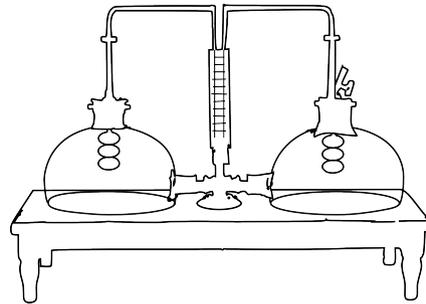


# Thermodynamique de l'ingénieur

Olivier Cleynen – 9 avril 2014

## Cours 4

### Le gaz parfait



We are such stuff / As dreams are made on,  
and our little life / Is rounded with a sleep.

PROSPERO – *The Tempest, IV, i*

~ nota bene ~

- Ces diapositives servent de support en classe ; elles n'ont pas vocation de remplacer un polycopié (ou un bon livre!)
- Certaines diapositives paraîtront inévitablement ambiguës ; attention à ne pas les interpréter sans l'aide des documents de cours.

Vos retours d'opinion sont les bienvenus :

[olivier.cleynen@ariadacapo.net](mailto:olivier.cleynen@ariadacapo.net)

Ces documents de cours sont téléchargeables  
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<http://thermo.ariadacapo.net/>

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## 4.0 Introduction :

À quoi sert ce cours ?

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1

2

1

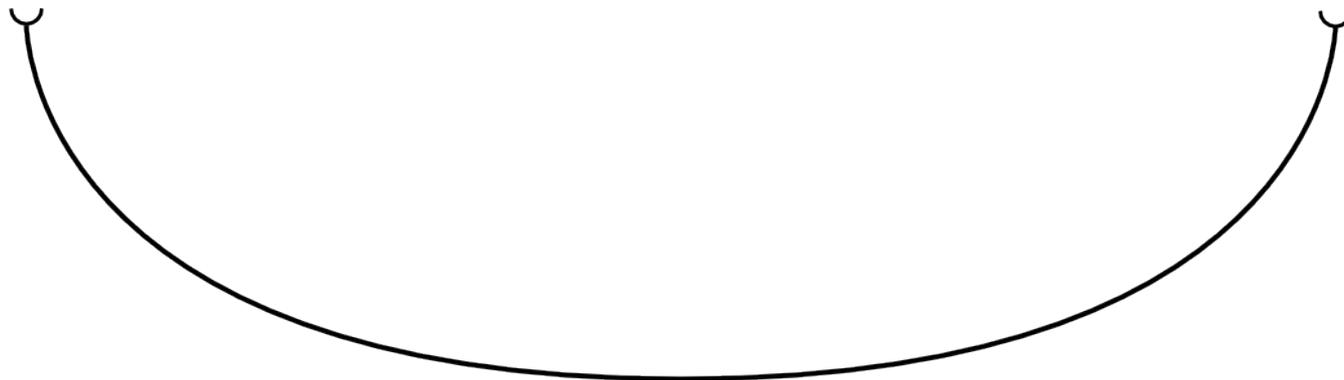
$u_1$

$p_1, v_1$

2

$u_2$

$p_2, v_2$



$$q + w = \Delta u \quad (\text{SF})$$

$$q + w = \Delta h \quad (\text{SO})$$

## Nous voulons :

- Décrire le comportement de l'air  
(«  $p$   $v$  *puissance* *quoi* »)
- Prévoir les valeurs de  $u$  et  $h$  pour l'air.

---

# 4.1 Définition

---

# Liste des gaz parfaits

- Aucun

Le gaz parfait est *un modèle mathématique*,  
permettant de prédire  
la température d'un gaz  
en fonction de sa pression

---

## 4.1.1 Le manomètre comme thermomètre

---

*~ eh ? ~*





$$T \sim p$$

$$T \sim \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$T = \frac{k}{\rho} p$$

---

## 4.1.2 Définition : équation d'état

---

$$p \nu = k T$$



$$p \nu = R T$$

$$p V = m R T$$

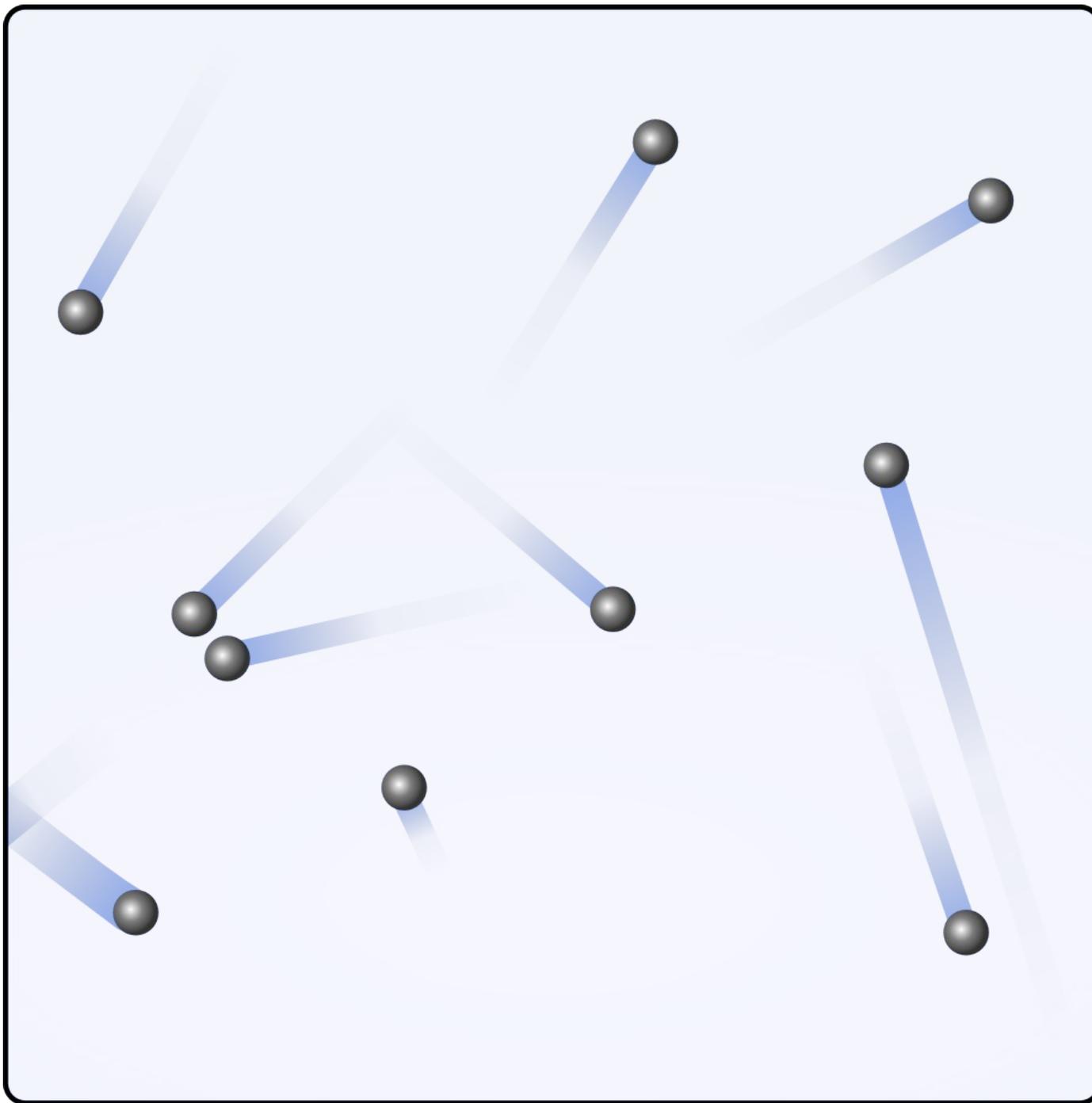
(4/1) (4/2)

Par définition, pour ce que nous appellerons « gaz parfait »

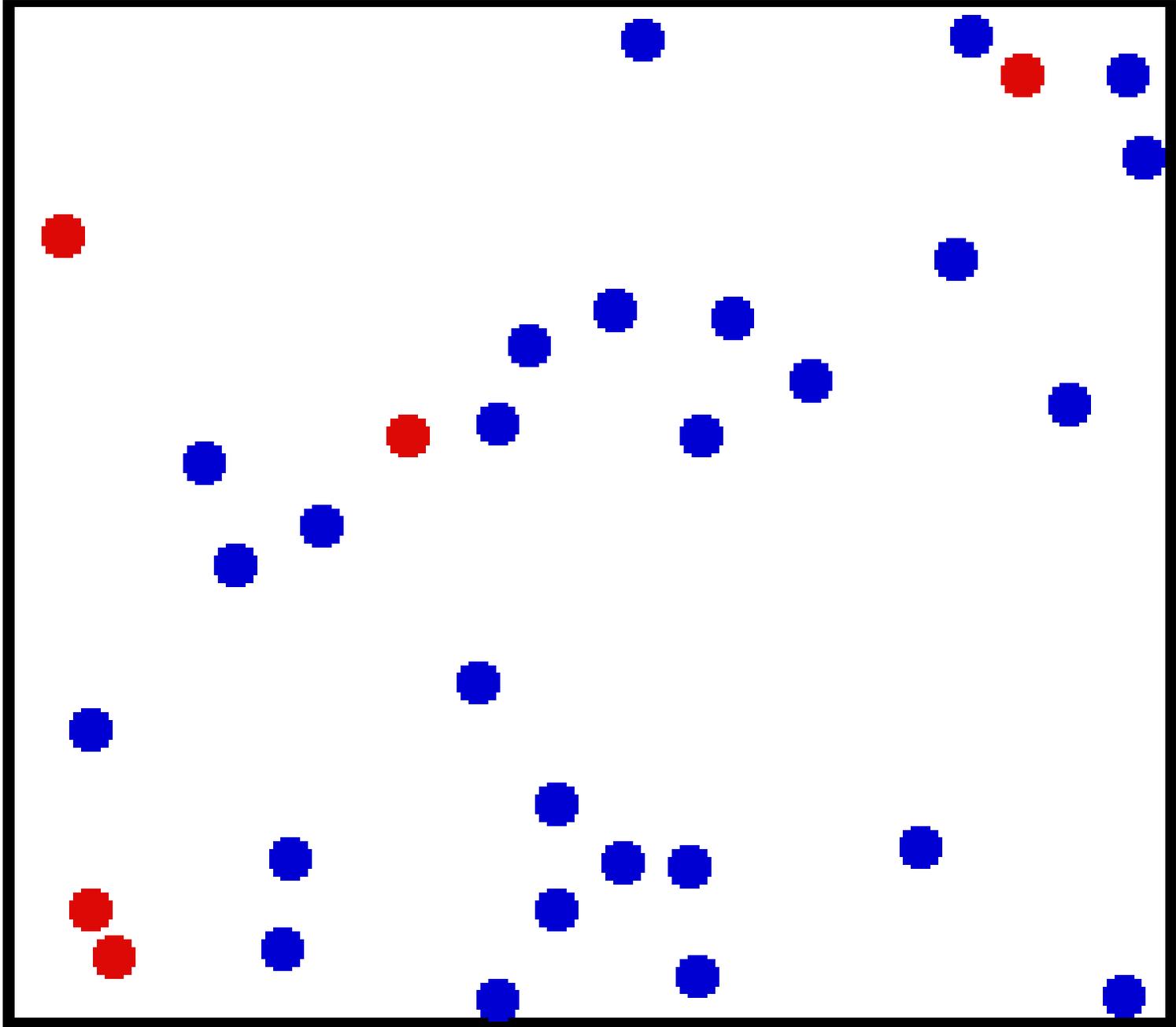
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### 4.1.3 Que représente un gaz parfait ?

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Dérivé d'un schéma CC by-sa WCU :Sharayanan



