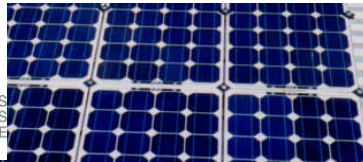




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# FI 2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

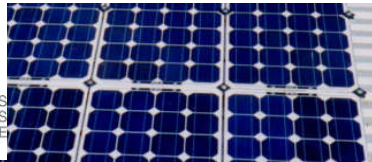
## Clase 5

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# INDICE

- Campo Eléctrico Conservativo,
- Definición dipolo eléctrico,
- Dipolo de un conjunto de cargas,
- Dipolo de una distribución volumétrica de cargas



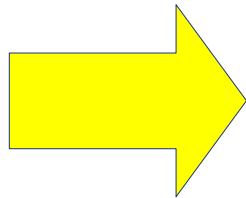
# Campo Eléctrico Conservativo

Previa: Si  $f(\vec{r})$  Es un campo escalar, entonces

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

luego, tomando el rotor de la ecuación

$$\nabla V(\vec{r}) = -\vec{E}(\vec{r})$$



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



# Campo Eléctrico Conservativo

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

Integrando en  $S$

$$\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

Aplicando el  
teorema de Stokes

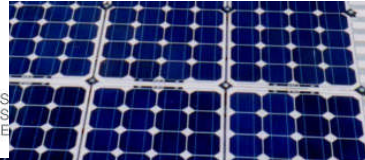
$$\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{C(S)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Donde  $C(S)$  es el contorno que limita a la superficie  $S$



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# Campo Eléctrico Conservativo

Luego

$$q \oint_{C(S)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{C(S)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = W_{\text{neto}} = 0$$

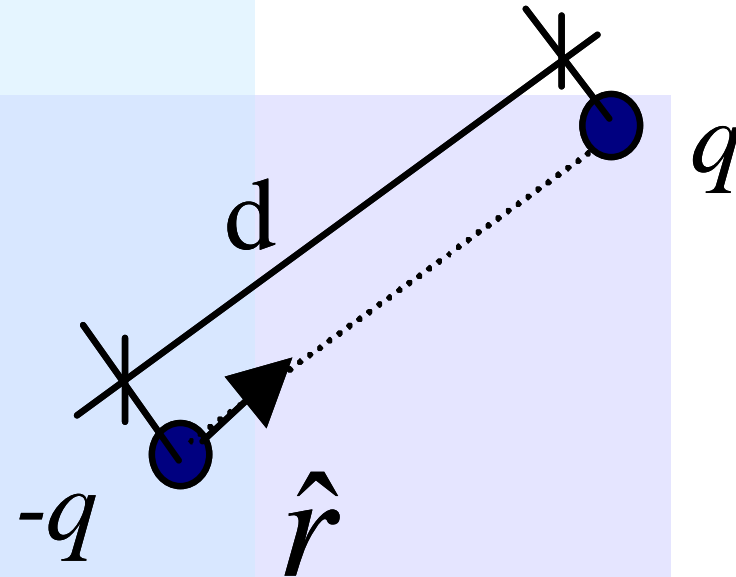
La fuerza proveniente de un campo electroestático es una fuerza conservativa.



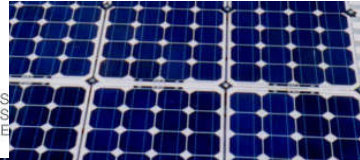
# Dipolo Eléctrico

Se define el dipolo eléctrico como

$$\vec{p} = qd\hat{r} \quad [\text{C}\cdot\text{m}]$$



**Sistema de dos cargas de igual magnitud y signo contrario que se mantienen (mediante algún elemento o fuerza externa) a una distancia constante entre ellas**



# Potencial de Dipolo Eléctrico

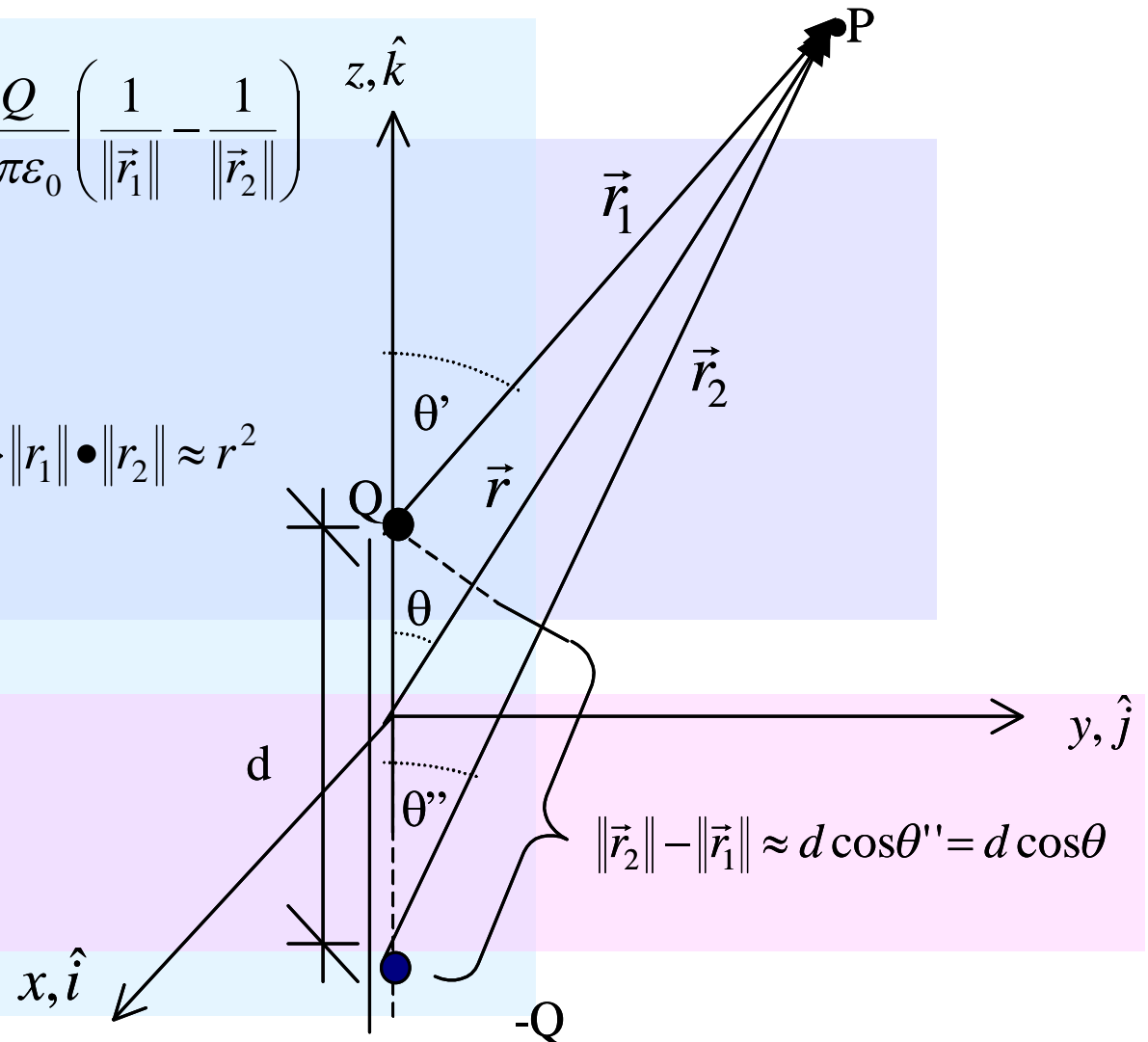
$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}_1\|} + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}_2\|} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}_1\|} - \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}_2\|} \right)$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\|\vec{r}_2\| - \|\vec{r}_1\|}{\|\vec{r}_1\| \|\vec{r}_2\|}$$

$$\|\vec{r}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{r}_2\| \approx (r - \Delta)(r + \Delta) = r^2 - \Delta^2 \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{r}_2\| \approx r^2$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = d \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{d \cos \theta}{r^2} \right] \quad (1.79)$$





