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Ingeniería Eléctrica
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE



FI2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 15

Corriente Eléctrica-IV

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



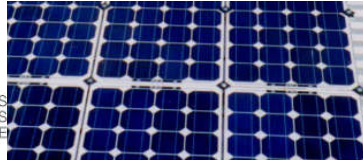
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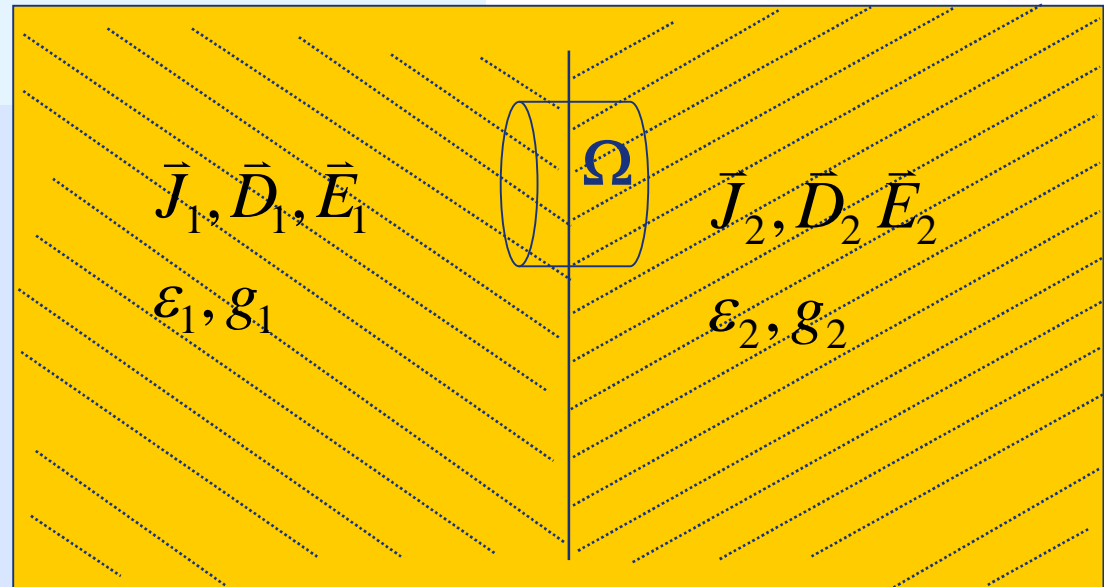


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

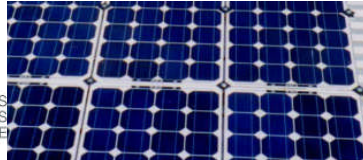
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{J}_{1t}}{g_1} = \frac{\vec{J}_{2t}}{g_2}$$

$$\vec{D}_{1N} - \vec{D}_{2N} = \sigma_{libre}$$



$$\epsilon_1 \vec{E}_{1n} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_{2n} = \sigma_l \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 \frac{\vec{J}_{1n}}{g_1} - \epsilon_2 \frac{\vec{J}_{2n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l$$



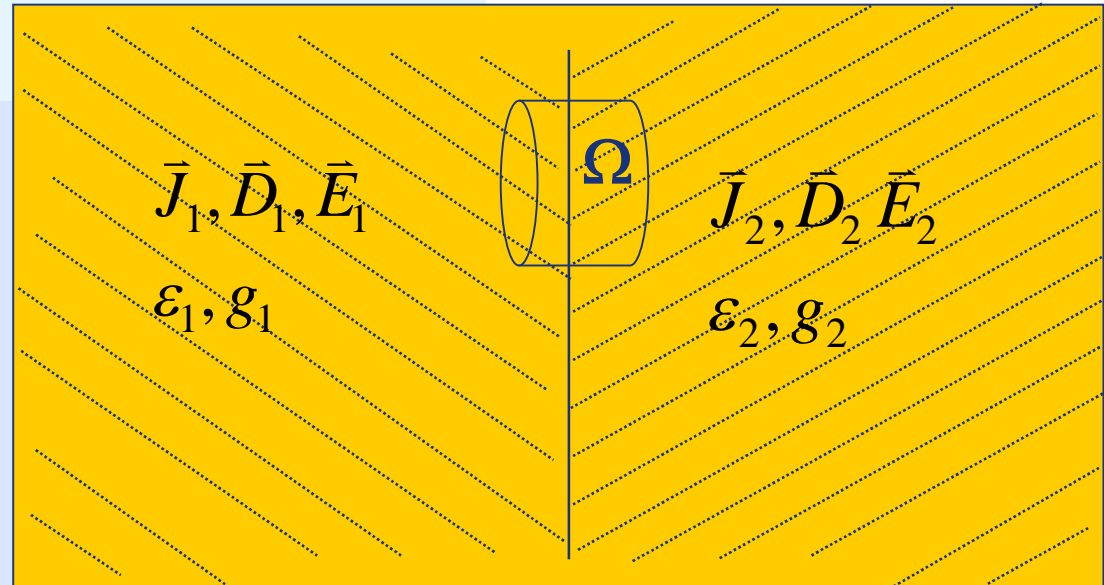
Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

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

$$\frac{\vec{J}_{1t}}{g_1} = \frac{\vec{J}_{2t}}{g_2}$$

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

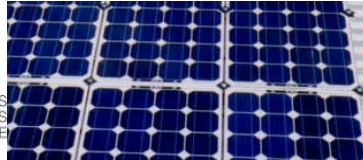
Dos Casos:



