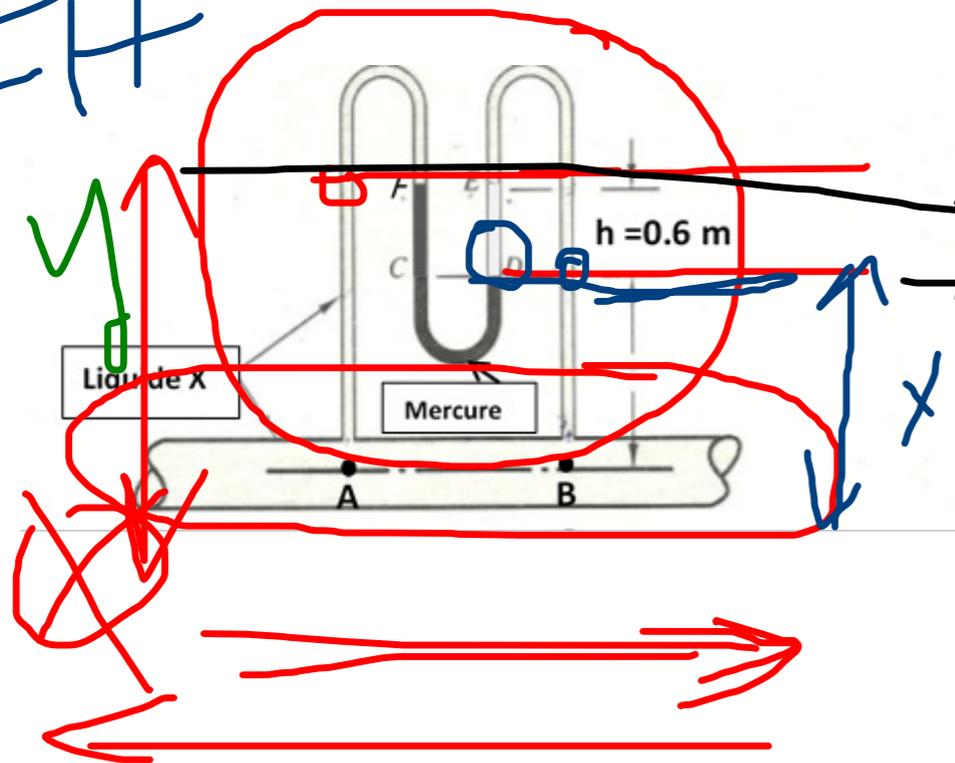


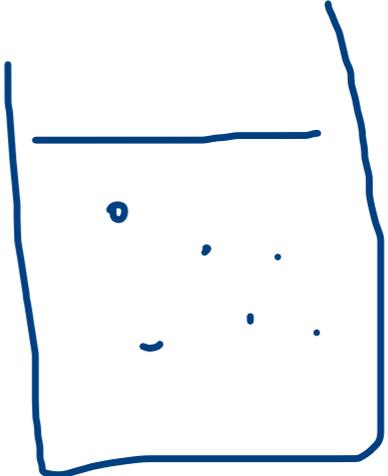


Exercice 04 : Un manomètre est fixé entre deux point A et B d'un tuyau horizontale ou s'écoule un liquide X de densité  $d = 1$ . La dénivellation  $h$  du mercure dans le manomètre est de 0.6 m. Calculer la différence de pression entre A et B en Pa, sachant que le poids volumique de mercure est On prend  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$



$$P_A - P_B = 0$$

$$w = 13,5 \text{ kN/m}^3$$



$$P + \rho g z = \text{const}$$

$$P_B + \rho g z_B = P_D + \rho g z_D$$

$$P_B = P_D + \rho g (z_D - z_B)$$

$$P_A$$

$$= P_F + \int g y$$

$$+ P_B$$

$$= P_D + \int g x$$

$$P_A - P_B = P_F - P_D$$

$$+ \int g (y - x)$$

$$P_A - P_B = (P_F - P_D) + \int_x g h$$

$$\int_x = \int_e \cdot d_x = \int_e | P_A - P_B = \frac{-\omega h + \int g h}{\int_x g - \omega h}$$

$$P_A - P_B = (10^4 - 13,57 \cdot 10^4) \cdot 0,6 = -7,54 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