# Potencial de Dipolo Eléctrico

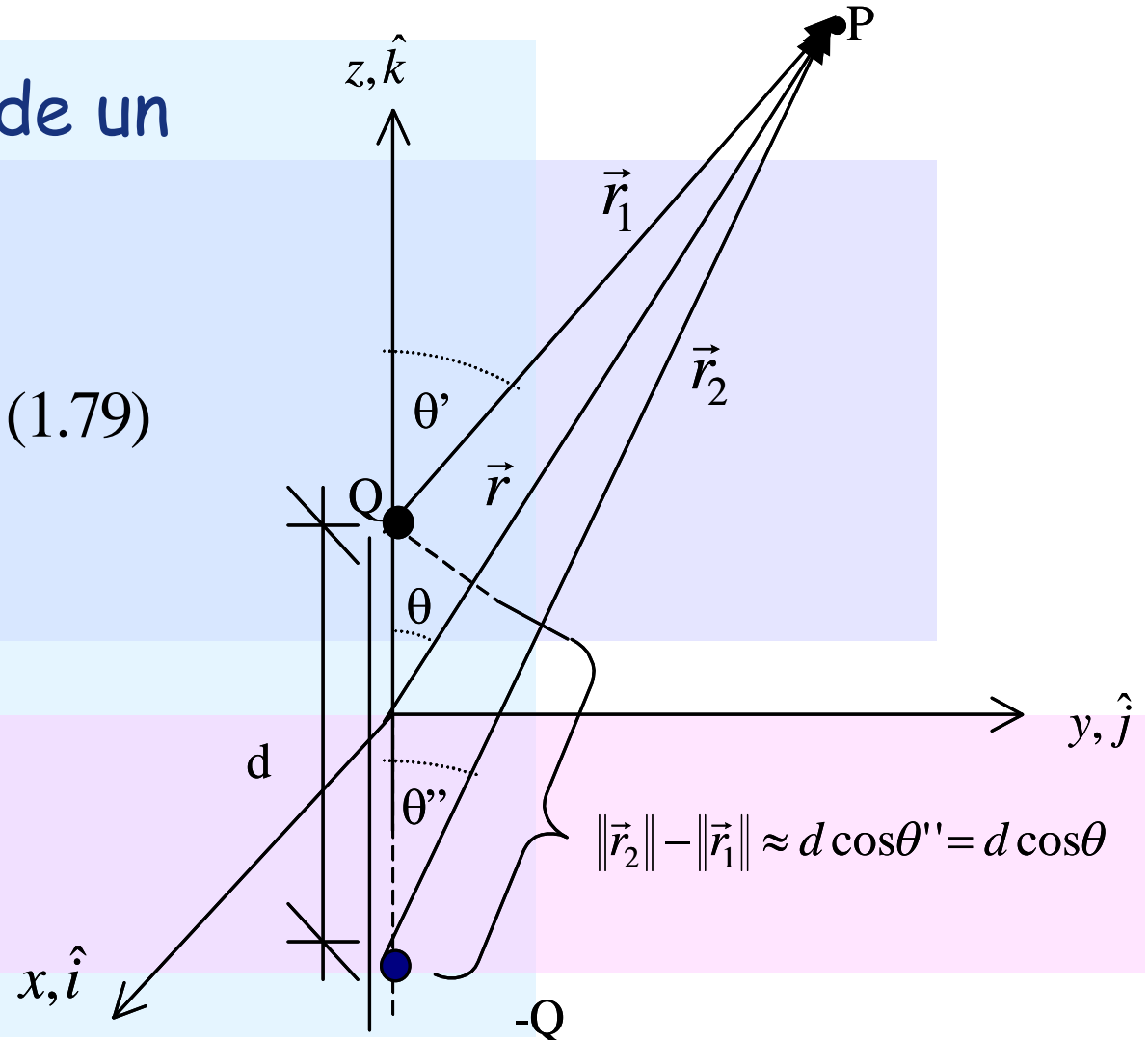
Potencial eléctrico de un dipolo

$$r_2 - r_1 = d \cos \theta$$

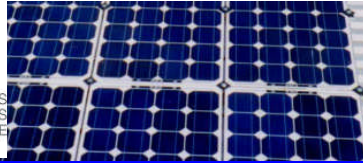
$$\Rightarrow V(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{d \cos \theta}{r^2} \right] \quad (1.79)$$

$$d \cos \theta = d \hat{k} \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|^2}$$





