

G.1a

$$\rho = \rho_e + \rho_{in} = -ne + ne = 0$$

G.1.b

$$\star \frac{\|\vec{b}_{in}\|}{\|\vec{b}_{ell}\|} = \frac{e\|\vec{v}_{in}\|}{e\|\vec{E}_{ell}\|} \leq \frac{v_D}{c} = \frac{v}{c} \ll 1 \quad \text{car le plasma est non relativiste}$$

$$\star \text{PFD} \begin{cases} m_e \frac{d\vec{v}_e}{dt} = -e\|\vec{E}_{ell}\| + m_e \vec{g} \\ m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} = +e\|\vec{E}_{ell}\| \end{cases}$$

$$m_i \gg m_e \Rightarrow \|\vec{v}_i\| \ll \|\vec{v}_e\| \quad \text{on néglige } \vec{g} \text{ sur les ions devant les électrons}$$

G.1.c

$$\frac{mg}{eE} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-31} \cdot 10}{1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 10^3} \approx 6 \cdot 10^{-8} \ll 1$$

$$mg \ll eE \quad \text{pesanteur néglige}$$

G.2.d

$$\vec{j}_e = \rho_e \vec{v}_e = -ne \vec{v}_e$$

$$\text{PFD appliqué à l'électron: } m \frac{d\vec{v}_e}{dt} = -e\vec{E} \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}_e}{dt} = \frac{-e}{m} \vec{E}$$

$$\text{on intègre } \vec{v}_e \text{ en notation complexe: } \frac{d\vec{v}_e}{dt} = \frac{-e}{m} \vec{E}$$

$$\text{pu } \vec{v}_e = -\frac{e}{i\omega m} \vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_e = \frac{-e \vec{E}}{\omega m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{j}_e = \frac{ne^2}{i\omega m} \vec{E} = \underline{\sigma} \vec{E}$$

$$\boxed{\underline{\sigma} = \frac{ne^2}{i\omega m}}$$

Conductivité électrique
Complexe

G.2

Les équations de Maxwell dans le plasma

$$\text{MG: } \text{div} \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\text{MF: } \text{div} \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{MA: } \text{Rot} \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{MB: } \text{Rot} \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) = \mu_0 \left(\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

G.3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rot Rot} \vec{E} &= \text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{E}) - \Delta \vec{E} = -\Delta \vec{E} \\ &= \text{Rot} \left(-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\text{Rot} \vec{B}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\mu_0 \vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \vec{E} &= \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \\ &= \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 n e^2}{m} \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \mu_0 = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\mu_0 c^2 n e^2}{m} \vec{E} \right)$$

on pose $\omega_p^2 = \frac{\mu_0 c^2 n e^2}{m} = \frac{n e^2}{m \epsilon_0}$ pulsation plasma

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} + \omega_p^2 \vec{E} \right)$$

$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{n e^2}{m \epsilon_0}}$ eq d'onde dans le plasma appelée pulsation plasma.