



fcfm

Ingeniería Eléctrica
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE



FI 2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 14

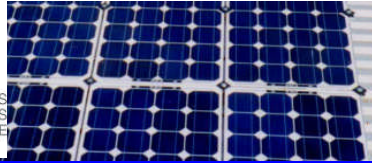
Corriente Eléctrica-III

LUIS S. VARGAS
Area de Energía
Departamento de Ingeniería Eléctrica
Universidad de Chile



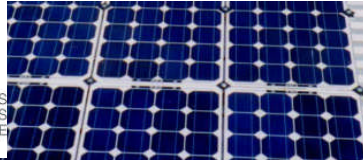
fcfm

Ingeniería Eléctrica
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

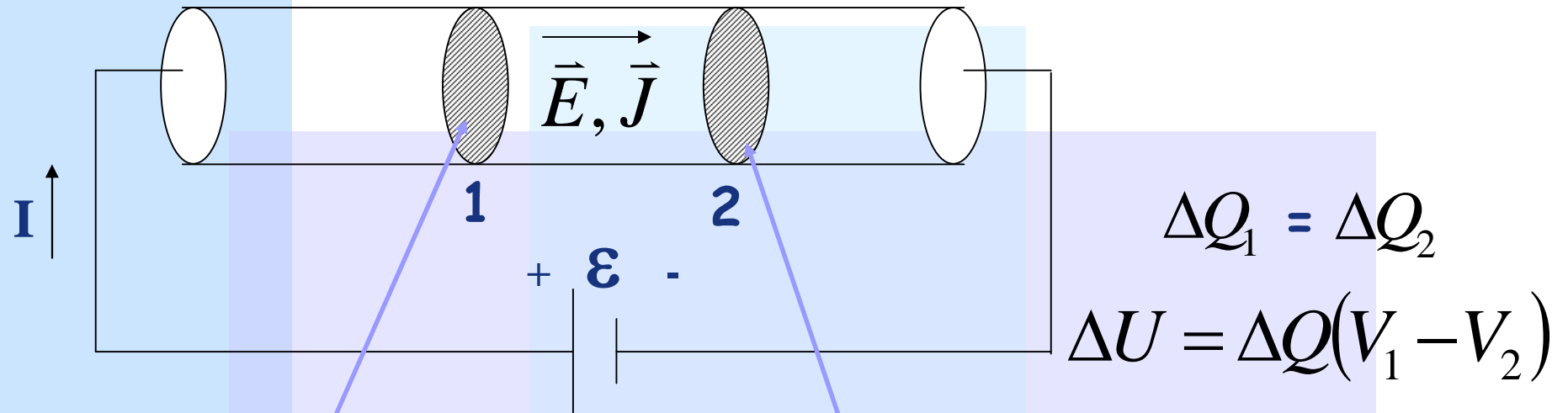


INDICE

- Efecto Joule
- Corriente de Convección
- Ecuación de Continuidad
- Condiciones de borde para J



Efecto Joule

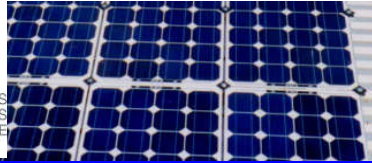


$$\Delta Q_1 = \Delta Q_2$$

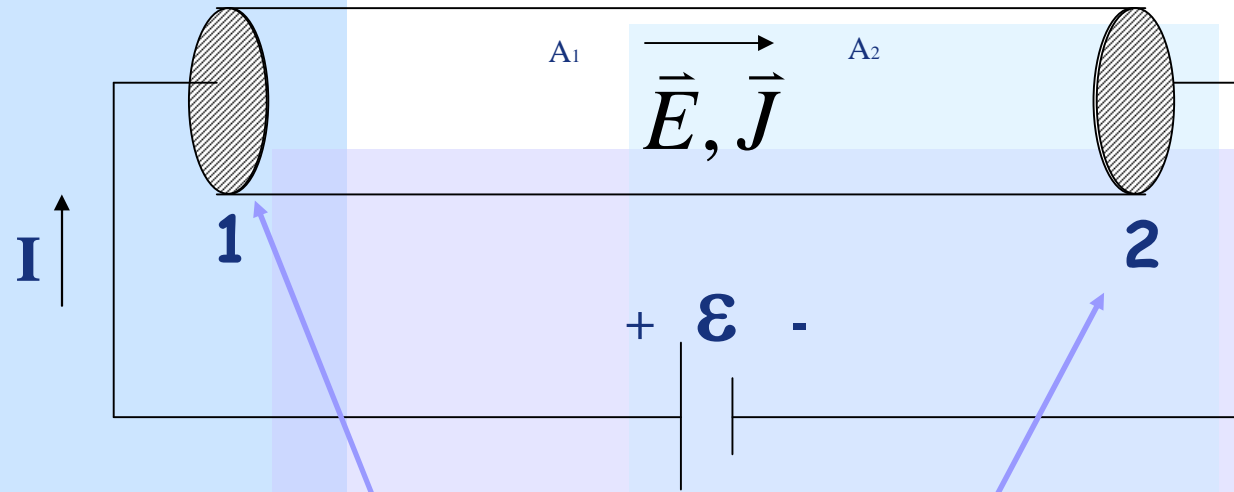
$$\Delta U = \Delta Q(V_1 - V_2)$$

**Potencia es la derivada de la
Energía**

$$P = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}(V_1 - V_2)$$



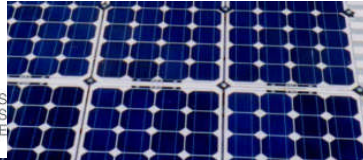
Efecto Joule



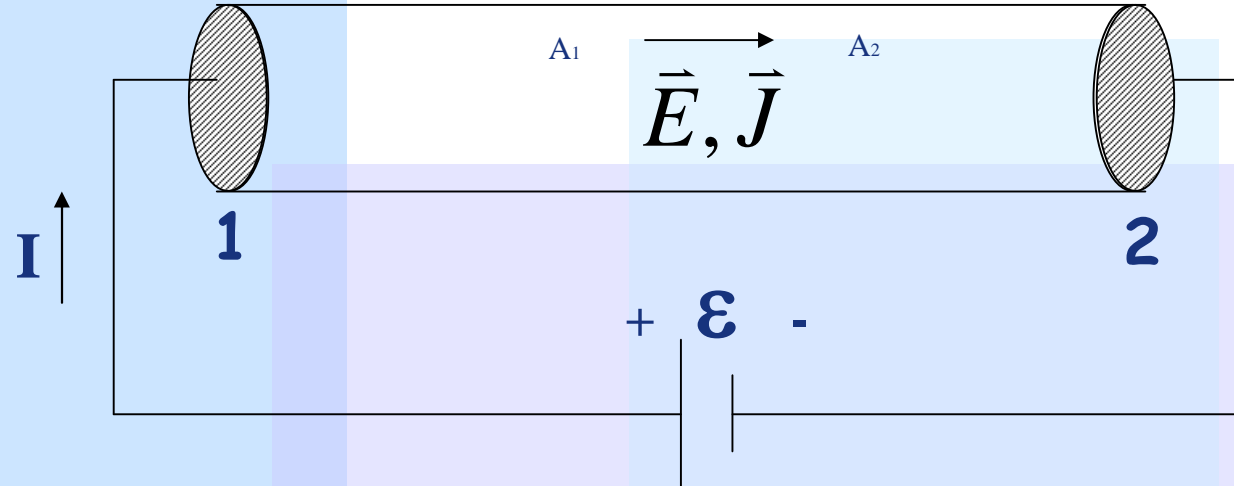
- Calor disipado
- Fem proporciona energía

Potencia es diferencia de potencial por corriente

$$\Rightarrow P = I\Delta V$$

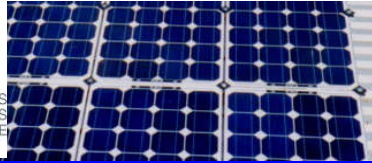


Efecto Joule

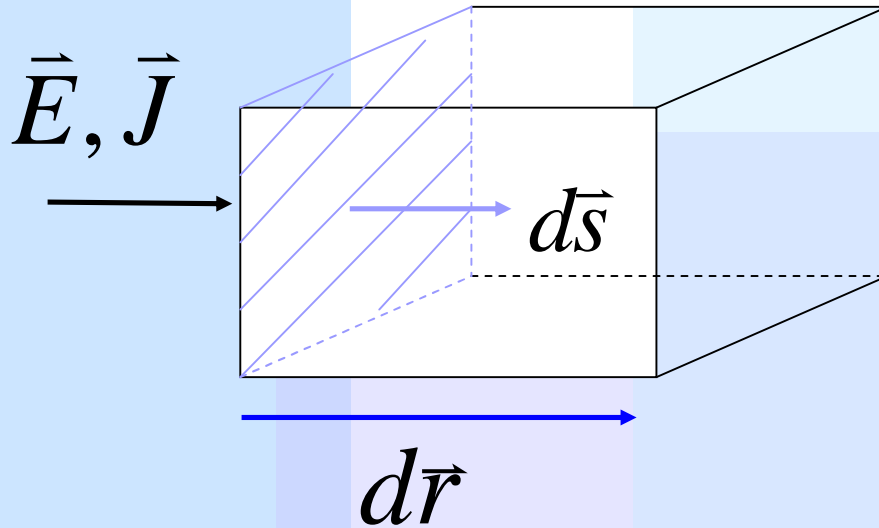


- Calor disipado
- Fem proporciona energía

$$\Delta V = RI \Rightarrow P = I \cdot R \cdot I = RI^2 \quad \text{ó} \quad P = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$$