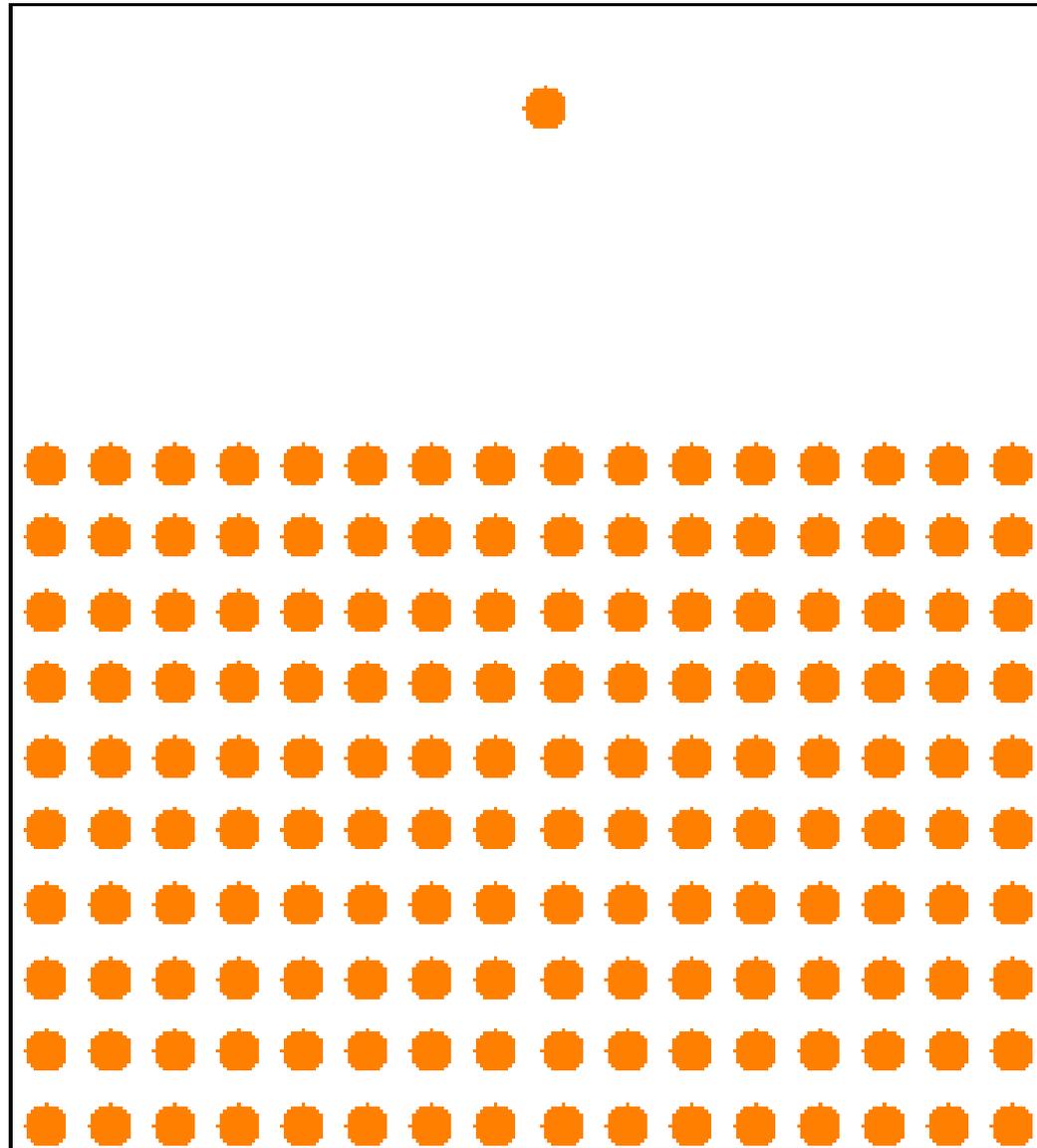
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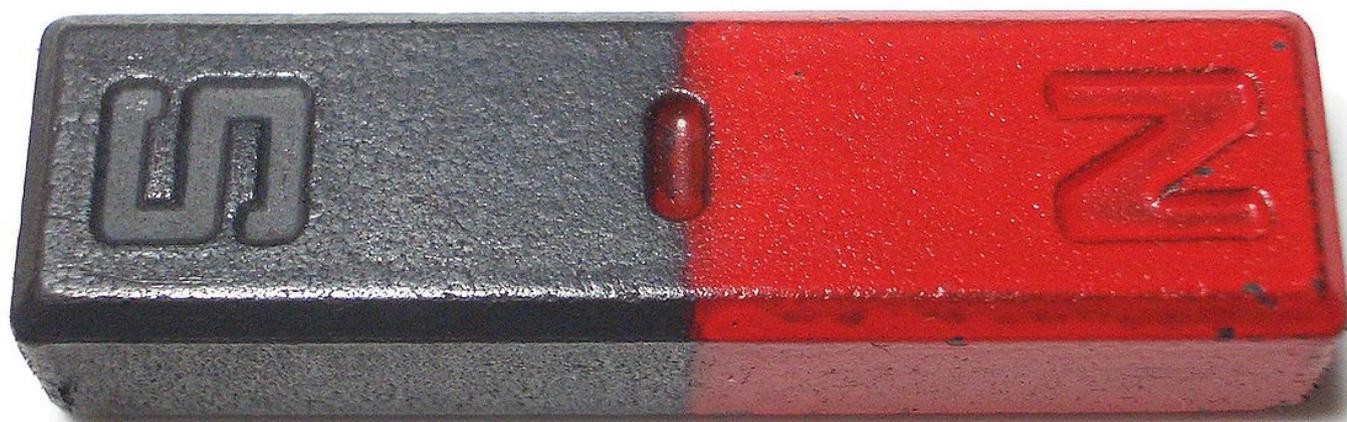
4.1.4 Que ne représente *pas* un gaz parfait ?

---

(160 + 1) atomes de cuivre à 0K

time 0.0041 ps





Le modèle du gaz parfait s'effondre lorsque :

- Les molécules se percutent à basse vitesse (faible température)
- L'espace moyen entre les molécules est faible (faible volume spécifique)
- Les molécules ont une géométrie complexe

Dans notre champ d'applications,

L'air se comporte comme un gaz parfait

$$R = 287 \text{ J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$$

---

## 4.1.4 Limites du modèle

---

$$p V = m R T$$

$$p = \frac{(R T)}{v}$$

$$p = \frac{(R T)}{v} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$p = \frac{(R T)}{v - b} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$



$$\left( p + \frac{a}{v^2} \right) (v - b) = R T$$



$$p = \frac{R T}{v^2} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{v T^3} \right) (v + b) - \frac{c}{v^2}$$

$$c = d \left( 1 - \frac{e}{v} \right) \quad b = f \left( 1 - \frac{g}{v} \right)$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{v} + \frac{1}{v^2} \left( aRT - b - \frac{c}{T^2} \right) + \frac{1}{v^3} (dRT - e) + \frac{f}{v^6} + \frac{g}{v^3 T^2} \left( 1 + \frac{y}{v^2} \right) e^{-\frac{y}{v^2}}$$

## 4.2 Propriétés des gaz parfaits

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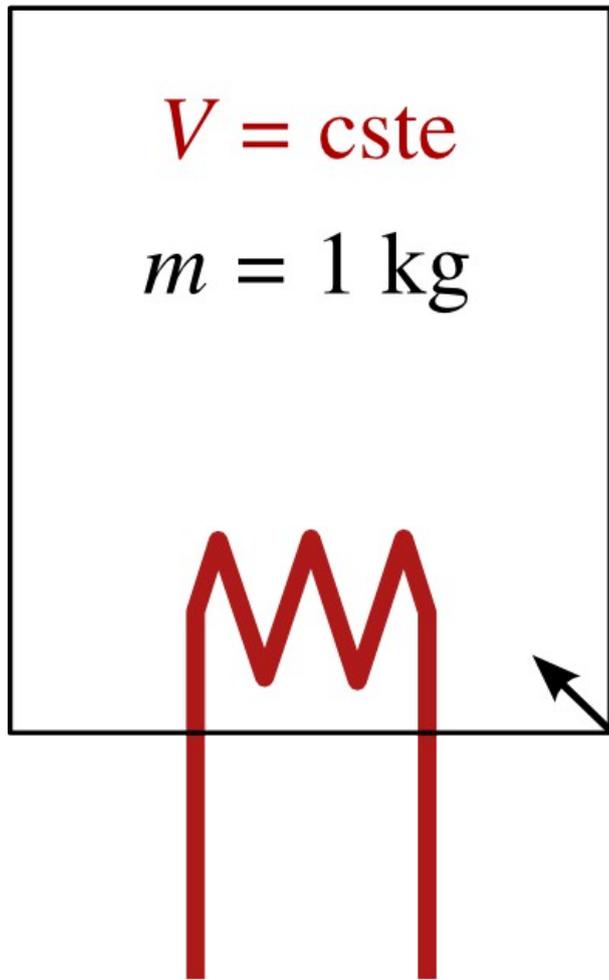
## 4.2.1

Deux capacités calorifiques importantes

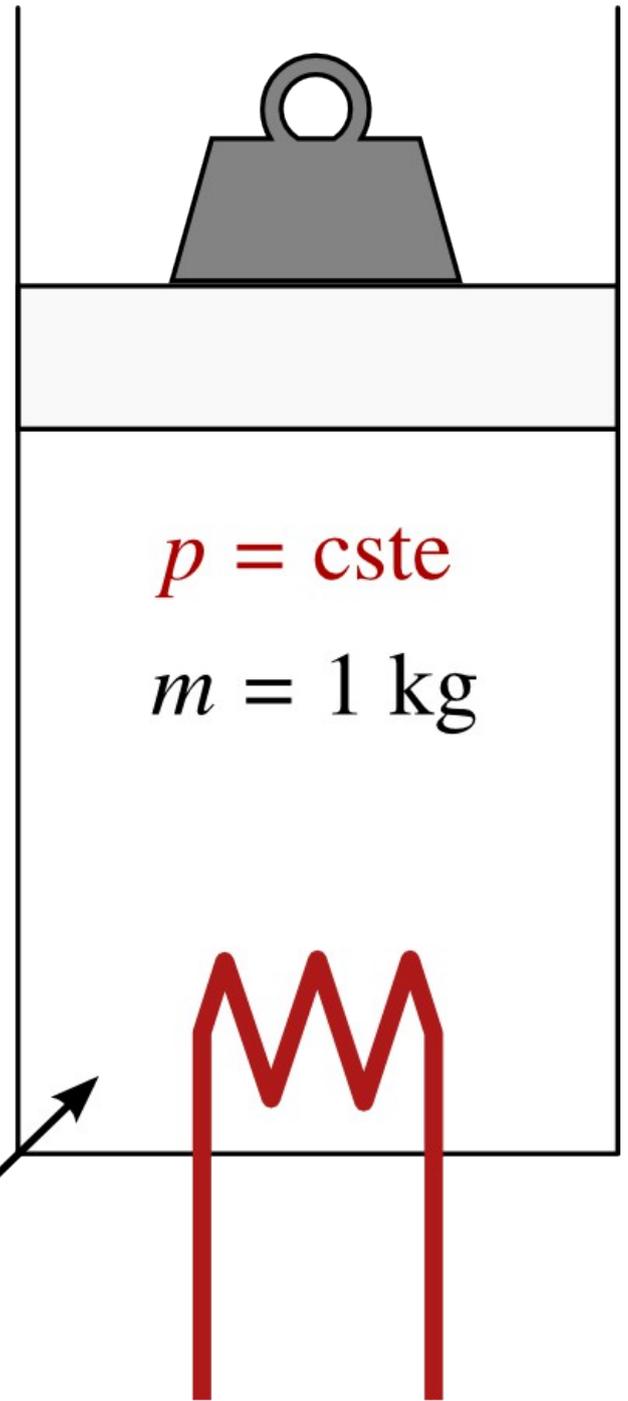
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$$dQ = c m dT$$

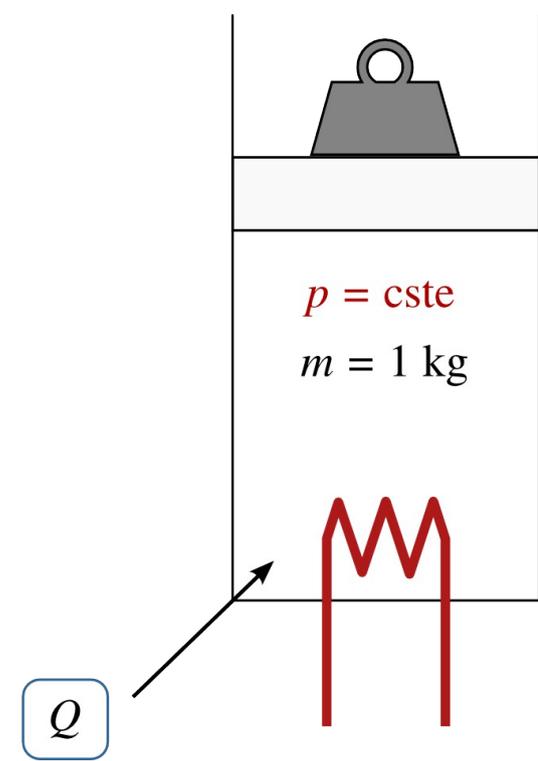
$$c m = \frac{dQ}{dT}$$



$Q$



À pression constante

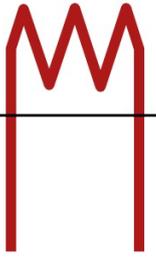


$$Q = m c_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

À volume constant

$$V = \text{cste}$$

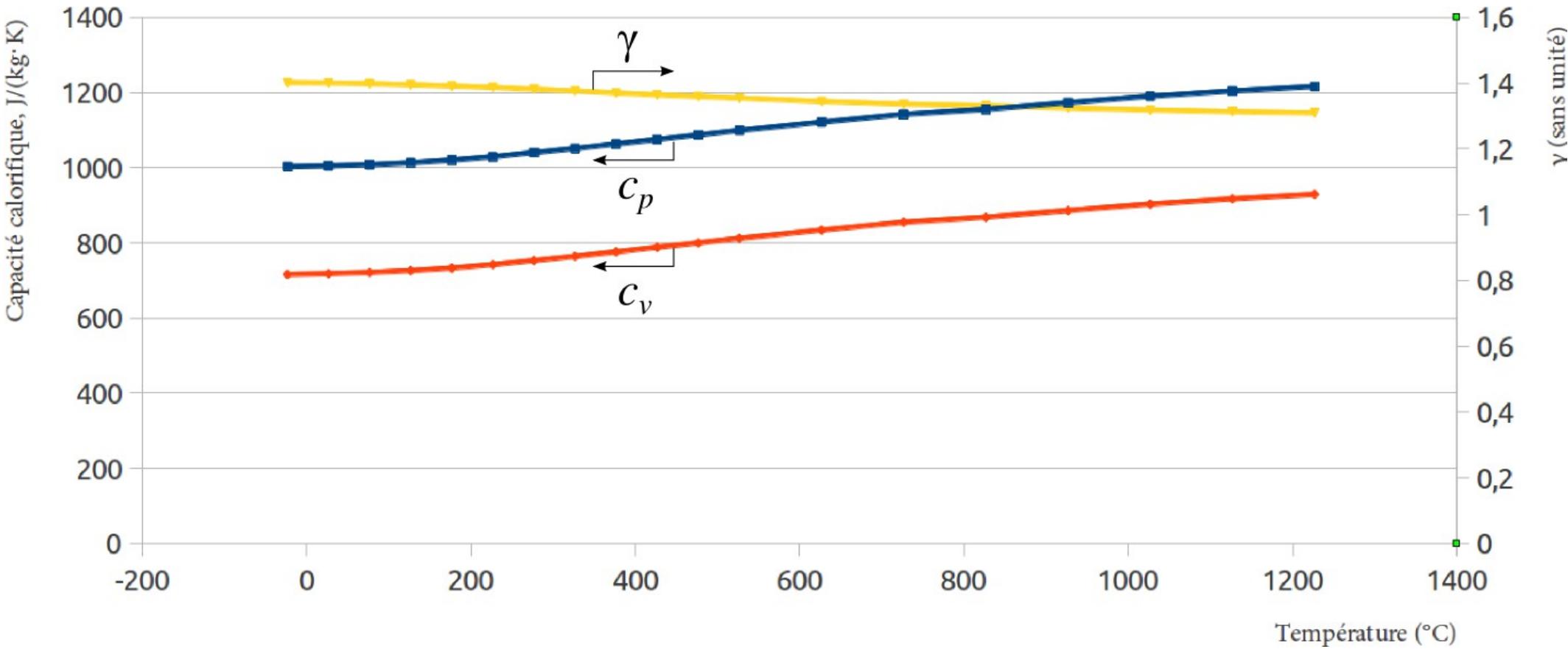
$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$