I. Situación Estacionaria

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

$$\Rightarrow J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$

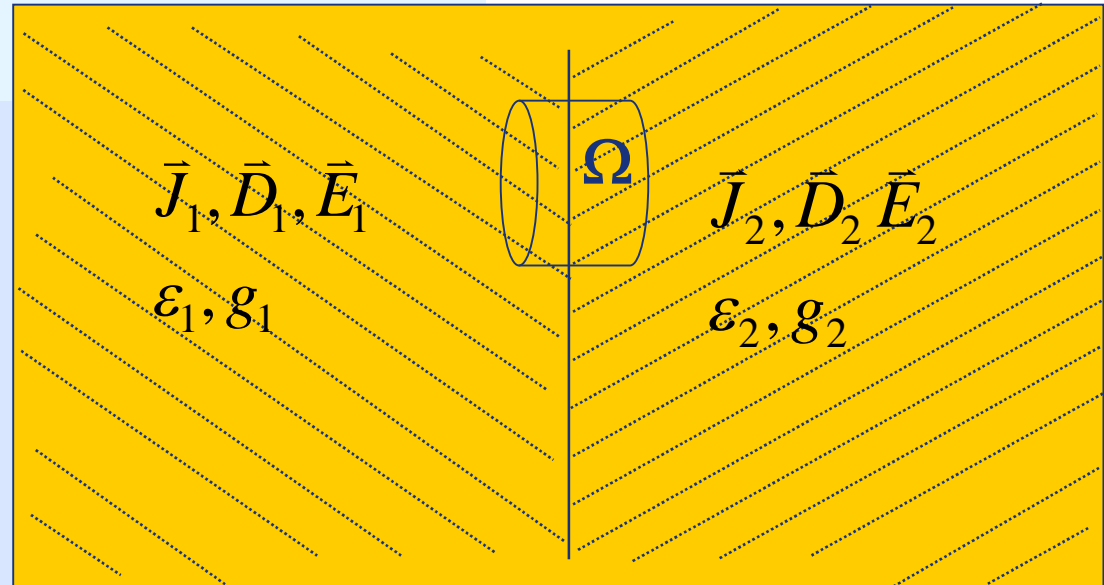


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

I. Situación Estacionaria

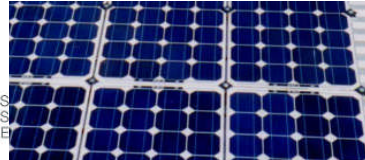
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 E_{1n} = g_2 E_{2n}$$



Notar que aquí sigue cumpliéndose la condición de borde para $\vec{D} \Rightarrow D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \sigma_l$

$$\epsilon_1 E_{1n} - \epsilon_2 E_{2n} = \sigma_l \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 E_{1n} - \epsilon_2 \frac{g_1 E_{1n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l \Rightarrow E_{1n} = \left(\frac{g_2}{\epsilon_1 g_2 - \epsilon_2 g_1} \right) \sigma_l$$

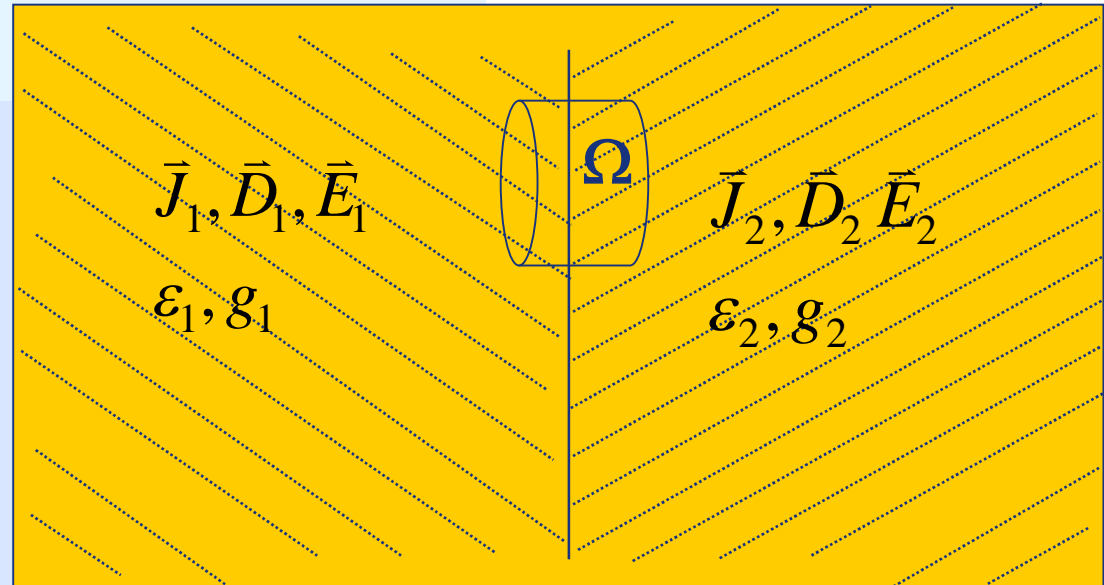


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

I. Situación Estacionaria

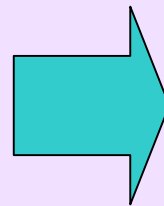
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$

$$E_{1n} = \left(\frac{g_2}{\epsilon_1 g_2 - \epsilon_2 g_1} \right) \sigma_l$$

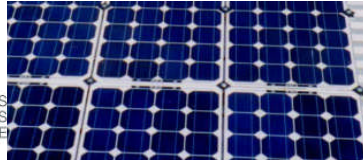


Similarmente:

$$E_{2n} = \left(\frac{g_1}{\epsilon_1 g_2 - \epsilon_2 g_1} \right) \sigma_l$$



En la situación estacionaria se acumula una densidad de carga en la interfaz.



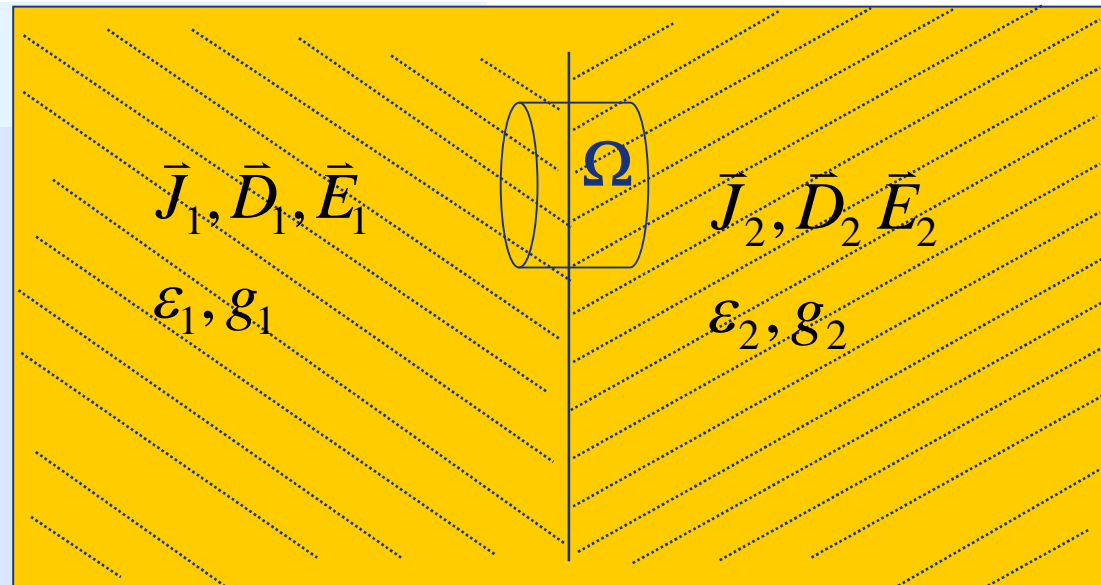
Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

