

Transferts de chaleur = Transferts thermique

chap 1: Intro et concept:

Thermique ou thermocinétique:

décrit quantitativement l'évolution des grandeurs caractéristiques du système.

→ la température :

entrée état d'éq i et final.

microscopiquement : est une grandeur physique qui mesure l'agitation thermique des molécules
macroscopiquement :

grandeur qui mesure : le chaud et le froid

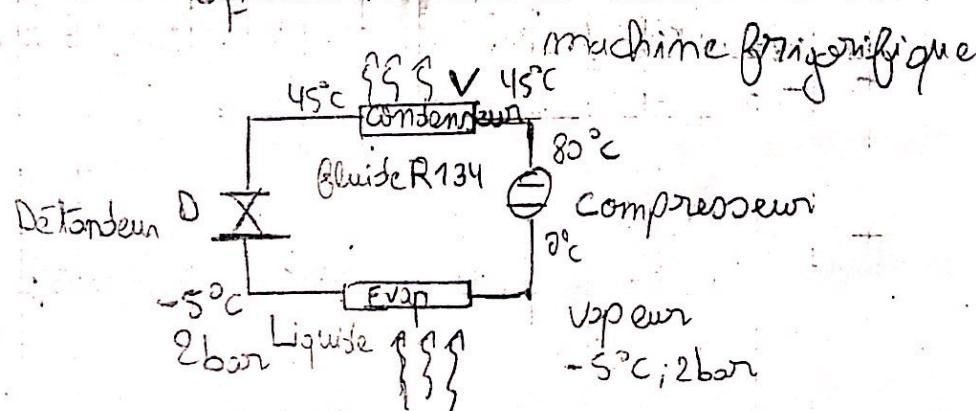
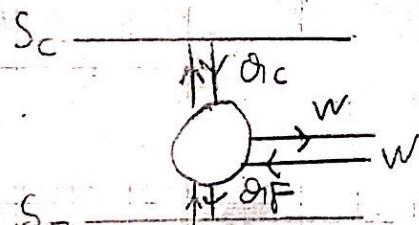
→ chaleur Q

énergie exprimée en joule (J) : $[Q] = J$

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4,18 \text{ J}$$

Pas une variable d'état.

équilibre thermique:



$$T_{eq} = \frac{C_1 T_1 + C_2 T_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

avec: $C_i = m_i c_i$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \phi_1 = m_1 c_1 (T_{eq} - T_1) < 0$$

$$\phi_2 = m_2 c_2 (T_{eq} - T_2) > 0$$

$$\phi_1 = -\phi_2$$

$$\begin{matrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{matrix}$$

Corps qui échange la chaleur par convection et par rayonnement

Corps qui échange la chaleur par convection et par conduction

Corps qui échange la chaleur par convection et par conduction et par rayonnement

Debit de chaleur: \dot{Q}_1 qui traverse une section transversale par unité de temps \dot{V}

$$\dot{Q}_1 = -k \cdot A \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$

Flux de chaleur:

$$\dot{Q}_1 = -k A \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \text{ en W}$$

$$\dot{Q}_1 = -k A \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \text{ en W/m}^2$$

q : quantité de chaleur qui traverse une surface par unité de temps \dot{V}

Flux de chaleur: $q = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{V}}$ en W/m^2

Flux de chaleur: $q = \frac{\dot{Q}_1}{A} = -k \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ en W/m^2

qui indique le sens de propagation de la chaleur

en propagatiion tridimensionnelle, le vecteur flux de chaleur q :

modèle de transfert thermique:
transfert (solides non en contact)
convection (solide et fluide)
conduction
conduction

Conduction thermique:

Surface transversale:
surf. perpendiculaire à la propagation d'un processus donné

Loi unidimensionnelle de la conduction:

- le taux de chaleur est proportionnel à la surface
- à la diff de temp ΔT
- conductivité thermique k (W/mK)
- inversement proportionnel à l'épaisseur Δx

$$\vec{q} = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \vec{i} - k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \vec{j} - k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \vec{k} \text{ en } W/m^2$$

$$q = -R \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) \text{ en } W/m^2$$