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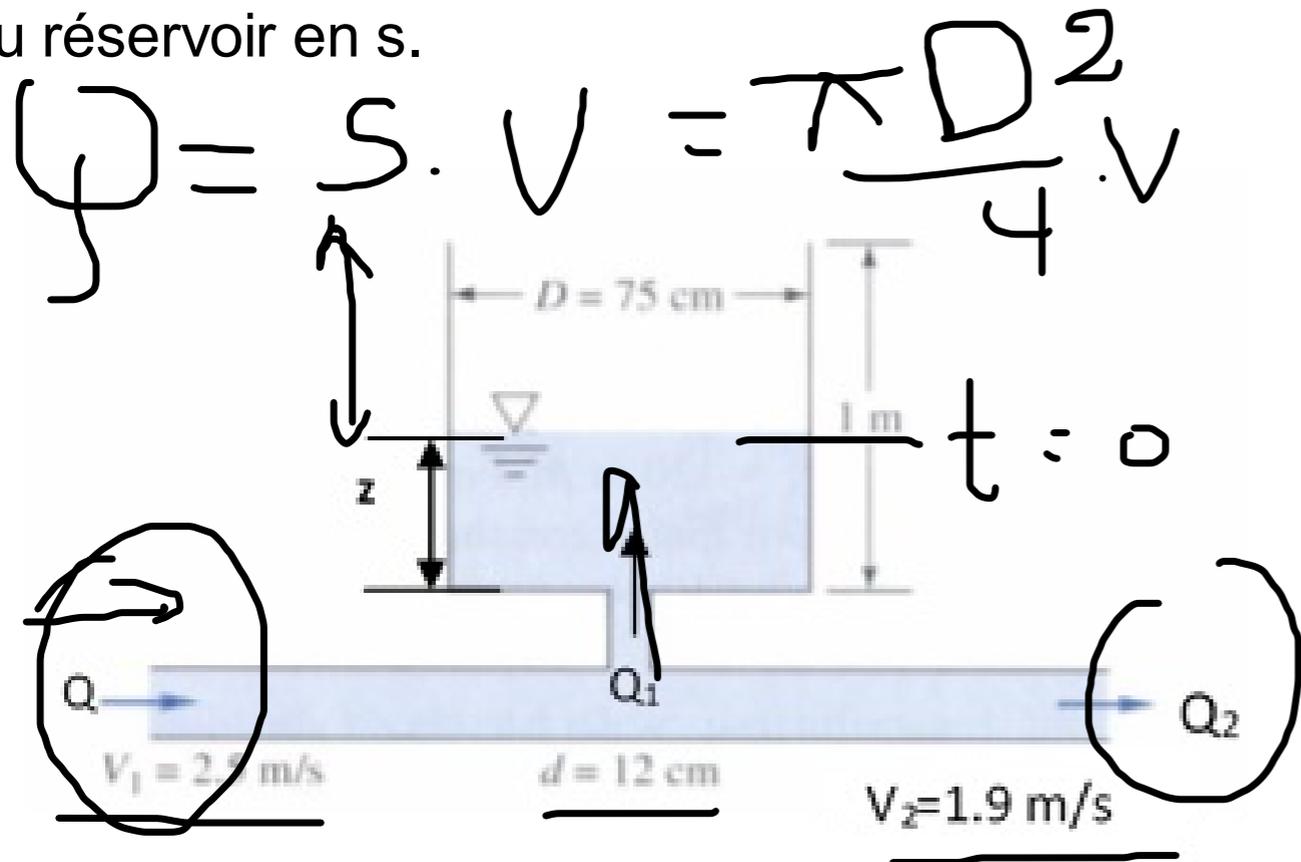
$$z_D - z_F$$

$$P_F + \int \rho g z_F = P_D + \int \rho g z_D$$

$$P_F - P_D = \int \rho g (z_D - z_F)$$

$$P_F - P_D = \rho g h$$

Exercice 05 : La conduite suivante est entrain de remplir un réservoir cylindrique de hauteur  $H=1\text{m}$ . Au temps  $t = 0$  la profondeur de l'eau dans le réservoir est  $z=30\text{ cm}$ . 1- Calculer le débit  $Q_1$  en  $\text{l/s}$  2- Estimer le temps  $T$  nécessaire pour le remplissage du reste du réservoir en s.



