

Escuela de
Ingeniería
Universidad
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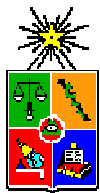


FI33A ELECTROMAGNETISMO

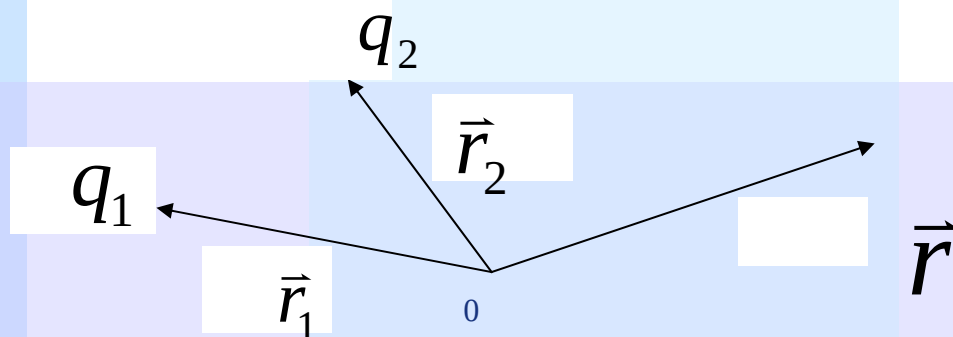
Clase 2

- Distribuciones continuas de carga
- Ley de Gauss

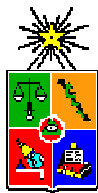
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Campo Eléctrico de un Sistema de Cargas



$$\vec{E} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{q_k (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k\|^3}$$

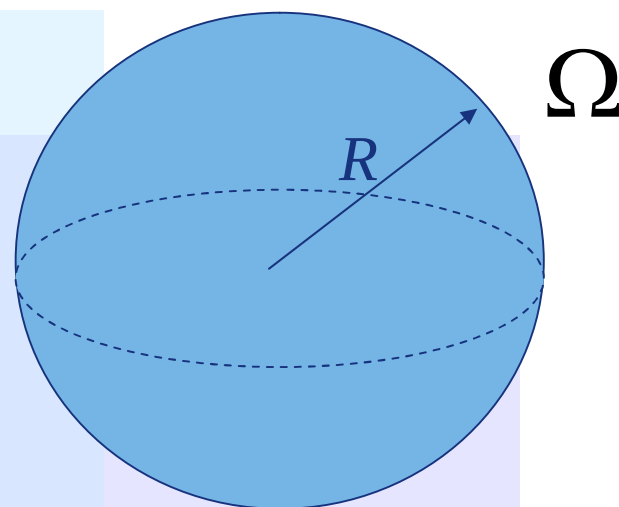


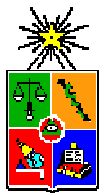
Distribuciones Continuas de Carga

Carga Total distribuida en forma uniforme en la esfera de radio R es Q

Podemos definir una densidad de carga por unidad de volumen ρ

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} [C / m^3]$$





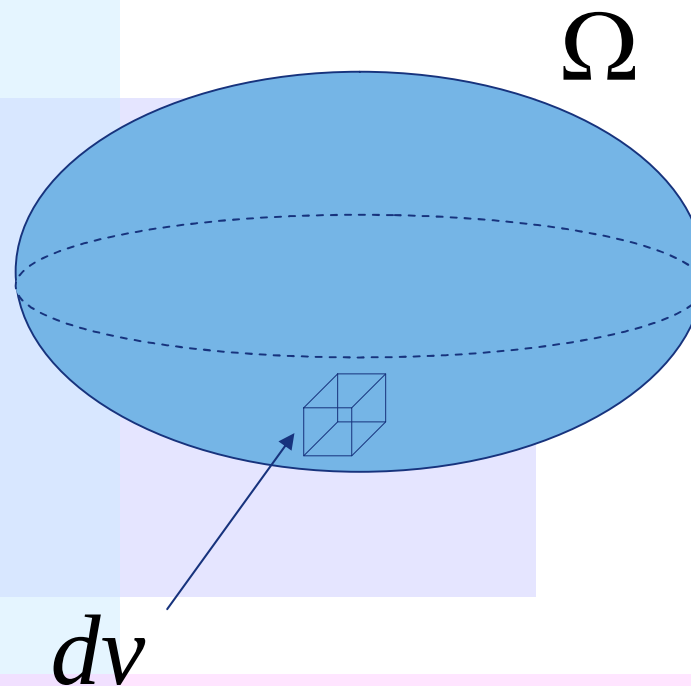
Distribuciones Continuas de Carga

En general se define la densidad de carga por unidad de volumen $\rho(r)$

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \lim_{\Delta v} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta v} [C / m^3]$$

