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Ingeniería Eléctrica
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE



FI 2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 12

Corriente Eléctrica-I

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Universidad de Chile



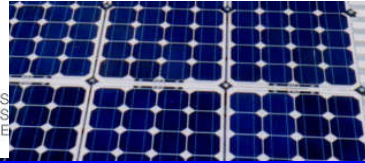
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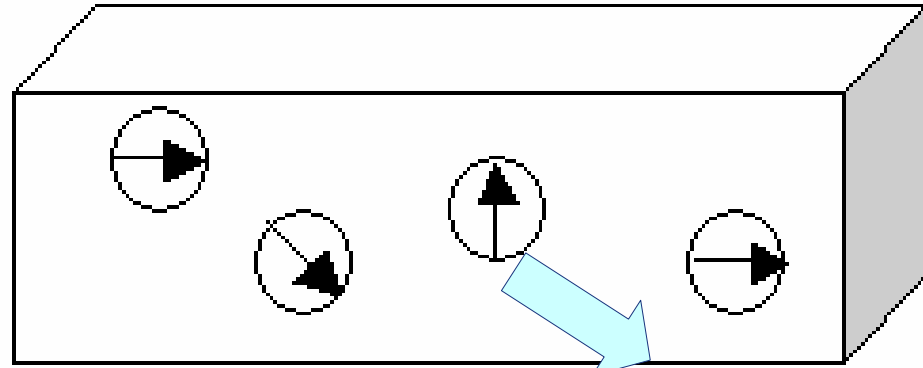


Medios materiales en electrostática

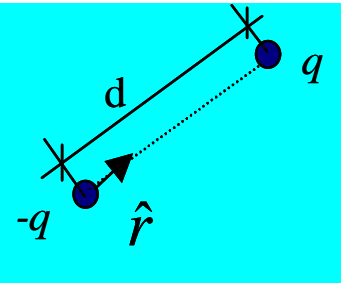
Dieléctricos

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

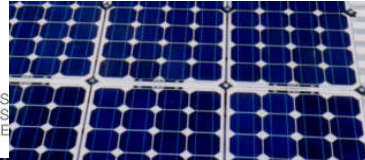
$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$



$$\vec{p} = qd\hat{r}$$



Los medios dieléctricos se componen de dipolos que pueden girar en torno a su posición de equilibrio, pero no se desplazan.



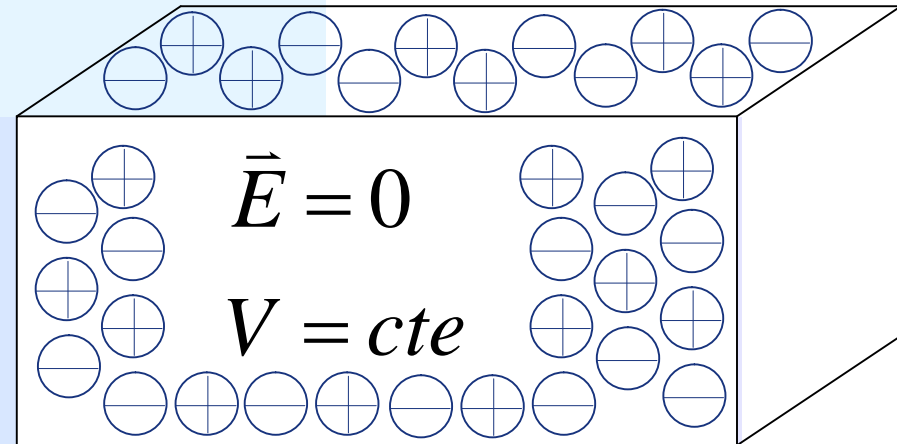
Medios materiales en electrostática

Conductores

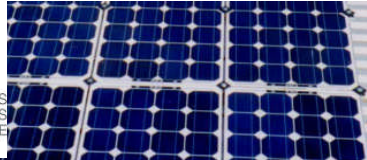
- Sólo tiene distribución superficial
- no hay polarización.

$$\vec{E} = 0$$

$$V = cte$$

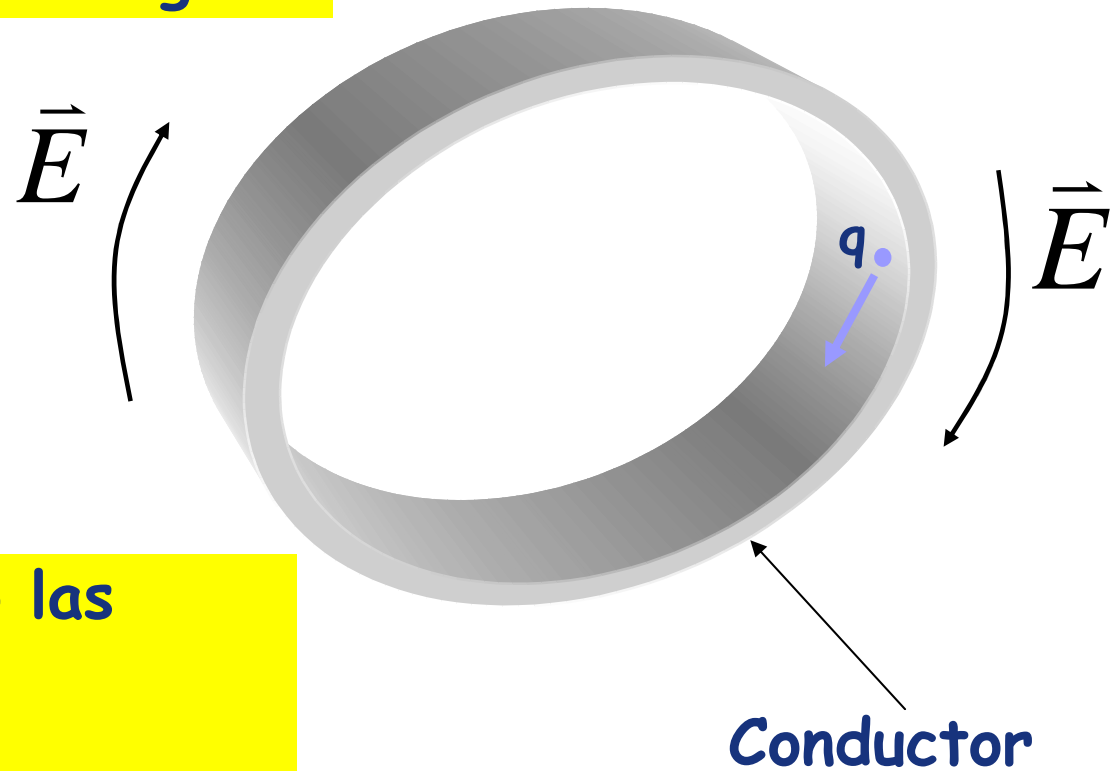


Los conductores poseen abundantes cargas (positivas y negativas) que pueden moverse libremente en presencia de un campo eléctrico



Equilibrio Dinámico

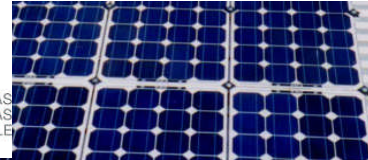
Qué ocurre si \vec{E} no se extingue?



Si se mantiene campo las
cargas se acelerarían
indefinidamente

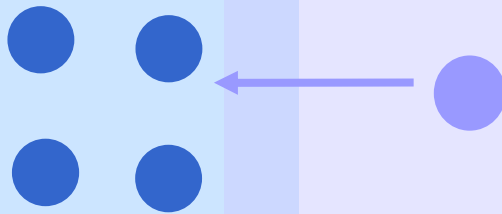
$$\vec{F} = q \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$m\vec{a} = q \cdot \vec{E}$$