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

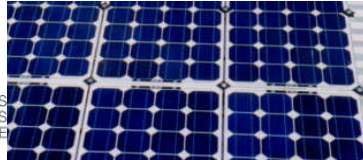
II. Situación transitoria

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

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



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

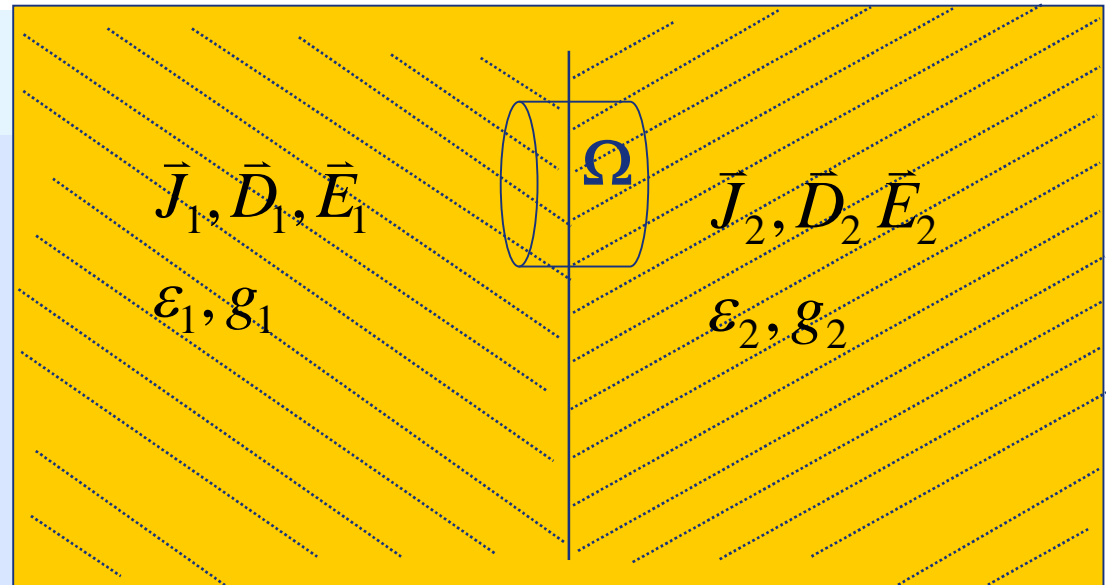


Condiciones de Borde para \vec{J}

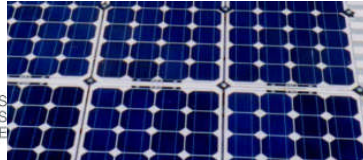
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\sigma \cdot \Delta S)$$

$$\Rightarrow J_2 \Delta S - J_1 \Delta S + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} \Delta S = 0$$

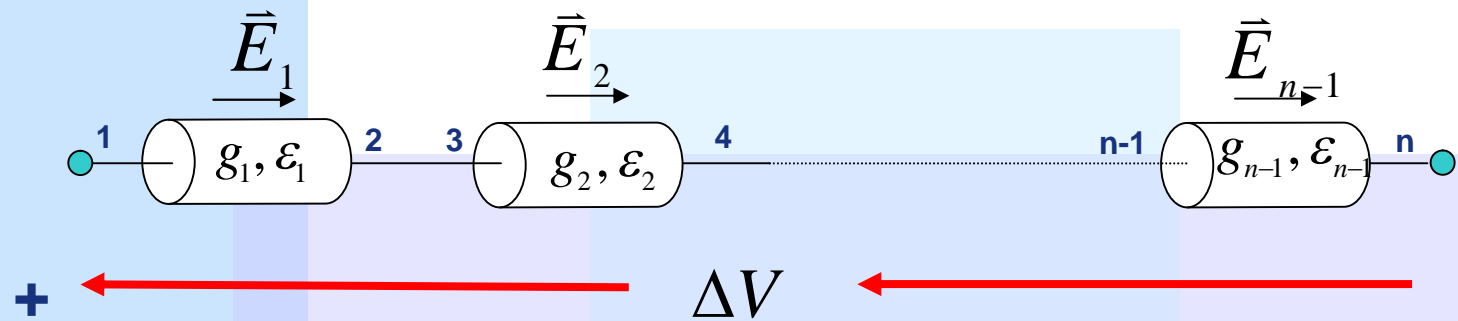
$$\Rightarrow J_2 - J_1 + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = 0$$



En la situación transitoria se registra una variación de la carga en la superficie de separación entre los dos medios

