

## Corrigé de l'Épreuve Semestrielle

### EXERCICE 01 : (08 points)

$$1. \quad \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{rot}(\vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{B}) = 0} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{rot}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \cdot \vec{j} + \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}}$$

$$2. \quad \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}(\vec{B})) = 0 = \mu_0 \cdot \operatorname{div}(\vec{j}) + \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) \quad \text{et puisque} \quad \operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{alors :}$$

$$\mu_0 \cdot \operatorname{div}(\vec{j}) + \mu_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{j}) + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0} \quad \text{c.q.f.d.}$$

3. En absence de charges ( $\rho = 0$ ) et de courants ( $\vec{j} = \vec{0}$ ).

$$\boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) = 0} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{rot}(\vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{B}) = 0} ; \quad \boxed{\operatorname{rot}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}}$$

$$4. \quad \text{Calculons} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{rot}(\vec{E})) = -\frac{\partial \operatorname{rot}(\vec{B})}{\partial t} \quad (\text{car on peut inverser les dérivées}).$$

$$\text{D'autre part} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{rot}(\vec{E})) = \operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div}(\vec{E})) - \Delta \vec{E} = -\Delta \vec{E} \quad (\operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) = 0)$$

$$\text{Et} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

D'où l'équation de propagation

$$\boxed{\Delta \vec{E} - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}}$$

$$\text{Calculons} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{rot}(\vec{B})) = \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \operatorname{rot}(\vec{E})}{\partial t} \quad (\text{car on peut inverser les dérivées}).$$

$$\text{D'autre part} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{rot}(\vec{B})) = \operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div}(\vec{B})) - \Delta \vec{B} = -\Delta \vec{B} \quad (\operatorname{div}(\vec{B}) = 0)$$

$$\text{Et} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

D'où l'équation de propagation

$$\boxed{\Delta \vec{B} - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}}$$

$$5. \quad \boxed{\vec{E} = -\operatorname{grad}(V) - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}} \quad \text{et} \quad \boxed{\vec{B} = \operatorname{rot}(\vec{A})}$$

$$6. \quad \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\vec{A}) + \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = 0} \quad \text{avec} \quad \vec{A}(\infty) = \vec{0} \quad \text{et} \quad V(\infty) = 0$$

$$7. \quad \operatorname{div}(\vec{E}) = \operatorname{div}\left(-\operatorname{grad}(V) - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\Delta V - \frac{\partial \operatorname{div}(\vec{A})}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Or, d'après la jauge de LORENTZ} \quad \operatorname{div}(\vec{A}) = -\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \quad \text{donc} \quad \boxed{\Delta V - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = 0}$$

$$\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{B}) = \overrightarrow{rot}(\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{A})) = \overrightarrow{grad}(\text{div}(\vec{A})) - \Delta \vec{A} \quad \text{or, d'après la jauge de LORENTZ} \quad \text{div}(\vec{A}) = -\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$$

Donc  $\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{B}) = \overrightarrow{rot}(\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{A})) = -\mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \overrightarrow{grad}(V) - \Delta \vec{A}$

D'autre part  $\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \cdot \vec{j} + \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$  et  $\vec{E} = -\overrightarrow{grad}(V) - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$

D'où  $\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \cdot \vec{j} - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \overrightarrow{grad}(V) - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2}$

En comparant ces deux équations, il vient que  $\Delta \vec{A} - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} + \mu_0 \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{0}$

8.  $(\rho = 0)$  et  $(\vec{j} = \vec{0}) \Rightarrow$   $\Delta V - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = 0$  et  $\Delta \vec{A} - \mu_0 \cdot \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}$

9.  $\mathcal{E}_{em} = \mathcal{E}_e + \mathcal{E}_m = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2$  et  $\vec{P} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$

**EXERCICE 02 : (06 points)**

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \cdot \cos(k \cdot y + \omega t) \vec{e}_x + E_0 \cdot \cos(k \cdot y + \omega t + \pi/2) \vec{e}_z$$

1. Onde plane se propageant suivant l'axe *OY* dans la direction des *y* décroissants, donc :

$$\vec{n} = -\vec{e}_y$$

2.  $\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Hz}$  ;  $\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = 1,5 \text{ m}$  ;  $\vec{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \vec{n} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \vec{e}_y$

3. Différence de phase  $\varphi = \varphi_x - \varphi_z = 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$  polarisation circulaire ( $E_{0x} = E_{0z}$ ) droite.

