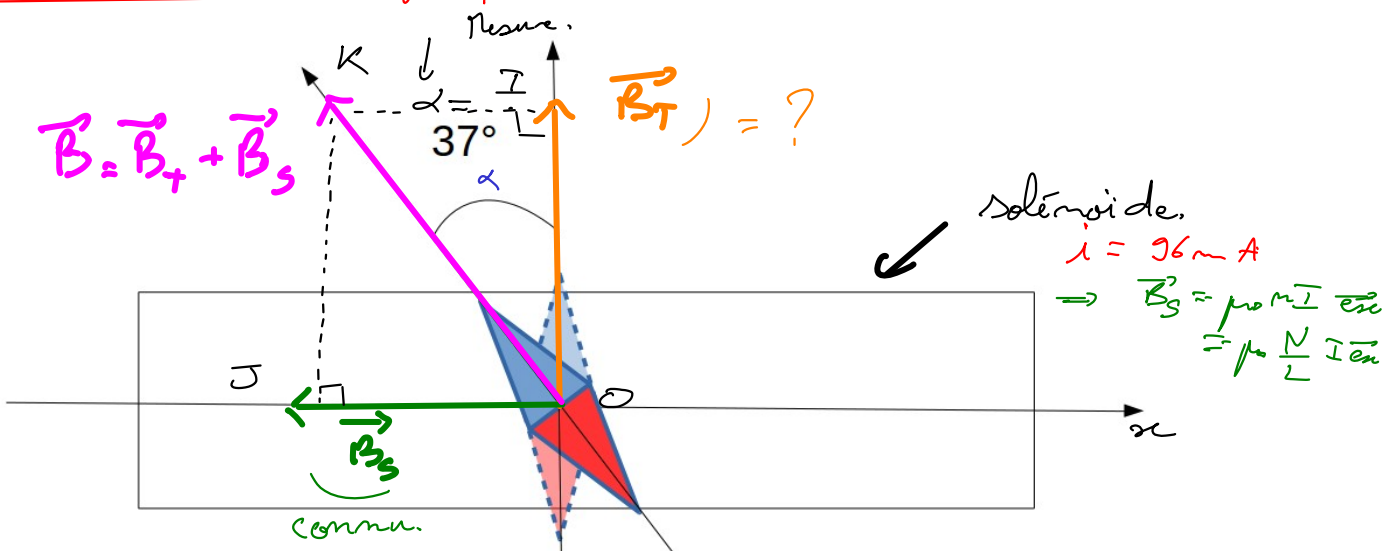


TD EM1 - Corrigé

EM1 - Mesure du champ magnétique terrestre.



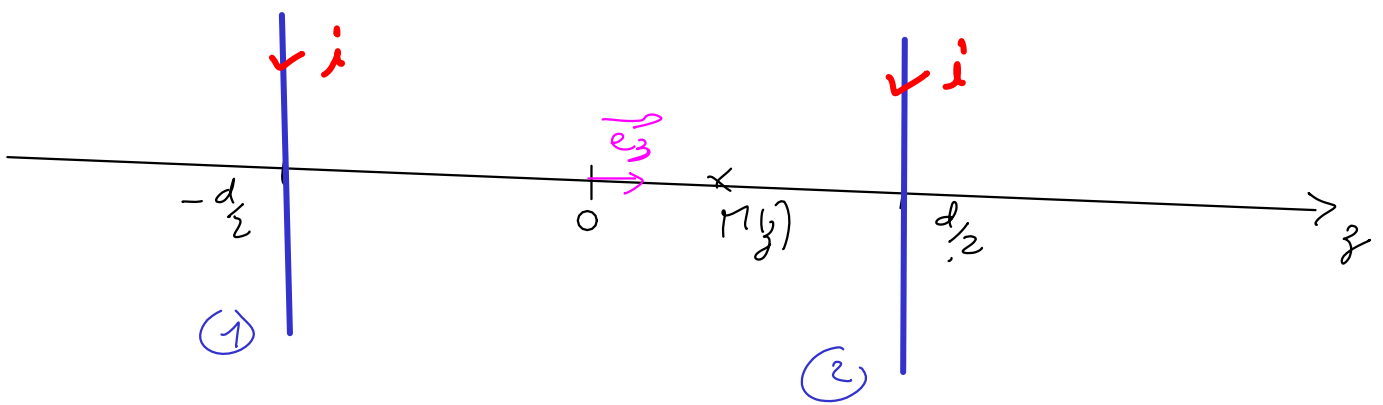
$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_T + \vec{B}_S$

