

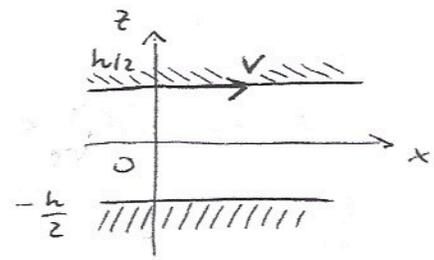
Ex. 1 :

1

$$\mu \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$v = v(z) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{dv}{dz}$$

$$p = p(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{dp}{dx} ; \quad \frac{dp}{dx} = G$$



$$Q1) \quad \frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} = \frac{G}{\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dz} = \frac{G}{\mu} z + A$$

$$v(z) = \frac{G}{2\mu} z^2 + Az + B$$

$$Q2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v(-\frac{h}{2}) = 0 \\ v(\frac{h}{2}) = V \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = \frac{G}{2\mu} \frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{Ah}{2} + B \quad (i) \\ V = \frac{G}{2\mu} \frac{h^2}{4} + \frac{Ah}{2} + B \quad (ii) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(i) + (ii) \Rightarrow V = \frac{G}{2\mu} \frac{h^2}{2} + 2B \Rightarrow B = \left(V - \frac{G h^2}{4\mu} \right) \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$(ii) - (i) \Rightarrow V = Ah \Rightarrow A = \frac{V}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(z) = \frac{G}{2\mu} z^2 + \frac{V}{h} z + \frac{V}{2} - \frac{G h^2}{8\mu} =$$

$$= \frac{G}{8\mu} (4z^2 - h^2) + \frac{V}{h} z + \frac{V}{2}$$

$$Q3) \quad Q = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} v(z) dz = \frac{G}{2\mu} \frac{z^3}{3} \Big|_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} - \frac{G h^2}{8\mu} z \Big|_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} + \frac{V}{h} \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} + \frac{V}{2} h =$$
$$= \frac{Vh}{2} - \frac{G h^3}{12\mu}$$

$$Q4) \quad u(z) = \frac{G}{8\mu} (4z^2 - h^2) + \frac{V}{h} z + \frac{V}{2}$$

2

$$G=0 \Rightarrow u(z) = \frac{V}{h} z + \frac{V}{2} \quad \text{PROFIL LINÉAIRE}$$

ÉCOUL. CISAILLEMENT SIMPLE

$\left(\frac{dp}{dx} = 0\right)$

$$V=0 \Rightarrow u(z) = \frac{G}{8\mu} (4z^2 - h^2) \quad \text{PROFIL PARABOLIQUE}$$

ÉCOUL. de POISEVILLE

Q5) $G < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} < 0 \Rightarrow p \downarrow$ avec $x \uparrow \Rightarrow$ le gradient de pression est "moteur" et amplifie l'effet produit par la plaque en $z = \frac{h}{2}$.

$G > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} > 0 \Rightarrow p \uparrow$ avec $x \uparrow \Rightarrow$ le gradient de pression est dit ADVERSE et s'oppose à l'action de la plaque.

$$Q6) \quad \tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \mu \left(\frac{G}{\mu} z + \frac{V}{h} \right) = Gz + \frac{V\mu}{h}$$

↑
F. NEWTON

$$\tau(z = \frac{h}{2}) = \frac{Gh}{2} + \frac{V\mu}{h}$$

$$\tau(z) = 0 \Rightarrow z^* = - \frac{V\mu}{Gh} < 0$$

↑ pas au centre du système ($z=0$) comme pour l'écoulement de Poiseuille.