$Q$

$$Q = m c_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

# Propriétés thermiques de l'air



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## 4.2.2 Différence des chaleurs massiques

---

$$c_p - c_v = R$$

(4/8)

---

## 4.2.3 Quotient des chaleurs massiques

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$$\gamma \equiv \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

(4/9)

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## 4.3 Énergie et température

---

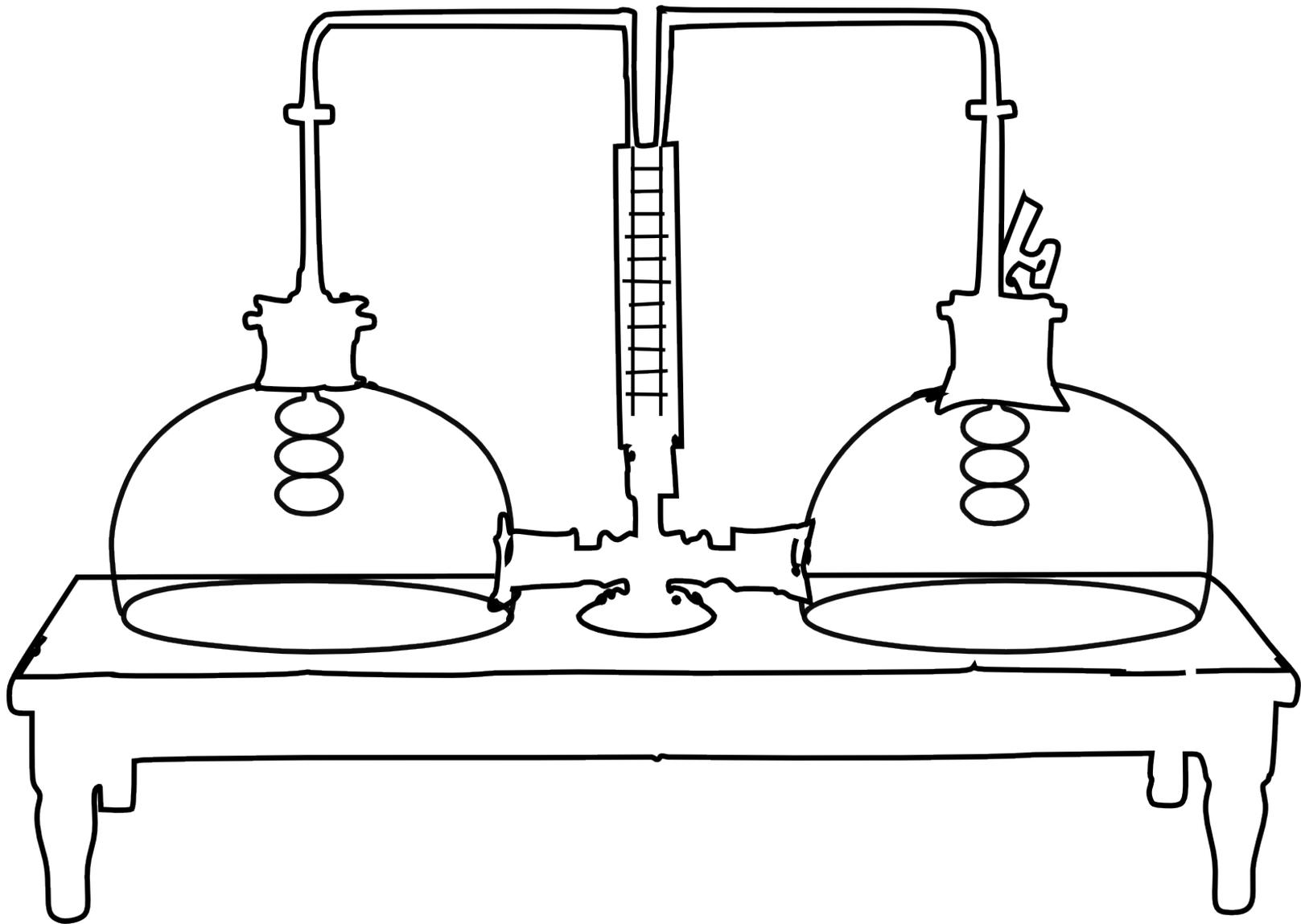
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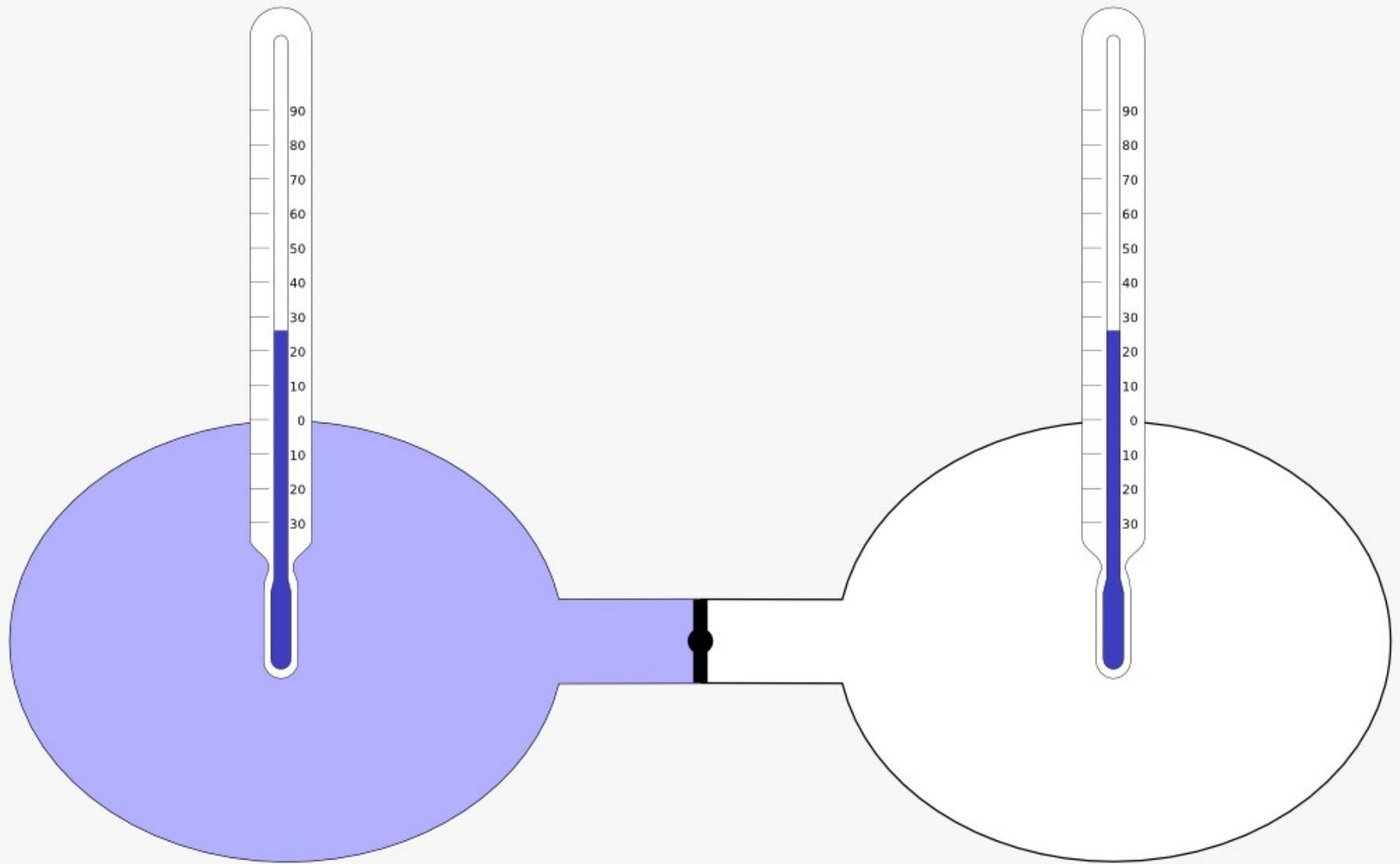
## 4.3.1 La loi de Joule

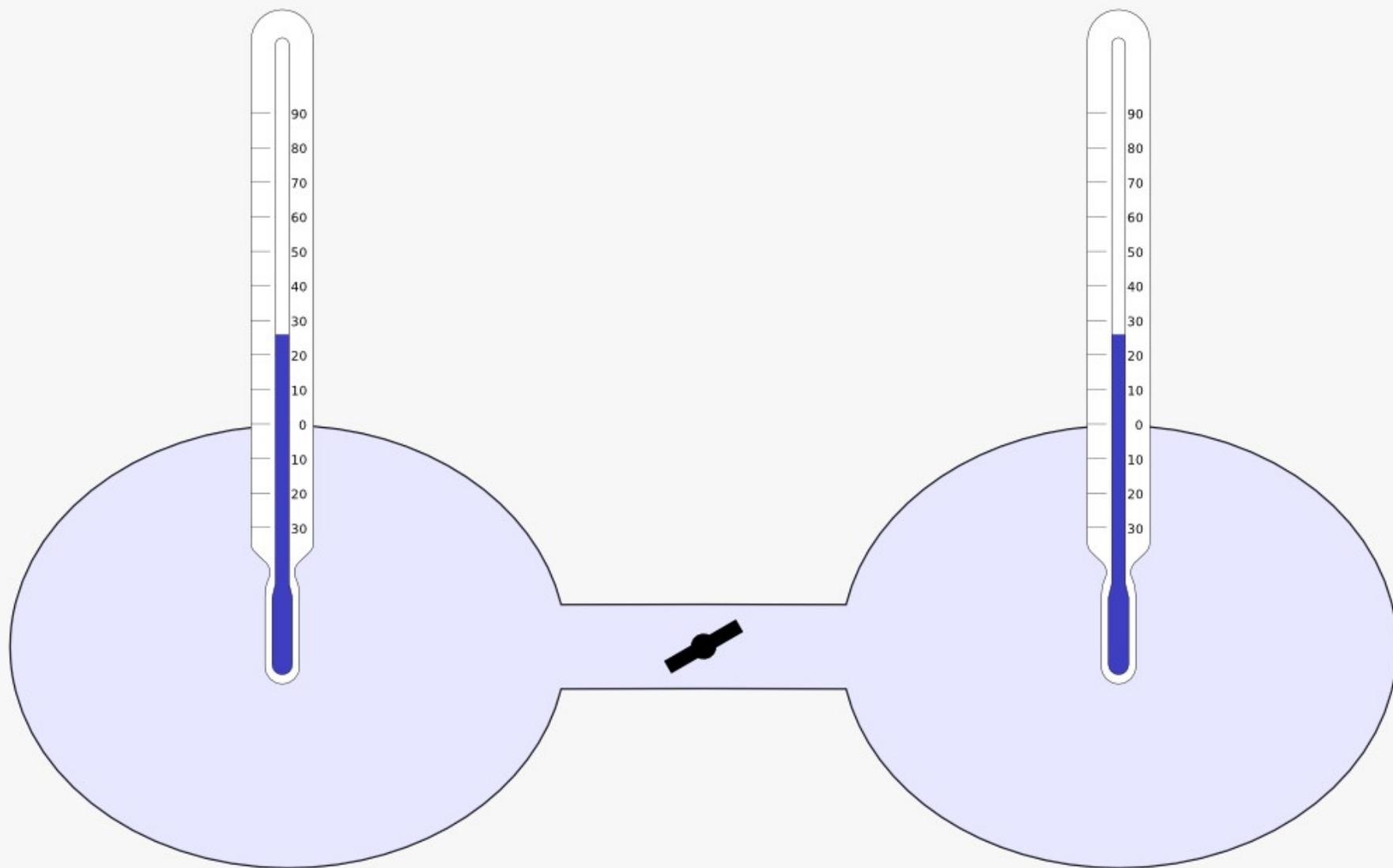
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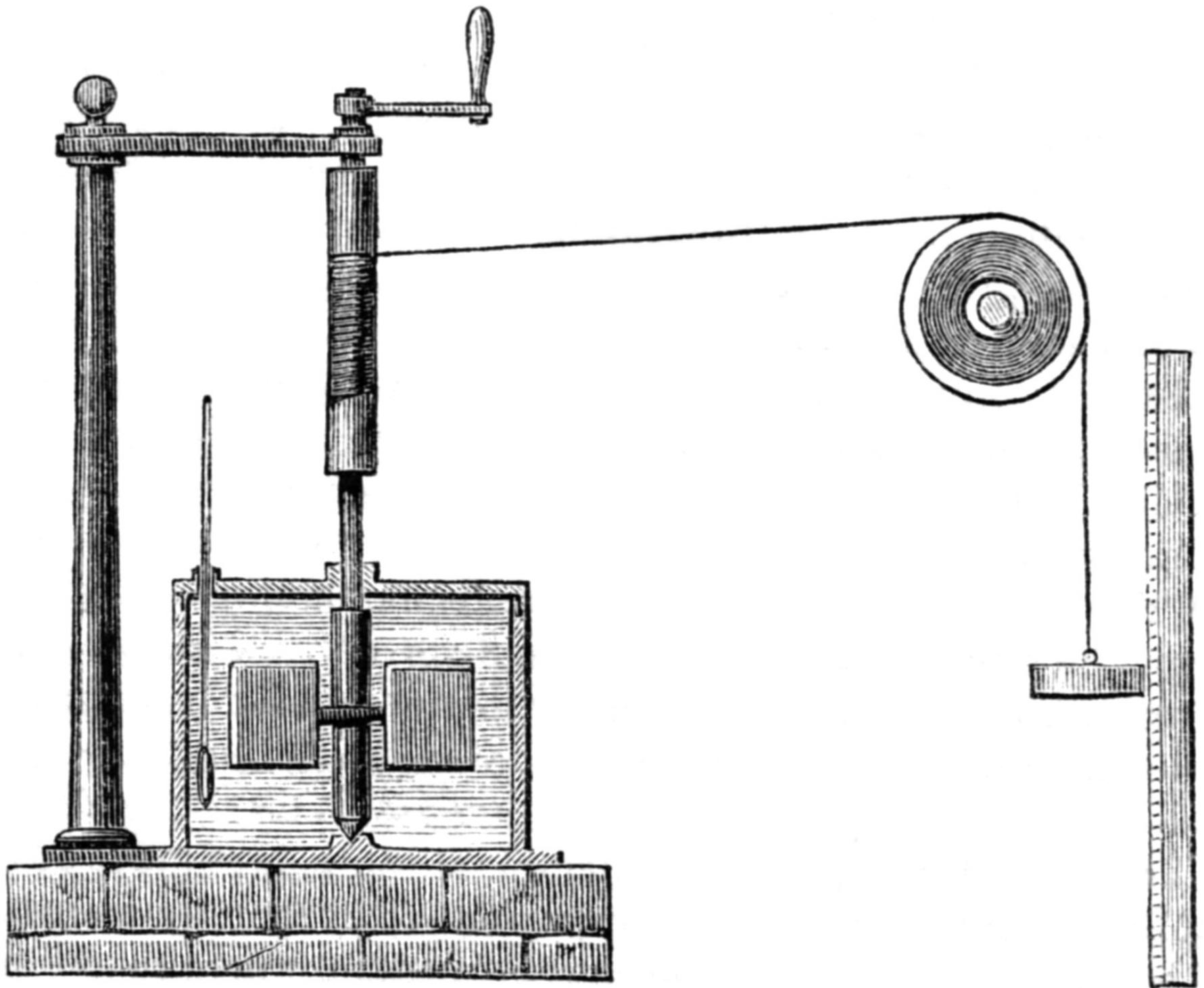
*u*

