

Tunnel de Fréjies

I Evolutions harmoniques

1) <T|0,t> = ... = \theta\_0 = 0^\circ C
\theta\_{max} = \theta\_0 - T\_0 \Delta \theta\_{max} = \theta\_0 + T\_0
T\_0 = 10^\circ C

2) d\phi\_0 = j\_0 \cdot dS dt
[||j\_0||] = NT^{-3} \text{ car}

3) Loi de Fourier j\_0 = -k grad T
var t n pas trop grandes

[k] = NLT^{-3} \theta^{-1} \text{ car}

4) \delta\phi = +j\_0(z) S dt - j\_0(z) S dt
S' or = -\frac{\partial j\_0}{\partial z} S dt dz

5) Neleer contr - ga P enif

6) le principe d'ell = \delta\phi - \frac{\partial j\_0}{\partial z} S dt dz
dU = f\_s S dz (T(z,t) + dT - T(z,t))

= f\_s c\_s \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} S dz dt

7) Id. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho c\_s} \frac{\partial j\_0}{\partial z} = +\frac{k}{\rho c\_s} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}
D = k / f\_s c\_s [D]: LT^{-1}

8) \omega k + OPPS
k^2 = -i \omega / D = (k' + i k'')

k = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2D}} (1 - i) \Rightarrow k' \text{ propa.}
k'' \text{ absorption } \frac{1}{2} k'' = -k'' = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2D}}

T(z,t) = \theta\_0 + T\_0 e^{kz} \cos(\omega t - kz)

9) \Delta T / (3e) = \Delta T\_0 / l\_0 \omega^{1.5} \text{ se} = \frac{\ln l\_0}{\omega}
\omega = 2\pi / T\_p = -k''

10) \frac{1}{k''} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \sim \delta \text{ pour } \omega \text{ bas}
\Delta T = 10^{-3} S

II - Temp aigue geophysique

\phi\_{11} B\_0 \text{ en } dU = \delta\phi
der = 0 \text{ car } \rho\_0 \text{ or}
\delta\phi = (j\_0 - j\_0 + P dz) S dt

012) d^2 T / dz^2 = -\frac{\rho\_0}{k} e^{-\beta H}
\frac{dT}{dz} = \frac{\rho\_0 H}{k} e^{-\beta H} + A

j\_0(z) = -j\_{in}
A = j\_m - \frac{P\_0 H}{k} e^{-L/H}

T(z) = \frac{j\_m z}{k} + \frac{P\_0 H}{k} e^{-L/H} - \frac{P\_0 H^2}{k} e^{-\beta H} + B
T(0) = \theta\_0 + \frac{P\_0 H^2}{k} (1 - e^{-\beta H}) + \frac{j\_m}{k} (0)

013) j\_0(0) = -k \frac{dT}{dz}(0)
j\_s = -j\_{in} - \frac{P\_0 H}{k} (1 - e^{-L/H}) = j\_s

014) j\_{in} = 35 \text{ W m}^{-2}
HP = 25 \text{ W m}^{-2}
T(z) = \theta\_0 + j\_m z / k + \frac{P\_0 H^2}{k} (1 - e^{-\beta H}) = 10

\rho = -55,7 \text{ W m}^{-2} \cdot 2

III Relief

015) \Delta T = 0
\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0

T(x,z) = f(x) g(z) + cste

\frac{j\_{in}}{k} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{P\_0 H}{k} e^{-L/H} = 96^\circ

Champs EM

I Neleer

01) Eq. de Maxwell. 2
De le note 1

02) rot(rot E) = ...
\Delta E = -\frac{1}{\epsilon\_0} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \epsilon\_p \epsilon' = 1

03) prop n \uparrow
polarisation vect \vec{e}\_1 \vec{e}\_2
k = \omega / c \text{ à établir}

04) \vec{E}\_i = 0 \text{ en } z = 0 \text{ \& } \text{ pas possible}
\vec{E}\_i + \vec{E}\_r = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega\_r \text{ k}' = k
\vec{E}\_r(n,t) = -E\_0 \cos(\omega t + kx) \vec{e}\_y

per n \downarrow \text{ pol } \omega t + kx \vec{e}\_y

05) \vec{E} = \vec{E}\_i + \vec{E}\_r
= 2E\_0 \cos \omega t \cos kx \vec{e}\_y
\vec{B} = \dots 2E\_0 \sin \omega t \cos kx \vec{e}\_z

onde steh

06) l = 2,75 \text{ cm}
f = c / l = 10,9 \text{ GHz}

07) u(d) = 0,5 \text{ mm } u(l) = 0,2
f\_{mes} = 10,7 \pm 0,2 \text{ GHz}
0 = \text{circled 0}

08) P\_1 P\_2 S \text{ Neelson}

09)

010) C = 1/2

II Blindage

011) \epsilon\_2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon\_1 \epsilon\_2 \epsilon\_1
012) AN 26^3 \text{ V m}^{-2} \text{ sd}

013) Etudi Elec

\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} + \frac{P\_1 + P\_2}{C P\_1 P\_2} \omega\_c = \frac{\omega H}{P\_2 C}

014) \epsilon\_1(t) = \frac{P\_1}{P\_1 + P\_2} e^{-\gamma t}
015) i H = \frac{2\pi c}{P\_1} \text{ OK}
B. Cho - p \vec{B} \text{ crée}

016) \vec{j} = 1 / \pi d\_1^2 \vec{u}\_z

017) In vaju \vec{B} = B(r) \vec{u}\_\theta

018) Th Amp \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu\_0 I\_{enc}
I\_{enc} = i \int\_0^r \rho(r') 2\pi r' dr'
I\_{tot} = j \pi r^2 \rho \int\_0^r \frac{1}{2\pi r'} dr'

c Champ E

019) \Delta V = 0 \text{ car}
V(r) = \alpha \ln r + \beta \text{ OK}

020) V(r) = V\_1 + \frac{V\_2 - V\_1}{\ln d\_1 / d\_2} \ln r / d\_2

021) \vec{E}\_0 = \frac{V\_0 - V\_1}{r \ln d\_1 / d\_2} \vec{e}\_r

022) bi d'ohier \vec{E}\_{cad} = \dots
AN. 26^{-4} \text{ V m}^{-1} \text{ 09}

023)

024)

025) a \vec{\pi} = \vec{E} \times \vec{B} / \mu\_0 \text{ vect de -}