

Corrigé planche n° 20.

TH 201

⑩ Compression isotherme $T = \text{cte}$

$$\delta W = -P dV = -\frac{RT}{V-b} dV + \frac{a}{V^2} dV$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = RT \ln \frac{\frac{V_2-b}{V_1-b}}{} + a \frac{V_2-V_1}{V_1 V_2}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad b \ll V : W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + a \frac{V_2-V_1}{V_1 V_2} + RT \ln \frac{\frac{1-b}{V_2}}{\frac{1-b}{V_1}}$$

au 1^{er} ordre en $\frac{1}{V}$ cela donne :

$$W_{1 \rightarrow 2} \approx RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + (a - RTb) \left(\frac{1}{V_1} - \frac{1}{V_2} \right)$$

⑩ Le gaz se comporte comme un gp où $W_{1 \rightarrow 2} = RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{a}{Rb}$$

Tangente horizontale en Amagat: $\left(\frac{\partial(PV)}{\partial P} \right)_T = 0$

$$\propto: PV = RT + pb - \frac{a}{V} + \frac{ab}{V^2}$$

$$\text{aux faibles pressions: } PV \approx RT + pb - \frac{a}{V} \approx RT + p \left(b - \frac{a}{PV} \right) \approx RT + p \left(b - \frac{a}{RT} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial(PV)}{\partial P} \right)_T = b - \frac{a}{RT} = 0 \quad \text{pour } T = T_1.$$

AN: $T_1 = 1014 \text{ K}$,

TH 202

⑩ Etat initial: $P_0 = \frac{m_0 g}{S}$ Transformation irréversible à $P_{\text{ext}} = (m_0 + m) \frac{g}{S} = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0} \right)$." adiabatique": $Q = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U = \infty$.

$$m C_V (T_1 - T_0) = - P_1 (V_1 - V_0) \quad P_1 = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right)$$

$$\frac{mR}{\gamma-1} [T_1 - T_0] = - P_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) (V_1 - V_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma-1} [P_1 V_1 - P_0 V_0] = - P_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) (V_1 - V_0) \quad \text{avec } V_0 - V_1 = S \Delta h_1$$

$$\Rightarrow + \frac{1}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right) V_0 = 2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) S \Delta h_1 \quad \text{ou } V_0 = S \bar{h}$$

D'où

$$\boxed{\Delta h_1 = \frac{m \bar{h}}{\gamma (1+m/m_0)}}$$

Temperature finale: $\frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{P_0}{T} \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) (V_0 - S \Delta h_1)$

$$\Rightarrow T = T_0 \left[\left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) - \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{m}{m_0} \right]$$

(20) Transformation adiabatique reversible:

$$P_0 V_0^{\gamma} = P_2 V_2^{\gamma} \quad \text{avec } P_2 = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right) \quad \text{aussi}$$

$$V_0 = S \bar{h} \quad \text{et } V_2 = S (\bar{h} - \Delta h_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta h_2 = \bar{h} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right)^{-1/\gamma} \right]}$$

$$T' = T_0 \left(\frac{P_0}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}} \Rightarrow \boxed{T' = T_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{m_0}\right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}}$$

