

Séance 7 (part 1): Electric fields in media

①

Exo 1

Loi de Gauss:

$$\oint_{\Sigma=\partial V} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Charges externes

Charges induites par polarisation

$$= \frac{Q_{\text{ext}} + Q_p}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho_{\text{ext}} dV + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho_p dV$$

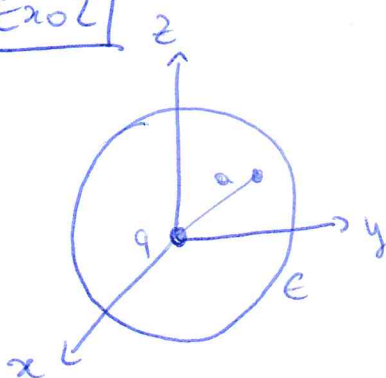
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho_{\text{ext}} dV - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho_{\text{ext}} dV - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \oint_{\Sigma} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \oint_{\Sigma} (\epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_V \rho_{\text{ext}} dV = Q_{\text{ext}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{D} \equiv \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

Exo 2



Gauss: $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{\text{ext}}$

Symétrie sphérique: $\vec{D} = D(r) \vec{e}_r$
+ plans Oxy, Oyz, Oyz

$$\Rightarrow D(r) 4\pi r^2 = Q_{\text{ext}} \rightarrow D(r) = \frac{Q_{\text{ext}}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{D}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \vec{u}_r.$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \vec{D} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{P} = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E} = \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon}\right) \vec{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon} & r < a \\ \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} & r > a \end{cases}$$

$$ca \rightarrow \text{charge } q_a \text{ en } \epsilon_0.$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi \Rightarrow E(r) \vec{u}_r = -\partial_r \phi \vec{u}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi r \epsilon} & r < a \\ \frac{q}{4\pi r \epsilon_0} & r > a \end{cases}$$

Discontinuités

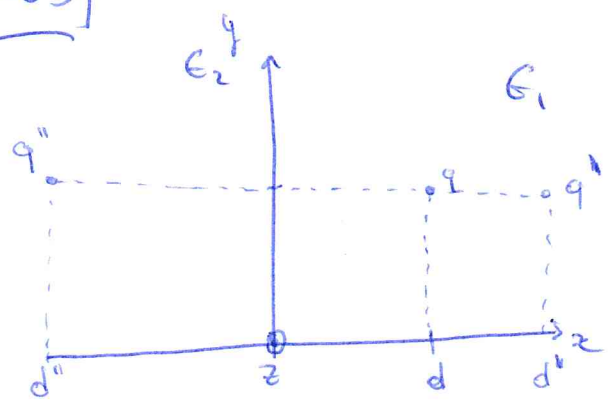
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_{21} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \vec{0} \\ \vec{n}_{21} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_{\text{ext}} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Z charge de surf/acc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{u}_r \times \vec{u}_r \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \text{OK.} \\ \vec{u}_r \cdot \vec{u}_r (1 - 1) \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{OK.} \end{cases}$$

Polarisation

$$\vec{P}(r) = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E}(r) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon}\right) \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} & r < a \\ \left(\frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon} - 1\right) \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} & r > a \end{cases}$$

Exo 3



On a ici deux milieux de permittivité ϵ_1 et ϵ_2 qui sont en contact via le plan Oyz . Dès lors, la charge q va induire une polarisation différente dans les deux milieux et le bilan de ces deux polarisations sera non nul à la surface de séparation (= plan Oyz).
 ⇒ Densité surfacique de charges induites.

On utilise la méthode des images:

$$\phi(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \phi_q + \phi_{q''} & x \geq 0 \\ \phi_{q'} & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left[\frac{q}{\sqrt{(x-d)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{q''}{\sqrt{(x-d'')^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right] & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left[\frac{q'}{\sqrt{(x-d')^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right] & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Nous cherchons $(q'; d')$ et $(q''; d'')$ tel que le potentiel g n r  soit le m me que celui g n r  par la situation.

Pour cela, nous avons plusieurs relations venant des (dis)-continuit s:

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(x, y, z) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \phi(x, y, z) \quad (1.1)$$

Vient de la sym trie

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{n}_1 \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \vec{0} \rightarrow 2 \text{  q}^\circ \text{ redondantes venant de } \vec{E}_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \vec{n}_1 \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \vec{0} \rightarrow 1 \text{  q}^\circ \text{ venant de } \vec{D}_1$$

Cela que des charges induites, pas de charge ext rieures sur la sur/face.

Avec $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi$ et $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$.

$$\textcircled{1}: \vec{u}_x \times [-\partial_y \phi_2 \vec{u}_y - \partial_z \phi_2 \vec{u}_z + \partial_y \phi_1 \vec{u}_y + \partial_z \phi_1 \vec{u}_z] \stackrel{!}{=} \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \partial_y \phi_1 = \partial_y \phi_2 \\ \partial_z \phi_1 = \partial_z \phi_2 \end{cases} \text{ lorsque } x \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.1)$$