$$Q = S \cdot V = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot V$$

$$Q_1 = Q - Q_2$$

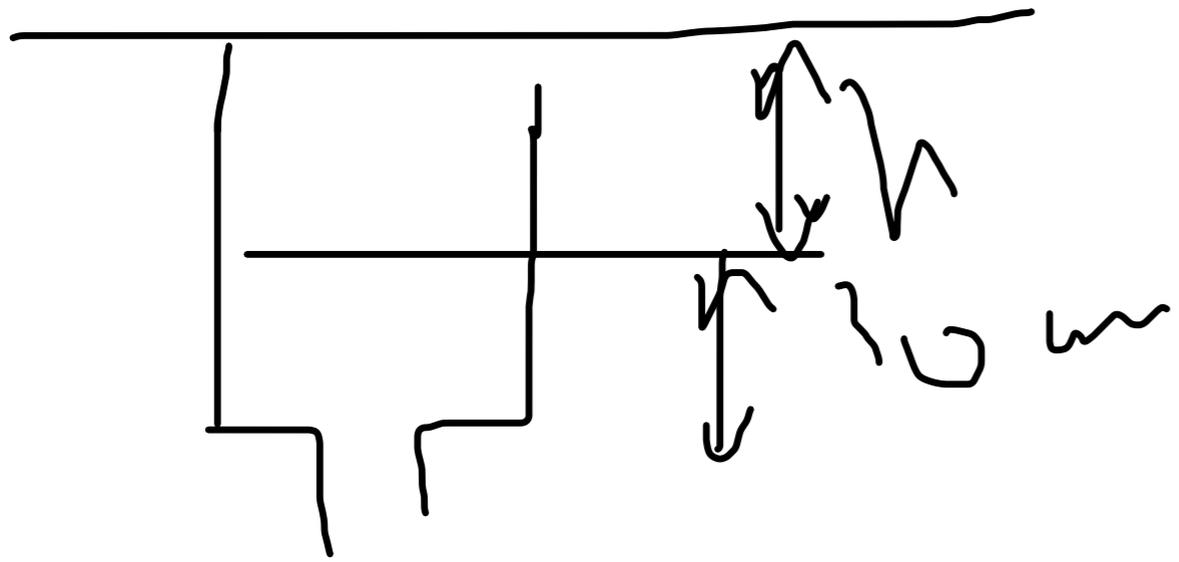
$$Q_1 = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} V_1 - \frac{\pi d^2}{4} V_2$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (V_1 - V_2)$$

$$Q_1 = 6,78 \pi \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

$$\varphi = 6,78 \text{ l/s}$$



$$\varphi = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

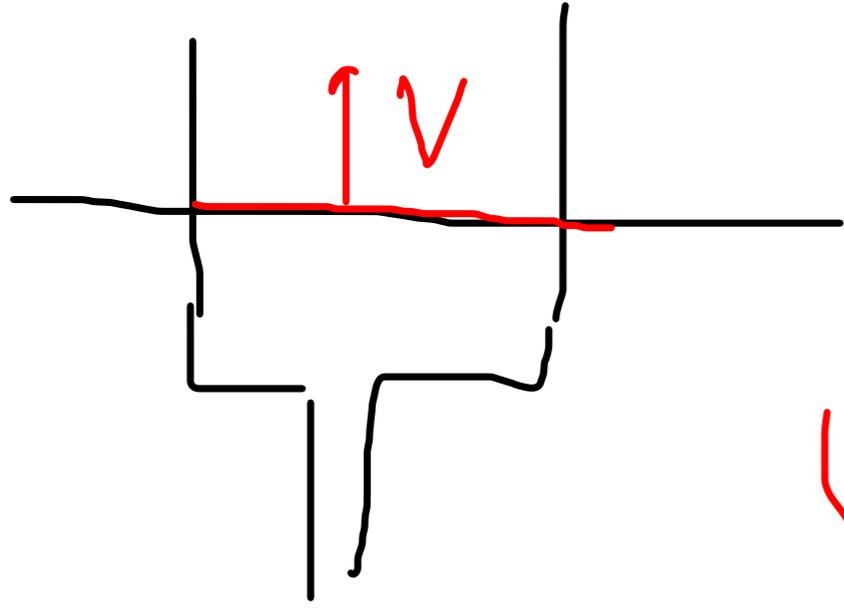
$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta V}{\varphi}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} h$$
$$\Delta V = \frac{\pi (75 \text{ cm})^2}{4} \cdot 0,7$$

$$= 0,309 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta V}{\varphi} = \frac{0,309}{6,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

$$\Delta t = \underline{\underline{45,57 \text{ s}}}$$



$$V = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\varphi = V \cdot S$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dt = \varphi$$

