

Mécanique des Fluides 2017-2018

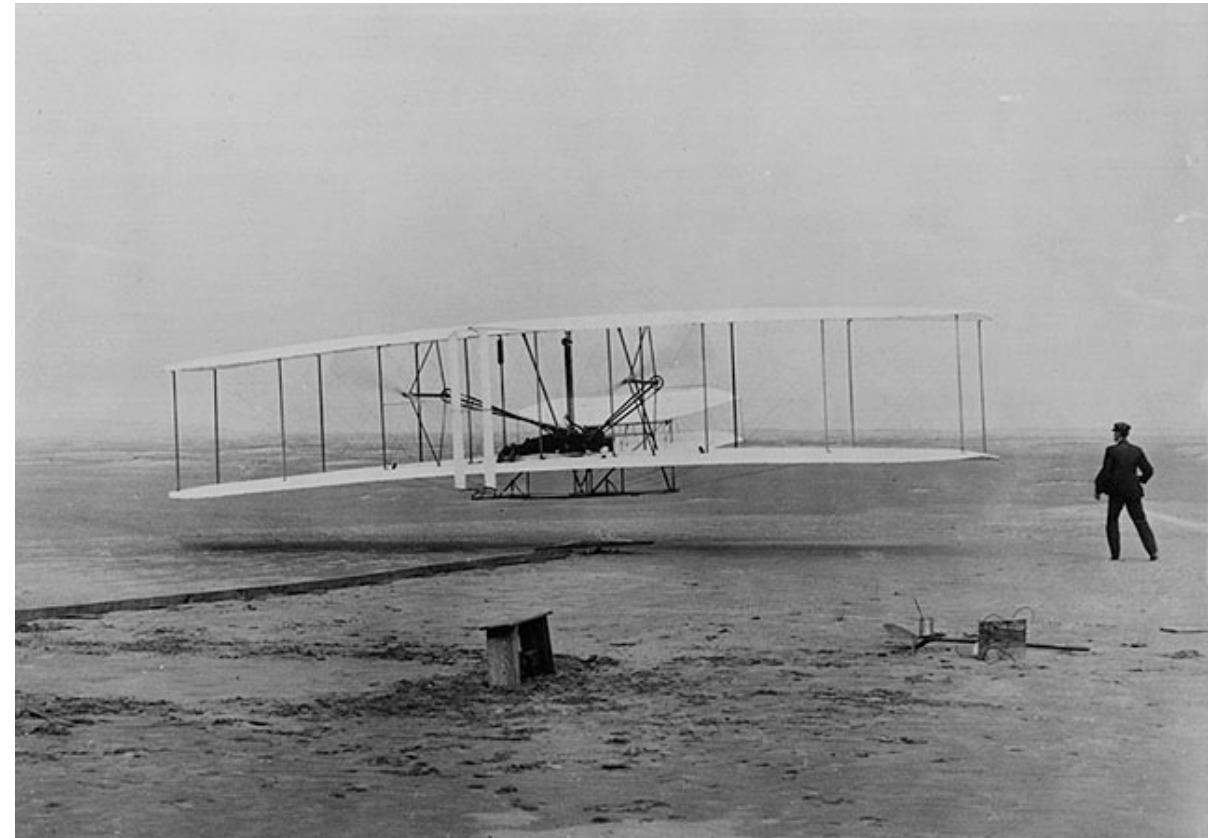
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www.pmmh.espci.fr

- Y a-t-il une industrie de la mécanique des fluides ?
- Y a-t-il des industries sans mécanique des fluides ?
- Une science du 19^{ème} siècle, reste-t-il des questions fondamentales ?
- Mécanique des fluides, climat et énergie

L'aéronautique, une industrie de la mécanique des fluides



Otto Lilienthal 1894



vol des frères Wright 1903

Premiers succès empiriques

Une technologie aboutie ?

Boeing 707
1954



Northrop XB35
1946

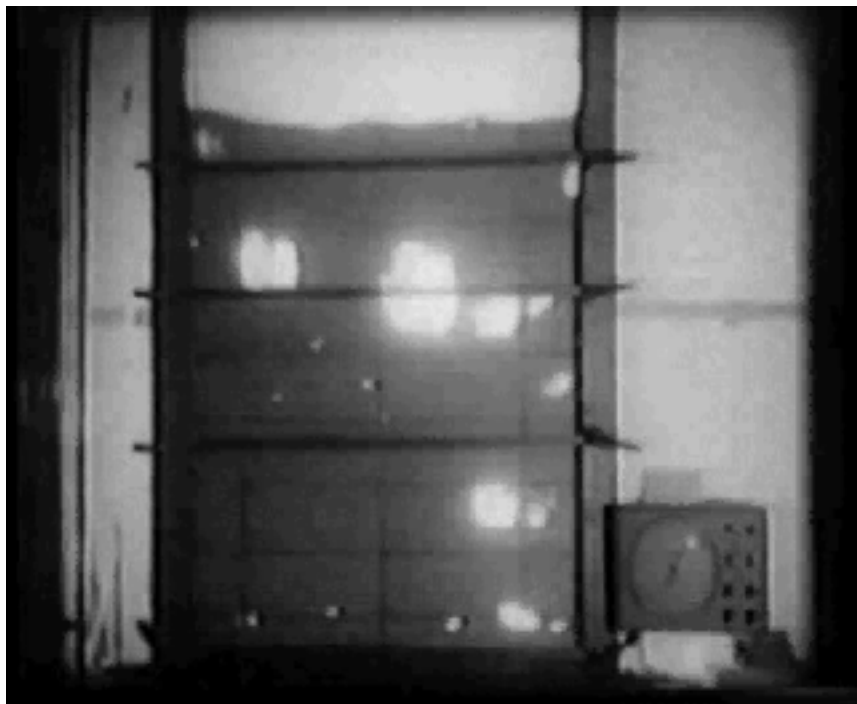


Airbus A380
2006

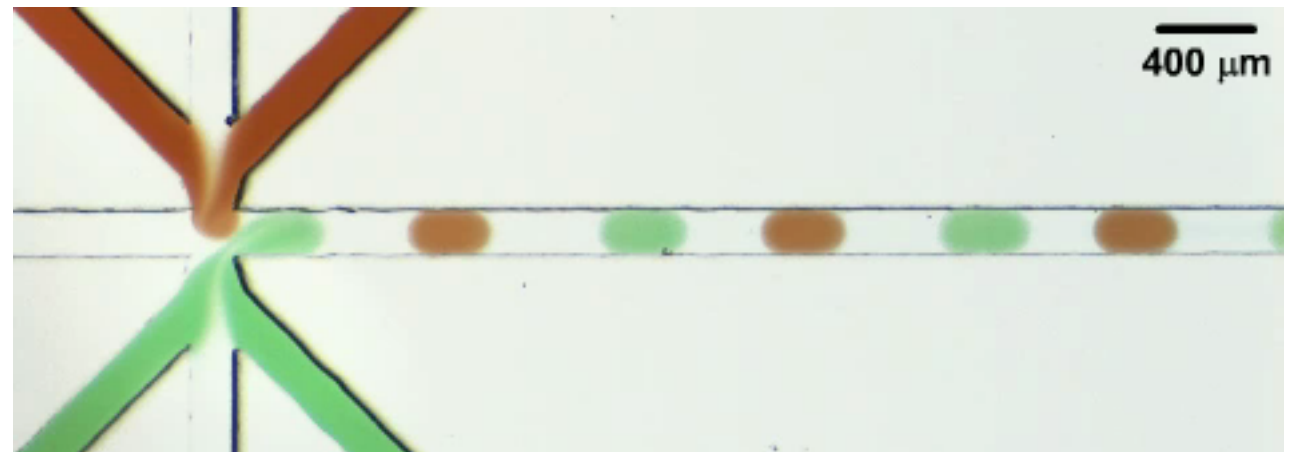


Des industries sans mécanique des fluides ? Peut-être mais le mouvement des fluides est au coeur de nombreux procédés