Fonction: $\vec{q} = -R \vec{n} \cdot \nabla T$ en W/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ex 1} \\ \text{Mq: } & \vec{d}T = \vec{g} \cdot \vec{n} dT + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} dT \\ = & \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) \left(dT \vec{i} + dT \vec{j} + dT \vec{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} dT \vec{i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} dT \vec{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} dT \vec{k} = \vec{d}T$$

Mq : $\vec{g} \cdot \vec{n}$ pour isotherme

on demonstre une surface isotherme ($T_1 \rightarrow dT = 0$)

$$dT = g \cdot \vec{n} dT + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} dT = 0$$

$$= \vec{g} \cdot \vec{n} dT + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} dT + \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} dT = \vec{d}T$$

$$= q \vec{i} + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} \vec{m}$$

Ex 2

On le transire posse de devenir par le bout quelque chose

on le contrefait sur ADNIKUR

$$T_0(F) = \frac{9}{5} (T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32)$$

$$[q] = W/m^2 ; [\vartheta] = K$$

$$\vec{q} = -k \vec{n} \cdot \nabla T ; \partial_i = \partial_i q$$

$$b) q = -R \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} ; q = -0,8 W/m/K \frac{(5-4)K}{(0,025)m}$$

$$q = 35,2 W/m^2$$

$$Q = -35,2 \times (6 \times 8) = -169,6 W = -1,699,6 kW$$

$$E = 0,8 T = 1,699,6 \text{ kWh} = 16,996 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Montant} = 16,996 \text{ DA}$$

convection

fluide ou mat \Rightarrow convection forcée

Rayonnement:
2 corps T_1, T_2 avec $T_1 < T_2$

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho c_p} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{[W/m^2/K]}{[kg/m^3][J \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}]}$$

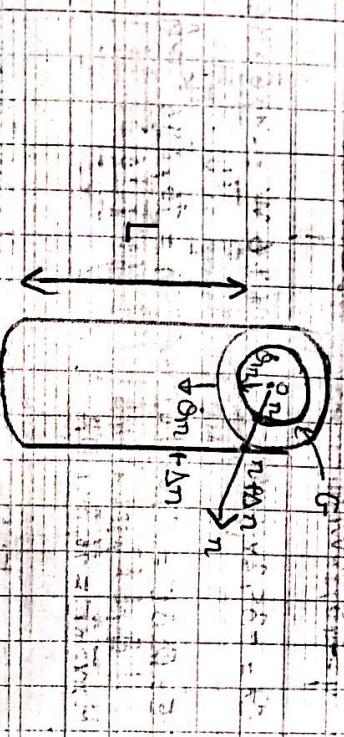
$$\alpha = \frac{[J \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-2}]}{[kg \cdot m^{-3}] [J \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}]} = \frac{[m^2 \cdot s^{-4}]}{[m^3]}$$

Ex 3

2) Équation en coordonnées cylindriques : Thermofor radiatif

$\text{ex}:$
en supposant $\Theta_0 = \Theta_1$ et $\theta_0 = \theta_1$: $\Theta_{\text{max}} = \Theta_{\text{max}}$
à l'elment de vol. $\Delta V = A \Delta n$ dans un cylindre. Pensez à la précaution de la direction de la cylindrique ?

$$\text{ID}_2: \quad \text{Loi de Fourier: } \vec{q} = -k \vec{\nabla} \Theta \quad \text{et} \quad \text{La conductivité thermique: } k = 1,3881 \times 10^4 \cdot \sqrt{T \mu} \quad \text{selon la table E10}$$



$$\sigma_{\text{AR}} = 3,432 \cdot 7,1 \quad M = 33,948 \text{ (g/m)} \\ \epsilon/k = 182,14 \text{ (K)}$$

$$T = 100 + 273,15 \text{ (K)}$$

Pour avoir Δk on forme le rapport:

$$\frac{T/k}{\epsilon/k} = \frac{373,15}{122,14} = 3,04$$

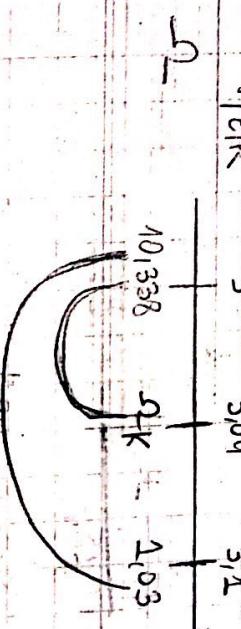
à travers le TBL: $\epsilon/k = 1,03$

$$\Delta \epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{final}} - \epsilon_{\text{initial}} = m c (T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}) = \rho c A \Delta n (T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}})$$