Luego si conocemos la densidad de carga ρ , la carga contenida en un elemento infinitesimal de volumen es

$$dq = \rho(\vec{r}) dv [C]$$



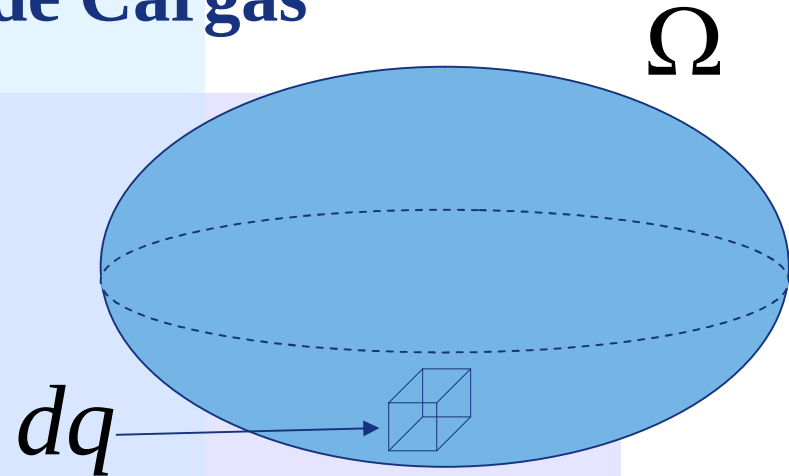


Distribuciones Continuas de Carga

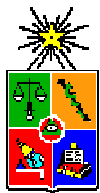
Campo Eléctrico de un Sistema de Cargas

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{q_k (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k)}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_k\|^3}$$

Para distribuciones continuas de
carga $\Sigma \rightarrow \int$ y $q \rightarrow dq$



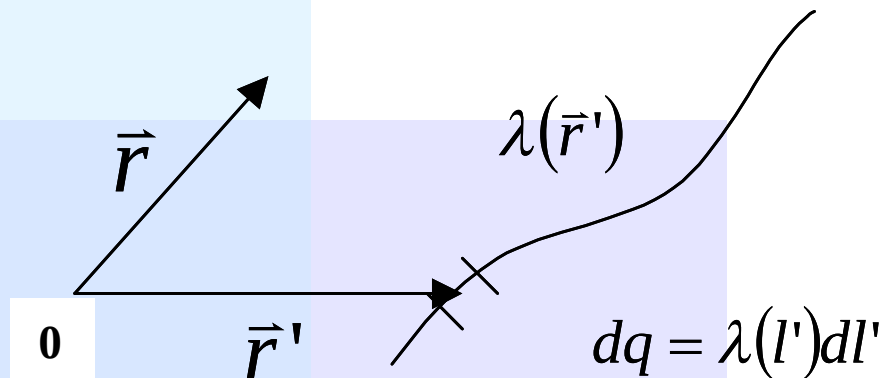
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{r'} \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} dq \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \rho(\vec{r}') dv$$