Génie chimique à grande et petite échelle



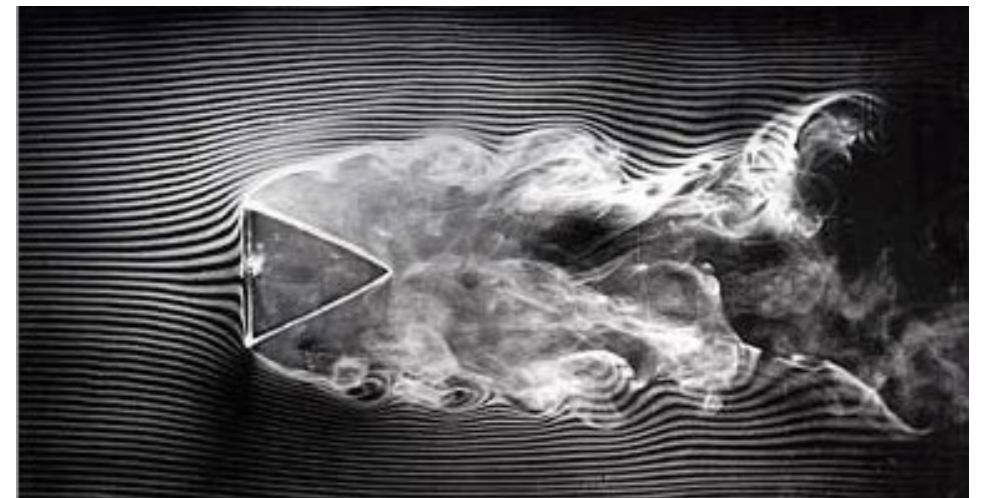
Instabilité de lit fluidisé



Production de gouttes alternées en
microfluidique

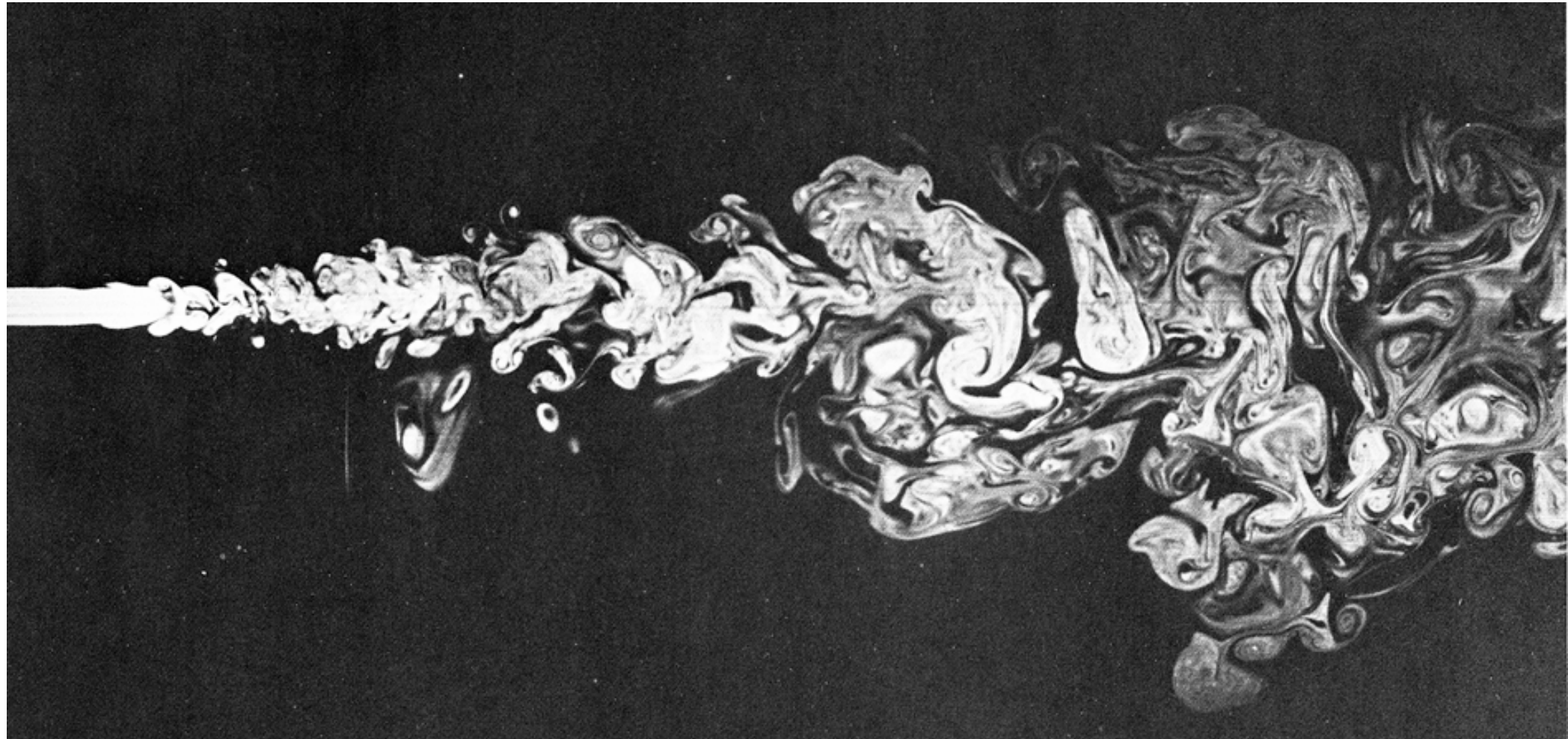
Une vieille science, mais toujours active

- 1700 : [Newton](#) Notion de frottement fluide
- 1740 : [Bernoulli, Euler](#) Mouvement de fluide parfait
- 1820 - 1845 : [Navier, St Venant, Stokes](#) Description du mouvement avec viscosité
- 1844 : [Poiseuille, Hagen](#) Ecoulement de fluide visqueux dans un tube
- 1875 : [Boussinesq](#) Premières théories sur la turbulence
- 1900 : [Prandtl](#) Notion de couche limite
- [Eiffel](#) Souffleries
- [Marey](#) Chronophotographie, cinéma



Quelques axes de recherche modernes

- Echelles nanoscopiques
- Turbulence et simulation numérique
- Interfaces (au sens large)
 - Biophysique, vol instationnaire
 - Géophysique externe : dynamique atmosphérique et océanique
 - Interactions fluides/grains : érosion, transport



jet turbulent

Une étude de propulsion instationnaire

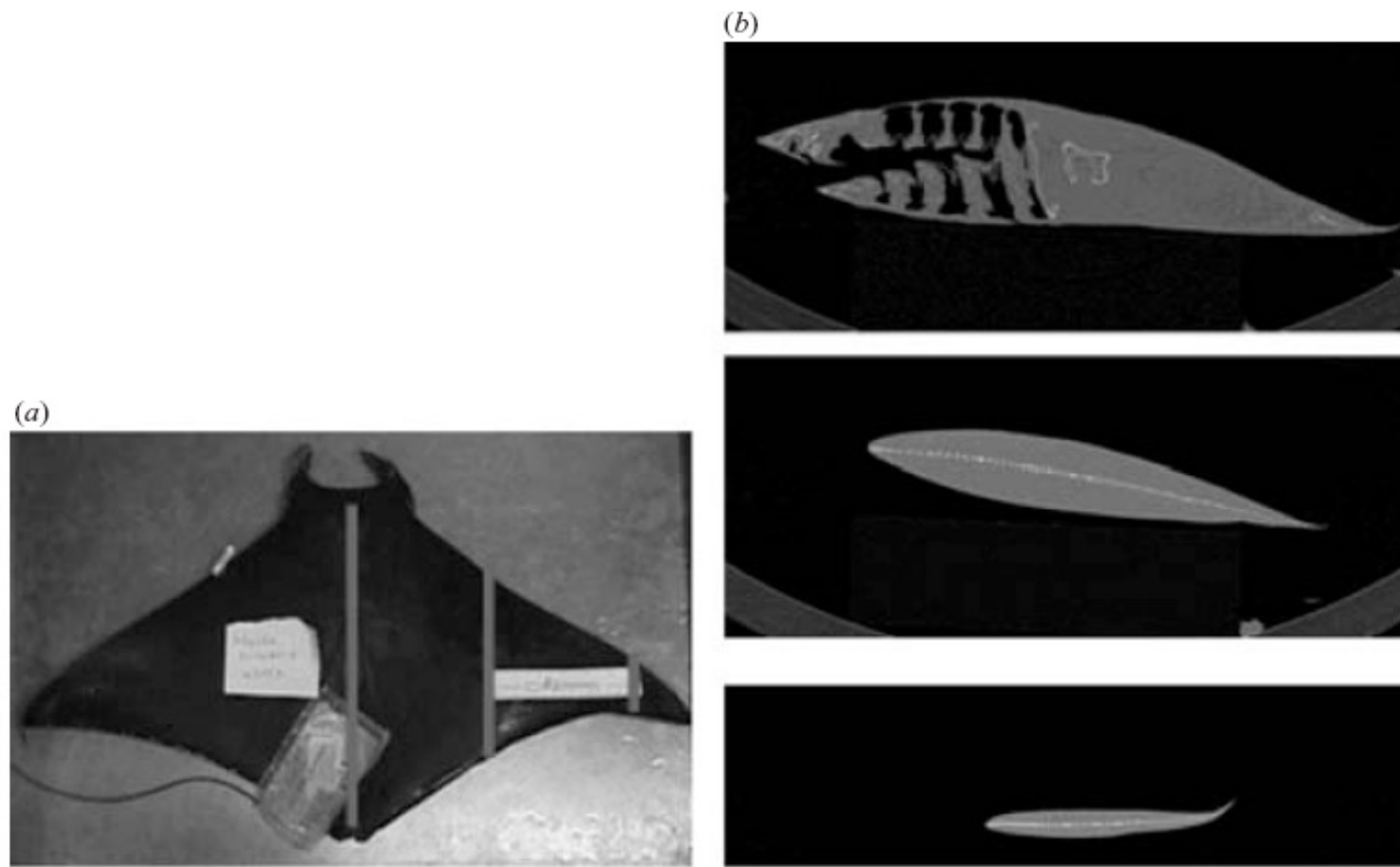


FIGURE 1. (a) Planform photo of a juvenile manta ray. (b) Catscan cross-sections at the locations shown in the planform photo. The thickness-to-chord ratio varies between 0.15 and 0.20 along the span. Images provided by Professor Frank Fish.

Clark & Smits
J. Fluid Mech. 2006

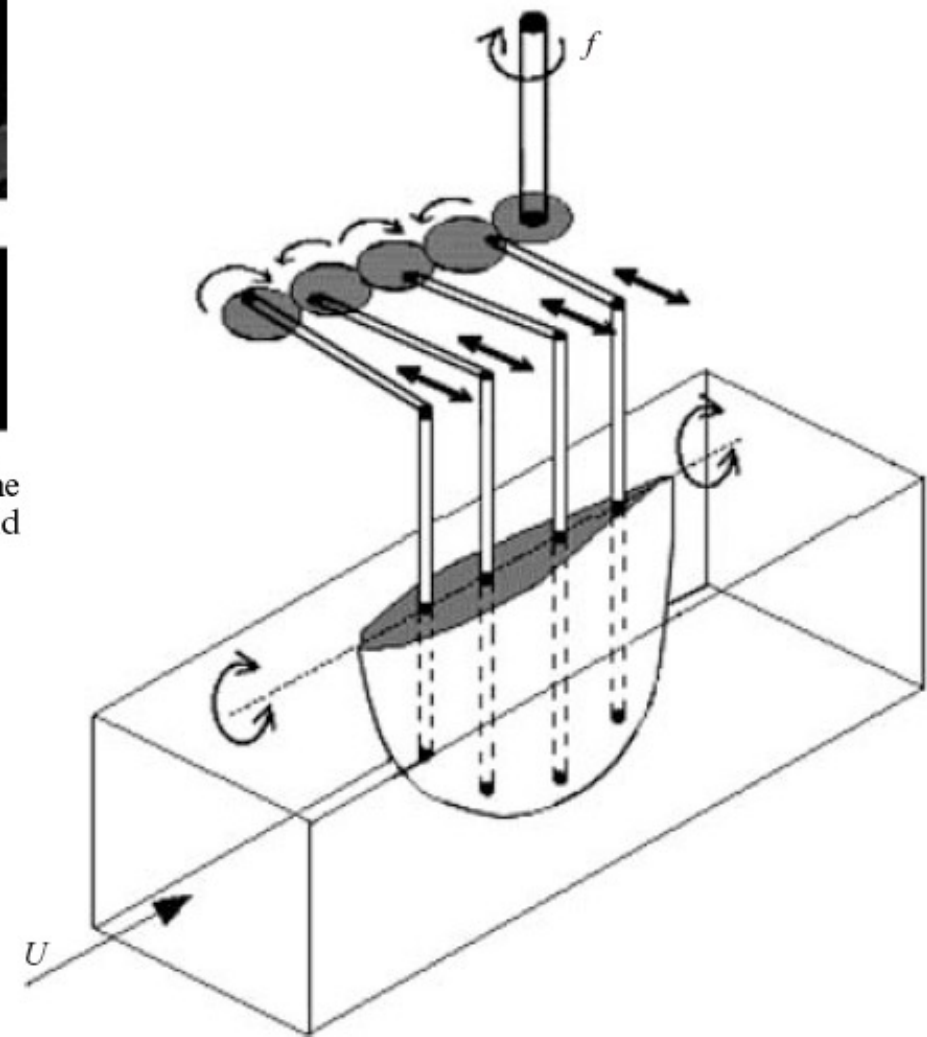


FIGURE 2. Fin actuation mechanism. A DC motor with a speed controller turns a shaft at frequency f which powers a gear train. The rotation of the gears actuates rods which impart a travelling wave along the fin through rigid spars.

Une étude de propulsion instationnaire



FIGURE 8. Flow visualization in the near wake of the fin at $\phi = 90^\circ$ and $St_A = 0.15$. The green dye was injected from one side of the fin, the red dye from the other side. Flow is from left to right. View is from above, looking along the span.

