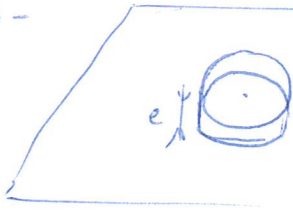


MF312 - Source et puits d'écoulement - Ecoulement dipolaire à deux dimensions

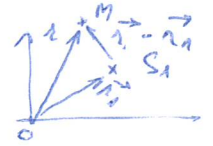
1 a -



$$D_v = \iint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{v \vec{e}_r \cdot e r d\theta \vec{e}_r}_{\text{symétrie cylindrique}} = e r 2\pi v$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{D_v}{2\pi e r} \vec{e}_r \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \times \text{ permanent car } \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \\ \times \text{ rot } \vec{v} = 0 : \text{IRROTATIONNEL} \end{array} \right.$$

$$b. \vec{v} = \text{grad } \phi_1 = \frac{d\phi_1}{dr} \vec{e}_r \Rightarrow \phi_1 = \frac{D_v}{2\pi e} \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)$$



c - r : distance à la source : $r \longrightarrow \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1\|$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{D_v}{2\pi e} \ln\left(\frac{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1\|}{r_0}\right)$$

$$b a - \phi_2 = - \frac{D_v}{2\pi e} \ln\left(\frac{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2\|}{r_0}\right)$$

$$b - \phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 = \frac{D_v}{2\pi e} \left(\ln\left(\frac{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1\|}{r_0}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2\|}{r_0}\right) \right)$$

$$\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1\| = \sqrt{(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2} = r$$

Académie : *Académie*
Langue : *anglais*

Série : *L*
Session : *Janvier 2014*