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Ingeniería Eléctrica
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE



FI33A ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 22

Campos Variables en el Tiempo I

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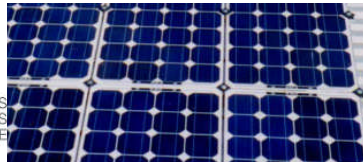
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- Repaso
- Flujo magnético
- Ley de Faraday-Lenz
- Modificación 3ª ecuación de Maxwell
- Principio del generador



Repaso

Equilibrio electrostático de las cargas $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \rho(\vec{r}') dv'$ $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$

1ª Ecuación de Maxwell

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

2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

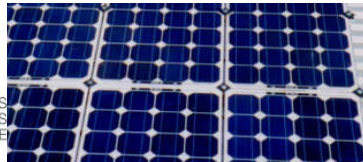
Equilibrio dinámico de las corrientes $\vec{B} = \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 Id\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$ $\vec{B} = \mu_R \mu_0 \vec{H}$

3ª Ecuación de Maxwell

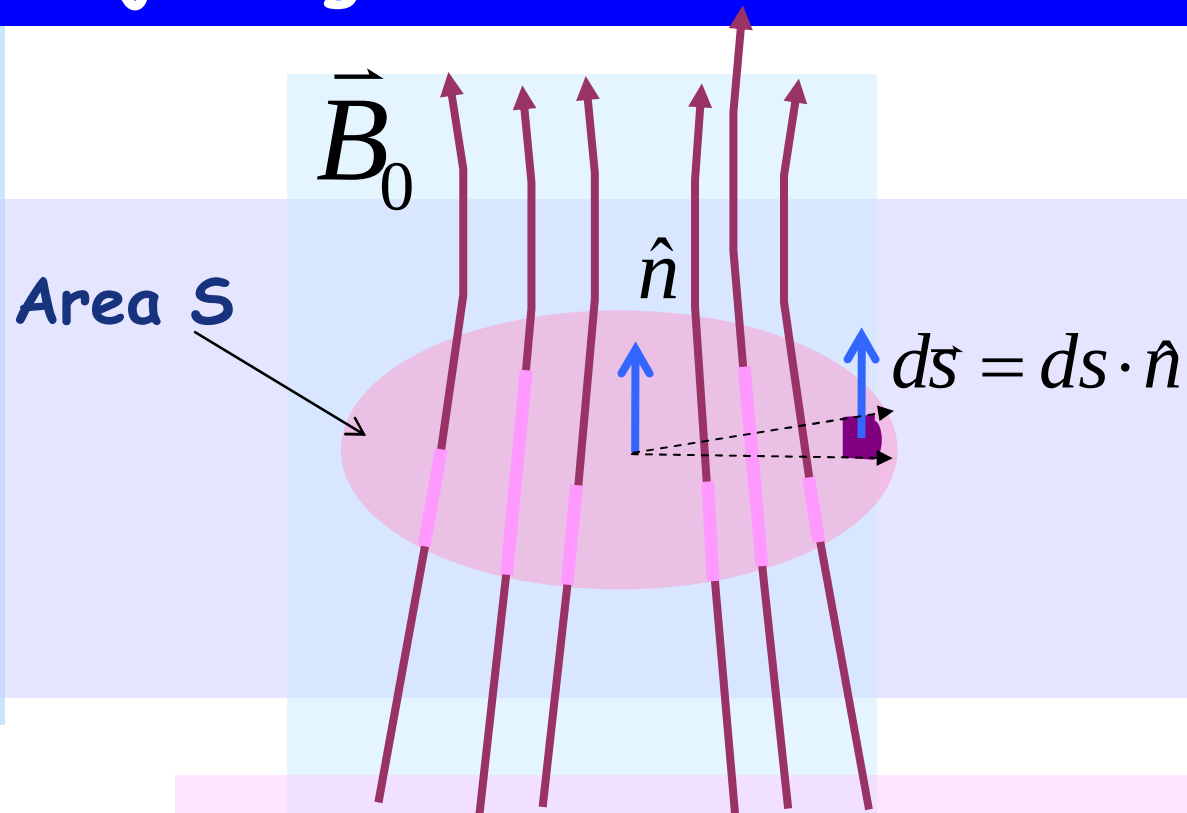
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

4ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$



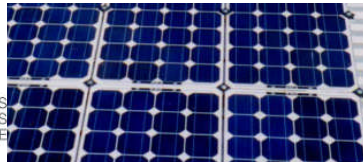
Flujo magnético



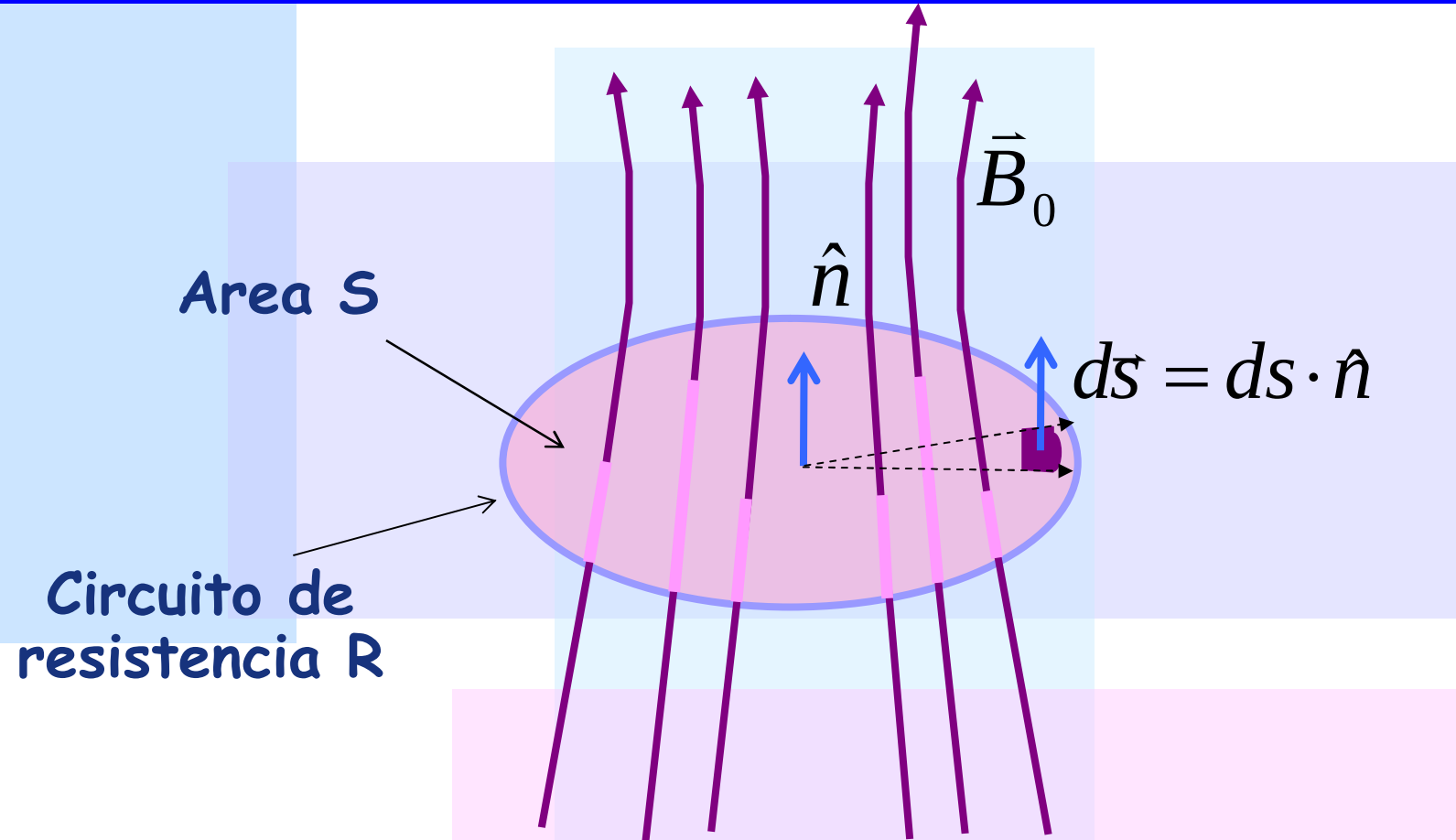
Flujo del campo
magnético a través de
área S

