Optique

• Optique géométrique

® Prisme:

$$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + D_m}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)} \qquad n^2 = a + \frac{b}{\lambda^2}$$

Miroirs sphériques :

$$\gamma = \frac{\overline{FA'}}{\overline{FS}} = \frac{\overline{FS}}{\overline{FA}} = -\frac{\overline{SA'}}{\overline{SA}} = \frac{\overline{CA'}}{\overline{CA}} \qquad \overline{FA}\,\overline{FA'} = FS^2 \; (\text{Newton}) \qquad \frac{1}{\overline{SA'}} + \frac{1}{\overline{SA}} = \frac{1}{\overline{SF}} \; (\text{Descartes})$$

⊕ Lentilles:

$$\gamma = \frac{\overline{F'A'}}{\overline{F'O}} = \frac{\overline{FO}}{\overline{FA}} = \frac{\overline{OA'}}{\overline{OA}} \qquad \overline{FA} \, \overline{FA'} = -f'^2 \, (\text{Newton}) \qquad \frac{1}{\overline{OA'}} - \frac{1}{\overline{OA}} = \frac{1}{f'} \, (\text{Descartes})$$

• Modèle scalaire de la lumière

$$E = h\nu = h\frac{c}{\lambda} = \hbar\omega$$
 $\phi(M) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{vide}}(SM) + \phi_S$ $\delta = p\lambda$

• Trous d'Young

$$\delta = \frac{2ax}{D} \qquad \qquad i = \frac{\lambda D}{2a}$$

Michelson

$$\begin{split} \delta &= 2e = 2\alpha x & i = \frac{\lambda}{2\alpha} \\ \delta &= 2e\cos i \\ \mathcal{C} &= \frac{\mathbf{E}_{max} - \mathbf{E}_{min}}{\mathbf{E}_{max} + \mathbf{E}_{min}} \end{split}$$

$$\delta = 2e\cos i$$

$$C = \frac{E_{max} - E_{min}}{E_{max} + E_{min}}$$

• Diffraction

$$\sin i' - \sin i = pn\lambda = p\frac{\lambda}{d}$$
 (Formule du réseau)

Mécanique

• Mouvements dans les champs \vec{E} et \vec{B}

$$\vec{f}_{\text{Laplace}} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$$
 $Ep_{\hat{e}l} = qV + C^{ste}$

• Mouvement à forces centrales

$$\vec{\mathrm{F}} = \frac{k}{r^2} \qquad \mathrm{E}_p = \frac{k}{r} \qquad r^2 \dot{\theta} = \mathrm{C}^{ste} \; \mathrm{Vitesse} \; \mathrm{ar\acute{e}olaire} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{T}^2}{a^3} = \mathrm{C}^{ste} \qquad v_{lib} = \sqrt{2} v_{sat} = \sqrt{2} \frac{\mathrm{GM}}{\mathrm{R}_\mathrm{T}}$$

• Changements de référentiels

$$\vec{v_e} = \frac{d\overrightarrow{OO'}}{dt} \bigg|_{\mathcal{P}} + \vec{\Omega}_{\mathcal{R'/R}} \wedge \overrightarrow{O'M} \qquad \vec{f_{ie}} = m\Omega^2 \overrightarrow{HM} \qquad \vec{f_{ic}} = -2m\vec{\Omega}_{\mathcal{R'/R}} \wedge \vec{v_r}$$

• Réduction du problème à 2 corps

$$\vec{r} = r \, \vec{e_r} = \overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2} \qquad \qquad \mu = \frac{m_1 \, m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \, (masse \, r\acute{e}duite) \qquad \qquad \mu \ddot{\vec{v}} = f_{\mathbf{G}}(r) \vec{e_r} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_1(t) + \vec{r}_2(t) \\ m_1 \vec{r}_1(t) + m_2 \vec{r}_2(t) \end{array} \right.$$

• Cinétique des systèmes matériels

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ r \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 \\ r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \vec{a} = \vec{a}_{\mathrm{T}} + \vec{a}_{\mathrm{N}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{\mathrm{T}} + \frac{v^2}{\mathbb{R}} \vec{\mathrm{N}}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{A}} = \vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{B}} + \overrightarrow{\mathrm{AB}} \wedge m \vec{v}_{g} \quad (\text{Varignon}) \qquad \vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{A}} = \vec{\sigma}^{\star} + \overrightarrow{\mathrm{AG}} \wedge m \vec{v}_{g} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{E}_{c} = \mathbf{E}_{c}^{\star} + \frac{1}{2} m \, v_{\mathrm{G}}^{2} \quad (\text{König})$$

