

# Plasma

$$\rho_+ + \rho_- = \rho = 0$$

$$\rho_+ = n e \quad \rho_- = -n e$$

$$\vec{j} = \rho_+ \vec{v} + \rho_- \vec{v}$$

$$\text{rot}(\text{rot}(\vec{E})) = \underbrace{\text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{E})}_{=0} - \Delta \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{rot}\left(\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}\right) = -\Delta \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) = -\Delta \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \Delta \vec{E}$$

On pose  $\vec{E} = E_0 e^{i(\omega t - kx)} \begin{matrix} \vec{e}_z \\ c_2 \end{matrix}$   
 $\vec{B} = B_0 e^{i(\omega t - kx)} \begin{matrix} \vec{e}_y \\ c_1 \end{matrix}$

$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$$

PFD sur un électron de charge  $-e$  et de

masse  $m_e$

$$m_e \vec{a} = -e (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{B})$$

$$\text{On} \quad \frac{\|\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}\|}{\|\vec{E}\|} \ll 1$$

...

$$\text{On en déduit} \quad k^2 = \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_p^2}{c^2}$$

# Effet de Peau

Équations de Maxwell

avec  $\rho = 0$   $\vec{j} = \gamma \vec{E}$

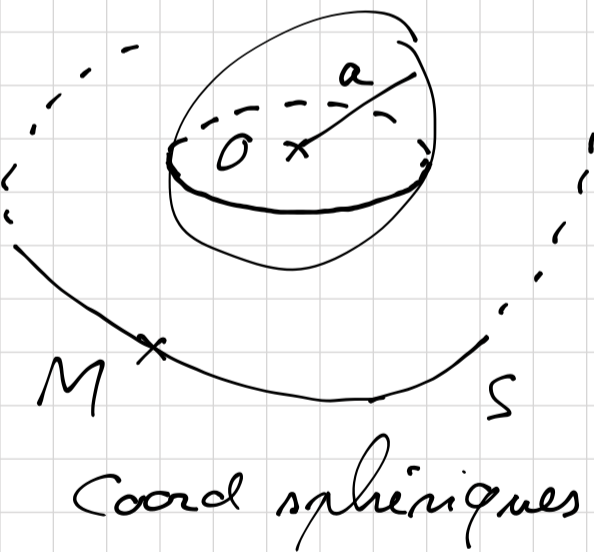
On en déduit  $\Delta \vec{E} = \mu_0 \gamma \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

Donc  $-k^2 = \mu_0 \gamma i \omega$

$$k^2 = \left( e^{-i\pi/4} \sqrt{\mu_0 \gamma \omega} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Donc } k = \pm \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\mu_0 \gamma \omega}$$

Champs  $\vec{E}$  et potentiel  $V$  créés par une boule de rayon  $a$  portant  $Q$  sur la surface en un point  $M$  extérieur



$$\vec{E}(M) = E(r) \vec{u}_r \quad (\text{Thm de Gauss})$$

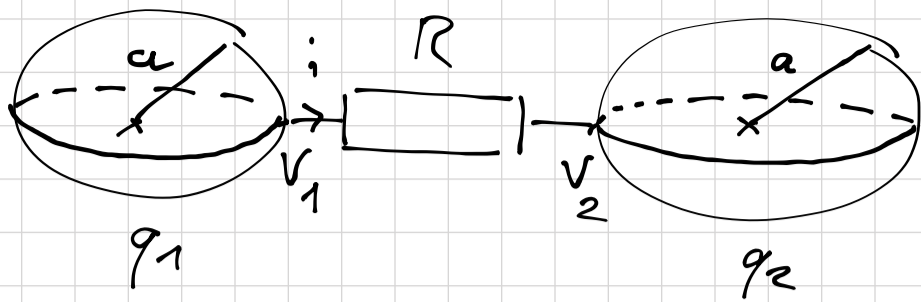
$$\iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E(r) 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Donc } E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} \vec{u}_r \\ &= -\text{grad} \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi r \epsilon_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } V = \frac{Q}{4\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