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}_0 \cdot d\vec{s}$$

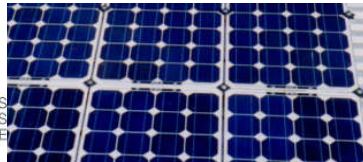
$$[\phi] = [\text{Tesla} \times \text{m}^2]$$



Flujo magnético en un circuito



Flujo del campo magnético a través del circuito $\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}_0 \cdot d\vec{s}$



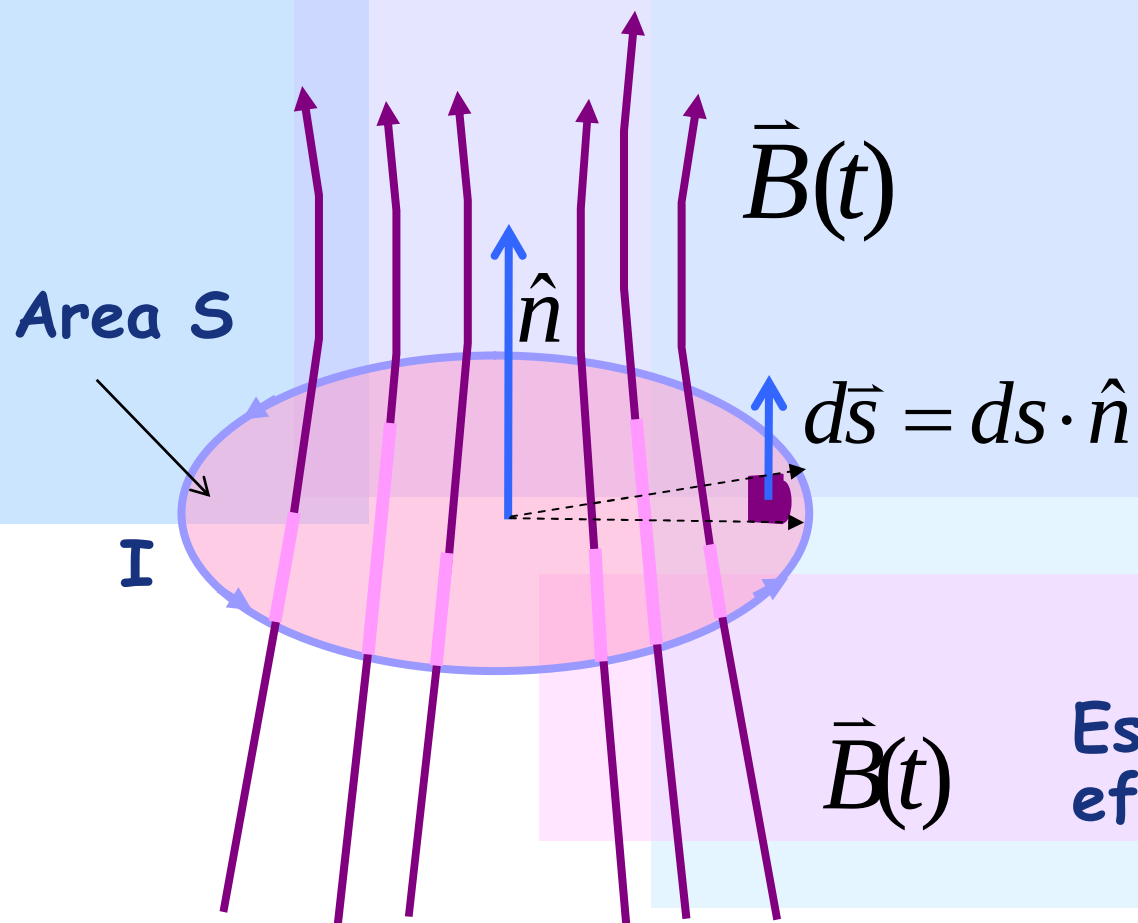
Ley de Faraday-Lenz

Se encuentra experimentalmente que si $\vec{B} = \vec{B}(t)$ entonces aparece una corriente I dada por la relación

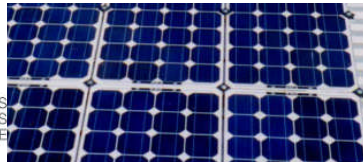
$$I = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

