# DIELÉCTRIQUES

## Equations du diélécrique

Maxwell

$$div(\overrightarrow{D}) = 0$$

$$div(\vec{B}) = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{E}) + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{0}$$

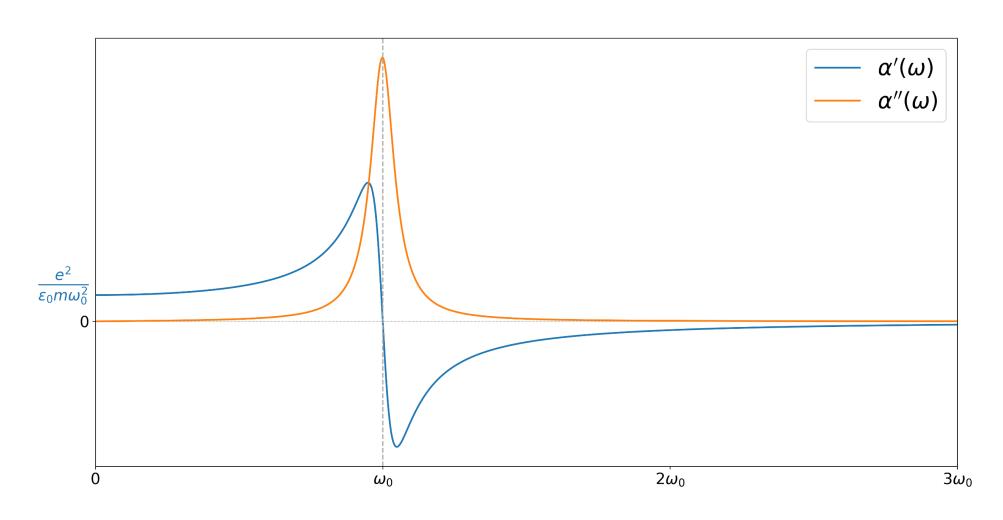
$$\overrightarrow{rot}(\overrightarrow{H}) - \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{D}}{\partial t} = \overrightarrow{0}$$

Polarisation 
$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e(M, w) \vec{E}$$

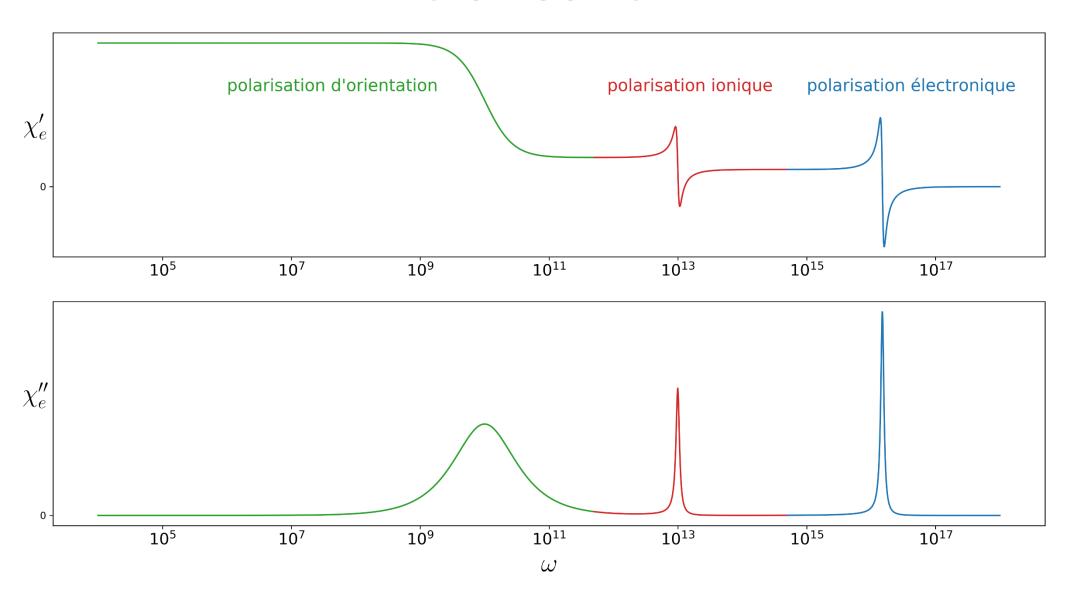
Vecteur champ déplacement électrique

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 (Id + \chi_e(M, w)) \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r(M, w) \vec{E}$$

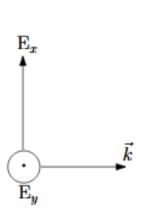
# Polarisabilité électronique

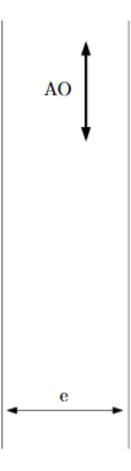


#### Polarisation



## Biréfringence – Lame uniaxe



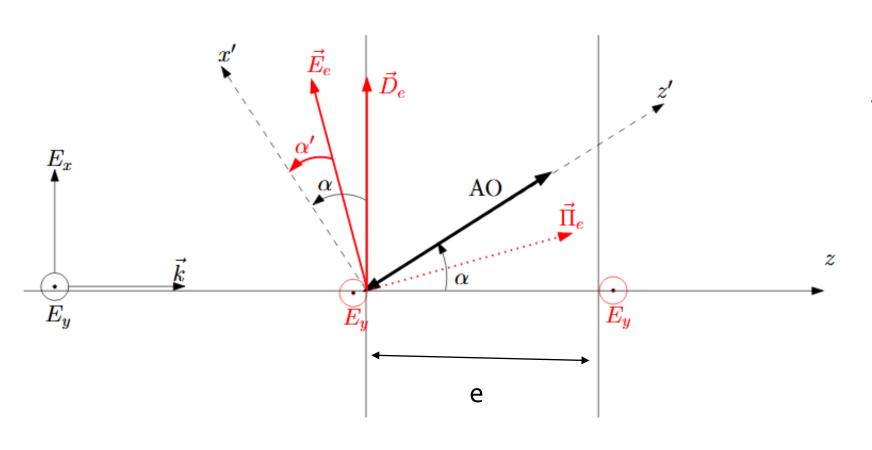


$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0[\varepsilon_r]\vec{E}$$

On a 2 valeurs propres distinctes pour  $[\varepsilon_r]$  selon les directions x et y:

- Indice n<sub>e</sub> sur axe x, on l'appelle axe optique
- Indice n<sub>o</sub> sur axe y

### Biréfringence – Lame uniaxe



- Indice n<sub>o</sub> sur axe y

Relations de passage:

$$\mathbf{E}_{1\parallel} - \mathbf{E}_{2\parallel} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{2\perp} - \mathbf{D}_{1\perp} = 0$$