4.  $\vec{\mathcal{E}} = E_0 e^{i(k \cdot y + \omega t)} \cdot \vec{e}_x + E_0 e^{i(k \cdot y + \omega t)} \cdot e^{i(\pi/2)} \cdot \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow$   $\vec{\mathcal{E}} = E_0 \cdot (\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_z) e^{i(k \cdot y + \omega t)}$

5.  $\vec{n} = -\vec{e}_y \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{(-\vec{e}_y) \times \vec{E}}{c}$  donc :

$$\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c} \cdot \cos(k \cdot y + \omega t) \vec{e}_z - \frac{E_0}{c} \cdot \cos(k \cdot y + \omega t + \pi/2) \vec{e}_x \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{E_0}{c} \cdot (\vec{e}_z - i \vec{e}_x) e^{i(k \cdot y + \omega t)}$$

6.  $\vec{P} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$  pour une onde plane  $\vec{P} = \frac{E^2}{\mu_0 \cdot c} \vec{n}$  ( $B = \frac{E}{c}$ )

Or  $\vec{n} = -\vec{e}_y$  et  $E^2 = E_0^2 \cdot \cos^2(k \cdot y + \omega t) + E_0^2 \cdot \sin^2(k \cdot y + \omega t) = E_0^2$  d'où  $\vec{P} = -\frac{E_0^2}{\mu_0 \cdot c} \vec{e}_y$

Module du vecteur de POYNTING  $P = \frac{E_0^2}{\mu_0 \cdot c} = Cte \Rightarrow$   $\langle P \rangle = \frac{E_0^2}{\mu_0 \cdot c}$

$$7. \iint \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\partial U_{em}}{\partial t} \quad (\vec{P} \perp d\vec{S} \text{ et } P = Cte \text{ sur } S) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial U_{em}}{\partial t} = \mathcal{P} = P.S$$

$$\langle \mathcal{P} \rangle = \langle P \rangle . S = \frac{E_0^2 . S}{\mu_0 . c}$$

$$\text{A.N : } \quad \langle \mathcal{P} \rangle = 20mW$$

**EXERCICE 03 : (06 points)**

1.

$$\vec{E}_1 = E_0 . e^{i(\omega.t - k.x)} \vec{e}_y \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{E}_2 = \alpha . E_0 . e^{i(\omega.t + k.x)} \vec{e}_y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = E_0 . e^{i(\omega.t)} [\alpha . e^{i(k.x)} + e^{-i(k.x)}] \vec{e}_y$$

Direction de propagation suivant l'axe  $OX$  :

$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{(\vec{e}_x) \times \vec{E}_1}{c} \quad (\text{dans le sens des } x \text{ croissants}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{B}_1 = \frac{E_0}{c} e^{i(\omega.t - k.x)} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{(-\vec{e}_x) \times \vec{E}_2}{c} \quad (\text{dans le sens des } x \text{ décroissants}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{B}_2 = -\frac{E_0}{c} e^{i(\omega.t + k.x)} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 = \frac{E_0}{c} e^{i(\omega.t)} [-\alpha . e^{i(k.x)} + e^{-i(k.x)}] \vec{e}_z$$

2. Amplitude complexe (d'après l'expression de  $\vec{E}$ )

$$\vec{\mathcal{E}}_0 = E_0 [\alpha . e^{i(k.x)} + e^{-i(k.x)}] \vec{e}_y$$

$$\text{Ou} \quad \vec{\mathcal{E}}_0 = E_0 [\alpha . (\cos kx + i . \sin kx) + (\cos kx - i . \sin kx)] \vec{e}_y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{\mathcal{E}}_0 = E_0 [(\alpha + 1) . \cos kx + i . (\alpha - 1) . \sin kx] \vec{e}_y$$

3. Amplitude réelle :  $E = |\vec{\mathcal{E}}_0| = E_0 \sqrt{(\alpha + 1)^2 . \cos^2 kx + (\alpha - 1)^2 . \sin^2 kx}$

$$E = E_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 . + 1 + 2\alpha (\cos^2 kx - \sin^2 kx)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E = E_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 . + 1 + 2\alpha . \cos(2kx)}$$

4.

$$E_{\max} \Rightarrow \cos(2kx) = 1 \Rightarrow 2kx = 2n\pi \Rightarrow x = 2n . \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad \text{et} \quad E_{\max} = E_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 . + 1 + 2\alpha} = E_0 |\alpha + 1|$$

$$E_{\min} \Rightarrow \cos(2kx) = -1 \Rightarrow 2kx = (2n + 1)\pi \Rightarrow x = (2n + 1) . \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad \text{et} \quad E_{\min} = E_0 \sqrt{\alpha^2 . + 1 - 2\alpha} = E_0 |\alpha - 1|$$

5. Taux d'onde stationnaire :

$$S = \frac{E_{\max}}{E_{\min}} = \frac{|\alpha + 1|}{|\alpha - 1|}$$