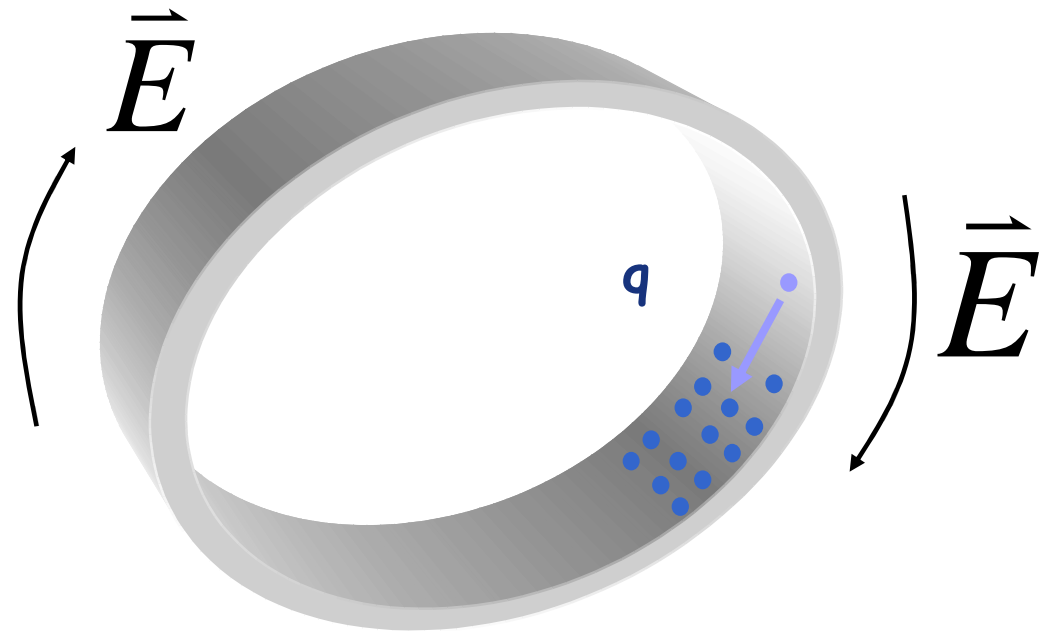


Equilibrio Dinámico

PERO: Existen colisiones entre las cargas y la estructura del medio material

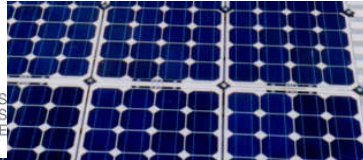


Colisiones

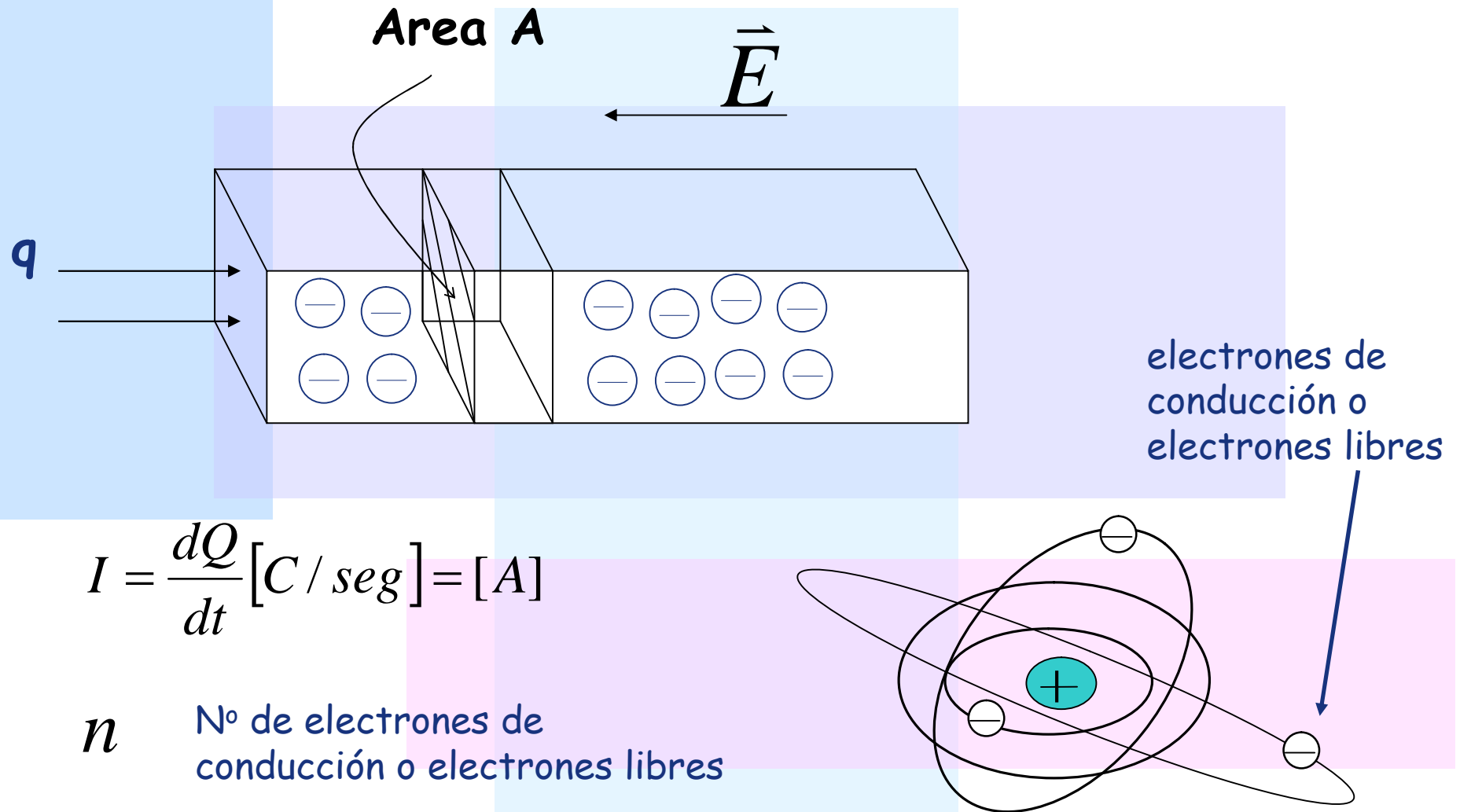


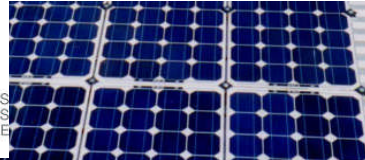
Equilibrio dinámico

Velocidad constante



Definición de Corriente



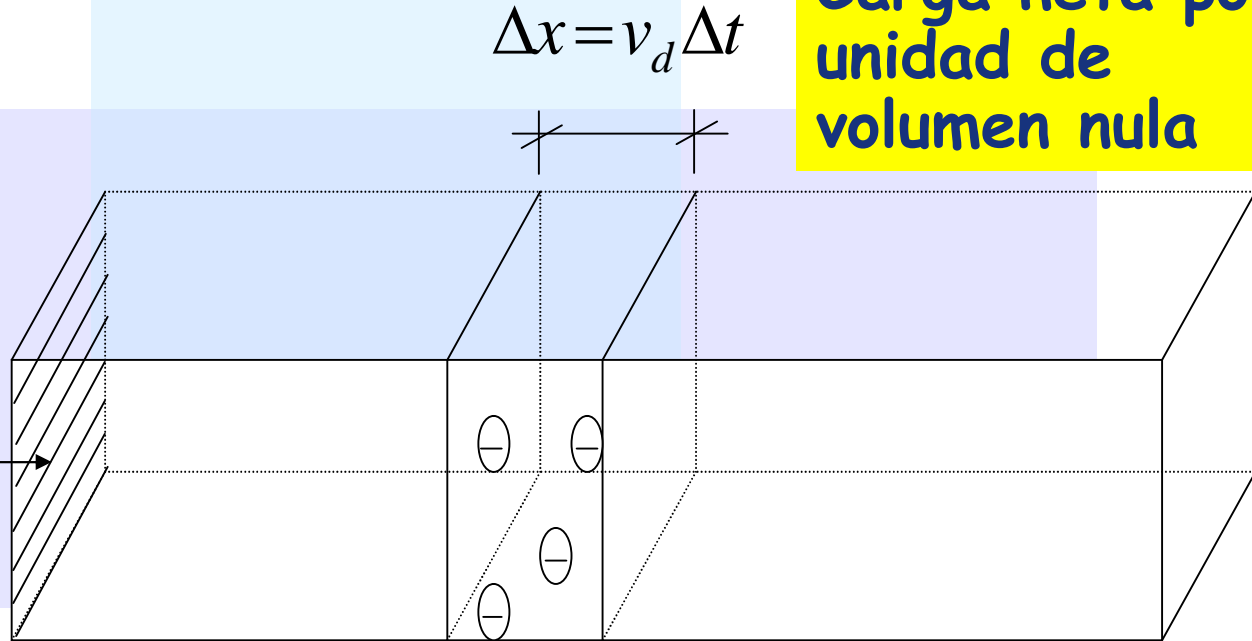


Definición de Corriente

$$\Delta Q = qnV_{ol}$$

$$\Delta Q = qnAv_d\Delta t$$

Area A

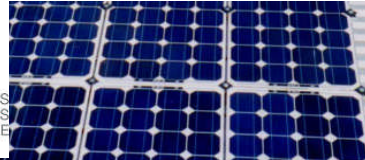


Carga neta por
unidad de
volumen nula

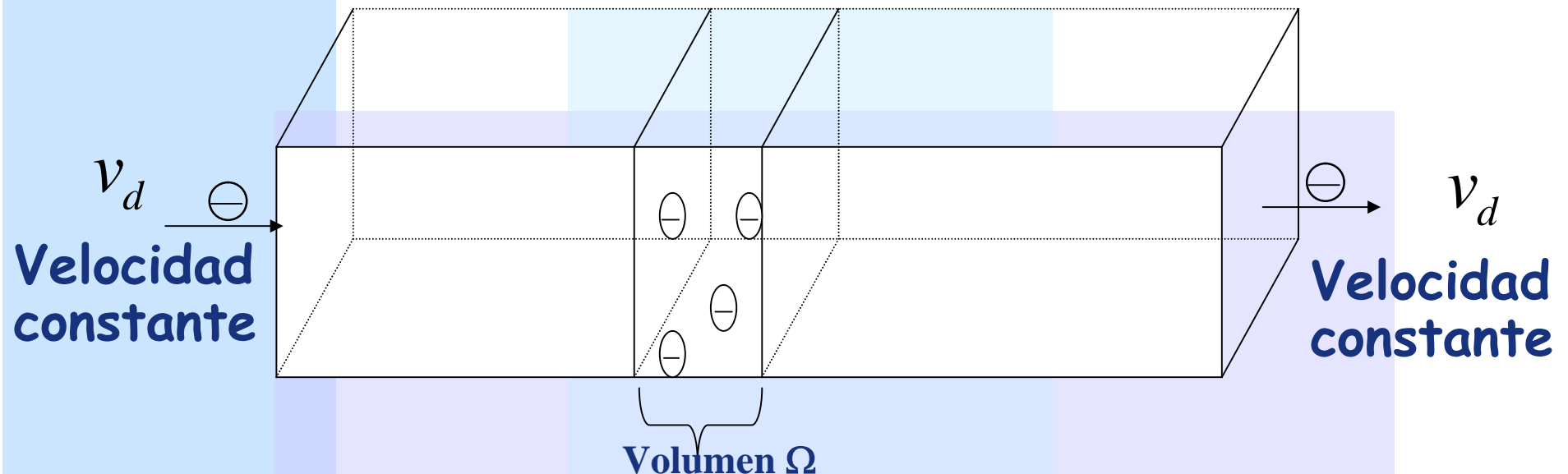
$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{qnAv_d\Delta t}{\Delta t}$$

$$\therefore I = qnAv_d [A] \quad (5.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -enAv_d [A]$$