• Cinématique du solide

$$\vec{v}_{P} = \vec{v}_{Q} + \overrightarrow{PQ} \wedge \vec{\Omega}_{S} \qquad \qquad \sigma_{\Delta} = \mathcal{J}_{\Delta} \, \Omega \qquad \qquad E_{c} = \mathcal{J}_{\Delta} \frac{\Omega^{2}}{2} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{M_{A}} = \overrightarrow{M_{B}} + \overrightarrow{BA} \wedge \vec{F}$$

• Lois de Coulomb

Glissement (opposé au mouvement) : $\|\vec{\mathbf{T}}\| = f \|\vec{\mathbf{N}}\|$ Non glissement : $\|\vec{\mathbf{T}}\| \le f \|\vec{\mathbf{N}}\|$

• Puissance et travail

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{P}_{glisseur} &= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}_{pt \; app} & \mathcal{P}_{couple} = \vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{\Gamma} & \delta W_{conserv} = - \, \mathrm{dE}_{p} \\ & \frac{\mathrm{dE}_{c}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\delta W_{int}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\delta W_{ext}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathcal{P}_{int} + \mathcal{P}_{ext} \end{split}$$

Opérateurs différentiels

• Opérateur gradient

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \overrightarrow{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \overrightarrow{\nabla} U \text{ où (en cartésiennes)} \overrightarrow{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$
Formule du gradient :
$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} U(M, t) \overrightarrow{dS} = \iiint_{(V)} \overrightarrow{grad} U(M, t) d\tau$$

• Opérateur divergence

$$\oint \int_{(\Sigma)} \vec{a}(M,t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS} = \iiint_{(V)} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M,t) \, d\tau, \forall V$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{a}$$

• Opérateur rotationnel

$$\oint_{(\mathcal{C})} \vec{a}(\mathbf{M}, t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dl} = \iint_{(\mathcal{S})} \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \, \vec{a}(\mathbf{M}, t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \, \vec{a} = \overrightarrow{\nabla} \wedge \vec{a}$$

• Opérateur laplacien

$$\Delta U = \operatorname{div}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} U\right) \qquad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} \left(\operatorname{div} \overrightarrow{a}\right) - \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \overrightarrow{a}\right) = \nabla^2 \overrightarrow{a}$$
En cartésiennes :
$$\Delta U = \nabla^2 U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} \qquad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \overrightarrow{a} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta a_x \\ \Delta a_y \\ \Delta a_z \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Delta \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0$$

• Quelques formules de calcul

⊛ À savoir par coeur :

$$\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}}\,\mathbf{U}\right) = 0 \qquad \qquad \operatorname{div}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\,\vec{a}\right) = 0 \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\,\vec{a}\right) = \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}}\left(\operatorname{div}\vec{a}\right) - \vec{\Delta}\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{u} \wedge (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w})\vec{v} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})\vec{w}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$$
 (U V) = U $\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$ V + V $\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$ U $\overrightarrow{\text{div}}$ ($\overrightarrow{a} \land \overrightarrow{b}$) = $\overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \overrightarrow{b}$

• Dérivée particulaire

$$\frac{\mathbf{D}\vec{a}}{\mathbf{D}t} = \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t} + \left(\vec{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{grad}}\right)(\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t} + \overrightarrow{\mathbf{grad}}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right) - \vec{a} \wedge \overrightarrow{\mathbf{rot}}\vec{a}$$

Éléctromagnétisme

• Électrocinétique

$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d} U_c}{\mathrm{d} t}$$
 $q = C U$ $U = L \frac{\mathrm{d} i}{\mathrm{d} t}$ $e = r \eta \; (\text{Thèvenin} \sim \text{Norton})$

Ampli Op : Idéal $\Rightarrow i^{\oplus} = i^{\ominus} = 0$ et en régime linéaire \Rightarrow $V^{\oplus} = V^{\ominus}$

$$\tau = RC = \frac{L}{R} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2}Li^2 = \frac{1}{2}CE^2 \qquad \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

• Filtres

$$x = \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \qquad \underline{\underline{H}}(\jmath\omega) = \frac{\underline{\underline{H}_0}}{1 + \jmath x} \qquad \underline{\underline{H}}(\jmath\omega) = \frac{\underline{\underline{H}_0}}{1 + \jmath x}$$

$$x = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \qquad \underline{\underline{H}}(\jmath\omega) = \frac{\underline{\underline{H}_0}}{1 - x^2 + \jmath \frac{x}{Q}} \qquad \underline{\underline{H}}(\jmath\omega) = \frac{-x^2}{1 - x^2 + \jmath \frac{x}{Q}} \qquad \underline{\underline{H}}(\jmath\omega) = \frac{\underline{\underline{H}_0}}{1 + \jmath Q\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)} \qquad \Delta x = \frac{1}{Q}$$

 \circledast Résonance si Q > $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. Si Q \gg 1 \Rightarrow $x_r \simeq 1$ et $\beta = Q$ la surtension de résonance