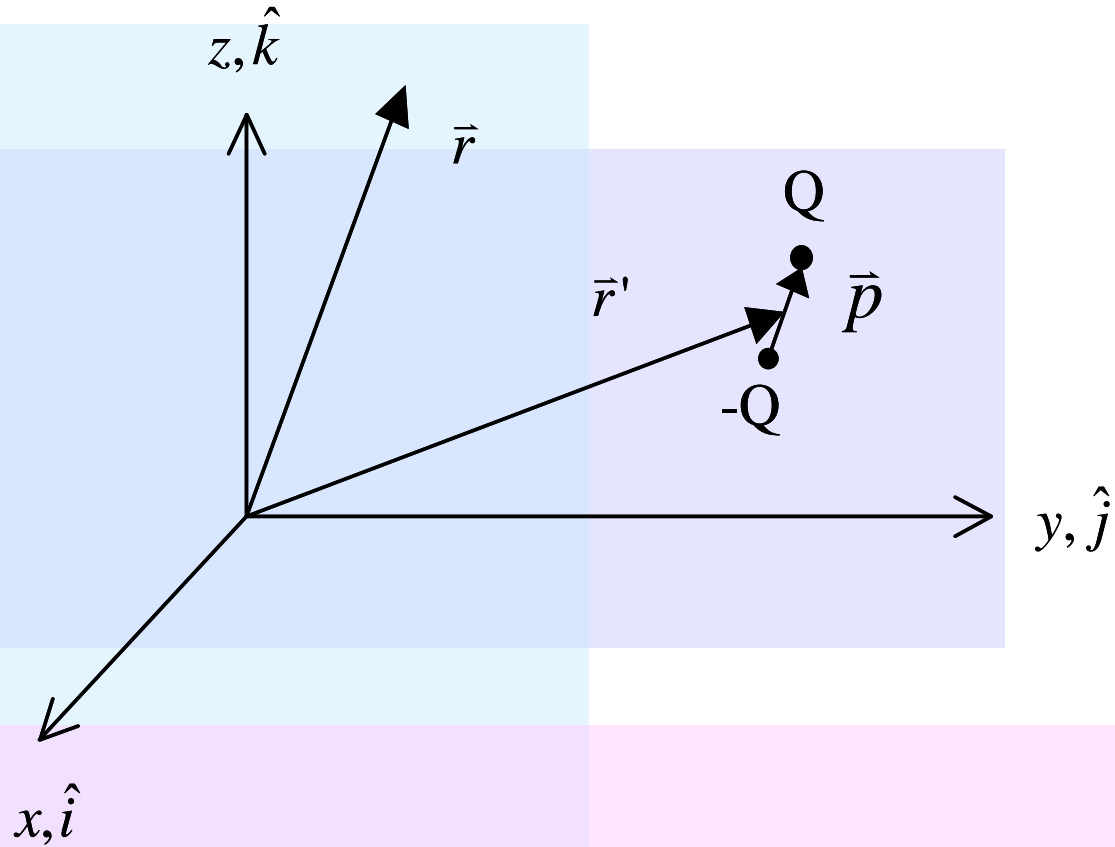


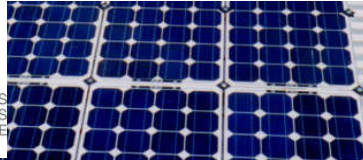
# Potencial y Campo de Dipolo Eléctrico

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

Campo eléctrico

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$





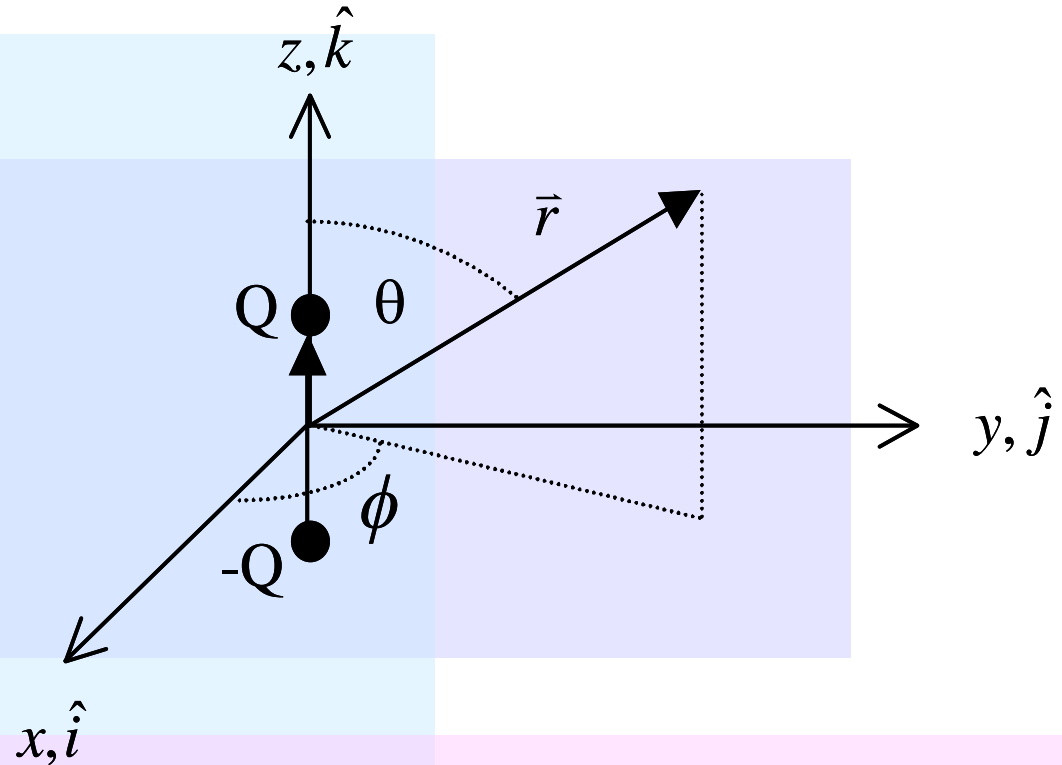
# Ejemplo

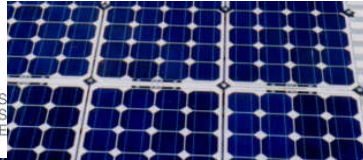
$$\vec{r}' = 0$$

$$\vec{p} = p\hat{k}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{p} \bullet \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|^3}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{p \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$





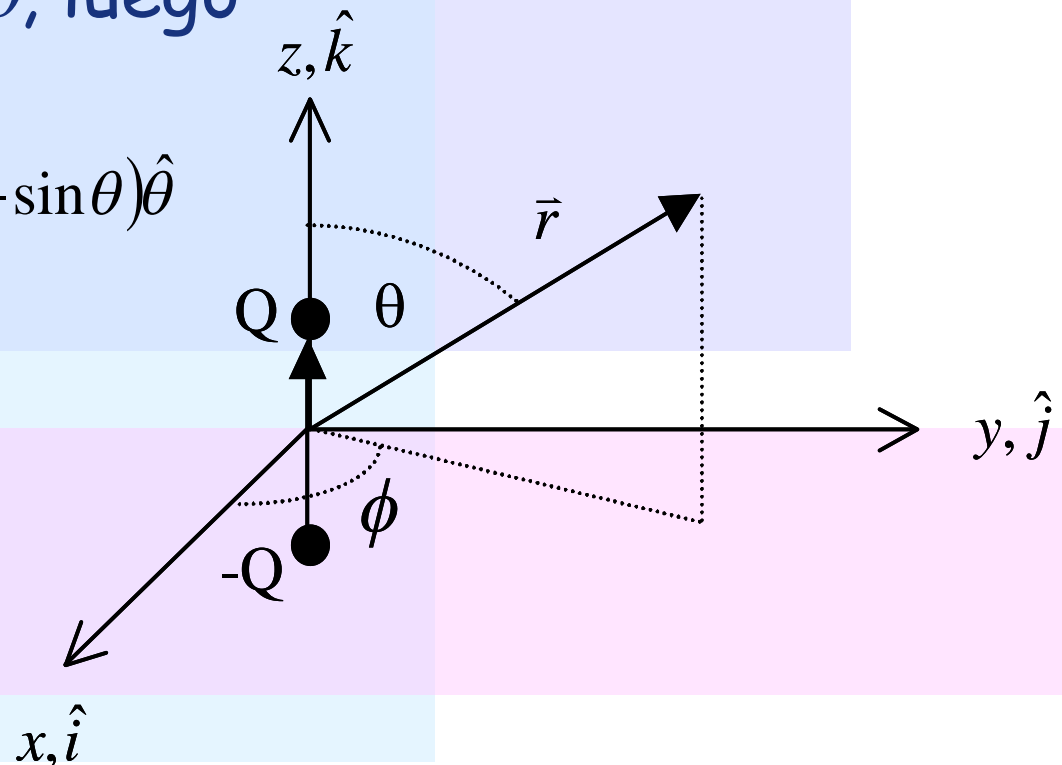
# Ejemplo

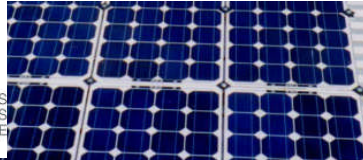
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V \quad \nabla V = \left[ \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} \right]$$

$V$  solo depende de  $r$  y  $\theta$ , luego

$$\nabla V = \frac{p \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (-2r^{-3}) \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} (-\sin \theta) \hat{\theta}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^3} \hat{r} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^3} \hat{\theta} \right)$$