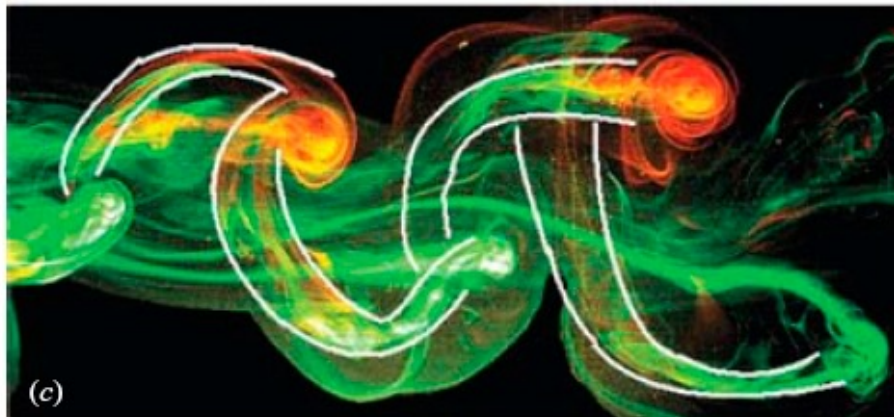
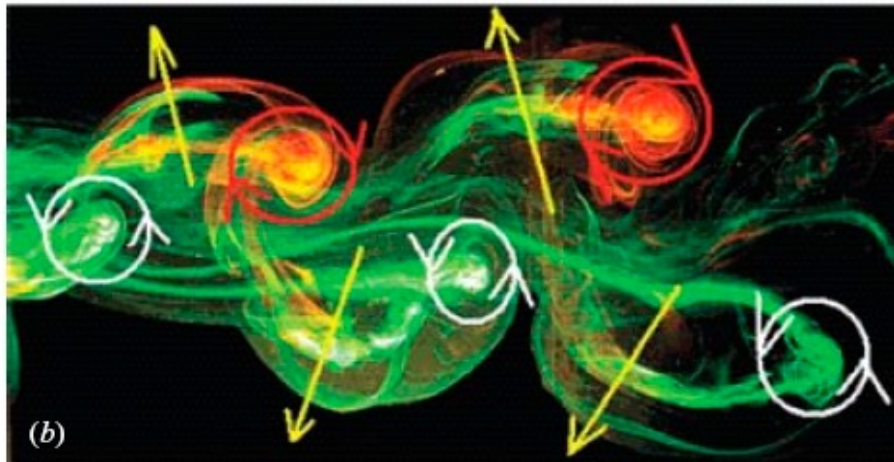
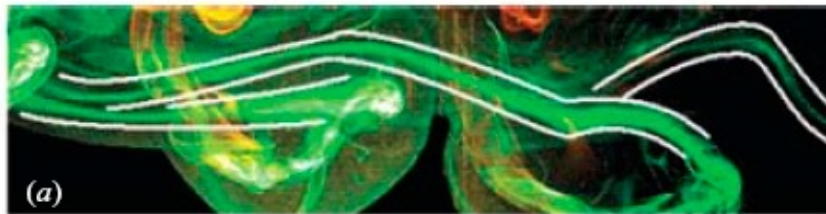


FIGURE 9. Features of the wake shown in figure 8. (a) Long vortex 'tails' found in the region of the wake near the fin root. (b) Vortex cores of alternating sign found in the wake in the region near the mid-span. The arrows show the direction of the induced velocities. (c) Connections between vortex cores found in the region of the wake near the fin tip.

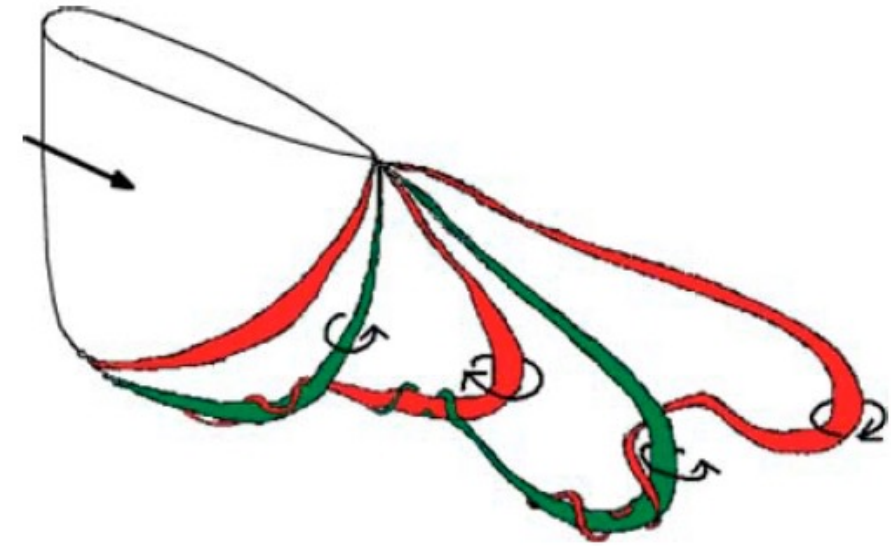
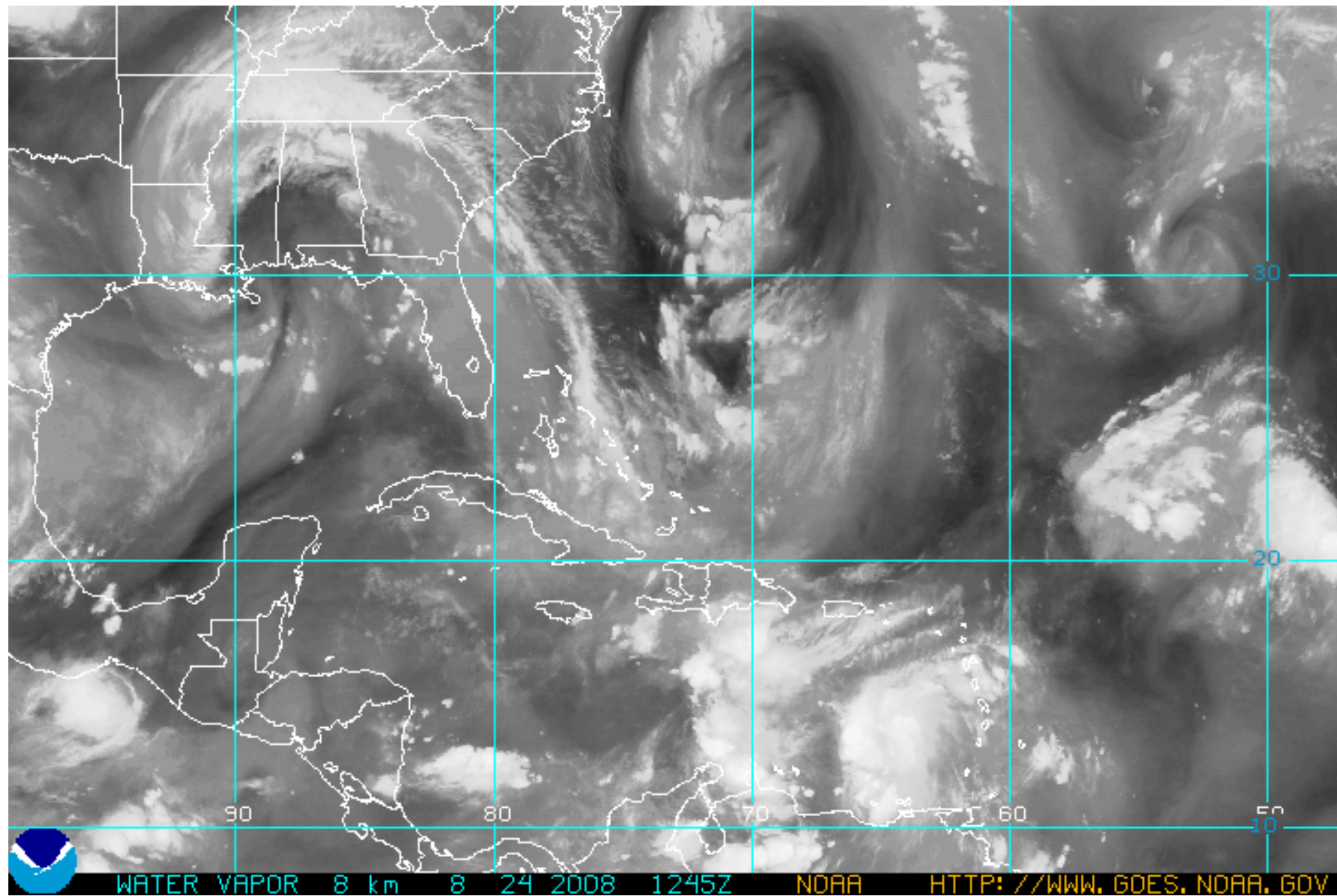


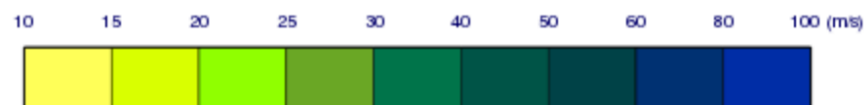
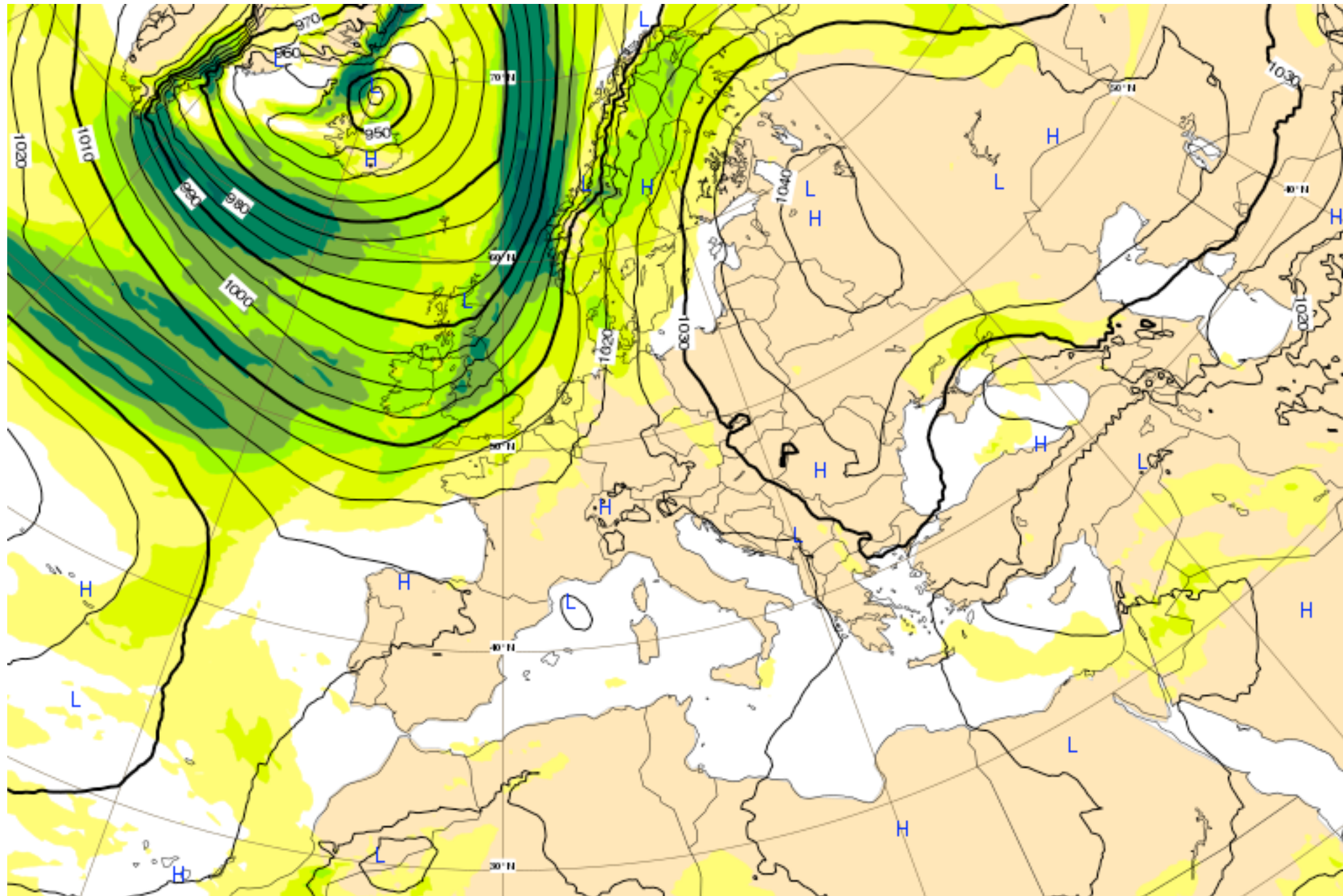
FIGURE 11. The vortex model proposed for $St_A = 0.15$ at the time when the trailing edge vortex is about to shed. The colors indicate the sign of the circulation, also illustrated by the arrows.