$\vec{B}_T = ?$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{B_S}{B_T} \Leftrightarrow B_T = \frac{B_S}{\tan \alpha} \Leftrightarrow B_T = \frac{\mu_0 \frac{M}{L} I}{\tan \alpha}$

A.N. : $B_T \approx 10^{-5} \text{ T}$

EM2 - Bobines de Helmholtz



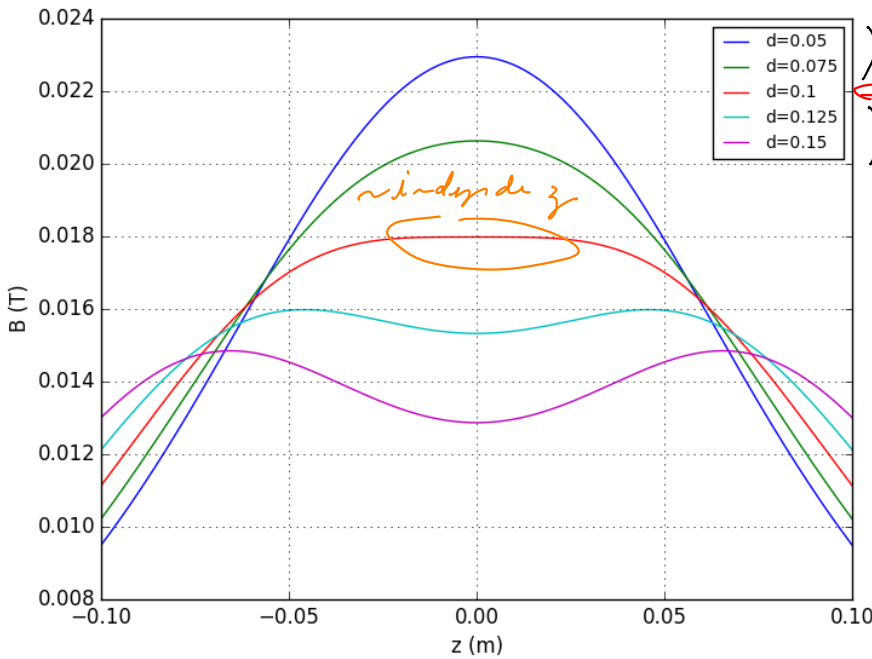
Une bobine carrée en z_0 : $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 N I R^2}{2((R^2 + (z - z_0)^2)^{3/2})} \vec{e}_z$

2 bobines :

$\vec{B}(z) = \vec{B}_1(z) + \vec{B}_2(z)$
 avec $\vec{B}_1(z) = \frac{\mu_0 N I R^2}{2((R^2 + (z + \frac{d}{2})^2)^{3/2})} \vec{e}_z$
 $\vec{B}_2(z) = \frac{\mu_0 N I R^2}{2((R^2 + (z - \frac{d}{2})^2)^{3/2})} \vec{e}_z$

e)