• Puissance en régime sinusoïdal

$$\mathcal{P}_{instant} = \mathrm{U}\,i \qquad \mathcal{P}_{moy} = \mathrm{U}_{eff}\,\mathrm{I}_{eff}\cos\phi = \Re\epsilon(\underline{\mathcal{Z}})\,\mathrm{I}_{eff}^2 = \Re\epsilon(\underline{Y})\,\mathrm{U}_{eff}^2$$

 \circledast Adaptation d'impédance : $\mathcal{Z}_c = \mathcal{Z}_g^{\star}$

• Electro & Magnéto statique

$$\vec{E}(M) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\rho(P)}{PM^2} \vec{u}_{PM} \, d\tau \; (\text{Gauss}) \qquad V(M) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\rho}{r} \, d\tau$$

$$\vec{B}(M) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{i \; \overrightarrow{dl} \wedge \vec{u}_{PM}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \iiint \frac{\vec{j} \wedge \vec{u}_{PM}}{r^2} \; (\text{Biot \& Savart})$$

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{S}}(\vec{E}) = \frac{Q_{int}}{\epsilon_0} \qquad \Phi_{\mathcal{S}}(\vec{g}) = -4\pi G M_{int} \qquad \oint_{\mathscr{C}} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{dl} = \mu_0 I_{enlac\acute{e}}$$

$$d\vec{f}_{LAPLACE} = i \; \vec{dl} \wedge \vec{B} = \vec{j} \, d\tau \wedge \vec{B} \qquad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{e}$$

⊕ Dipôles :

$$\vec{p} = q \ \overrightarrow{NP} \qquad V(r,\theta) = \frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \qquad \vec{E} = -\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} \ V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2p\cos\theta \\ p\sin\theta \end{array} \right) \qquad \vec{\Gamma} = \vec{P} \wedge \vec{E}_{ext}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{S} \ I \qquad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2M\cos\theta \\ M\sin\theta \end{array} \right) \qquad \vec{\Gamma} = \vec{M} \wedge \vec{B} \qquad Ep = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}_{ext} = \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}_{ext}$$

• Loi d'Онм

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \iint_{S} \vec{j} \cdot \vec{dS} \qquad \vec{j} = nq\vec{v} \qquad \vec{j} = \gamma \vec{E} \qquad \rho = \frac{1}{\gamma} (\Omega.m) \qquad \mathscr{P}_{\text{JOULE}} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} = \gamma E^{2}$$

$$\text{En série} : R = \int \frac{\rho \, dl}{S} \qquad \text{En parallèle} : G = \int \frac{\gamma \, dS}{l} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Fil cylindrique} : R = \frac{\rho \, l}{S}$$

• Équations de Maxwell

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{M};t) = 0 \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \, \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{M};t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{B}}}{\partial t}(\mathrm{M};t)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathrm{E}}(\mathrm{M};t) = \frac{\rho(\mathrm{M};t)}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \, \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{M};t) = \mu_0 \, \vec{j}(\mathrm{M};t) + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{E}}}{\partial t}(\mathrm{M};t)$$

$$\vec{\mathrm{B}} = \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \, \vec{\mathrm{A}} \qquad \vec{\mathrm{E}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{A}}}{\partial t} - \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{V} \qquad \vec{\mathrm{E}}_2 - \vec{\mathrm{E}}_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} \vec{n}_{1 \to 2} \qquad \vec{\mathrm{B}}_2 - \vec{\mathrm{B}}_1 = \mu_0 \vec{j}_{\mathcal{S}} \wedge \vec{n}_{1 \to 2}$$

$$\mathrm{d} \mathscr{P}_{\mathrm{LORENTZ}} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{\mathrm{E}} \, \mathrm{d} \tau \qquad \vec{\mathrm{\Pi}} = \frac{\vec{\mathrm{E}} \wedge \vec{\mathrm{B}}}{\mu_0} \qquad e = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \mathrm{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \mathrm{B}^2 \, (J.m^{-3})$$

• Propagation des OEM

$$c^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}\mu_{0}} \qquad \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\vec{u} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{E}}}{c} = \frac{\vec{k} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{E}}}{\omega}$$

Milieux diélectriques

$$\vec{P} = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$
 $\varepsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$ $n = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r(\omega)}$

• Induction

$$\vec{E}_m = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \vec{v}_e \wedge \vec{B} \qquad e_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{E}_m \cdot \vec{dl} \qquad e = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} \qquad \Phi = L i$$

Phénomènes de propagation

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{F}{ES} \qquad c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu_{vol}}} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu_{lin}}}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} \qquad \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} = cT \qquad v_{\phi} = \frac{\omega}{k'} \qquad v_{g} = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