De la météo au climat

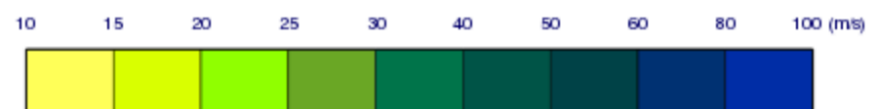
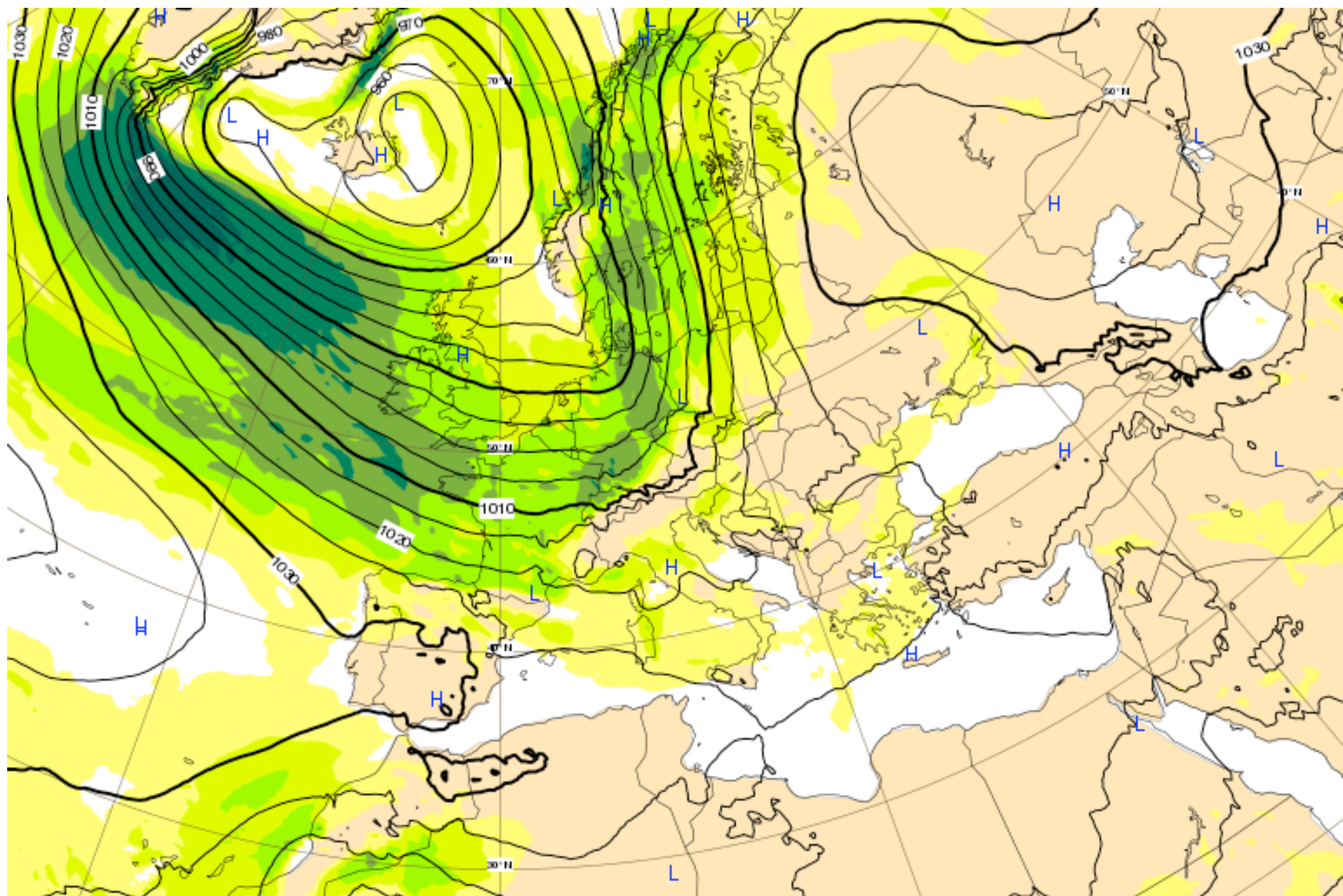


Prévisions à moyen terme

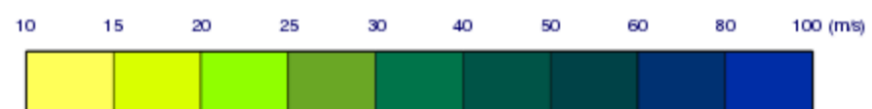
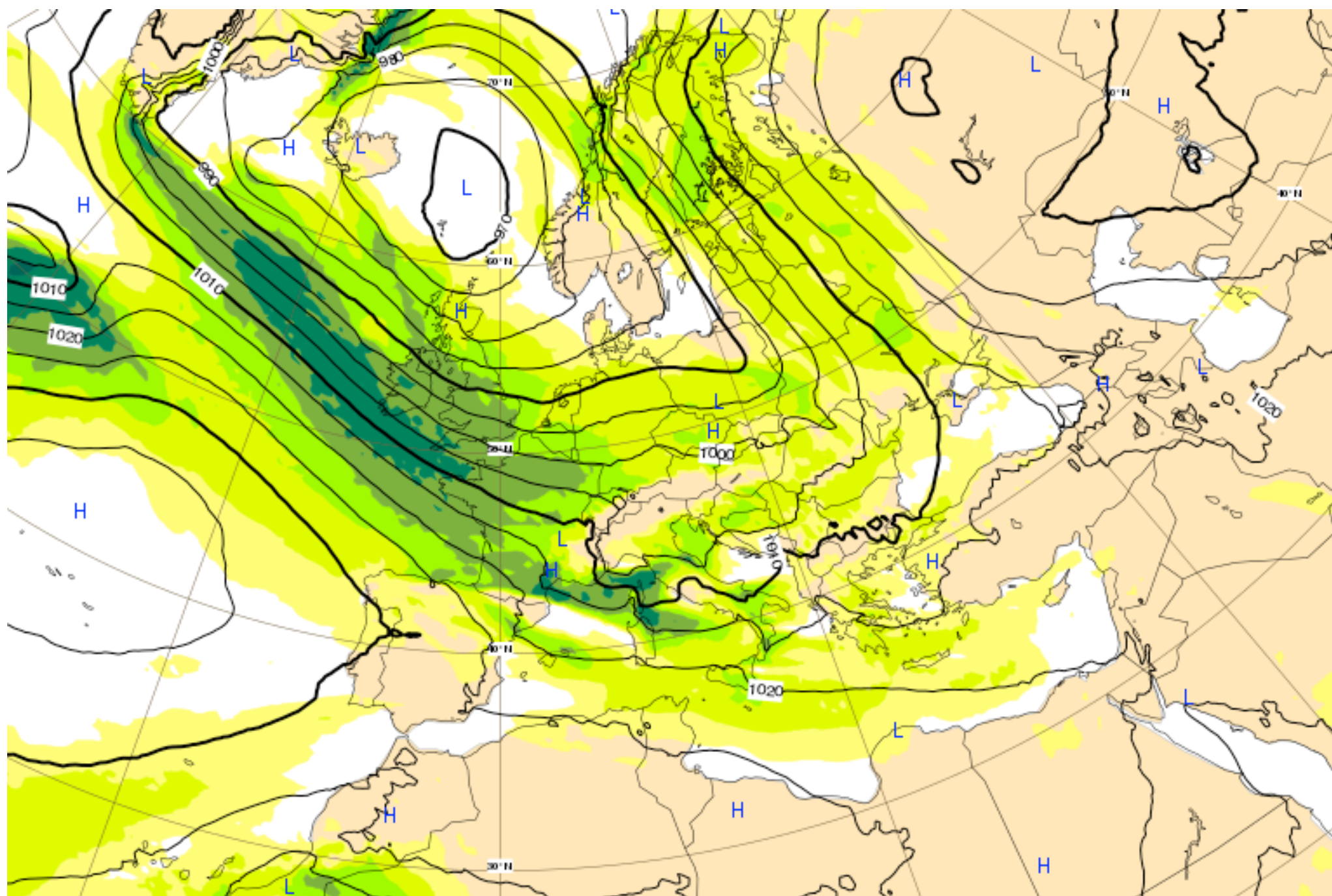
Centre Européen de Météorologie <http://www.ecmwf.int/>



