

**Exercice 01 : (10 pts)**

- Calculer :

1. La valeur  $\int_{0.3}^{3.0} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda$  pour  $T=5800K$  ?
2. La valeur  $T_{max}$  pour  $\lambda=0.47 \mu m$  ? La valeur  $\int_{0.40}^{0.76} E(\lambda, T_{max}) d\lambda$  ?

**Exercice 02 : (06 pts)**

- Calculer pour les deux cas  $\alpha_1=90^\circ$  et  $\alpha_2=60^\circ$  :

1. L'angle solide  $\omega_{2,1}$
2. L'intensité de Rayonnement  $I_l$
3. La quantité de chaleur  $Q_{1-2}$

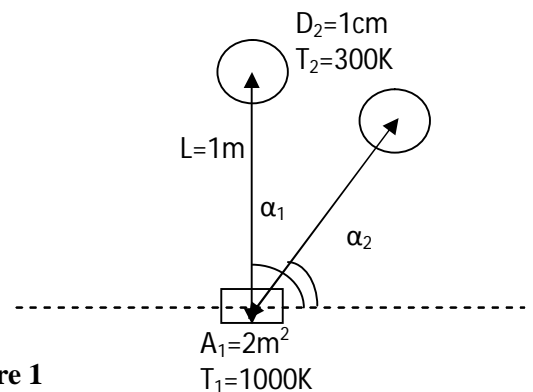


Figure 1

**Exercice 03 : (04 pts)**

- Donner les expressions des facteurs de formes pour la figure 2.  
 Considérant que l'échange radiatif entre les surfaces 1 et 2

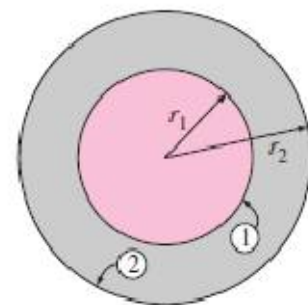


Figure 2

**Remarque:**

- Les systèmes considérés sont des corps noir.
- Constante de Stefan Boltzmann  $\sigma= 5.67 \times 10^{-8} W/m^2 .K^4$

*Bonne Chance*

$\lambda T_s$ $\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$	$f_\lambda$	$\lambda T_s$ $\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$	$f_\lambda$
200	0.000000	6200	0.754140
400	0.000000	6400	0.769234
600	0.000000	6600	0.783199
800	0.000016	6800	0.796129
1000	0.000321	7000	0.808109
1200	0.002134	7200	0.819217
1400	0.007790	7400	0.829527
1600	0.019718	7600	0.839102
1800	0.039341	7800	0.848005
2000	0.066728	8000	0.856288
2200	0.100888	8500	0.874608
2400	0.140256	9000	0.890029
2600	0.183120	9500	0.903085
2800	0.227897	10,000	0.914199
3000	0.273232	10,500	0.923710
3200	0.318102	11,000	0.931890
3400	0.361735	11,500	0.939059
3600	0.403607	12,000	0.945098
3800	0.443382	13,000	0.955139
4000	0.480877	14,000	0.962898
4200	0.516014	15,000	0.969981
4400	0.548796	16,000	0.973814
4600	0.579280	18,000	0.980860
4800	0.507509	20,000	0.985602
5000	0.533747	25,000	0.992215
5200	0.558970	30,000	0.995340
5400	0.580360	40,000	0.997967
5600	0.701046	50,000	0.998953
5800	0.720158	75,000	0.999713
6000	0.737818	100,000	0.999905

**Exercice 01 : (10 pts)**

- Calculer :

1. La valeur  $\int_{0.3}^{3.0} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda$  pour  $T=5800K$  ?

$$\int_{0.3}^{3.0} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \Delta f_{0.3-3.0} \cdot E(T)$$

$$E(T) = \sigma T^4 = (5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4) (5800\text{K})^4 = 64164,53 \text{ KW/m}^2$$

$$\Delta f = f_{3.0} - f_{0.3}$$

$$\lambda_1 T = 0.3 \cdot 5800 = 1740 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \longrightarrow f_{0.3} = 0.003345$$

$$\lambda_2 T = 3.0 \cdot 5800 = 17400 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \longrightarrow f_{3.0} = 0.97875$$

$$\Delta f = 0.9453$$

$$\int_{0.3}^{3.0} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda = 60654.73 \text{ KW/m}^2$$

2. La valeur  $T_{\max}$  pour  $\lambda=0.47 \mu\text{m}$  ? La valeur  $\int_{0.40}^{0.76} E(\lambda, T_{\max}) d\lambda$  ?

$$\bullet (\lambda \cdot T)_{\max} = 2897.8 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \longrightarrow T_{\max} = 6166\text{K}$$

$$\bullet \int_{0.4}^{0.76} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \Delta f_{0.4-0.76} \cdot E(T)$$

$$E(T) = \sigma T^4 = (5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kW/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4) (6166\text{K})^4 = 81959.09 \text{ KW/m}^2$$

$$\Delta f = f_{0.76} - f_{0.4}$$

$$\lambda_1 T = 0.4 \cdot 6166 = 2466 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \longrightarrow f_{0.4} = 0.15444$$

$$\lambda_2 T = 0.76 \cdot 6166 = 4686 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \longrightarrow f_{0.76} = 0.59141$$

$$\Delta f = 0.437$$

$$\int_{0.4}^{0.76} E(\lambda, T) d\lambda = 35816.12 \text{ KW/m}^2$$

**Exercice 02 : (06 pts)**- Calculer pour le cas  $\alpha=90^\circ \Rightarrow \Theta_1=0^\circ$ :L'angle solide  $\omega_{2-1}$ 

$$\omega_{2-1} = \frac{A_2}{L^2} = \frac{\pi 0.005^2}{1^2} \cos 0 = 7.854 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sr}$$

L'intensité de Rayonnement  $I_1$

$$I_1 = \frac{E_b(T_1)}{\pi} = \frac{\sigma T_1^4}{\pi} = \frac{(5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4)(1000 \text{ K})^4}{\pi} = 18,048 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$$

La quantité de chaleur  $Q_{1-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{1-2} &= I_1 (A_1 \cos \theta_1) \omega_{2-1} \\ &= (18,048 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr})(2 \times 10^{-4} \cos 0^\circ \text{ m}^2)(7.854 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sr}) \\ &= \mathbf{2.835 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

- Calculer pour le cas  $\alpha=60^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1=30^\circ$ :

L'angle solide  $\omega_{2-1}$

$$\omega_{2-1} = \frac{A_2}{L^2} = \frac{\pi 0.005^2}{1^2} \cos 0 = 7.854 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sr}$$

L'intensité de Rayonnement  $I_1$

$$I_1 = \frac{E_b(T_1)}{\pi} = \frac{\sigma T_1^4}{\pi} = \frac{(5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4)(1000 \text{ K})^4}{\pi} = 18,048 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$$

La quantité de chaleur  $Q_{1-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{1-2} &= I_1 (A_1 \cos \theta_1) \omega_{2-1} \\ &= (18,048 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr})(2 \times 10^{-4} \cos 30^\circ \text{ m}^2)(7.854 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sr}) \\ &= \mathbf{2.455 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W}} \end{aligned}$$

### Exercice 03 : (04 pts)

$$F_{11} = 0$$

$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$F_{21} = (r_1/r_2)^2$$

$$F_{22} = 1 - (r_1/r_2)^2$$