}{2h}}$$

pour obtenir:

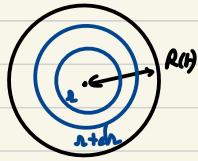
$$T(z) = T_a + A e^{-\delta z} + B e^{\delta z}$$

huis exploitation des condit. limite.

2) On a:

$$\phi = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} h 2\pi r (T(z) - T_a) dz$$

Ex 5.



$$1) \cdot \phi(r) = \iiint j \vec{k} \cdot d\vec{S} = j(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{A}{dr} \quad (\text{AP})$$

dann:

$$-\lambda \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{A}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(r) = \frac{A}{\lambda 4\pi r^2} + T_0$$

$$\text{et } T(r) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} T_0$$

dann

$$T(R(t)) = T_f \frac{A}{\lambda 4\pi R(t)^2} + T_0 = T_f$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (T_f - T_0) \lambda 4\pi R(t)^2$$

et finalment:

$$T(r) = \frac{(T_f - T_0) R(t)}{r} + T_0$$

$$2) E_p(r) = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \rho h_{\text{gas}}$$

et:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p(r+dr) - E_p(r) &= \rho 4\pi r^2 h_{\text{gas}} dr \\ &= \phi(r) dr \\ &= (T_f - T_0) \lambda 4\pi R(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho 4\pi R(t)^2 h_{\text{gas}} dR(t) = (T_f - T_0) \lambda 4\pi R(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow R(t) \rho h_{\text{gas}} dR(t) = \lambda (T_f - T_0) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_R^0 \rho h_{\text{gas}} r dr = \int_0^t \lambda (T_f - T_0) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -\rho h_{\text{gas}} \frac{R^2}{2} = \lambda (T_f - T_0) t$$

dann:

$$t = -\rho h_{\text{gas}} \frac{R^2}{2\lambda (T_f - T_0)}$$

(c'est le 1er principe)

AN: pour  $R = 1 \text{ cm}$ :  
 $t \approx 2,5 \cdot 10^2 \text{ s}$

Ex 4:

1)



Méthode:

$$R_K = \frac{e}{\lambda S}$$

et en régime permanent:

$$\vec{j}_K = -\lambda \vec{\text{grad}} T$$

$$\phi = \int_S \vec{j}_K \cdot d\vec{S} = c$$

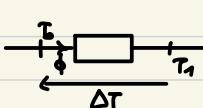
ou:  $\phi = -\lambda \int_S \frac{dT}{dx} dS = -\lambda S \frac{dT}{dx}$

donc:  $T = -\frac{c}{\lambda S} x + T_0$

et  $\begin{cases} T(0) = T_0 \\ T(L) = -\frac{c}{\lambda S} L + T_0 = T_1 \end{cases}$

donc:

$$c = \frac{(T_0 - T_1) \lambda S}{L}$$



donc  $\Delta T = \phi R_K$

$$\Rightarrow R_K = \frac{c}{\lambda S}$$

2) en régime permanent, (on suppose avoir des renseignements de la dim.)

$$R_{bois} = \frac{e}{\lambda_{bois} S}$$

$$R_{pvc} = \frac{e}{\lambda_{pvc} S}$$

et l'énergie nécess. à la fonte du glaçon est:  $q_{fond}$   
On calcule le  $T_f$  nécessaire pour que le flux de la table au glaçon fournit  $q_{fond}$ :

$$q_{fond} = \frac{T_0 - T_f}{R_{bois}}$$

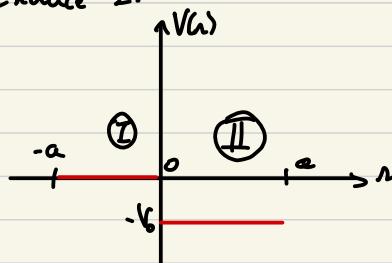
$$\Rightarrow \Delta t_{bois} = \frac{q_{fond} \rho_{glaçon}}{\Phi_{bois}} = \frac{R_{bois} q_{fond} \rho_{glaçon}}{(T_0 - T_f)}$$

et  $\frac{\Delta t_{bois}}{\Delta t_{pvc}} > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_{bois}}{\lambda_{pvc}} < 1$$

MEQ:

Exercice 1:



On a:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_I(x) = A \cos(\ell_1 x) + B \sin(\ell_1 x) \\ \varphi_{II}(x) = A' \cos(\ell_2 x) + B' \sin(\ell_2 x) \end{cases}$$

avec:  $\cdot \ell_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$      $\cdot \ell_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+b)}}{\hbar}$

de plus, on a une disc. infinie en  $x = a$  et  $-a$ :

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_I(a) = \varphi_{II}(a) = 0$$

et une disc. finie en  $0$ :

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_I'(0) = \varphi_{II}'(0) \text{ i.e. } \underline{k = k'}$$

$$\text{et } \varphi_I'(0) = \varphi_{II}'(0)$$

$$\text{or } \varphi_I'(x) = -\ell_1 A \sin(\ell_1 x) + \ell_1 B \cos(\ell_1 x)$$

$$\varphi_{II}'(x) = -\ell_2 A' \sin(\ell_2 x) + \ell_2 B' \cos(\ell_2 x)$$

$$\text{i.e. } \underline{\ell_1 B = \ell_2 B'}$$

On a donc:

$$\begin{cases} A \cos(\ell_1 a) - B \sin(\ell_1 a) = 0 \\ A \cos(\ell_2 a) + B \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} \sin(\ell_1 a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

donc  $\begin{vmatrix} \cos(\ell_1 a) & -\sin(\ell_1 a) \\ \cos(\ell_2 a) & \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} \sin(\ell_1 a) \end{vmatrix} = 0$

(car  $k = k'$ )  
( $\cos a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{2}$  fini)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} \sin(\ell_2 a) \cos(\ell_1 a) + \cos(\ell_2 a) \sin(\ell_1 a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} = -\frac{\tan(\ell_2 a)}{\tan(\ell_1 a)}$$