*T*









$$u = f(T)$$

“L'énergie interne d'un gaz parfait ne dépend que de sa température.”

“La température d'un gaz parfait ne varie qu'avec son énergie interne”

$$d u = d q + d w$$

$$= d q \quad \text{à volume constant}$$

$$= c_v d T$$

$$u = c_v T + k$$



$$u = c_v T$$

(4/11)

Vrai pour toute évolution\*

\*d'un gaz parfait (ne fonctionne pas pour l'eau)

---

## 4.3.2 Enthalpie d'un gaz parfait

---

$$h \equiv u + p v$$

$$u = c_v T \qquad p v = R T$$

$$h = (c_v + R) T$$



$$h = c_p T$$

---

### 4.3.3 Interlude : que retenir du gaz parfait ?

---

Nos trois principales formes d'énergie

$u$                        $p v$                        $h$

sont chacune proportionnelles à la  
température

$$u = c_v T$$

$$p v = R T$$

$$h = c_p T$$

1

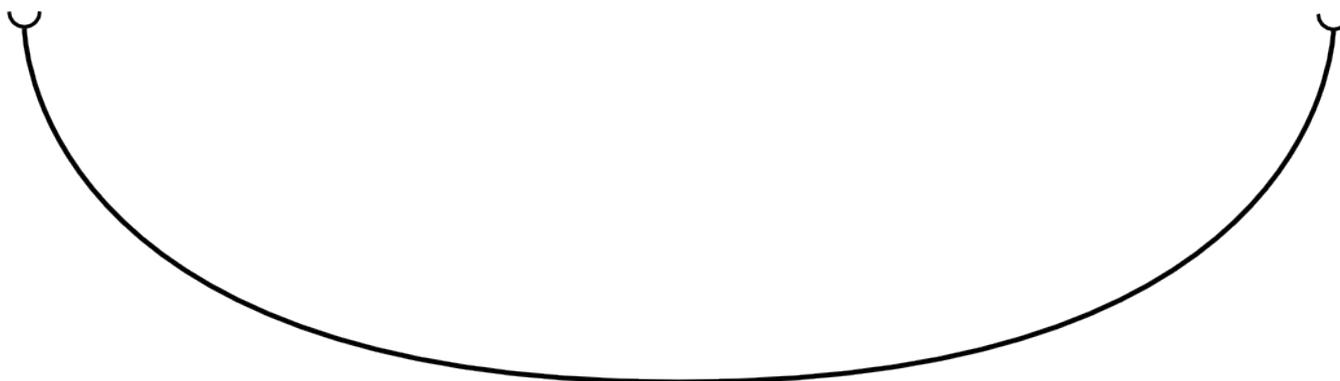
$u_1$

$p_1, v_1$

2

$u_2$

$p_2, v_2$



$$q + w = \Delta u \quad (\text{SF})$$

$$q + w = \Delta h \quad (\text{SO})$$

---

4.4

# Transformations élémentaires

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## 4.4.1 À quoi sert ce chapitre ?

---

## Ces transformations :

- Servent d'exercices de gymnastique pour visualiser le comportement (complexe!) des gaz
- Serviront de *pièces de puzzle* aux cours 7 et 10
- Valent donc la peine d'être étudiées...

*w*

*q*

*T*

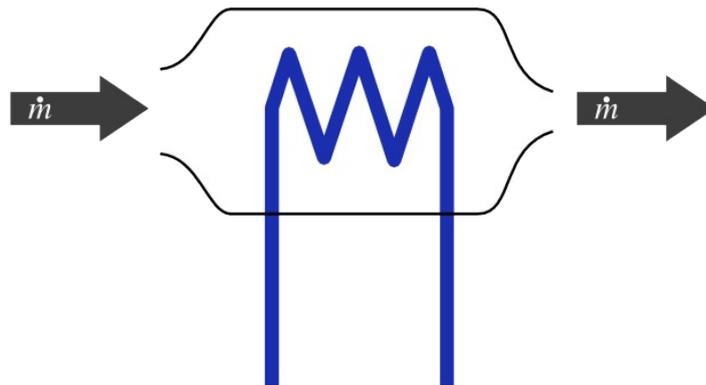
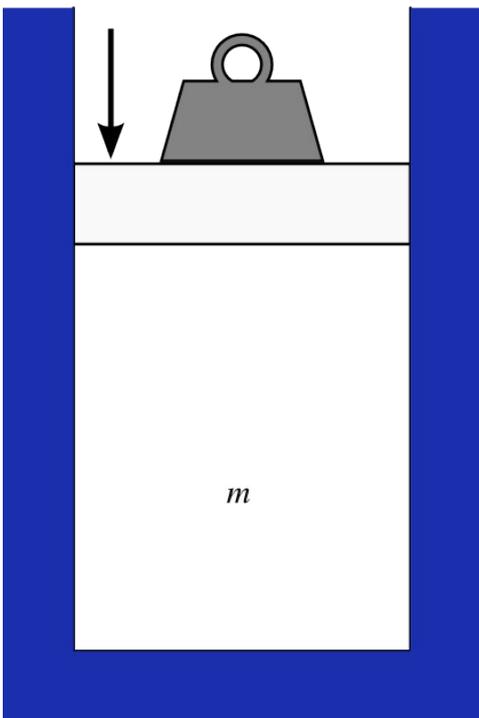
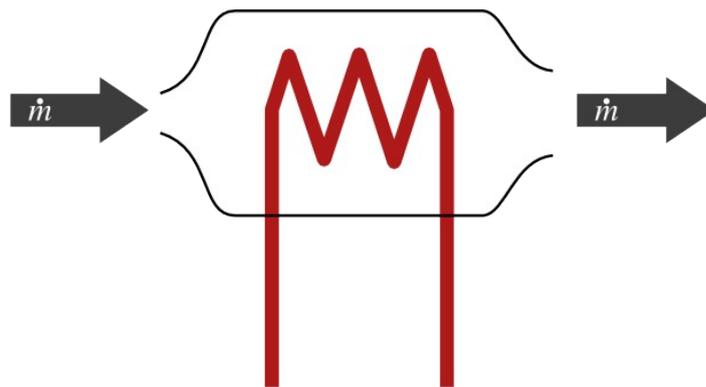
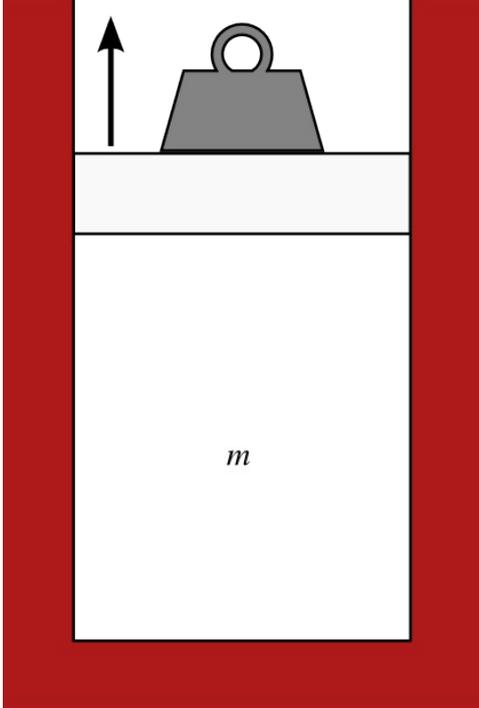
isobares

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## 4.4.2 Évolutions à pression constante

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*~ chapitre où ça va chauffer ~*



$p$

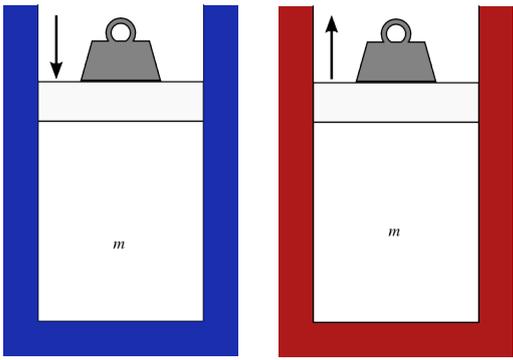
$p = \text{cste}$



$v$

Isobare (pression constante) ?

$$\frac{T}{v} = \textit{constante}$$

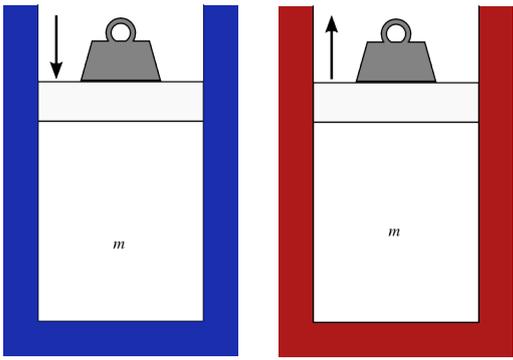


$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = - \int_1^2 p \, d v$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = - p_{cste} \int_1^2 d v = - p_{cste} \Delta v$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = - R \Delta T$$

(4/16)

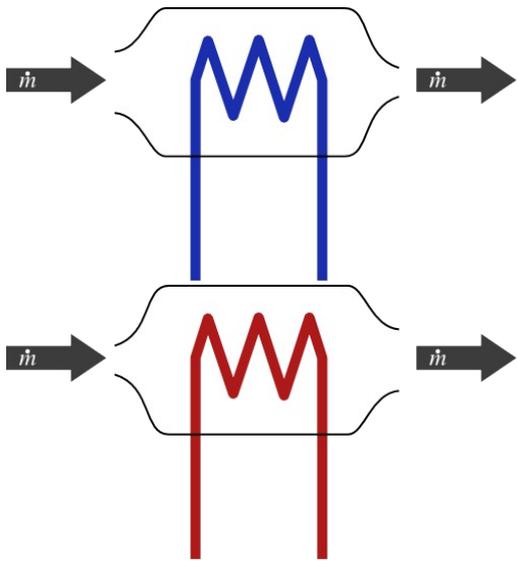


$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta u - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

$$= \Delta u + p_{cste} \Delta v$$

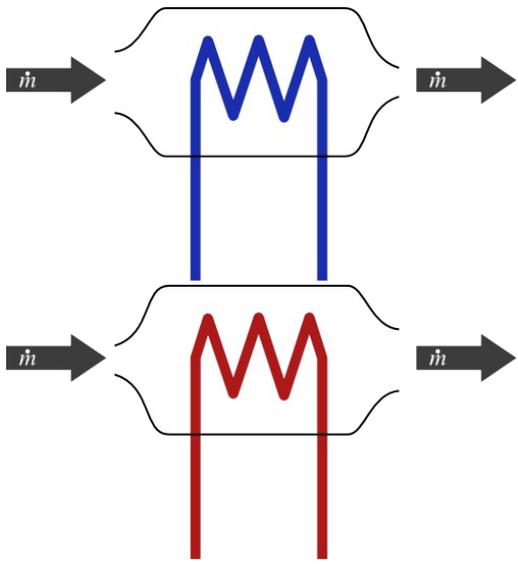
$$= \Delta h$$

$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_p \Delta T$$



$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 v \, d p$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 0$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h - w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h$$