$$\underline{E_2 \text{ 1}}$$



$$V_1 - V_2 = Ri$$

$$O_2 \quad V_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \quad \text{et} \quad V_2 = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \frac{q_1 - q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} = Ri$$

$$i = - \frac{dq_1}{dt} = \frac{dq_2}{dt}$$

$$q_1 + q_2 = Q \quad \Rightarrow \quad q_2 = Q - q_1$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \frac{2q_1 - Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} = -R \frac{dq_1}{dt}$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \frac{dq_1}{dt} + \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a R} q_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a R}$$

$$q_1 = K e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{Q}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_1(t) = \left( \frac{q_{10} - q_{20}}{2} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{q_{10} + q_{20}}{2} \\ q_2(t) = \left( \frac{q_{20} - q_{10}}{2} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + \frac{q_{20} + q_{10}}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tau = 2\pi\epsilon_0 a R$$

Aspect énergétique :

$$P_{\text{Joule}} = Ri^2$$

$$Q_J = \int_0^{+\infty} Ri^2 dt$$

Pour chaque boule

$$dU = C dT$$

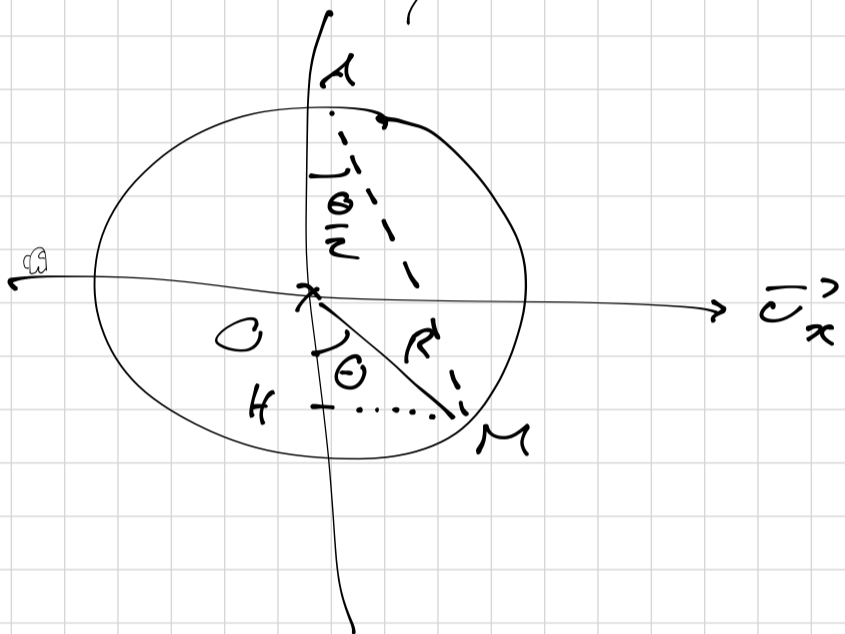
$$dS = C \frac{dT}{T}$$

↓

$$\Delta S = C \ln\left(\frac{T_f}{T_i}\right)$$

E<sub>2</sub>  $\rho$

À l'équilibre  $a_r = 0$   $a_c = 0$   $\vec{a}_c = -\omega^2 \vec{HM}$



En coord spheriques

Donc  $\vec{a}_c = -\omega^2 R \sin\theta \vec{u}_x$

PFD:  $\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_a$

$$\Rightarrow -mg \sin\theta$$

$$+ \underbrace{R \left( \sqrt{2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos(\pi - \theta)} - l_0 \right)}_{R \sqrt{4 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right)}} \times \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= -m\omega^2 R \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow -mg \sin\theta + R \left( 2R \sin\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) - l_0 \right) \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$+ m\omega^2 R \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\text{Or } \sin\theta = 2 \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \text{ et } \sin\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{2}{2l_0} (2R + m\omega^2 R - mg)$$

Étude énergétique

$$E_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{2} R (AM - l_0)^2$$

$$E_{\text{mg}} = mgy$$

$$y = -R \cos \theta$$

$$E_{pe} = -\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$x = R \sin \theta$$

$$E_r(A) = -mgR \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 2R^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} k (2R \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - l_0)^2$$