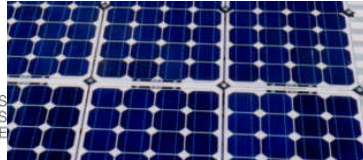


Ley de Voltajes de Kirchoff

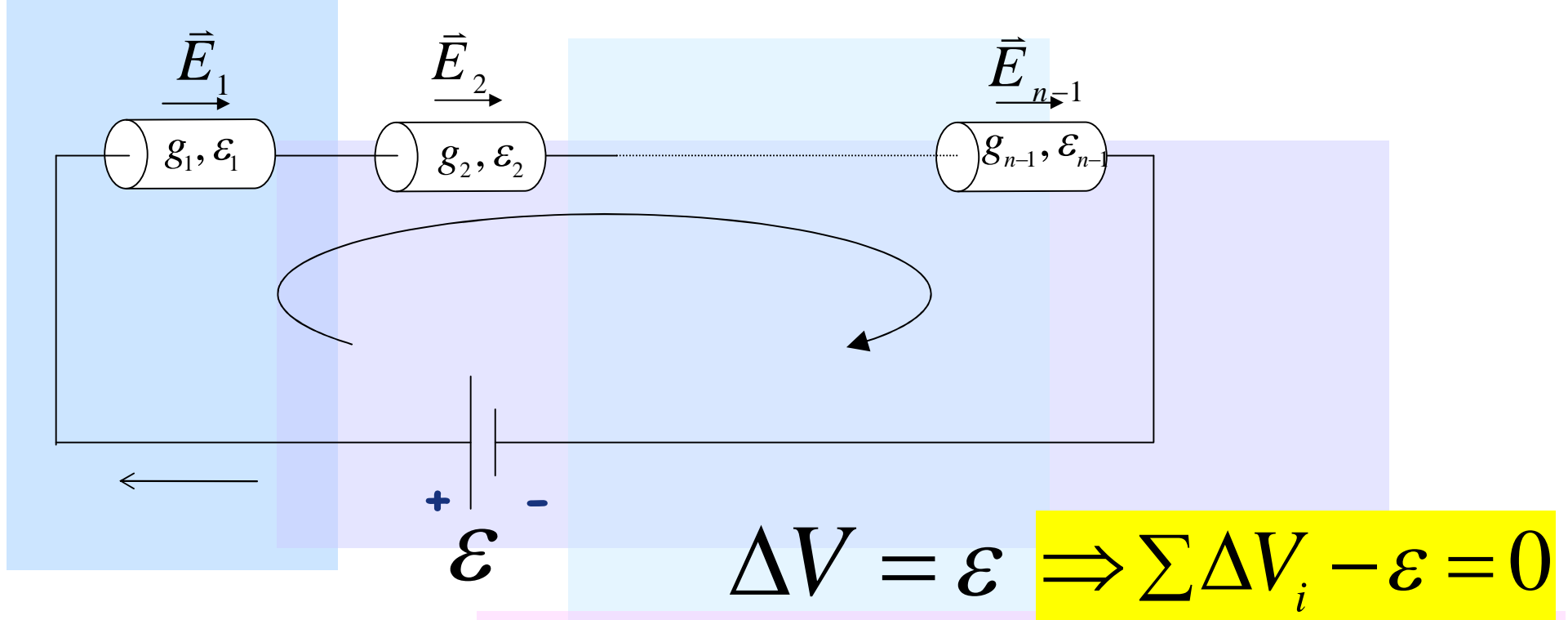


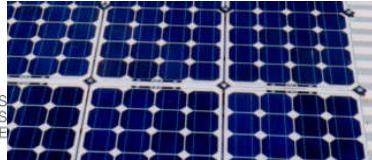
$$\Delta V = \int_1^2 \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3^4 \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n \vec{E}_{n-1} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (5.47)$$

$$\Delta V = \sum E_i l_i = (V_1 - V_2) + (V_3 - V_4) + \dots + (V_{n-1} - V_n) \quad (5.48)$$



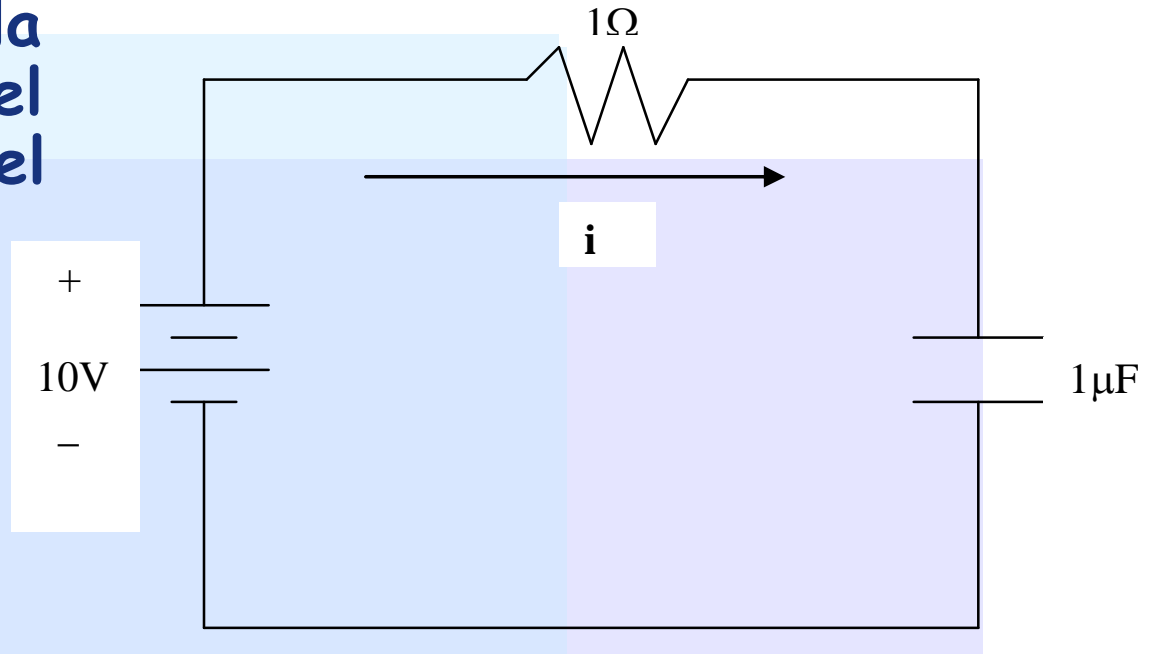
Ley de Voltajes de Kirchoff





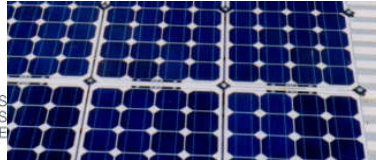
Ejemplo

Encontrar el valor de la corriente en función del tiempo si inicialmente el condensador tiene una carga Q_0



$$\varepsilon = 10, \quad \Delta V_1 = Ri, \quad \Delta V_2 = V_c$$

$$\sum \Delta V_i - \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow Ri + V_c - 10 = 0$$