Efecto Joule



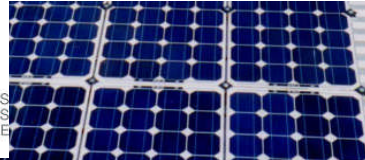
$$dP = \Delta I \Delta V$$

$$dP = \overbrace{(\vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s})}^{\Delta I} \times \overbrace{(\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r})}^{\Delta V}$$

$$d\vec{s} \cdot d\vec{r} = dv \Rightarrow dP = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot dv$$

Potencia disipada en
volumen Ω

$$\therefore P = \iiint_{\Omega} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} dv$$

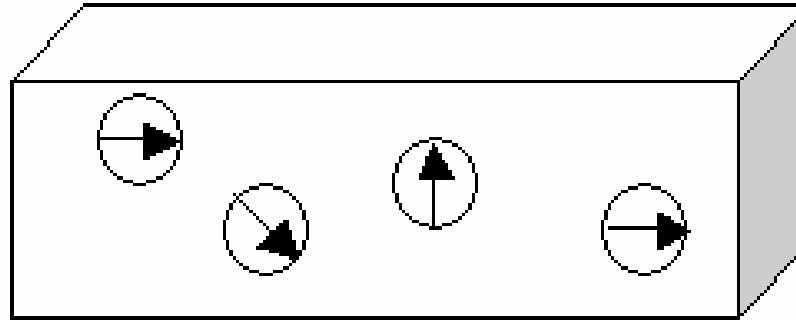


Resumen medios materiales

Dieléctricos

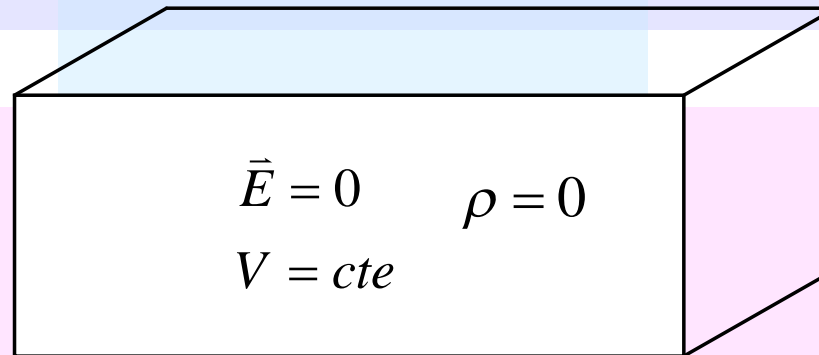
$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

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

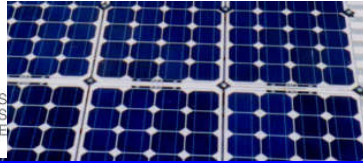


Conductores

- Equilibrio electrostático



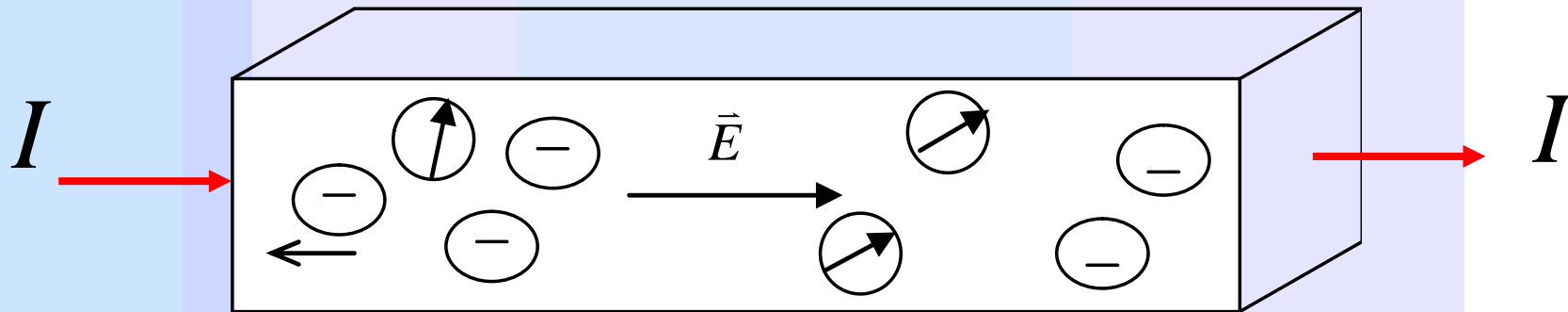
Sólo hay carga superficial



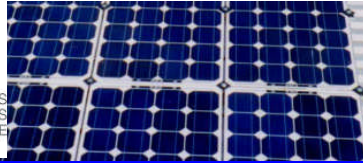
Resumen medios materiales

Conductores

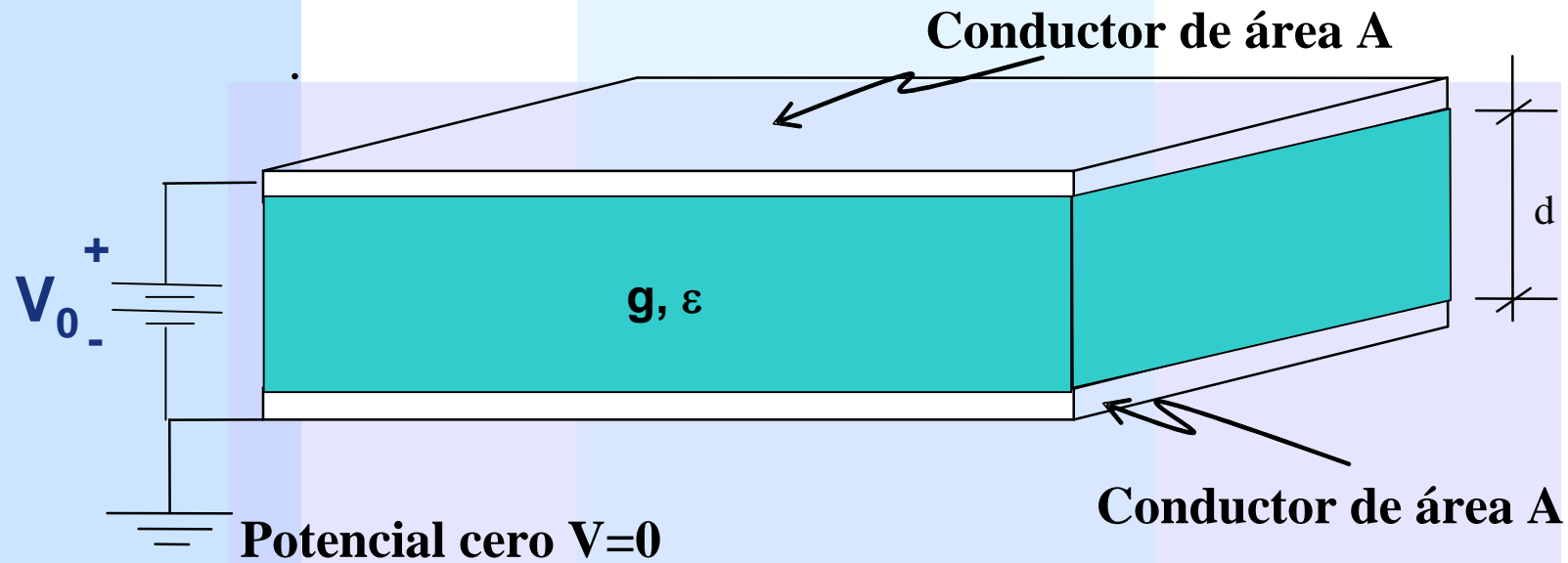
- Equilibrio dinámico



- Carga total por unidad de volumen es nula
- Puede haber dipolos y carga libre simultáneamente
- Material se caracteriza por g y ϵ