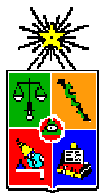
Distribuciones Continuas de Carga

Para distribuciones lineales de carga usamos densidades lineales

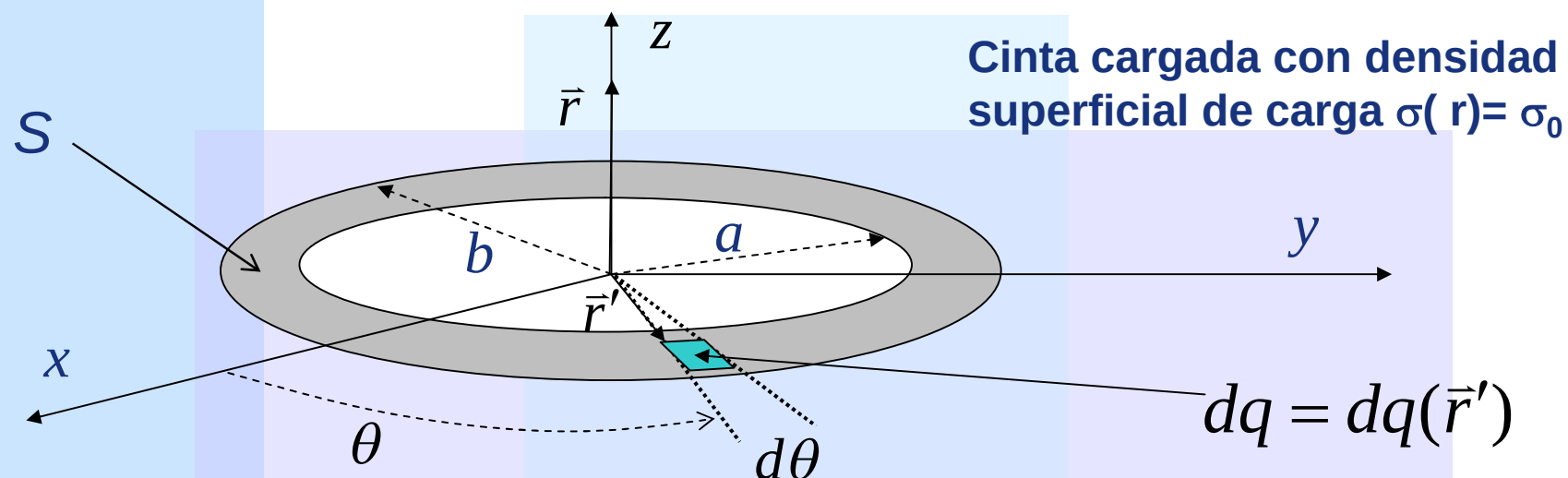
$$\lambda(\vec{r}) = \lim_{\Delta l} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta l} [C / m]$$



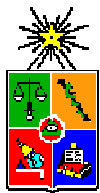
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_{r'} \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} dq' \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_{l_1}^{l_2} \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \lambda(\vec{r}') dl'$$



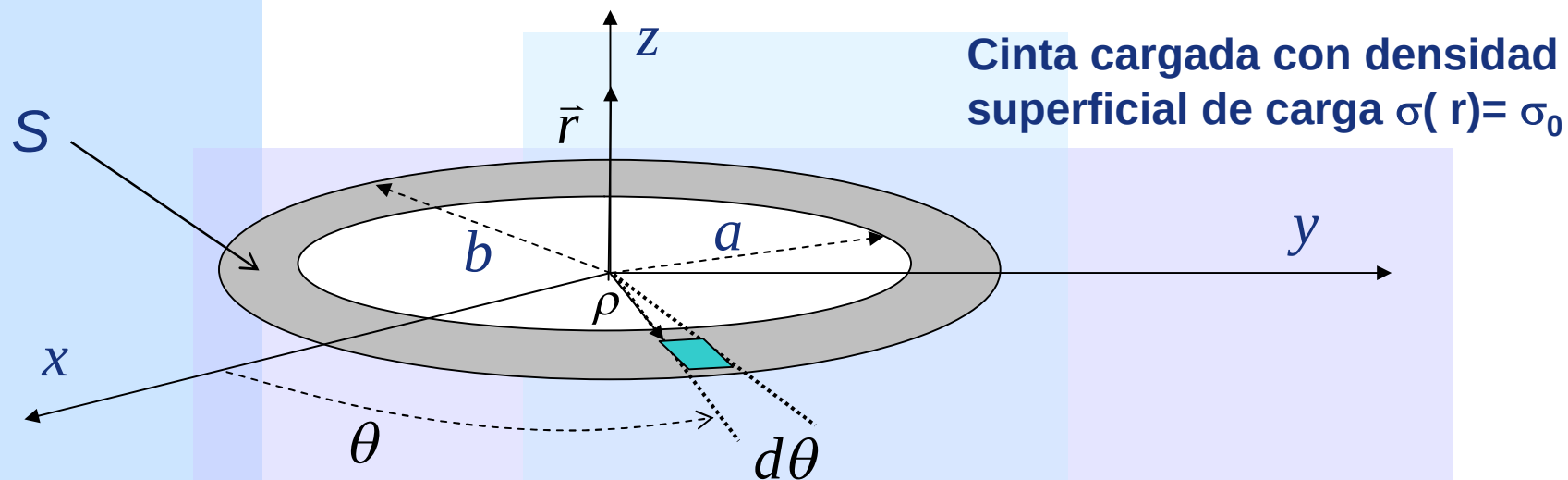
Ejemplo: Campo de cinta cargada en eje Z



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{dq(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$



Ejemplo



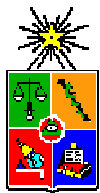
Cinta cargada con densidad
superficial de carga $\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = \sigma_0$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{dq(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