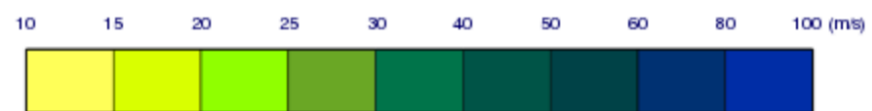
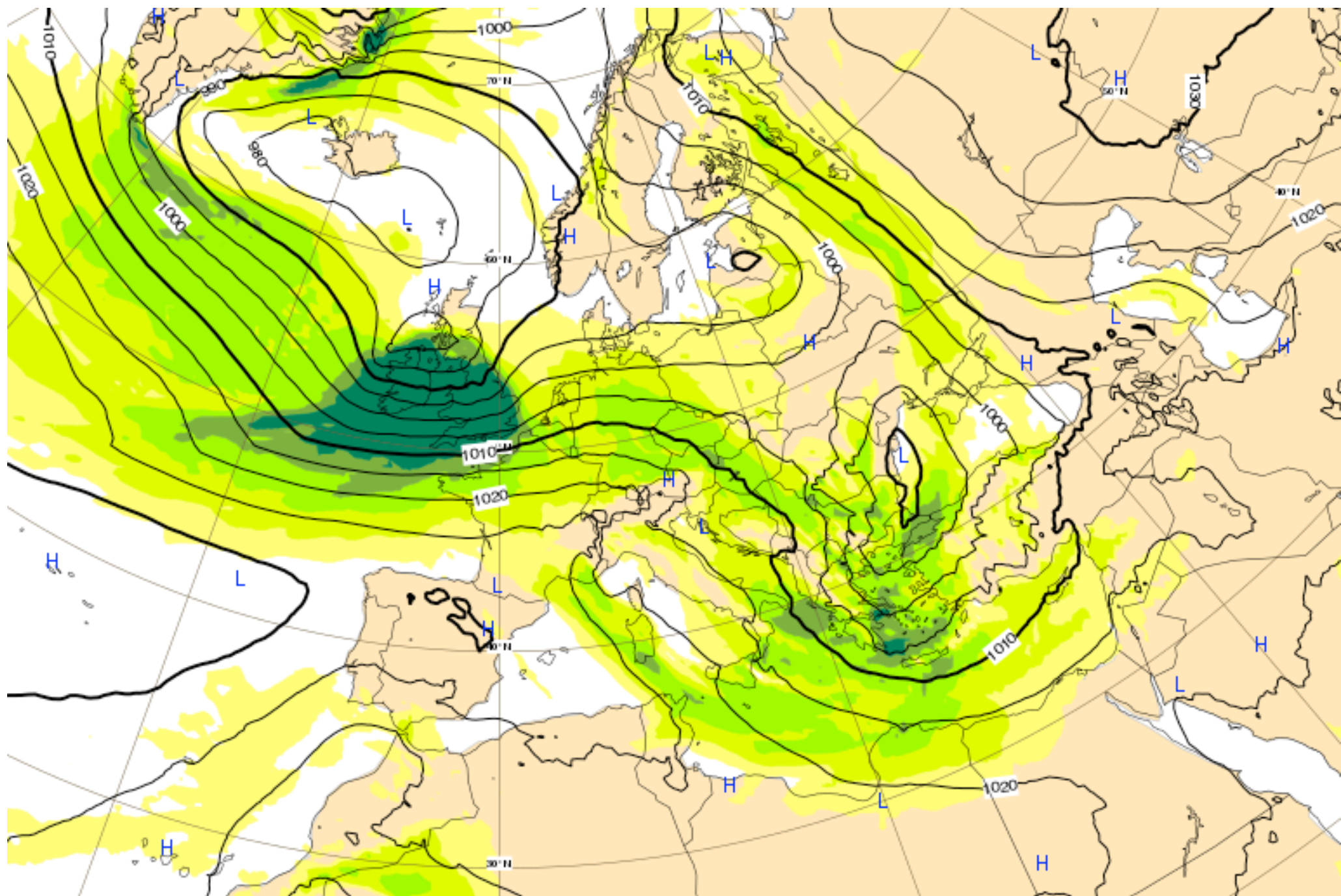
pression au niveau de la mer
vent à 850 hPa alt. ~1,5 km



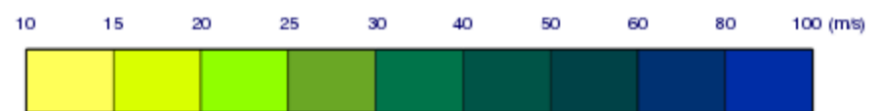
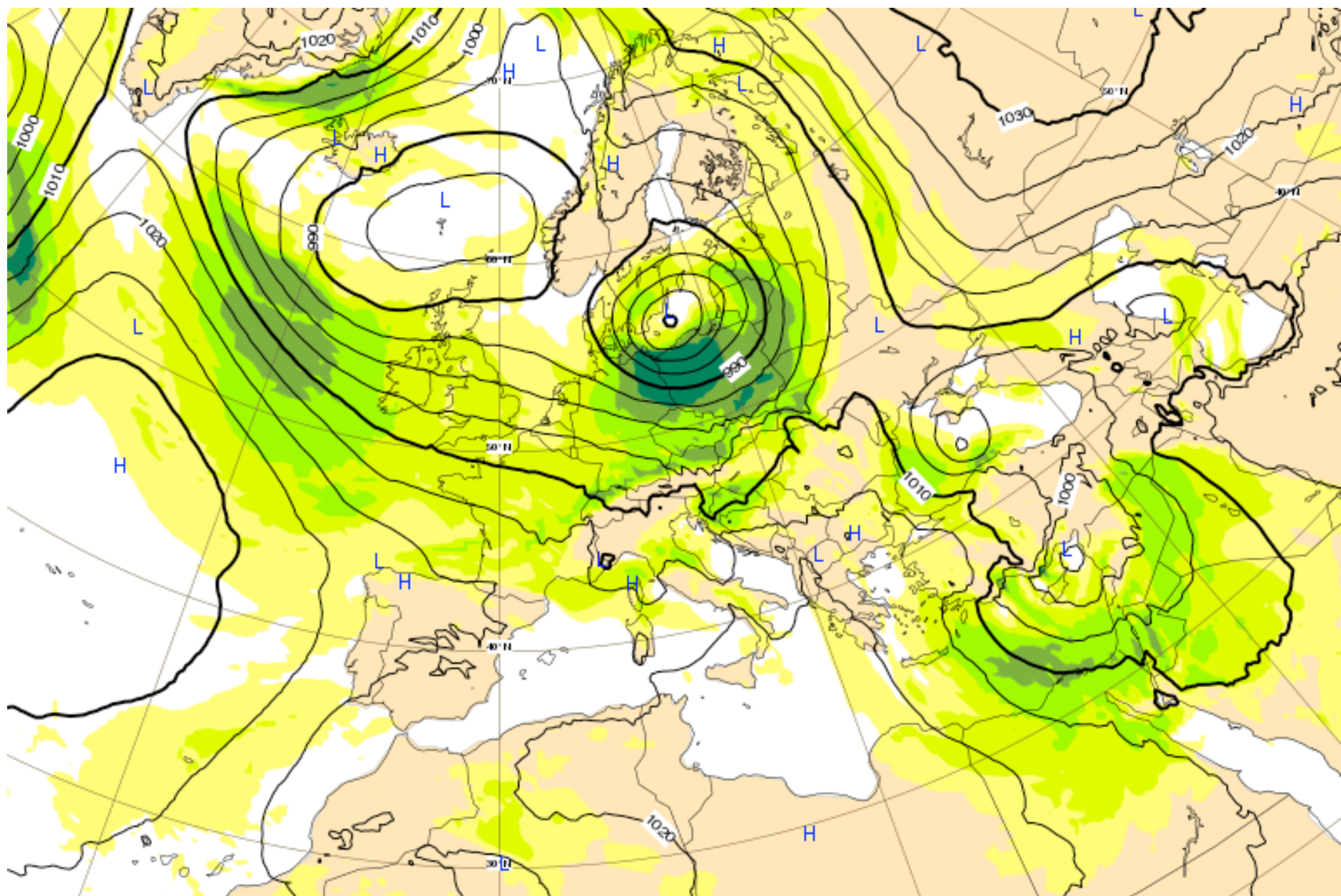
t_0+24h



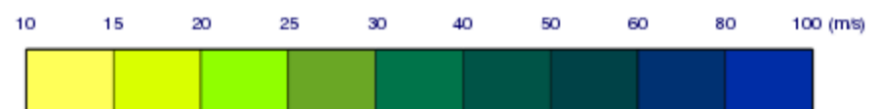
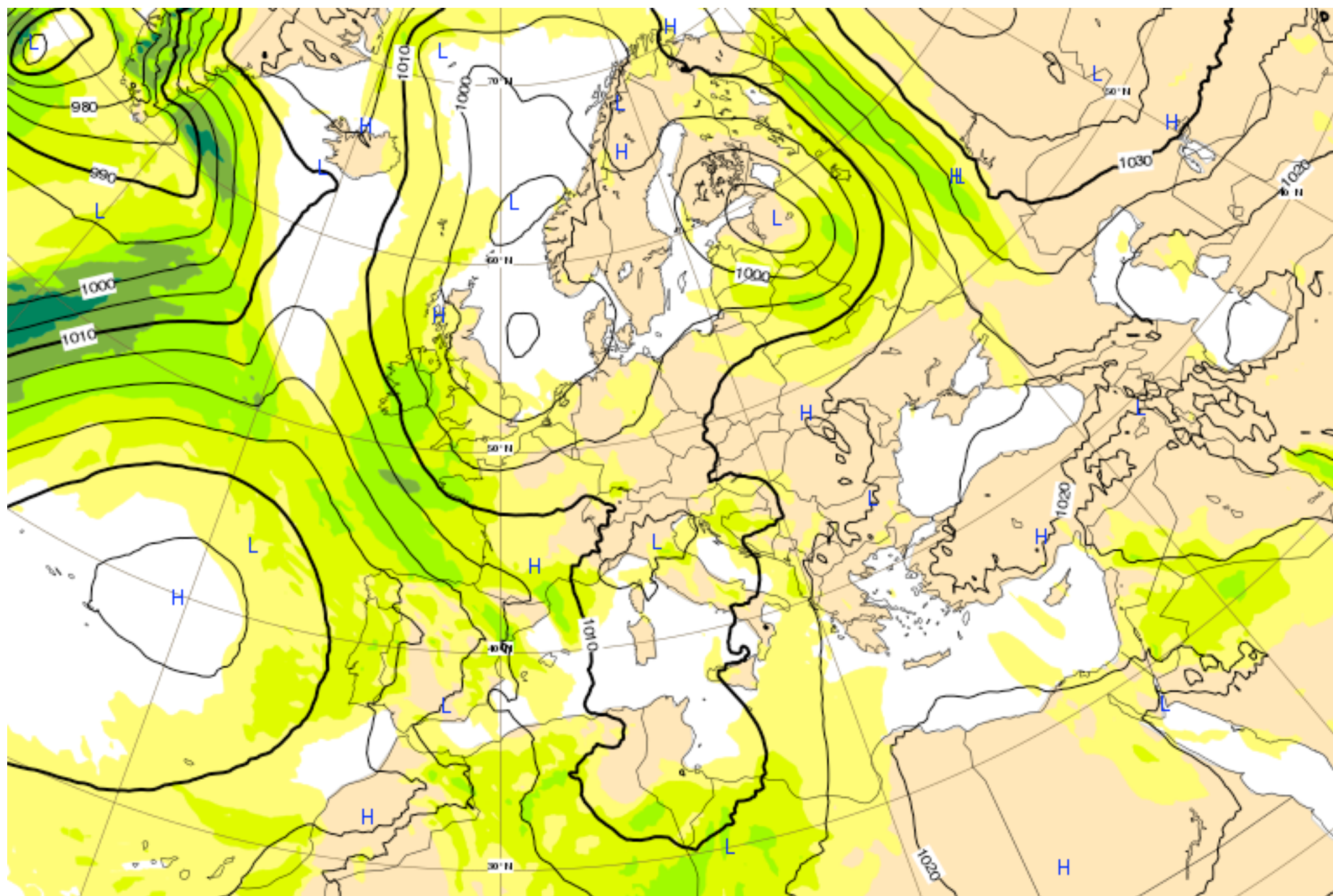
t_0+48h



