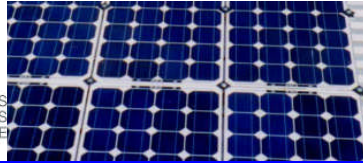




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FI33A ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 18

Magnetostática-IV

Medios Materiales

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Area de Energía
Departamento de Ingeniería Eléctrica
Universidad de Chile



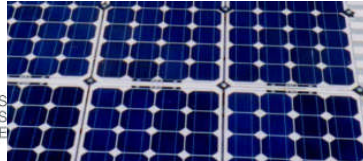
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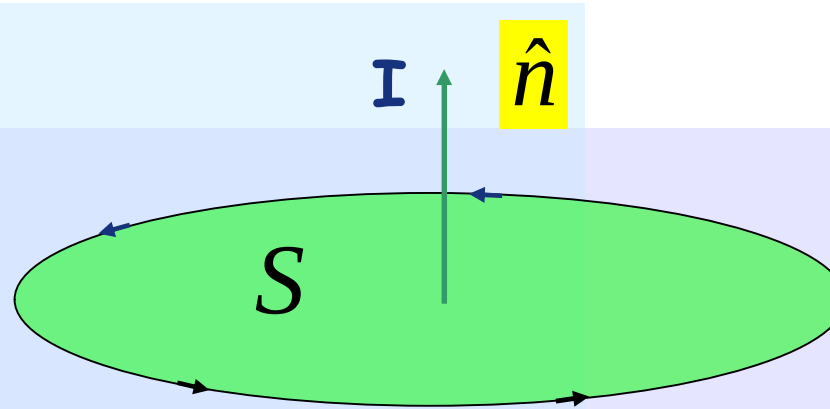


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- Torque de campo magnético sobre dipolo
- Campo magnético de dipolo
- Modelo atómico de los materiales

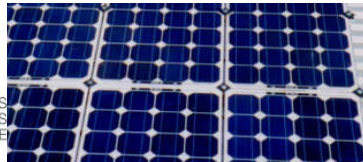


Dipolo Magnético

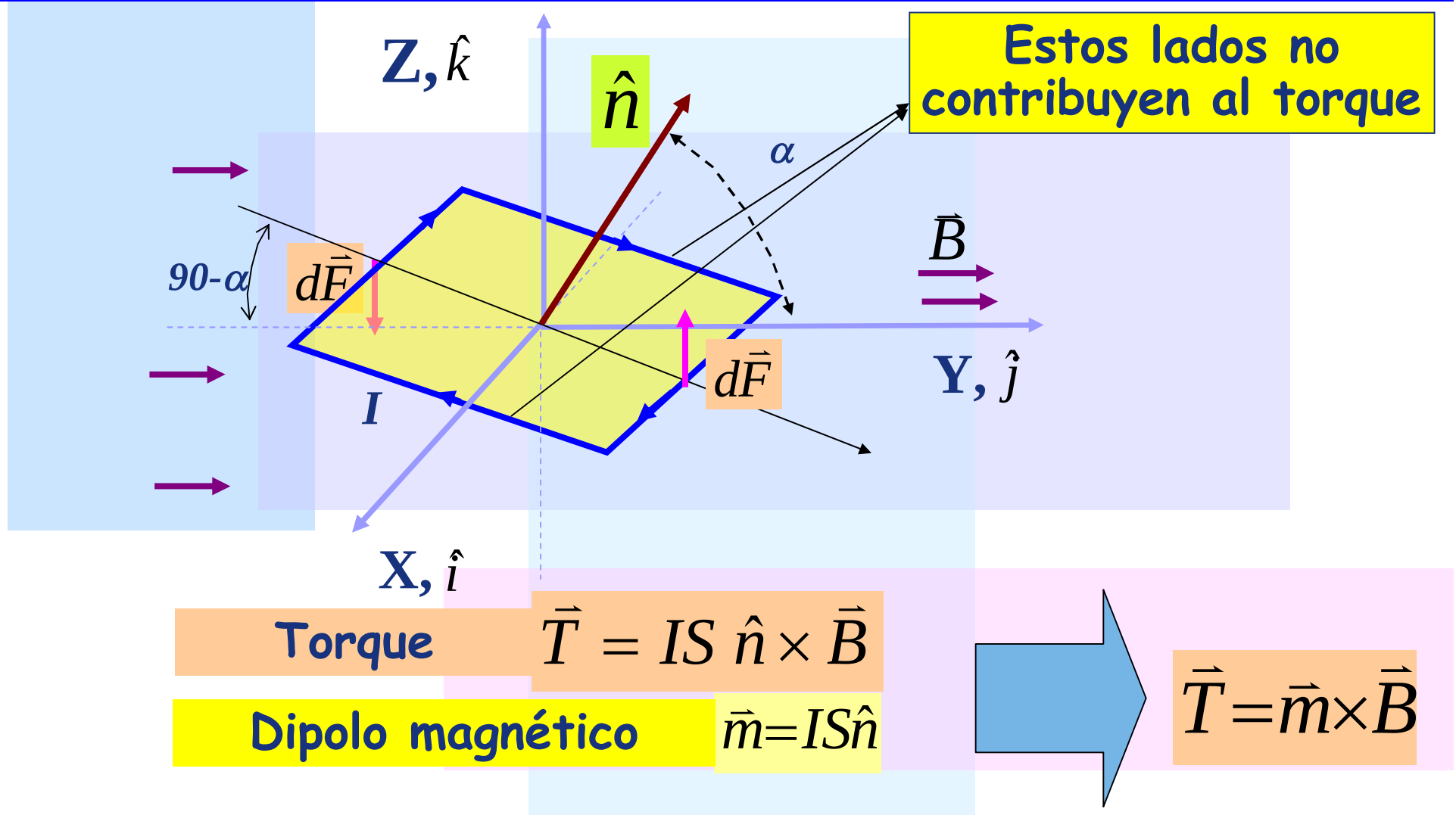


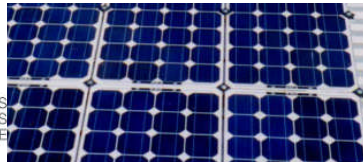
Dipolo magnético

$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} \text{ [Am}^2\text{]}$$



Torque de campo sobre circuito rectangular

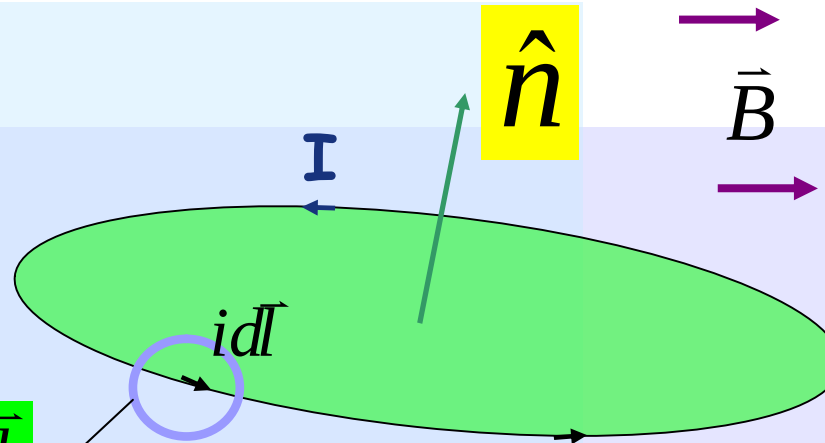




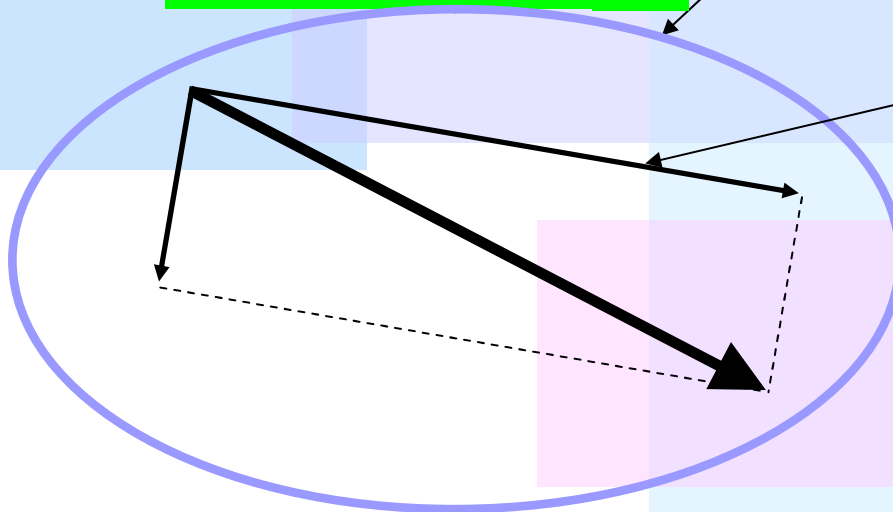
Torque de campo sobre dipolo

Dipolo magnético

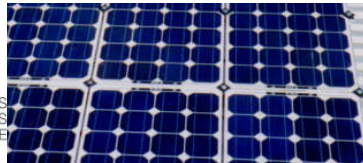
$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$$



"Zoom de" $id\vec{l}$



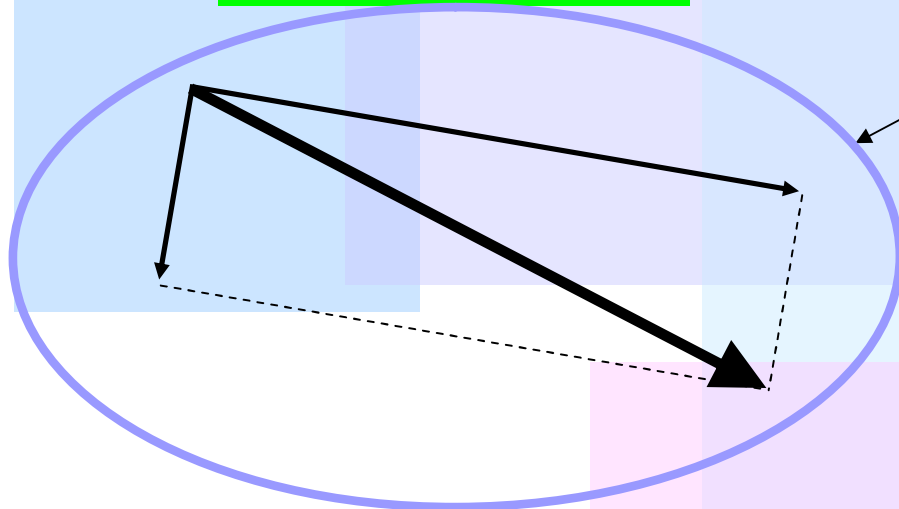
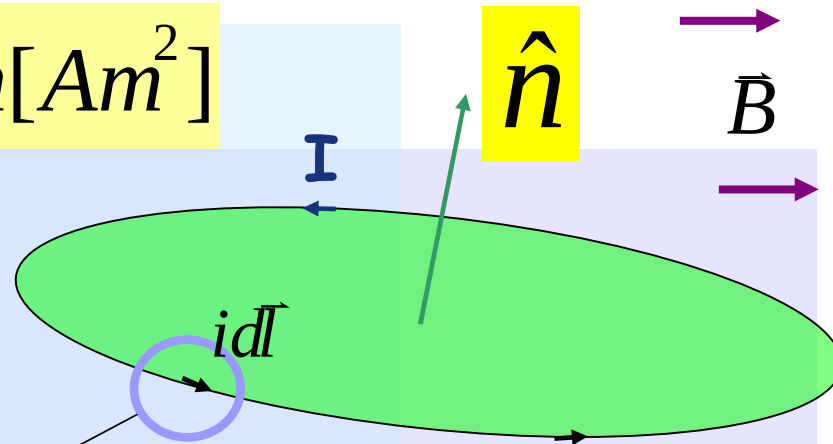
Este lado no contribuye
al torque