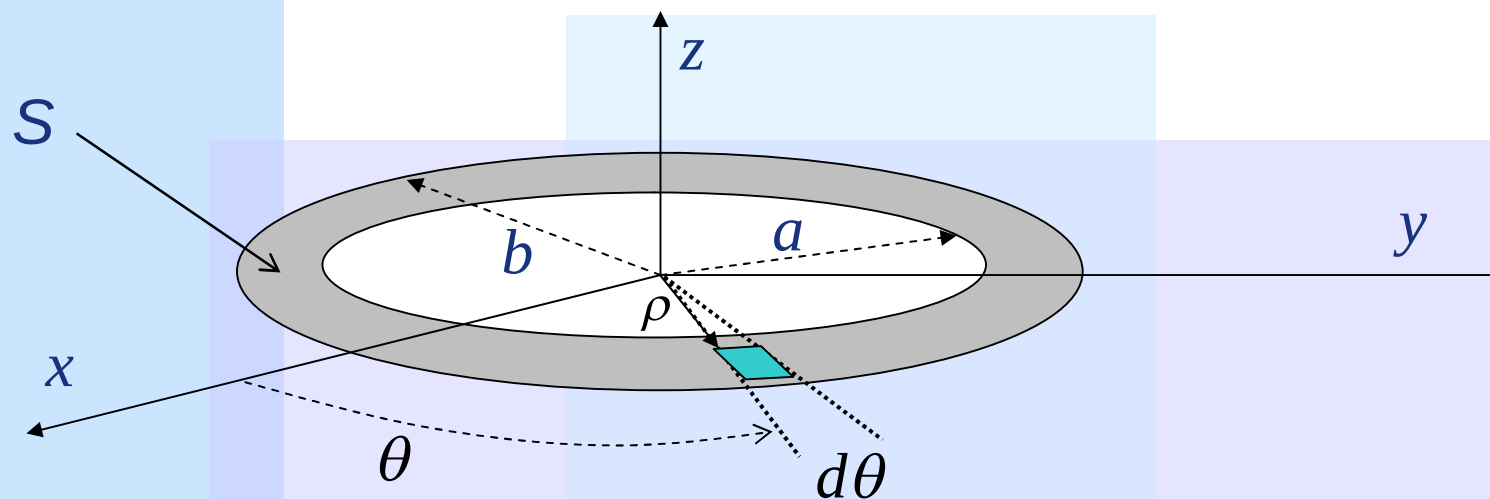
$$\vec{r} = z\hat{k} \quad \vec{r}' = \rho \cos \theta \hat{i} + \rho \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$$dq = \sigma ds = \sigma_0 \rho d\theta d\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{\sigma_0 \rho d\theta d\rho (-\rho \cos \theta \hat{i} - \rho \sin \theta \hat{j} + z\hat{k})}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$



Ejemplo

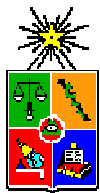


$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{dq(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

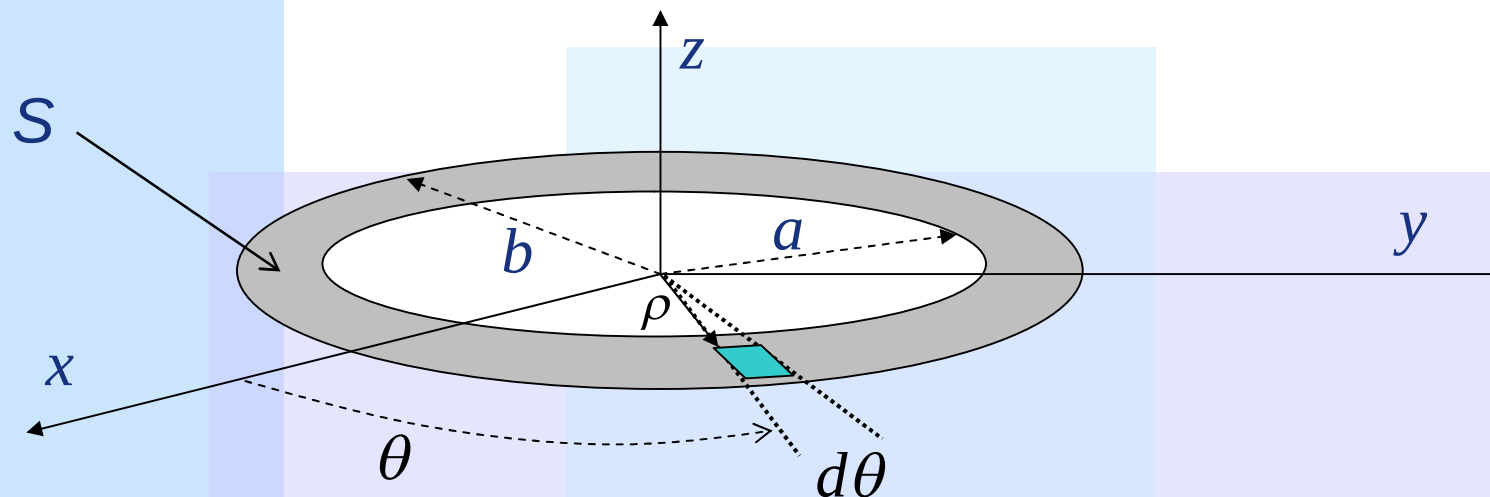
$$\vec{r} = z\hat{k} \quad \vec{r}' = \rho \cos \theta \hat{i} + \rho \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$$dq = \sigma ds = \sigma_0 \rho d\theta d\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \frac{\sigma_0 \rho d\theta (-\cancel{\rho \cos \theta \hat{i}} - \cancel{\rho \sin \theta \hat{j}} + z\hat{k})}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} d\rho$$

