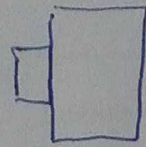
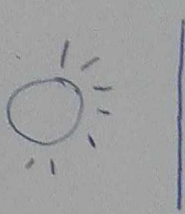


Comportement des ménis aux

1- Méthode de Wilheemy

1- Goutte pendante

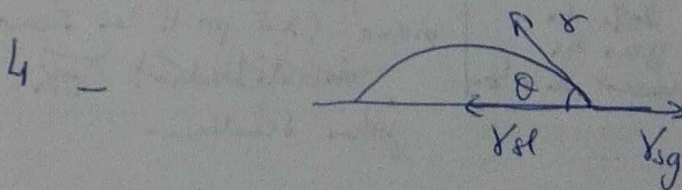
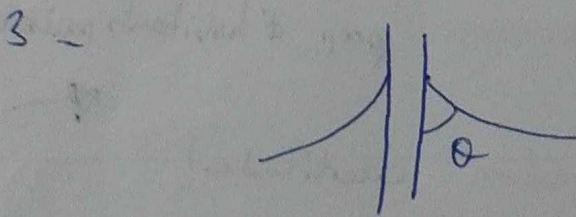


diffuseur ↗

Caméra

$$2\pi a y \sim \rho g \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

2- $E_2 - E_1 = \int (\gamma_{sg} - \gamma_{sl}) L dx$
↳ L côté de la plaque



$$\gamma_{sl} + \gamma \cos \theta = \gamma_{sg}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\gamma_{sg} - \gamma_{sl}}{\gamma}$$

$$5 - E_2 - E_1 = \gamma \cos \theta L dx$$

$$\# \delta W = (E_2 - E_1) = F_y dx$$

$$\bar{F}_y = 2\gamma \cos \theta L$$

6 - $F =$ force du capteur
 $F_y =$ force de tension de surface

$$P = \text{poids}$$

$$\vec{F} + \vec{F}_y + \vec{P} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{F} = -(\vec{F}_y + \vec{P})$$

\Rightarrow il faut tixer le poids.

7 - Nonillage total $\theta = 0$

$$F_y = 2\gamma L \Rightarrow 2\gamma = \frac{F_y}{L}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1,4 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

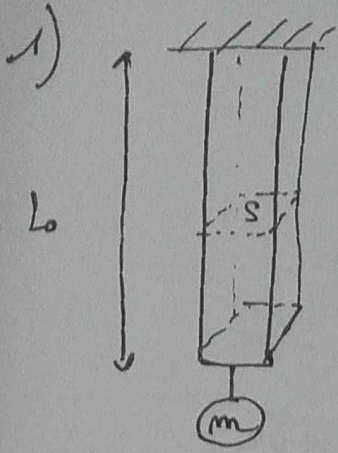
$$= 70 \text{ mN/m (eau)}$$

$\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\gamma = \frac{F_y}{2L \cos \theta} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-4}}{2 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\sim 30 \text{ mN/m (savon)}$$

2. Evolution en température d'un polymère non chargé



2) $\sigma_{zz} = \frac{mg}{S} = \frac{1 \times 10}{10^{-5}} \approx 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

3) $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\nu}{E} \sigma_{zz} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\nu}{E} \sigma_{zz} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{E} \end{bmatrix}$

$\nu = 0,5$ (caoutchouc)

4) $L_t = L_0 + \epsilon_{zz} L_0 = \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{E}\right) L_0$
 $= \left(1 + \frac{10^6}{10^6}\right) L_0$
 $= 2 L_0$ ~~cm~~ ~~cm~~
 $= 20 \text{ cm}$

5) $L_t = \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{E}\right) L_0$ $E = \frac{3pRT}{M_e}$
 $\uparrow \uparrow$ $\uparrow \uparrow$ $L_t \downarrow$

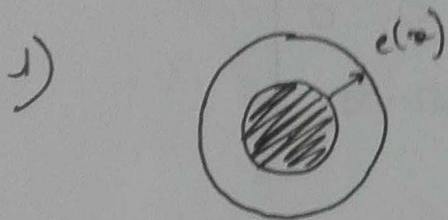
$$L_t = \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{3pRT/M_e}\right) L_0$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{3pR/M_e}{\sigma_{zz}} \left(\frac{L_t}{L_0} - 1\right) \quad T = \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{3pR/M_e \left(\frac{L_t}{L_0} - 1\right)} = \frac{6,8 \cdot 10^6}{3 \cdot 920 \cdot 8,31} = 370 \text{ K}$$

6 - Pour du métal $E \gg$ quand $T \uparrow$

3. Instabilité de Rayleigh - Plateau

3.1 Deux diamètres



a) $R_A = b + c_0 - \delta e$

b) $R_B = b + c_0 + \delta e$

2)

$$\Delta P = P_B - P_A = \frac{\gamma}{R_B} - \frac{\gamma}{R_A}$$
$$= \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0 + \delta e} - \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0 - \delta e}$$

3)

$$\Delta P = \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0 \left(1 + \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0}\right)} - \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0 \left(1 - \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0}} - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\gamma}{b + c_0} \left(1 - \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0} - 1 - \frac{\delta e}{b + c_0} \right)$$
$$= - \frac{2\gamma \delta e}{(b + c_0)^2}$$