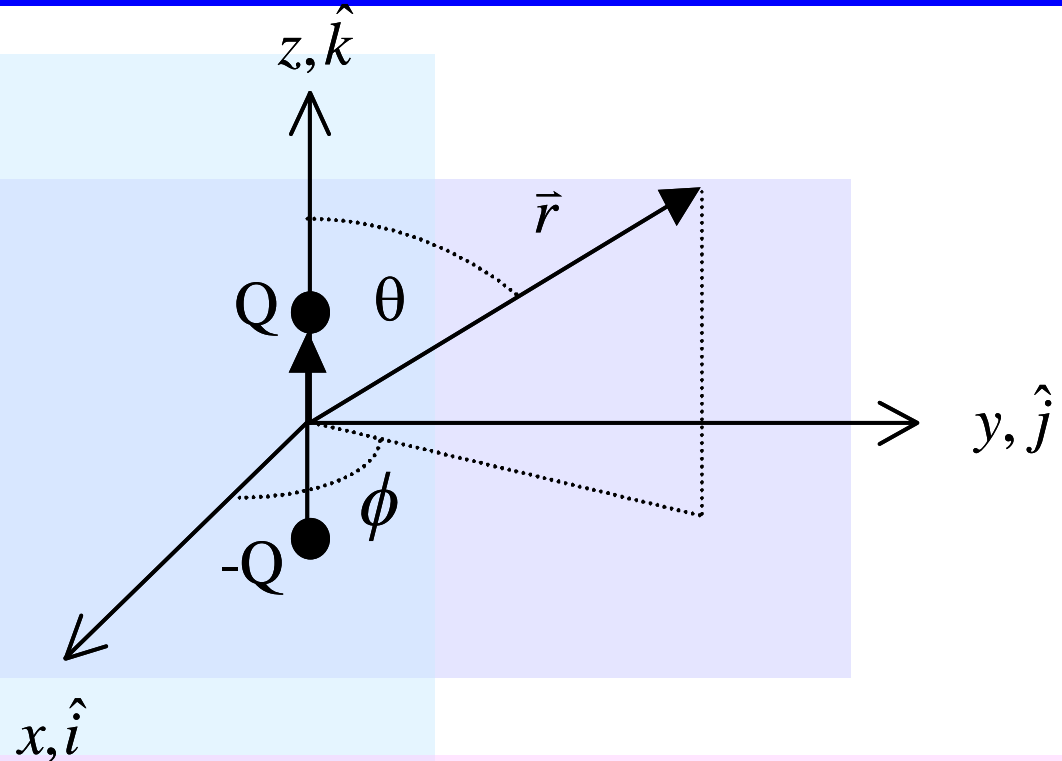




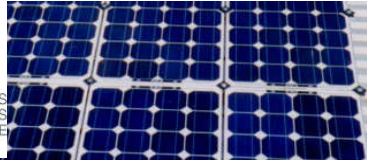
# Dipolo Eléctrico

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{p \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^3} \hat{r} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^3} \hat{\theta} \right)$$



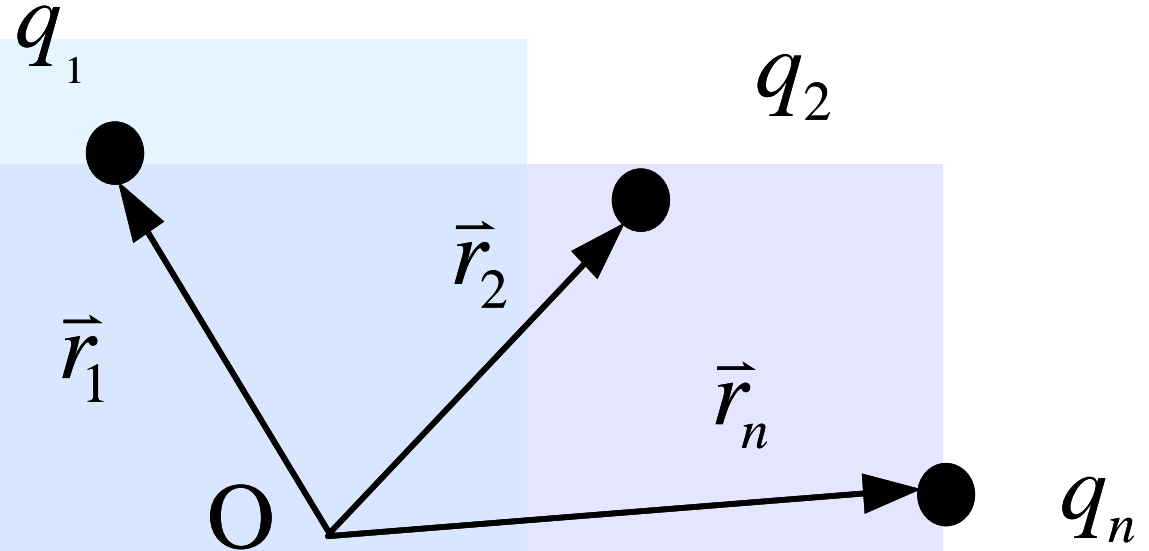
Para puntos muy alejados  $\vec{E}(\vec{p}) \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$ ,  $V(\vec{p}) \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$



## Dipolo de un Conjunto de Cargas

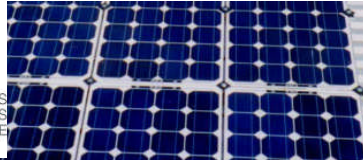
Condición

$$\sum_{k=1}^n q_k = 0$$



Momento Dipolar Eléctrico del conjunto

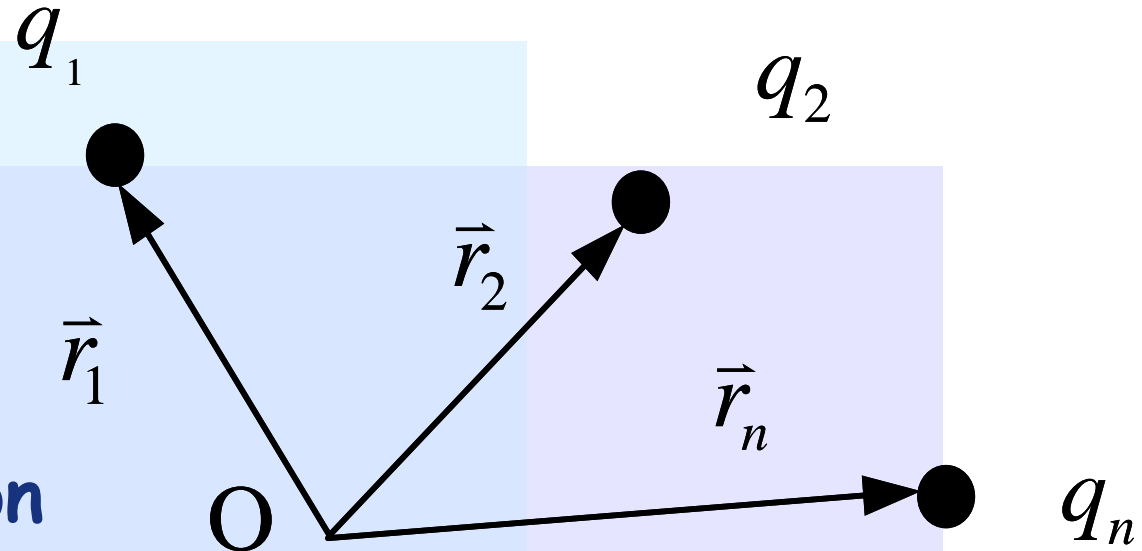
$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k$$