$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_p \Delta T$$

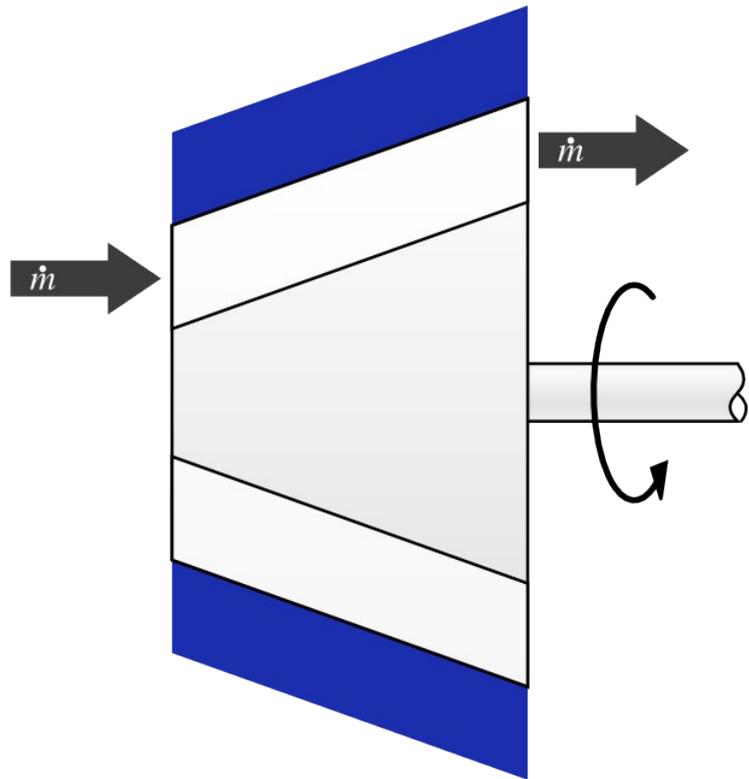
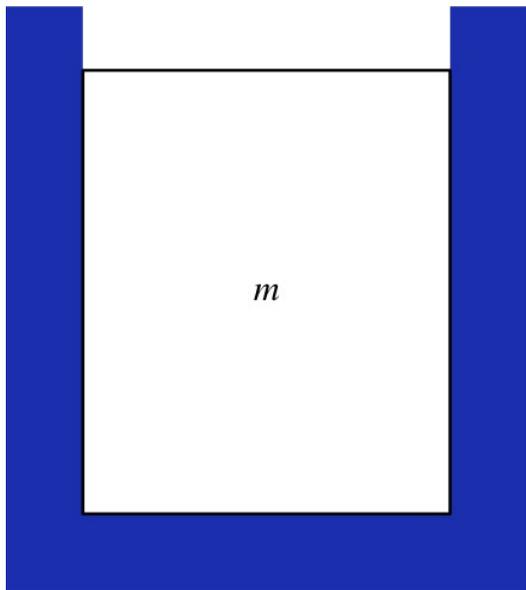
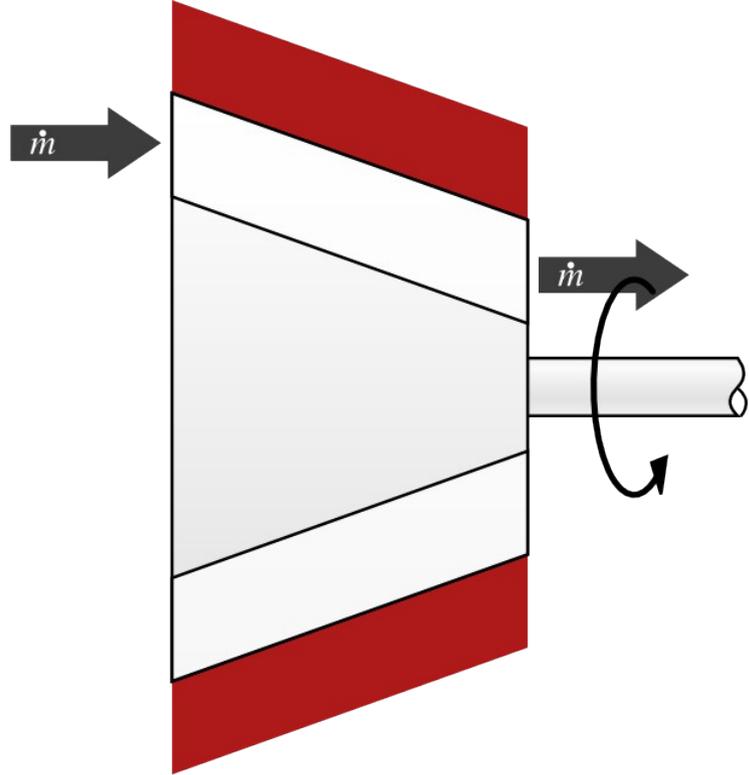
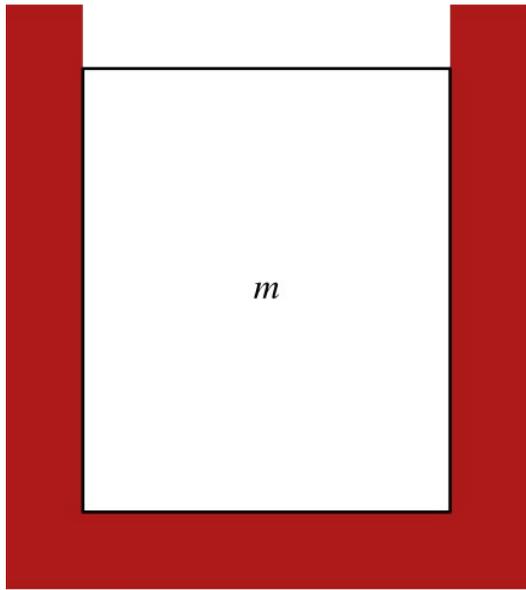
isochores

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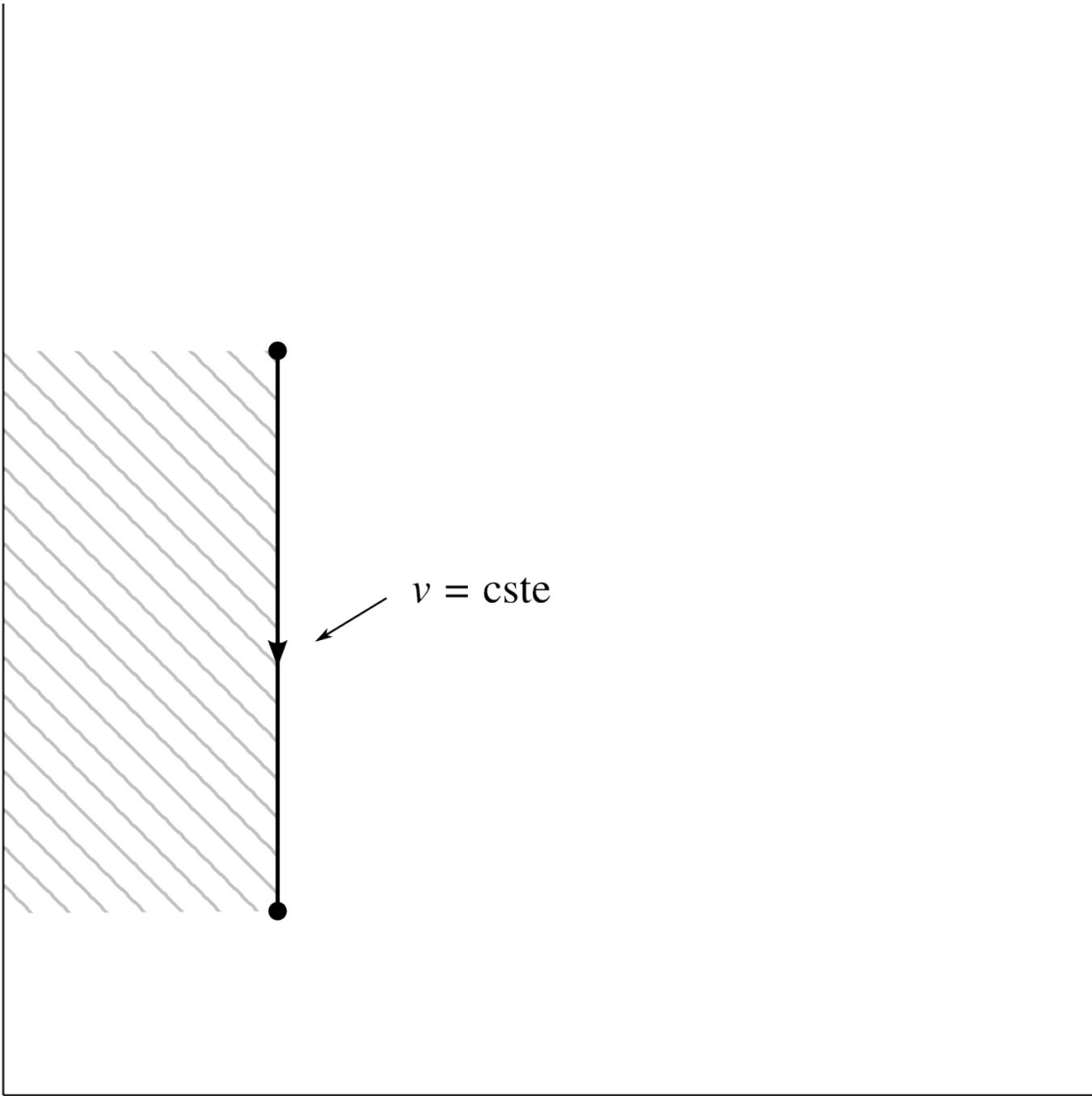
## 4.4.3 Évolutions à volume constant

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*~ chapitre où l'on fait monter la pression ~*



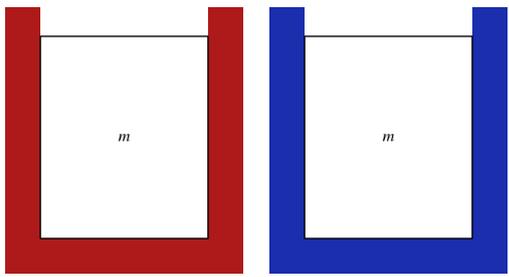
$p$



$v$

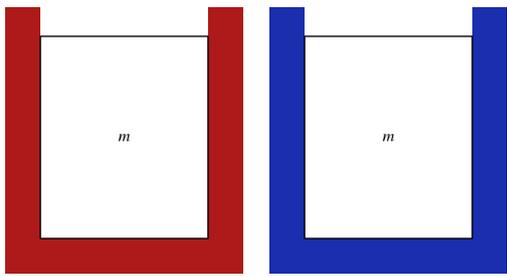
Isochore (volume constant) ?

$$\frac{T}{p} = \textit{constante}$$



$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = - \int_1^2 p \, d v$$

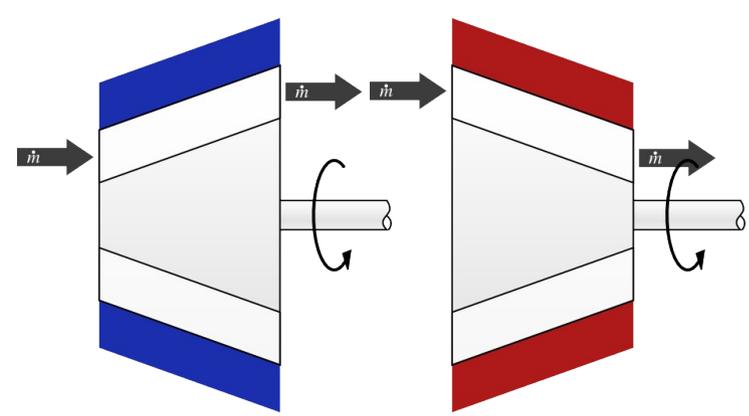
$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 0$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta u - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

$$= \Delta u$$

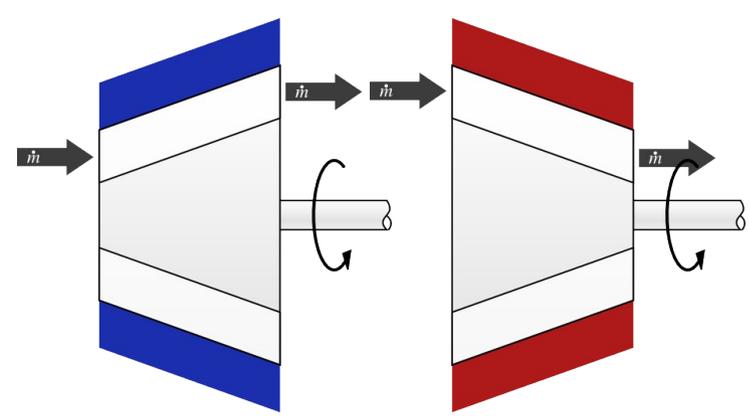
$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_v \Delta T$$



$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 v \, dp = v_{cste} \int_1^2 dp$$

$$= v_{cste} \int_1^2 \frac{R}{v_{cste}} \, dT$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R \Delta T$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h - w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_p \Delta T - R \Delta T$$