4) $\Delta P < 0$

$$P_A > P_B$$

Écoulement de A vers B

3.2 Direction Longitudinale

$$1) \quad C = - \frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial x^2}$$

$$e = e_0 + \delta e \cos qx$$

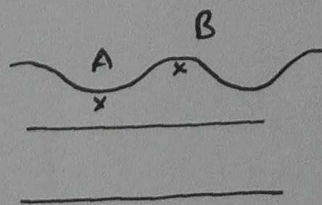
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = - \delta e q \sin qx$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial x^2} = - \delta e q^2 \cos qx \quad C = \delta e q^2 \cos qx$$

$$2) \quad \text{en } A \quad \cos qx = -1$$

$$C = -\delta e q^2 \quad P_A' = P_0 + \gamma \delta e q^2$$

$$P_B' = P_0 + \gamma \delta e q^2$$



$$3) \quad P_B' - P_A' = + 2\gamma \delta e q^2$$

Écoulement de B vers A'

3.3 Instabilité

$$1) \quad P_B - P_A = 2\gamma \delta e q^2 - \frac{2\gamma \delta e}{(b+e_0)^2}$$

2) Pour avoir une instabilité, il faut un écoulement de A vers B et donc

$$P_B - P_A < 0$$

$$2\gamma \delta e q^2 < \frac{2\gamma \delta e}{(b+e_0)^2} \sim \frac{2\gamma \delta e}{b^2}$$

$$\boxed{q^2 < \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{de}{dt} = \frac{\gamma e_0^3}{3\eta} q^2 \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - q^2 \right) \delta e$$

$$e = \frac{3q}{\gamma \epsilon_0^3 q^2 \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - q^2 \right)}$$

$$4) \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial q} = - \frac{3q}{\gamma \epsilon_0^3} \frac{\left(\frac{2q}{b^2} - 4q^3 \right)}{\left(\frac{q^2}{b^2} - q^4 \right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial q} = 0 \quad \frac{2q}{b^2} = 4q^3$$

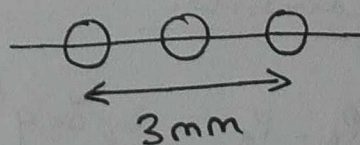
$$q^2 = \frac{1}{2b^2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 8\pi^2 b^2$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 2\sqrt{2} \pi b}$$

3.4 Application à la hilo d'aiguë

banc noir = 3mm

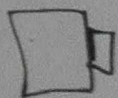


$$\lambda = 2\pi \sqrt{2} b$$

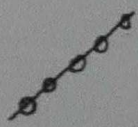
$$b = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \sqrt{2}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2\sqrt{2} \pi} \sim 338 \mu\text{m}$$

3.5 Vérification de la loi prôdète

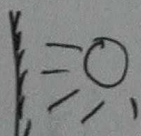
- * on prend des fils de diamètre b variable
- * on les groupe dans l'eau
- * on les prend en photo et on mesure λ .



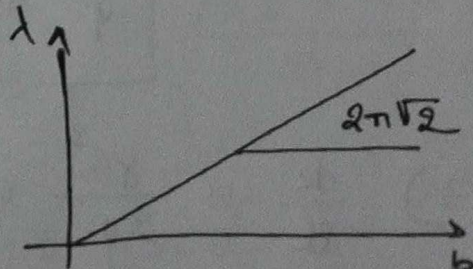
appareil photo



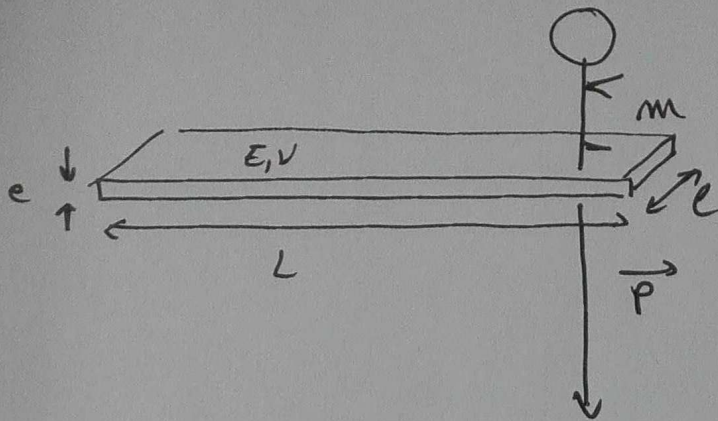
fil



lampe



4. Résolution de problème : le plongeur



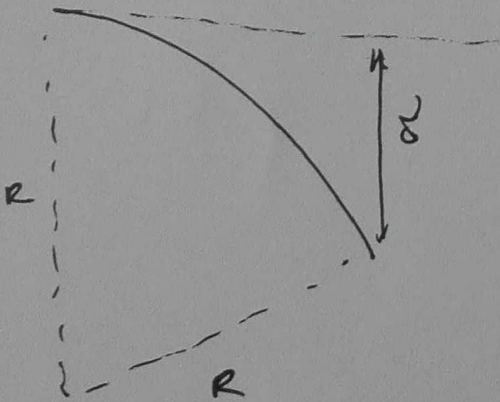
- masse de l'homme 80 kg
- dimensions du plongeur $1.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.1 \text{ m}$
- matériaux de module d'Young E et de coefficient de Poisson ν .

* le plongeur se couche.

- énergie élastique $U_{el} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{EI}{R^2} L$

avec $I = \frac{pe^3}{12}$ et $R \sim \frac{D^2}{L}$

- énergie potentielle $mg\delta$



* Les deux énergies se compensent

$$mg\delta \sim \frac{E}{24} \frac{pe^3}{12} \frac{L^2}{\delta^4}$$

$$\delta^5 \sim \frac{E}{24} \frac{pe^3 L^2}{mg} \sim \frac{10^9 \times 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \times 2^3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2^2}{24 \times 10^2 \times 10}$$

$$\sim \frac{3 \times 3,2}{24} \times \frac{10}{10^4} \sim 10^{-2}$$

$$\delta \sim 40 \text{ cm}$$