donde

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}_0 \cdot d\vec{s}$$

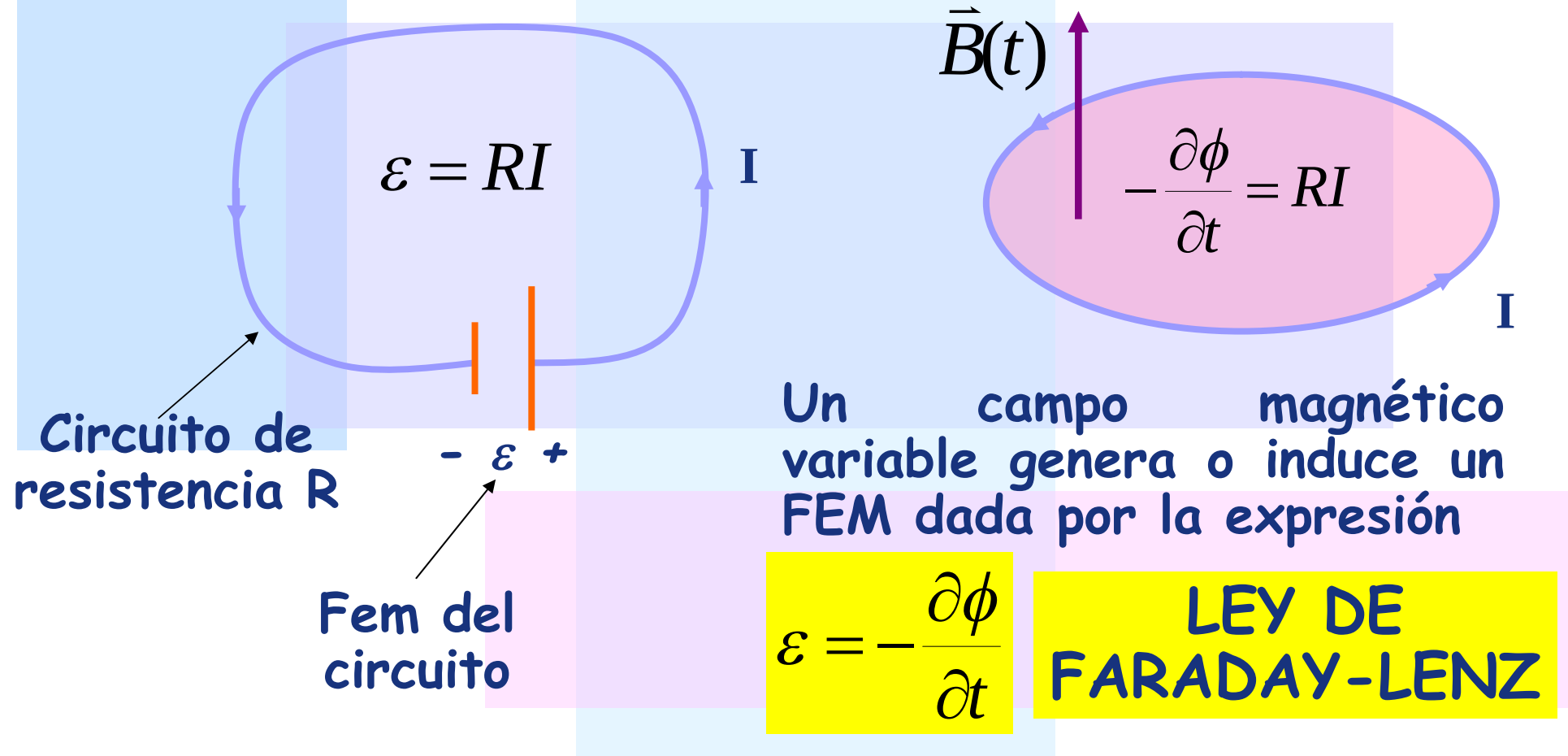


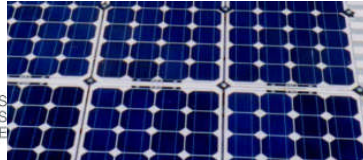
Este campo incluye el efecto de la corriente I



Ley de Faraday-Lenz

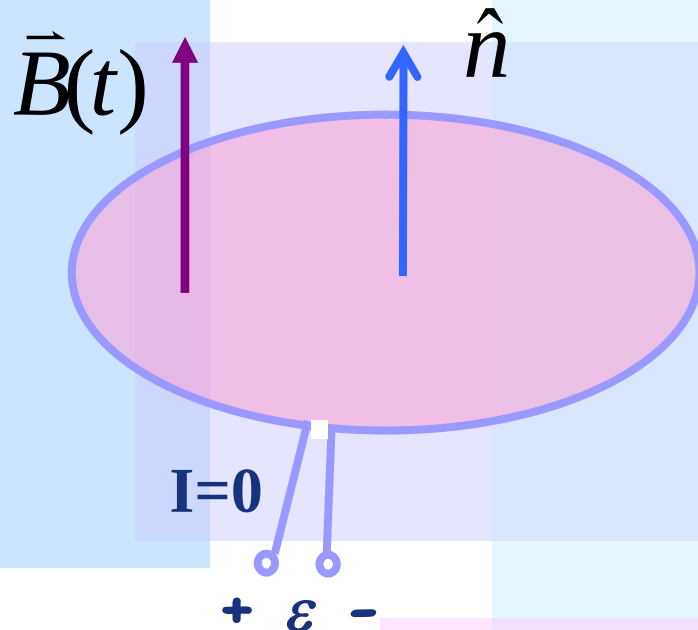
Recordemos que para un circuito resistivo se cumple $\varepsilon = RI$





Ley de Faraday-Lenz

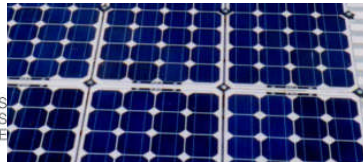
Un campo magnético variable genera o induce un FEM



$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

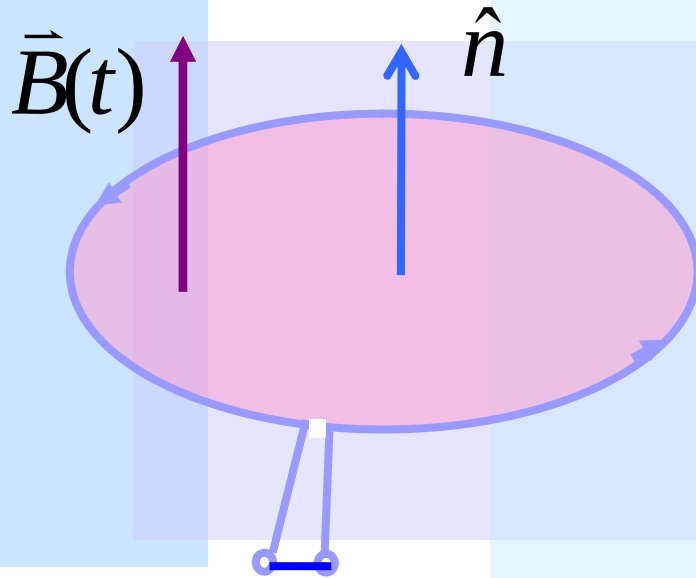
$$\text{con } \phi = \iint_S \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Notar que si el flujo es variable en el tiempo la fem se induce independiente de la corriente I



Ley de Faraday-Lenz

Un campo magnético variable genera o induce un FEM



$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

con $\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$

$$\varepsilon = RI \Rightarrow I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$$



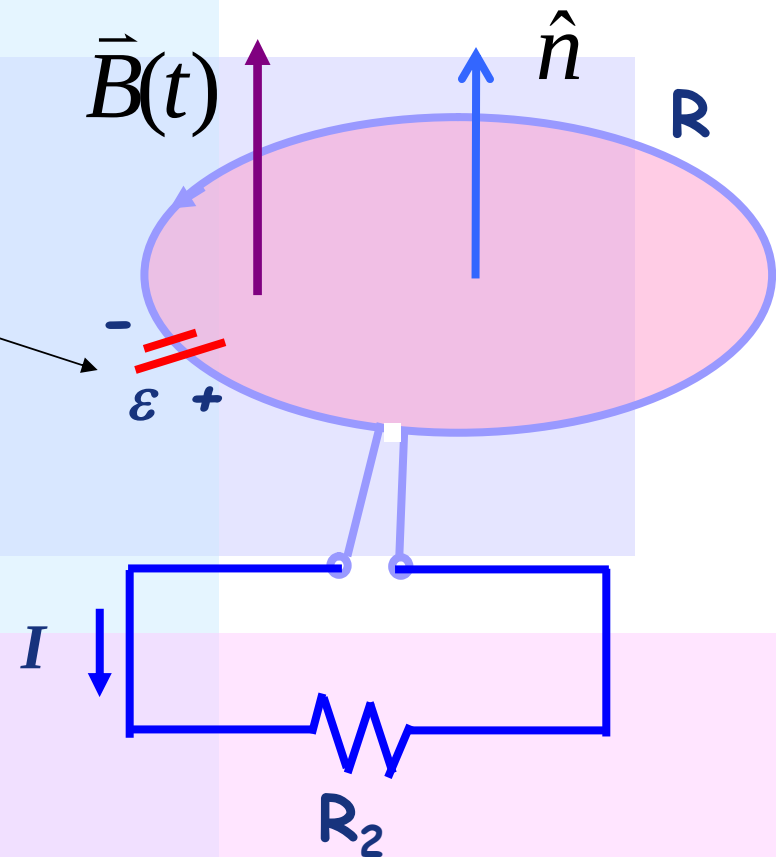
Ley de Faraday-Lenz

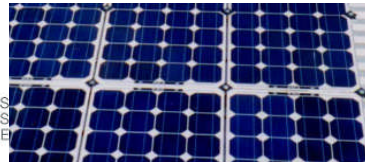
Un campo magnético variable genera o induce un FEM