EX. 2:

3

$$\mu = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$$

$$L = 500 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$q_w = 0,02 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$2 \text{ coudes } \bar{e} 45^\circ : K_{45} = 0,2$$

$$" \quad " \quad " 90^\circ : K_{90} = 0,3$$

$$1 \text{ coudes } " 180^\circ : K_{180} = 0,4$$

$$Q1) q_w = V \cdot S$$

$$S = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \Rightarrow V = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{q_w}{D^2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{0,02}{(0,1)^2} \approx 2,55 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$Q2) Re = \frac{VD}{\nu} = \frac{\rho VD}{\mu} = \frac{10^3 \cdot 2,55 \cdot 0,1}{10^{-3}} = 2,55 \cdot 10^5$$

$$Re > Rec = 2000 \rightarrow \text{régime TURBULENT}$$

$$Q3) \text{ F. POISEUILLE : } \lambda = \frac{64}{Re} \rightarrow \text{LAMINAIRE ; } Re < 2000$$

$$\text{ F. BLASIUS : } \lambda = \frac{0,316}{Re^{1/4}} \rightarrow \text{TURBULENT LISSE ; } 2000 < Re < 10^5$$

$$\text{ F. BLENCH : } \lambda = 0,79 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{D}} \rightarrow \text{TURBULENT RUGUEUX ; } Re > 10^5$$

$$\text{ ici : } Re \approx 2,55 \cdot 10^5 > 10^5 \Rightarrow \text{ F. BLENCH :}$$

$$\lambda = 0,79 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{D}} \approx 0,025$$

$$Q4) \zeta_{TOT} = \zeta_{LIN} + \zeta_{SING}$$

$$\zeta_{LIN} = \lambda \frac{L}{D} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \approx 406406 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-3} = 406406 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\zeta_{SING} = 2 K_{45} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} + 2 K_{90} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} + K_{180} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} =$$

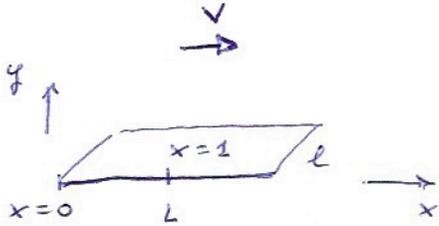
$$= \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \cdot \lambda \left(K_{45} + K_{90} + \frac{K_{180}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \rho V^2 \left(K_{45} + K_{90} + \frac{K_{180}}{2} \right) \approx 4552 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-3} = 4552 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta_{TOT} = \zeta_{LIN} + \zeta_{SING} \approx 406406 + 4552 = 410958 \text{ Pa}$$

• EX. 3:

4



$$\begin{aligned}L &= 2 \text{ m} \\l &= 1 \text{ m} \\v &= 5 \text{ m/s} \\ \rho &= 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \\ \mu &= 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{v} = (u, v)$$

$$Re_c = 5 \cdot 10^5 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{TRANSITION LAMINAIRE -} \\ \text{- TURBULENT} \end{array} \right)$$

Q1) à la paroi: $u(y=0) = 0$ CONDITION de NON GLISSEMENT
pour tous les x (FROTTEMENT VISQUEUX)

$$Q2) \nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^3} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$Q3) x = 1 \text{ m}; Re_x = \frac{Vx}{\nu} = \frac{5 \cdot 1}{10^{-6}} = 5 \cdot 10^6 > \underbrace{5 \cdot 10^5}_{Re_c} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow régime TURBULENT

$$Q4) \frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{0,37}{Re_x^{1/5}} \quad \text{pour } Re_x > 5 \cdot 10^5 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \delta(x=1 \text{ m}) &= \frac{0,37}{Re_x^{1/5}} \Big|_{x=1 \text{ m}} = \frac{0,37}{(5 \cdot 10^6)^{1/5}} \approx 0,017 \text{ m} = \\ &= 1,7 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

Q5) écoulement turbulent sur toute la plaque

$$C_f = \frac{0,074}{Re^{1/5}} \approx 0,0029$$

$$Re = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{10^{-6}} = 10^7$$

$$F = C_f \frac{\rho V^2}{2} S \approx 0,0029 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{5^2}{2} \cdot 2 = 72,5 \text{ N}$$