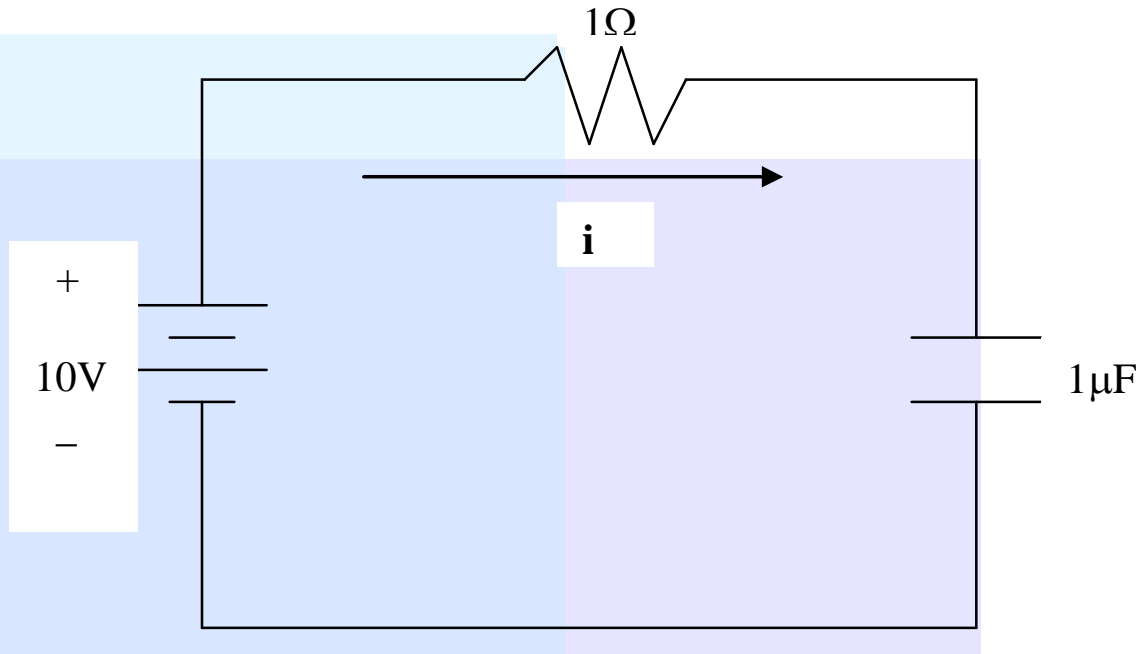


Ejemplo

$$i = i_c = \frac{dq_c}{dt}$$

$$q_c = CV_c$$

$$\Rightarrow i = C \frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

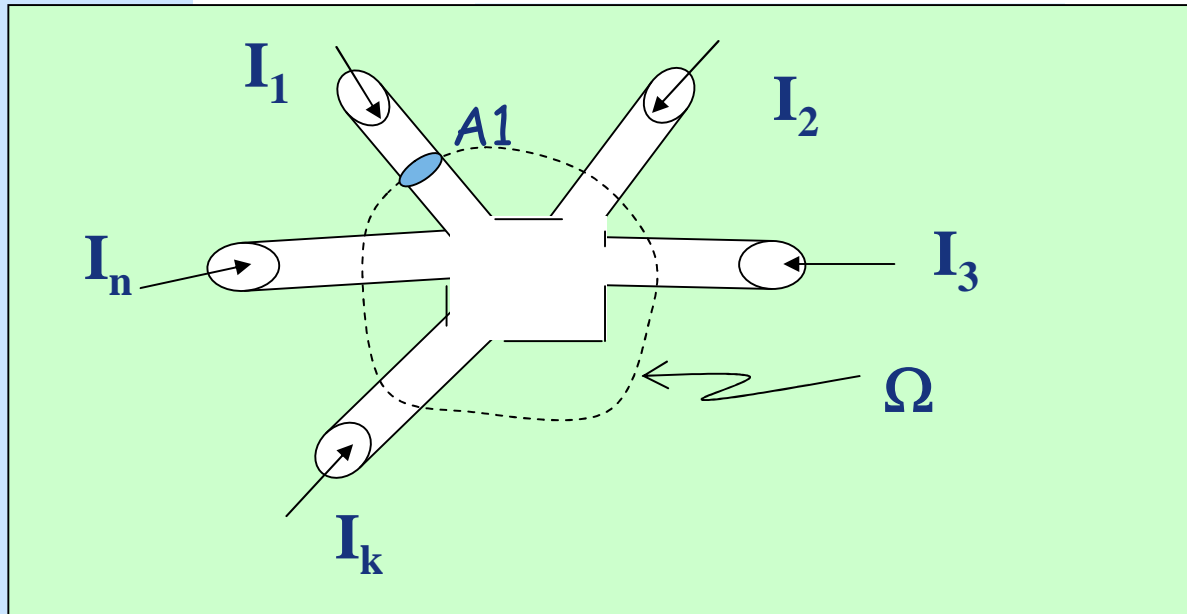


Teníamos

$$Ri + V_c - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow RC \frac{dV_c}{dt} + V_c = 10$$



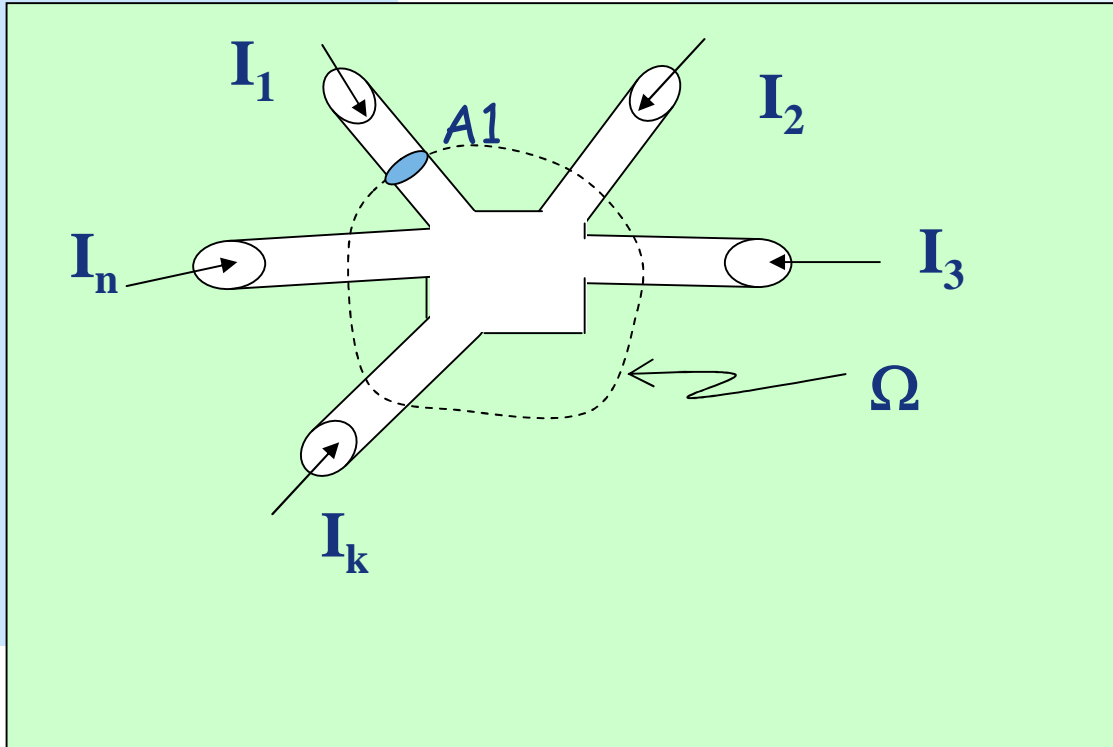
Ley de Corrientes de Kirchoff



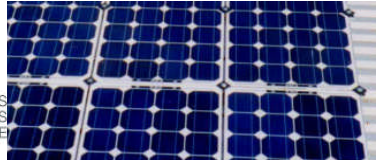
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{J} dV = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$