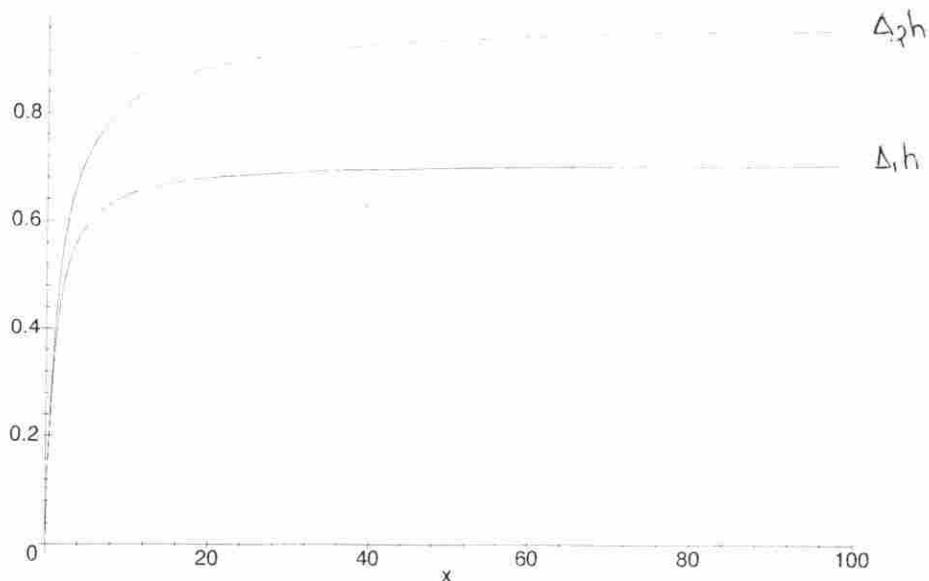
(30) $m \ll m_0$: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta h_1 = \Delta h_2 = \frac{\bar{h}}{\gamma} \frac{m}{m_0} \text{ au 1er ordre en } \frac{m}{m_0} \\ T = T' = T_0 \left[1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} \frac{m}{m_0} \right] \end{array} \right.$

on a alors 2 transf. infinitésimales réversibles adiabatiques

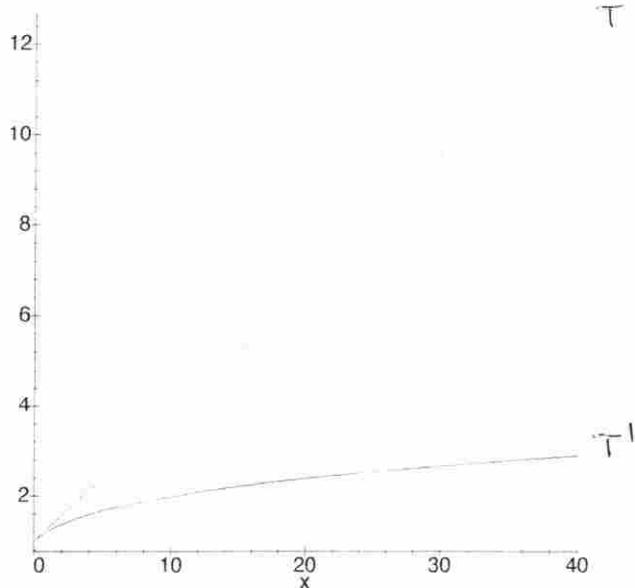
$m \gg m_0$: $\Delta h_1 = \frac{\bar{h}}{\gamma} \left(1 - \frac{m_0}{m}\right) \text{ au 1er ordre en } \frac{m_0}{m}$

$$\Delta h_2 = \bar{h} \left(1 - \left(\frac{m_0}{m}\right)^{1/\gamma}\right) > \Delta h_1$$

STUDENT > `plot({x/(1.4*(1+x)),(1-(1+x)^(-1/1.4))},x=0..100,color=black,title='comparaison des enfoncements');`
 comparaison des enfoncements



STUDENT > `plot({1+0.4*x/1.4,(1+x)^(0.4/1.4)},x=0..40,color=black,title='Températures finales');`
 Températures finales



STUDENT >

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T = \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma} \frac{B}{B_0} T_0 \left[1 + \frac{m_0}{B_0} \left(\frac{x-1}{\gamma} \right) \right] \\ T' = T_0 \left(\frac{B}{B_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \left[1 + \frac{m_0}{B_0} \left(\frac{x-1}{\gamma} \right) \right] < T \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad m c (T_g - T_2) + K (T_g - T_1) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow T_g = \frac{m c T_2 + K T_1}{K + m c} = 29,6^\circ\text{C}$$

\textcircled{20} Pendant le temps élémentaire, pour une masse dm de fluide du serpentin qui passe de T_2 à T :

$$dm c (T_2 + T) + H dT = 0 \quad \text{avec } Dm = D dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} + \frac{DC}{K} (T - T_2) = 0$$

$$\text{D'où } T - T_2 = A e^{-t/\zeta} \quad \text{avec } \zeta = \frac{H}{DC} = 10'8''$$

$$\text{A } t=0 : T = T_1 \Rightarrow T(t) = T_g + (T_1 - T_2) e^{-t/\zeta}.$$

Lorsque 200g de liquide ont circulé : $t = 100\text{s}$.