$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_v \Delta T$$

isothermes

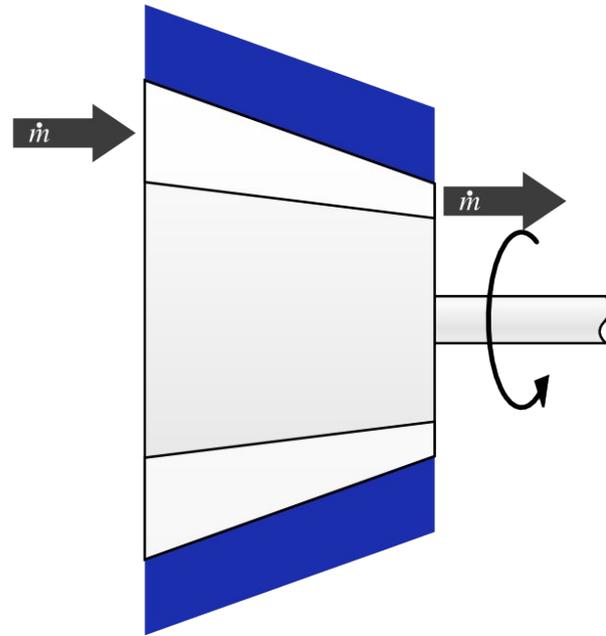
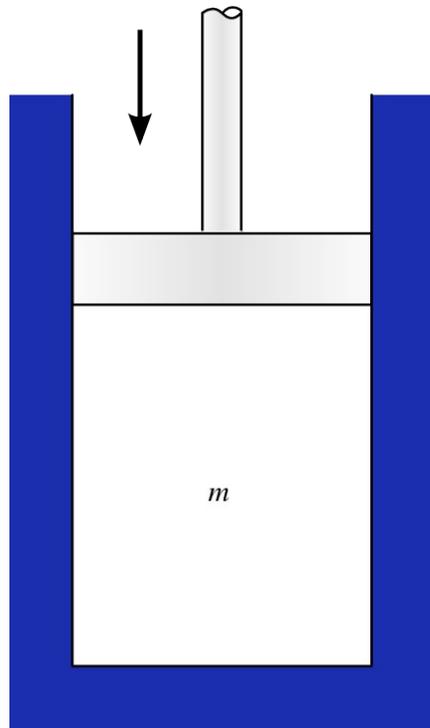
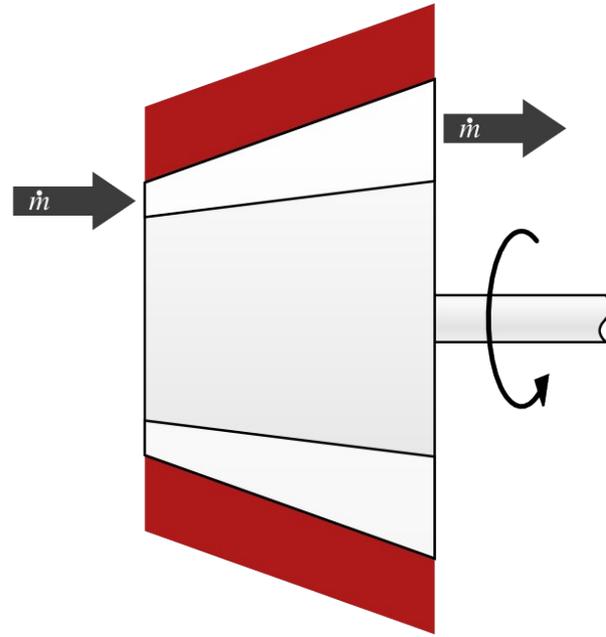
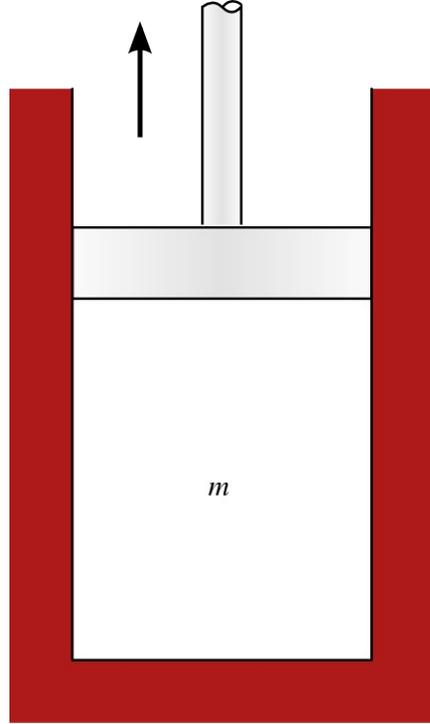
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## 4.4.4 Évolutions à température constante

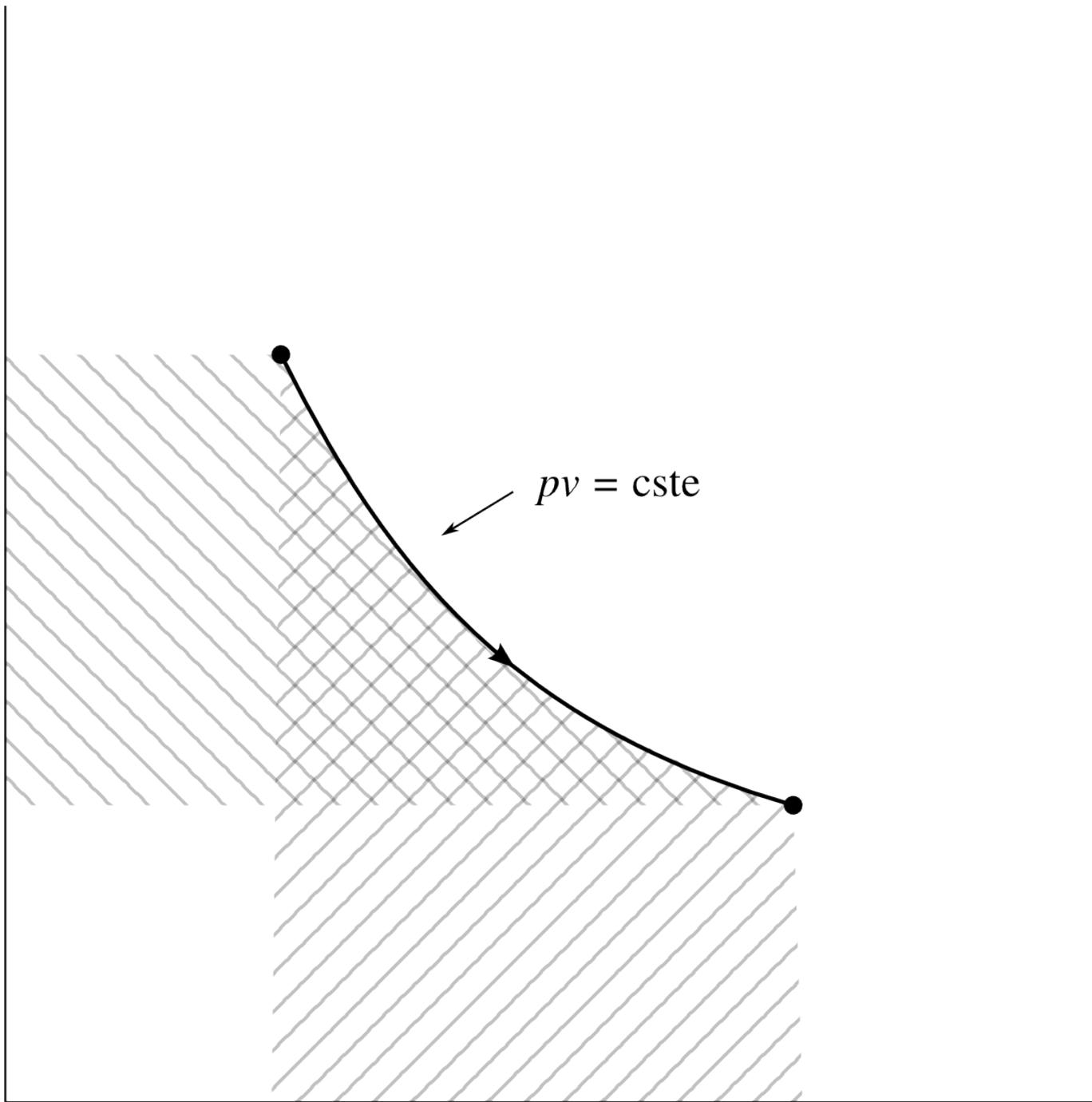
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*~ chapitre sans mauvais jeu de mots dans le sous-titre ~*





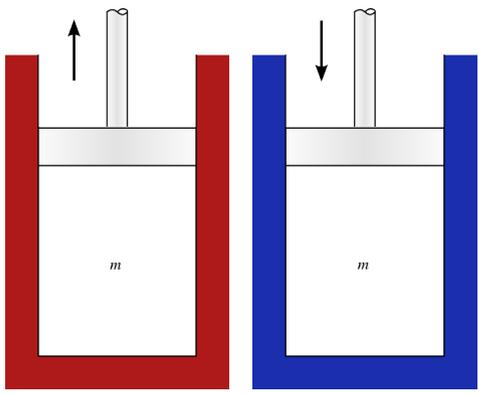
$p$



$v$

Isotherme (température constante) ?

$$p v = \textit{constante}$$



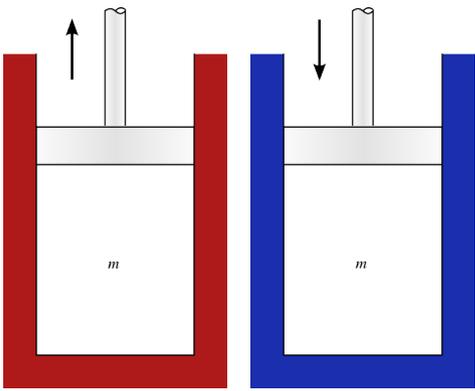
$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = - \int_1^2 p \, d v$$

$$p = R T_{cste} \frac{1}{v}$$

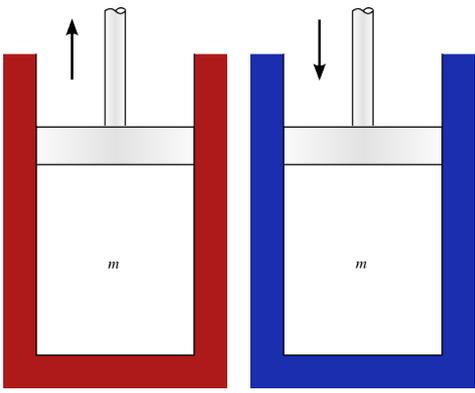
$$= - \int_1^2 R T_{cste} \frac{1}{v} \, d v$$

$$= - R T_{cste} \left[ \ln v \right]_{v_1}^{v_2}$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R T_{cste} \ln \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)$$



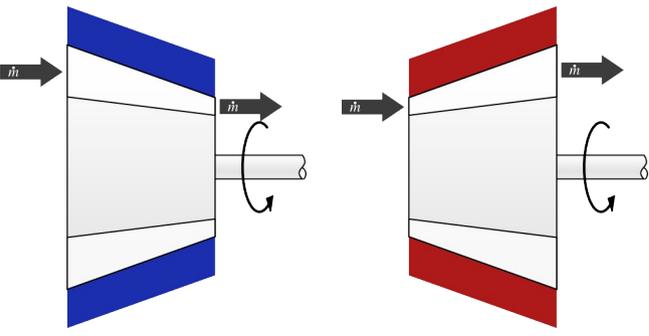
$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R T_{cste} \ln \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)$$
$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R T_{cste} \ln \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta u - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

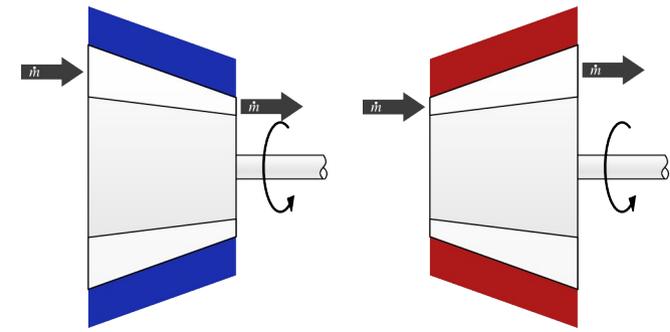
$$= 0 - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$



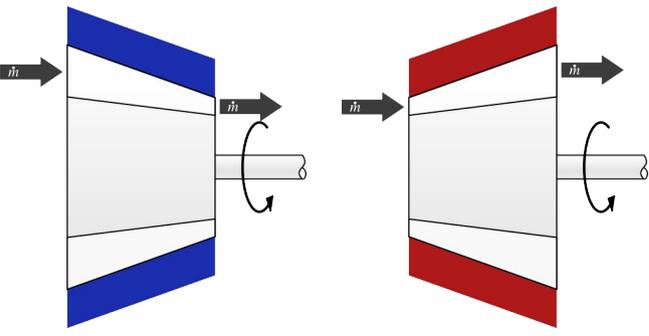
$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 v \, dp$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \dots$$



$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R T_{cste} \ln \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = R T_{cste} \ln \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

$$= 0 - w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

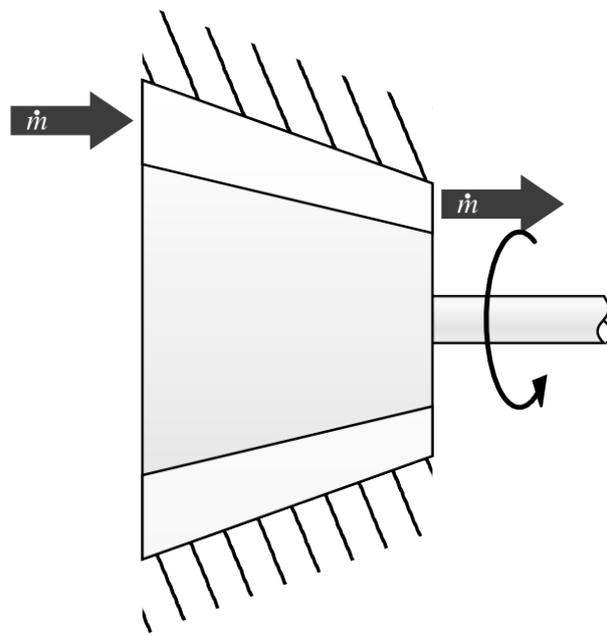
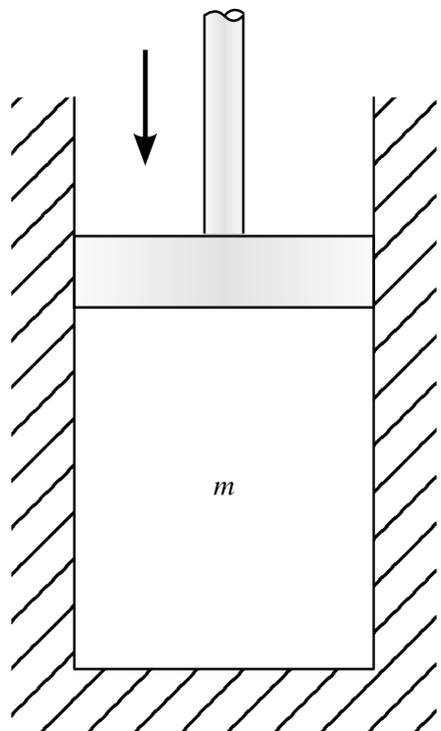
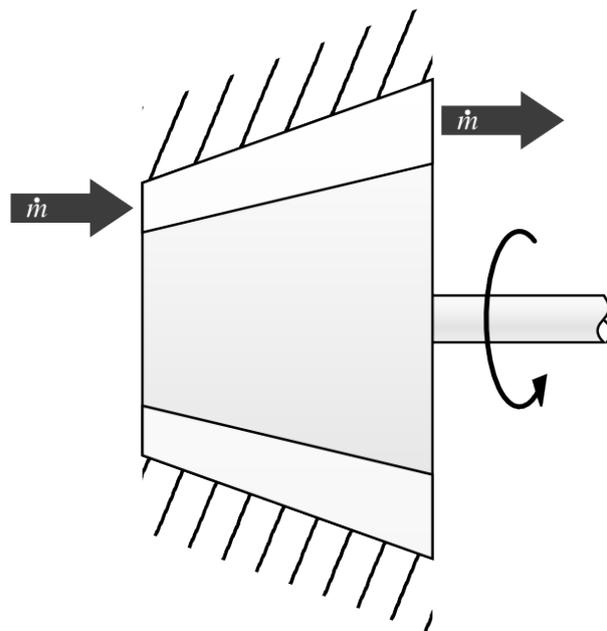
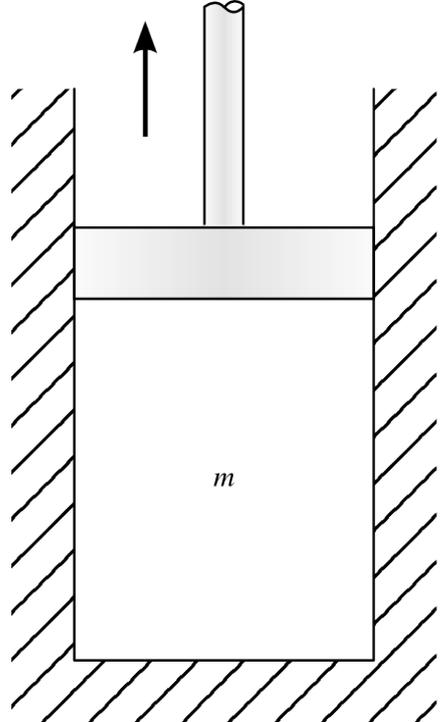
$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -w_{1 \rightarrow 2}$$