Ley de Corrientes de Kirchoff



$$\oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n I_k = 0$$



Ejemplo

Encontrar el valor del potencial del condensador en función del tiempo si inicialmente éste se encuentra descargado

Solⁿ

LCK $I = I_1 + I_2$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{R1}}{R} = \frac{10V}{1\Omega} = 10[A]$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_{R2}}{R} = \frac{10 - V_C}{1}$$

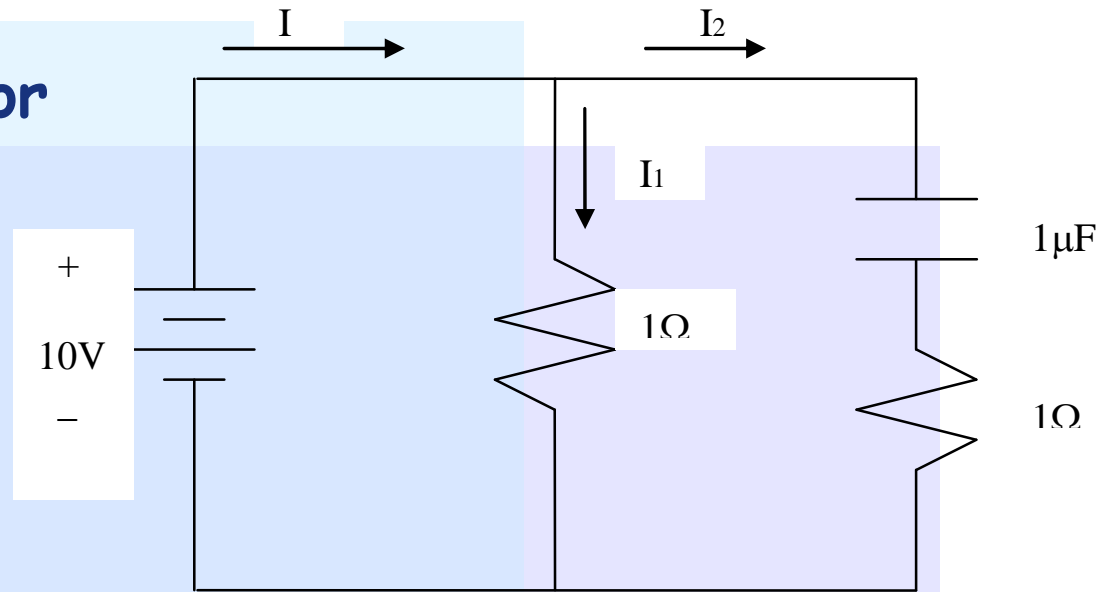
$$\Rightarrow V_c(t) = 10 + Ae^{-t/C}$$

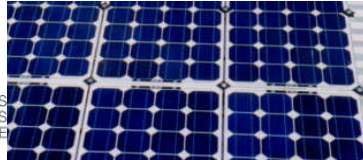
Además $I_2 = C \frac{dV_c}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow C \frac{dV_c}{dt} + V_c = 10$$

CB $V_c(t = 0) = \frac{Q_0}{C} = 0$

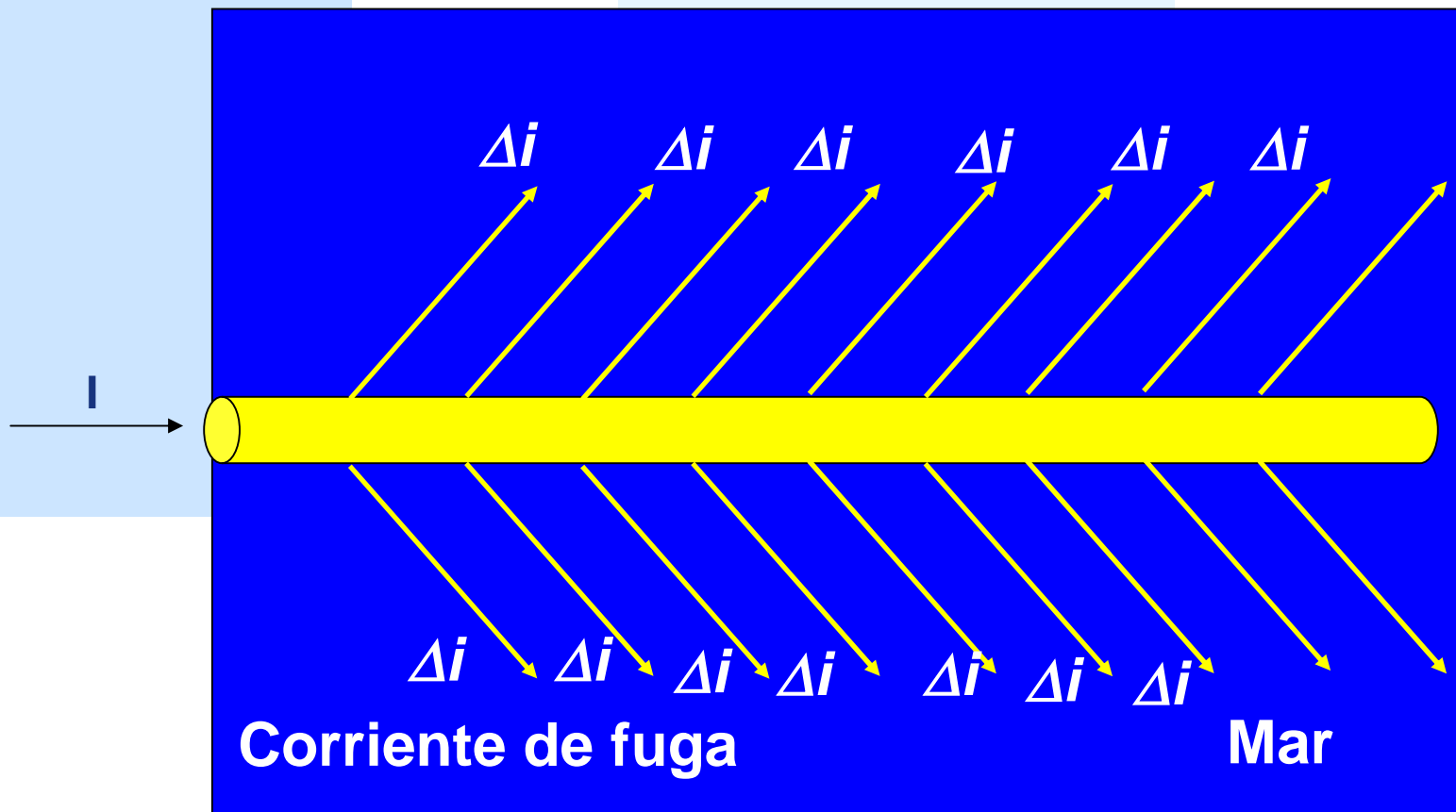
$$\therefore V_c(t) = 10(1 - e^{-t/C})$$