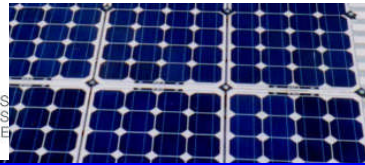


Definición de Corriente

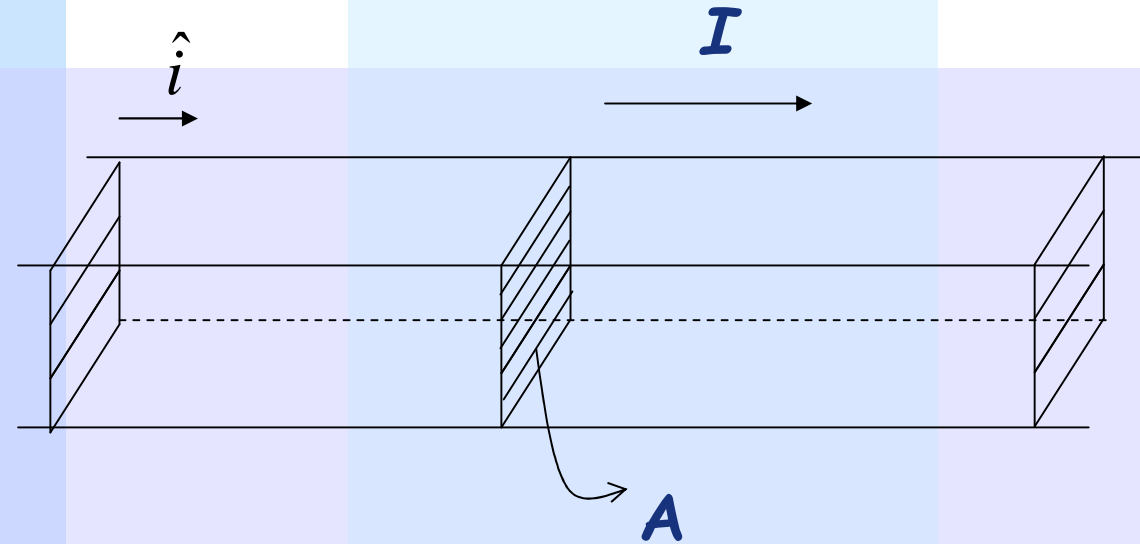


Carga neta por unidad de volumen nula

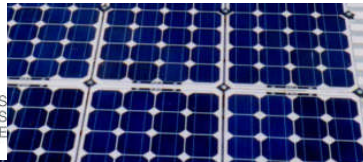
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \rho_e dv + \iiint_{\Omega} \rho_R dv = 0$$



Densidad de Corriente

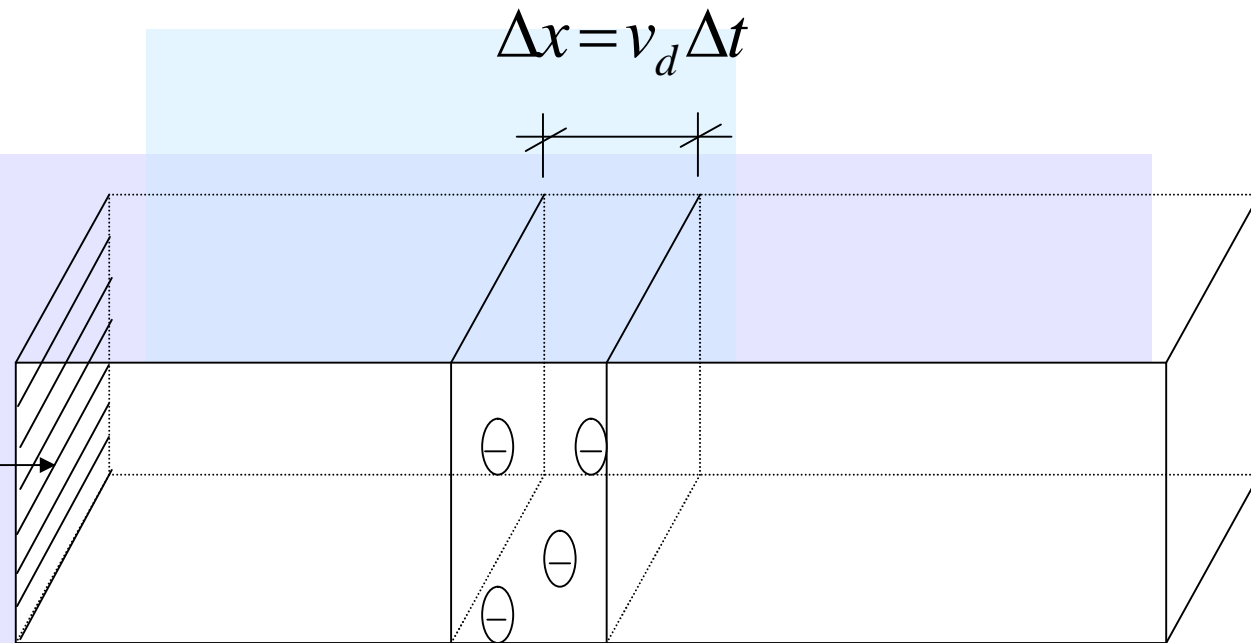


Vector densidad de corriente $\vec{J} = \frac{I}{A} \hat{i} [A/m^2]$



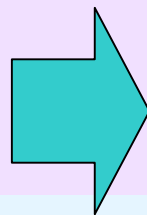
Densidad de Corriente

Area A



$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{qnAv_d \Delta t}{\Delta t}$$

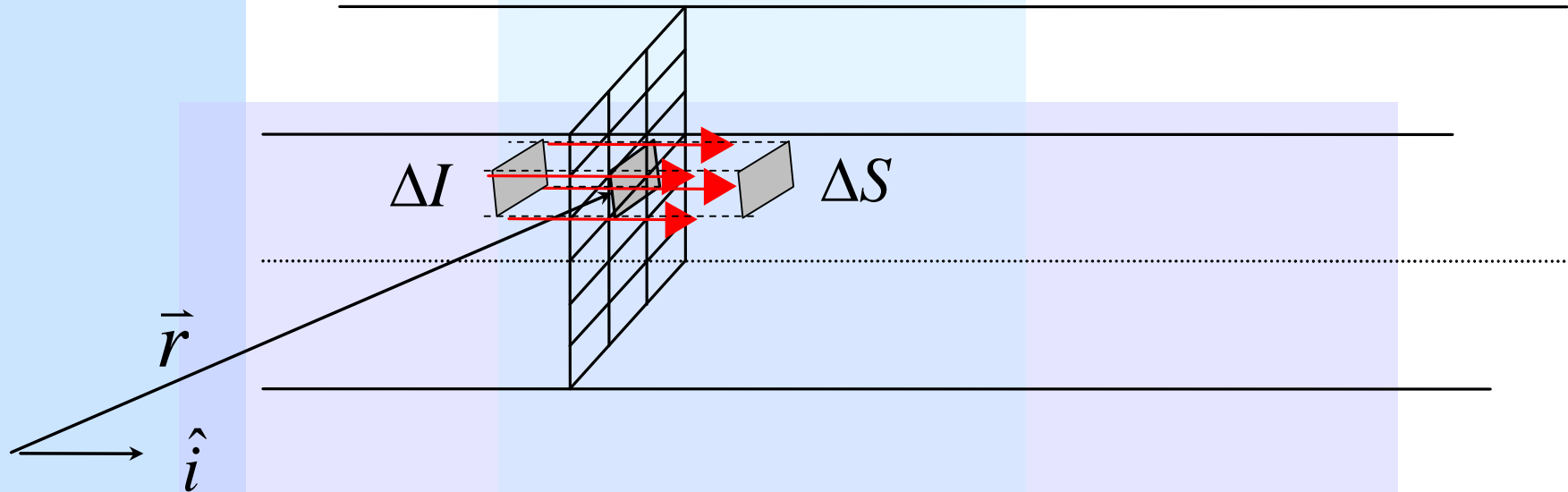
$$I = qnAv_d [A]$$



$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{A} \hat{i} = qnv_d \hat{i}$$



