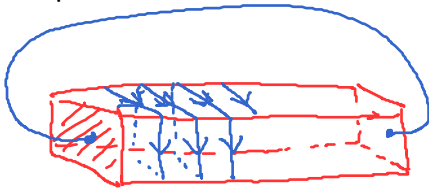
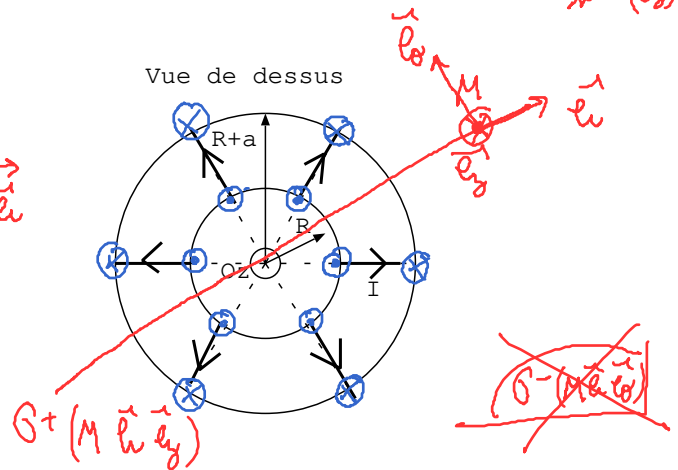
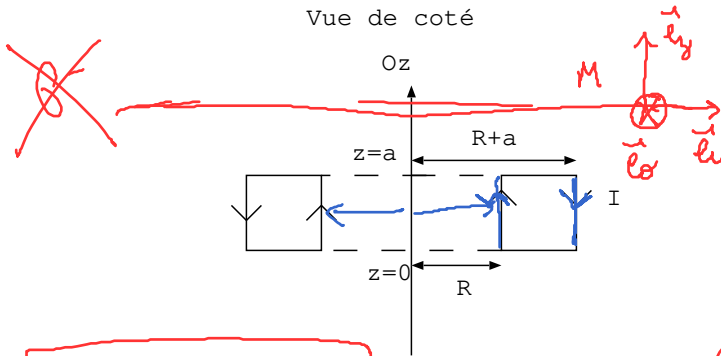


Exercice II

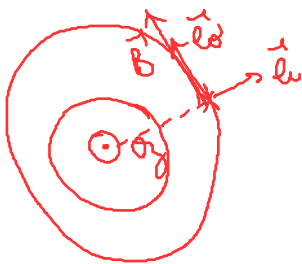


$M \in \beta^+(M \vec{e}_z \vec{e}_z)$
 donc $\vec{B}(M) \perp \beta^+$
 donc $\vec{B}(M)$ est selon $\vec{e}_\theta$

$\|\vec{B}(M)\| = B(r, \theta, z)$
 invariante
 par rotation
 selon (Oz)



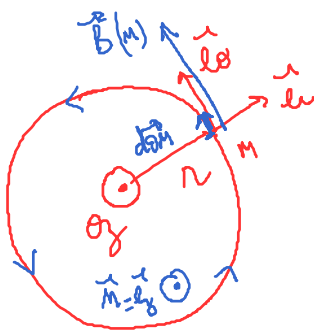
$$\vec{B}(M) = B(r, z) \vec{e}_\theta$$



les lignes de champ sont des cercles
 centrés sur (Oz)

On choisit pour contour d'Ampère un cercle de rayon $r = OM$ et de centre H
 orienté par $\vec{m} = \vec{e}_z$

($M \in$ cercle)