## Dipolo de un Conjunto de Cargas

### Momento Dipolar Eléctrico

$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k$$

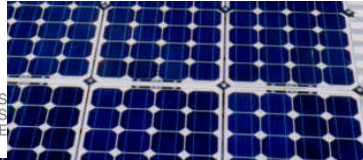


### Aplicando la condición

$$\sum_{k=1}^n q_k = 0 \Rightarrow q_1 = -\sum_{k=2}^n q_k$$

$$\vec{p} = q_1 \vec{r}_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n q_k \vec{r}_k = \left( -\sum_{k=2}^n q_k \right) \vec{r}_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n q_k \vec{r}_k \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \sum_{k=2}^n q_k (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_1)$$

$\therefore \vec{p}$  es independiente del origen



## Dipolo de un Conjunto de Cargas

### Momento Dipolar Eléctrico

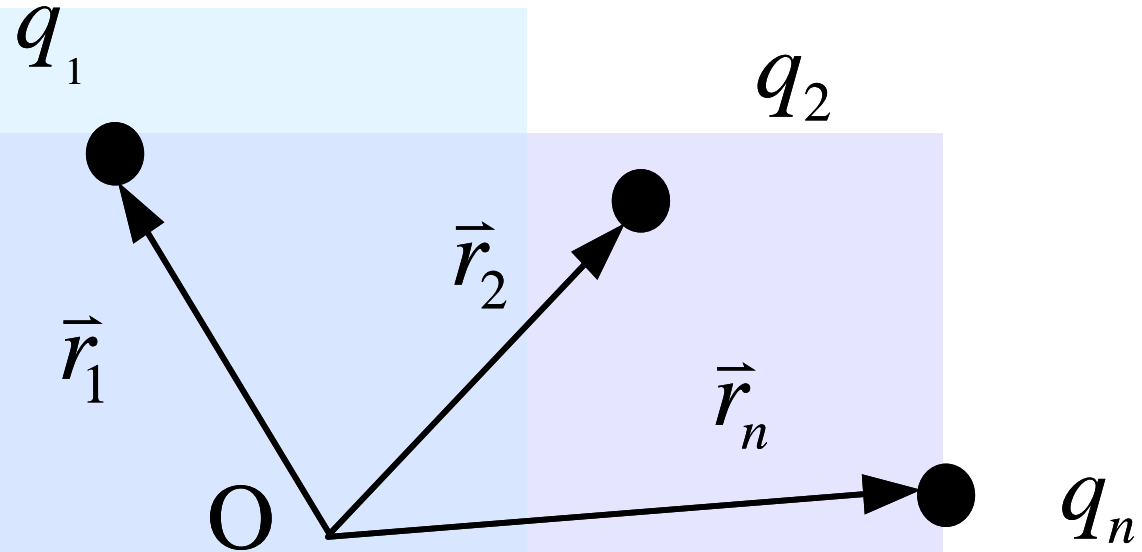
$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k$$

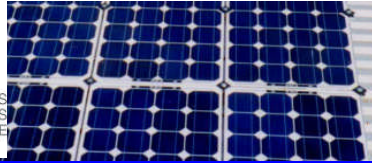
Para  $n=2$  se tiene

$$\vec{p} = q_1 \vec{r}_1 + q_2 \vec{r}_2 \Rightarrow q_1 = -q_2 = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = Q(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = Q\vec{d}$$

Definición de dipolo

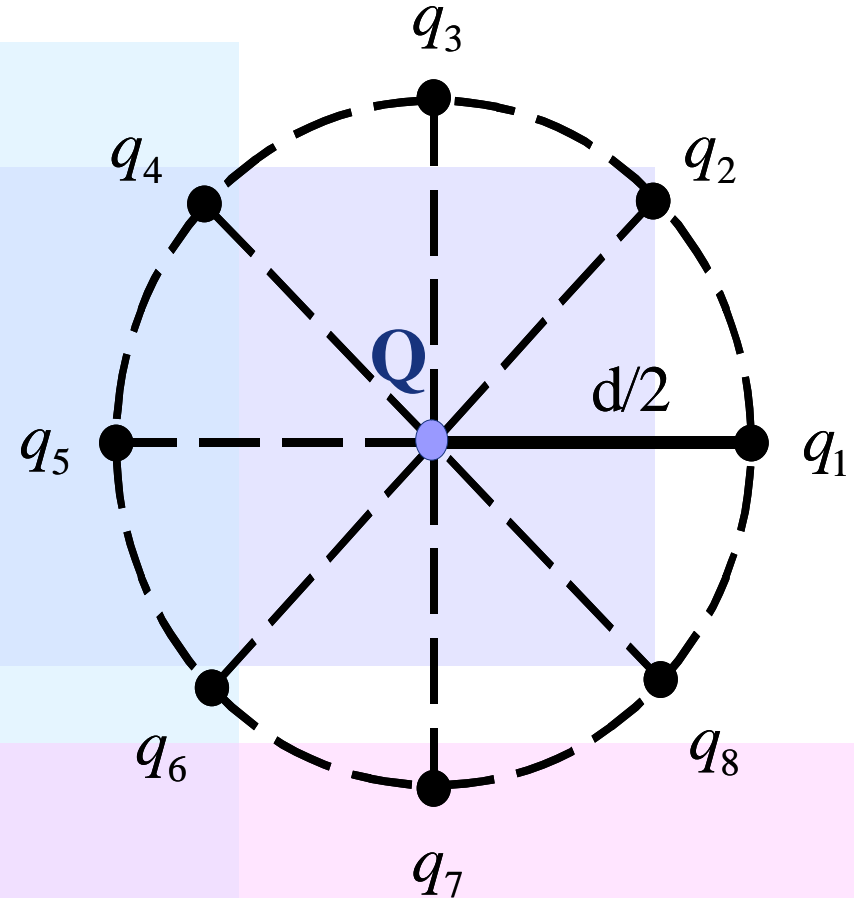




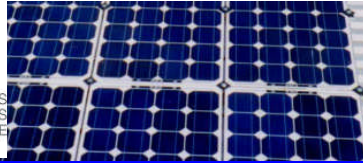
# Ejemplo

Calcular momento  
dipolar si:

$$Q = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$





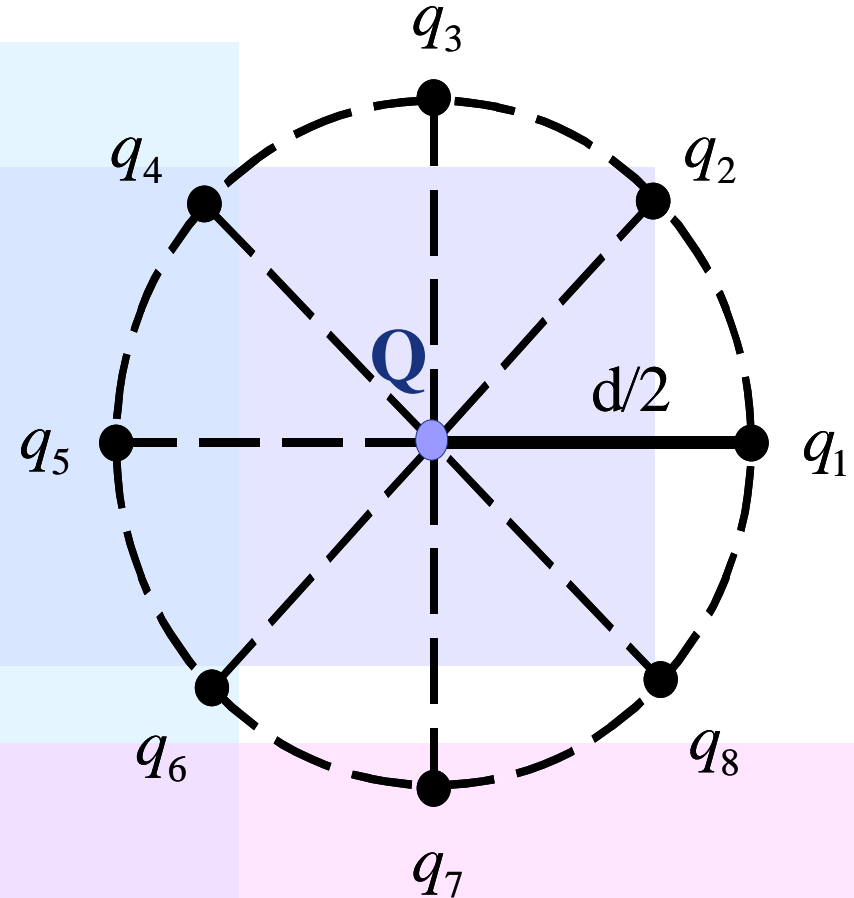


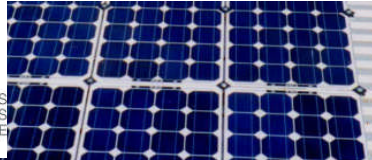
# Ejemplo

$$Q = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\vec{p} = \sum_{i=1}^8 q_i \times \vec{r}_i + Q \times 0 = 0$$



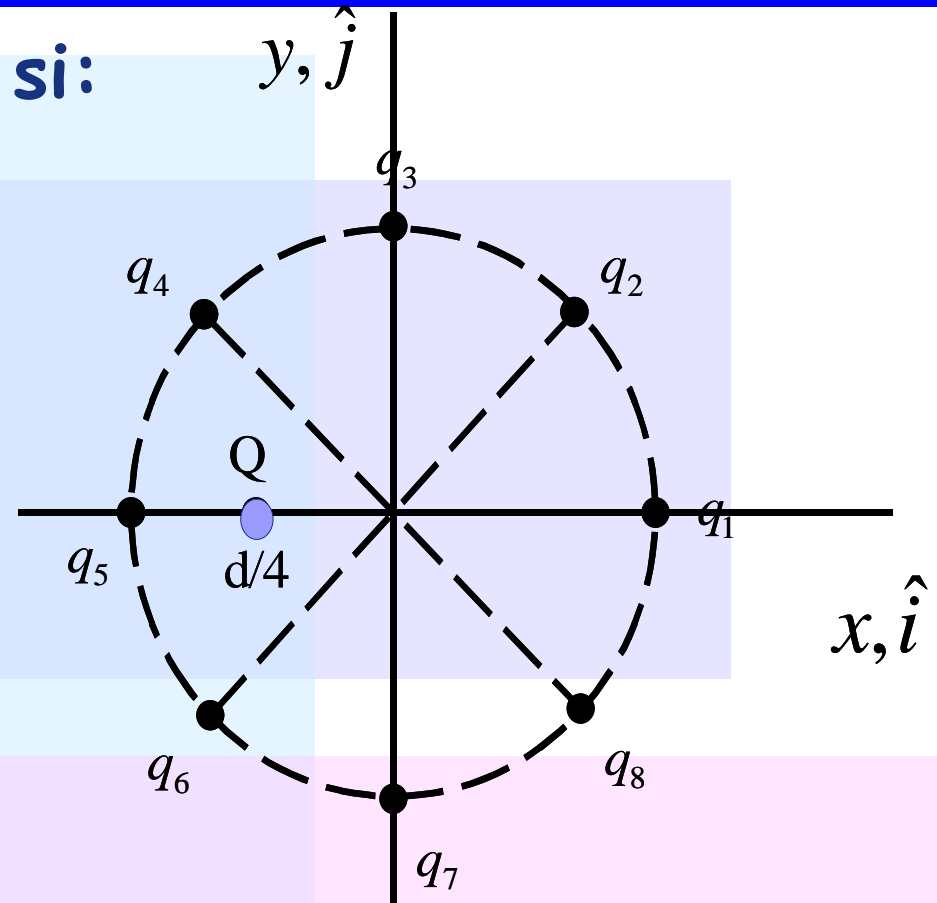


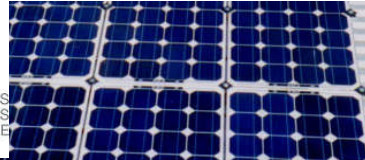
# Ejemplo

Calcular momento dipolar si:

$$Q = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$

y carga  $Q$  descentrada.





# Ejemplo

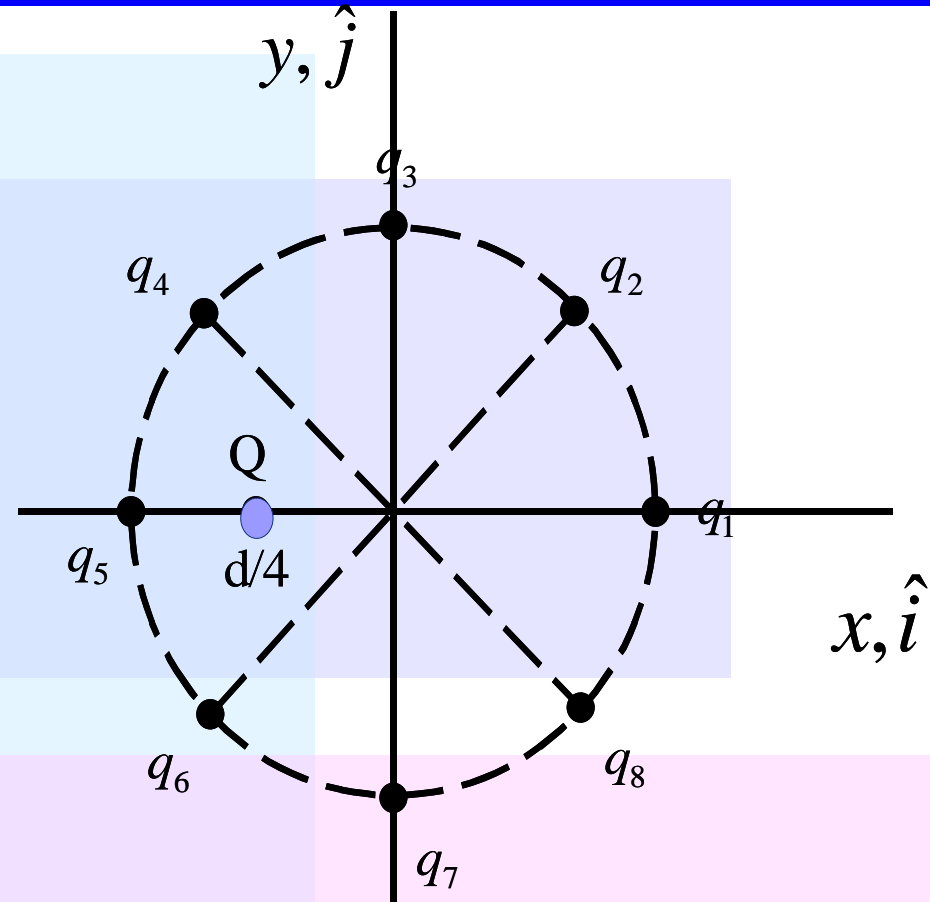
Carga descentrada.

