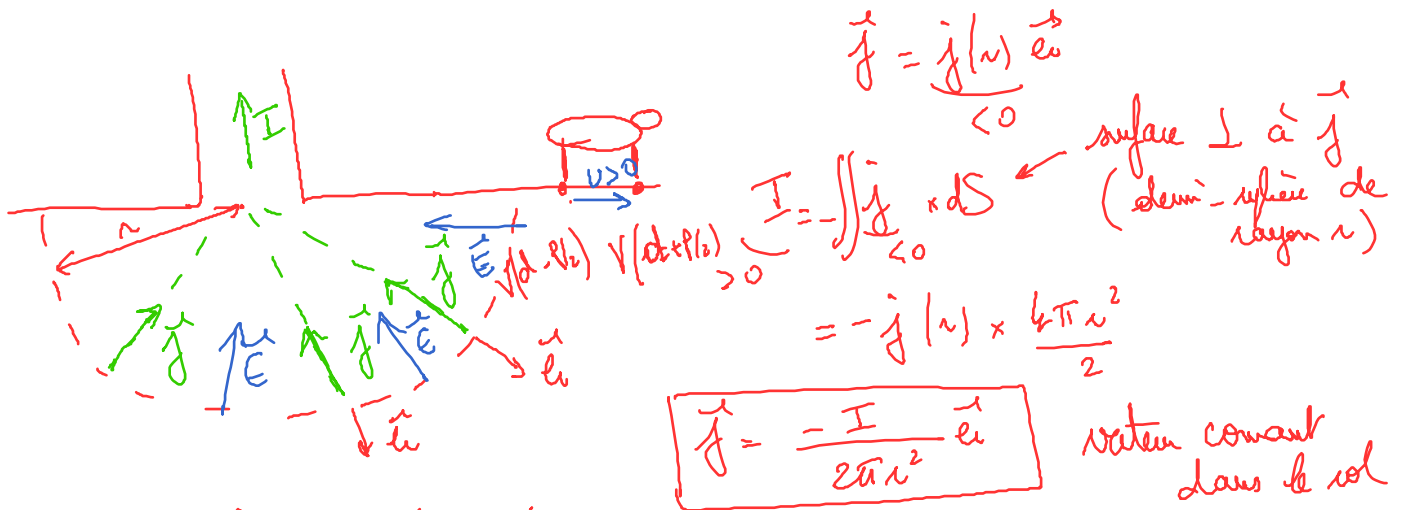


1)

2) loi d'Ohm locale : $\vec{j} = \gamma \vec{E}$

donc $\vec{E} = -\frac{I}{2\pi r^2 \gamma} \vec{e}_1$ champ $\vec{E}$ dans le sol

3) $\vec{E} = -\vec{\text{grad}} V = -\frac{dV}{dr} \vec{e}_1 = -\frac{I}{2\pi r^2 \gamma} \vec{e}_1 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2 \gamma} \Rightarrow V(r) = \frac{-I}{2\pi r \gamma} + A$

$U = V(r = d + p/2) - V(r = d - p/2)$

$= \frac{-I}{2\pi \gamma (d + p/2)} - \frac{-I}{2\pi \gamma (d - p/2)} = \frac{-I}{2\pi \gamma} \frac{[(d - p/2) - (d + p/2)]}{(d^2 - (p/2)^2)}$

$= \frac{Ip}{2\pi \gamma (d^2 - (p/2)^2)} \Rightarrow \boxed{U = \frac{Ip}{2\pi \gamma d^2} > 0}$

$p \ll d$

4)

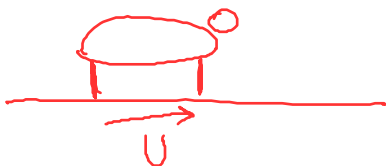
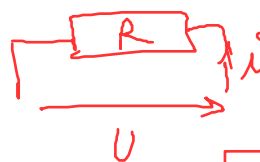


schéma équivalent



$U = R \bar{i}$

$\bar{i}$ dans le corps de la roue

p plus petit pour un $\bar{i}$ donné

$\bar{i} = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{Ip}{2\pi \gamma d^2 R} < \bar{i}_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow$

condition de sécurité

$d > \sqrt{\frac{Ip}{2\pi \gamma R \bar{i}_{\text{max}}}} = d_{\text{min}}$

.