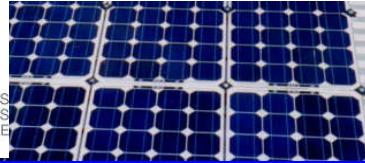
Densidad de Corriente



Vector densidad de corriente

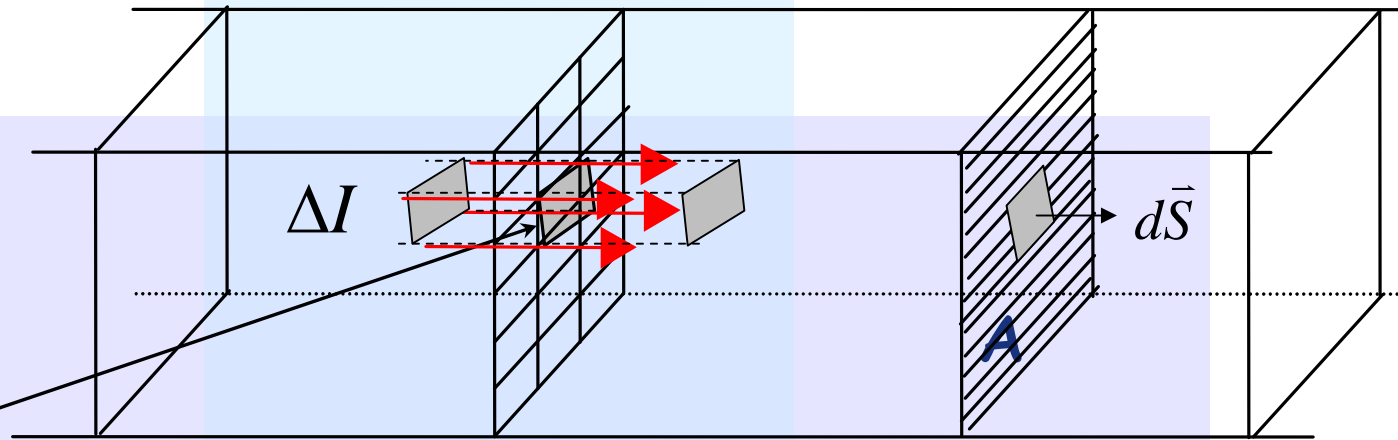
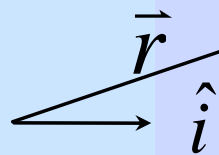
$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}) = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta S} \hat{i}$$

$$[\vec{J}(\vec{r})] = \frac{A}{m^2}$$



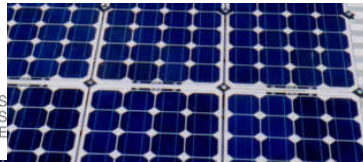
Densidad de Corriente

$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}) = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta S} \hat{i}$$



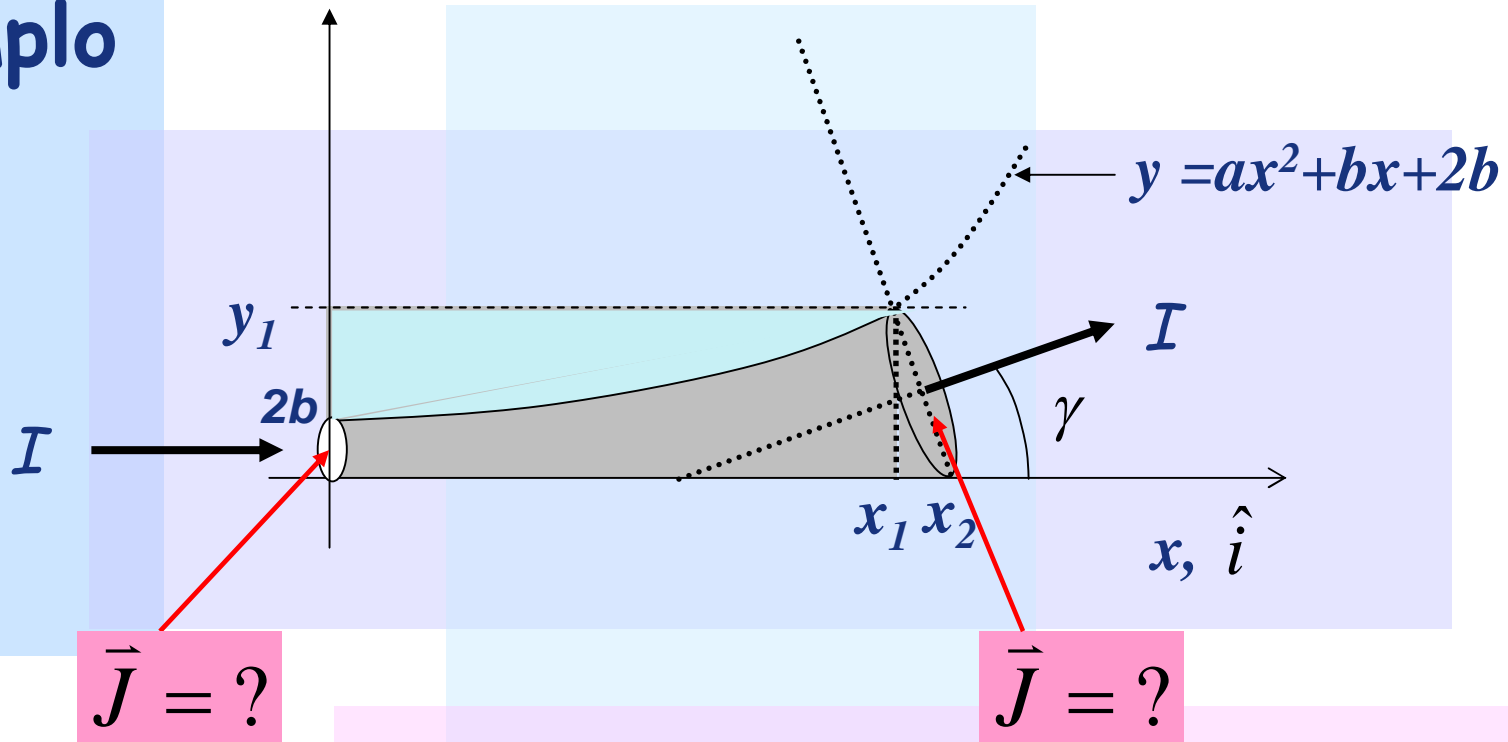
Corriente a través de A

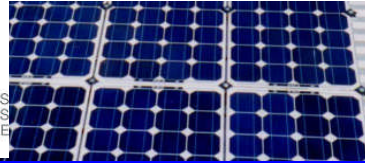
$$I = \iint_A \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