(2.2)

$$\textcircled{1}: \vec{u}_x \cdot [-\epsilon_2 \partial_x \phi_2 \vec{u}_x + \epsilon_1 \partial_x \phi_1 \vec{u}_x] \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon_2 \partial_x \phi_2 = \epsilon_1 \partial_x \phi_1 \text{ pour } x \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{q}{\sqrt{d^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{q''}{\sqrt{d''^2+y^2+z^2}} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{q'}{\sqrt{d'^2+y^2+z^2}} \quad \text{par (1.1)} \\ \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{(-y)q}{(d^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{(-y)q''}{(d''^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{(-y)q'}{(d'^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \quad \text{par (2.1)} \\ \frac{dq}{(d^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{d''q''}{(d''^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} &= \frac{d'q'}{(d'^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \quad \text{par (3.1)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

En $(y, z) = (0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{q}{\epsilon_1 |d|} + \frac{q''}{\epsilon_1 |d''|} &= \frac{q'}{\epsilon_2 |d'|} \quad (1.1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{|d|^3} + \frac{d''q''}{|d''|^3} &= \frac{d'q'}{|d'|^3} \quad (3.1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

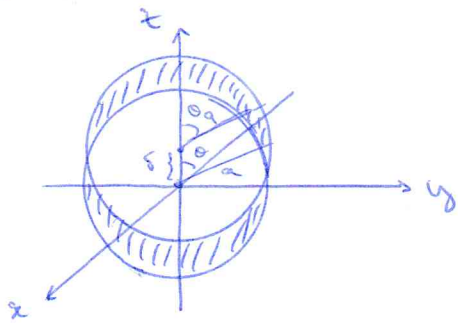
Supposons (en espérant que ce soit le cas) que $|d| = |d'| = |d''|$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d' = d \text{ et } d'' = -d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} q + q'' &= \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} q' \\ q - q'' &= -q' \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} q' &= \frac{2\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q \\ q'' &= \frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q \end{aligned}}$$

Exo 4



$$\vec{d} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{V} = \vec{P} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 = q \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow dq = \rho dV = \rho \delta \cos \theta dA = \frac{q}{V} \delta \cos \theta dA$$

$$= P \cos \theta dA$$

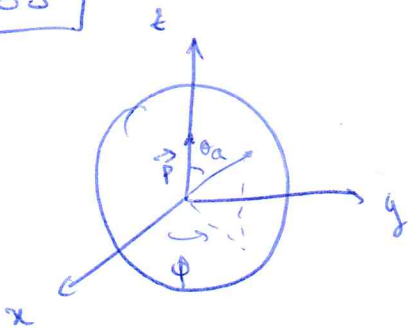
$$\rightarrow \boxed{\tau = \frac{dq}{d\tau} = P \cos \theta}$$

D'autre part,

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} = P \vec{u}_z \\ \vec{n} = \vec{u}_r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = \tau_p = P \vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_r = P \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\tau = \tau_p} \text{ OK.}$$

Exo 5



Symétrie d'axe Oz : $\phi \neq \phi(\varphi)$

On développe $\phi = \phi(x, \theta)$ sur une base orthogonale formée par les polynômes de Legendre :

$$\phi(x, \theta) = \sum_{l \geq 0} [A_l x^l P_l(\cos \theta) + B_l x^{-l-1} P_l(\cos \theta)] \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Avec : $P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \dots$

et $\sum_l c_l P_l(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_l = 0 \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

des conditions aux bords sont:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}(r \rightarrow \infty) = \vec{0} \\ \vec{E}(r \rightarrow 0) \neq \infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \phi(r, \theta) = C \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad (1) \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \phi(r, \theta) \neq \infty \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

(Dis)continuités:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{r \rightarrow a^-} \phi(r, \theta) = \lim_{r \rightarrow a^+} \phi(r, \theta) \quad (3) \\ \vec{n}_2 \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \vec{0} \quad (4) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{n}_2 \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = 0 \Rightarrow -\epsilon_0 \partial_r \phi \Big|_{r=a^+} = -\epsilon_0 \partial_r \phi \Big|_{r=a^-} + P \cos \theta. \quad (5)$$

Solution

$$\phi(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} \sum_l [A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta) + B_l r^{-l-1} P_l(\cos \theta)] & r \leq a \\ \sum_l [C_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta) + D_l r^{-l-1} P_l(\cos \theta)] & r \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{l \geq 0} C_l r^l P_l = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{C_l = 0 \quad \forall l}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sum_{l \geq 0} B_l r^{-l-1} P_l \neq \infty \Rightarrow \boxed{B_l = 0 \quad \forall l}$$

$$\phi(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} \sum_l A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta) & r \leq a \\ \sum_l D_l r^{-l-1} P_l(\cos \theta) & r \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow A_l a^l = D_l a^{-l-1} \quad \forall l \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \text{ pour } \begin{cases} l \neq 1: (l+1) a^{-l-2} D_l = -l a^{l-1} A_l & (7) \\ l = 1: 2 D_1 \frac{1}{a^3} = -A_1 + \frac{P}{\epsilon_0} & (8) \end{cases}$$

$$(7) + (6) \Rightarrow \boxed{D_l = 0 \quad \forall l \neq 1} \quad \text{et} \quad \boxed{A_l = 0 \quad \forall l \neq 1}$$

$$(8) + (6) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = P/3\epsilon_0 \\ D_1 = Pa^3/3\epsilon_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} r \cos\theta & r \leq a \\ \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} \frac{a^3}{r^2} \cos\theta & r \geq a \end{cases}}$$

Exo 6 Devain

Exo 7 Même exercice que n°6 mais avec $\epsilon_0 \rightarrow \epsilon_0$.