t_0+72h

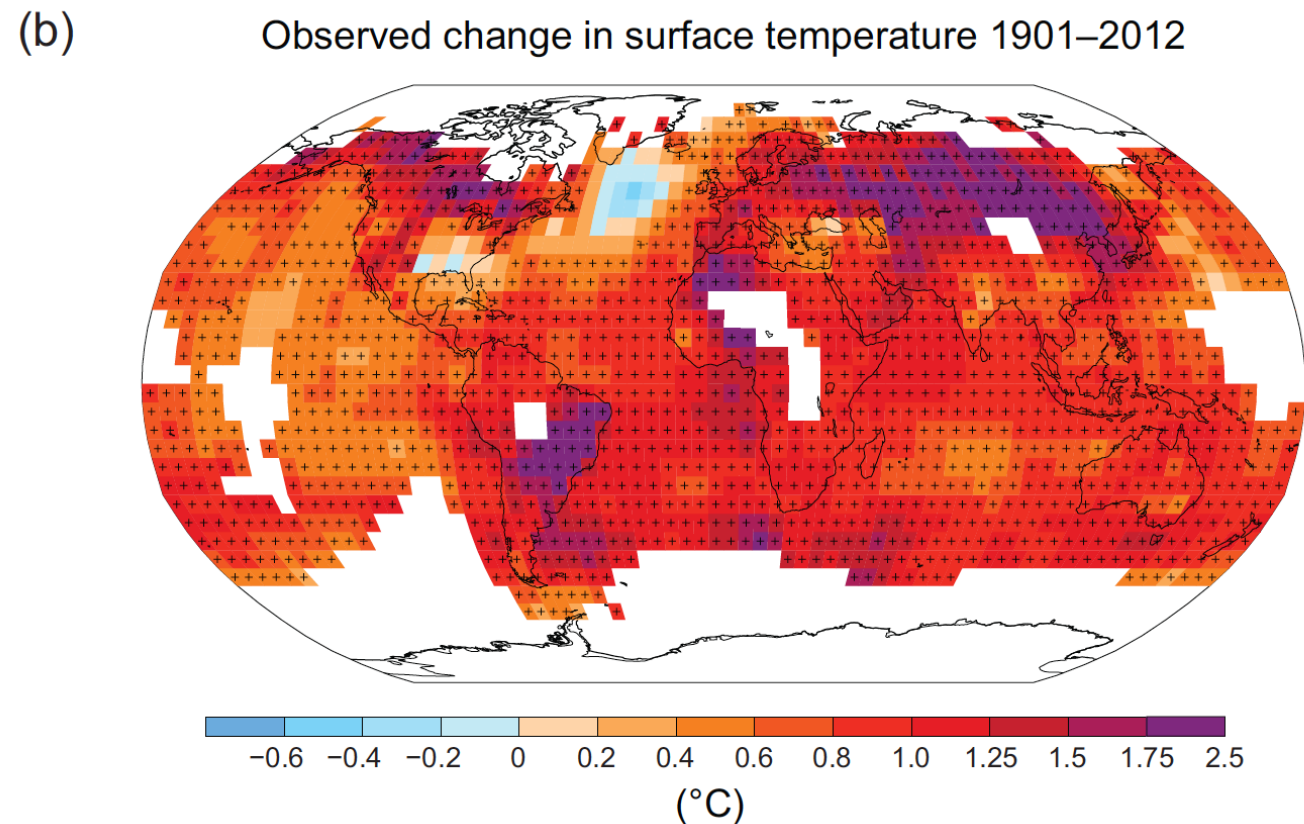
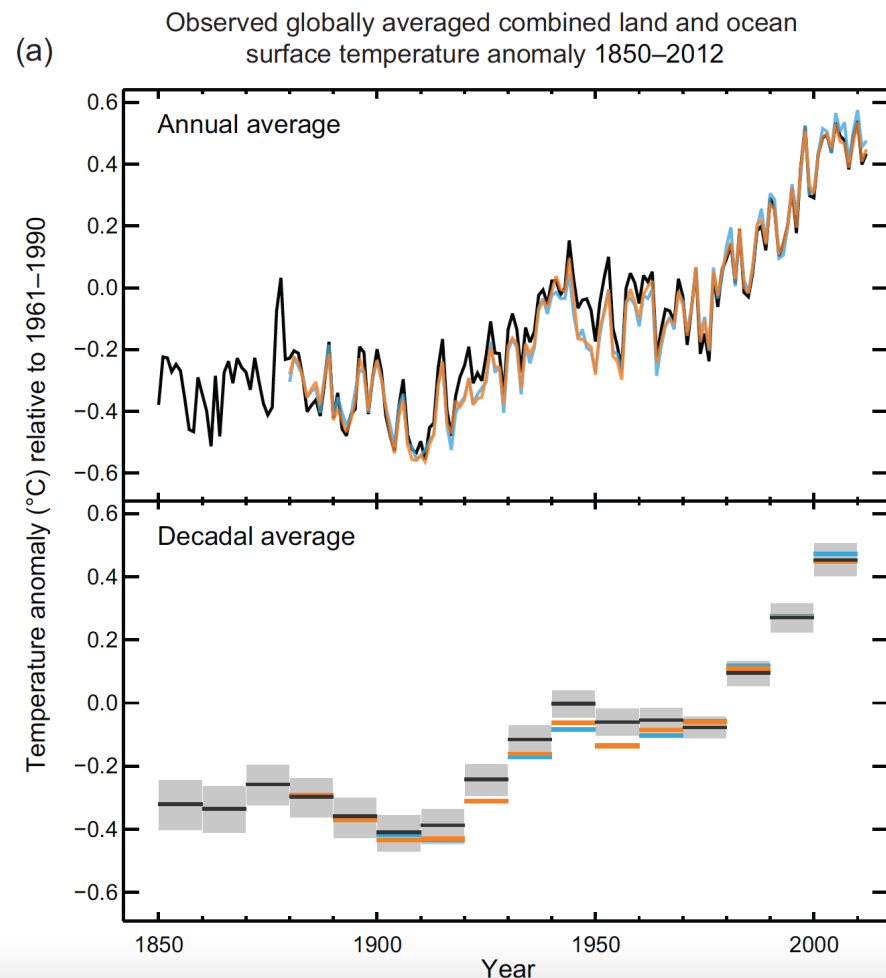
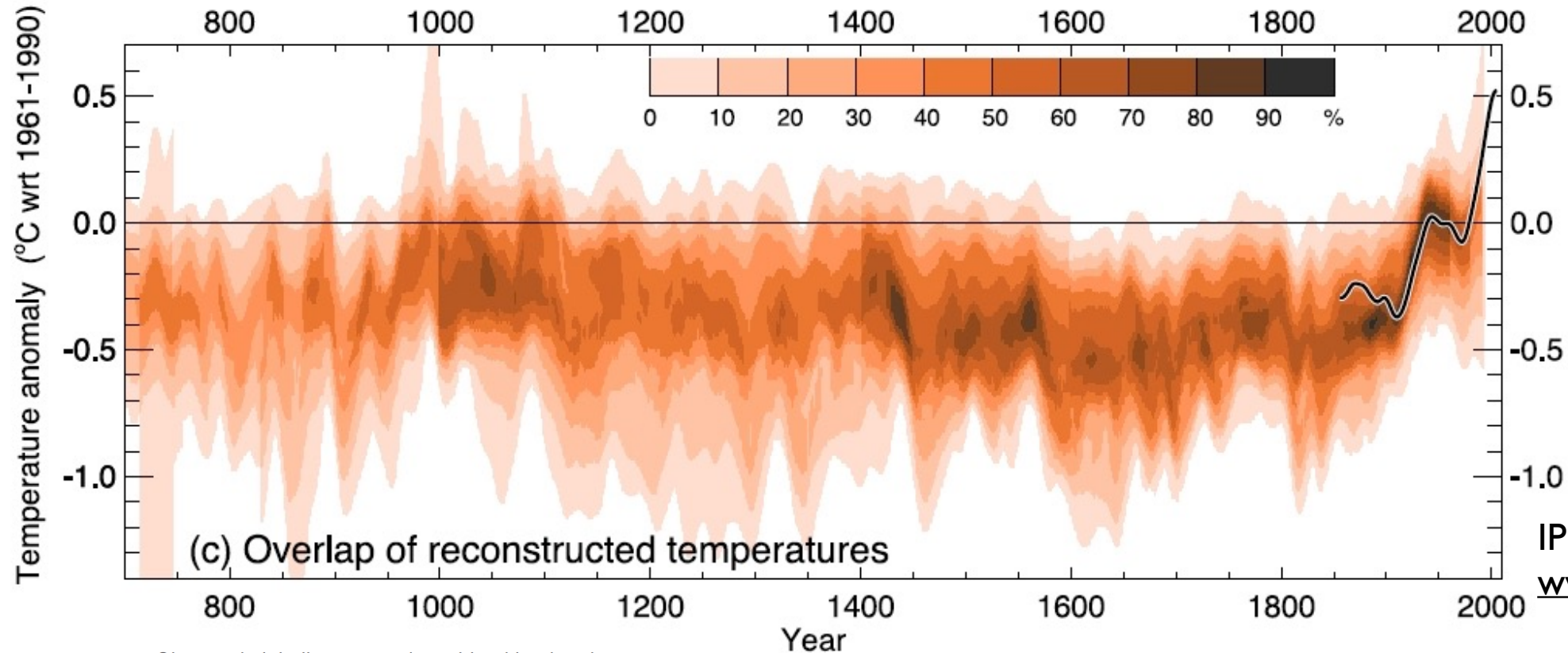


$t_0 + 96h$



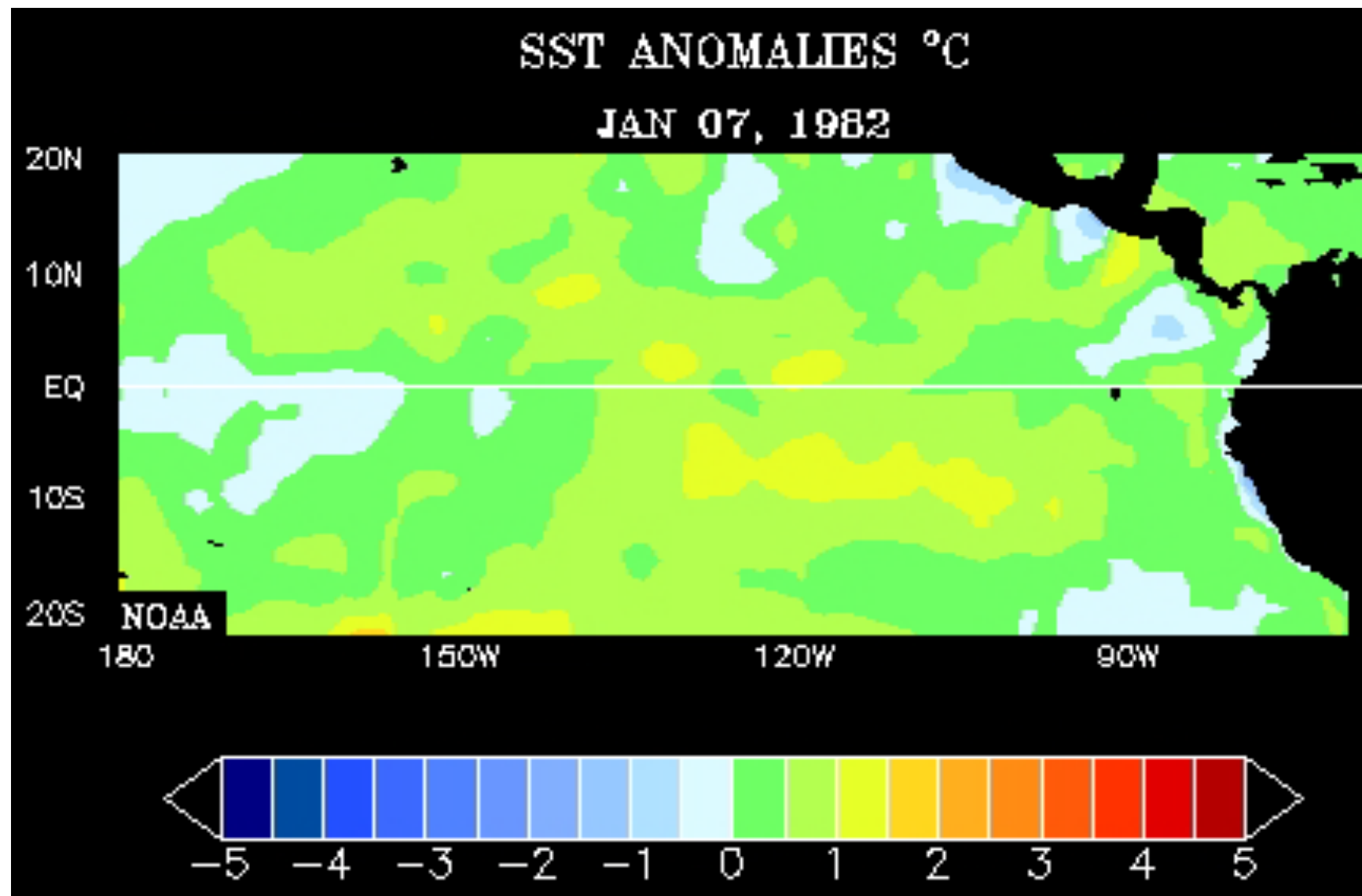
$t_0 + 120h$

Comprendre et prédire le climat ?