Torque de campo sobre dipolo

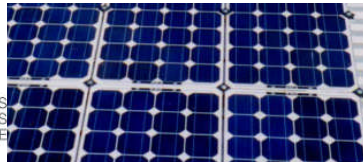
Dipolo magnético $\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$

"Zoom de" $id\vec{l}$

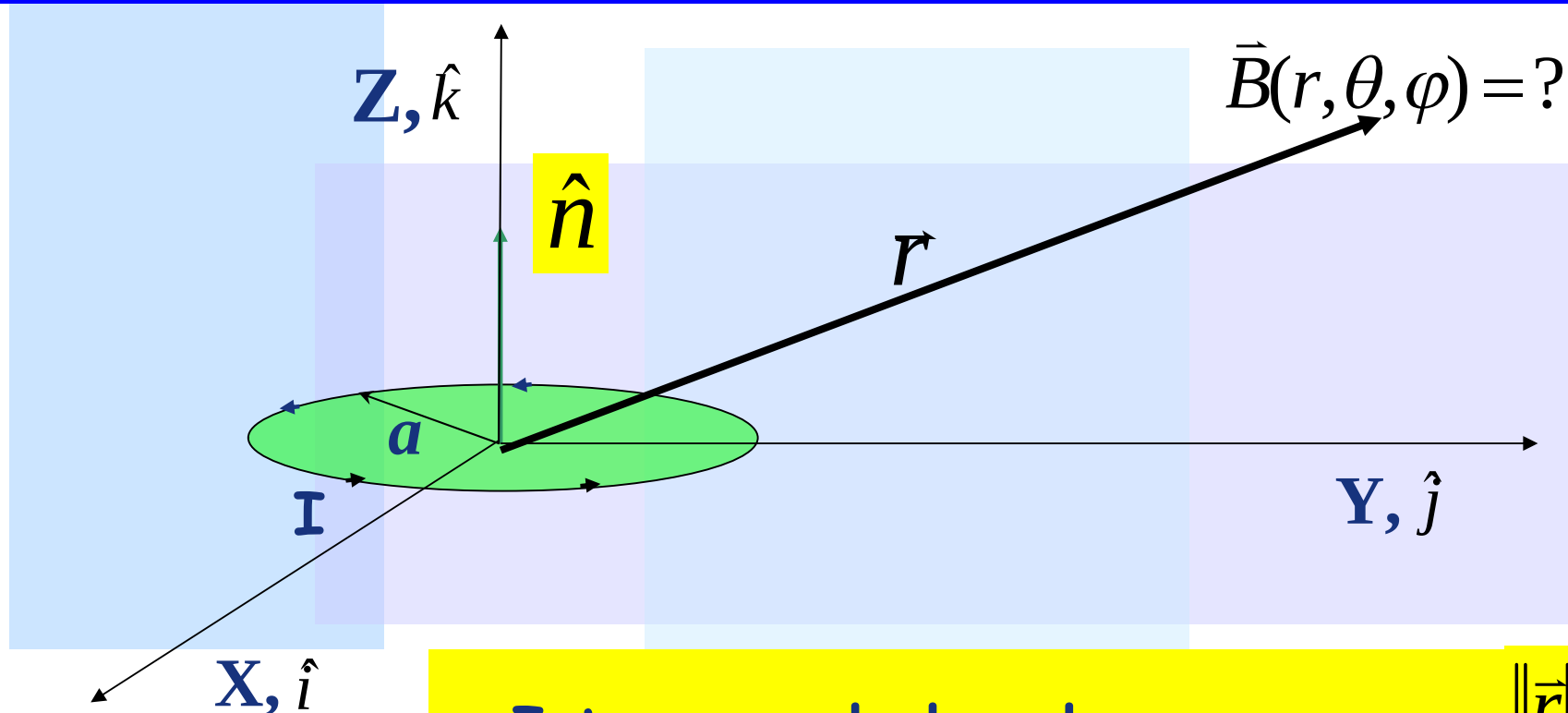


Luego torque también se puede expresar como

$$\vec{T} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

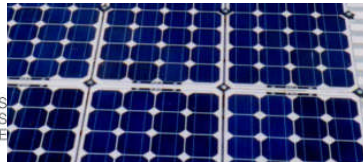


Interesa calcular el campo para

$$\|\vec{r}\| \gg a$$

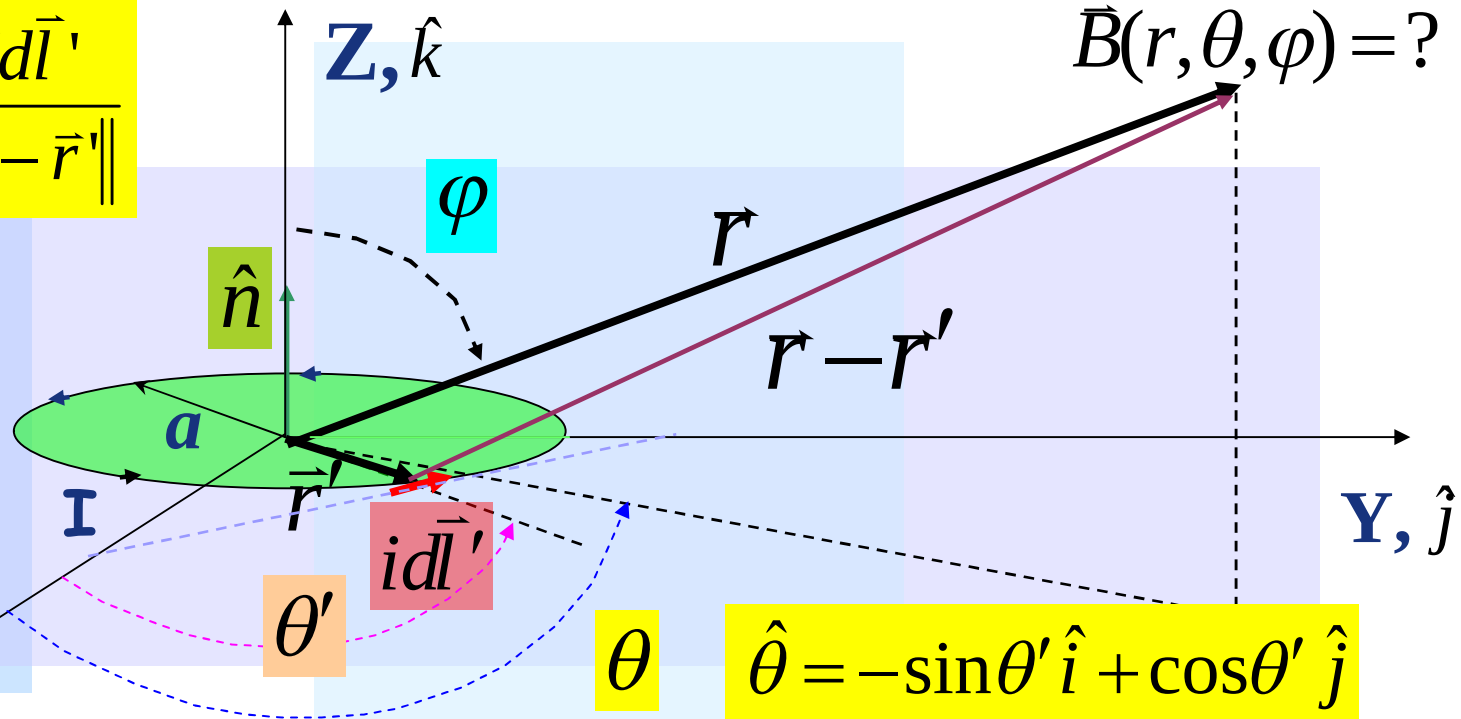
Usaremos el potencial magnético vector

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



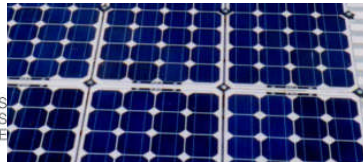
$$\hat{\theta} = -\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j}$$

$$id\vec{l}' = Iad\theta' \hat{\theta} = Iad\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3} + TOS$$