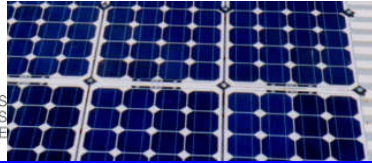




Ejemplo: Cable submarino

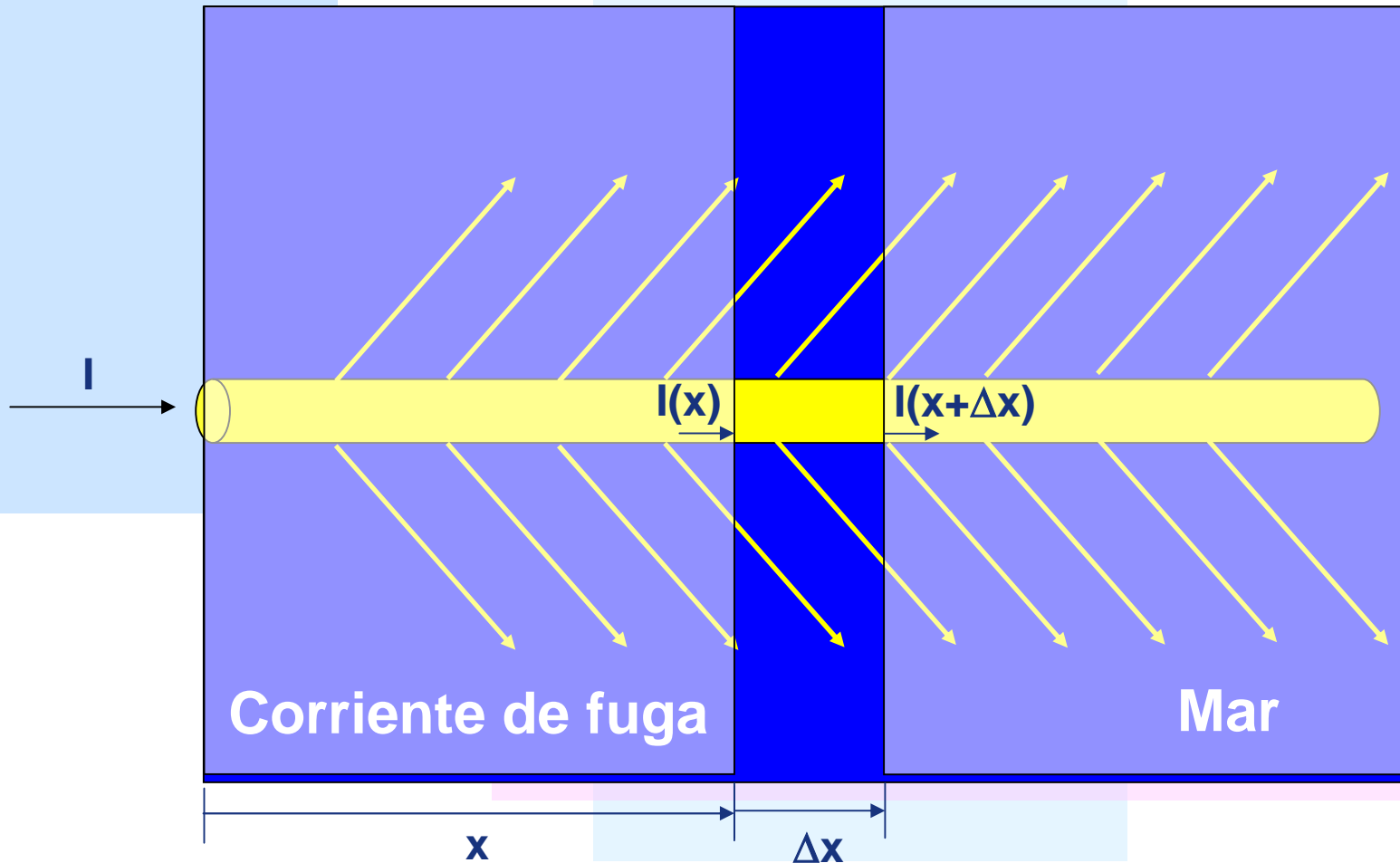
Se tiene un cable submarino con corriente de fuga