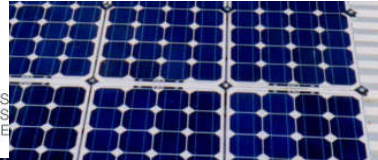
$$Q = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\vec{p} = \sum q_i \vec{r}_i + Q \left( -\frac{d}{4} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{p} = -Q \frac{d}{4} \hat{i}$$

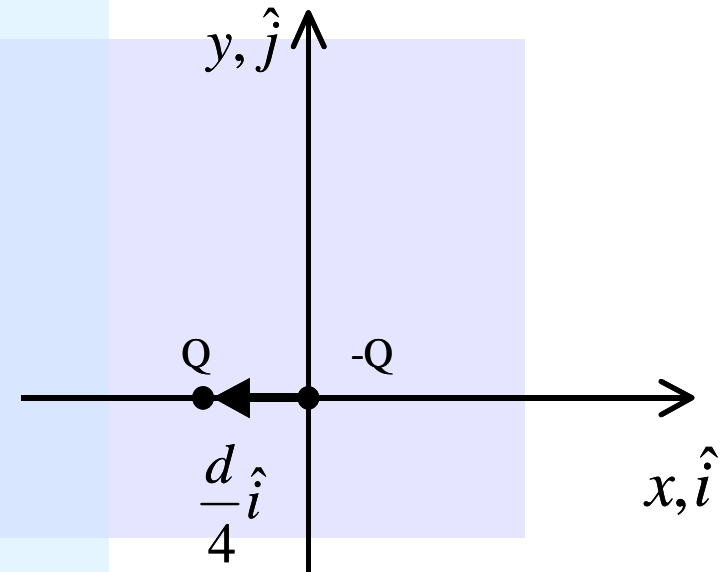
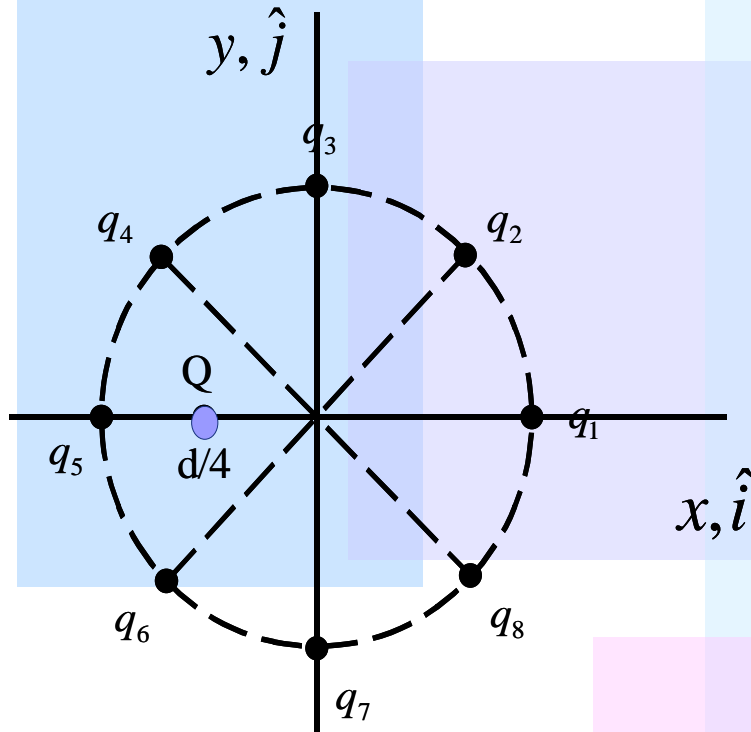




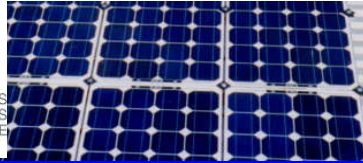
# Ejemplo

Desde cerca

Desde lejos

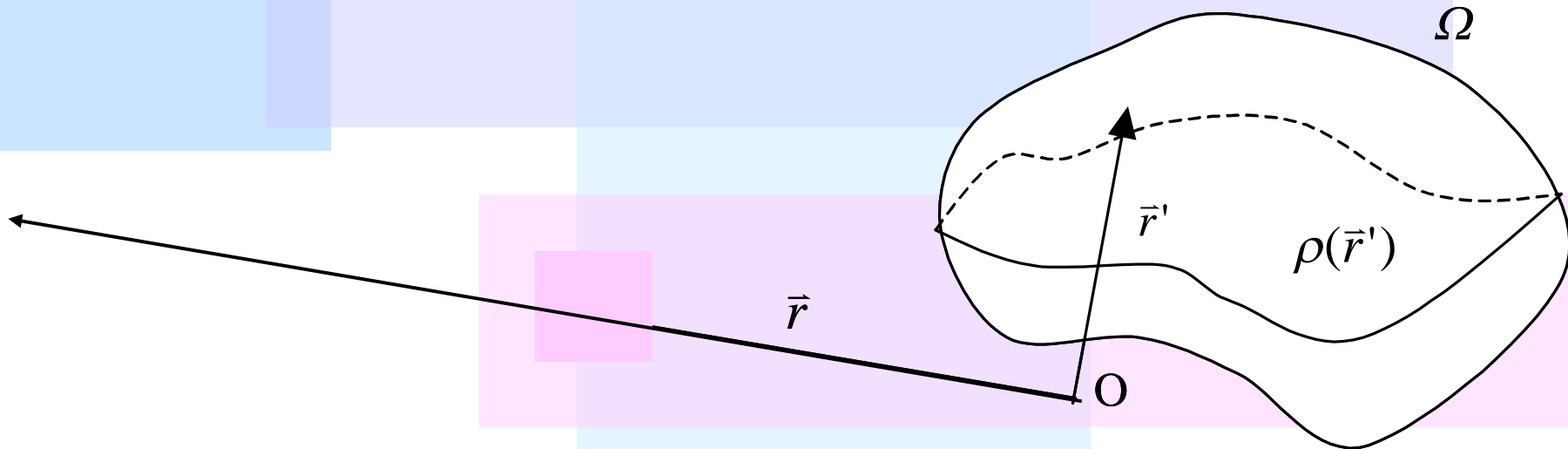


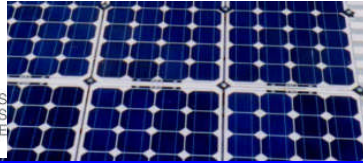
$$\vec{p} = -Q \frac{d}{4} \hat{i}$$



# Momento dipolar de distribución volumétrica

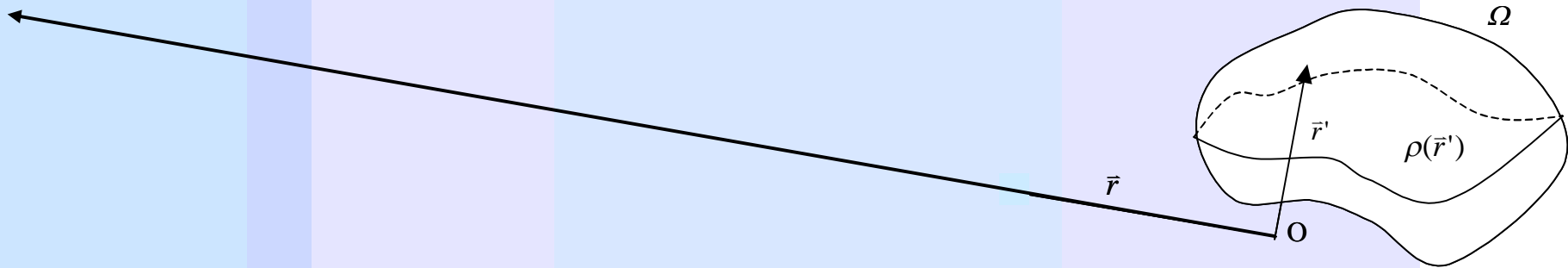
$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{p} = \iiint \vec{r}' dq' = \iiint_{\Omega} \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') dv'$$