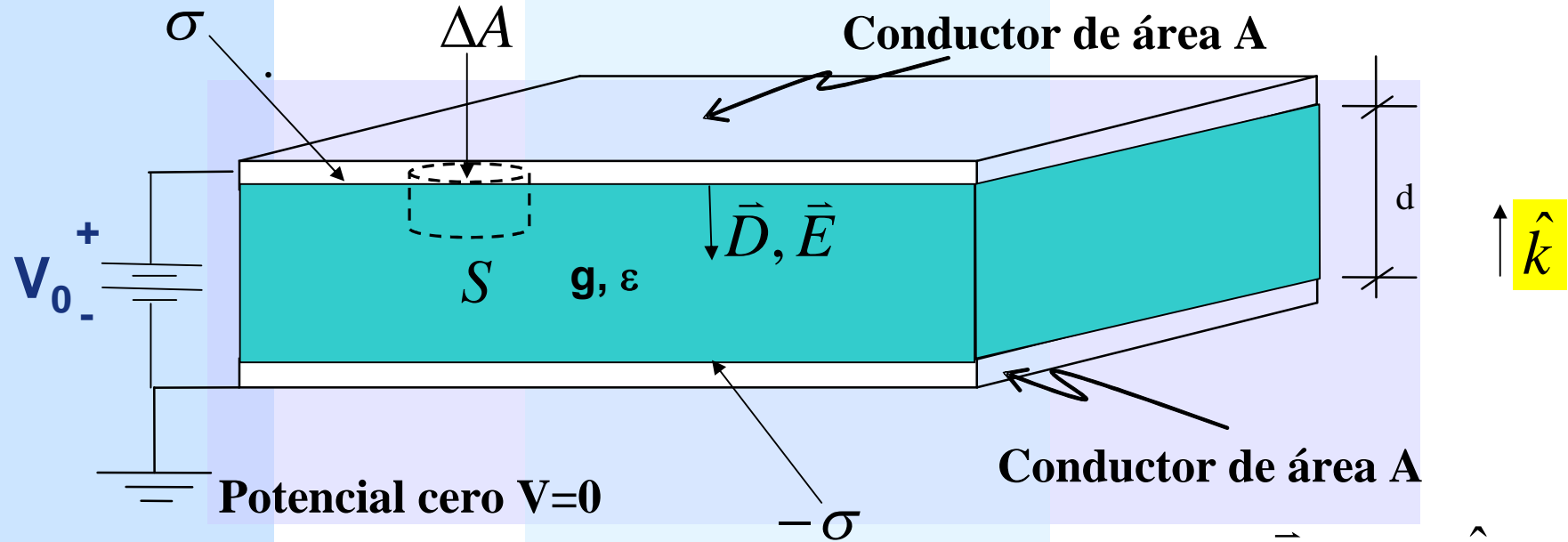


Ejemplo

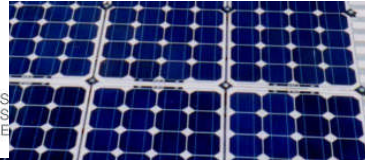




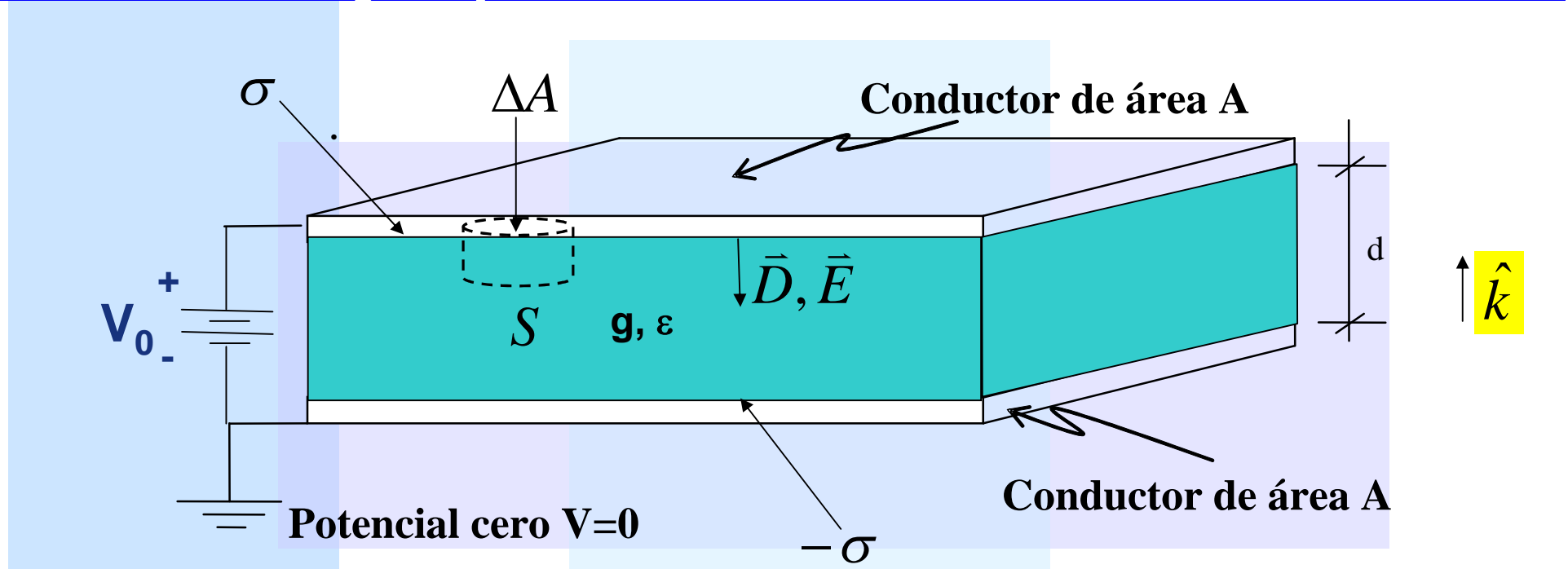
Ejemplo



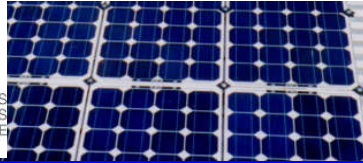
$$\oiint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_T \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} Q_T = \sigma \Delta A \\ \oiint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = D \Delta A \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{D} &= -\sigma \hat{k} \\ \vec{E} &= -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} \hat{k} \\ \vec{J} &= -\frac{g\sigma}{\epsilon} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$



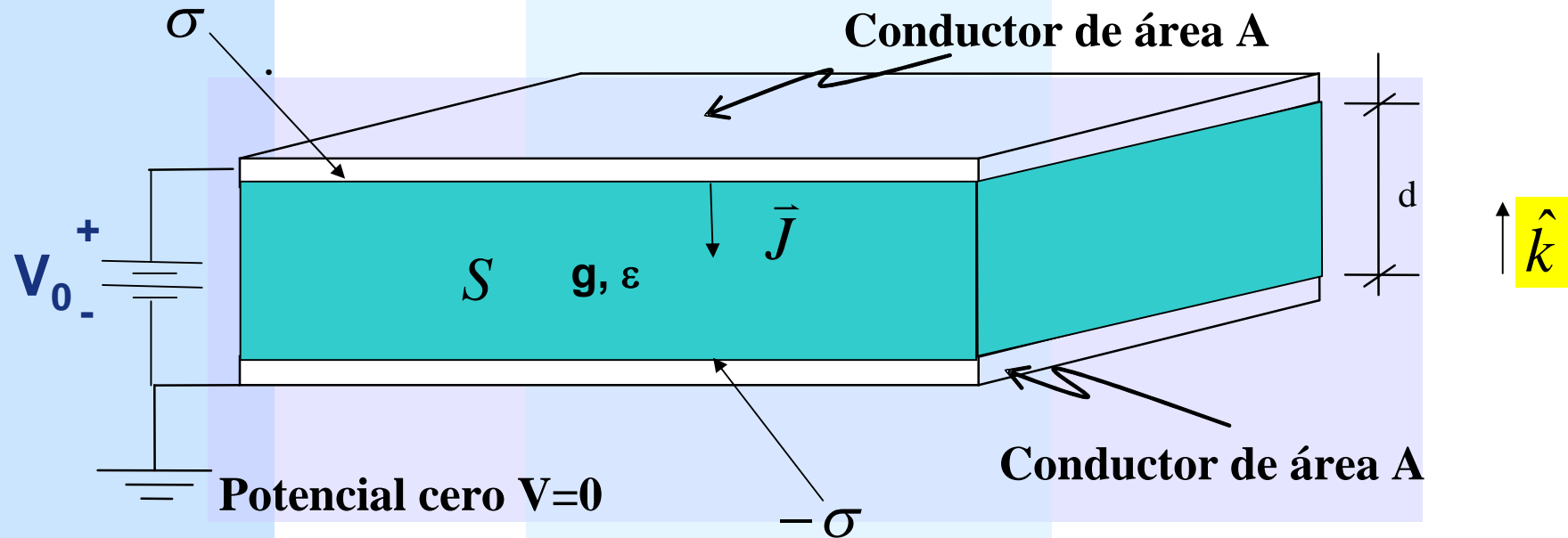
Ejemplo



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta V &= -\int \vec{E} \cdot dz \hat{k} \Rightarrow V_0 = \|\vec{E}\| d \\ \vec{E} &= -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} \hat{k} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} = \frac{V_0}{d} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\epsilon V_0}{d}$$



Ejemplo



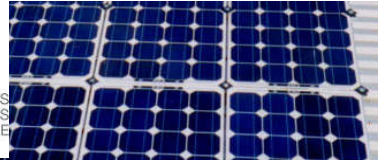
$$\vec{J} = -\frac{g\sigma}{\epsilon} \hat{k}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\epsilon V_0}{d}$$

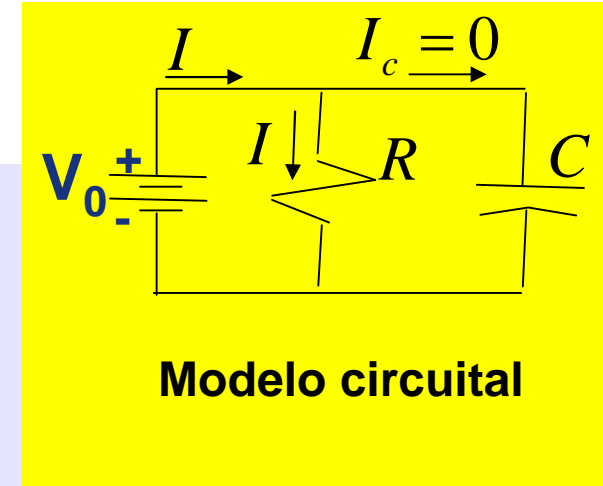
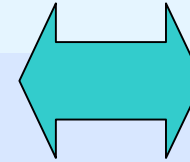
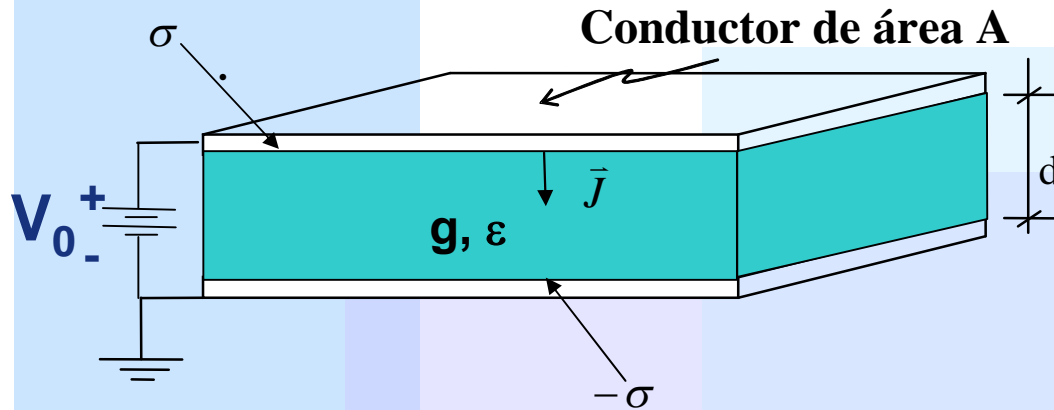
Corriente a través del medio material

$$I = \iint_A \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_A -\frac{g\sigma}{\epsilon} \hat{k} \cdot ds(-\hat{k}) \Rightarrow I = \frac{g\sigma}{\epsilon} A$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{gAV_0}{d}$$