$$\underline{T(100\text{s}) = 30,4^\circ\text{C}}.$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$: $T \rightarrow T_2$ Le fluide atteint sa température au calorimètre

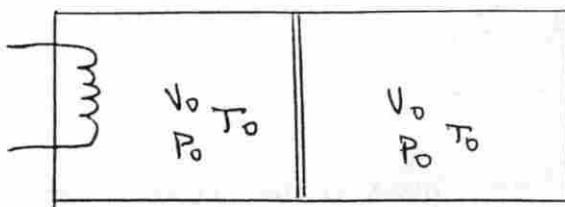
$$\textcircled{30} \quad dm c (T - T_2) + K dT + \alpha (T - T_{ext}) dt = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} + \frac{DC}{K} (T - T_2) + \frac{\alpha}{K} (T - T_{ext}) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{(DC + \alpha)T - CDT_2 - \alpha T_{ext}} = -\frac{1}{K} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{(DC + \alpha)T - CDT_2 - \alpha T_{ext}}{(DC + \alpha)T_1 - CDT_2 - \alpha T_{ext}} = -\frac{CD + \alpha}{K} t$$

$$\underline{\underline{t \rightarrow \infty}}: \frac{dT}{dt} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{alors} \quad T \rightarrow T_{\text{lim}} = \frac{\alpha T_{ext} + CDT_2}{\alpha + CD} = 95,3^\circ\text{C}.$$

Etat initial :Etat final :

P_1	P_2
V_1	V_2
T_1	T_2

équilibre mécanique : $P_1 = P_2 = \frac{3}{2}P_0 = 3 \text{ atm}$.

Le compartiment (2) évolue en adiab. reversible :

$$P_2 V_2^\gamma = P_0 V_0^\gamma \Rightarrow V_2 = V_0 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = 1,03 L.$$

alors

$$T_2 = T_0 \frac{P_2 V_2}{P_0 V_0} = 422 \text{ K.}$$

on en déduit $V_1 = 2V_0 - V_2 = 2,97 \text{ L}$

et $T_1 = T_0 \frac{P_1 V_1}{P_0 V_0} = 1216 \text{ K.}$

$$\Delta U_1 = m \frac{R}{\gamma-1} (T_1 - T_0) = \frac{1}{\gamma-1} (P_1 V_1 - P_0 V_0) = 1036,5 \text{ J.}$$

$$\Delta U_2 = m \frac{R}{\gamma-1} (T_2 - T_0) = \frac{1}{\gamma-1} (P_2 V_2 - P_0 V_0) = 163,5 \text{ J}$$

1^{er} principe du système entier : $\Delta U = \Delta U_1 + \Delta U_2 = Q + W$

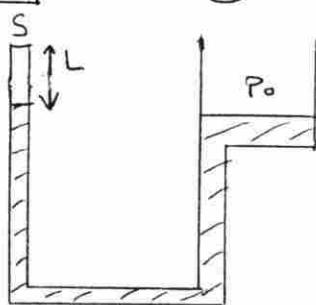
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$= 0$

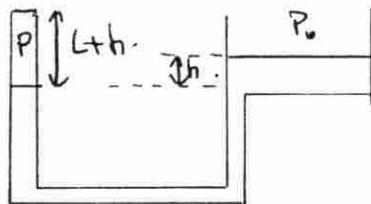
W_{elec}

$\Rightarrow W_{\text{elec}} = \Delta U = 1200 \text{ J}$

car $W_p = 0$.

Etat initial: $P_0, S L, T_1$ Etat final: $P, S(L+R), T_2$

$$PS(L+R) = P_0 SL \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$



Équilibre du mercure:

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h = (H_0 + h) \rho g$$

$$\Rightarrow (H_0 + h)(L + h) = H_0 L \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

on en déduit h par l'éq du 2^e degré : $h^2 + 0,76 R - 0,278 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow h = 0,146 \text{ m} = 14,6 \text{ cm}$.