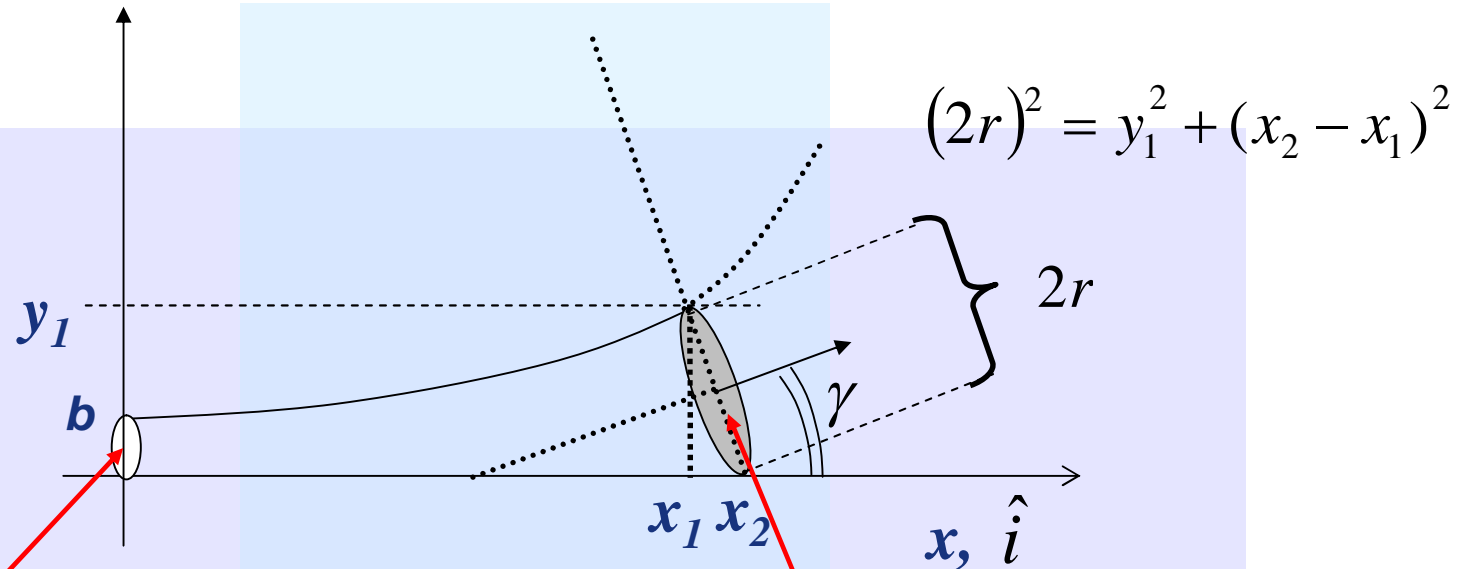
Densidad de Corriente

Ejemplo



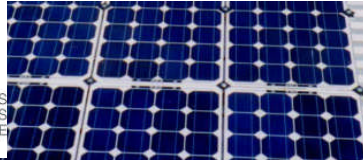


Densidad de Corriente

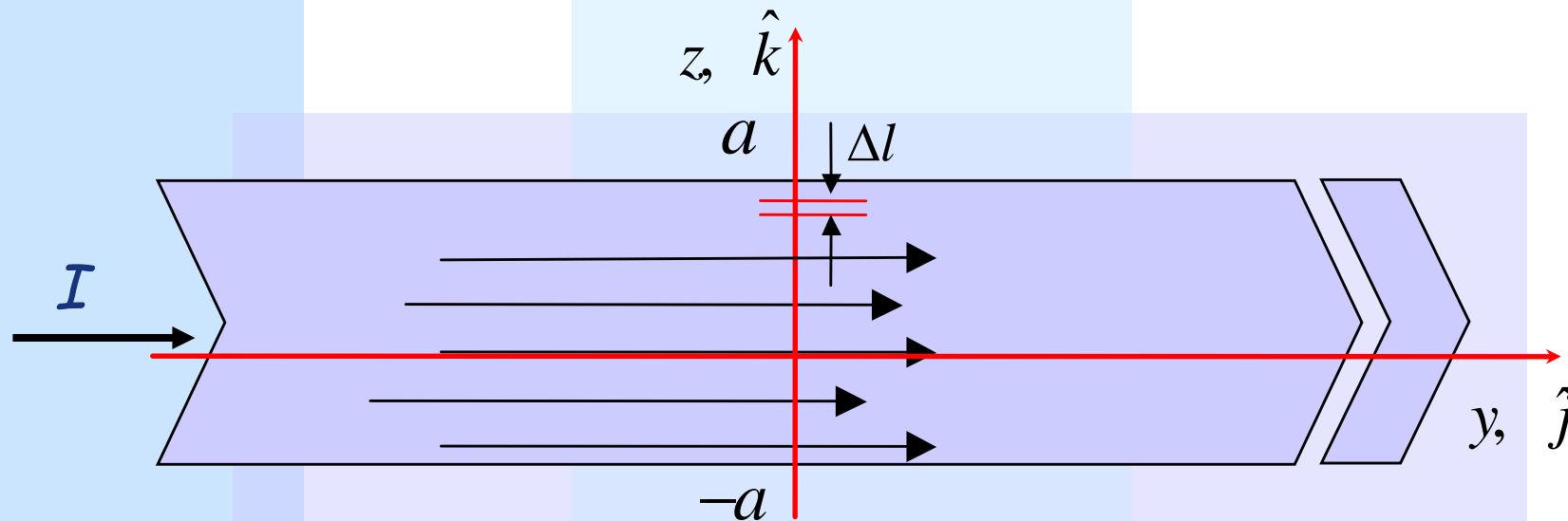


$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi b^2} \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi r^2} (\cos \gamma \hat{i} + \sin \gamma \hat{j})$$



Densidad de Corriente Superficial

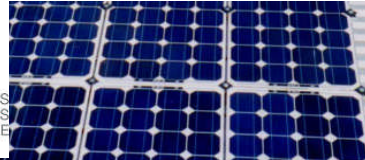


Sólo hay corriente en el plano y - z

Vector densidad de corriente superficial

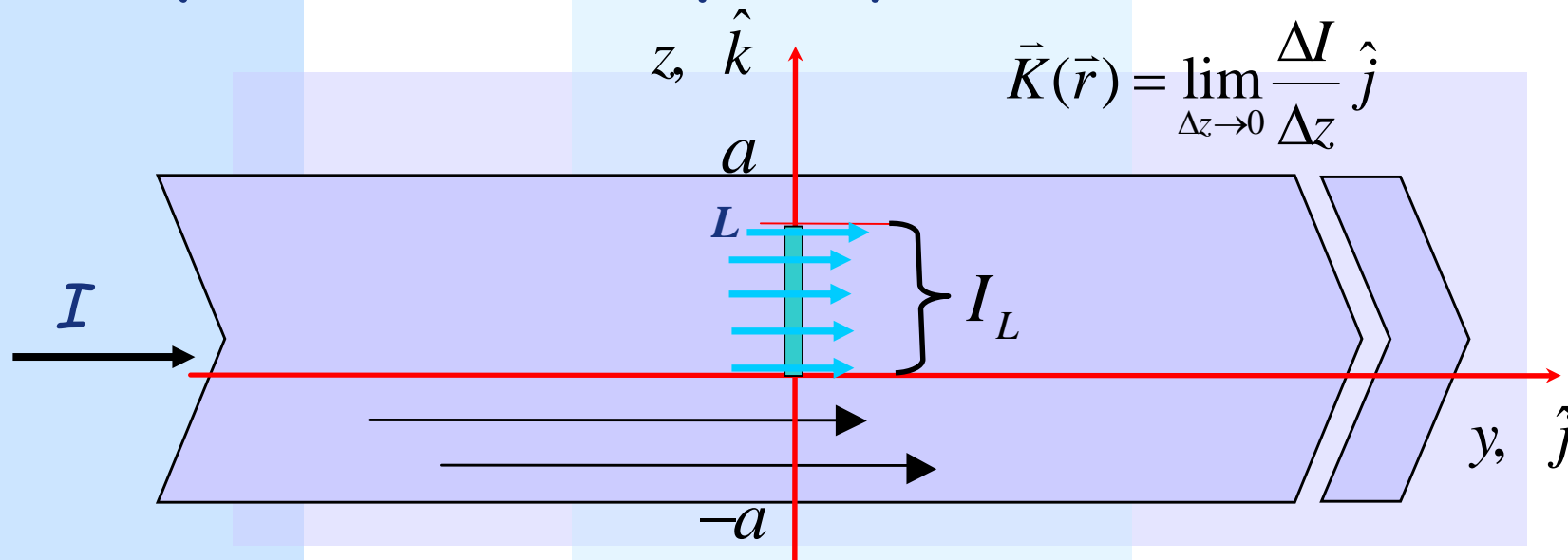
$$\vec{K}(\vec{r}) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta z} \hat{j}$$

$$[\vec{K}(\vec{r})] = \frac{A}{m}$$



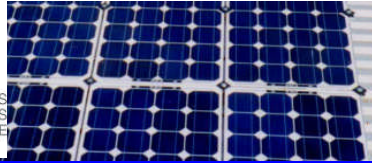
Densidad de Corriente Superficial

Sólo hay corriente en el plano y - z



Corriente atravesando longitud L del plano

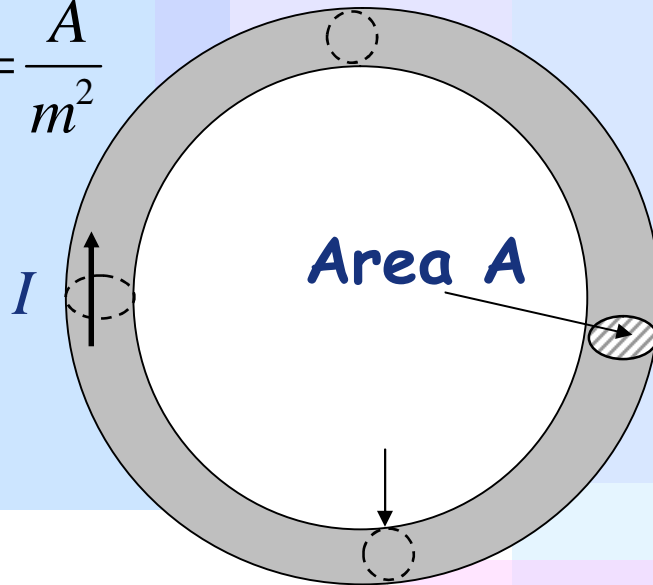
$$I_L = \int_0^L \vec{K} \cdot \hat{j} dl$$



Ejemplo

Corriente por un toroide de radio b

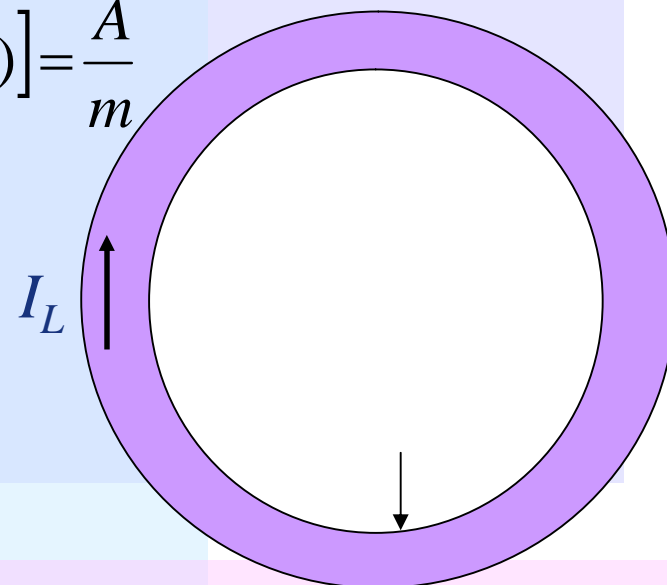
$$[\vec{J}(\vec{r})] = \frac{A}{m^2}$$



Diámetro $2a$

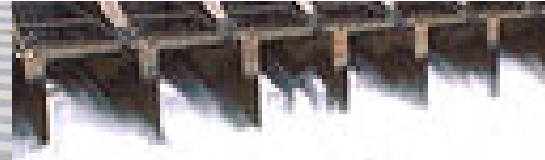
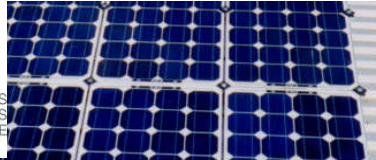
Corriente por una cinta de radio b

