## Exo 1

- Q. Rolenogoror. Four (le >00 1-les petites échelles terdrelentes sont isotropes (12) (domaine d'équeille) et la degnancique des plus jetites échelles de l'écoulement su dépend que du toux de dinipation & et de la viscosité 2 (16)
  - 2- El existe une gamme d'échelle (pamme invetselle) coractérisée par un comportement universel, rejoi uniquement por le toux de tromfert de l'énergie.
- b. Hypothèse 1 + audyse dimensionnelle: [y] = L [7, ] = T [Vy] = L7

Geondurs conoctéristiques: & et D [6] = L2T-3 [D] = L2T-1

=>  $v_{e}^{2} \left(\frac{\nu^{3}}{\varepsilon}\right)^{1/4} \sim L$   $v_{e}^{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\varepsilon}\right)^{1/2} \sim T$   $v_{e}^{2} \sim \left(\frac{\nu}{\varepsilon}\right)^{1/4}$ 

C. log(E(1e)) ENERGETIC
SCALES

OUSSIPATIVE
RANGE

RANGE

L= echelle integral

N= chelle de Rolmog.

log(K)

d. Dans la zone inertielle, la dynamique défind de  $R = \frac{2\pi}{\ell}$  et de T = E

$$[E(k)] = [k_t] / [K] = (l^2 T^{-2}) / L^{-1} = l^3 T^{-2}$$

$$[k] = L^{-1} = 2 + E(k) \sim 8^{2/3} k^{-5/3}$$

=> 
$$\mathcal{E} = P/M = 100 \text{ J/kg/s}$$
  
 $y = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \text{ powr l'eau}$   
=>  $y = \left(\frac{y^3}{\mathcal{E}}\right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{10^{-18}}{10^2}\right)^{1/4} = 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ 

(moduction = dinipation)

Echelle de vitere intéopole: 
$$u' \sim VK$$
 (K=in.cin.turb.)

Echelle de longueur:  $L$ 

Echelle de temps:  $L/u'$ 

Equilibre: 
$$\xi \simeq T \Rightarrow \xi \sim \frac{u^3}{L} \Rightarrow L \sim \frac{u^3}{\xi}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{L} = \left(\frac{v^3}{\epsilon}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{L} \sim \left(\frac{v^3}{u^{13}}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{L} = \left(\frac{v^3}{u^{13}L^3}\right)^{1/4} = \Re_L^{-3/4}$$
over  $\Re_L = \frac{Lu!}{2!}$ .

$$\lambda \simeq (10 \, \mu \, \text{K/E})^{1/2} \simeq (10 \, \mu \, \text{k/E})^{1/2} \simeq (10 \, \mu \, \text{k/E})^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{L} = \left(15 \, \mu \, \frac{\mu^{12}}{E}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{L} \simeq \left(15 \, \mu \, \frac{L}{\mu^{1}}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{L} = \left(15 \, \frac{\mu}{\mu^{1}L}\right)^{1/2} \sim R_{\ell_{L}}^{-1/2}$$

$$K_{L} \sim 3u^{2} = 3 \times 50^{2} = 7500 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$K_{L} \sim 3u^{1/2} = 3 \times 50^{2} = 7500 \text{ J/kg}$$
b)  $T = \frac{KL}{L/u^{1}} = \frac{7500}{2 \times 10^{6}/50} = 75 \times 10^{-6} \frac{J}{kg^{-6}}$ 

d) 
$$M = (\nu^3)^{1/4} = ((2 \times 10^{-4})^3)^{1/4} = 0.012 m. -> 2.2800$$

+ 
$$\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{75 \times 10^{-6}}\right)^{-1} = 0,011 \text{ m/s} = \frac{1}{75 \times 10^{-6}}$$

e)  $v_{3} = (v_{6})^{1/4} = (2 \times 10^{-4}.75 \times 10^{-6})^{1/4} = 0,011 \text{ m/s} = \frac{1}{75 \times 10^{-6}} = 1,63 \text{ s}$ 
 $v_{3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{-4}}{75 \times 10^{-6}}\right)^{1/2} = 1,63 \text{ s}$ 

4) 
$$N \sim \frac{V_0 \ell}{\eta^3} = \frac{\pi D^2 H}{O_1 0 \ell \ell^3} = \frac{\pi \times 4 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot 150000}{O_1 0 \ell \ell^3} = 3 \times 10^{25}$$

-> Nombre de points imparible à traiter.

$$\mathcal{E}_{TOT} = \int_{Cech} e^{\frac{1}{6}} dV = e^{\frac{1}{6}} \frac{\pi D^{2}}{4} = 30 \times 75.10^{\frac{1}{6}} \times 150000 = \frac{1}{6}$$

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$$K = \int_{0}^{60} E(e) de = \int_{0}^{k_{L}} A e^{m} de + \int_{k_{L}}^{60} \chi e^{\frac{2}{3}} e^{-\frac{5}{4}} de =$$

$$= A \frac{k_{L}^{m+1}}{m+4} + \chi e^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \frac{e^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{(-\frac{2}{3})} \right]_{k_{L}}^{60} = A \frac{k_{L}^{m+1}}{m+4} + \frac{3}{2} \chi e^{\frac{2}{3}} k_{L}^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$
(1)

• Continuité du spectre: 
$$E(R_L) = A R_L^{m} = \propto E^{\frac{2}{3}} R_L^{-5/3} => R_L^{m+\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{\alpha}{A} E^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 (2)

• 
$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{dK}{dt}$$
 (3)

Injecter (2) dans (1) et trouver  $K = f(\mathcal{E}, A, \alpha, m)$ 

Renplacer cette obranière relation dons (3) et intégrar.