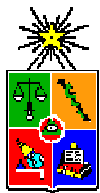


Ejemplo



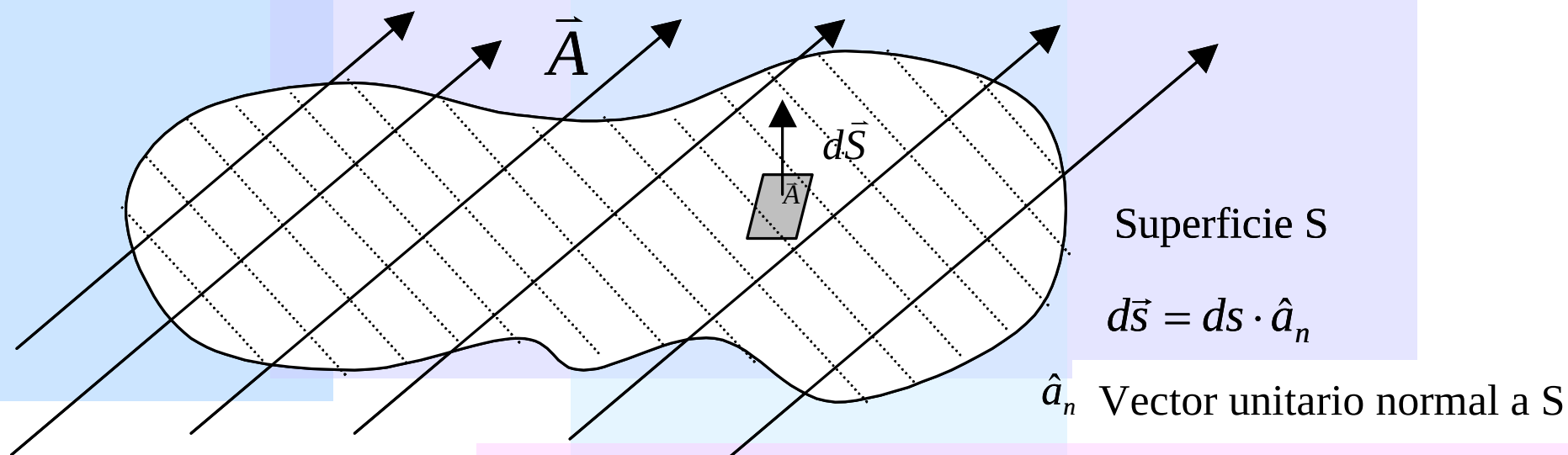
$$\vec{E}(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_S \frac{\sigma_0 \rho \, z \, d\theta \, d\rho \, \hat{k}}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma_0 z 2\pi}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} \frac{\rho \, d\rho \, \hat{k}}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{E}(z) = \frac{\sigma_0 z}{2\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{2(\rho^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right]_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} \hat{k} = \frac{\sigma_0 z}{4\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{(a^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(b^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \right) \hat{k}$$

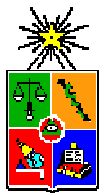


LEY DE GAUSS: Conceptos previos

Flujo $\vec{A}$ campo vectorial definido en todo el espacio y una superficie S



$$\Psi = \iint_S \vec{A} \bullet d\vec{S} \quad \text{flujo } \psi \text{ de } \vec{A} \text{ a través de la superficie } S$$