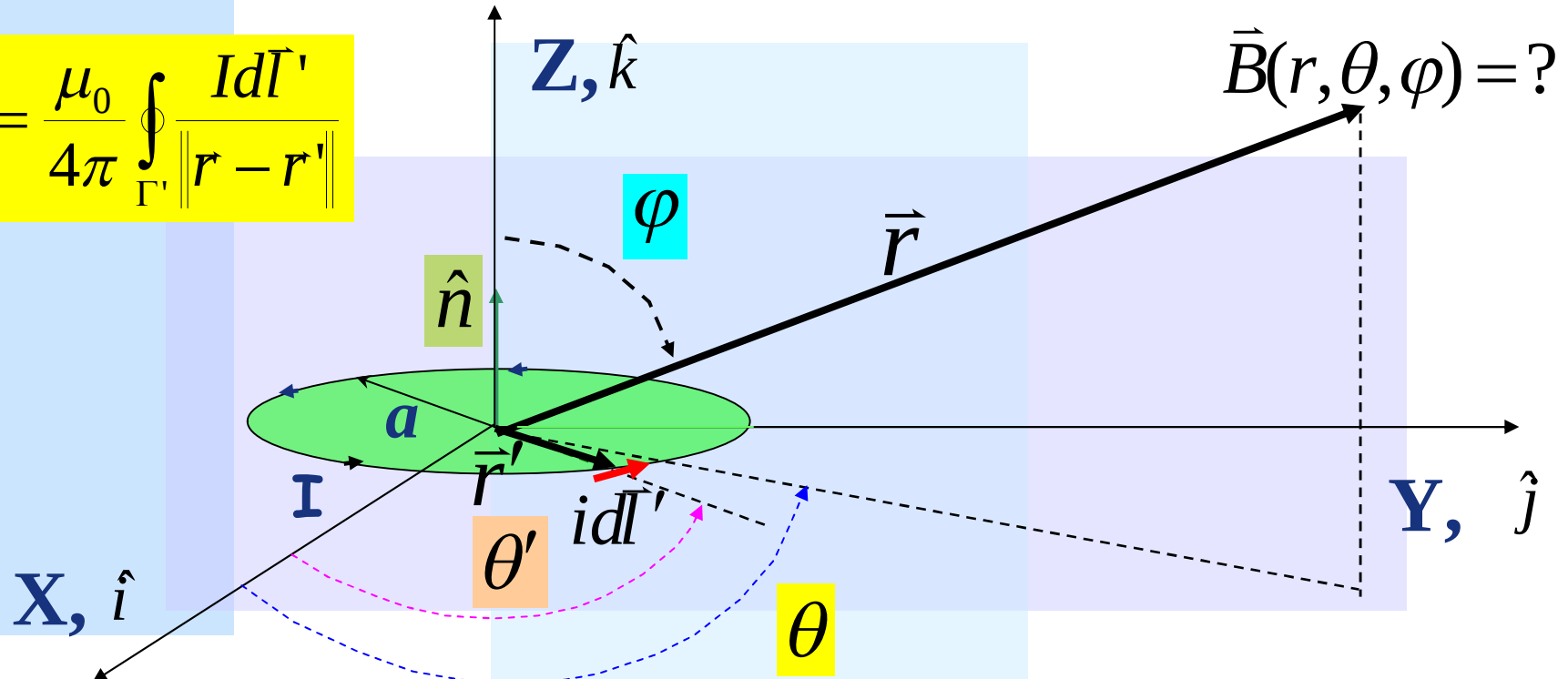
$$\|\vec{r}\| \gg a \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \approx \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3}$$

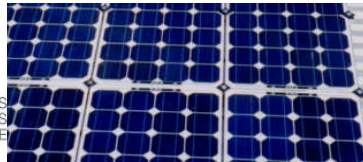


Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

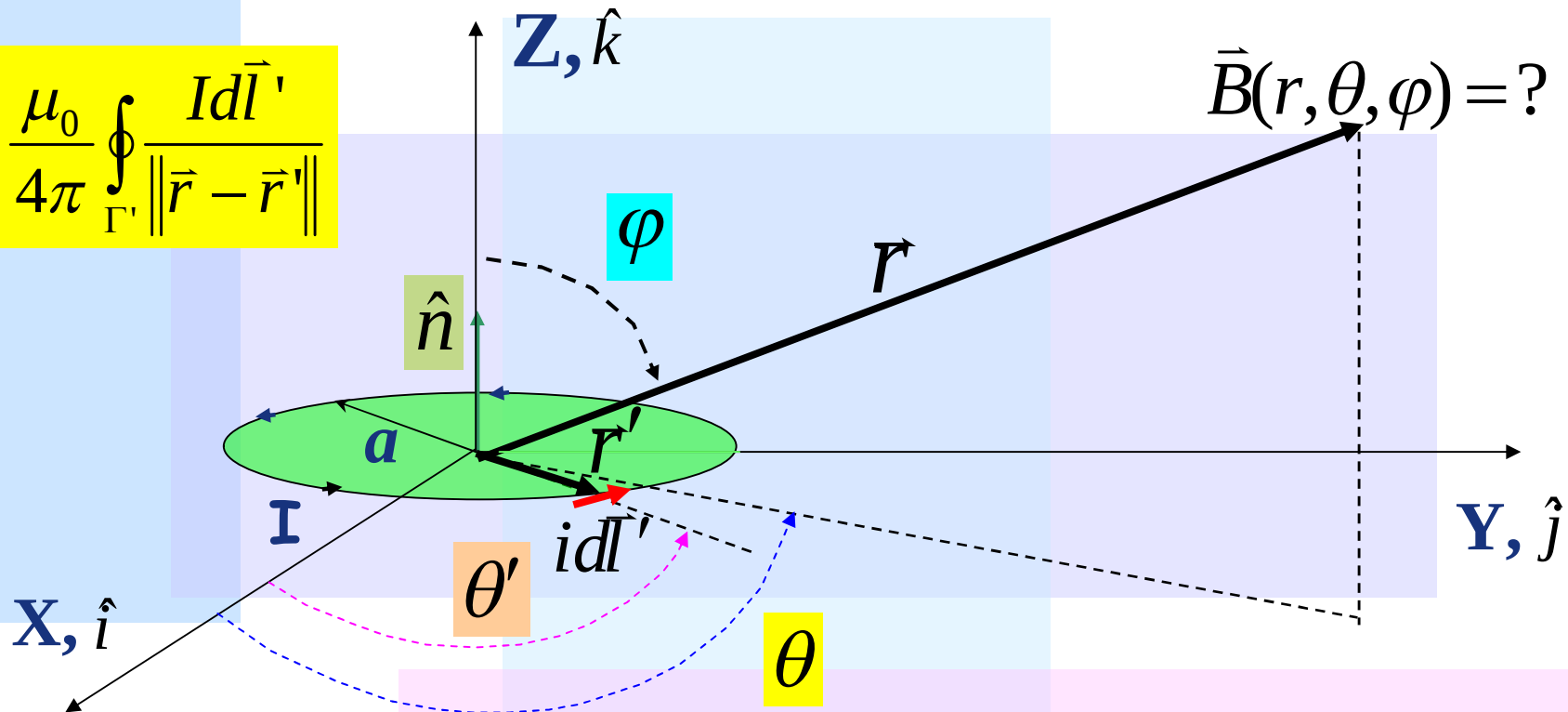


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3} \right) I a d\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

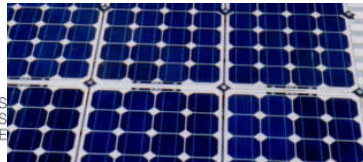


Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

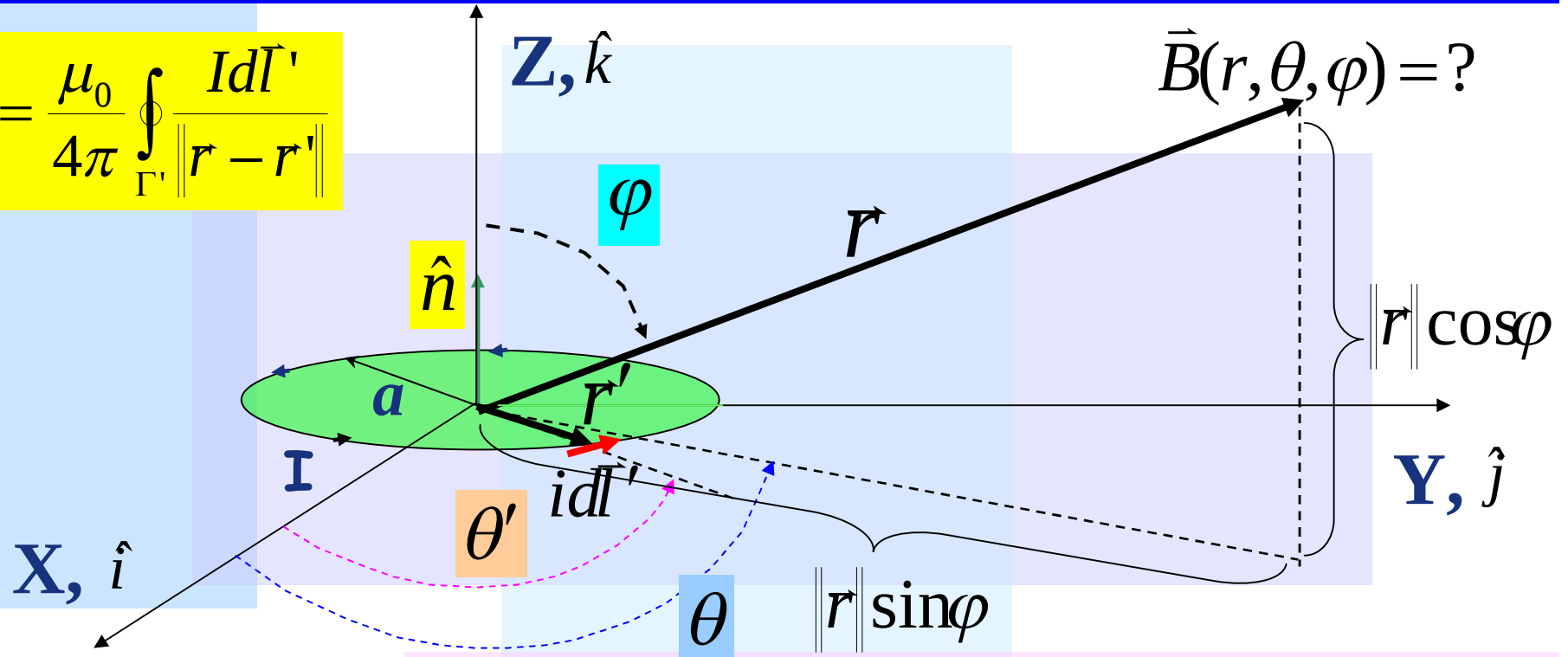


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi\|\vec{r}\|^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}' I a d\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

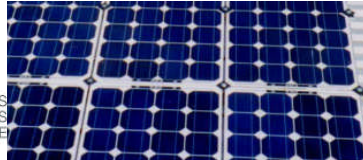
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