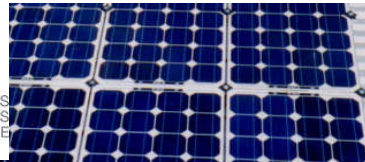


Ejemplo



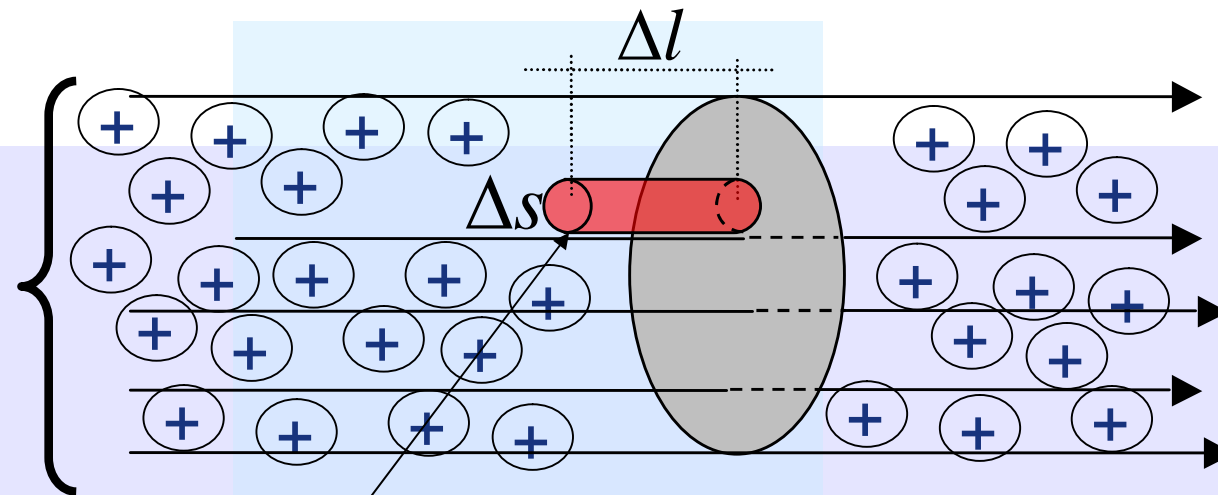
$$I = \frac{gAV_0}{d} \Rightarrow V_0 = \overbrace{\left(\frac{d}{gA} \right)}^R I$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\epsilon V_0}{d} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{\epsilon AV_0}{d} \Rightarrow Q = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\epsilon A}{d} \right)}_C V_0$$



Corriente de Convección

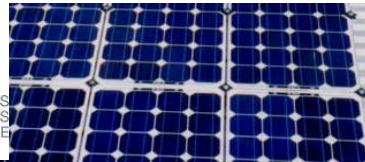
Desplazamiento de partículas de masa m y carga q a velocidad u



$$\text{Volumen del cilindro } \Delta v = \Delta s \times \Delta l$$

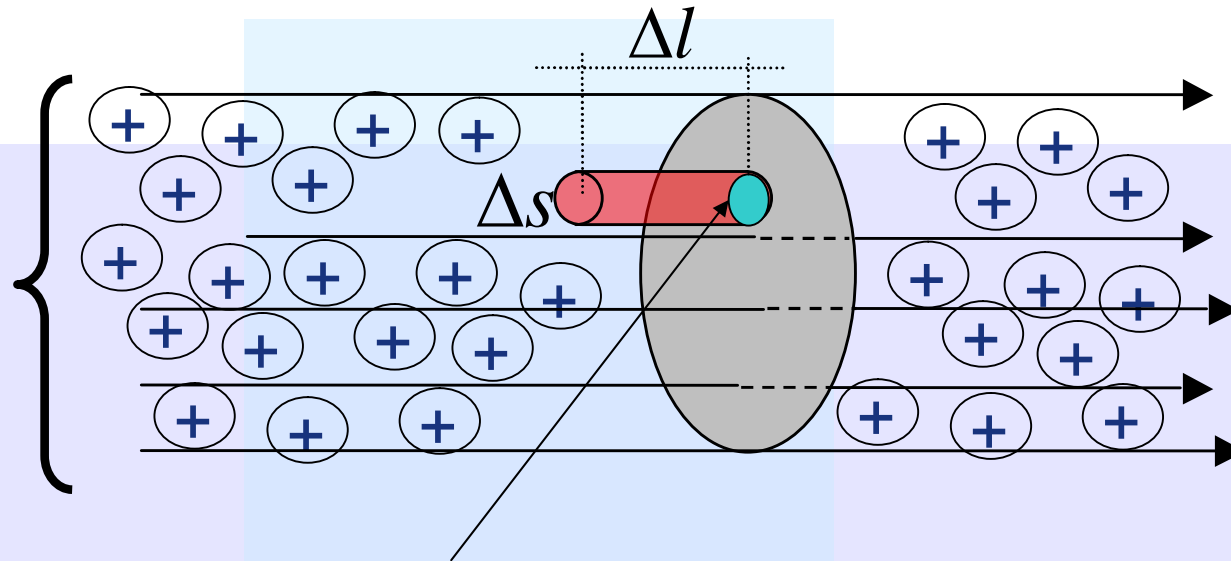
Sea n el número de cargas por unidad de volúmen, luego la densidad de carga en el volumen Δv es $\rho_c = n \times q$ [C/m³]

Carga total contenida en el volumen Δv es $\Delta q = \rho_c \Delta s \Delta l$



Corriente de Convección

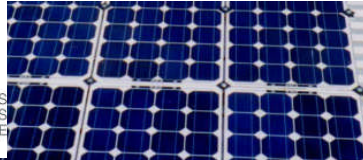
Desplazamiento de partículas de masa m y carga q a velocidad u



Cantidad de corriente que atraviesa trozo de área Δs es

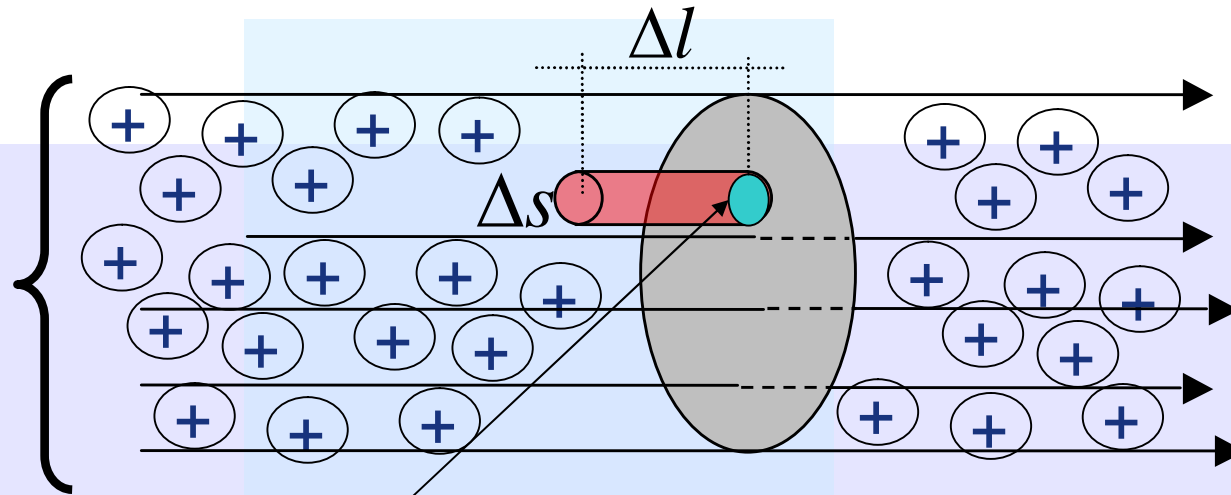
$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{\rho_c \Delta S \times \Delta l}{\Delta t} = \rho_c \Delta S \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta t}$$

Luego la corriente por unidad de área Δs es $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta s} = \rho_c \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta t} = \rho_c u$