$$\text{puis de l'énergie dom de vol: } A \Delta n \cdot \Theta = g_0 \Delta V = g_0 A \Delta n \cdot \epsilon (W/m^3)$$

$$\frac{\Delta k = 1,0388}{1,03 - 1,0388} = \frac{3,04 - 3}{3,1 - 3} = \frac{0,04}{0,1} = 0,4$$

$$= 1,0388$$



$$d'_{\text{cal}} : K = 1,9891 \times 10^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{373,15}{25,98}}$$

$$= 4,98 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cal}/(\text{J cm. K})$$

2) Comparer avec la valeur expérimentale
 $5,06 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cal}/(\text{J cm. K})$

$$E_R = \frac{|K_{\text{exp}} - K_{\text{cal}}|}{K_{\text{exp}}} = \frac{|(5,06 - 4,98) \times 10^{-5}|}{5,06 \times 10^{-5}} \approx 1,5\%$$

K_{exp}

$$\approx 1,5\%$$

$$3) R = C_p + 1,25 R$$

$$= (7,15 + 1,25 \times 1,987) \times \frac{1893 \times 10^{-7}}{32,006}$$

$$R_{\text{cal}} = 6,19326 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m.s.K} = 6,19326 \times 10^{-5} \times 4,184 \times 10^9 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{K}^{-2}$$

$$R_{\text{cal}} = 0,02591 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$R_{\text{exp}} = 0,02590 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$E_R = |K_{\text{exp}} - K_{\text{cal}}|$$

$$R_{\text{min}} = \frac{R}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_i}{\sum_{j=1}^m x_j \phi_{ij}}}$$

$$R_{\text{min}} = \frac{x_1 R_1}{\sum_{j=1}^2 x_j \phi_{1j}} + \frac{x_2 R_2}{\sum_{j=2}^2 x_j \phi_{2j}}$$

E_{CO_2}

$$= x_1 R_1 + x_2 R_2$$

$$= x_1 R_1 + \frac{x_2 R_2}{x_1 \phi_{11} + x_2 \phi_{21}}$$

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = C_H \cdot \mu$$

$$\mu = \frac{m}{C_p + 1,25 R} \cdot \mu$$

$$= (8,55 + 1,987 \times 1,125) \times \frac{m \cdot 16 \times 10^{-7}}{16,104}$$

$$= 7,67684 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cal S}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-4} \text{ K}^{-2}$$

$$K_{\text{cal}} = 7,67684 \times 10^{-5} \times 1,18 \times 10^2 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{K}^{-2}$$

$$= 0,03211 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{K}^{-2}$$

$$R_{\text{exp}} = 0,03427 \text{ W.m}^{-2}\text{K}^{-2}$$

$$E_R = \frac{|R_{\text{exp}} - R_{\text{cal}}|}{R_{\text{exp}}} = \frac{|0,03427 - 0,03427|}{0,03427} \approx 0,0\%$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Mi} \\ 1+2 \quad 2,016 \quad 0,1789 \quad 0,1834 \quad 0,18 \end{array}$$

$$2 \text{ CO}_2 \quad 44,10 \quad 0,01661 \quad 1,1506 \quad 0,12$$

$$\phi_{10} = \frac{1}{\sigma_8} \left(1 + \frac{M_0}{M_8} \right)^{-1/2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_8} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_0}{M_8} \right)^{1/4} \right)^2$$

$$\phi_{41} = \phi_{22} = 1$$

$$\phi_{21} = \frac{h}{\sigma_8} \left(1 + \frac{M_0}{M_8} \right)^{-1/2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1,1506}{0,1834} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{31,9359}{44,101} \right)^{1/4} \right)^2$$

