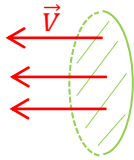


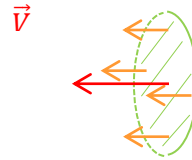
Rotationnel :

On reprend la même conduite, on a tjrs $div \vec{V} = 0$ car le fluide est incompressible. Mais on s'intéresse maintenant à l'écoulement du fluide : laminaire ou turbulent :

Écoulement laminaire :



Écoulement turbulent :



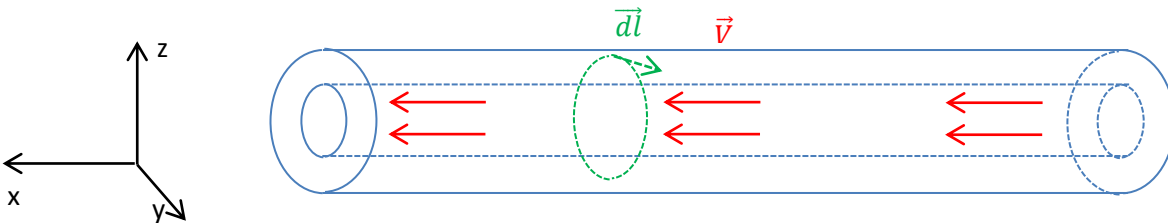
Cas laminaire :

On appelle rotationnel : la variation du flux autour d'un axe (on se soucie des variations du flux sur le

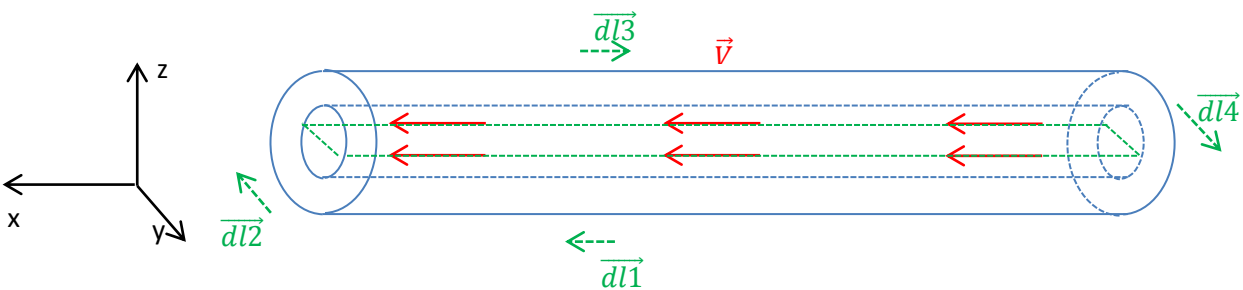
plan orthogonal à l'axe):

$$\overrightarrow{rot \vec{V}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \end{cases} = 0$$

=> Quel est le bon contour ?



=> La circulation est nulle car le contour est orthogonal au champ ????????

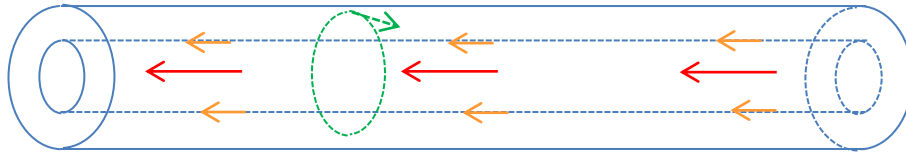
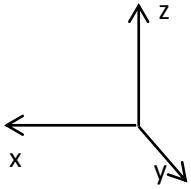


=> La circulation est nulle car on aurait : $\int_0^L \vec{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{dl1} + \int_L^0 \vec{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{dl3} = 0$???????????

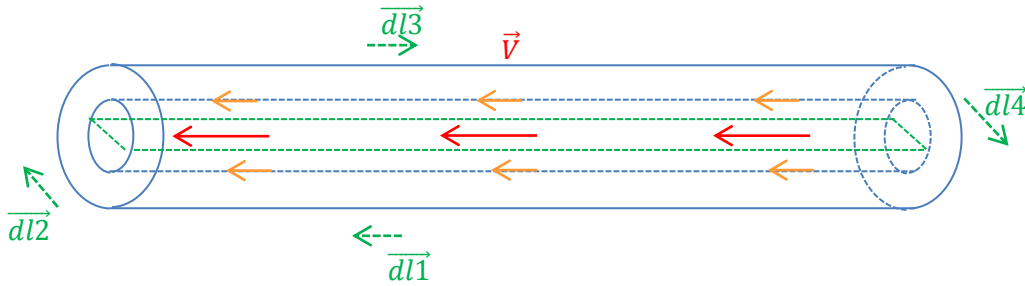
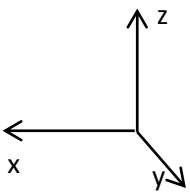
Cas turbulent :

$$\overrightarrow{\text{rot } \vec{V}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} \end{cases} = \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} \cdot \vec{y} - \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} \cdot \vec{z}$$

Quel est le bon contour



=>La circulation est nulle car le contour est orthogonal au champ ????????



=>La circulation est nulle car on aurait : $\int_0^L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}_1 + \int_L^0 \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}_3 = 0$???????????