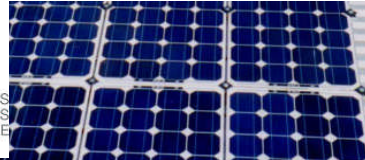
Corriente de Convección

Desplazamiento de partículas de masa m y carga q a velocidad u



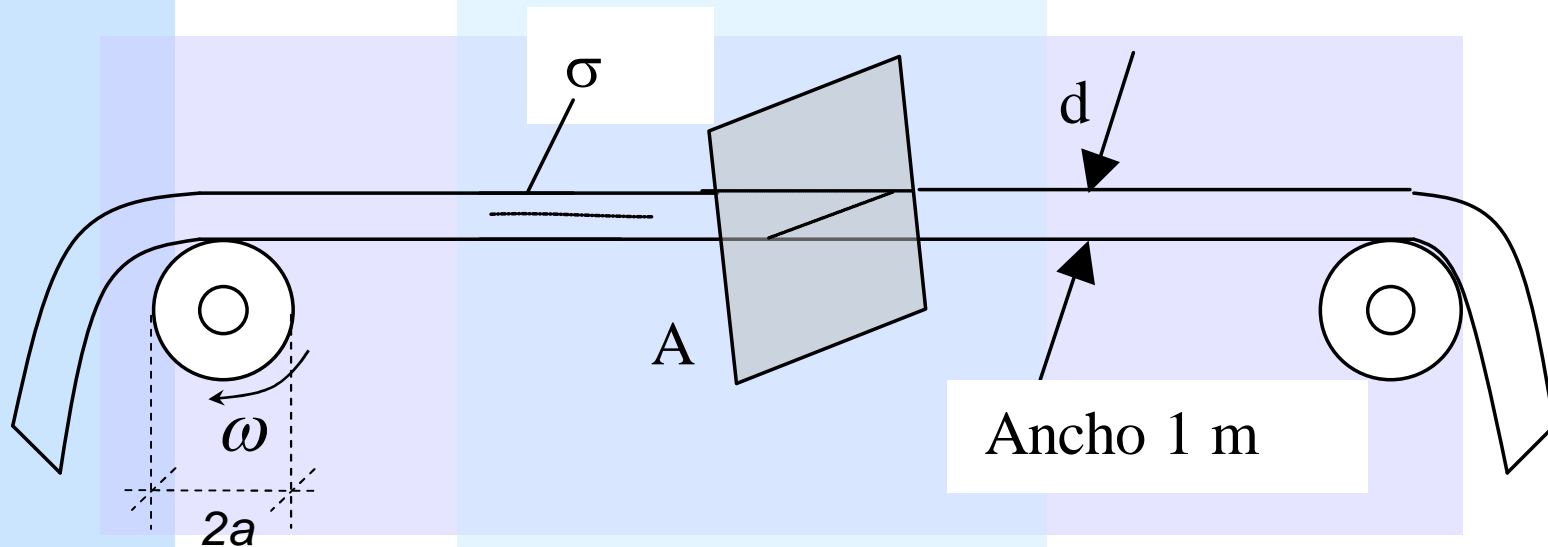
Luego la corriente por unidad de área Δs es $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta s} = \rho_c u$

Luego el vector densidad de corriente es $\vec{J} = \rho_c \vec{u}$



Corriente de Convección

EJEMPLO

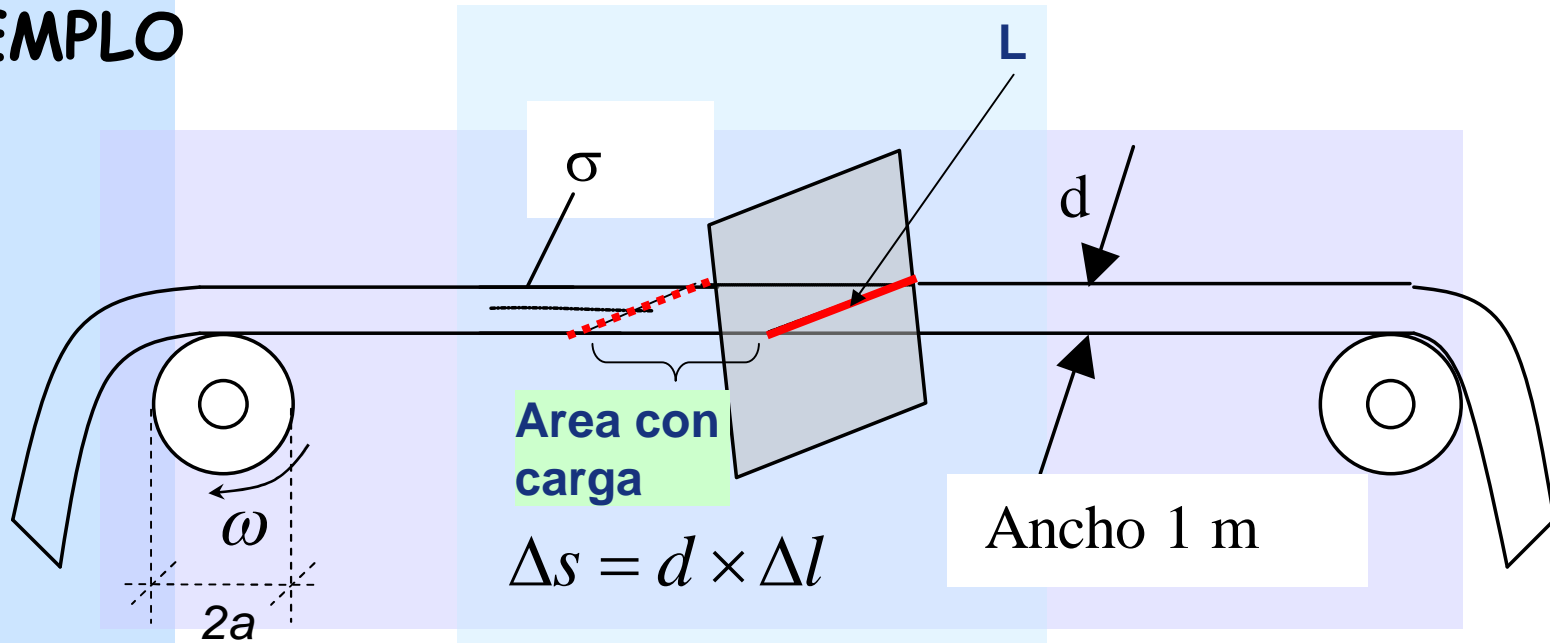


$I=?$



Corriente de Convección

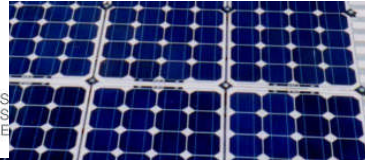
EJEMPLO



Carga total contenida en superficie Δs es $\Delta q = \sigma \Delta s = \sigma d \times \Delta l$

Cantidad de corriente que atraviesa línea L es $\Delta I = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = \frac{\sigma d \times \Delta l}{\Delta t} = \sigma d \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta t}$

$\Delta I = \sigma d a \omega$ Vector densidad de corriente superficial $\vec{K} = \sigma a \omega \hat{i}$



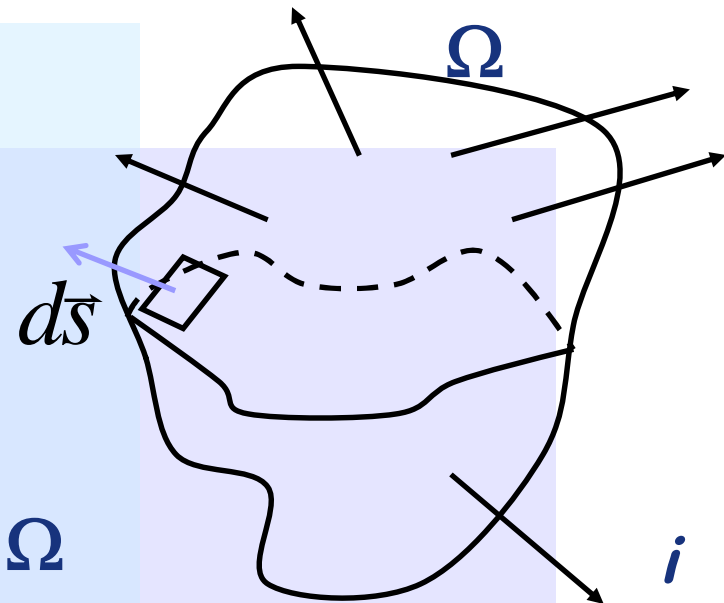
Ecuación de Continuidad

Corriente saliendo de volumen Ω

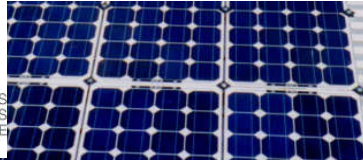
$$I_{salida} = \oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Q_{in} : carga contenida en el volumen Ω

$$I_{salida} = - \frac{dQ_{in}}{dt}$$



Corriente que sale corresponde a la variación de carga encerrada en el volumen

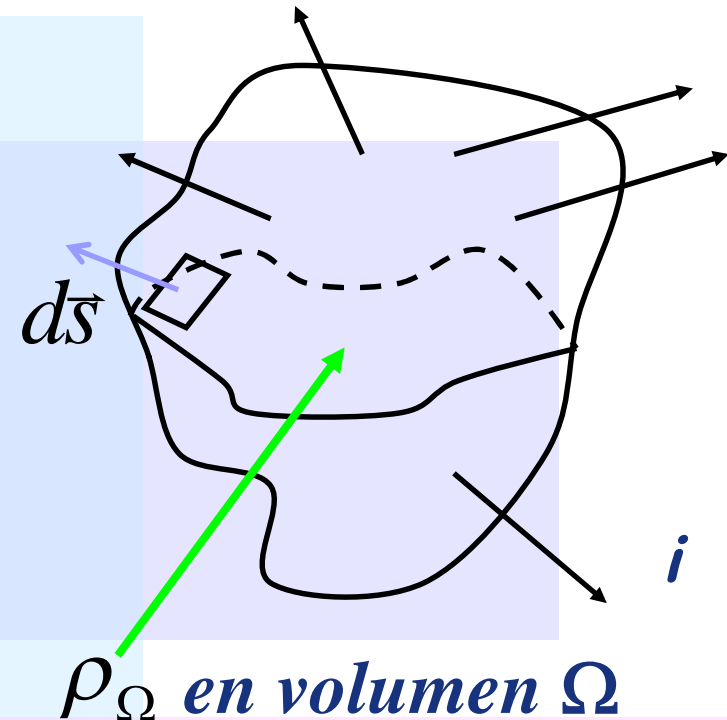


Ecuación de Continuidad

$$Q_{in} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho_{\Omega}(\vec{r}) dV \quad (5.30)$$