$$= 2,4568$$

$$\phi_{12} = 0,1895$$

$$\delta m_c : K_{mm} = \frac{0,12 \times 0,11661}{0,2 + 0,8 \times 1,1506} = \frac{40,7 \times 0,1895}{0,184 + 0,2 \times 0,1895}$$

$$= 12,02 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/m.K}$$

Ex 4:
a) $K = R \cdot \rho \cdot c$

D'après la table ϵ_1 :

$$\rho = 4518 \text{ (kg/m³)}$$

$$T_C = 151,12 \text{ (K)}$$

$$K = 158 \times 10^6 \text{ W.cm}^{-1}.K^{-1}$$

$$\text{Ainsi on a: } R_h = \frac{4 \pi r h k T_h}{\rho_2} = \frac{110,4}{4518} = 0,1241$$

$$T_h = \frac{T(F) + 153,4}{1,18 \times \frac{1}{T}} = 1,171 \Rightarrow \boxed{K_h(R_h, T_h) = 0,77}$$

$$K = K_R \times K_C = 0,77 \times 158 \times 10^{-6} = 1,2162 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W.R.S^{-1}dm^{-2}K^{-1}}$$

$$= 1,2162 \times 10^{-4} \times 2,4175 \times 10^3 \text{ BTU/ln BT-F}$$

$$\boxed{R = 0,10294 \text{ BTu/ln BT-F}}$$

$$E_n = \frac{0,0294 - 0,0282}{0,10294} = 4,2\% \Rightarrow E_n = 4,2\%$$

Série 2:

$$\text{Ex 1} \quad \frac{\partial T}{\Delta t} + \frac{g_0}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{g_0}{K} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

pro de pndt de doleun $\Rightarrow g_0 = 0$

On suppose que la chose se propose de montrer $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$
Unidirectionnelle (auvent ∂x)

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Un régime permanent (astommaire) $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\int f(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = C_1 \Rightarrow T(x) = C_1 x + C_2 \quad (1)$$

$C_1 + C_2$ pas le pb: car ferme

$$C_1 = u \geq 0, \quad T = T_1 \rightarrow T_1 = C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = T_1$$
$$C_2: u = L, \quad T = T_2 \rightarrow T_2 = C_2 L + T_1$$

$$\frac{d'au}{L} + q = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{L}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T(u) = \frac{T_2 + T_1}{2} u + T_1 = 50 - 120 \cdot u + 120 \\ 0 \leq u \leq L \end{array} \right.$$

Tenu à 0,4

$$\text{avec } T(u) = -350u + 120,$$

$$T(0,4) = -350 \cdot 0,4 + 120 = 88^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T + q_0/k = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial s^2} + \frac{q_0}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial u} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial s^2} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial u^2} + \frac{q_0}{k} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial u^2} = -\frac{q_0}{k}$$

$$Q = h A \Delta T$$

$$q = h A \Delta T$$

$$C_1: \text{en } x=L : T = T_2 = 110^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_2: x=0$$

$$q_0 = -k \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial u} \right)_{x=0}$$

$$n=0 \quad n=L \quad q_0 = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial u}$$

$$q_0 = \frac{800 \times 0,9}{\pi (0,4)^2} = 22,81 \text{ KW/m}^2$$

Ex:

Ex 03

b) on sait que $T(u) = -266,66u + 420,86,56$

$$CL_1 = -R \left(\frac{dT}{du} \right)_{u=0} = q_0$$

$$\frac{dT}{du} = C_1 \Rightarrow -RC_1 = q_0$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{q_0}{R}$$

$$T(u) = -\frac{q_0}{R} u + T_\infty C_2$$

$$CL_2 = -R \left(\frac{dT}{du} \right)_{u=L} = R(T(L) - T_\infty)$$

$$-RC_1 = R(T(L) - T_\infty)$$

$$-RC_1 = R(C_1 L + C_2 - T_\infty)$$

$$\frac{q_0^2}{R} - C_1 L + T_\infty = C_2$$

$$\frac{q_0}{R} + \frac{q_0}{R} L + T_\infty = C_2$$

$$T(u) = -\frac{q_0}{R} u + \frac{q_0}{R} L + \frac{q_0}{R} + T_\infty$$

$$T(u) = \frac{q_0}{R}(L-u) + q_0 + T_\infty$$

$$u=0$$

$$T(0) = \frac{q_0}{R} L + \frac{q_0}{R} + T_\infty$$

transfert de chaleur = transfert thermique

$$= \frac{40000}{15} (0,5 \times 10^{-2}) + \frac{40000}{80} \cdot t_{20}$$

$$T(0) = 533,34^\circ C$$

$$u = L$$

$$T(L) = \frac{q_0}{R} + T_\infty = \frac{40000}{80} + 20$$

$$T(L) = 520^\circ C$$

Ex 2:

$$\Theta = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\frac{E}{KA}} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\frac{e}{K \cdot L}}$$

$$RA = \frac{e}{K \cdot L} = \frac{0,13}{0,5 \times 2 \times 5} = \frac{1}{45} = 0,022$$

$$\Theta = \frac{16 - 2}{RA} = 636,36$$

$$du = 2 \Theta = -KA \cdot \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dx} = -\frac{KA}{JF} \cdot \frac{G}{K_A} \cdot \frac{T - G}{K_A}$$

$$\Theta \cdot du = 0$$

du bien:

$$C_1 = -KA \cdot \text{grad } T / \Delta T + \frac{q_0}{R} = 0$$

$$\frac{dT}{dx} = -\frac{q_0}{R}$$

$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$T = -\frac{\alpha}{R_A} \ln \left(\frac{t}{T_0} \right)$$

$$T_1 = C_1$$

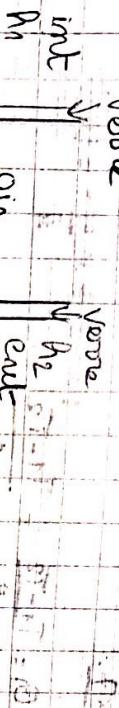
$$T = -\frac{\alpha}{R_A} \ln \left(\frac{t}{T_0} \right)$$

$$T_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{R_A} L + T_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{L/R_A}$$

$$Ex 8 \\ \frac{E}{R_A} = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta T}$$

$$R_A = 0,083 + 4,87 \times 10^{-3} + 0,002 \\ = 0,111 \\ R_{sh} = 0,113 \\ Q = ? \text{ dm par vitesse} \\ R_A = 0,083 + 4,87 \times 10^{-3} + 0,002 \\ = 0,111$$



$$T_{in} = 25^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_2 = -10^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_{out} = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{R_A} = \frac{1}{h_1 A} + \frac{e_1}{k_1 A} + \frac{e_2}{k_2 A} + \frac{e_3}{k_3 A} + \frac{1}{h_2 A}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{T_{in} h_1 A - \alpha}{h_1 A} = T_{in} - \frac{\alpha}{h_1 A}$$

$$T_1 = 14,18^\circ \text{C}$$

$$= 20 - \frac{69,73}{10,12}$$

- remplacement vitrage :

$$T_1 = \frac{T_{in}}{h_1 A} = \frac{\alpha}{h_1 A}$$

$$= R_{sh} + \frac{1}{h_1 A} + \frac{e_1}{k_1 A} + \frac{e_2}{k_2 A} + \frac{e_3}{k_3 A} + R_{se}$$

$$A = 0,8 \times 1,5 = 1,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$R_{sh} = \frac{1}{10 \times 1,2} + \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{0,178 \times 1,2} + \frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{0,1026 \times 1,2} + \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{0,178 \times 1,2} + \frac{1}{40 \times 1,2}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 4}}$$

$$a) \bar{T}(n) = \frac{\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2}{\ln\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)} * \ln\left(\frac{n}{n_1}\right) + \bar{T}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T}_1 &= 150^\circ \\ \bar{T}_2 &= 60^\circ \\ n_1 &= 6 \text{ cm} \\ n_2 &= 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) Q_1 &= -k A g_{rad} (\bar{T}) \\ &= -k A \left(\frac{d\bar{T}}{dn} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_1 = -k \cdot 2\pi \cdot R \left[\frac{\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2}{\ln\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)} \times \frac{1}{R} \right]$$

$$= -k \cdot 2\pi \left[\frac{\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2}{\ln\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)} \right] = 40\pi \left[\frac{90}{\ln\left(\frac{8}{6}\right)} \right] \approx 400 \text{ kJ/m}$$