$$[\vec{K}(\vec{r})] = \frac{A}{m}$$



Ancho $2a$

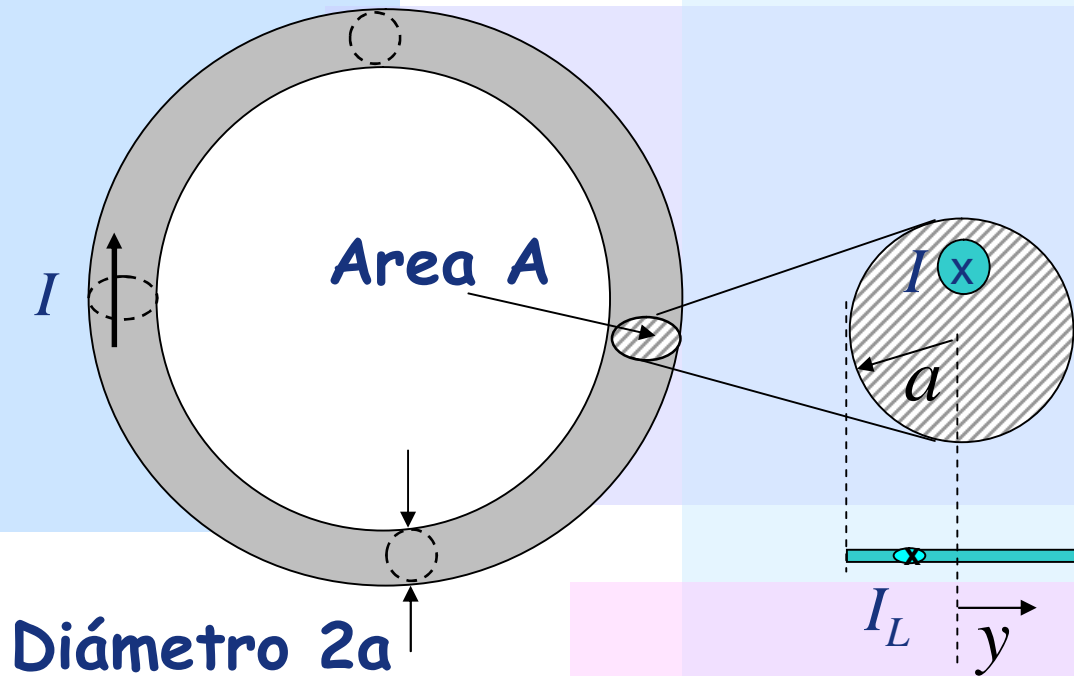
Encontrar K tal que cumple $I = I_L$



Ejemplo

Corriente atravesando plano A

$$I = \iint_A \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

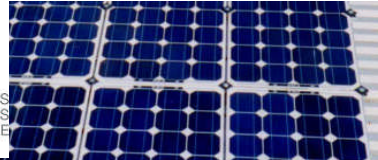


Encontrar K tal que cumple

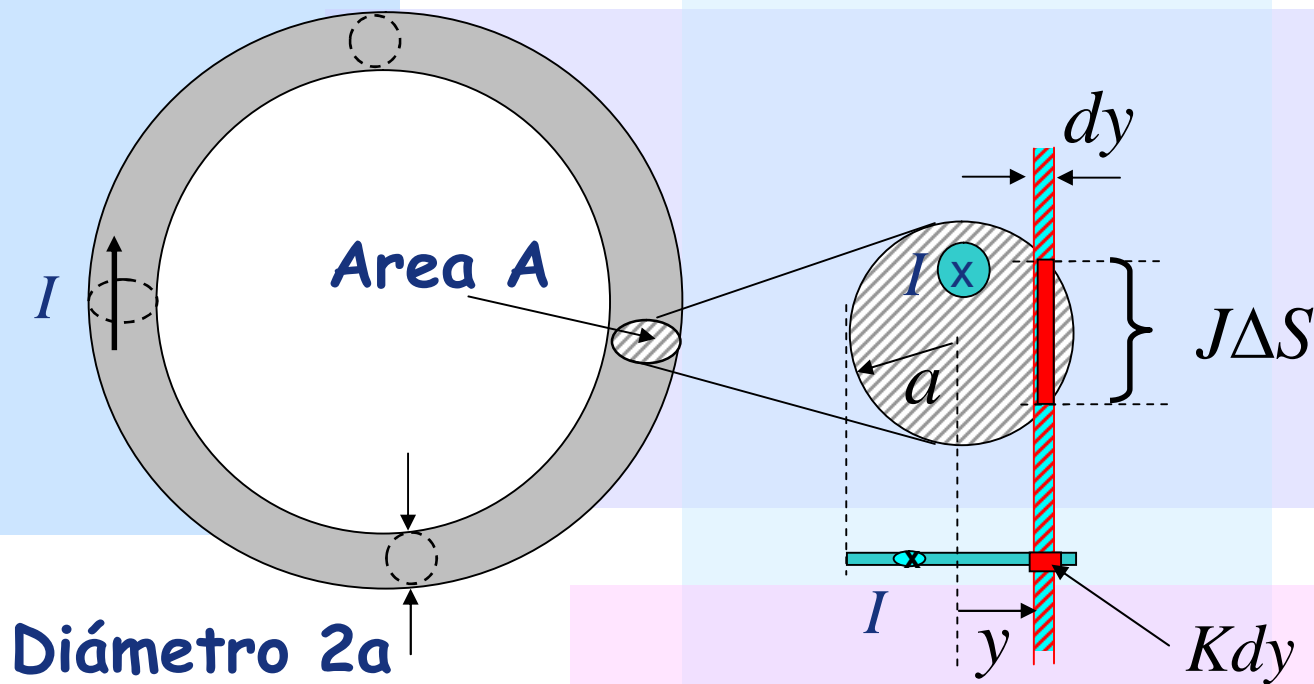
$$I = I_L$$

Corriente atravesando línea $2a$

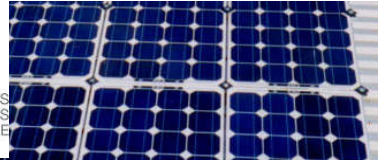
$$I_L = 2 \int_0^a \vec{K} \cdot \hat{j} dy$$



Ejemplo



Condición de equivalencia $Kdy = J\Delta S$



Ejemplo

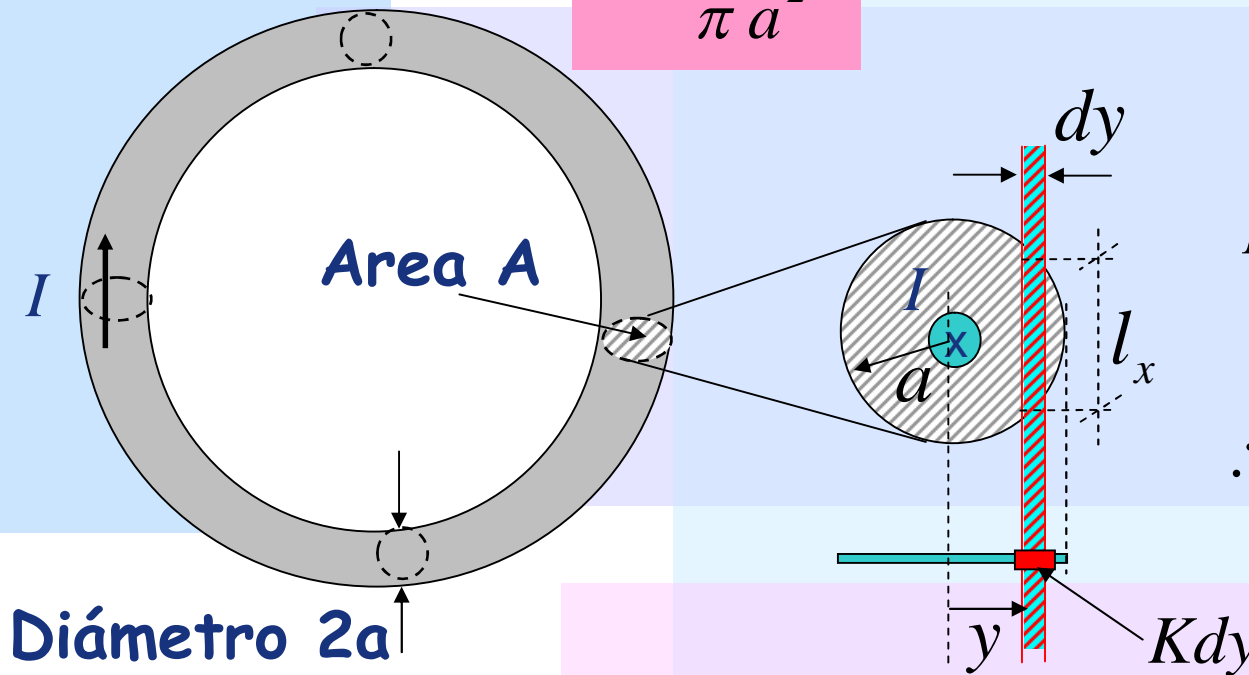
$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \hat{i}$$

$$K dy = J l_x dy$$

$$l_x = 2\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$

$$K dy = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} 2\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{2I\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{\pi a^2}$$

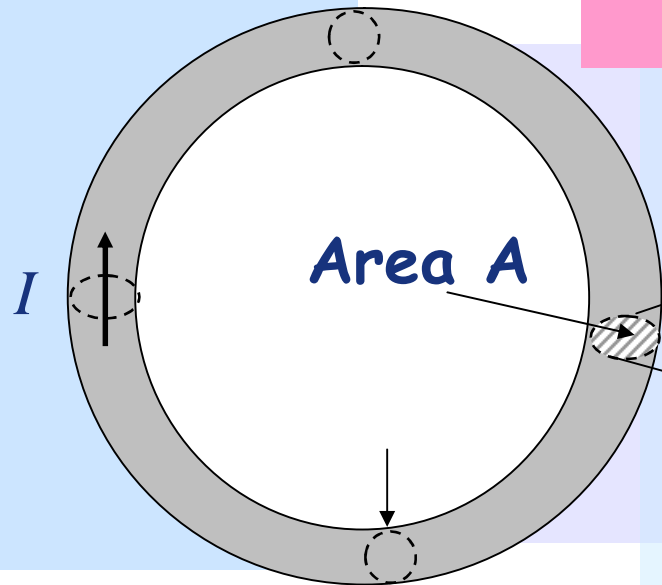




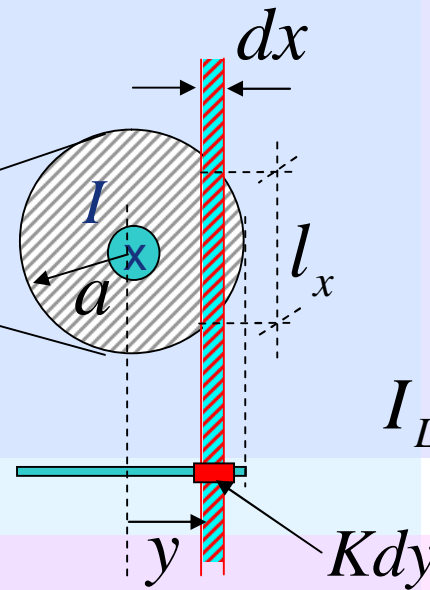
Ejemplo

$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{K} = \frac{2I\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{\pi a^2} \hat{j}$$