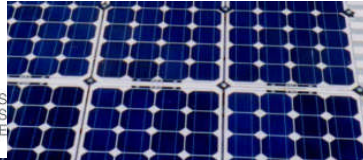
$$I_{salida} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho_{\Omega}(\vec{r}) dV \quad (5.31)$$

volumen Ω es fijo (no depende de t)



➔

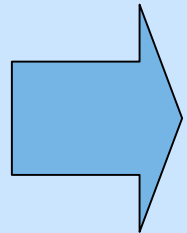
$$I_{salida} = -\iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{\Omega}(\vec{r}) \right] dV$$



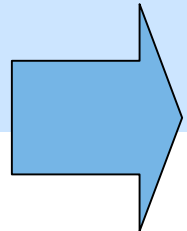
Ecuación de Continuidad

teníamos

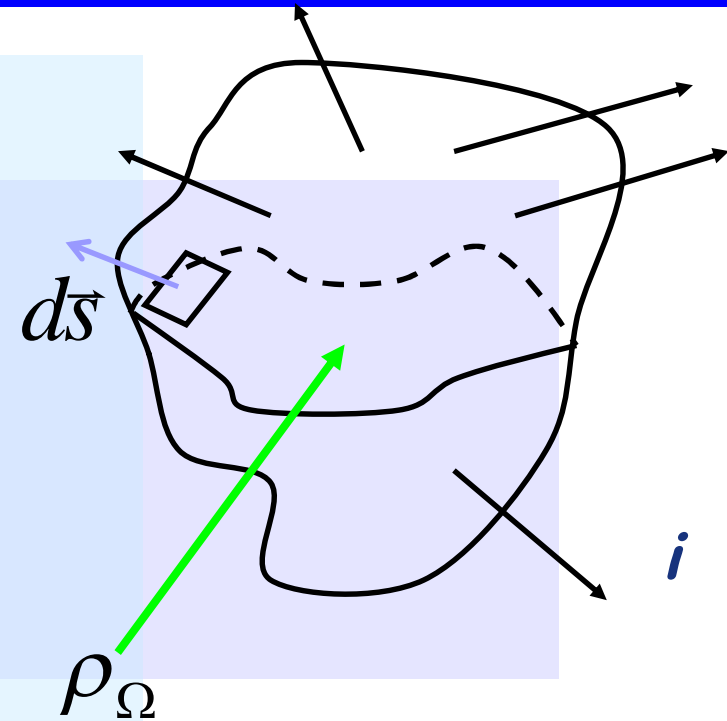
$$-\frac{dQ_{in}}{dt} = I_{salida}$$



$$-\iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{\Omega}(\vec{r}) \right] dV = \oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

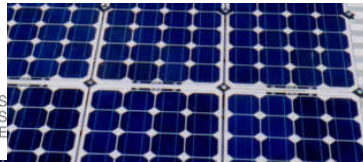


$$-\iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{\Omega}(\vec{r}) \right] dV = \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{J} dV$$



$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(\vec{r}) = 0$$

Ecuación de continuidad



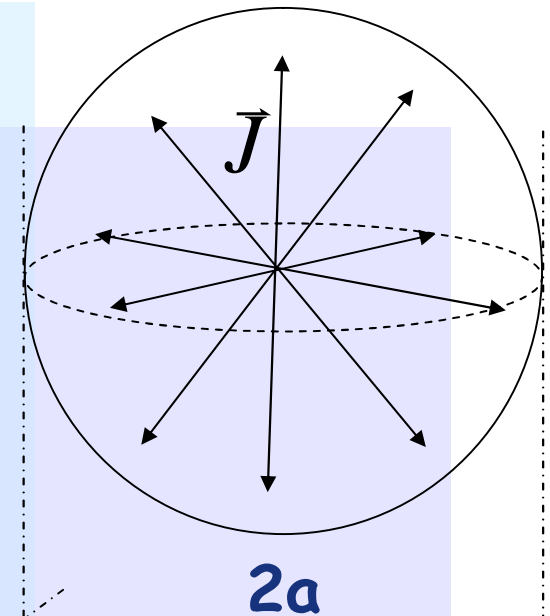
Ejemplo

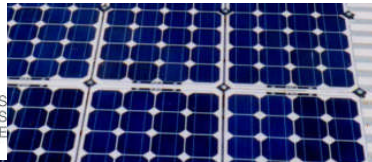
Calcular corriente total saliendo del círculo de radio a si $\vec{J} = J_0 \vec{r}$

$$I = \oiint_S J_0 a \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$I = 4\pi a^2 J_0 a$$

$$I = 4\pi a^3 J_0$$





Ejemplo

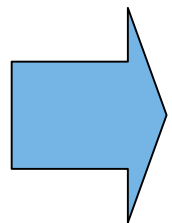
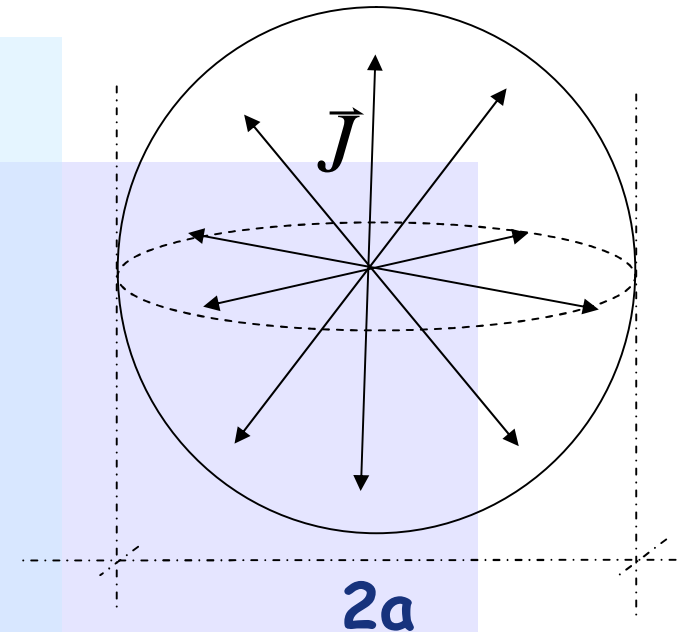
Si se tiene una densidad de corriente

$$\vec{J} = J_0 \vec{r}$$

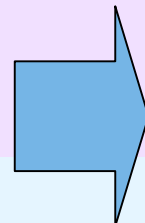
Calcular densidad de carga en volumen

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(\vec{r}) = 0$$

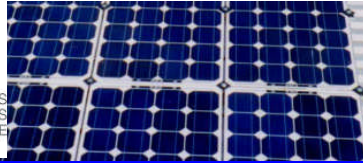
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 J_0 r \hat{r}) = \frac{1}{r^2} J_0 3r^2 = 3J_0$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(\vec{r}) = -3J_0$$



$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = -3J_0 t + \rho_0(\vec{r})$$

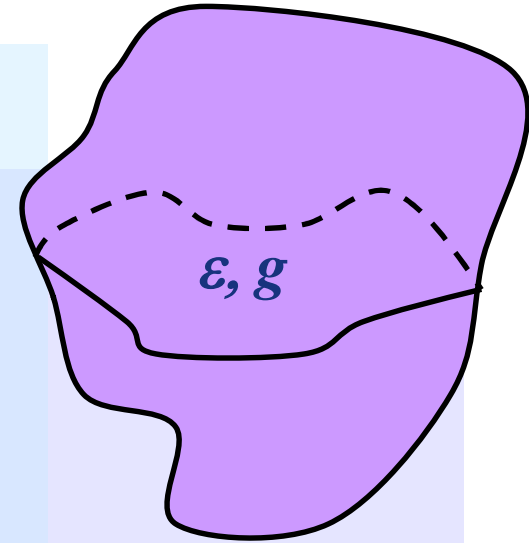


Ecuación de Continuidad en Medios materiales

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$$\vec{J} = g \vec{E} \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = g \nabla \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{g}{\varepsilon} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{g}{\varepsilon} \rho(t)$$



volumen Ω

$$\frac{g}{\varepsilon} \rho(t) + \frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \rho(t) = \rho_0 e^{-t/T_R}$$

$T_R = \varepsilon / g$ *Constante de relajación*



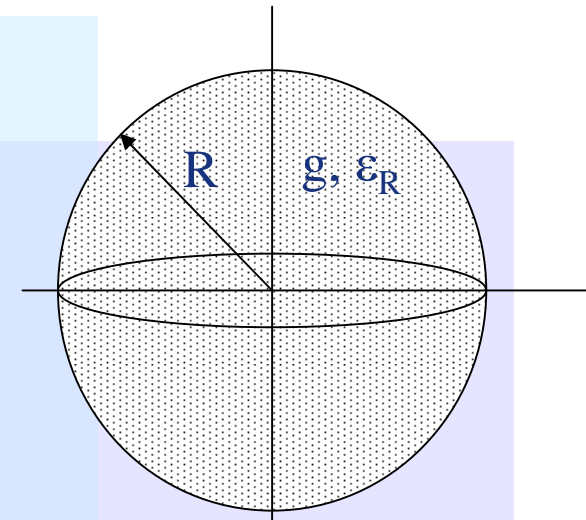
Ejemplo

$$\frac{g}{\varepsilon} \rho(t) + \frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} = 0$$