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

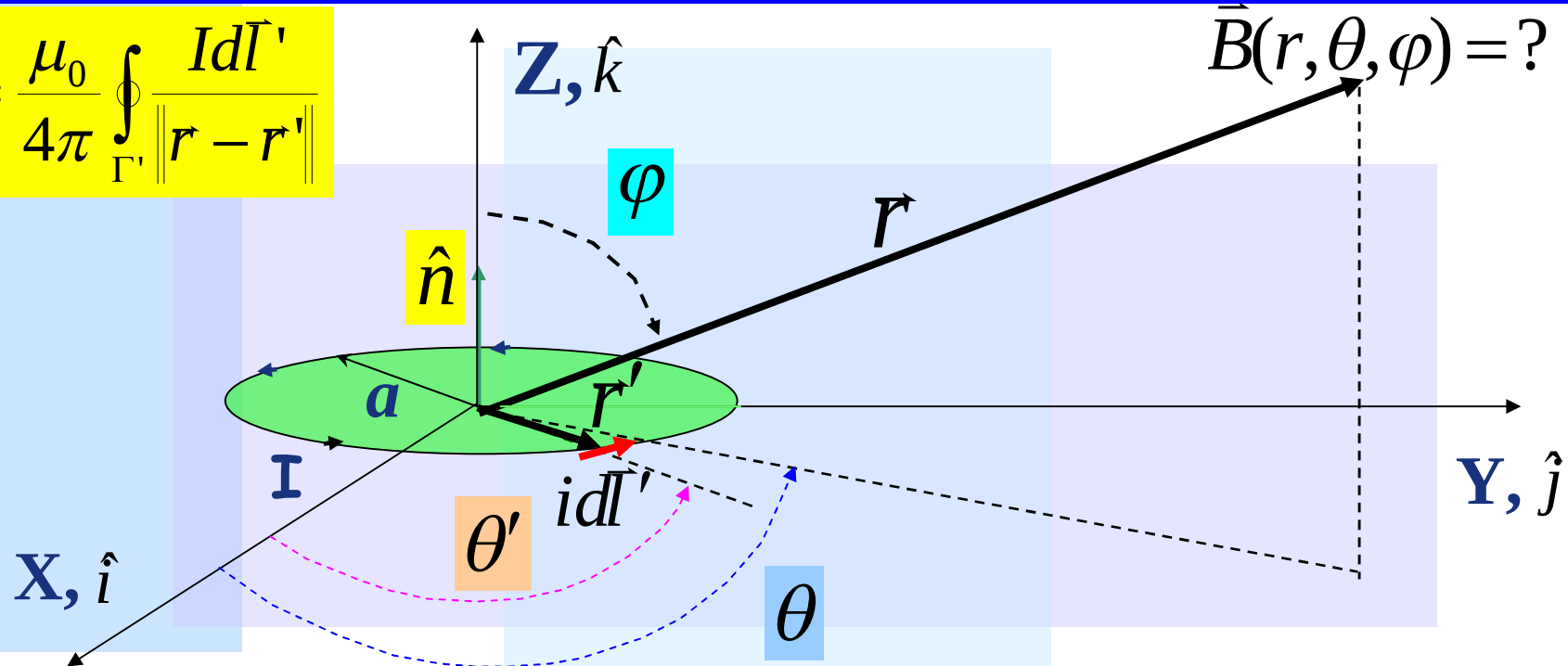
$$\vec{r} = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} + r \cos \varphi \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}' = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \cos \theta' + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \sin \theta'$$

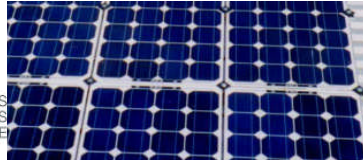


Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

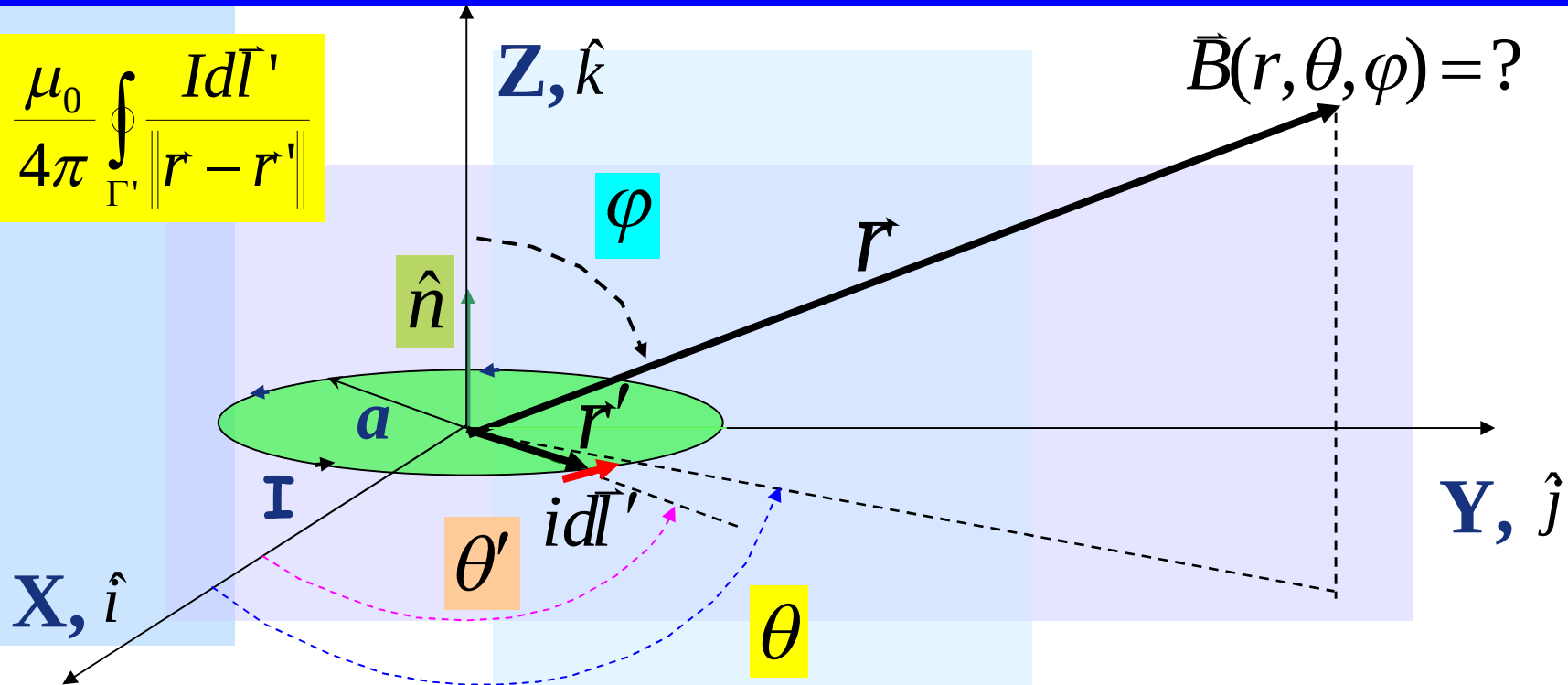


$$\vec{A} = \frac{Ira^2 \sin\varphi \mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta' (\cos\theta \cos\theta' + \sin\theta \sin\theta') (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

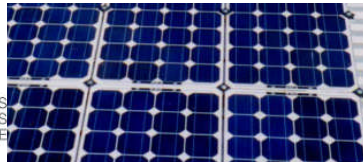


Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

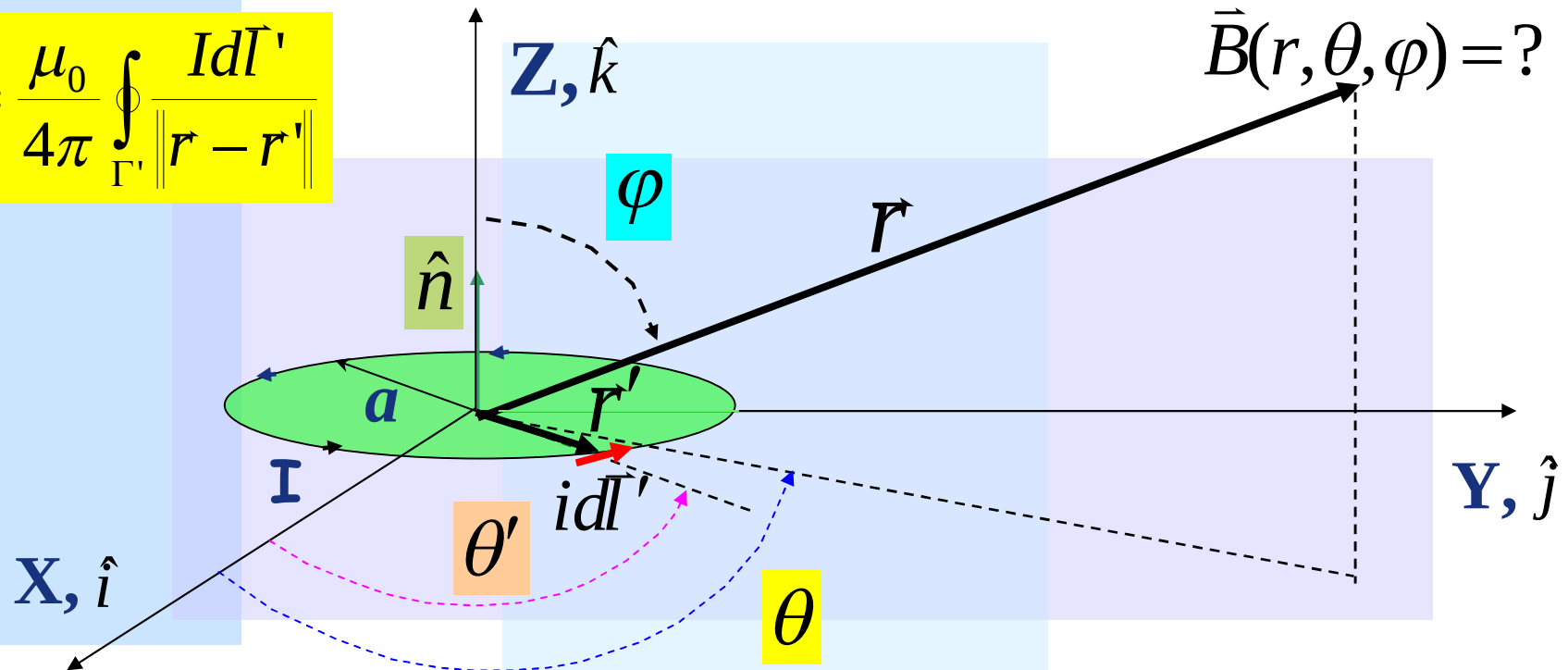


$$\vec{A} = \frac{Ira^2 \sin\varphi \mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta' (\cos\theta \cos\theta' + \sin\theta \sin\theta') (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