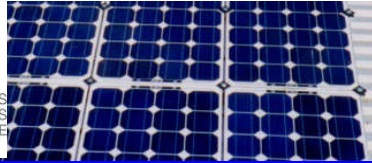
Diámetro $2a$



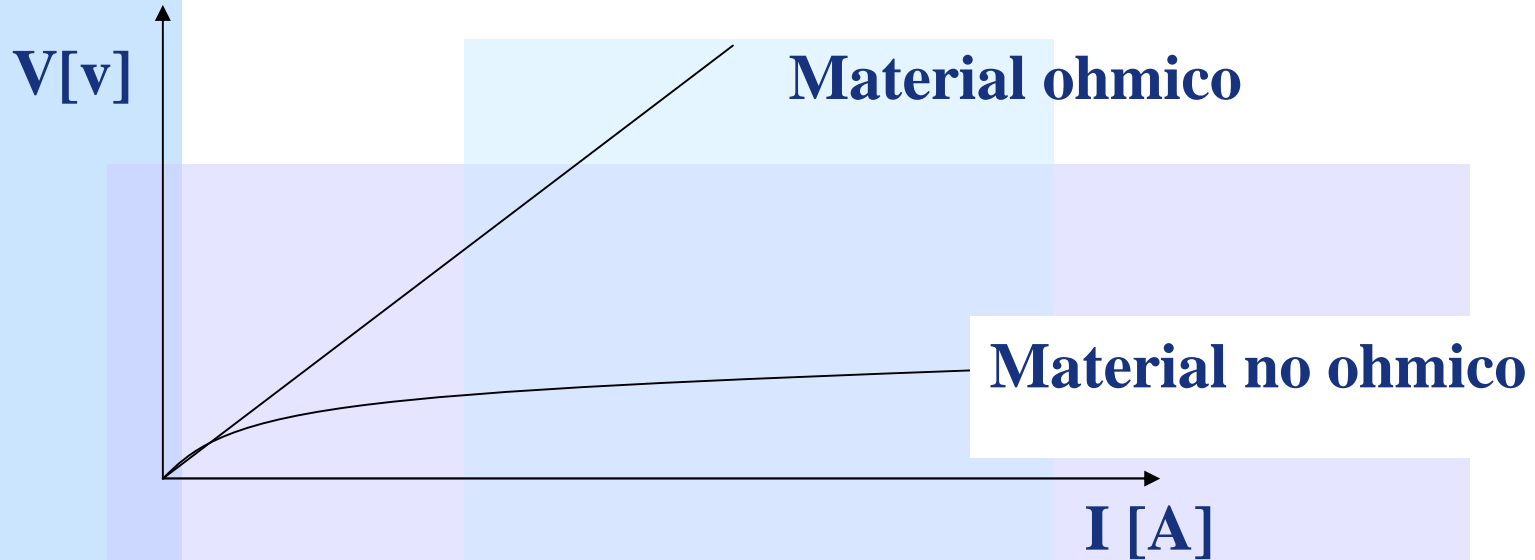
$$I_L = 2 \int_0^a \vec{K} \cdot \hat{j} dy$$

$$I_L = \frac{4I}{\pi a^2} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy$$

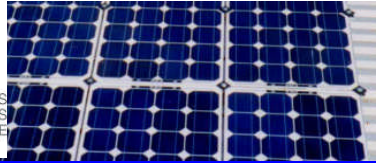
$$\Rightarrow I_L = \frac{4I}{\pi a^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} y(a^2 - y^2)^{1/2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin(y/a) \right]_{y=0}^{y=a} \Rightarrow I_L = I$$



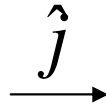
Ley de Ohm



$$\vec{J} = g \vec{E} \Rightarrow \Delta V = RI$$



Ley de Ohm



V_1

V_2

$$\Delta V = V_1 - V_2 = El$$

Ley de OHM

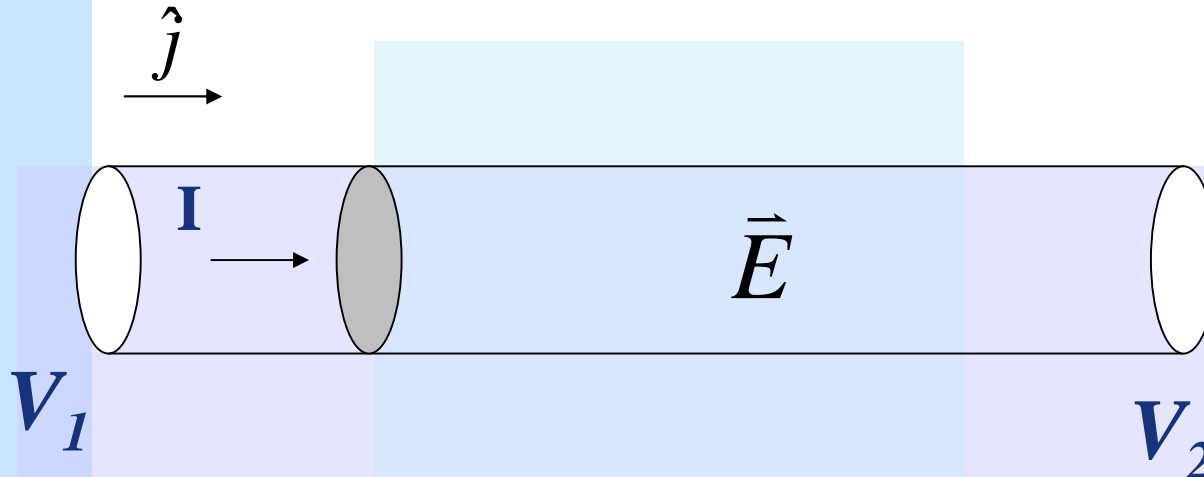
$$\vec{J} = g \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{J}{g} l = \frac{JA}{gA} l = \frac{l}{gA} I$$

$$R = \rho \times \frac{l}{S}$$



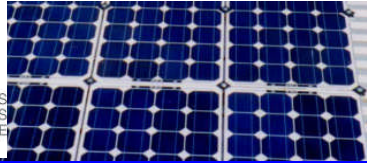
Ley de Ohm



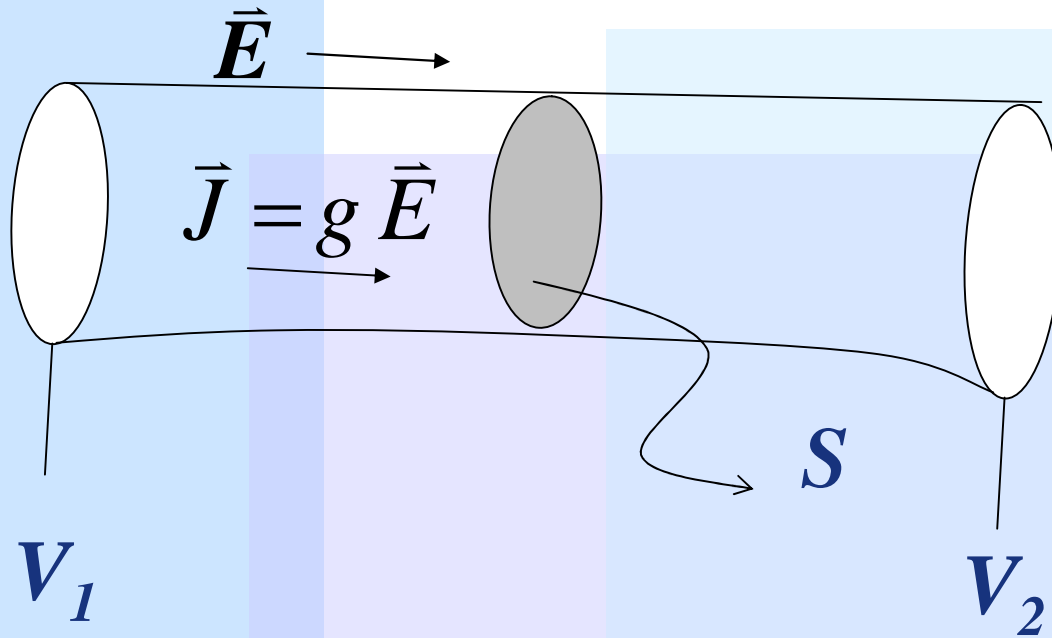
Ley de OHM $\vec{J} = g \vec{E}$ $\Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{l}{gA} I$

