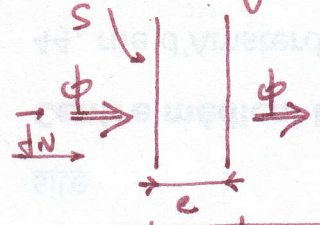


TH 206 - Dialyse

a)  $\Phi = \iint_S \vec{J}_N \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_N S$ si $\vec{J}_N \parallel d\vec{S}$
 $\vec{J}_N$ uniforme.

* Régime stationnaire $\rightarrow \Delta u = 0 \rightarrow u(x) = Ax + B$

c.l. $u(0) = u_1 \rightarrow B = u_1$
 $u(e) = u_2 \rightarrow A = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{e}$

$\rightarrow u(x) = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{e} x + u_1$

Loi de Fick: $J_N = -D \frac{du}{dx} = -D \frac{u_2 - u_1}{e} \rightarrow \Phi = -\frac{DS}{e} (u_2 - u_1)$

b) hyp: Résultat du régime stationnaire valide bien que $N_1(t)$ et $N_2(t)$ dépendent de t .

ou si diffusion lente et $u_1(t), u_2(t)$ uniformes

$dN_1 = -\Phi dt = +\frac{DS}{e} (u_2 - u_1) dt$ $N_0 = N_1(0) = N_1(t) + N_2(t)$

$V \frac{du}{dt}$

$\div V \rightarrow u_0 = u_1 + \frac{2u_2}{3}; u_2 = \frac{N_2}{2V}$

$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{u_0 - 3u_1}{2}$

$dN_1 = +\frac{DS}{2eV} (N_0 - 3N_1) dt$

$\frac{dN_1}{dt} + \frac{3DS}{2eV} N_1 = \frac{DS}{2eV} N_0$ soit $\tau_1 = \frac{2eV}{3DS}$

c.l. $N_1(0) = N_0 = A + \frac{N_0}{3} \rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3} N_0 \rightarrow N_1(t) = \frac{N_0}{3} (2e^{-t/\tau} + 1)$

$N_2(t) = u_2 \times 2V = (u_0 - u_1)V = N_0 - N_1(t) \rightarrow N_2(t) = \frac{2N_0}{3} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

c) $N_1(T) = \frac{N_0}{2} = \frac{N_0}{3} (2e^{-T/\tau} + 1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 2e^{-T/\tau} \rightarrow T = \tau \ln 4$

d) Régime quasistationnaire valable si $T \gg \tau_{diff} = \frac{e^2}{D}$

i.e. $\frac{2eV}{3DS} \gg \frac{e^2}{D} \rightarrow V \gg eS$