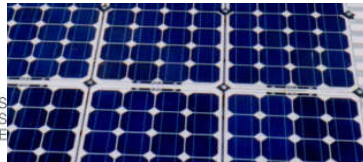


Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

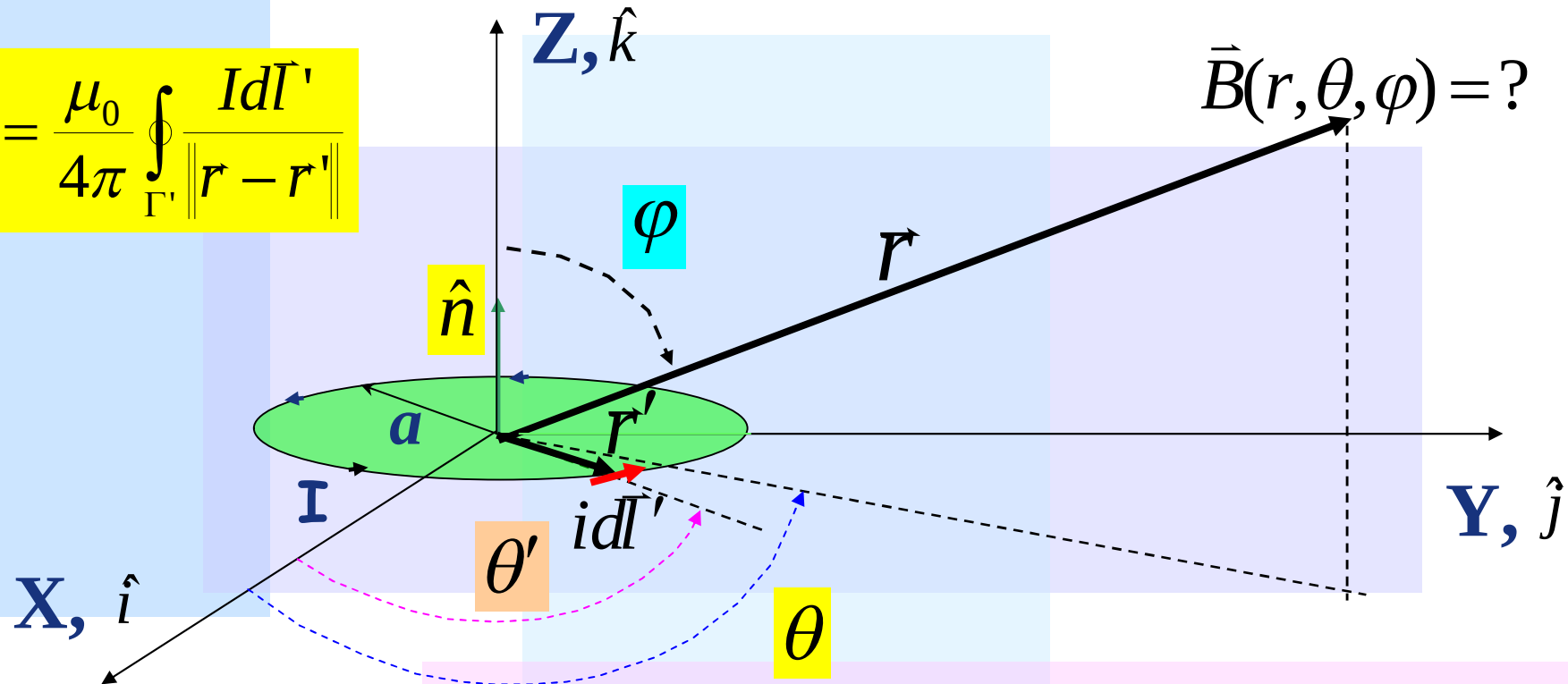


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 \sin \phi}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos \theta \cos \theta'^2 \hat{j} - \sin \theta \sin \theta'^2 \hat{i}) d\theta'$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

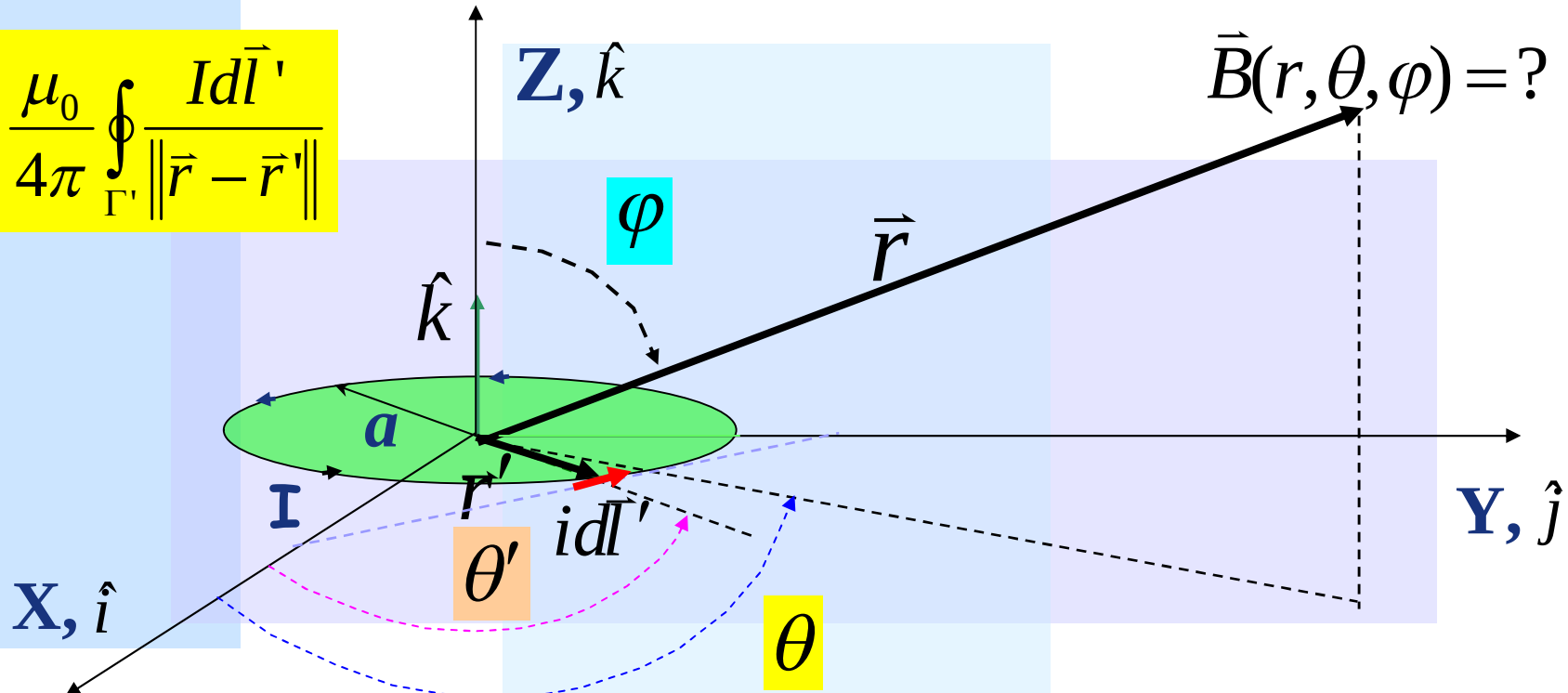


$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta'^2 d\theta' = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta'}{2} d\theta' \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta'^2 d\theta' = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta'}{2} d\theta' = \pi$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

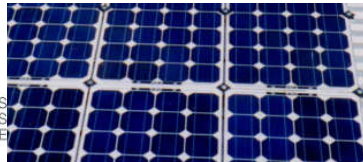
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



$$\hat{\theta} = -\sin\theta\hat{i} + \cos\theta\hat{j}$$

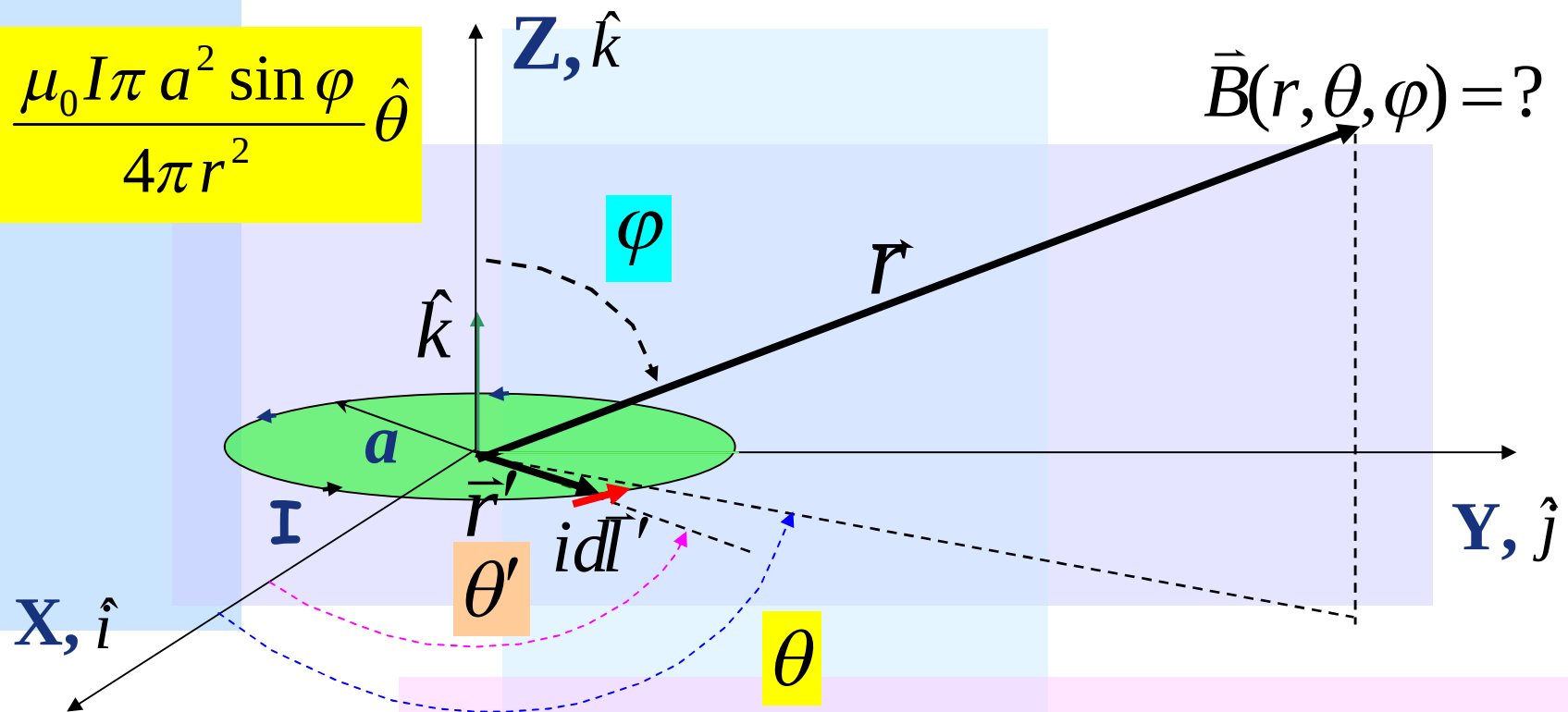
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin\varphi}{4\pi r^2} (\cos\theta\hat{j} - \sin\theta\hat{i})$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin\varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$