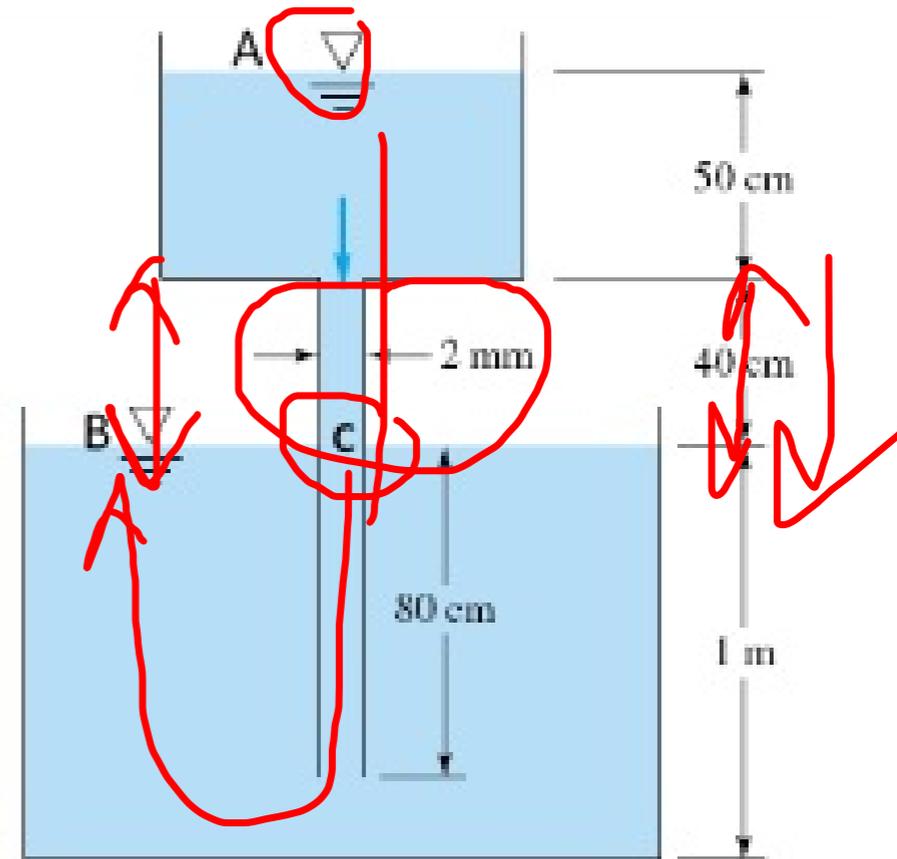
$$\int_0^t \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dt = \varphi$$

$$T = \frac{S}{g_2} [h-z] = \frac{\pi D^2}{4 g_1} [h-z]$$

$$= \frac{\pi (75 \text{ N})}{4 \cdot 6,70 \text{ m}^3} [1 - 0,3] = 45,6 \text{ N}$$


---

Exercice 06 : Soit l'écoulement laminaire d'Éthanol entre deux réservoirs très larges (voir figure 2). On suppose que les pertes de charge singulières est négligeable. 1- Calculer la vitesse d'écoulement. 2- Déduire le débit volumique 3- Calculer la valeur de la pression au point C.

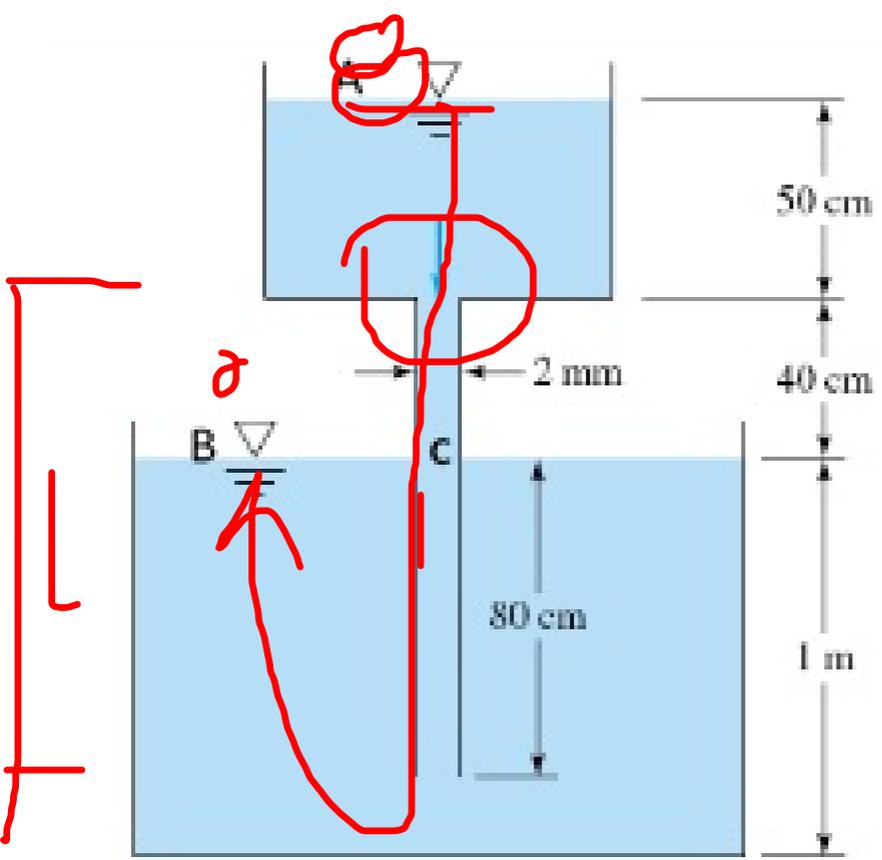


Handwritten notes in red ink:

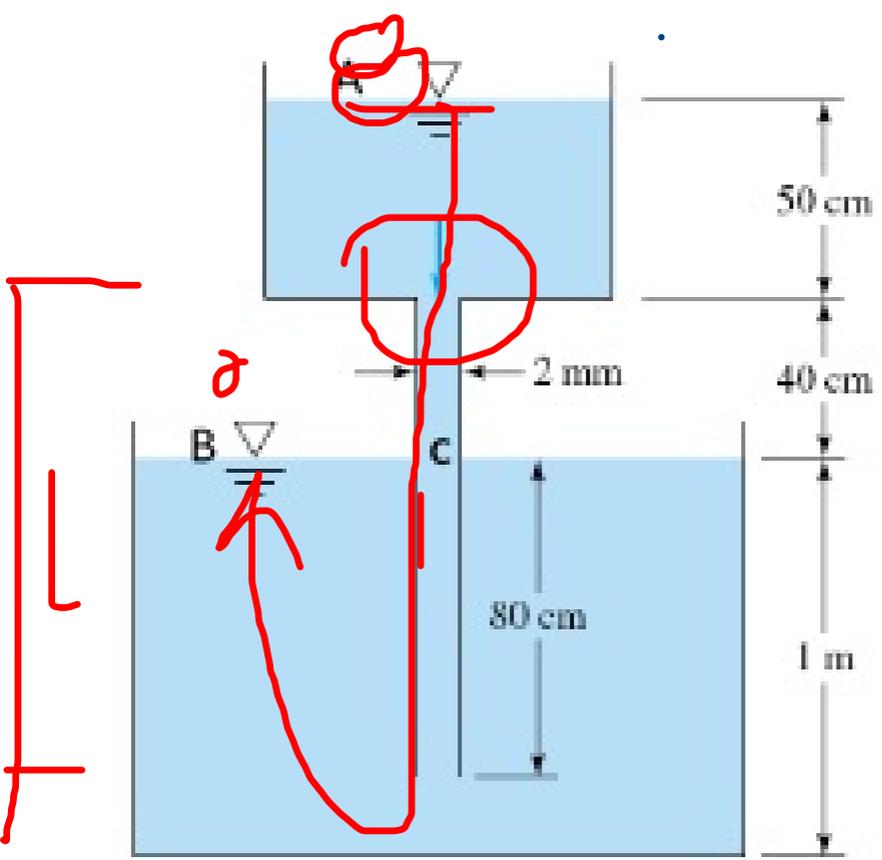
$J = J_S + J_L$

$Q = \frac{\pi}{4} v$

Below the equations are several horizontal lines and a small sketch of a U-tube manometer, all drawn in red ink.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \text{PER} \right]_A = \left[ \text{PER} \right]_B \\
 & \left[ \frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right]_A = \left[ \frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right]_B
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_A = \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_B \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_A = \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_B + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_{AB} \\
 & \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_A = \left[ \begin{array}{c} P \\ \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_B + \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rho g \\ V \end{array} \right]_{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{\rho_A} + \cancel{\frac{V_A^2}{2}} + \rho z_A = \cancel{\rho_B} + \cancel{\frac{V_B^2}{2}} + \rho z_B$$

$\rho_A = \rho_B = \rho_{atm}$   
 $\Rightarrow V \Rightarrow V_B, V_A \quad | \quad w/\rho_m$



$$\rho z_A = \rho z_B + \frac{\rho V^2}{2} L/D$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2 \rho (z_A - z_B)}{\rho L/D}}$$