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \delta Q_{\text{rev}} = n C_V dT - P dV$$

à chaque instant, P et x (donc V) la dénivellation sont liés :

$$P = P_0 + \rho g x = (H_0 + x) \rho g \quad \text{avec } V = S(L+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow dV = S dx$$

$$dP = \rho g dx \Rightarrow dV = \frac{S}{\rho g} dP = \frac{S H_0}{P_0} dP$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{\text{rev}} = \frac{m R}{\gamma-1} [T_2 - T_1] - \frac{S H_0}{P_0} \int_{P_0}^P P dP$$

$$T_1 m R = P_0 S L$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{P_0 S L}{\gamma-1} \left[\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right] - \frac{S H_0}{2 P_0} \left[P^2 - P_0^2 \right]$$

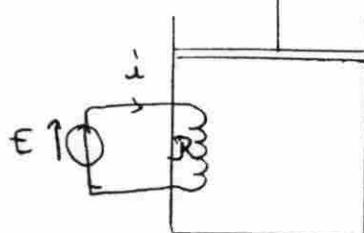
$$Q = \frac{P_0 S L}{\gamma-1} \left[\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right] + \frac{S H_0 P_0}{2} \left[\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= P_0 S \left[\frac{L}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right) + \frac{H_0}{2} \left(\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} - 1 \right) \right] \quad \frac{P}{P_0} = 1 + \frac{R}{H_0} = 1,192$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = P_0 S \left[\frac{L}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right) + \frac{R}{2 H_0} (R + 2 H_0) \right] = \rho g S \left[\frac{L H_0}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right) + R \left(H_0 + \frac{R}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 71,9 \text{ J}$$

TH 207



Etat initial: $P_0, T_0, V_0 = \frac{mRT_0}{P_0}$

$$dU = (nC_V + c) dT = \delta Q_{\text{rev}} + \delta W_{\text{rev}}$$

$$\delta Q_{\text{rev}} = \frac{E^2}{R} dt$$

$$\delta W_{\text{rev}} = -P_0 dV \quad \text{piston sans masse} \quad P = P_0 + t$$

$$\Rightarrow (nC_V + c) dT = \frac{E^2}{R} dt - P_0 dV$$

$$T = \frac{P_0 V}{nR} \Rightarrow dT = \frac{P_0}{nR} dV$$

$$\text{Donc } P_0 \left[1 + \frac{nC_V + c}{nR} \right] dV = \frac{E^2}{R} dt$$

$$\text{D'où encore: } dV = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} \frac{dt}{R}$$

1^{er} cas: $R = R_0$

$$\text{alors: } V = V_0 + \frac{E^2}{P_0 R_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} t$$

$$\text{et } n\dot{v} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{S} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{E^2}{SP_0 R_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c}$$

$$2^{\text{e}} \text{ cas: } dV = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} \frac{dt}{R_0 + nT} \quad \text{et } T = \frac{P_0 V}{nR}$$

$$\Rightarrow dV = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} \frac{dt}{R_0 + \frac{\alpha P_0}{nR} V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(R_0 + \frac{\alpha P_0 V}{nR} \right) dV = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} dt$$

$$\text{soit: } R_0 (V - V_0) + \frac{\alpha P_0}{2nR} (V^2 - V_0^2) = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{nR}{nC_p + c} t$$

$$\text{et } v = \frac{1}{S} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{E^2}{P_0} \frac{(nR)^2}{c + nC_p} \frac{1}{nR R_0 + \alpha P_0 V}$$

Couplé plaque n° 21

TH 301

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \Delta H = 0 = M C_p (\theta_g - \theta_1) + m L_f + m C_p (\theta_g - \theta_0)$$

Si on suppose que toute la glace fond : $\theta_f > \theta_0$.

$$\theta_f = \frac{[M\theta_1 + m\theta_0]C_p - mL_f}{(M+m)C_p} < 0$$

Donc toute la glace ne fond pas : on note $m' < m$ la masse de glace fondue. Alors : $\boxed{\theta_g = \theta_0}$

$$\text{et } \Delta H = 0 = M C_p (\theta_0 - \theta_1) + m' L_f \Rightarrow m' = 250 \text{ g.}$$

on aura donc à l'équilibre :