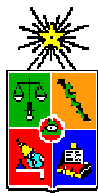
LEY DE GAUSS: Conceptos previos

Superficie
cerrada S

$$d\vec{S} = dS \cdot \hat{a}_n$$

$\vec{A}$

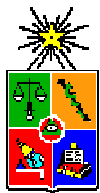
$$\Psi = \oiint_S \vec{A} \bullet d\vec{S}$$



Teorema de la divergencia

$$\oiint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{V(s)} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} dv \quad (1.43)$$

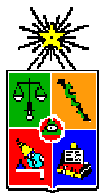
$$\nabla = \frac{\partial \hat{i}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \hat{j}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \hat{k}}{\partial z}$$



Ley de Gauss

$$\Psi = \oiint_S \vec{E} \bullet d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_T}{\epsilon_0}$$

El flujo de campo eléctrico a través de una superficie cerrada S es igual a la carga total encerrada por dicha superficie (Q_T) dividida por la constante ϵ_0



Ley de Gauss

Dado que

$$Q_T = \iiint_V \rho dV$$

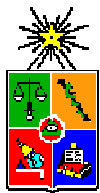
$$\oiint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho dv$$

Luego, por el teorema de la divergencia

$$\oiint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho dV$$

Entonces:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$



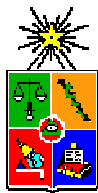
Ley de Gauss

Definimos Vector Desplazamiento

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

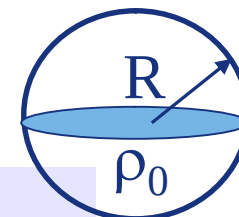
$$\nabla \bullet \vec{D} = \rho$$

Esta ecuación es la 1ª Ecuación de Maxwell.



Ejemplo

Calcular el campo eléctrico en todo el espacio de una distribución homogénea de carga ρ_0 dispuesta en una esfera de radio R .



Solⁿ 1. Método tradicional

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')\rho}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} dv$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')\rho}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} dv'$$

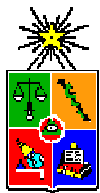
Diagram illustrating the calculation of the electric field $\vec{E}(\vec{r})$ from a volume charge distribution. A sphere of radius R is centered at the origin of a Cartesian coordinate system with axes $x, \hat{i}$, $y, \hat{j}$, and $z, \hat{k}$. A small volume element dv' is shown inside the sphere at position $\vec{r}'$. The position vector $\vec{r}$ points from the origin to a point outside the sphere. The angle between $\vec{r}$ and the z -axis is θ . The angle between $\vec{r}'$ and the z -axis is θ' . The angle between $\vec{r}$ and the xy -plane is $90^\circ - \Phi$. The angle between $\vec{r}'$ and the xy -plane is Φ' .

$$\vec{r}' = r' \sin \theta' \cos \phi' \hat{i} + r' \sin \theta' \sin \phi' \hat{j} + r' \cos \theta' \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{j} + r \cos \theta \hat{k}$$

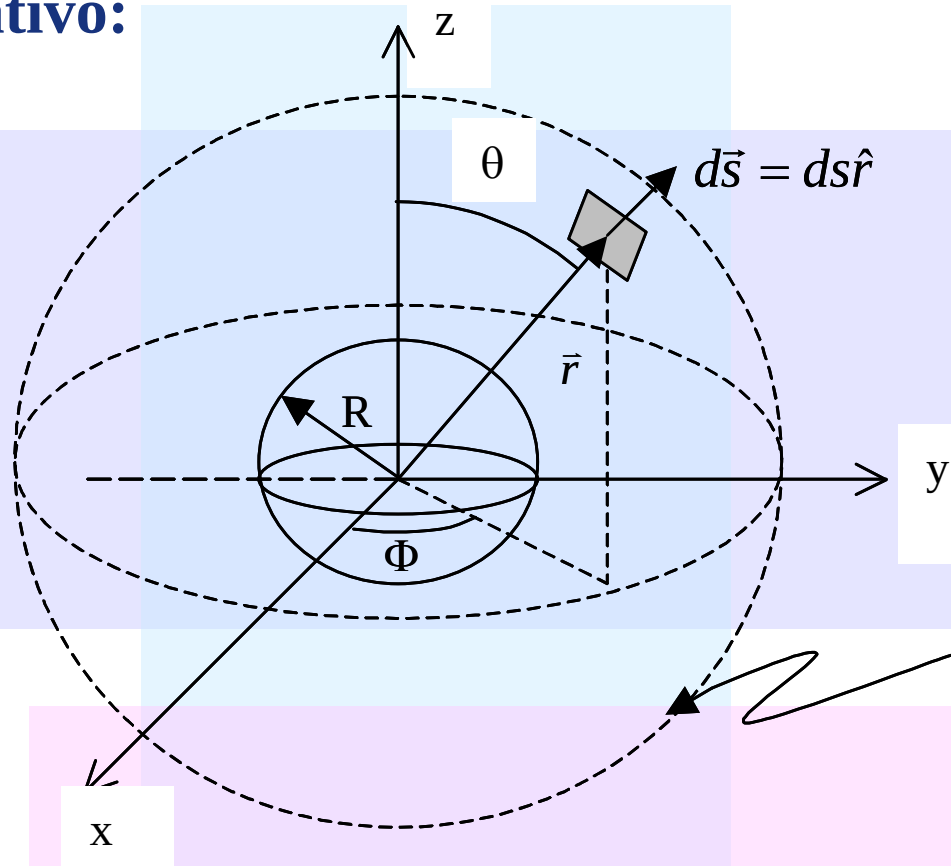
$$dv' = r' d\theta' r' \sin \theta' d\phi' dr'$$