Laminar air  $\Rightarrow \nu = 64/\rho e$

$$z_A = z_B = 0, \text{ gm}$$

$$D = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1, 2 \text{ m}$$

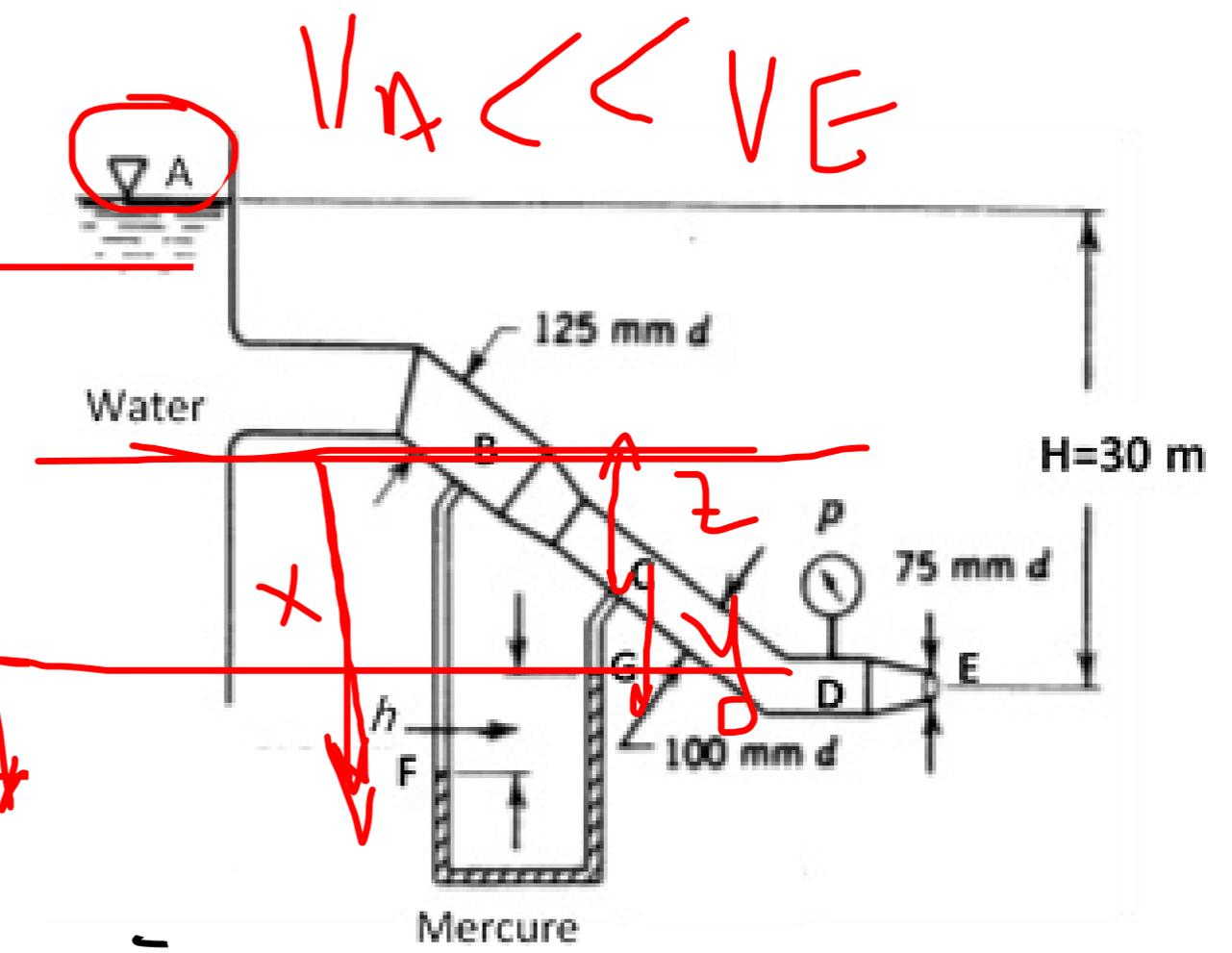
$$V^2 = \frac{2 \rho g h}{\rho} = 2 g h$$

$$V = \frac{502 \text{ g h}}{32 \text{ N}} = 0.166 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \frac{2 R_e}{64} \frac{D}{L} g h$$

$$V = \frac{502}{32 \text{ N}} \frac{D}{L} g h$$

Exercice 7 En analysant la figure suivante : 1- Calculer la vitesse d'écoulement dans chaque partie de la conduite. 2- En déduire le débit volumique. 3- Calculer la valeur de la pression au point D. 4- Déduire la dénivellation du manomètre  $h$ . On suppose la viscosité négligeable.  $\rho_{Hg} = 13600 \text{ Kg/m}^3$



$[PER]_A \quad \text{---} \quad [PER]_E$

$$\cancel{\frac{P_A}{\rho}} + \cancel{\frac{V_A^2}{2}} + g z_A = \cancel{\frac{P_E}{\rho}} + \frac{V_E^2}{2} + g z_E$$