La FEM inducida "aparece" en el circuito con campo variable

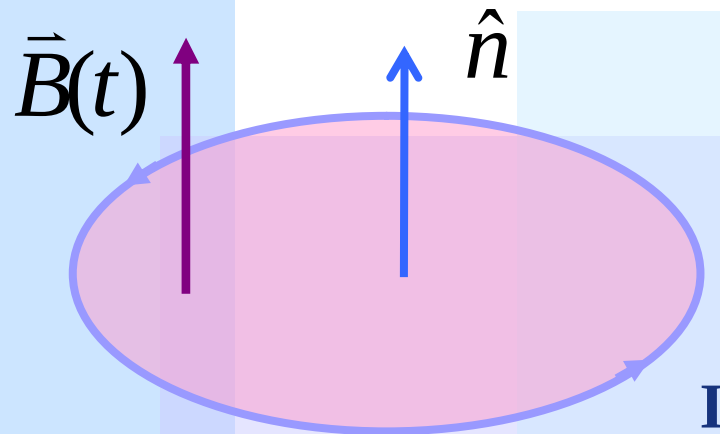
$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$$
$$\varepsilon = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\varepsilon = (R_2 + R)I \Rightarrow I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_2 + R}$$





Ley de Faraday-Lenz

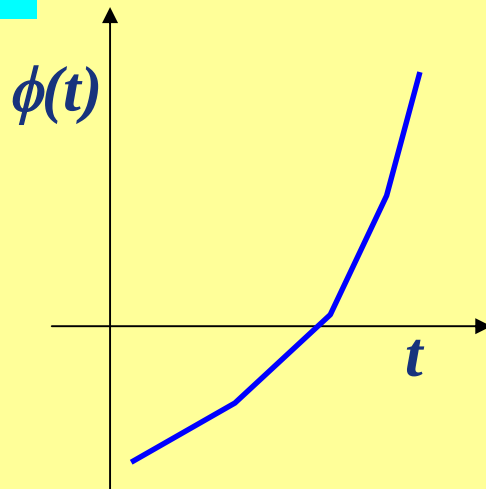


$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

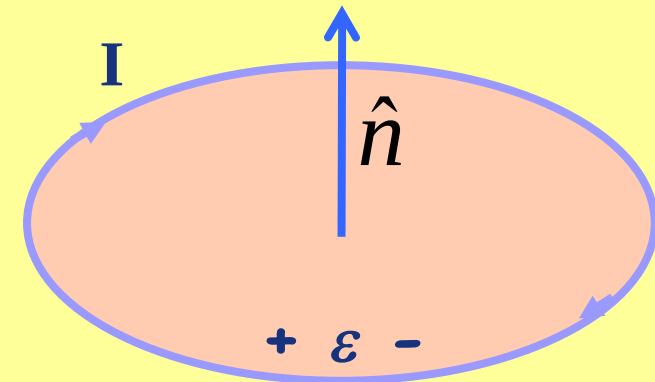
con

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Si



$$\dot{\phi} > 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon < 0$$

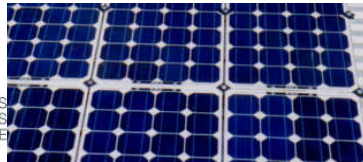


$\vec{B}$

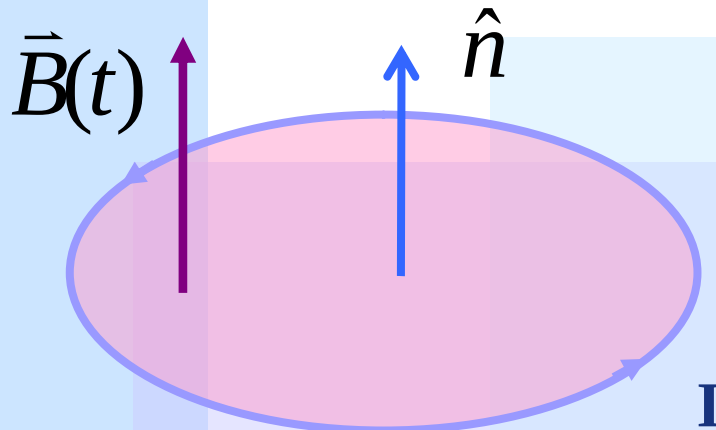
crece

$\Rightarrow$

Corriente genera campo
opuesto al crecimiento



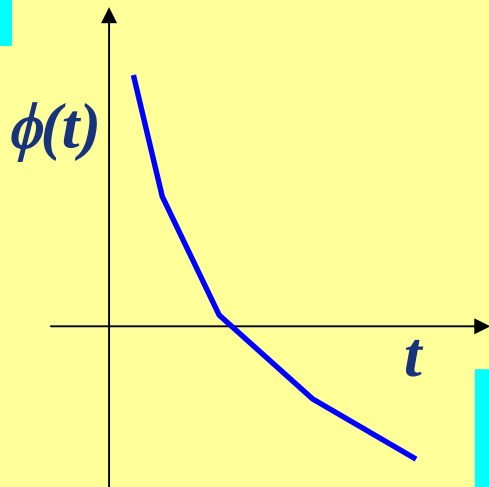
Ley de Faraday-Lenz



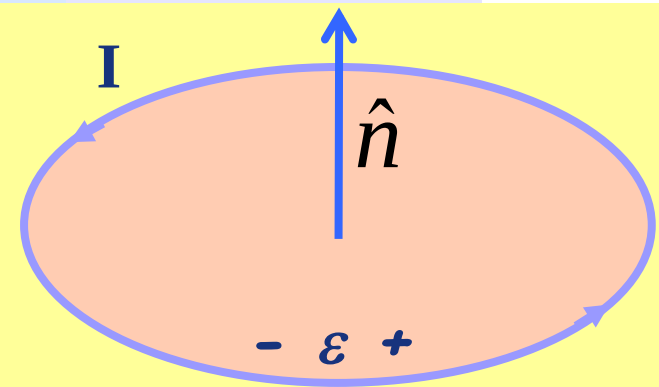
$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

con $\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$

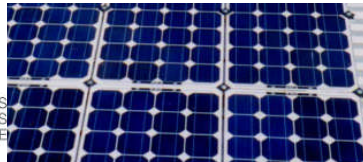
Si



$$\dot{\phi} < 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon > 0$$

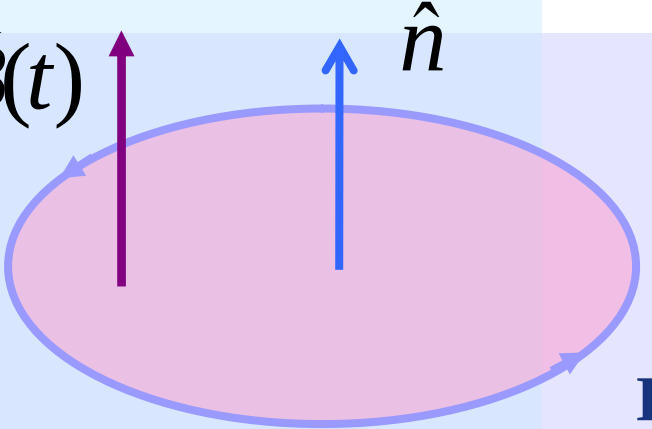


$\vec{B}$ decrece $\Rightarrow$ Corriente genera campo opuesto al decrecimiento



Ley de Faraday-Lenz

Un flujo magnético variable genera o induce un FEM

$$\phi = \iint_{S(t)} \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

Notar que un flujo variable en el tiempo se puede lograr de dos formas:

- Con un campo variable $B(t)$
- Con una superficie variable $S(t)$



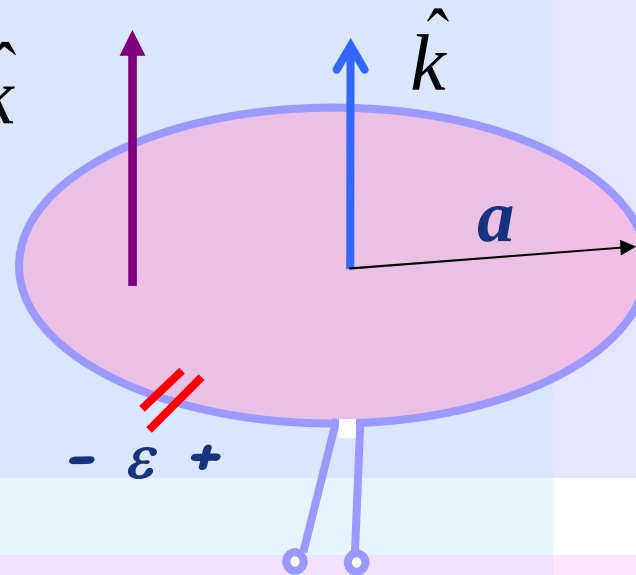
Ejemplo 1

Flujo variable producido por un campo variable $B(t)$

Si

$$\vec{B}(t) = B_0 e^{-t/\tau} \hat{k}$$

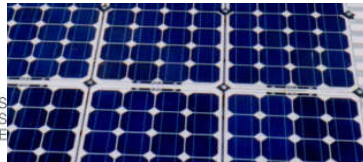
$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



$$\phi(t) = B_0 e^{-t/\tau} \pi a^2$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{\pi a^2 B_0}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$



Ejemplo 2

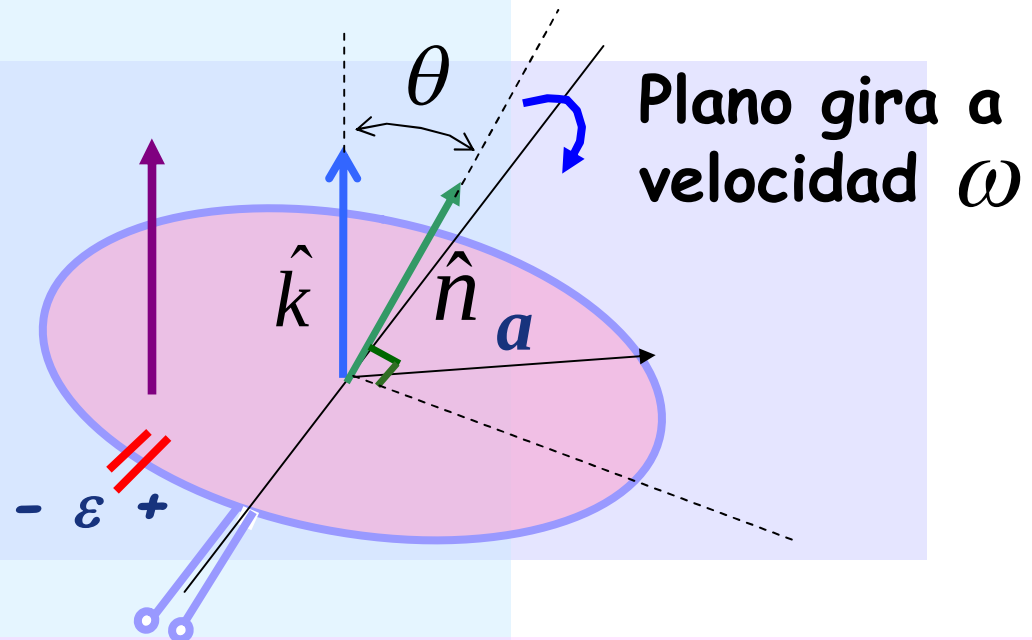
Area variable en el tiempo produce $B(t)$

Si $\vec{B}(t) = B_0 \hat{k}$

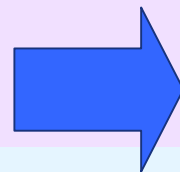
$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi(t) = B_0 A \cos \theta$$