Definiendo resistividad $\rho = \frac{1}{g}$

y resistencia $R = \rho \times \frac{l}{S}$ $\Rightarrow \Delta V = RI$



Ley de Ohm



Ley de OHM

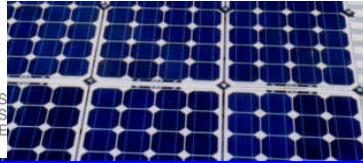
$$\Delta V = RI$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\iint_S g \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}}$$

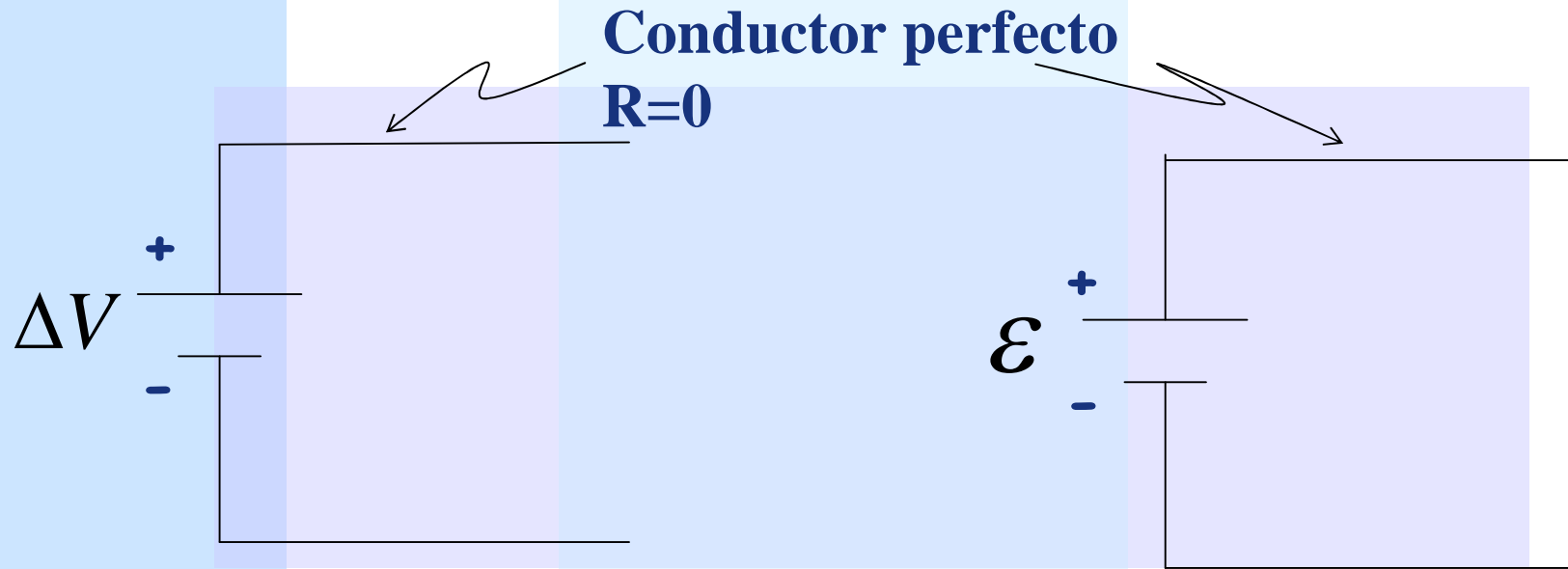


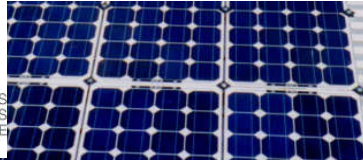
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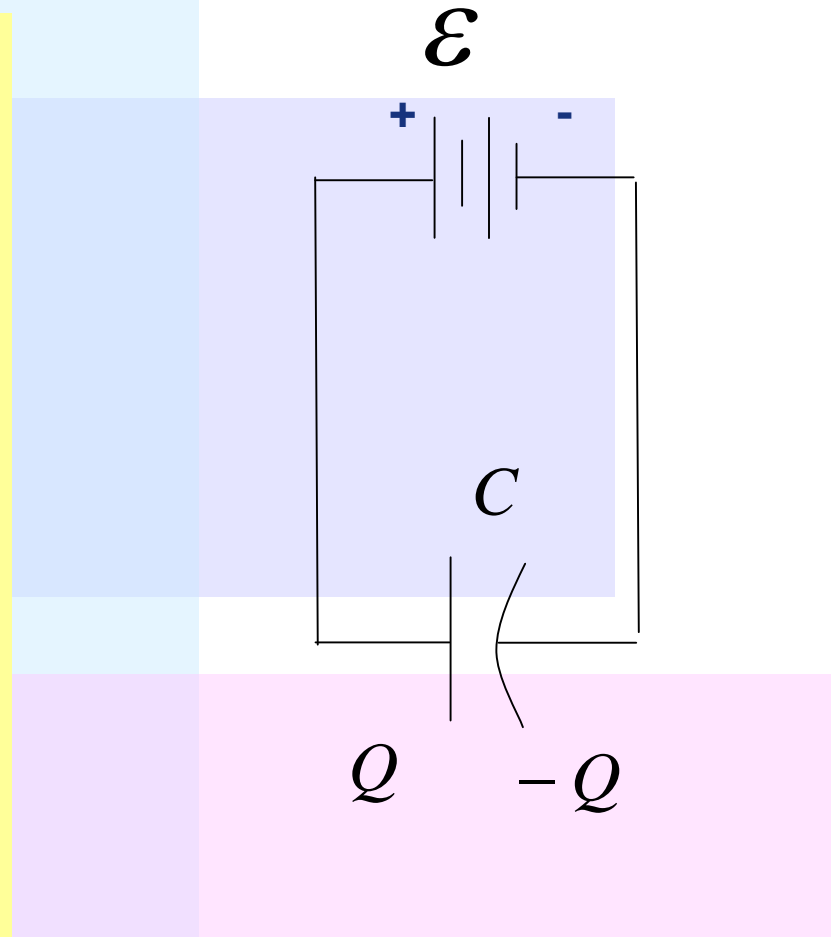
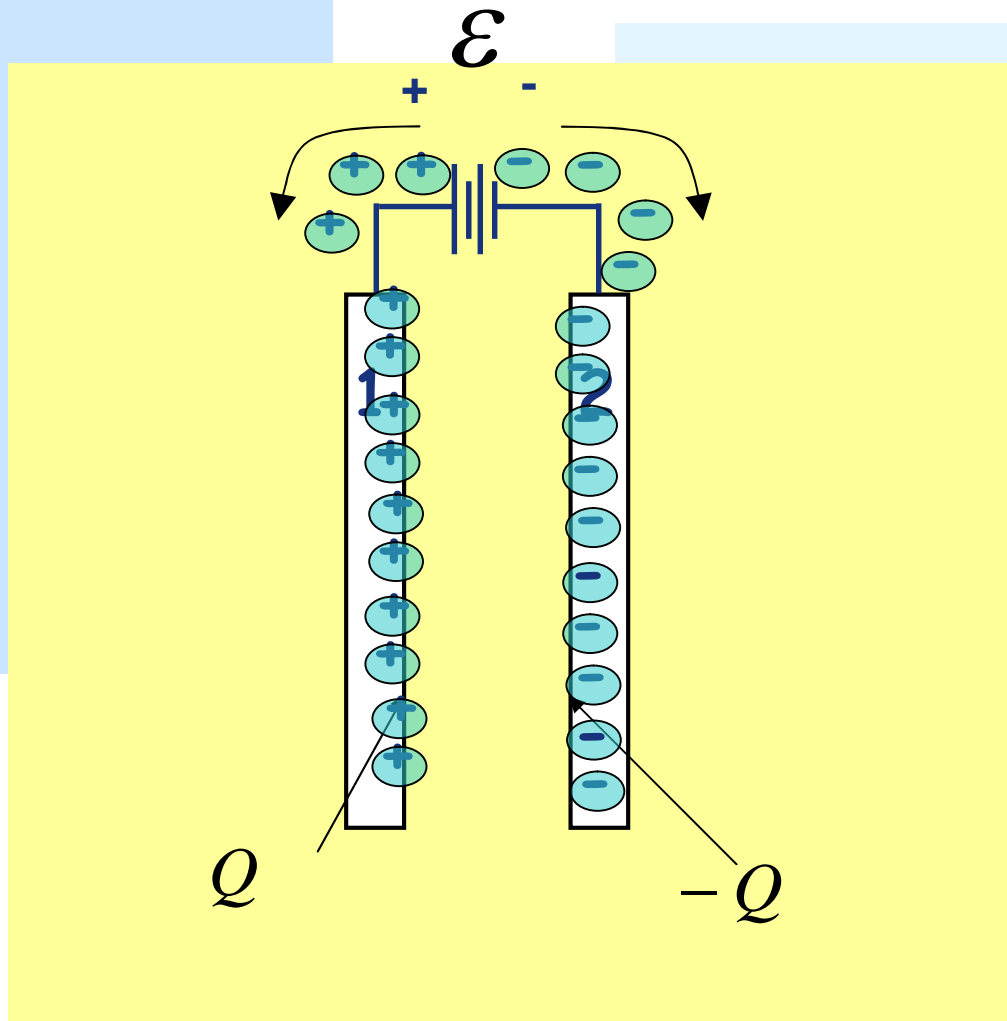


Fuerza electromotriz





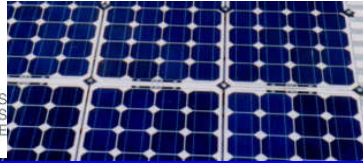
Fuerza electromotriz





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Fuerza electromotriz