$$dv' = r'^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\phi' dr'$$



2. Método alternativo:

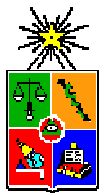
Ley de Gauss



Superficie S,
esfera de radio r

Para $r > R$

$$\oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_T}{\epsilon_0}$$



Calculemos la carga total encerrada en S.

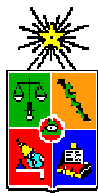
$$Q = \iiint \rho_0 dv$$

$$Q = \int_{(r)}^R \int_{(\phi)}^{2\pi} \int_{(\theta)}^{\pi} \rho_0 r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi dr$$

$$Q = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \rho_0 r^2 \underbrace{(-\cos \theta)^\pi}_{1 - (-1) = 2} d\phi dr$$

$$Q = \int_0^R \rho_0 r^2 2 \cdot 2\pi dr$$

$$Q = \rho_0 \frac{R^3}{3} 4\pi$$



Por simetría $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E(\vec{r})\hat{r}$

$$d\vec{S} = r d\theta \cdot r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{r} = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$$

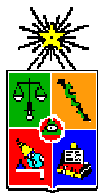
$$\oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} E(\vec{r}) \hat{r} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$$

$$\dots = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi E(\vec{r}) r^2 \sin \theta d\theta = 2\pi E(\vec{r}) r^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\dots = E(\vec{r}) 2\pi r^2 [-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi} = 4\pi r^2 E(\vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^2 E(\vec{r}) = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore E(\vec{r}) = \frac{R^3}{3r^2} \rho \hat{r}$$