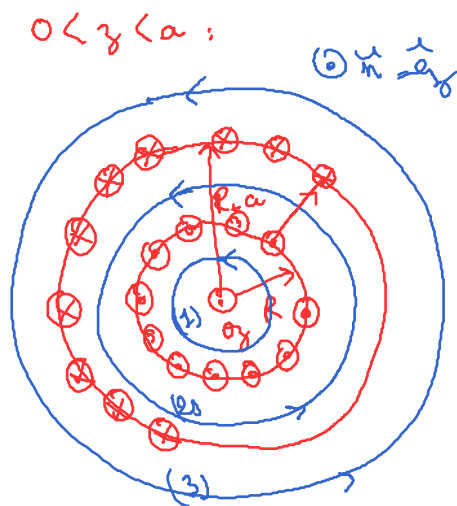
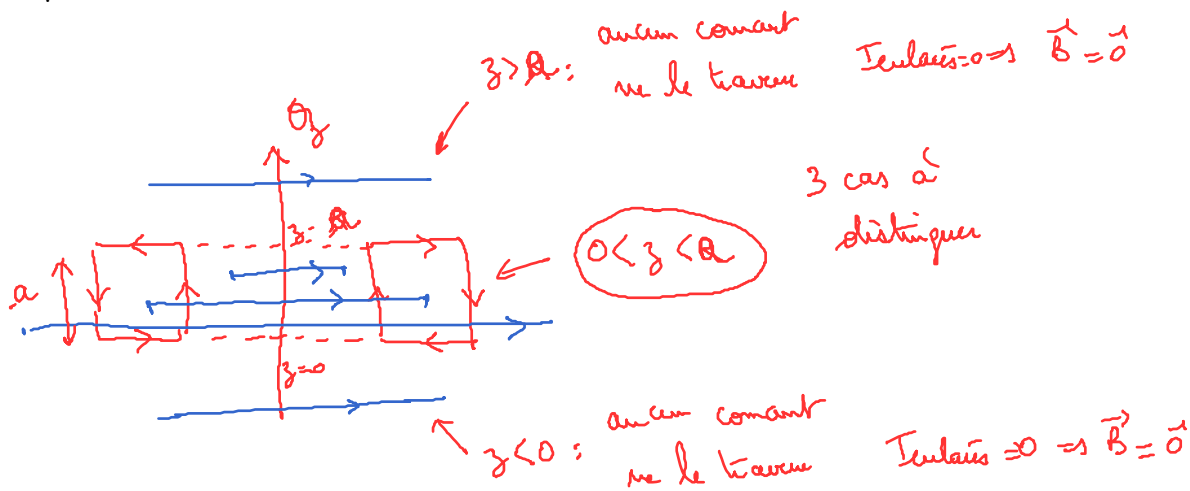


$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} &= \oint \vec{B}(M) d\vec{m} \\ &= \oint B(r, z) \vec{e}_\theta \cdot d\vec{l} \vec{e}_\theta \\ &= B(r, z) \oint d\vec{l} = 2\pi r \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = 2\pi r B(r, z)$$

th. d'Ampère : $\mathcal{C} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enclosées}}$

(ici $I_{\text{enclosées}} = \pm I$)
 Comant de $\vec{m}$ sus que $\vec{m}$
 Comant de sus oppo à $\vec{m}$



$\vec{B} = \vec{0}$ partout sauf à l'intérieur du tore :

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\theta$$

(1) $r < R$: aucun courant
 $I_{enclos} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{B} = \vec{0}}$

(2) $R < r < R+a$: $I_{enclos} = +N \times I$

$$B(r, \theta) 2\pi r = \mu_0 N I$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\theta}$$

(3) $r > R+a$:

$$I_{enclos} = +NI - NI = 0$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B} = \vec{0}}$$

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

ou a : $\mu_{eff} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \rightarrow \text{en } J \cdot m^{-3}$

$$E_m = \iiint \mu_{eff} dV(m) = \iiint \frac{\left(\frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}\right)^2}{2\mu_0} \times r dr d\theta dz$$

à l'intérieur du tore

$$dV = dr \times dz \times r d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I^2}{8\pi^2} \int_R^{R+a} \frac{1}{r} dr \times \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \times \int_0^a dz = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I^2}{8\pi^2} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right) 2\pi a = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$\text{donc } L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 a}{1} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$$