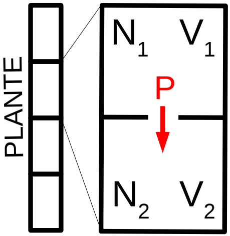

$$\mathrm{d}S = pk \ln\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)$$

$$S_N = \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{p} = k \ln\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)$$

et $\alpha = S_N / e^-$

or $\alpha \vec{\nabla} T = -\frac{1}{e} \vec{\nabla} \mu$

$(\vec{\nabla} T, \vec{\nabla} \mu)$ étant mesurés

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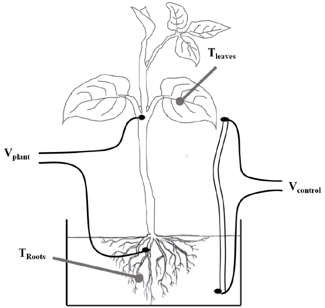
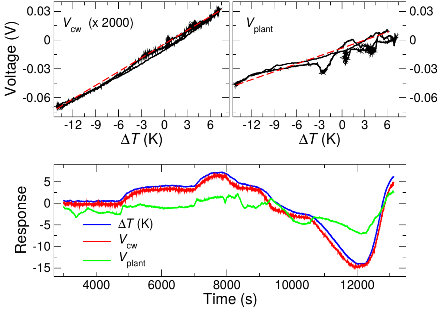
Réponse physiologique





Si $\mathrm{dT/dt} \sim 0$	=>	fluctuations grande amplitude
Si $\mathrm{dT/dt}$ intermédiaire	=>	réponse linéaire (idem CW)
Si $\mathrm{dT/dt}$ grand	=>	sur-réaction puis stabilisation