$$V = \frac{dz}{dt} =$$

$$g z_A = g t_E + \frac{v_E^2}{2}$$

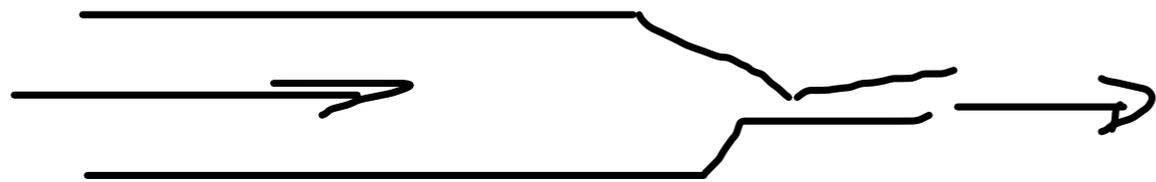
$$v_E = \sqrt{2g(z_A - z_E)}$$

$$v_E = 24.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 30}$$

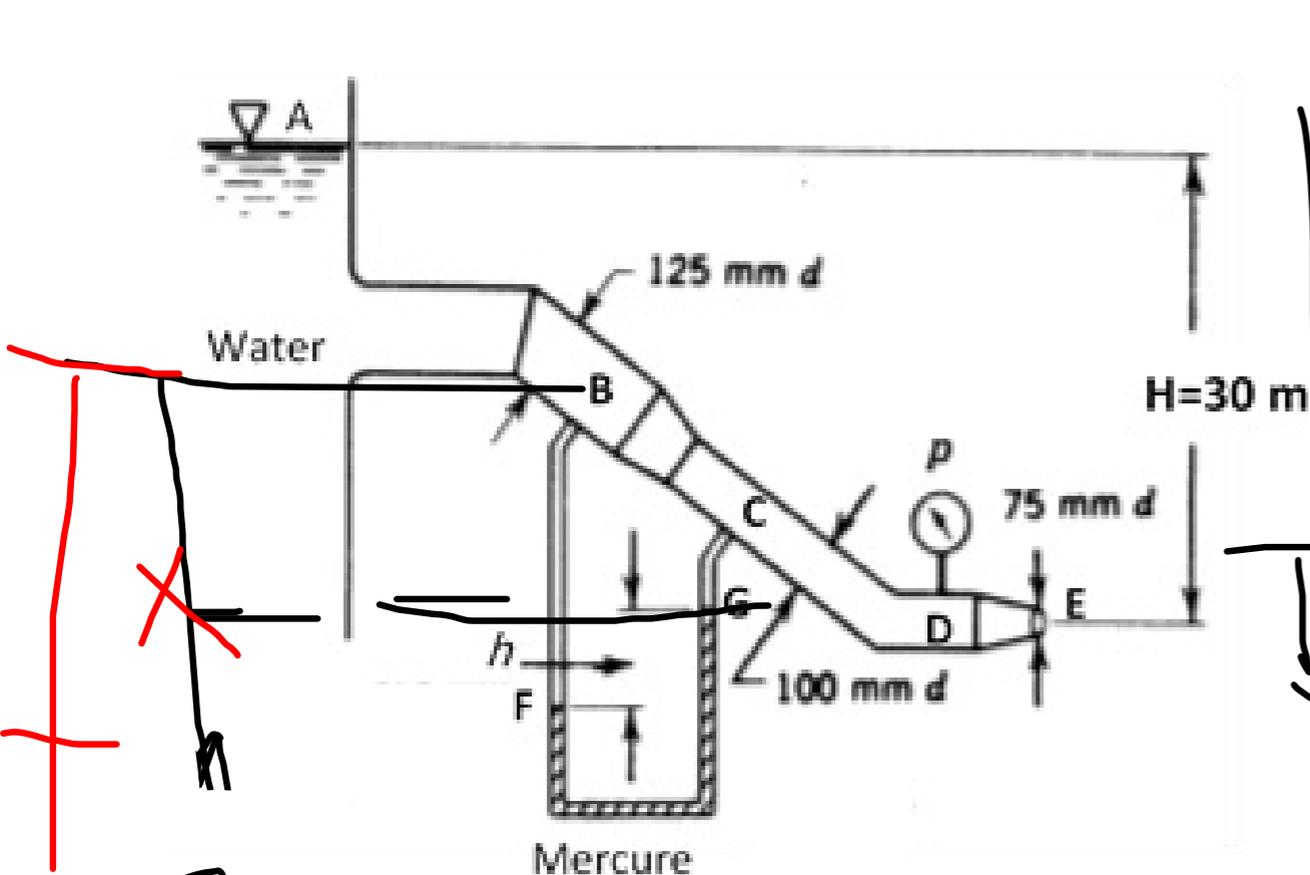
=

$$\sqrt{2gh}$$



$$Q = S_E V_E = S_D V_D = S_C V_C = S_B V_B$$

---



$$P_B + \rho g z_B = P_F + \rho g z_F$$

$$P_C + \rho g z_C = P_G + \rho g z_G$$

$$P_G + \rho_{Hg} z_G = P_F + \rho_{Hg} z_F$$

$$P_F - P_G = \rho_{Hg} g (z_G - z_F)$$

$$P_F = P_B + \rho g x$$

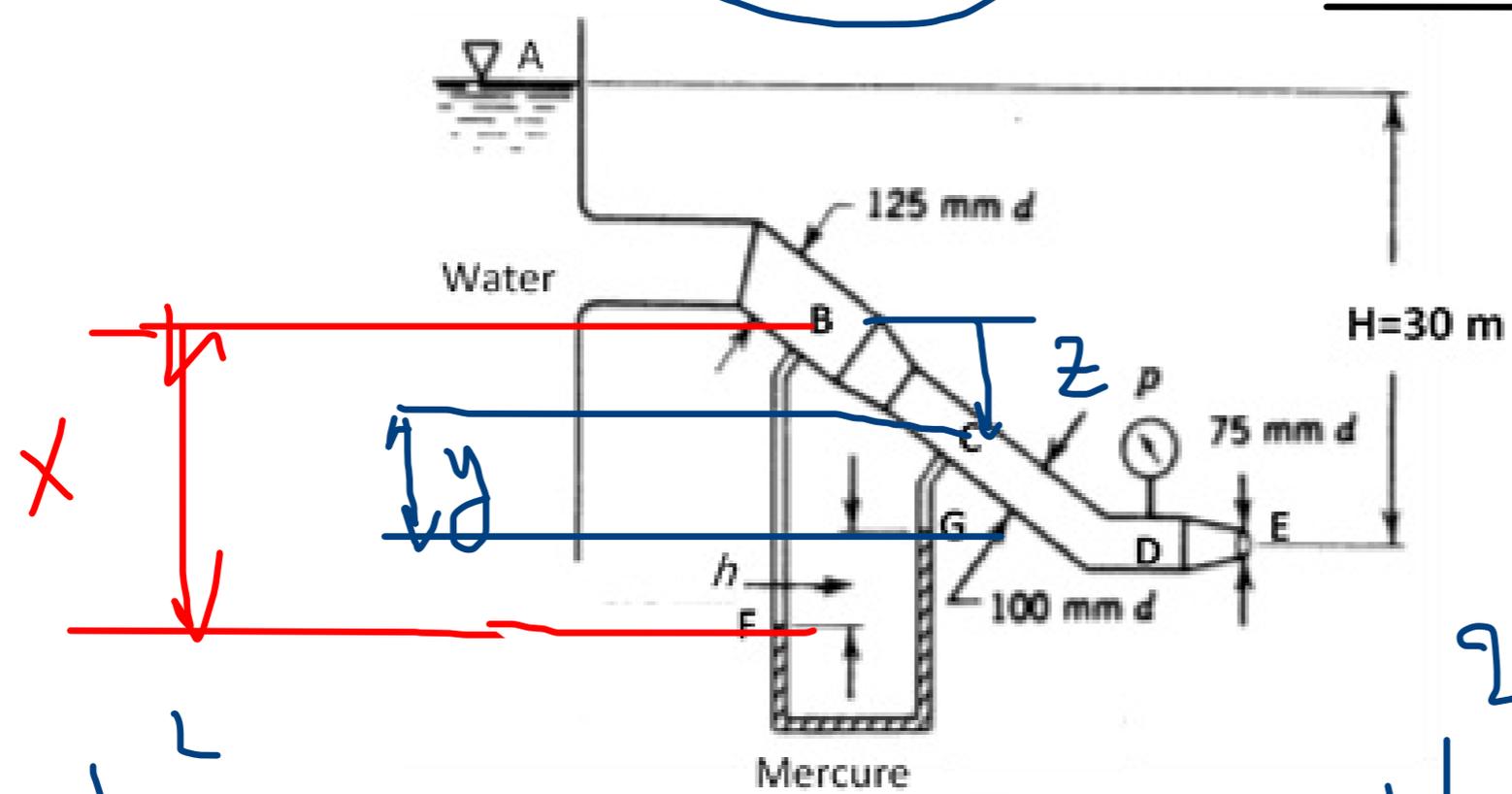
$$P_G = P_C + \rho g y$$

P F - P G

$$P_F - P_G = S_H g d \quad \text{hy}$$

$$P_F - P_G = \rho_H g d \quad \text{h/}$$