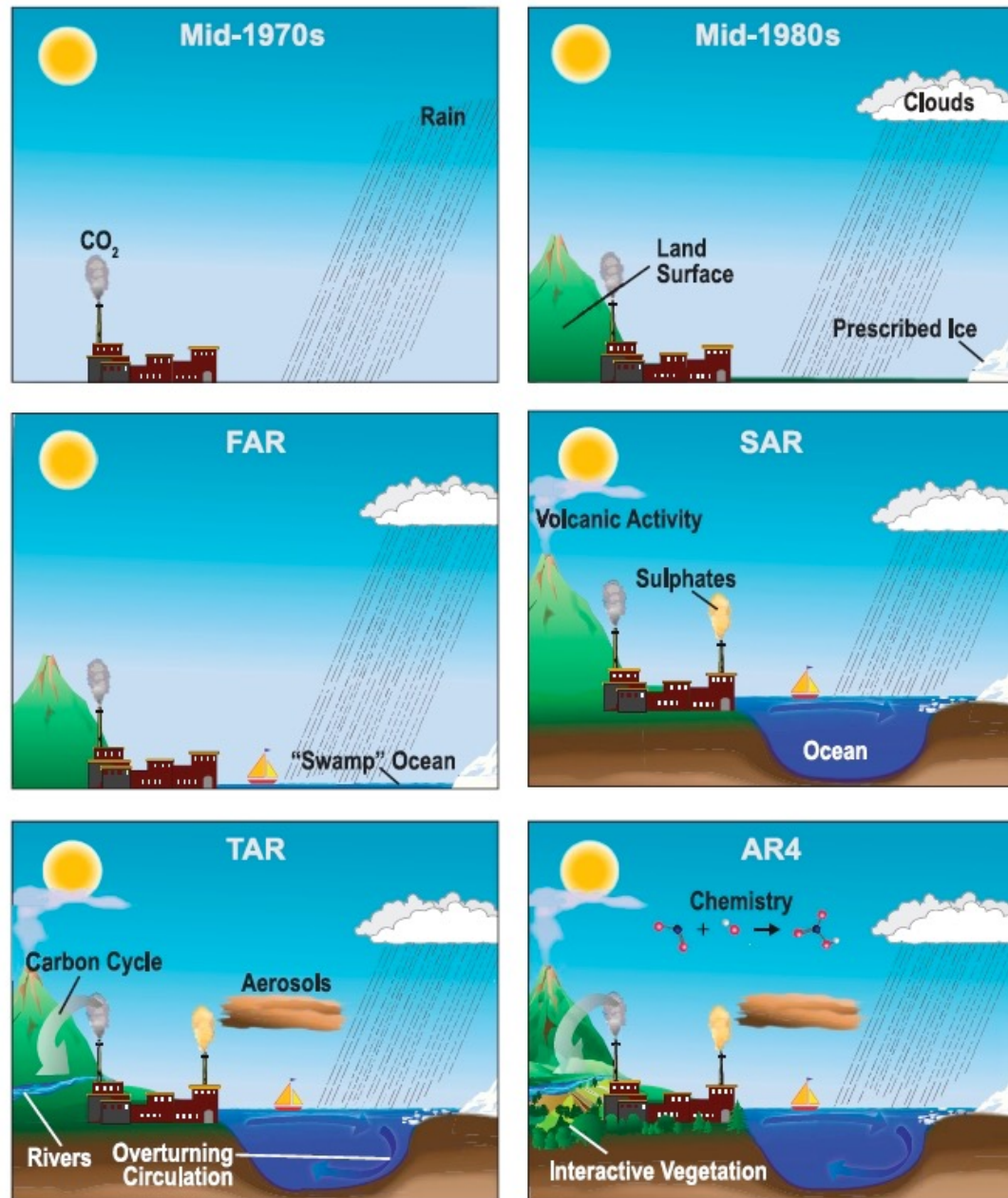
IPCC Technical report 2013

Des fluctuations naturelles

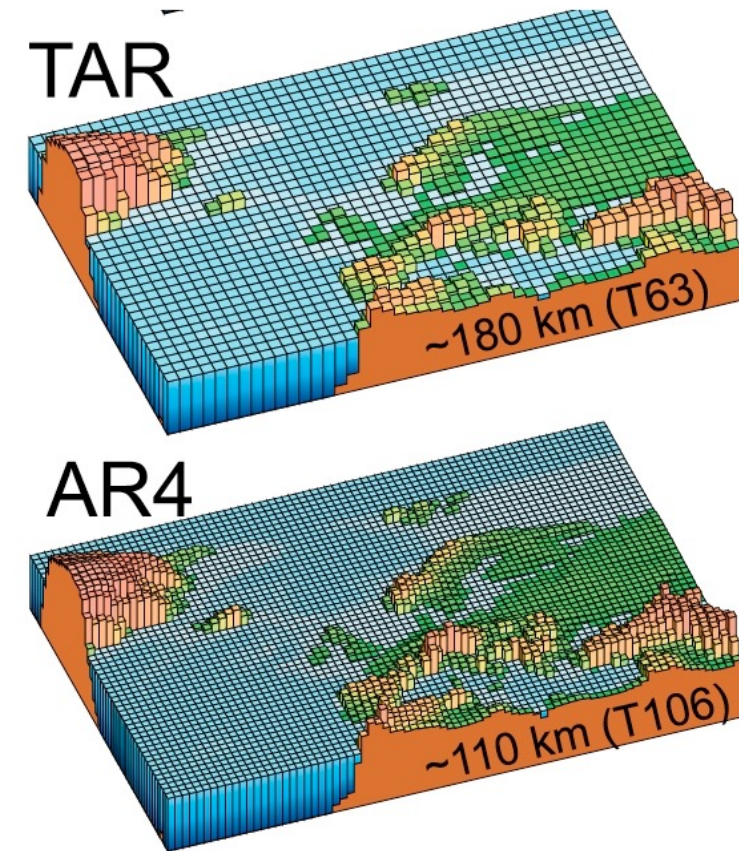
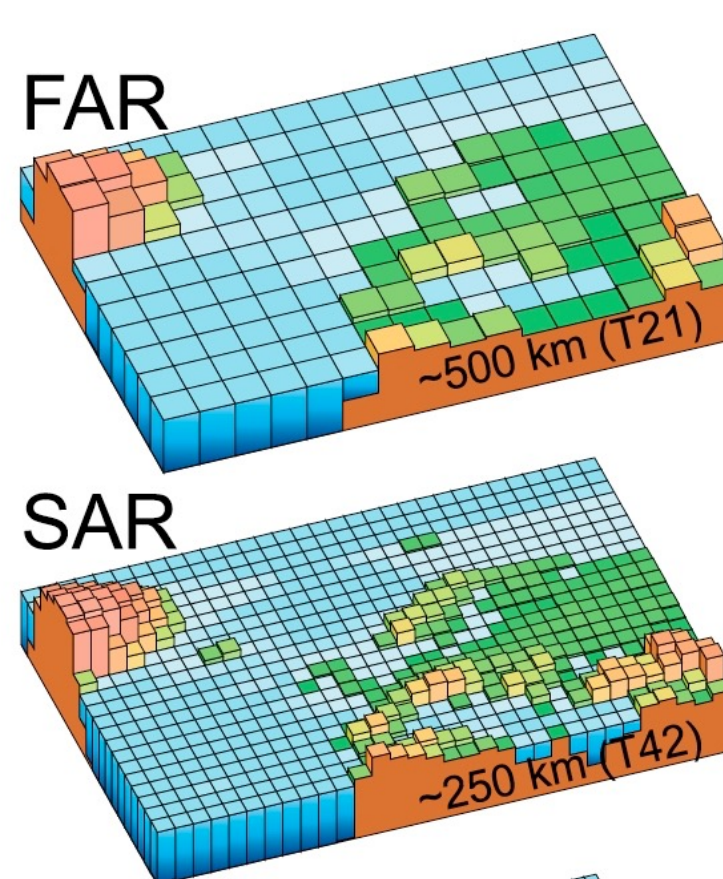