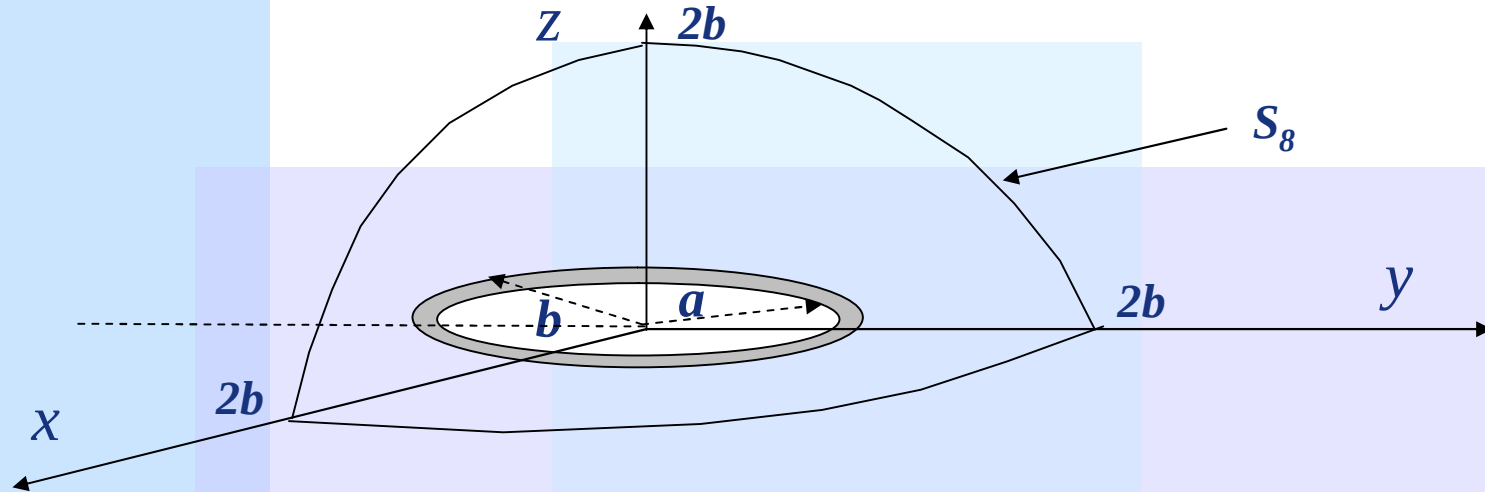


Comentarios sobre la Ley de Gauss

- i) La ley de Gauss es útil cuando hay simetría,
- ii) La ley de Gauss es válida para todo el espacio,
- iii) Aplicarla requiere cierta destreza (la que se logra con práctica).

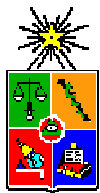


Comentarios sobre la Ley de Gauss

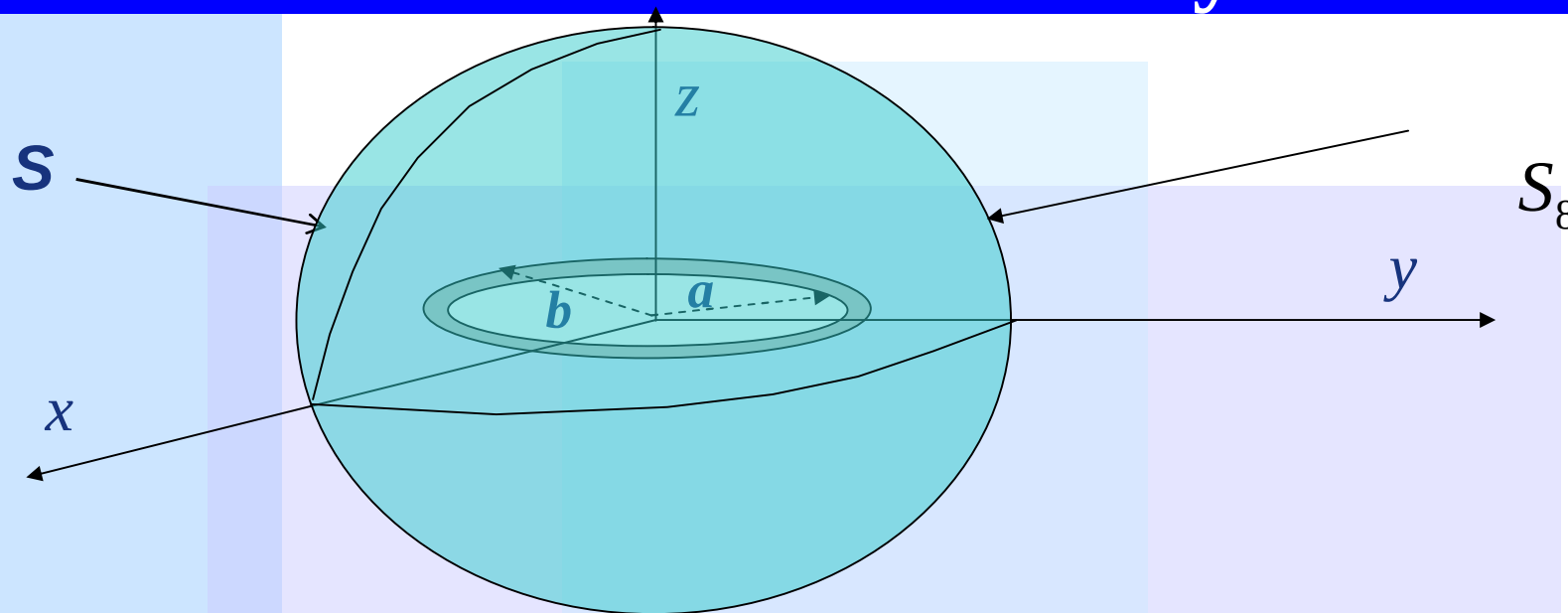


Calcular el flujo de campo eléctrico en la superficie S definida por el segmento de casquete esférico ubicado en el cuadrante $(x>0, y>0, z>0)$ y que intersecta en $x=y=z=2b$.

$$\iint_{S_8} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = ?$$



Comentarios sobre la Ley de Gauss



$$\oiint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \oiint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &= 8 \iint_{S_8} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \\ Q &= \iint_{\Lambda} \sigma ds = \pi(b^2 - a^2)\sigma_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \iint_{S_8} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\pi(b^2 - a^2)\sigma_0}{8\epsilon_0}$$