Campo magnético de un dipolo

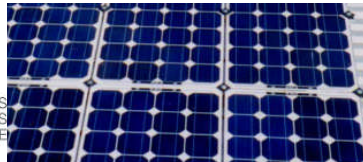
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin \varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$



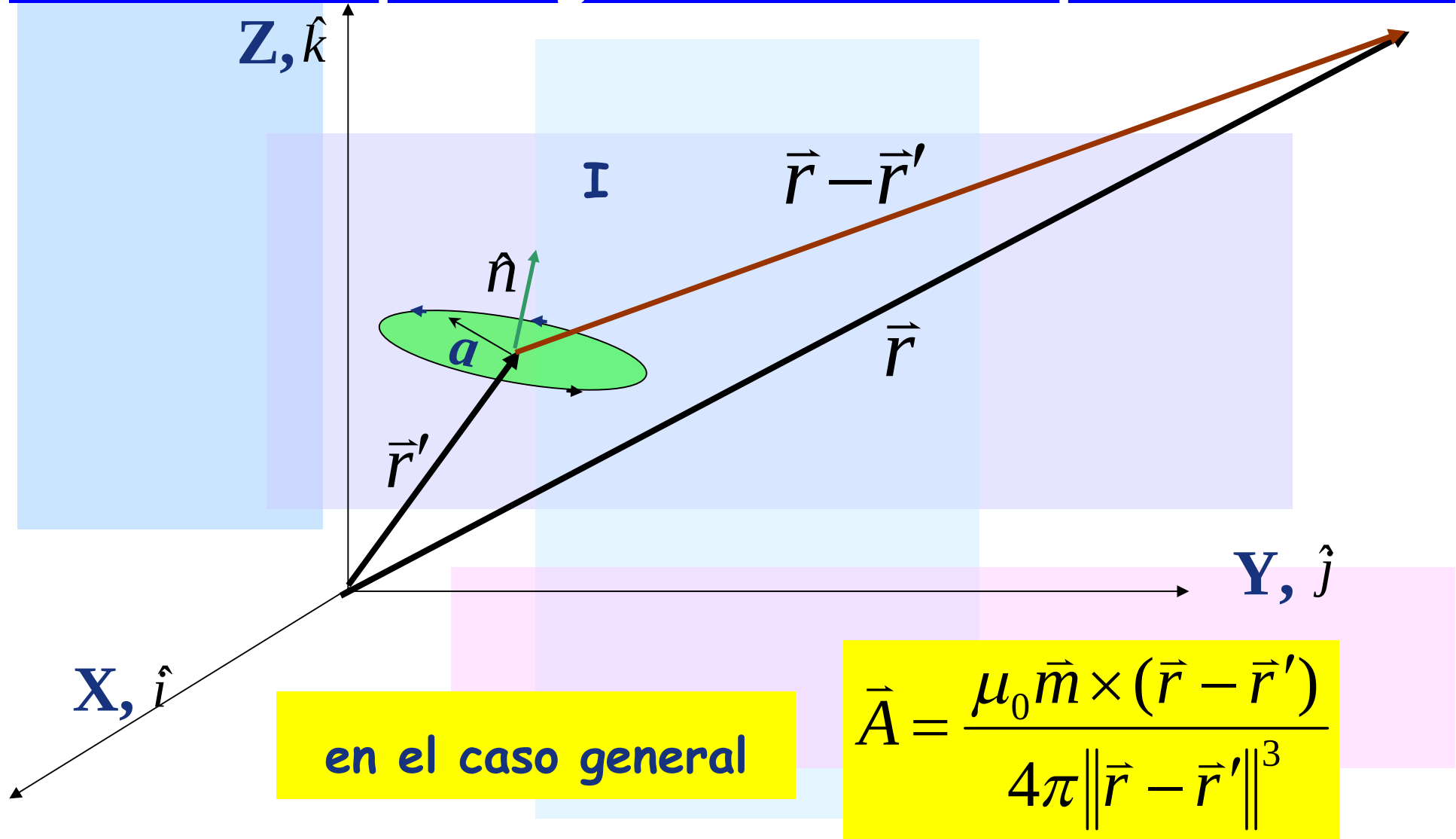
pero

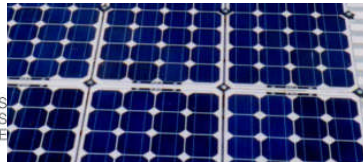
$$\vec{m} = IS\hat{n} = I\pi a^2 \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$



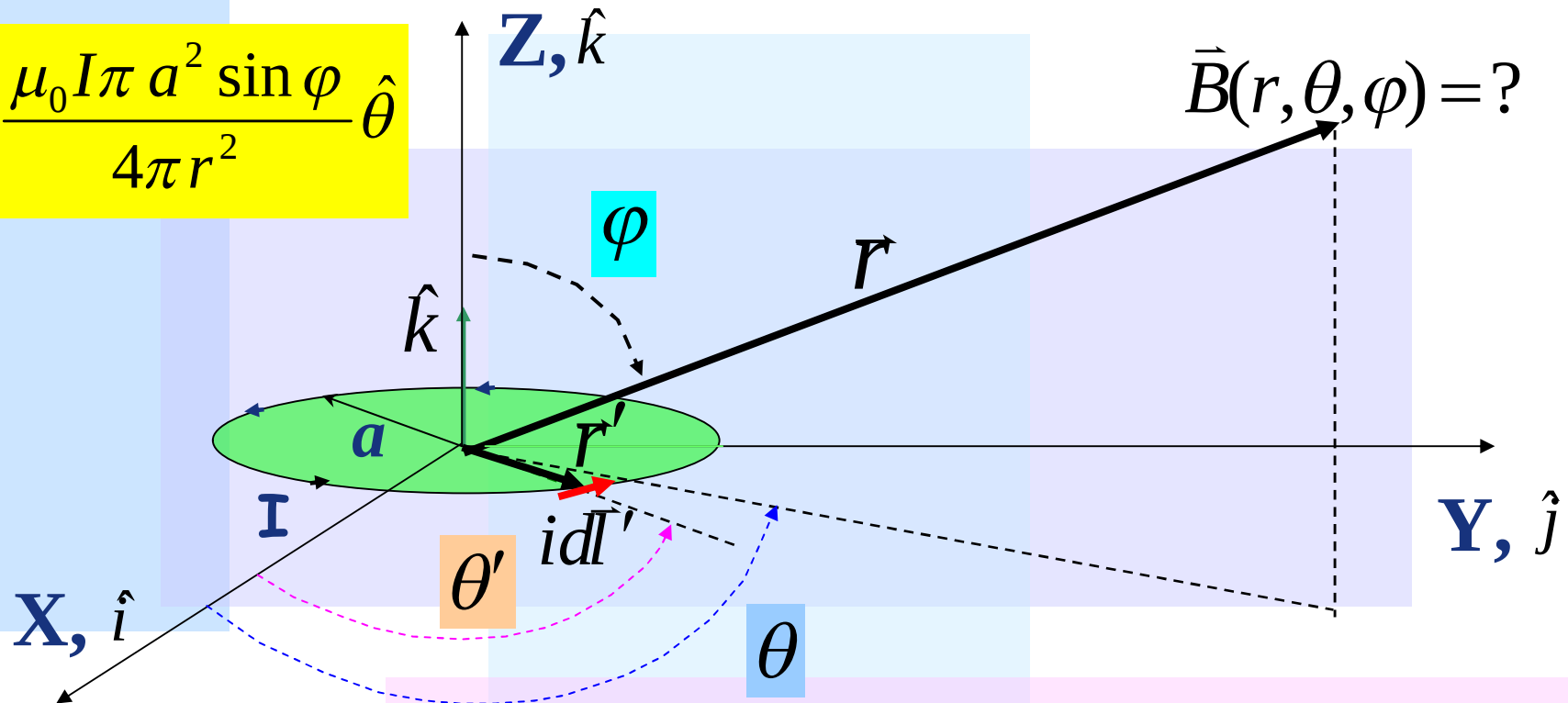
Campo magnético de un dipolo





Campo magnético de un dipolo

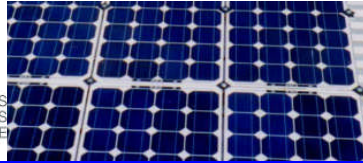
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin \varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$



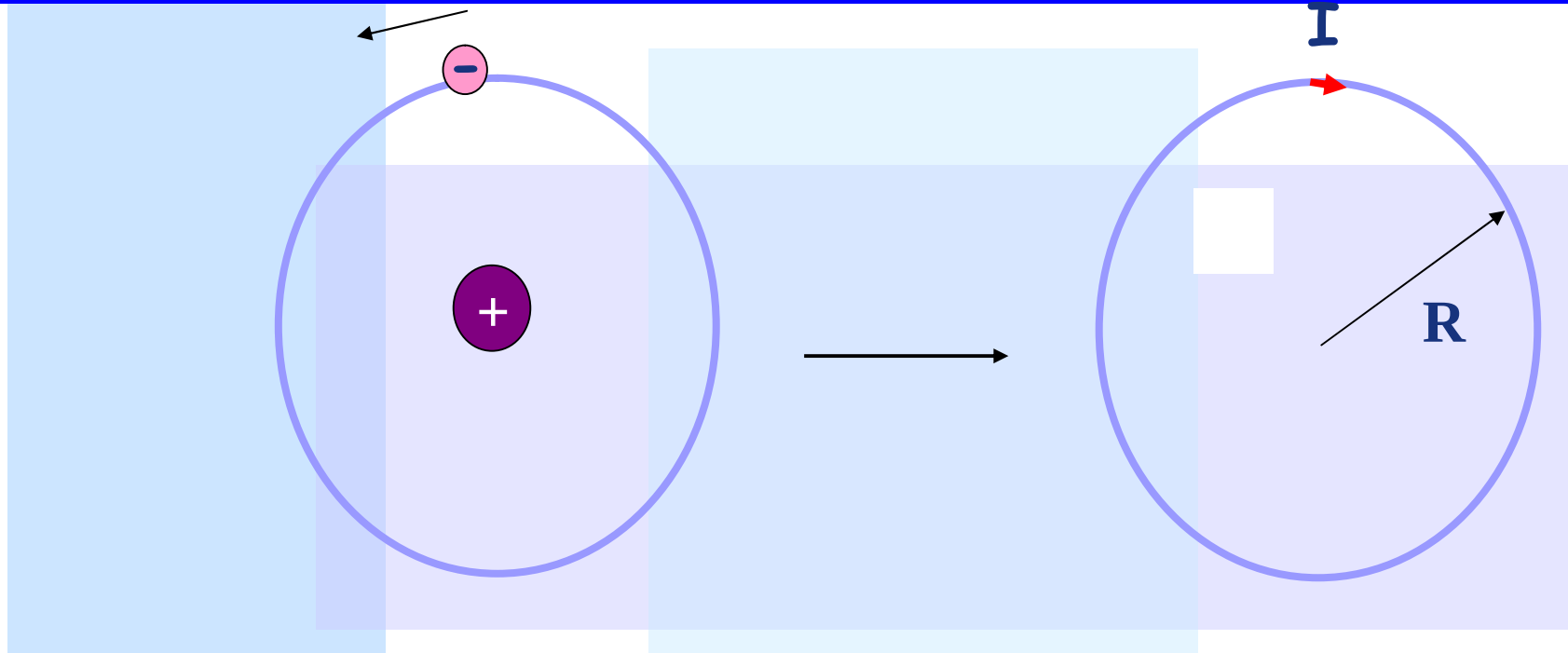
$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