El Niño Southern Oscillation 1982-83

Modèles climatiques

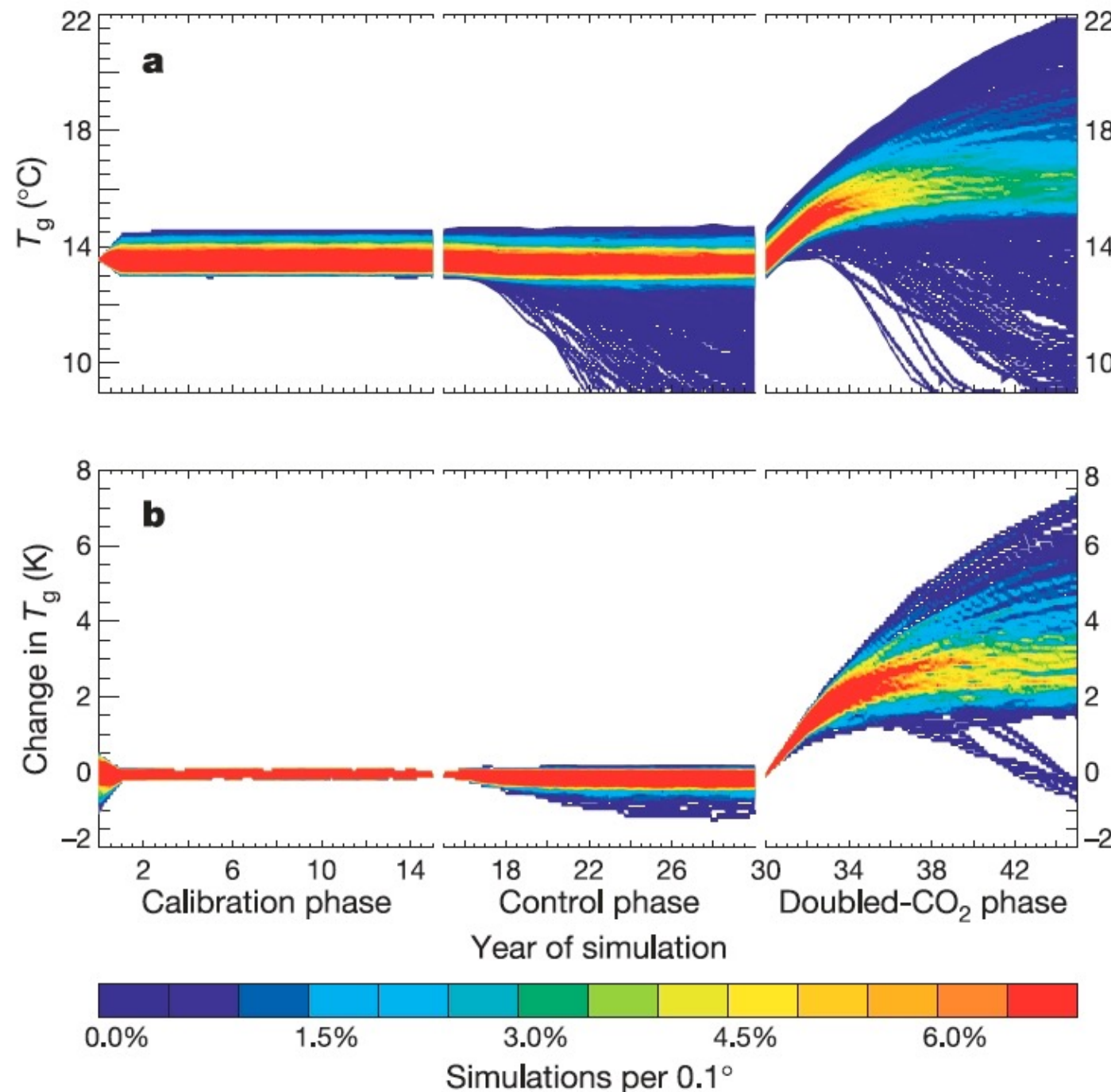


Intégrer tous les phénomènes couplés



Améliorer la résolution spatiale

Des prévisions encore incertaines mais inquiétantes



Projet
climateprediction.net

Etude paramétrique d'un
modèle climatique

Calculs distribués

Des véhicules plus efficaces ?



$T = \rho V^2 S C_x$ 50 km/h en ville
25l / 100 km



$C_x = 0,26$
50 km/h en ville
4l / 100 km



Projet Loremo $C_x = 0,20$
50 km/h en ville
< 2l / 100km

Assez d'énergie dans le vent ?



Energie cinétique :

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho_{air} V^2$$

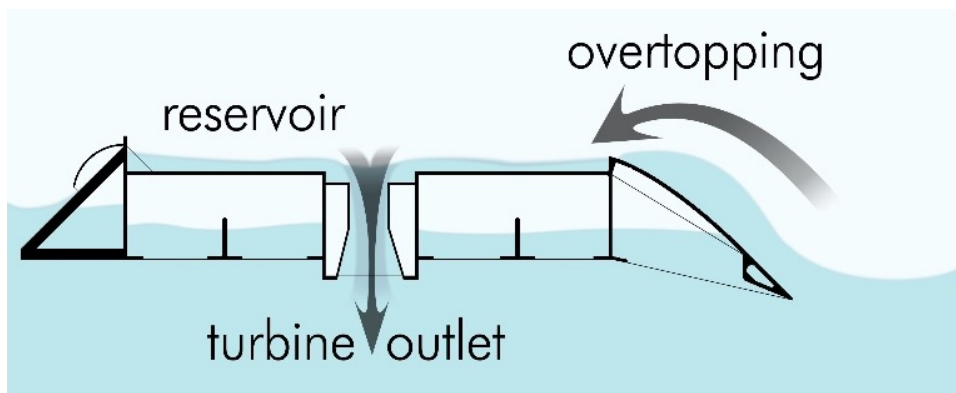
Puissance disponible :

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho_{air} V^2 S V$$

$$V \approx 10 \text{ m/s}, \quad S \approx 7500 \text{ m}^2, \quad \rho_{air} \approx 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P = 3 \text{ MW} = 2000 \text{ fers à repasser}$$

ou dans les vagues ?

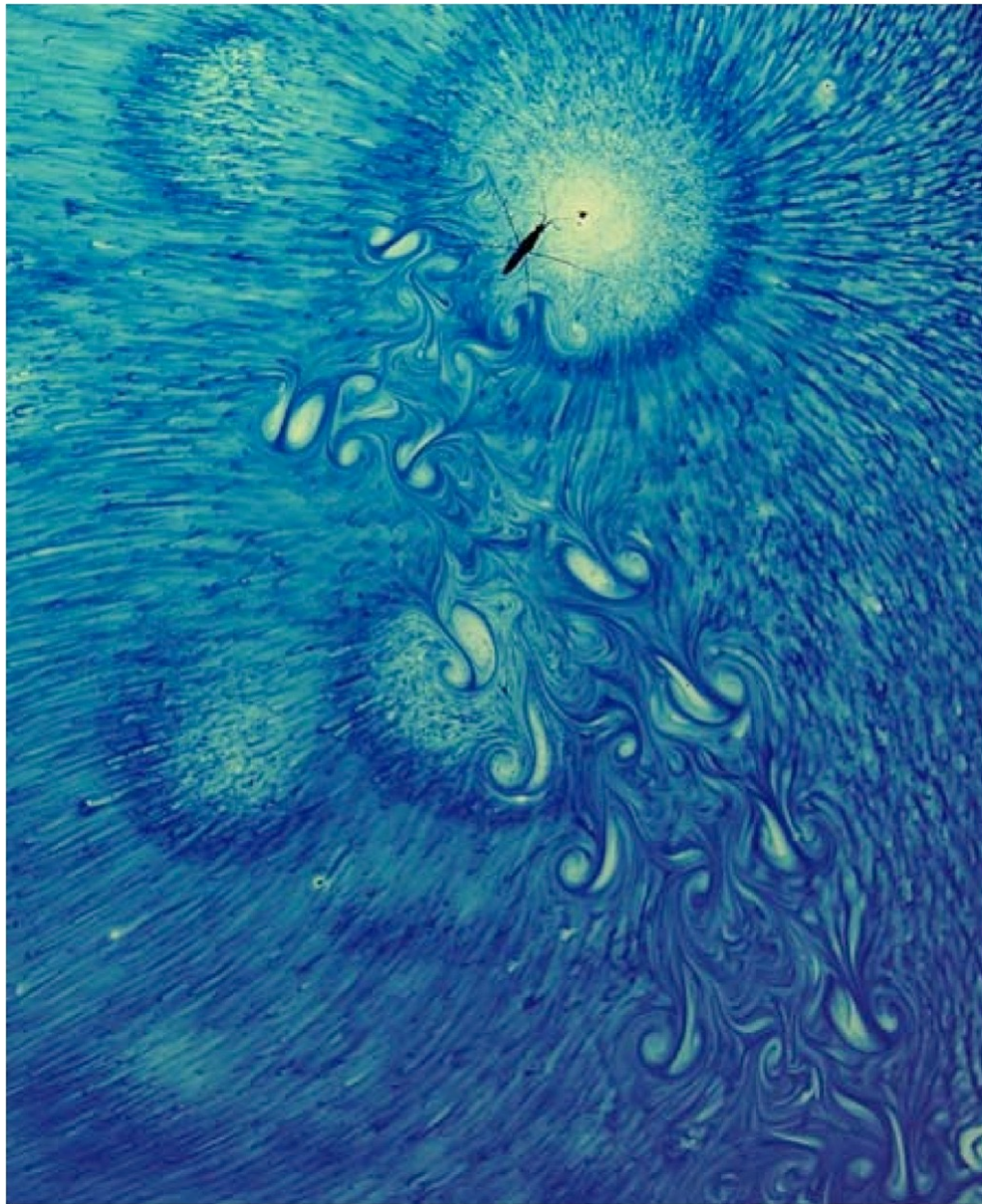


Projet danois WaveDragon

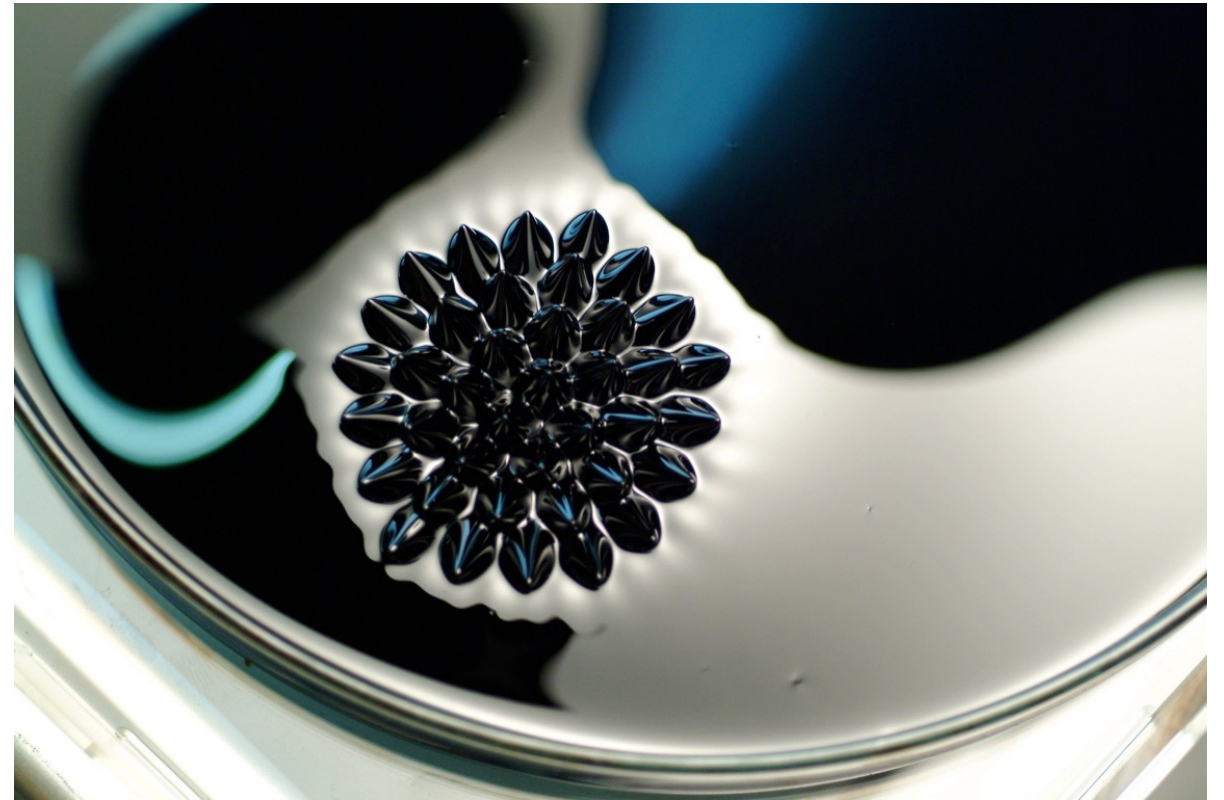


Projet britannique Pelamis

utile mais aussi esthétique ...



J. Bush MIT



J. Bico ESPCI

... et amusant



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Des références :

Guyon, Hulin, Petit « Hydrodynamique physique »

Batchelor « An introduction to fluid dynamics »

Tritton « Physical fluid dynamics »

Films du National Committee for Fluid Mechanics Films

<http://web.mit.edu/hml/ncfmf.html>

Gallery of Fluid Motion <https://gfm.aps.org/>