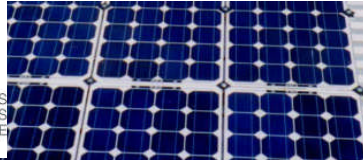
$$\Rightarrow \iiint_V \left(\frac{g}{\varepsilon} \rho(t) + \frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} \right) dV = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g}{\varepsilon} \underbrace{\iiint_V \rho(t) dV}_{Q(t)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\iiint_V \rho(t) dV}_{Q(t)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g}{\varepsilon} Q(t) + \frac{\partial Q(t)}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-t/T_R}$$



Q₀ inicial

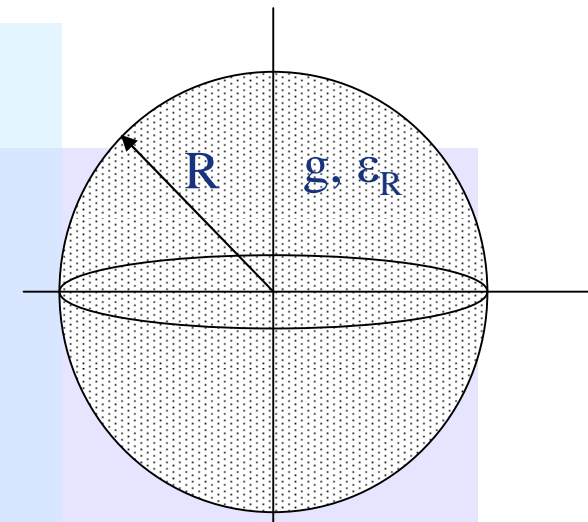


Ecuación de Continuidad en Medios materiales

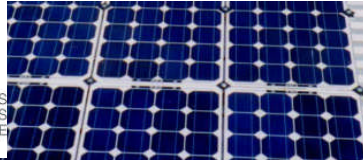
EJEMPLO

$$Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-t/T_R}$$

	cobre	Cuarzo fusionado
T_R	$1.53 \times 10^{-19} \text{ seg}$	51.2 días



Q_0 inicial



Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

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

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t} \Rightarrow$$

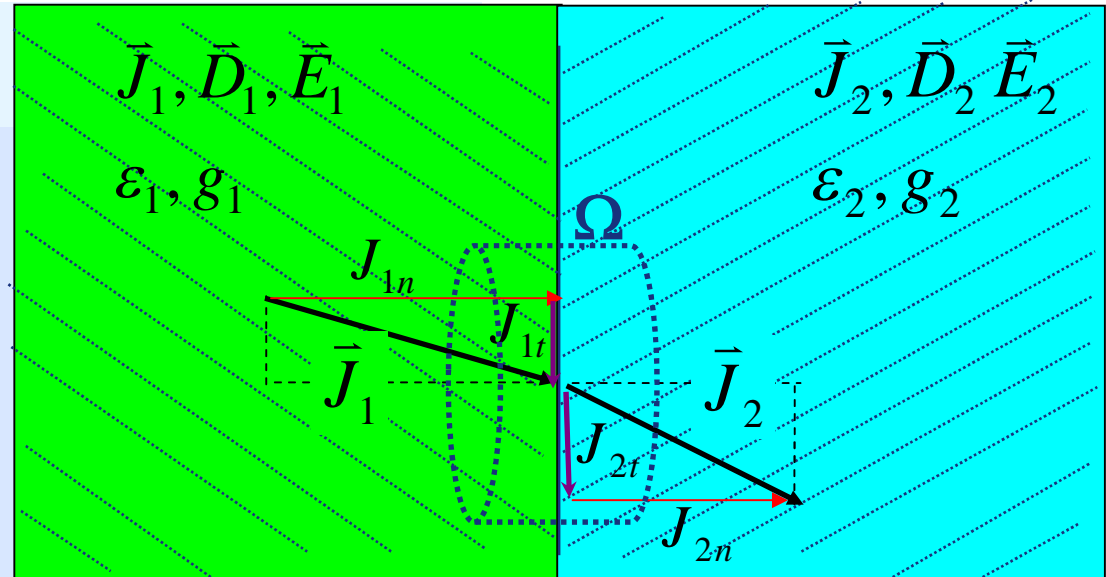
$$\frac{J_{1t}}{g_1} = \frac{J_{2t}}{g_2}$$

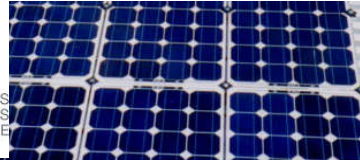
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$D_{1N} - D_{2N} = \sigma_{libre}$$

$$\epsilon_1 E_{1n} - \epsilon_2 E_{2n} = \sigma_l \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon_1 \frac{J_{1n}}{g_1} - \epsilon_2 \frac{J_{2n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l$$

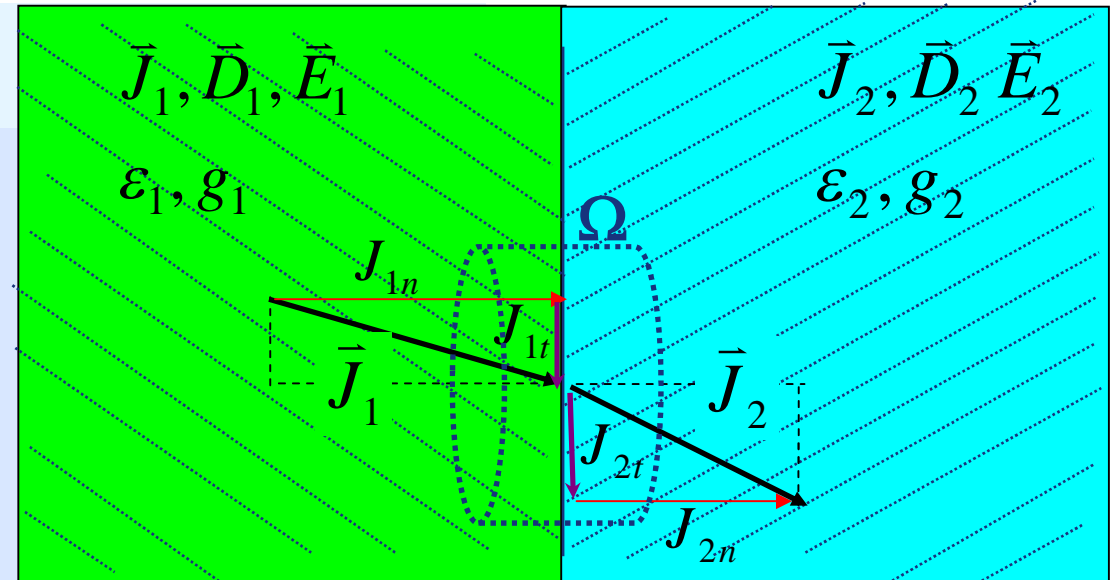




Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

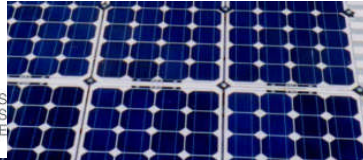
$$\frac{J_{1t}}{g_1} = \frac{J_{2t}}{g_2}$$

$$\epsilon_1 \frac{J_{1n}}{g_1} - \epsilon_2 \frac{J_{2n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l$$



I. Situación Estacionaria $\frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad \oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \Rightarrow J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$

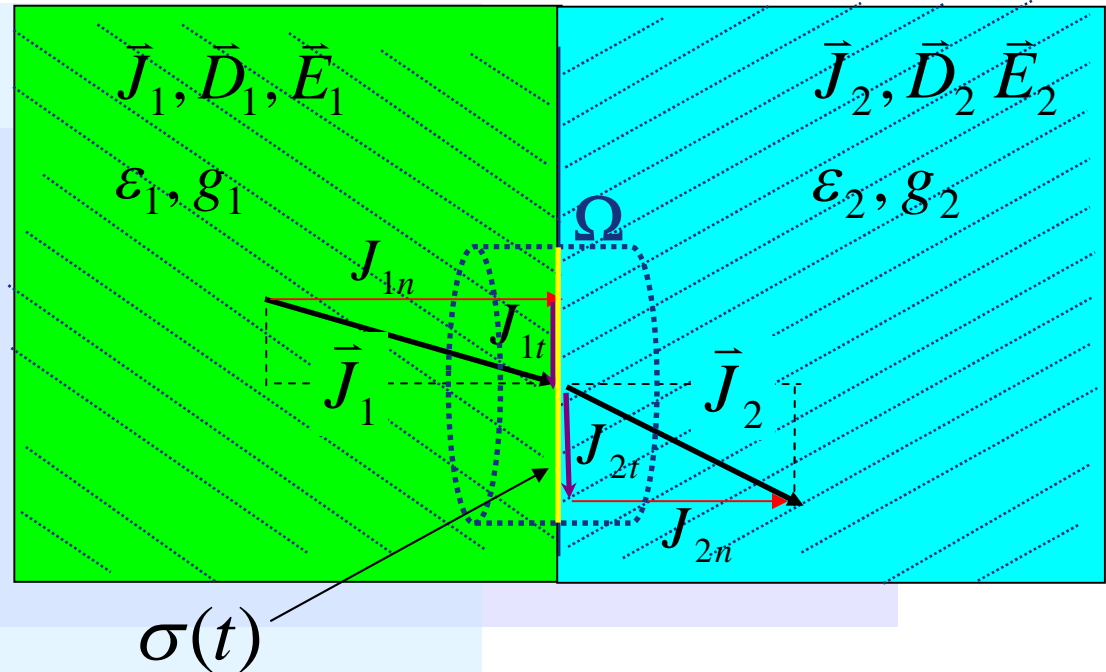


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

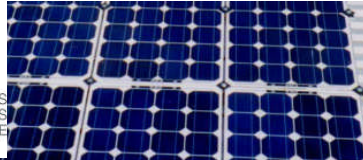
II. Situación transitoria

$$\frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

$$\oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = J_{2n} \Delta S - J_{1n} \Delta S$$