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \theta_g = 0^\circ\text{C} \\ 1,250 \text{ kg d'eau liquide} \\ 250 \text{ g de glace} \end{array}}$$

$\textcircled{20}$

$$\Delta S_1 \text{ de la glace: } \Delta S_1 = m' \frac{L_f}{T_f} = \underline{307,7 \text{ J.K}^{-1}}$$

$$\Delta S_2 \text{ de l'eau liquide: } \Delta S_2 = M C_p \frac{\partial T}{T} \Rightarrow \Delta S_2 = M C_p R_n \frac{T_f}{T_1} = \underline{-236,9 \text{ J.K}^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta S = 10,8 \text{ J.K}^{-1} > 0} \quad \underline{\text{travail irreversibile.}}$$

$$\Delta S = S_{\text{crée}}$$

TH 302.

$\textcircled{10}$

$$\text{Etat E}_0: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_0 = 300 \text{ K.} \\ P_0 = 1 \text{ atm,} \\ V_0 = 24,6 \text{ L.} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{Etat E}_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_1 \\ P_1 = P_0 + \frac{Mg}{s} = 2,01 \text{ bar} \\ V_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{\text{travail monobare: }} \Delta U = Q + W \quad \delta W = -p_1 \delta V$$

adiabatique: $Q=0$.

$$\Rightarrow m C_V (T_1 - T_0) = -p_1 (V_1 - V_0)$$

$$\frac{\Sigma R T_1}{2} - \frac{\Sigma R T_0}{2} = -p_1 V_1 + p_1 V_0 \quad P_1 V_1 = R T_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{S}{f} T_0 + P_1 \cdot \frac{V_0}{fR}$$

avec $P_1 = 2 P_0$ on donne : $T_1 = \frac{g}{f} T_0 = 386 K$ et $V_1 = \frac{RT_1}{P_1} = 16,0 L$

$$\delta S = Cp \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{V}{T} dP \Rightarrow \Delta S_{0 \rightarrow 1} = Cp \ln \frac{T_1}{T_0} - R \ln \frac{P_1}{P_0} = R \left[\frac{7}{2} \ln \frac{386}{300} - \ln 2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S_{0 \rightarrow 1} = 1,57 J \cdot K^{-1}$$

S'échange = 0 car parois et piston calorifugés

Sorée = $\Delta S_{0 \rightarrow 1} = 1,57 J \cdot K^{-1} > 0$ transf. irreversibile.

(2)

$$E_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_1 = 2 \text{ bar} \\ T_1 = 386 K \\ V_1 = 16 \text{ L} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\quad} E_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_2 \\ V_2 = V_0 \\ T_2 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{transf. adiab. réversible} \\ P_2 V_2^\gamma = P_1 V_1^\gamma \quad \gamma = 1,4 \\ \Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^\gamma = 1,09 \text{ bar} \end{array}$$

et $T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{R} = 324 K$.

$$E_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1,09 \text{ bar} \\ V_2 = 24,6 \text{ L} \\ T_2 = 324 K \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\quad} E_3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_3 = V_2 = 24,6 \text{ L} \\ T_3 = T_0 = 300 K \\ P_3 = \frac{RT_3}{V_3} = 1 \text{ bar} = P_0 \end{array} \right. \equiv E_0$$

$\Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 0$ adiabatique réversible.

$$\Delta S_{2 \rightarrow 3} = \frac{5}{2} R \ln \frac{T_3}{T_2} = -1,60 J \cdot K^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 3} = \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} + \Delta S_{2 \rightarrow 3} = -1,60 J \cdot K^{-1}$$

1) $\Delta S_{ech} = \frac{C_V dT}{T_0} \Rightarrow S_{ech} = \frac{5}{2} R \frac{(T_0 - T_2)}{T_0} = -1,66 J \cdot K^{-1}$

$$\Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 3} = S_{ech} + S_{rée} \Rightarrow S_{rée} = 0,06 J \cdot K^{-1} > 0$$

évolution irreversible 2 → 3.

(3) 2 → 3 réversible. on met en contact avec une infinité de sources de température allant progressivement de T_2 à T_0 . $\Delta S_{2 \rightarrow 3}$ et $\Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 3}$ ne sont pas modifiés. c'est S_{ech} qui change.