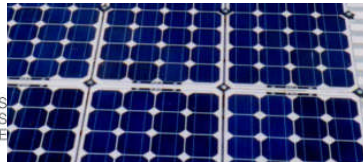
$$\theta = \omega t + \theta_0$$



$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

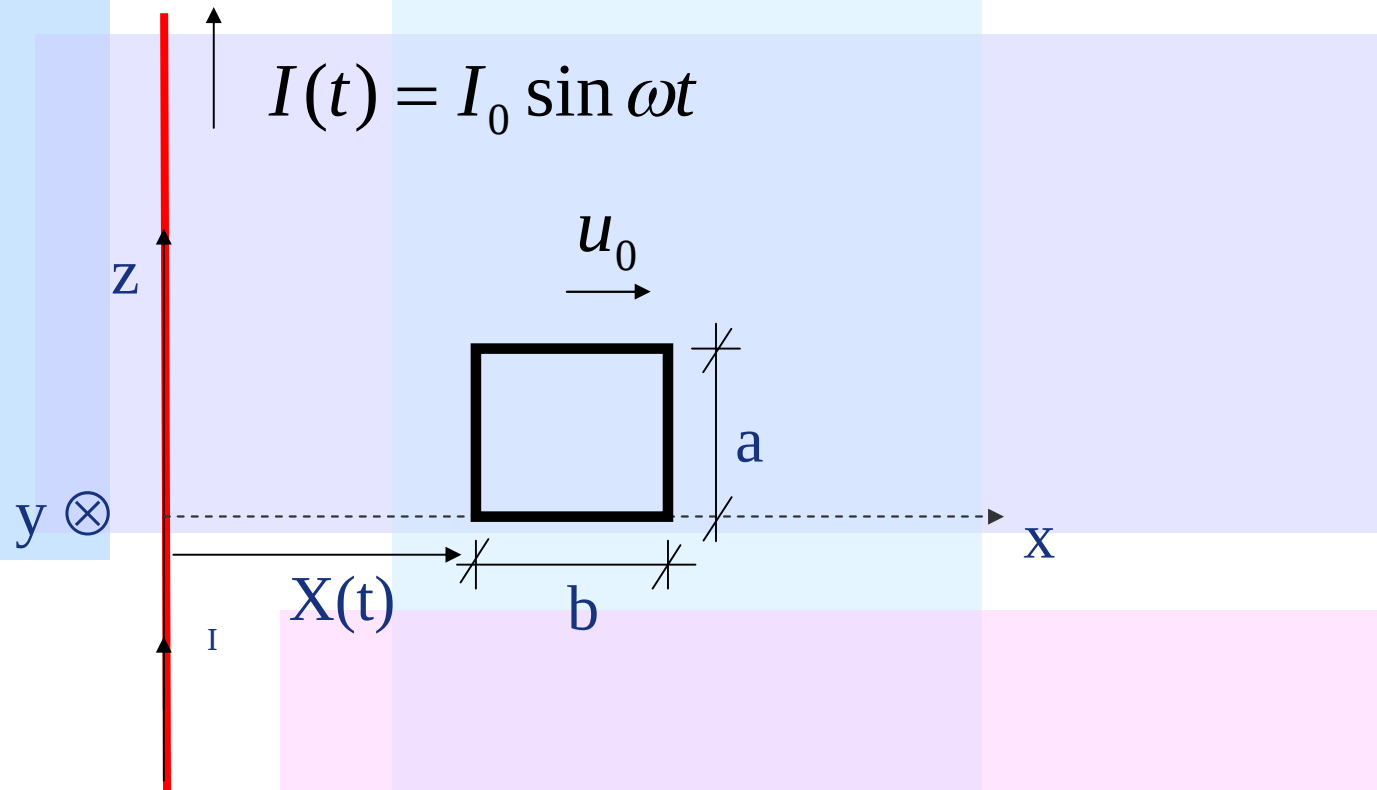


$$\varepsilon(t) = AB_0 \omega \sin(\omega t + \theta_0)$$

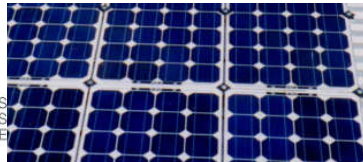


Ejemplo 3

Area variable en el tiempo y campo variable $B(t)$



Calcular la fem inducida en el circuito cuadrado si se mueve con velocidad u_0 constante

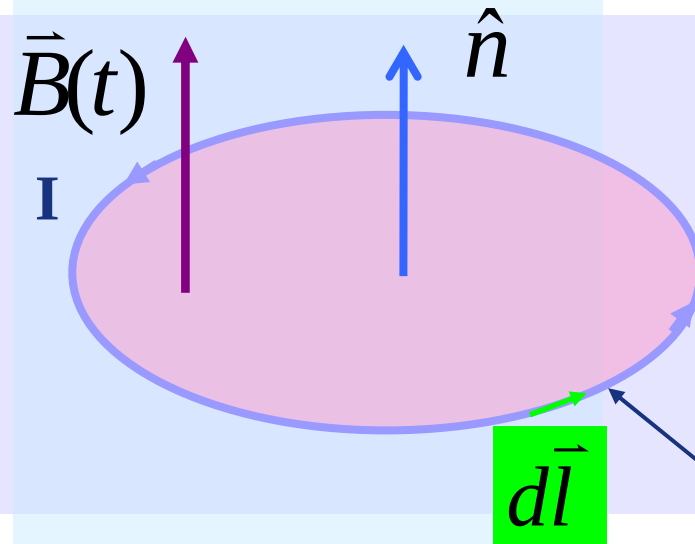


Modificación 2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

Un campo magnético variable genera o induce una FEM

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

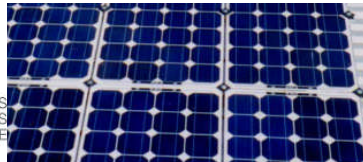
$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$



$$\varepsilon = \oint_{(c)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Trayectoria c

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{(c)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} \Rightarrow \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



Modificación 2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

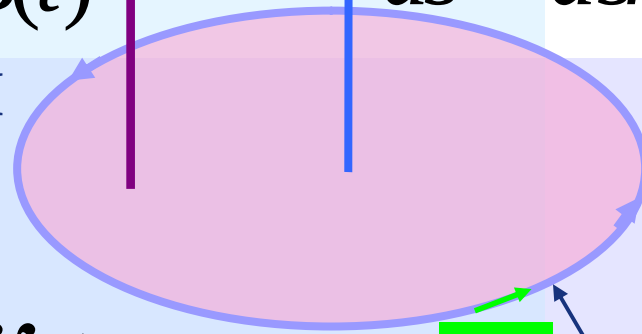
$\vec{B}(t)$

I

$d\vec{s} = ds\hat{n}$

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_{(c)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



Trayectoria c

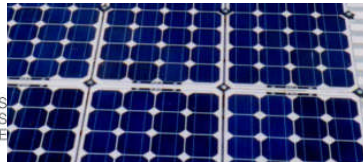
$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S \left(-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Válido $\forall S$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

2ª Ecuación de Maxwell



Modificación 2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

Dado que

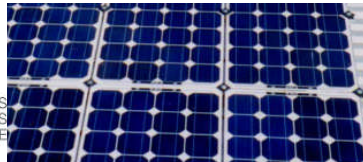
$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = -\nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \left(\vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

y usando

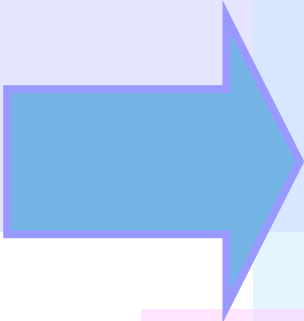
$$\nabla \times (\nabla V) = 0$$



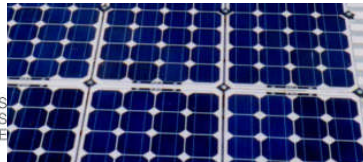
Modificación 2ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla V$$