*isentropiques*

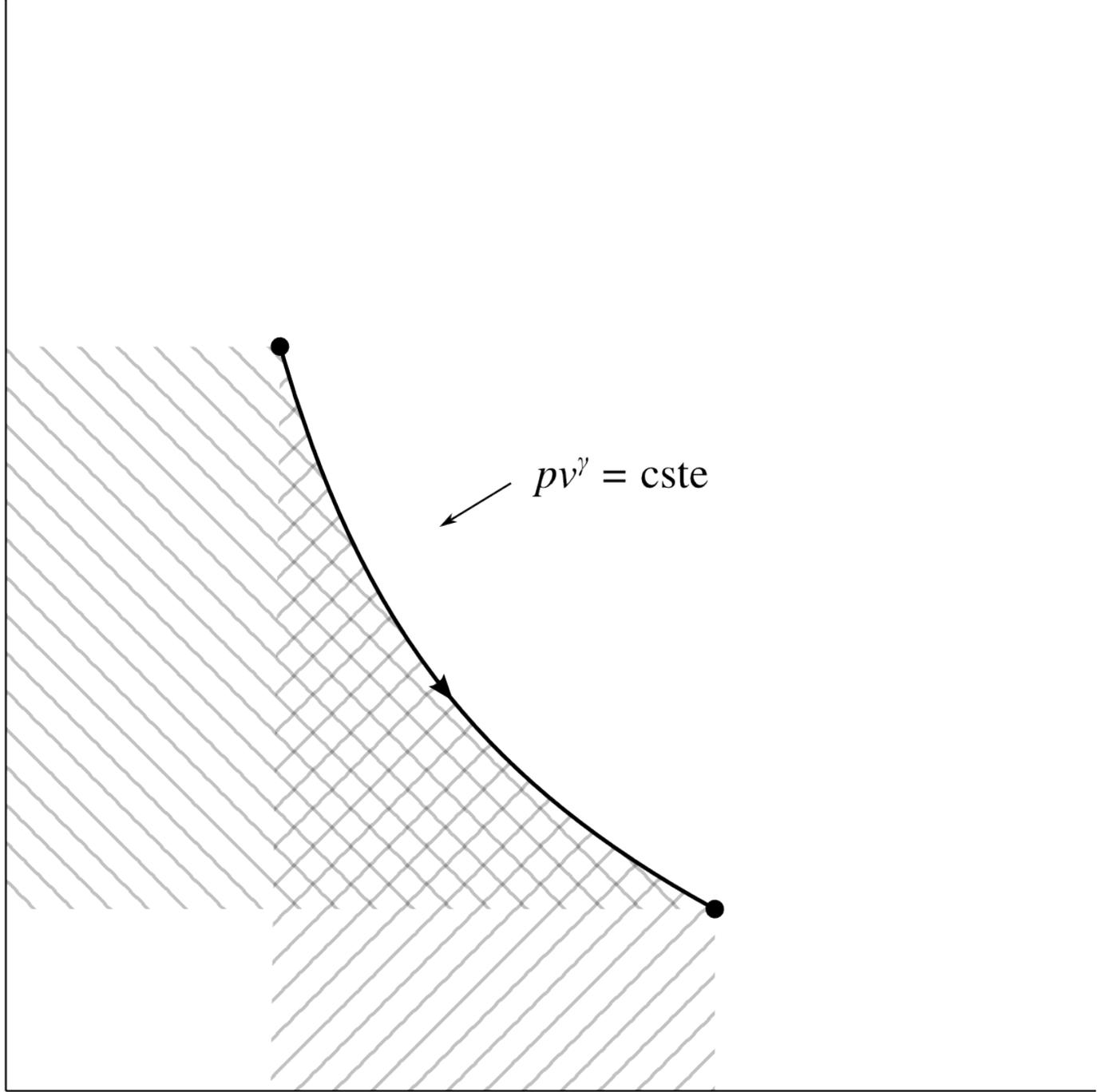
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## 4.4.5 Évolutions adiabatiques réversibles

---



$p$



$v$

...  
... lors d'une évolution adiabatique réversible, par définition.  
...

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u - q_{1 \rightarrow 2} &= \Delta u \\ \Delta u &= c_v \Delta T \end{aligned}$$

... lors d'une évolution adiabatique  
...

...olution se fait en système ouvert  
...re :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0 \\ \Delta u &= c_p \Delta T \end{aligned}$$

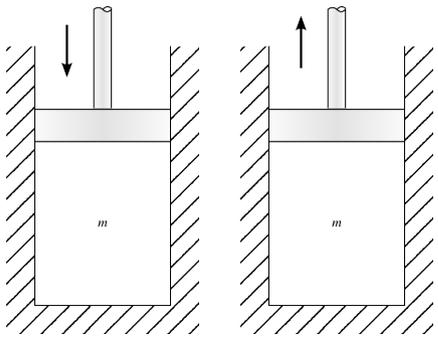
... lors d'une évolution adiabatique réversible à pression constante, en système

A context menu is displayed over the text. The main menu includes options: Undo, Redo, Spelling Suggestions..., Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete, Select All, Input Methods, and Insert Unicode Control Character. The 'Spelling Suggestions...' option is expanded, showing a list of suggestions: diabétique, diabétiques, antipathique, d'apathique (highlighted by the mouse cursor), idiopathique, antipathiques, and d'apathiques. Below this list are the options 'Ignore All' and 'Add'.

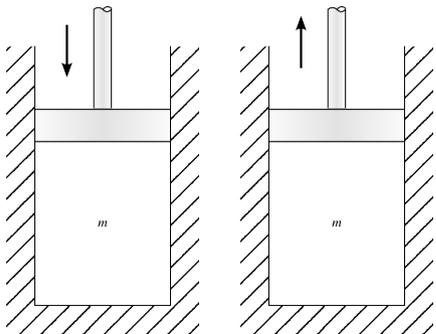
h\$,

Adiabatique réversible (« isentropique ») ?

$T, p, v ?$

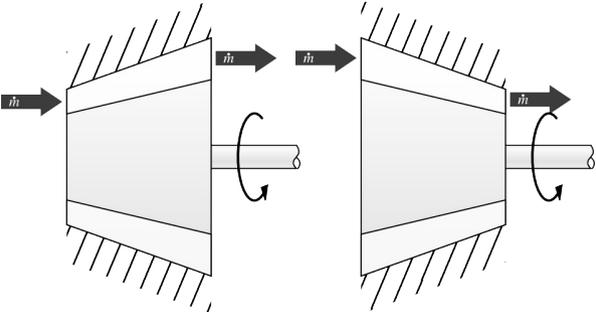


$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 0$$

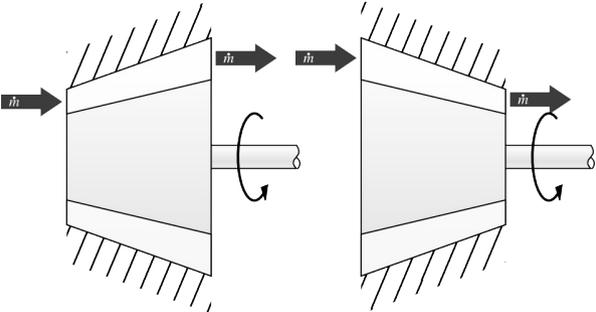


$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta u - q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta u - 0$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_v \Delta T$$



$$q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 0$$

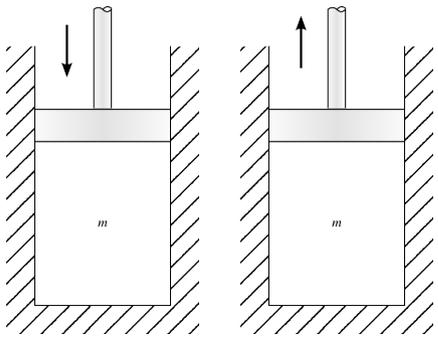


$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h - q_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \Delta h - 0$$

$$w_{1 \rightarrow 2} = c_p \Delta T$$

Adiabatique réversible (« isentropique ») ?

$T, p, v ?$



$$d q = d u - d w = 0$$

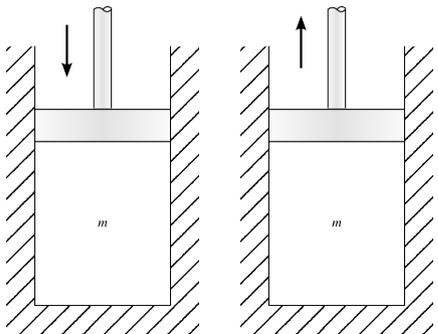
$$d u + p d v = 0$$

$$p = R T / v$$

$$d u = c_v d T$$

$$c_v d T + \frac{R T}{v} d v = 0$$

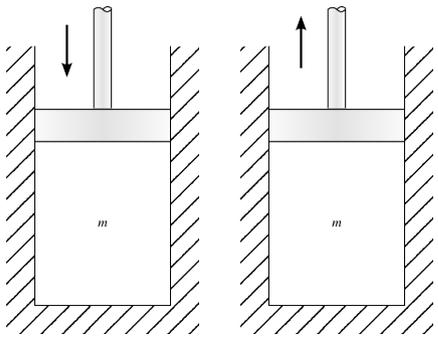
$$\frac{1}{T} d T + \frac{R}{c_v} \frac{1}{v} d v = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{T} dT + \frac{R}{c_v} \frac{1}{v} dv = 0$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) + \frac{R}{c_v} \ln \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 0$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_v}} = 0$$

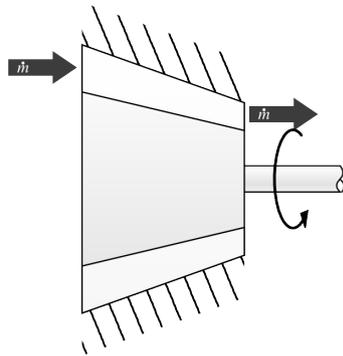
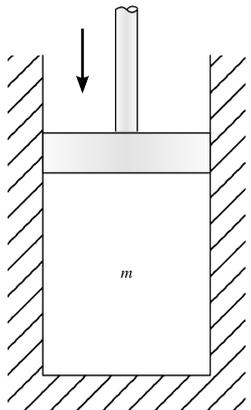
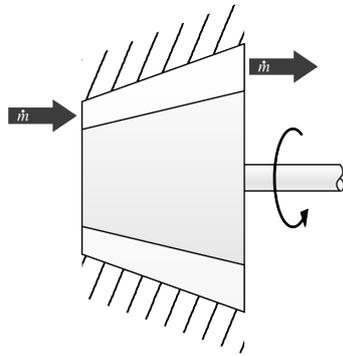
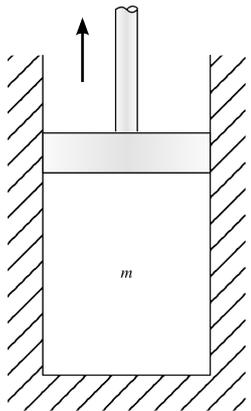


$$\ln \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{\frac{R}{c_v}}$$

$$R = c_p - c_v \quad \gamma = c_p / c_v$$

$$\frac{R}{c_v} = \gamma - 1$$

$$\left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{\gamma - 1}$$



$$\left( \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) = \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\left( \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right) = \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

$$\left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right) = \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{\gamma}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} v_2 \\ v_1 \end{array} \right)^\gamma$$

$$p v^\gamma = \textit{constante}$$

Adiabatique réversible (« isentropique ») ?