Mécanique des fluides

• Statique des fluides

® Relation fondamentale de la statique des fluides et applications :

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_p} = \mathrm{P} \overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{S}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} P = \overrightarrow{f_{vol}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dP}}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\rho \, g$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_p} = P \overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} P = \overrightarrow{f_{vol}} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\rho \, \mathrm{g} \qquad P(z) = P_0 \, \exp\left(\frac{-\mathrm{M}_{air} \mathrm{g} \, z}{\mathrm{RT}_0}\right)$$

$$\vec{\Pi} = \vec{P_A} = -\rho V g$$

• Cinématique des fluides

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \rho \, \vec{v} = 0 \qquad \quad \rho = C^{ste} \ \to \operatorname{div} \, \vec{v} = 0 \ \to \vec{v} \cdot \vec{S} = C^{ste}$$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \vec{v}$$

• La viscosité

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_{viscosit\acute{e}}} = \eta \frac{\mathrm{d}V_x}{\mathrm{d}y} \, \mathrm{d}S \, \overrightarrow{x} \qquad \overrightarrow{f_{vol/viscosit\acute{e}}} = \eta \, \Delta \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \nu = \frac{\eta}{\rho} \quad (m^2.s^{-1})$$

$$\rho \frac{\mathrm{D}\, \overrightarrow{v}}{\mathrm{D}\, t} = - \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{P} + \rho \, \overrightarrow{g} + \eta \, \Delta \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \mathrm{Navier-Stockes}$$

On en déduit : Bernouilli (permanent, parfait, incompressible, LdC/irrotationnel)

$$\rho \frac{v^2}{2} + P + \rho g z = C^{ste}$$

$$\overrightarrow{f_{flu \to sphère}} = -6\pi \eta r \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \text{Re} = \frac{rv}{v} \qquad \overrightarrow{f_{flu \to objet}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 S C_x \text{ (coeff trainée)}$$

• Ondes acoustiques

$$c^{2} = \frac{1}{\rho_{0}\chi_{S}}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$

$$P = \mathcal{Z}v \quad \mathcal{Z} = \pm \rho_{0}c$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\rho_{0}v^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\chi_{S}p^{2}$$

♦ Thermodynamique

• Coefficients thermo-élastiques

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right|_{P}$$
 Dilatation thermique $\chi_T = \frac{-1}{V} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right|_{T}$ Compressibilité isotherme

• Equations d'état

$$PV = nRT \qquad \left(P + \frac{n^2}{V^2}a\right)(V - nb) = nRT \quad (V_DW)$$

• Capacités thermiques

$$C_{V} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \Big|_{V} \leftrightarrow dU = C_{V} dT \qquad C_{P} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \Big|_{P} \leftrightarrow dH = C_{P} dT$$

$$C_{P} - C_{V} = nR \qquad \gamma = \frac{C_{P}}{C_{V}} \qquad C_{V} = \frac{nR}{\gamma - 1} \qquad C_{P} = \frac{nR\gamma}{\gamma - 1}$$

• Loi de Laplace

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = C^{ste}$$
 $PV^{\gamma} = C^{ste'}$ $T^{\gamma}P^{1-\gamma} = C^{ste''}$

• Fonctions d'état

$$H = U + PV \qquad G = H - TS \qquad F = U - TS \qquad \delta W = -P_{ext} \, dV$$

$$dU = T \, dS - P \, dV \qquad dH = T \, dS + V \, dP \qquad dF = -S \, dT - P \, dV \qquad dG = -S \, dT + V \, dP$$

• Formule de Clapeyron

$$h_2 - h_1 = T(v_2 - v_1) \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_{\acute{e}q}$$
Glace $\xrightarrow{334 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}} \text{Eau} \xrightarrow{0^{\circ}\text{C}} \xrightarrow{4.18 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}} \text{Eau} \xrightarrow{100^{\circ}\text{C}} \xrightarrow{2260 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}} \text{Vapeur}$

• Phénomènes de diffusion

Loi de Stefan :
$$\mathcal{P}_{tot} = \sigma \, \mathrm{T}^4$$
 Loi de Wien : $\mathrm{T} \, \lambda_{max} \simeq 2800 \, \mathrm{K.} \mu m$
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \mathrm{div} \, \vec{j} = 0 \, (conservation) \qquad \vec{j}_n = - \, \mathrm{D} \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{C} \, (\mathrm{Fick}) \qquad \vec{j}_Q = - \lambda \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{T} \, (\mathrm{Fourier})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathrm{T}}{\partial t} = \frac{\lambda}{\rho c} \, \Delta \mathrm{T} \, (eq \, chaleur) \qquad \Phi_{1 \to 2} = h \, \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{T}_1 - \mathrm{T}_2) \, (\mathrm{Newton})$$