Haciendo tender la altura del cilindro a cero $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}$ se acumula sólo en la superficie que limita los medios

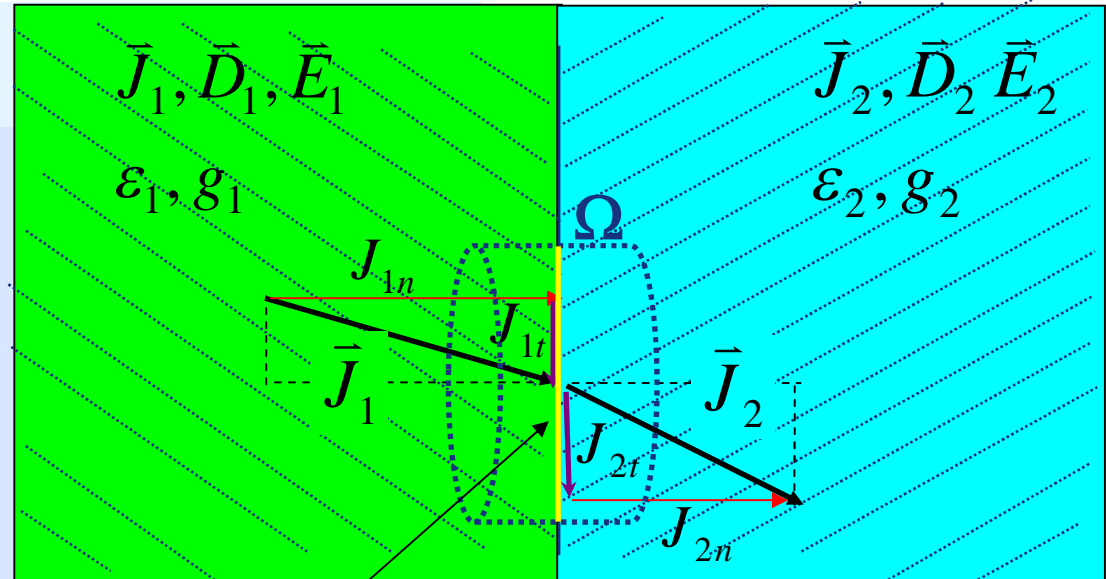


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

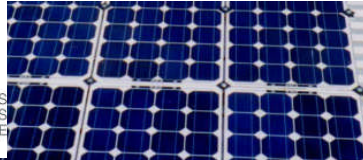
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\sigma \cdot \Delta S)$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{2n} \Delta S - J_{1n} \Delta S + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} \Delta S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{2n} - J_{1n} + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = 0$$

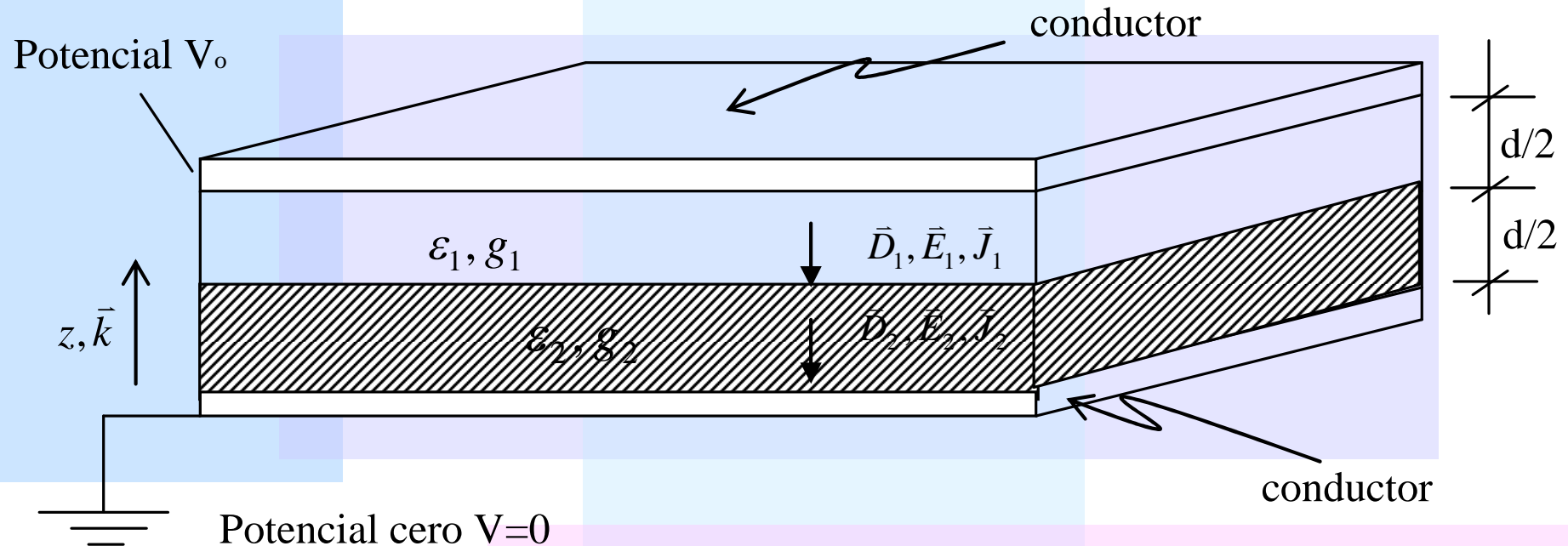


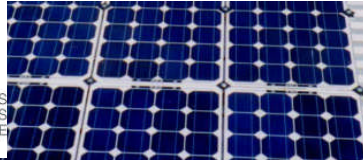
$$\therefore J_{2n} - J_{1n} = \frac{\partial \sigma(t)}{\partial t}$$



Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

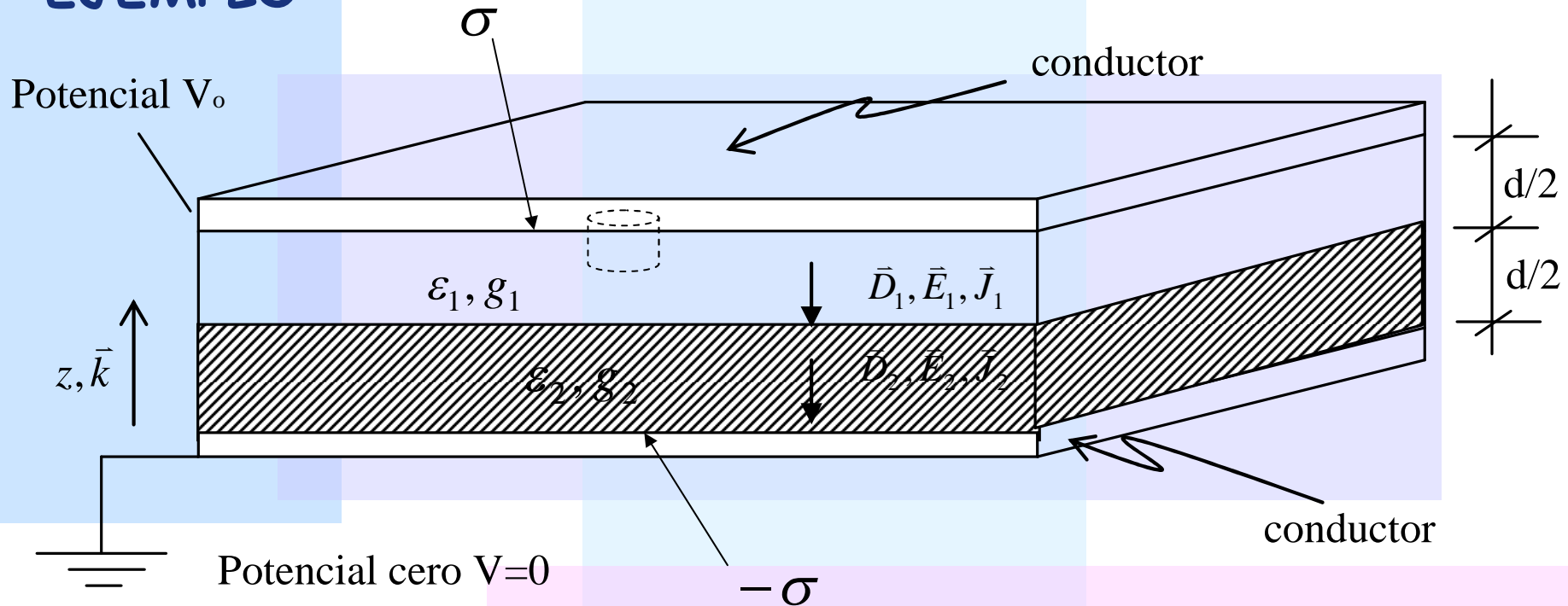
EJEMPLO





Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

EJEMPLO



$$J_{1n} = J_{2n} \Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{g_1} = \frac{E_2}{g_2}$$

$$\Delta V = -\int \vec{E} \cdot dz \hat{k} \Rightarrow V_0 = E_1 \frac{d}{2} + E_2 \frac{d}{2}$$