Luego

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} \left(2 \cos \phi \hat{r} + \sin \phi \hat{\phi} \right)$$

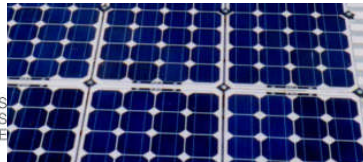


Modelo atómico de los materiales

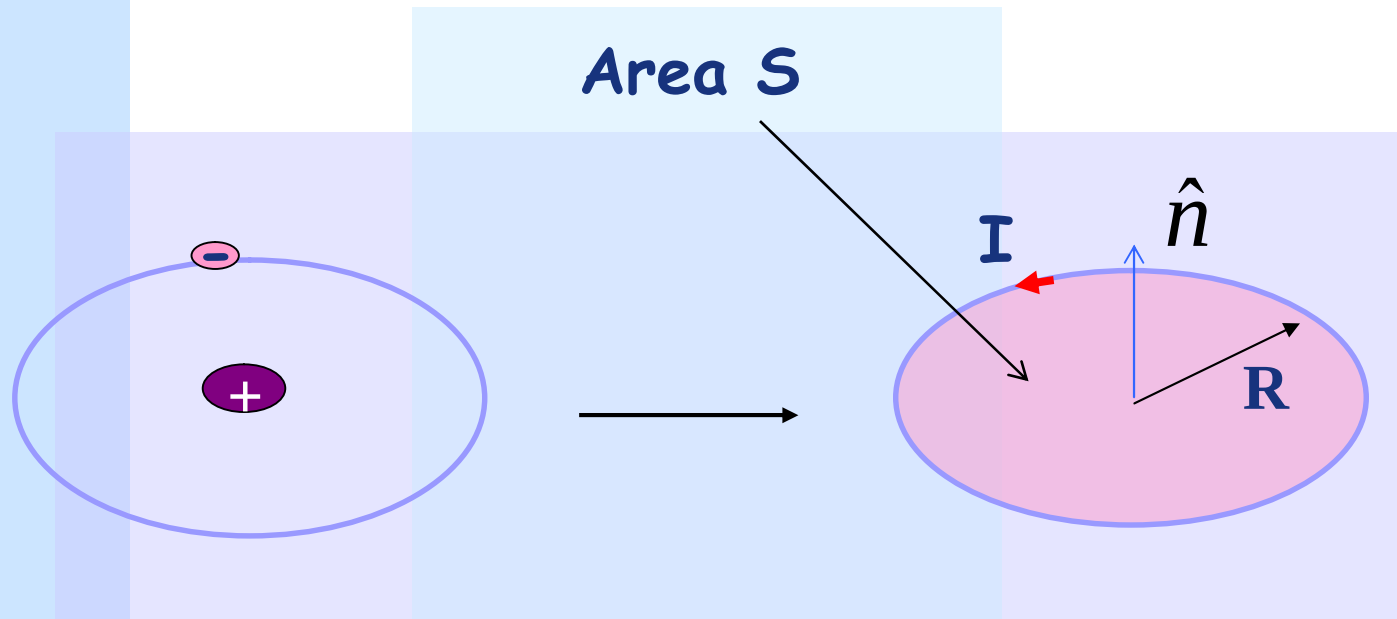


Movimiento de electrones se puede modelar como una corriente

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{qu}{2\pi R}$$

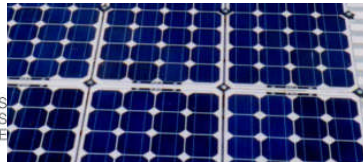


Modelo atómico de los materiales



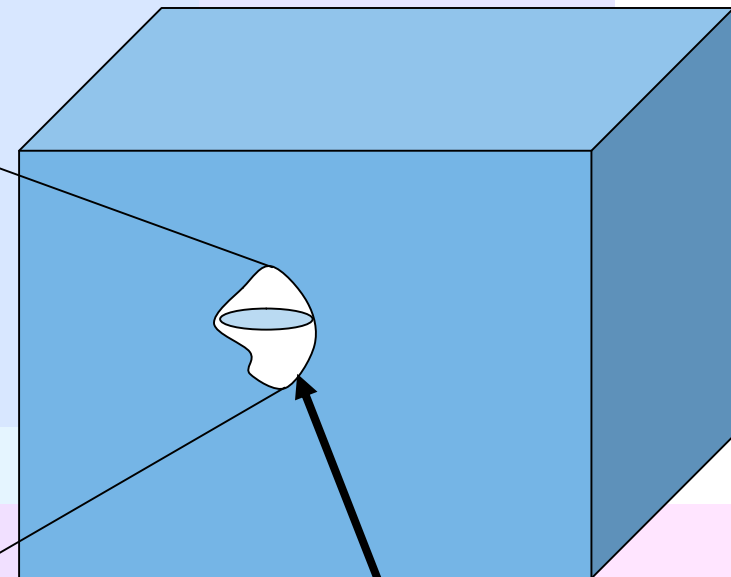
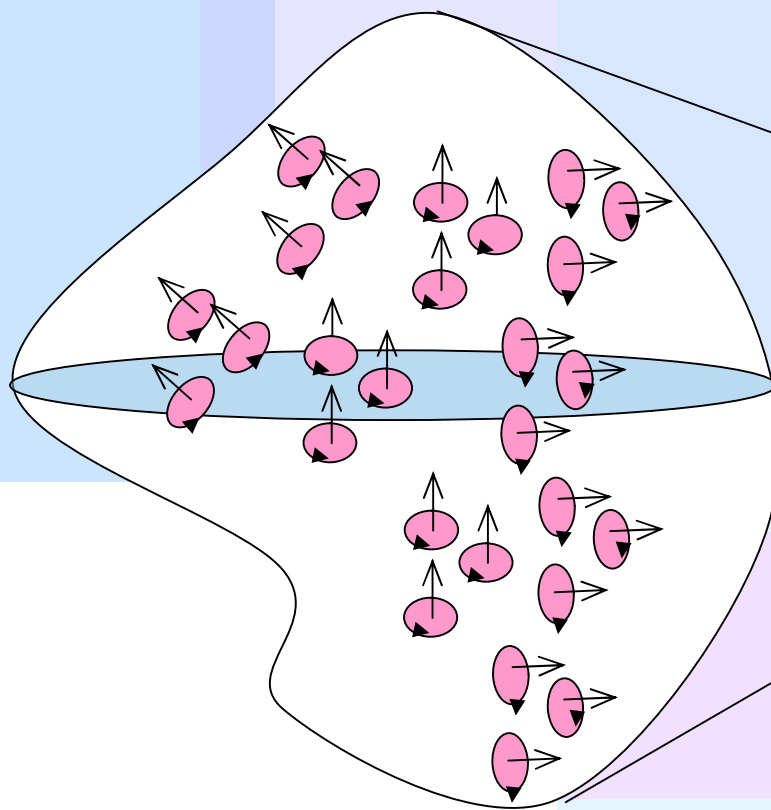
Se puede representar el átomo como un dipolo magnético

$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$$

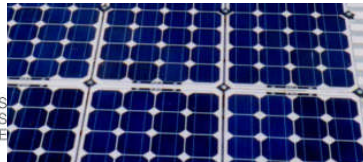


Modelo atómico de los materiales

En un material cualquiera hay un número muy elevado de dipolos magnéticos (átomos)

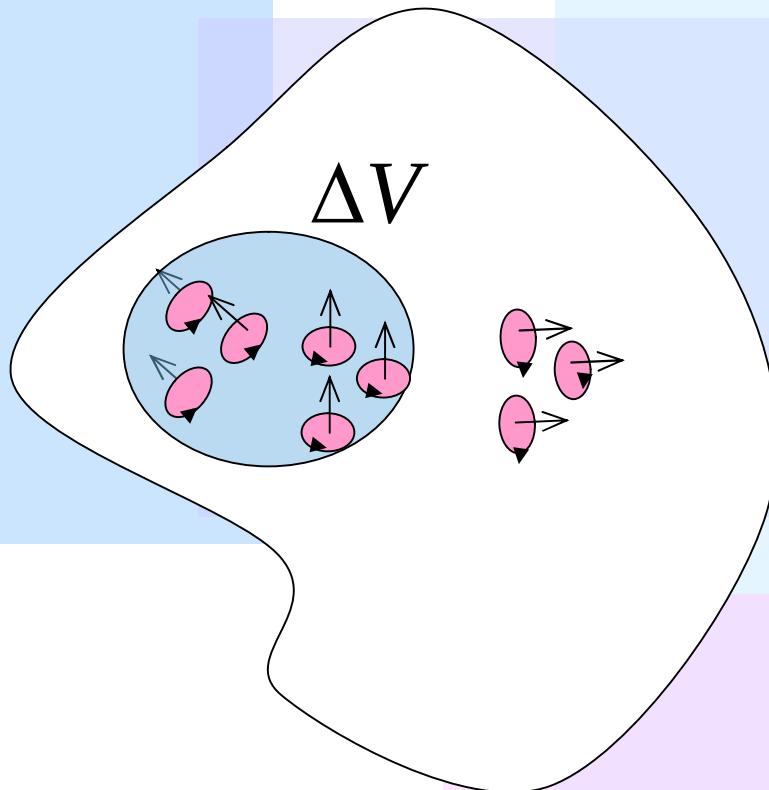


**Trozo infinitesimal
de material**



Modelo atómico de los materiales

Vector magnetización

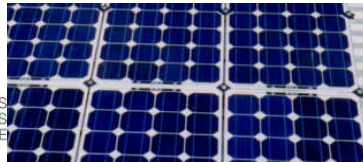


$$\vec{M} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \vec{m}_k}{\Delta V} [A/m]$$