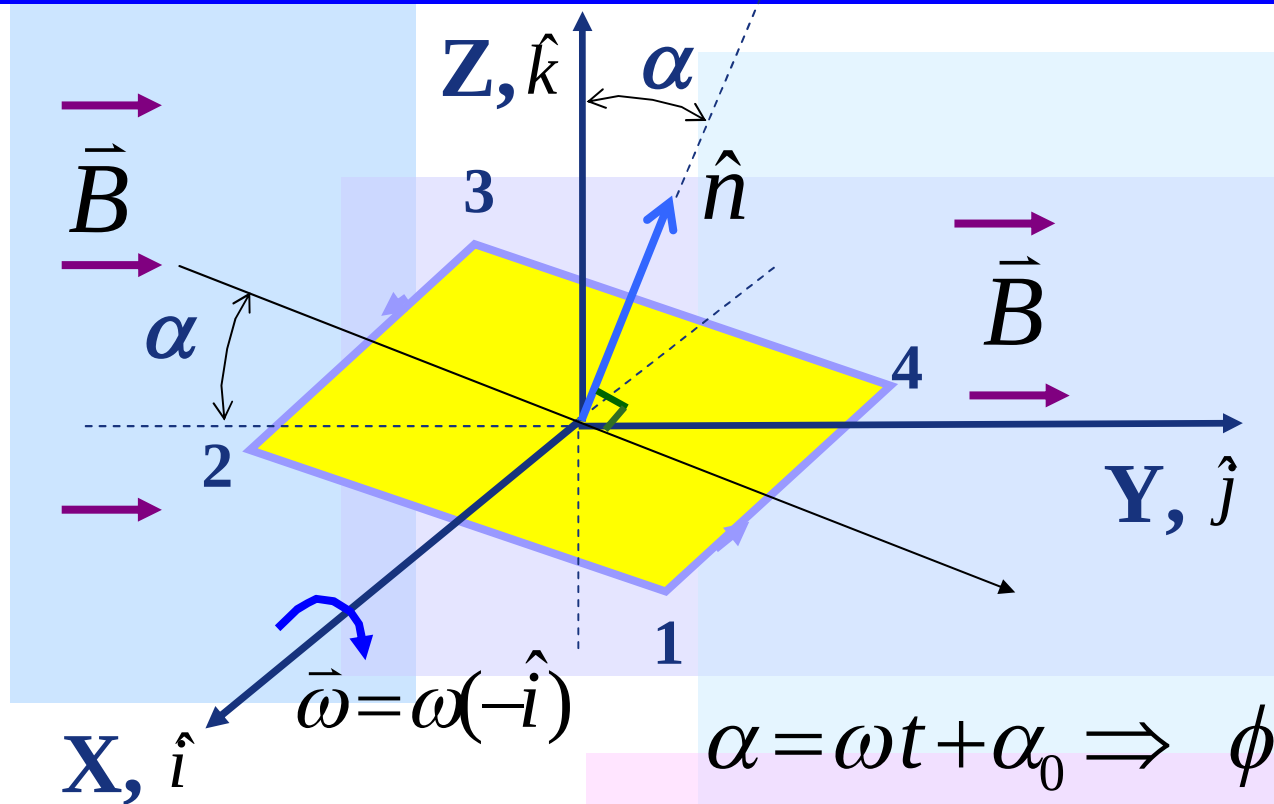
*Origen
electrostático*


$$\vec{E} = \underbrace{-\nabla V}_{\text{Origen electrostático}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}}_{\text{Debido a campo magnético variable en el tiempo}}$$

*Debido a campo magnético
variable en el tiempo*



Principio del generador



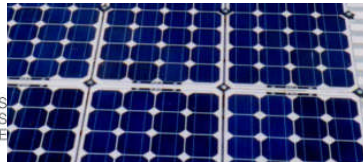
$$\phi = \iint_{S(t)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi = BA \sin \alpha$$

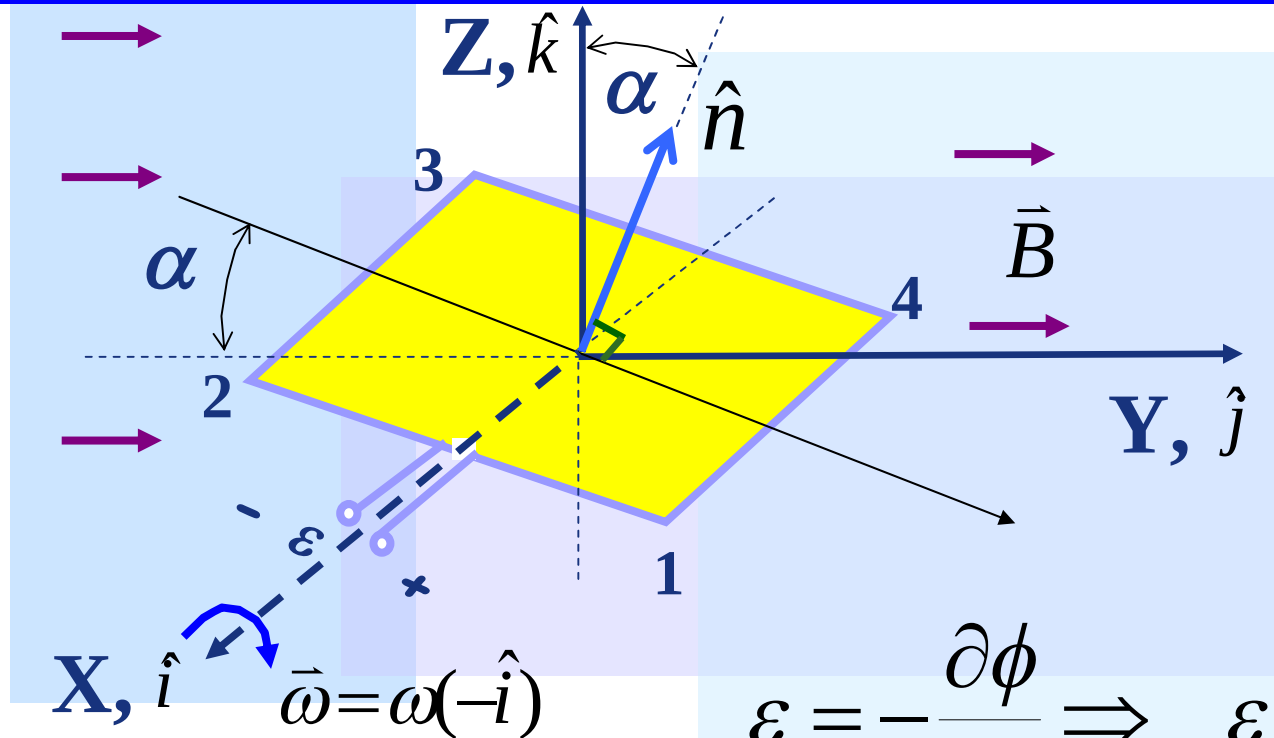
$$\alpha = \omega t + \alpha_0 \Rightarrow \phi = BA \sin(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$

**Ley de
Faraday-Lenz**

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = B\omega \cos(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$



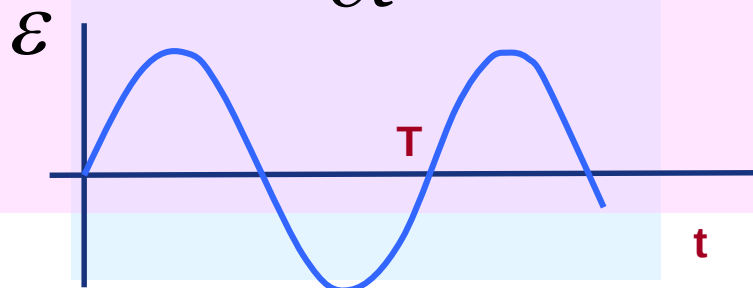
Principio del generador



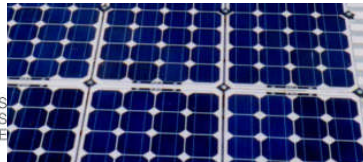
$$\phi = \iint_{S(t)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi = B \sin \alpha$$