Ex5:

$$\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{n^2 \cdot d\bar{T}}{\partial n} \right) + \frac{g_1}{k} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{d\bar{T}}{dt}$$

$$(n=2) \quad (g_1=0) \quad \frac{d\bar{T}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{n^2 \cdot d\bar{T}}{\partial n} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{n^2 \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial n}}{\partial n} \right)' = C_1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial n} = \frac{C_1}{n^2}$$

$$\bar{T}(n) = \frac{C_1}{n} + C_2$$

$$\bar{T}_1 = 200^\circ \text{C} \quad \text{et} \quad \bar{T}_2 = 80^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\bar{T} = \frac{-C_1}{n_1} + C_2 \quad \text{et} \quad \bar{T}_2 = -\frac{C_1}{n_2} + C_2$$

$$\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2 = \frac{-C_1}{n_1} + \frac{C_1}{n_2} = C_1 \left(\frac{1}{n_2} - \frac{1}{n_1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = (\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2) \left(\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 - n_2} \right)$$

$$C_2 = \bar{T}_1 + \frac{C_1}{n_1}$$

$$C_2 = \bar{T}_1 n_1 - \bar{T}_2 n_2 \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 - n_2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{n_2 \bar{T}_1 - n_1 \bar{T}_2}{n_1 - n_2}$$

$$\bar{T}(n) = \frac{(\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_1)(n_1 + n_2)}{n_1 n_2 - \bar{T}_2 n_1} + \frac{\bar{T}_1 n_1 - \bar{T}_2 n_2}{n_1 - n_2}$$

$$b) Q_1 = -k A g_{rad} \bar{T}$$

$$= -k A \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial n}$$

$$= -k A \pi r^2 \left(\frac{\bar{T}_2 - \bar{T}_1}{n_1 - n_2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_2} \cdot n_1 n_2 \right)$$

$$= k A \pi \frac{\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_2}{n_2 - n_1} n_1 n_2$$

$$Q = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\frac{\pi_2 - \pi_1}{4\pi R^2} A}$$

$$R_{ch} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-2} - 8 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi R^2 A} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi R^2 A} \text{ K/W}$$

$$\Theta_s = \frac{200 - 80}{4142 \times 10^{-3}} = 27.1 \text{ mK/KW}$$

$$E_{ex}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\pi R \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$(m=1) \quad (g_0 \neq 0) \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\pi R \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = - \frac{g_0}{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{\pi R}{\partial r} \right) = - \frac{g_0 \pi}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = - g_0 \pi^2 f(r)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{-g_0 \pi}{R} \right) + f(r) = 0$$

$$T(r) = - \frac{g_0 \pi^2}{4K} r + C_1$$

cylindrical plasma $\Rightarrow C_1 = 0$

$$T(r) = - \frac{g_0 \pi^2}{4K} r + C_2$$

on $r=R$, $T=T$

$$T_s = - \frac{g_0 R^2}{4K} + C_2$$

$$C_2 = T_s + \frac{g_0 R^2}{4K}$$

$$T(r) = \frac{g_0}{4K} (R^2 - r^2) + T_s$$

$$T_0 = \frac{g_0 R^2}{\pi R^2 L} = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{\pi (2 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.5} = 378.3 \times 10^6 \text{ W/m}^3$$

$$T_0 = 1962220$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{q} = -K \vec{g} \rightarrow \vec{q} = -K \vec{g} \\ \frac{\Delta T + g_0}{R} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_1 = -KA\Delta T$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{KA}{R}$$

$$Q_3 = \sigma A \Delta T^4$$

$$Q_4 = \epsilon A (\tau_v - \tau_u)$$

$$Q_5 = \frac{KA}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$$

$$Q_6 = -KA \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{E_x y}{T_{\alpha_2} - T_{\alpha_1}} = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

isolation

$$\frac{r_1 = 2,5 \text{ mm}}{T_{\alpha_1} = 320} \quad \frac{r_2 = 2,75 \text{ mm}}{T_{\alpha_2} = 50^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