$$P_F - P_G = \underbrace{P_B - P_C}_{\text{circled}} + \underbrace{\rho g (x - y)}$$



$$x = h + y + z$$

$$P_B / \rho + \frac{V_B^2}{2} + g z_B = P_C / \rho + \frac{V_C^2}{2} + g z_C$$

$$(P_B - P_C)$$

$$P_B = \rho \left[ \frac{V_c^2 - V_B^2}{g} + g(z_c - z_B) \right]$$

$$P_B - P_C$$

$$= \rho [A - g z]$$

$$- z$$

$$P_F - P_G$$

$$= P_B - P_C$$

$$+ \rho g(x - y)$$

$$\rho [A - g z] = \rho g h - \rho g(x - y)$$

$$\int_{Hg}^g H = SA + \int g^2 + \int g(x-y)$$

$$\int_{Hg}^g H = SA + \int g(x-y - z)$$


---

$$\int_{Hg}^g H - SA = \int_{Hg}^g H = \frac{SA}{g(S_{Hg} - g)}$$

$$\int_{Hg} gH = SA + \rho g z + \rho g (x-y)$$

$$\int_{hg} gH = SA + \rho g (x-y) \quad \text{---}$$

$$gH \int_{Hg} - S) = h \rho A = \frac{\rho A}{g (S_{Hg} - S)}$$