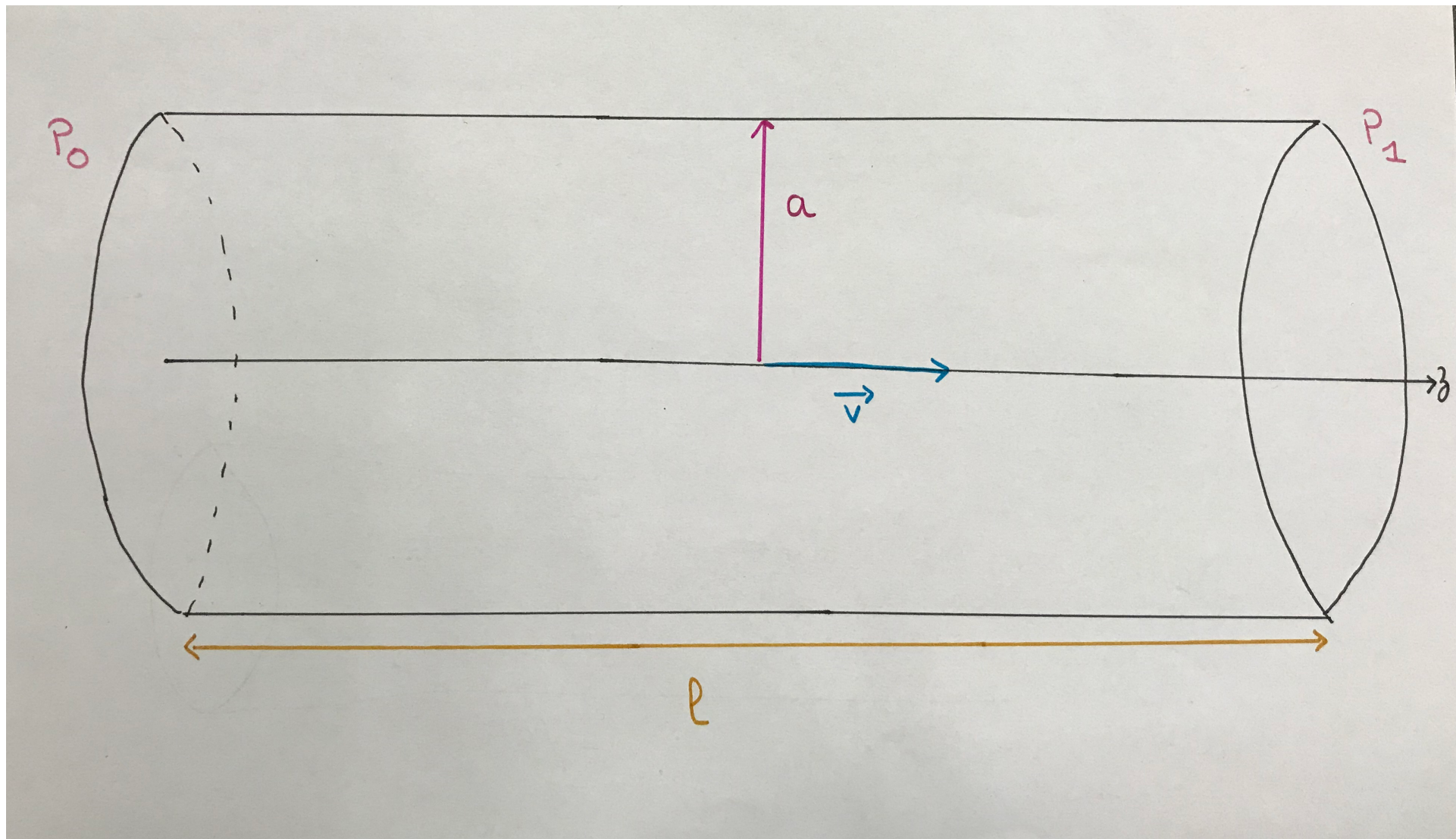
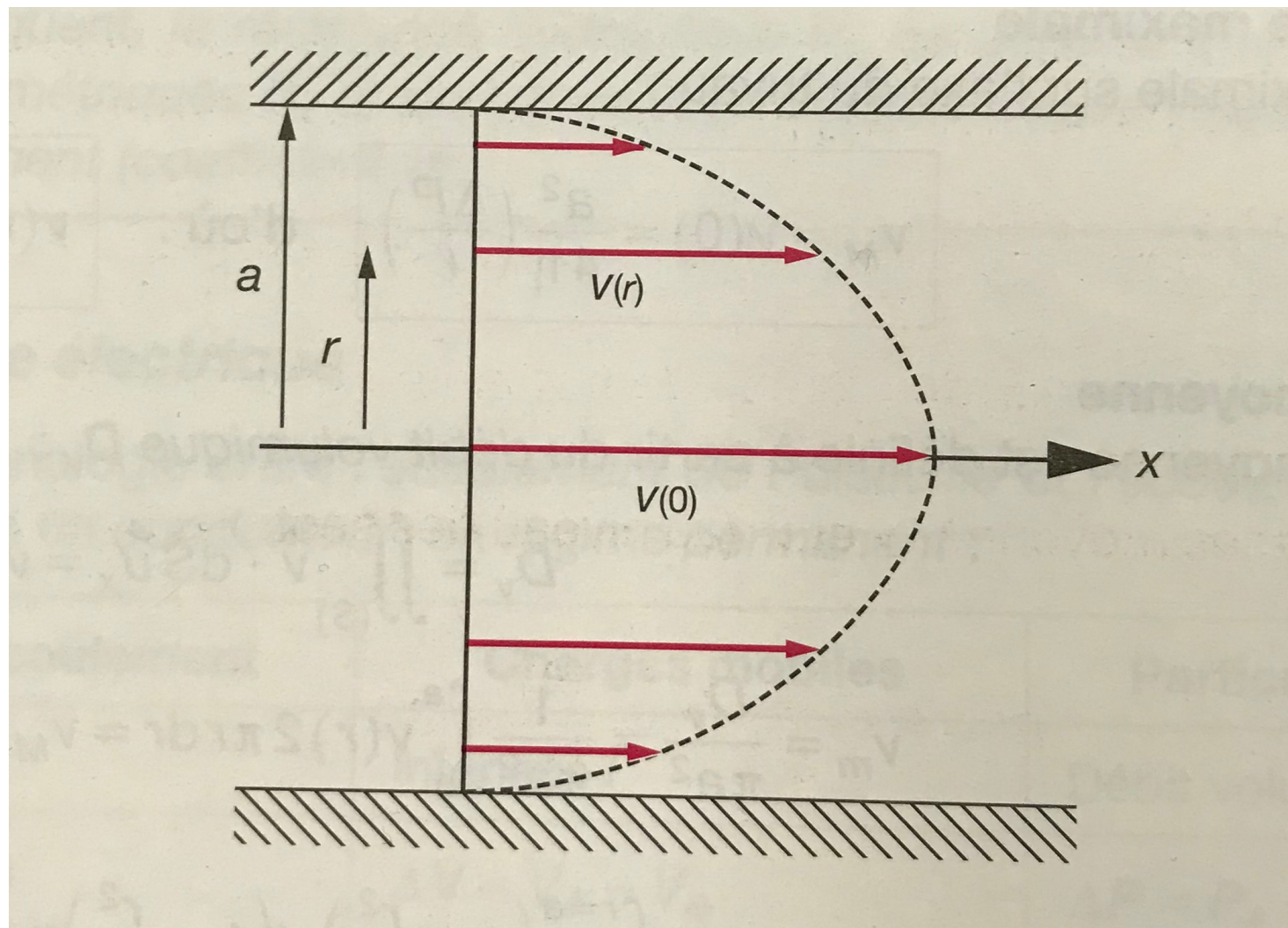
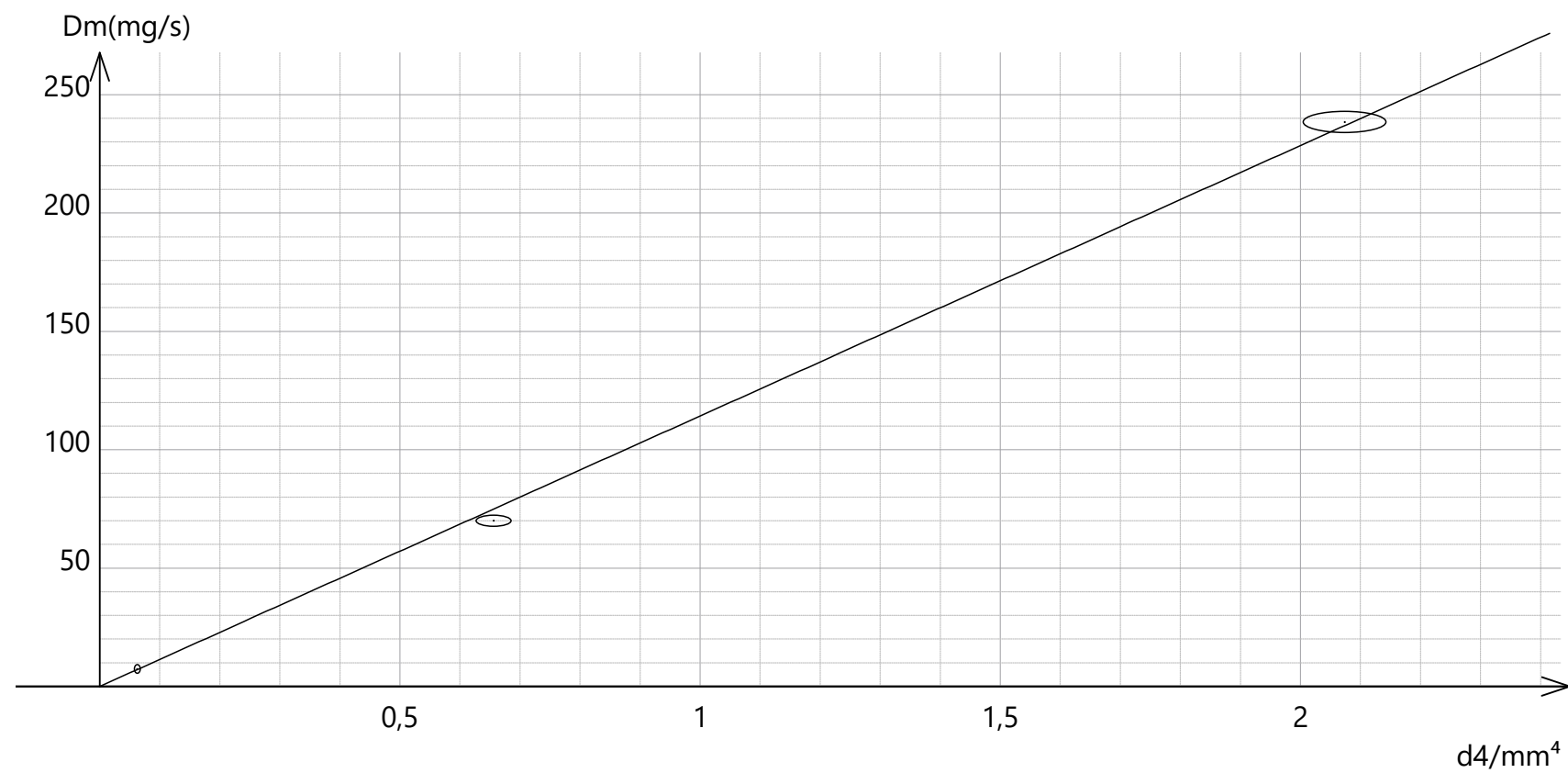


	Air	Eau	Glycérine	Sang	magma
η (Pl)	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	10^{-3}	0,87	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	400
ν (m ² s ⁻¹)	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	10^{-6}	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$		





Résultat expérience:



Ecart données-modèle
Ecart-type sur $D_m = 3,684$ mg/s
Coeff. corrélation = 0,99966
Intervalle de confiance à 95%
 $a_1 = (114 \pm 7) 10^6 \text{ kg.m}^{-4}.\text{s}^{-1}$

Calcul de η :

La pente, notée p , vaut: $p = \frac{\pi \rho^2 g H}{128 \eta L}$

Donc $\eta = \frac{\pi \rho^2 g H}{128 p L} = 1,053394607 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pl}$

Donc $\eta = (1,1 \pm 0,3) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pl}$

$$\frac{\Delta u_{\eta}}{\eta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta u_H}{H}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta u_L}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta u_p}{p}\right)^2}$$

$\Delta u_H = 1 \text{ cm}$, $\Delta u_L = 1 \text{ cm}$ et $\Delta u_p = 15 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm}$

Donc $\Delta u_{\eta} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Pl}$