A_1

$$A_1 = \pi r_1^2 L = 2\pi(0,025)^2(1\text{ m})$$

ΔT

= 0,154

ΔT_{diff}

= 2,161

K/W

$$A_3 = 2\pi r_2 L = 2\pi(0,0575)^2(1\text{ m})$$

$$1^{\circ}/R_i = R_{\text{center}} = \frac{1}{A_1 A_3} = \frac{1}{(60\text{W/m}^2\text{K})(0,0575\text{m}^2)}$$

$$= 0,1006 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$$

$$R_i = R_{\text{pipe}} = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi k L} = \frac{\ln(0,0575/0,025)}{2\pi(180\text{W/m}^2\text{K})(1\text{ m})}$$

Surface
dissipative

Surf latérale
Surf. transversale

$$R_2 = R_{\text{heat transfer}} = R_{\text{radiation}} = \frac{1}{h(T_b - T_{\alpha})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h \cdot \pi r_2^2 L} = \frac{1}{1800 \cdot \pi (0,0575)^2 \cdot 1\text{ m}} = 3,35^{\circ}\text{C}$$

1 m

Surf latérale
Surf. dissipation

$$R_o = R_{\text{convex}} = \frac{1}{A_3 h_2} = \frac{1}{(1800 \text{W/m}^2\text{K})(0,1361\text{m}^2)}$$

$$= 0,1754 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$A_{\text{surf}} = \pi D_h S = \pi(0,03)(0,203) = 0,1000283 \text{ m}^2$$

$$h_{\text{uniform}} = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{0,025} = 40,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$= 537 \text{ W}$$

$$R_{\text{totale}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_o = 0,106 + 0,0302 + 0,35 = 0,492 \text{ K/W}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{diff}} = \frac{T_{\alpha_1} - T_{\alpha_2}}{R_{\text{totale}}} = \frac{(320 - 50)}{0,492} = 537 \text{ K/W}$$

2) chute de température
à l'au-delà du tube:

$$\Delta T_{\text{chute}} = Q / R_{\text{tube}} = 127 \times 0,0002 = 0,027^{\circ}\text{C}$$

ΔT radiation = 0, R radiation = 127 \times 2,35 = 284^{\circ}

EKM:

$$1) \text{ A mefum} = \text{surface dissipative} \rightarrow \text{surface disponible} \\ A_{\text{mefum}} = \pi D_h L = \pi(0,03)(0,203) = 0,10942 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{\text{surf}} = 2\pi(0,0575)^2 + 2\pi r_2 L$$

Surf latérale
Surf. transversale

$$A_{\text{surf}} = 2\pi[(0,03)^2(0,203)^2] + 2\pi(0,03)(0,002)$$

$$= 0,000462 \text{ m}^2$$

Surf latérale
Surf. dissipation

$$A_{\text{surf}} = \pi D_h S = \pi(0,03)(0,203)$$

$$= 0,10942 \text{ m}^2$$

3) $\Omega_{\text{fin}} = \eta \Omega_{\text{minimum}}$; $\eta = \text{efficacité de l'isolette}$

$$\text{avec: } \Omega_{\text{minimum}} = \Omega_{\text{fin}} \times \Omega_1 (T_0 - T_\infty)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{fin}} = \Omega_{\text{fin}} A_{\text{fin}} \alpha (T_0 - T_\infty)$$

Ω_{fin} ?
Pour déclencher la portière d'isolation

on forme les paramètres

$$P_1 = \frac{\pi D_1 + \frac{1}{2} L}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad P_2 = E = \left(L + \frac{1}{2} L \right) \sqrt{\rho_1 R_1}$$

$$\text{avec: } L = \frac{1}{2} (D_2 - D_1) = \frac{1}{2} (0,06 - 0,03) = 0,015 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{donc: } P_1 = \frac{(0,03 + \frac{1}{2} 0,0002) \text{ m}}{2} = 0,015 \text{ m}$$

$$E = \left(L + \frac{1}{2} L \right) \sqrt{\rho_1 R_1} = \left(L + \frac{1}{2} L \right) \sqrt{0,0002 \times 1000} = 0,0207 \text{ J}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Soit: } \\ P_2 = E = 0,0207 \end{array} \right\} \text{équation A}$$

$$\text{Ex 1:} \\ \text{On calcule le } R_{\text{eff}} \\ \text{soit: } R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{15,4}{0,0207} = 740 \Omega$$

$$R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{8 \times 6,0 \times 10^{-3}}{2,048 \times 10^{-5}} = 74,884 \times 10^6 \Omega =$$