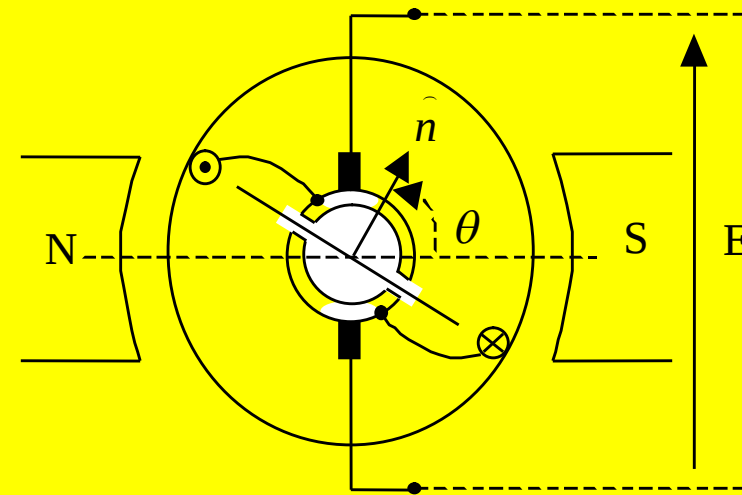
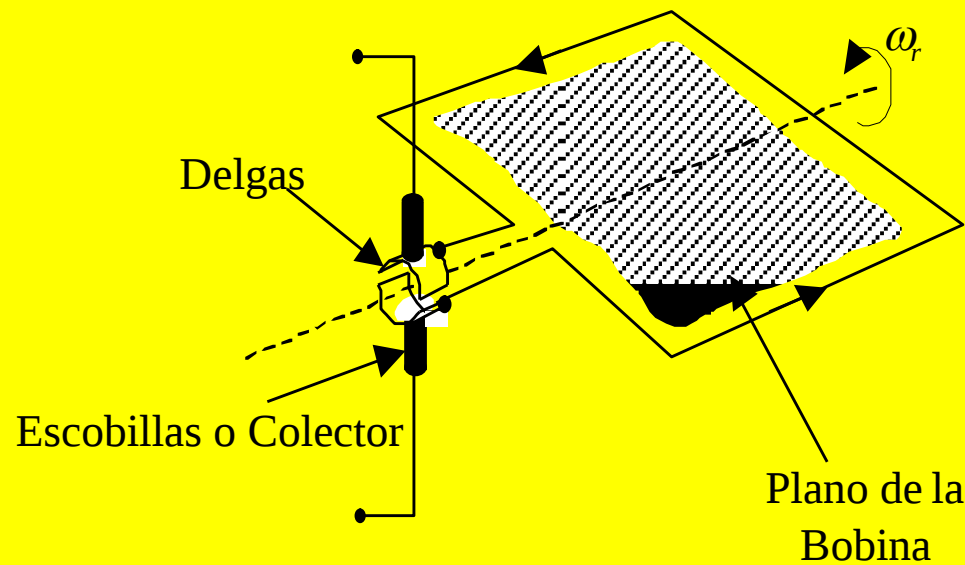
$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = B\omega \cos(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$



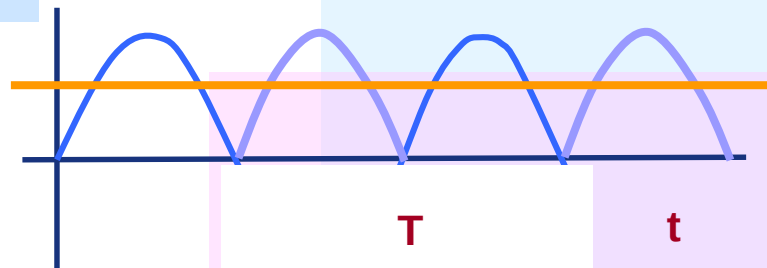
$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f}$$



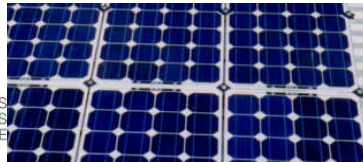
Principio del generador de Corriente Continua



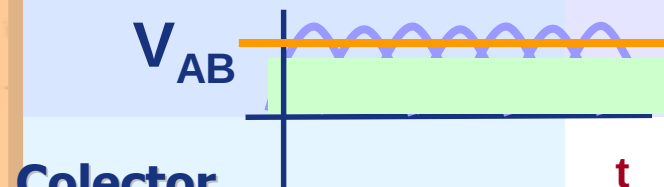
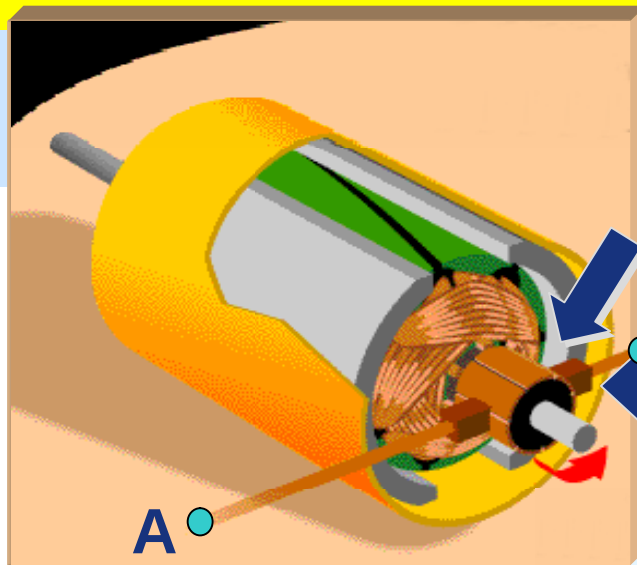
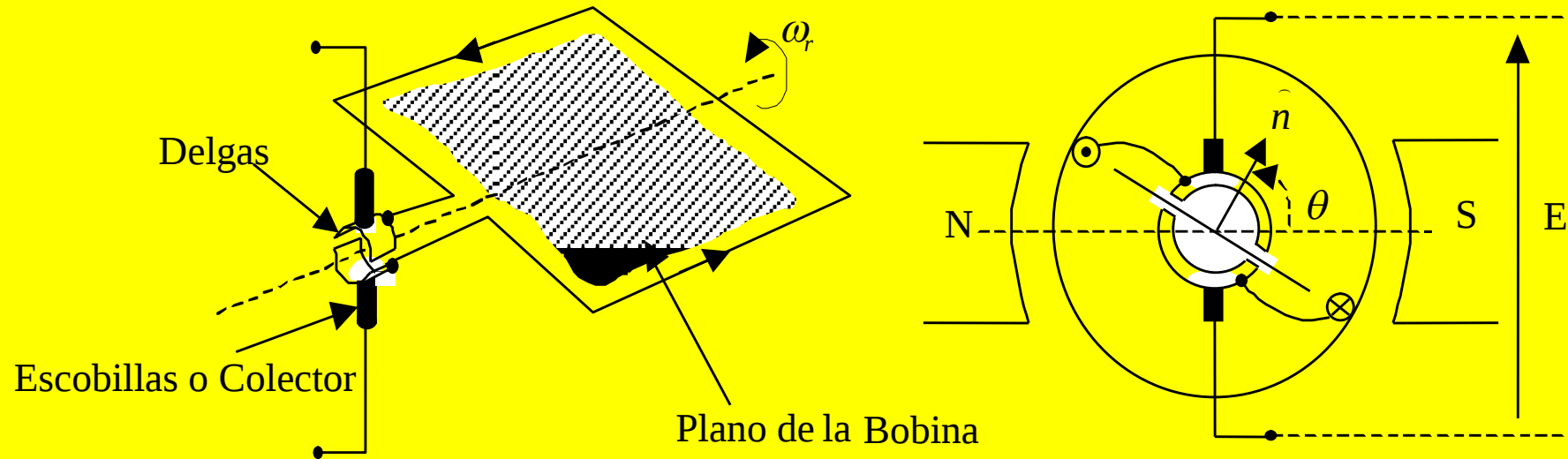
Valor
medio no
nulo



$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f}$$



Generador de Corriente Continua



Colector
B
Escobillas

Colector
real