$R = 0,1 \text{ m.}$



```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#PARAMETRES
mu_0=4*np.pi*1e-7
R=1e-1
N=200
l=1

def B(z):
    #centre de la bobine en 0
    return mu_0*N**2*R/(2*(R**2+z**2)**(3/2))

distance=np.linspace(R/2,3*R/2,5)
z=np.linspace(-R,R,1000)

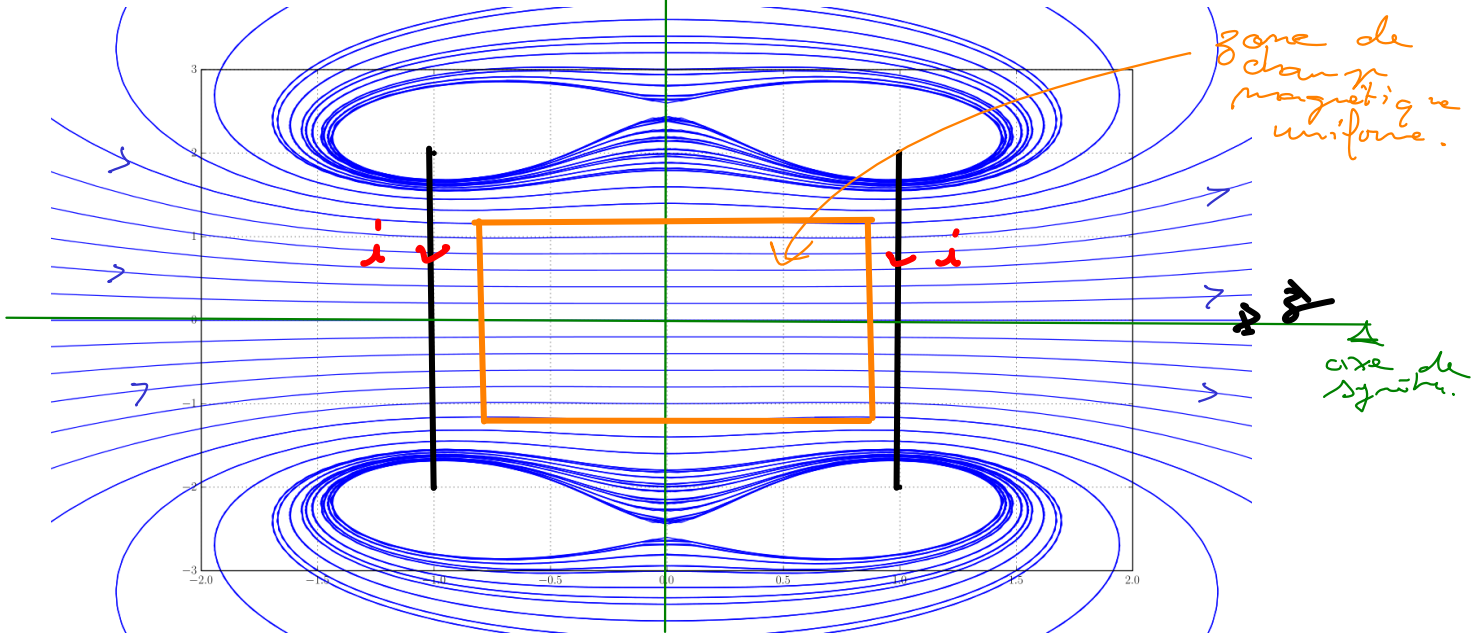
for d in distance:
    Btot=B(z-d/2)+B(z+d/2)
    plt.plot(z,Btot,label='d'+str(d))
    plt.legend(loc=0,fontsize="small")

plt.xlabel('z (m)')
plt.ylabel('B (T)')
plt.xlim(-R,R)
plt.grid()
plt.show()

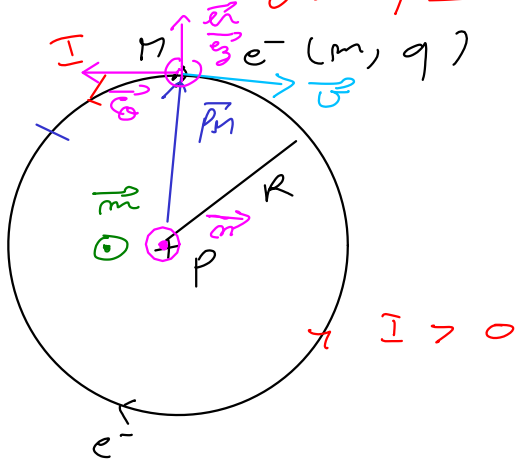
```

3/ $d = R$

π plan de symétrie.



EM3 - Moment magnétique



T : période de l'orbite de e^-

1/ $I = \frac{-q}{T}$ avec $q = -e$

2) Atome \Leftrightarrow connaissance de I et du rayon R .

$\vec{m} = \pi R^2 \times I \times \vec{m}$

$\vec{m} = \pi R^2 \times \frac{e}{T} \vec{m}$

3) Moment cinétique \vec{L}_p .

$$\vec{L}_p = \vec{PM} \wedge m \vec{v} \quad \text{avec}$$

$$\vec{PM} = R \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{v} = \cancel{R \dot{\theta}} \vec{e}_\theta + \underbrace{R \dot{\theta}}_{\substack{\omega \\ \text{car } r=R}} \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{v} = R \omega \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L}_p = m R^2 \omega \vec{e}_z$$

$$\text{avec } \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{e}_z = \vec{e}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{L}_p = m \frac{2\pi R^2}{T} \vec{e}_z}$$

moment cinétique / p

$$\boxed{\vec{m} = \pi R^2 \times \frac{e}{T} \vec{e}_z}$$

moment magnétique \vec{m}

$$\boxed{\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{e}{m} \vec{L}}$$

γ : rapport gyromagnétique = etc

$$4/ \quad \boxed{\mu_B = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{e \hbar}{m}}$$