$$p v^\gamma = \textit{constante}$$

W

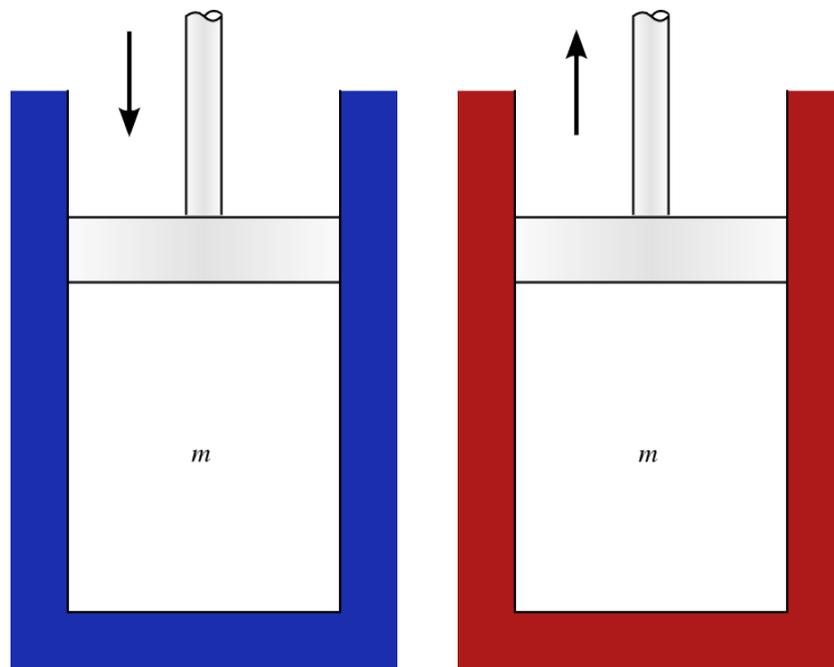
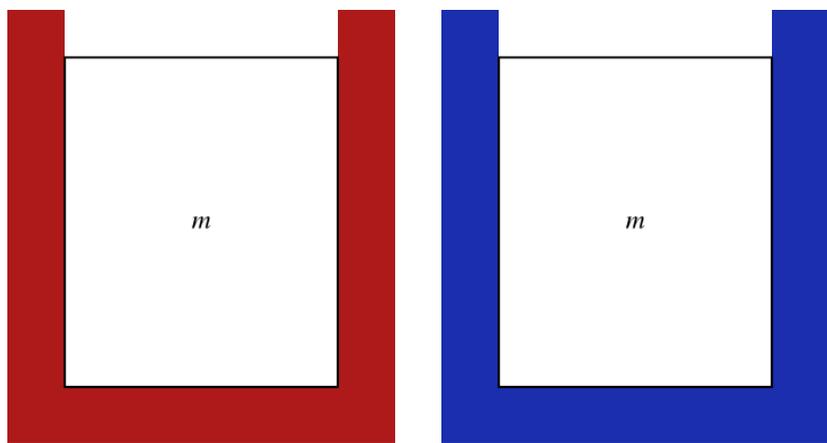
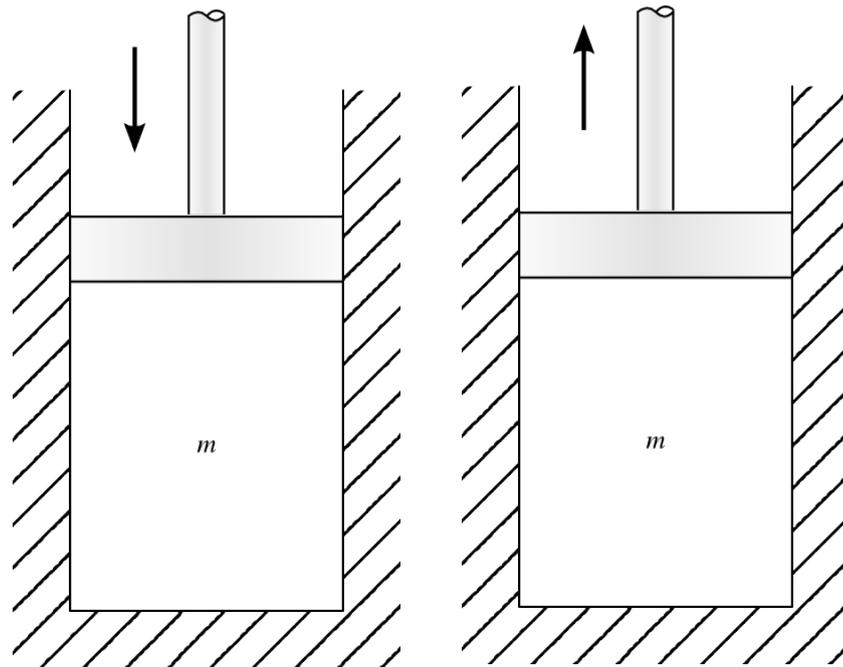
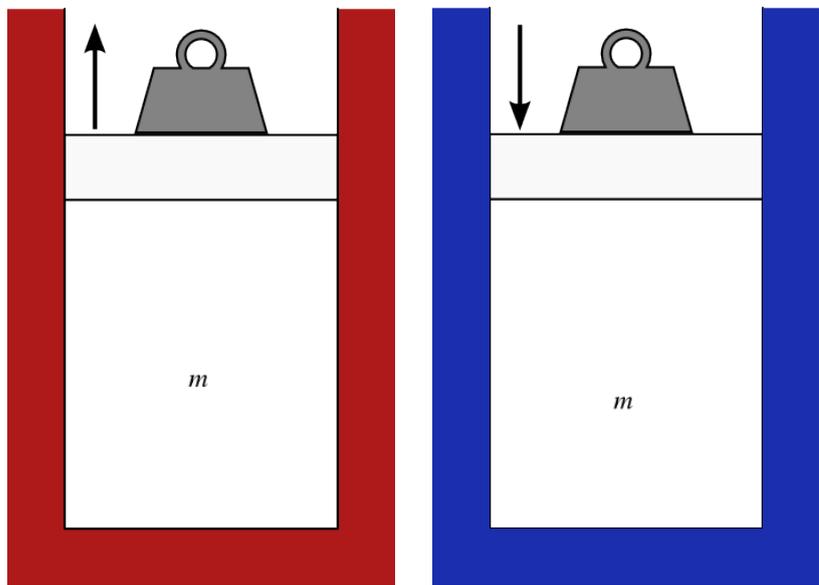
Q

T

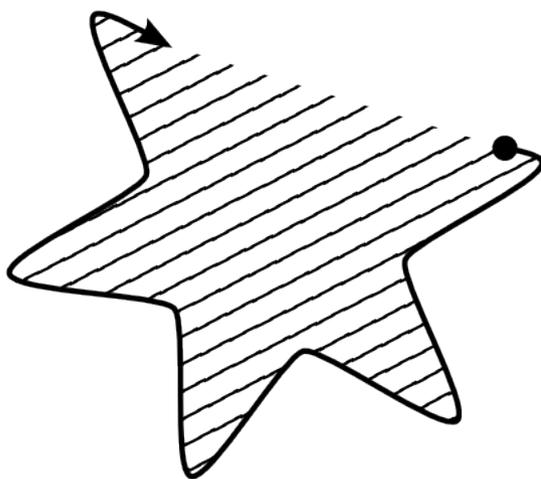
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## 4.4.6 Évolutions arbitraires

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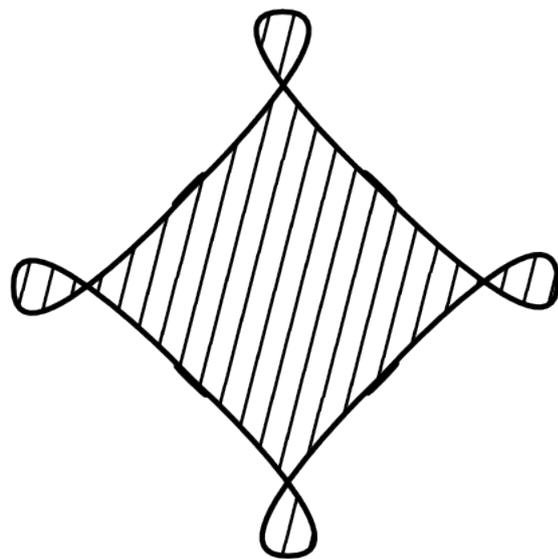


$p$



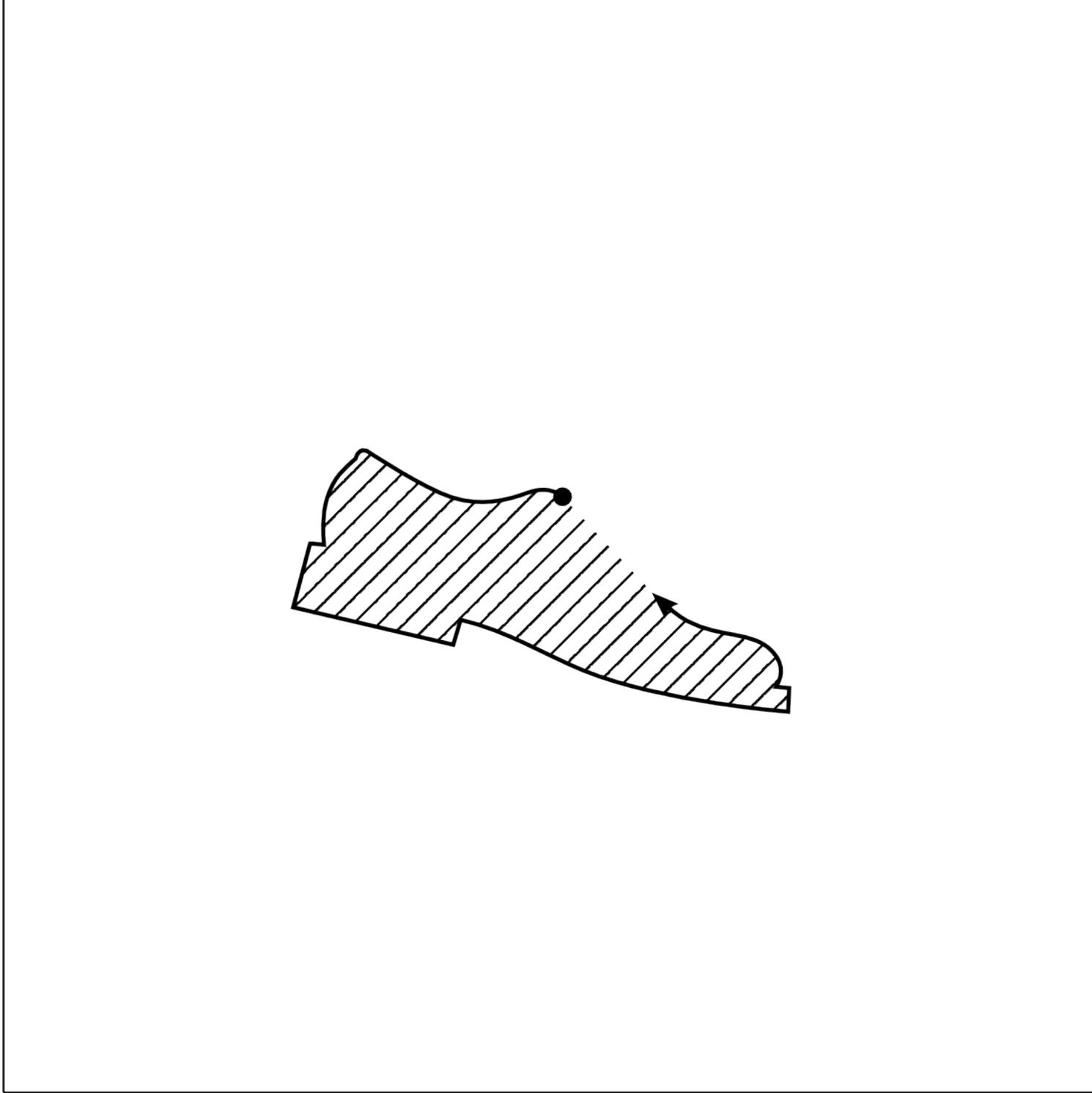
$v$

$p$



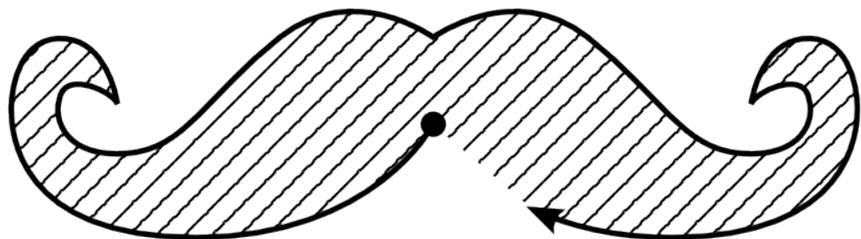
$v$

$p$



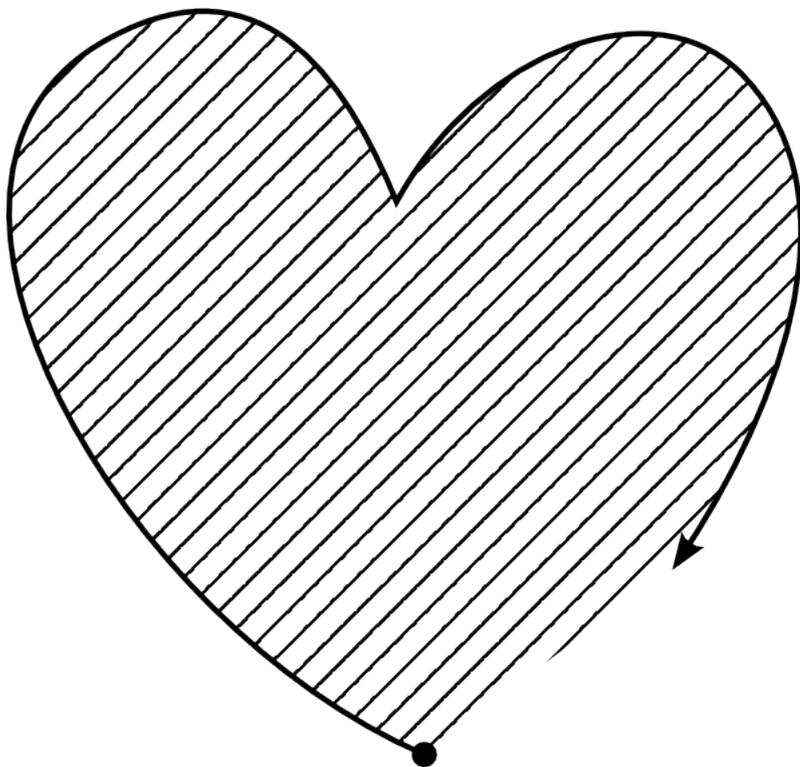
$v$

$p$



$v$

$p$



$v$