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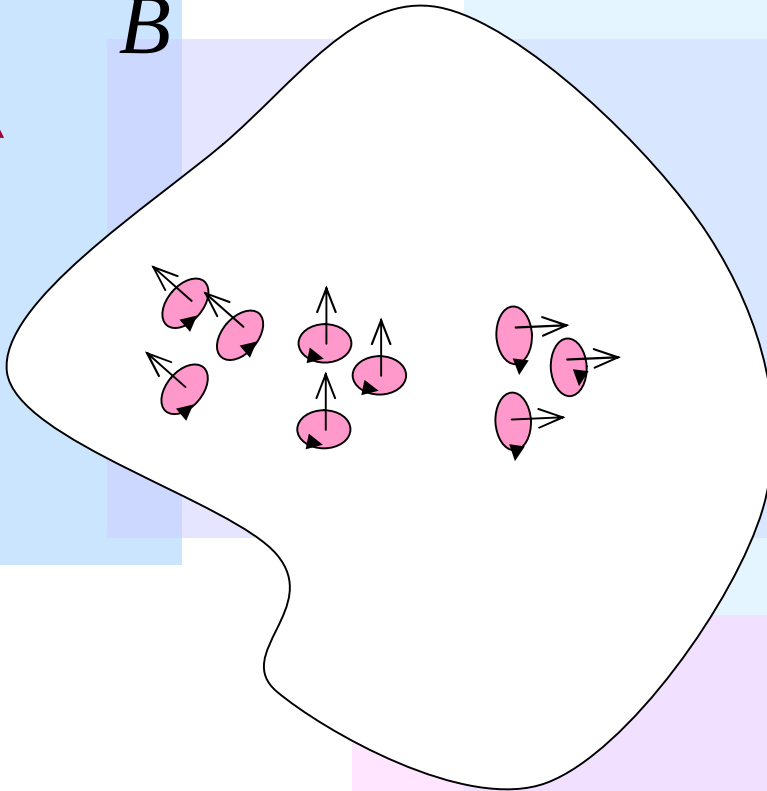
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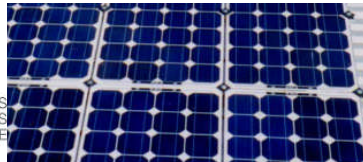


Modelo atómico de los materiales

Vector magnetización

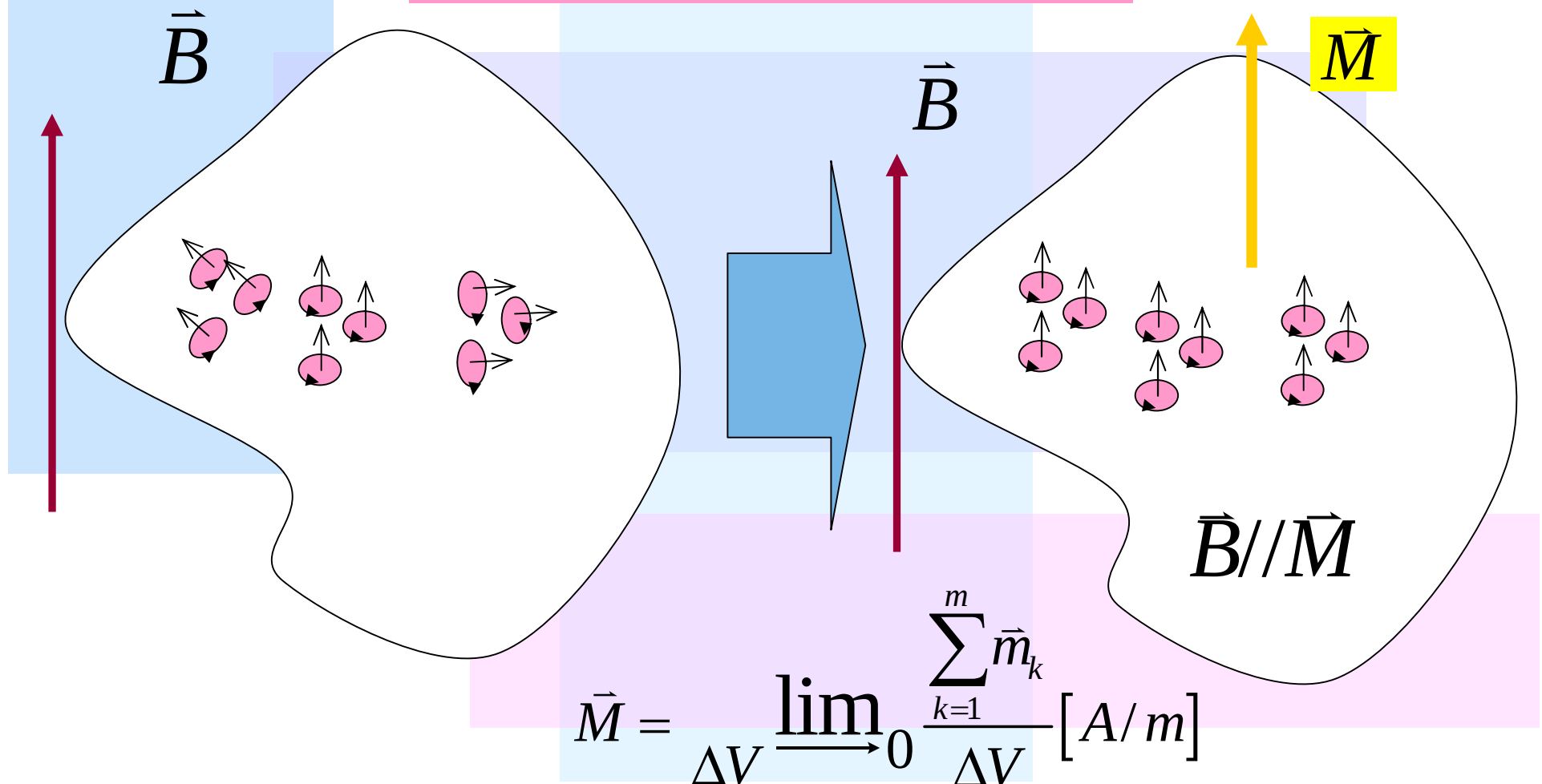
$\vec{B}$





Modelo atómico de los materiales

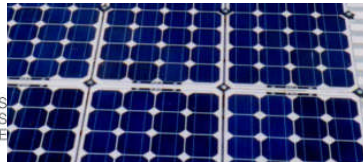
Vector magnetización





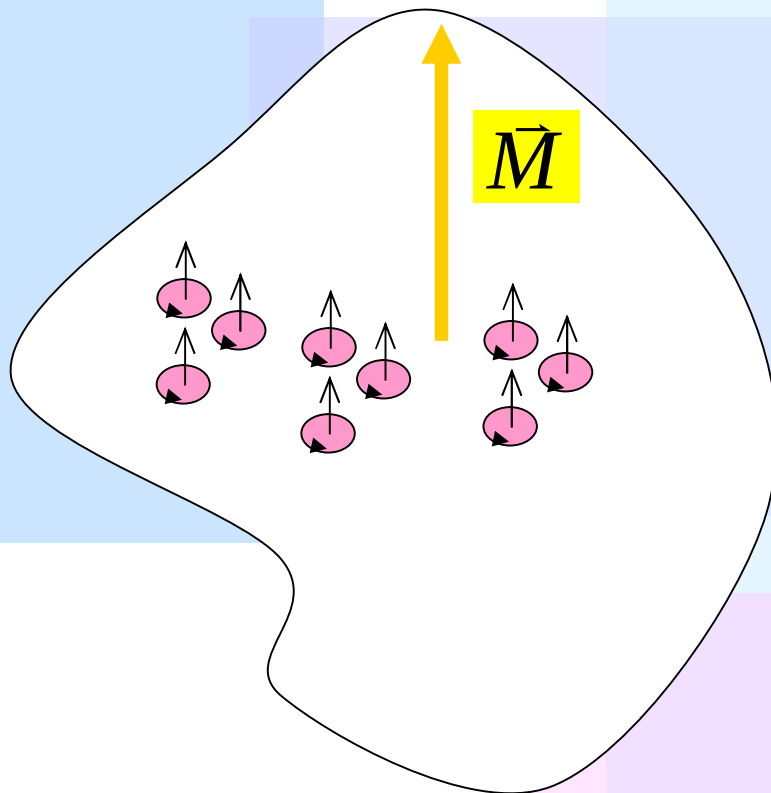
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Modelo atómico de los materiales

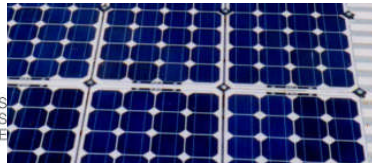
Vector magnetización



si $\vec{B} = 0$

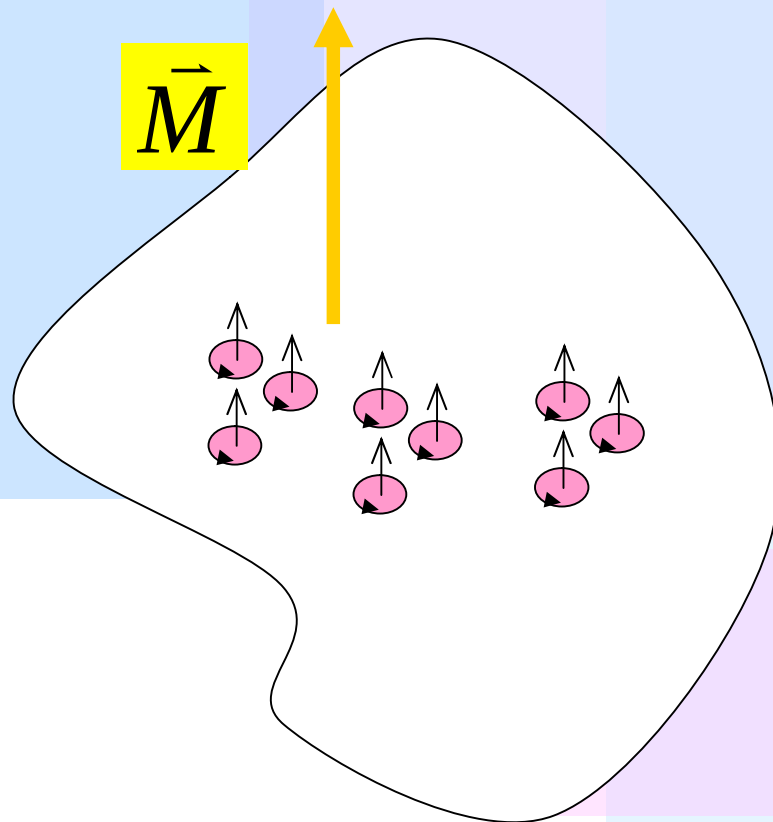
¿Qué ocurre
para $t \rightarrow \infty$?

$\vec{M} = ?$



Modelo atómico de los materiales

Algunos Materiales
mantienen la magnetización



Pero la mayoría la
pierde

$$\vec{M} = 0$$