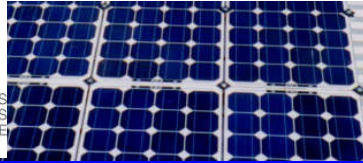




# Momento dipolar de distribución volumétrica

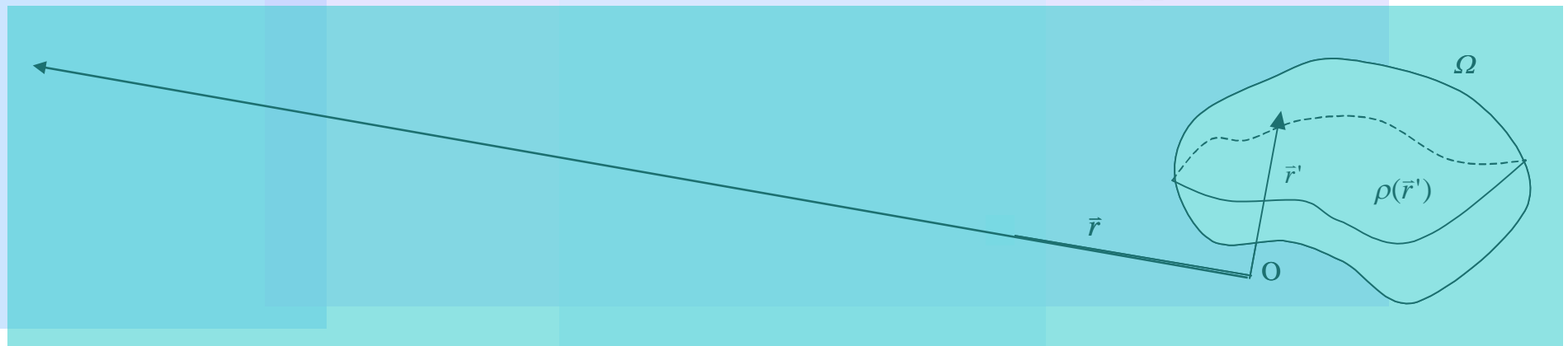
$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \iiint_{\Omega} \vec{r}' dq' = \iiint_{\Omega} \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') dv'$$





## Momento dipolar de distribución volumétrica

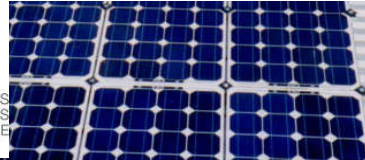
$$\vec{p} = \sum_{k=1}^n q_k \vec{r}_k \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \iiint \vec{r}' dq' = \iiint_{\Omega} \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') dv'$$



Dipolo equivalente de  
distribución de carga

$\vec{r}$

$\vec{p}$



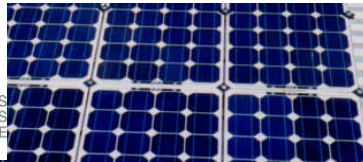
## Potencial a grandes distancias

La expresión del potencial de una densidad de carga es:

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\rho(\vec{r}') dv}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

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





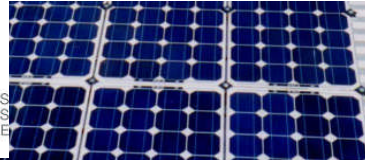
## Potencial a grandes distancias

$$\Rightarrow V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r}\|} dv' + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3} \rho(\vec{r}') dv' + TOS$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} \iiint \rho(\vec{r}') dv' + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \underbrace{\iiint \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') dv'}_{\vec{p}}}{\|\vec{r}\|^3} + TO$$

$$\therefore V(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q_{Total}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|^3} + TOS$$

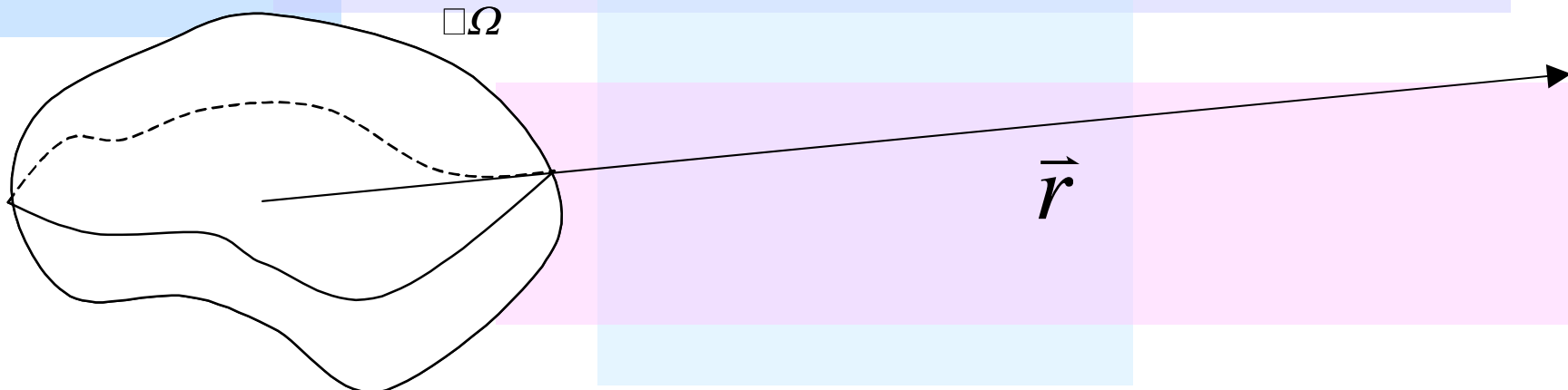
$$\therefore V(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{Q_{Total}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|^3}$$

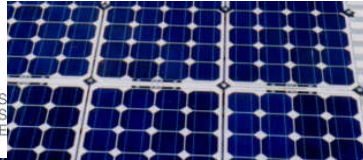


## Potencial a grandes distancias

Luego para grandes distancias el efecto de una distribución de carga puede asimilarse a una carga concentrada  $Q_{Total}$  mas un dipolo  $\vec{p}$ :

$$V(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{Q_{Total}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \|\vec{r}\|^3}$$





# A Grandes Distancias

Configuración	Potencial Eléctrico	Campo Eléctrico
Una carga $q \bullet$	$\propto 1 / r$	$\propto 1 / r^2$
Dos cargas Dipolo $q \bullet -q \bullet$	$\propto 1 / r^2$	$\propto 1 / r^3$
Cuatro cargas Dos dipolos $q \bullet -q \bullet$ $-q \bullet q \bullet$	$\propto 1 / r^3$	$\propto 1 / r^4$