Rez de rez = six fois en utilisant la corrélation
en symétrie:

$$= 2 \times 6,0 \times 10^6 \times 10^6 = 25 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$4) \text{Or } \Omega_{\text{fin}} = \Omega_{\text{fin}} \alpha (T_0 - T_\infty) \text{ mais}$$

$$= 6,0 \times 0,0002 \times 120 = 1,44 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$= [0,03 + 1,884 \times 10^6] \times 10^6 = 877 \times 10^6 = 877 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$5) \Omega_{\text{tot}, \text{fin}} = n (\Omega_{\text{fin}} + \Omega_{\text{um}}) = 200 (25 + 1,44) = 5320 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$6) \Omega_{\text{increase}} = \Omega_{\text{tot}, \text{fin}} - \Omega_{\text{fin}} = 5320 - 532 = 4788 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

La vitesse des ailes augmente considérablement par échange thermique.

$$7) E = \Omega_{\text{tot}, \text{fin}} \times S_{\text{eff}} = 5320 \times 0,015 = 79,8 \text{ J}$$

On peut donc multiplier l'échange par un facteur 20.

$$\underline{\text{A 3:}}$$

$$h = \frac{R}{L} \quad Nu = \frac{0,029 \cdot S \cdot L}{6} \times 26,8 \pi = 13,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{C)}$$

la surface de la plaque est: $A = L \cdot R = 1,5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$

$$\Delta T = 12,2 - 19 = 27 \text{ K}$$

$$E_b = S_{1,67} \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 \quad (800 \text{ K}) = 23,2 \text{ kW/m}^2$$

b) à l'entraînement / on connaît 1,5 m

on introduit $R_L = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V}{6 \cdot 1,5} = \frac{V}{9} = 6 \text{ m}$

$$R_L = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{6 \cdot 1,5}{6 \cdot 1,5} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,71 \text{ K/W}$$

$R_L < R_{\text{coil}} \Rightarrow$ on utilise la correction

$$Nu = \frac{h \cdot L}{R} = 0,664 \cdot R^{0,8} \cdot \frac{P^{0,75} \cdot F^{0,25}}{L} = 9,1$$

$$= 0,664 \cdot (4,71 \times 10^3)^{0,8} \cdot 10^{0,25} \cdot 8^{0,25} = 408$$

$$R_{\text{coil}} = \frac{h \cdot L}{Nu} = \frac{0,664 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1,5}{408} = 28,923 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$R_{\text{coil}} = 8,03 \times 9 \cdot (140 - 20) = 8,03 \cdot 60 \cdot 120 = 576 \text{ K/W}$$

483 P

C	Exposition Conduction	Expos. rayonnement
$E_b = 0,71 \text{ kW/m}^2$	$\Theta @$	$E_b = 0,71 \text{ kW/m}^2$
$E_b = S_{1,67} \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 \quad (800 \text{ K}) = 23,2 \text{ kW/m}^2$		

$$\Theta = E_b \cdot A \cdot \Delta t = 23,2 \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot 0,1257 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 3000 \text{ s} = 876 \text{ kJ}$$

b) pour la partie de surface A_s :

$$A_s = 4\pi r^2 = \pi D^2 = \pi (0,127 \text{ m})^2 = 0,127 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Delta t = 3000 \text{ s}$$

$$\Theta = E_b \cdot A_s \cdot \Delta t = 23,2 \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot 0,1257 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 3000 \text{ s} = 876 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad E_{b,1} = \frac{c_0}{r^5} = \frac{3,1943 \times 10^8 \text{ W/m}^4 \text{.nm}}{\left[\exp \left(\frac{c_0}{\lambda T} \right) - 1 \right] (3 \mu\text{m})^5 \exp \left[\frac{1,1438 \times 10^8 \mu\text{m}}{3 \mu\text{m} \cdot 800} \right]} = 3,848 \text{ W/m}^2 \mu\text{m}$$