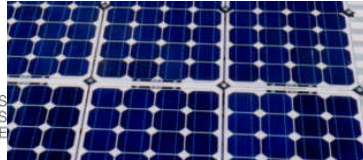




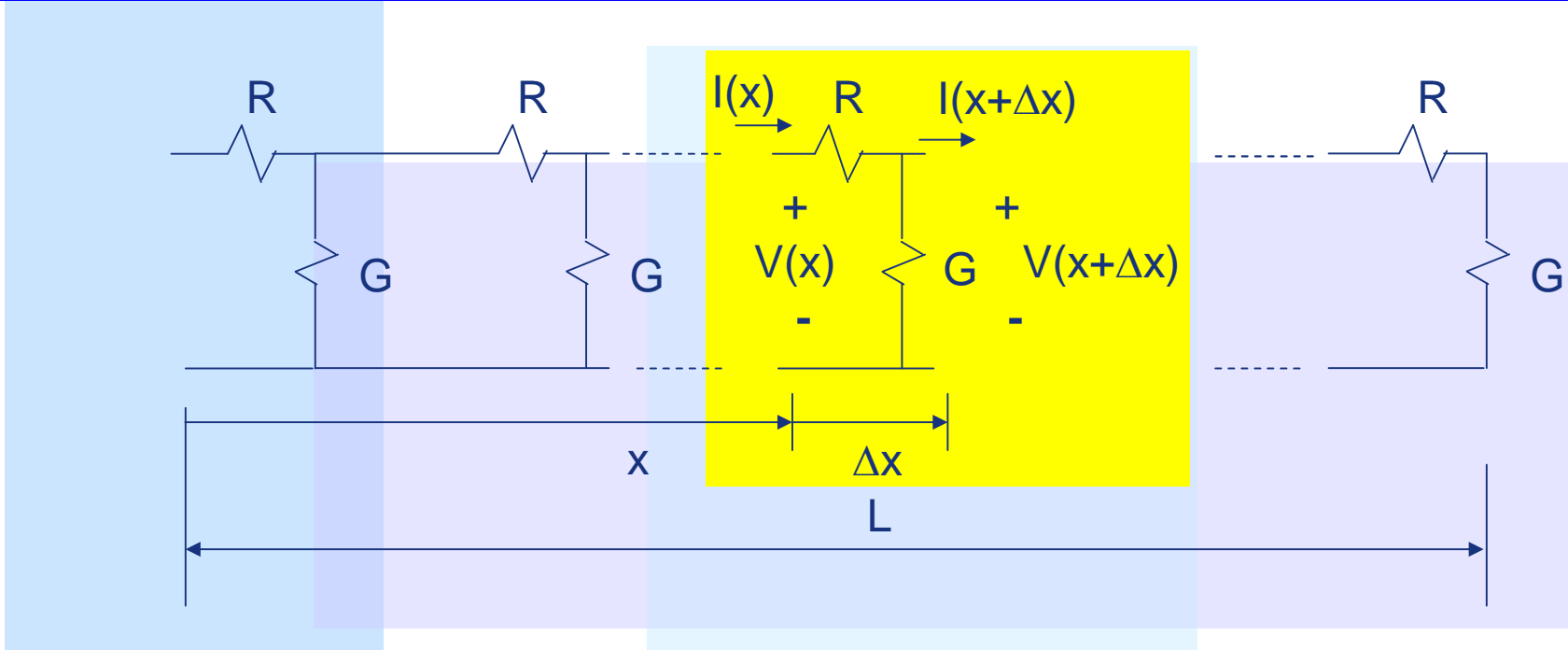
Ejemplo: Cable submarino

Modelamos un elemento diferencial Δx del cable



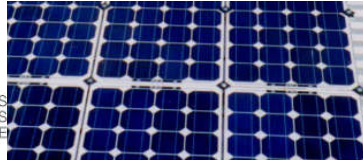


Ejemplo: Cable submarino

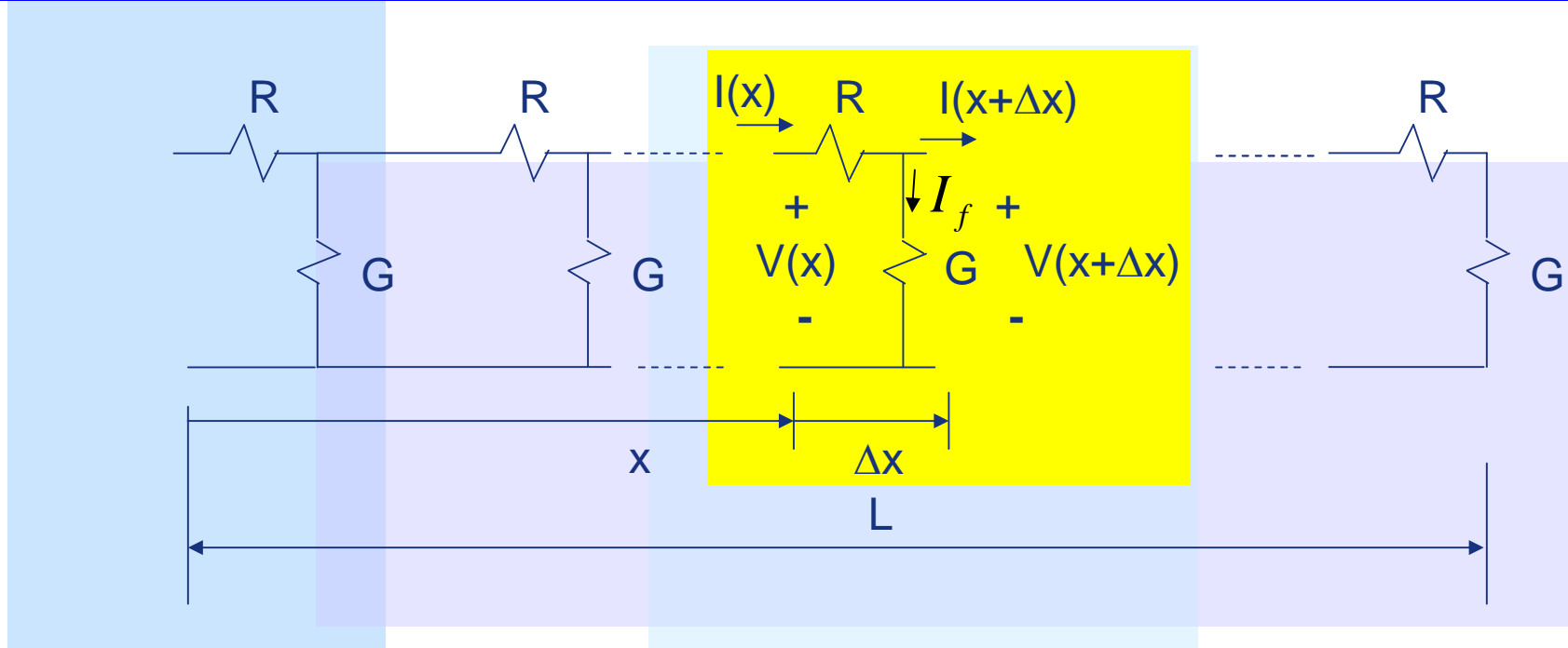


$R =$ Resistencia serie por unidad de largo $\left[\frac{\text{Ohm}}{\text{m}} \right]$

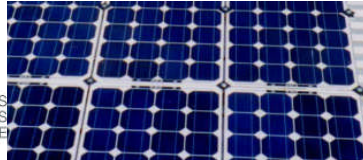
$G =$ Conductancia de fuga por unidad de largo $\left[\frac{1}{\text{Ohm} \times \text{m}} \right]$



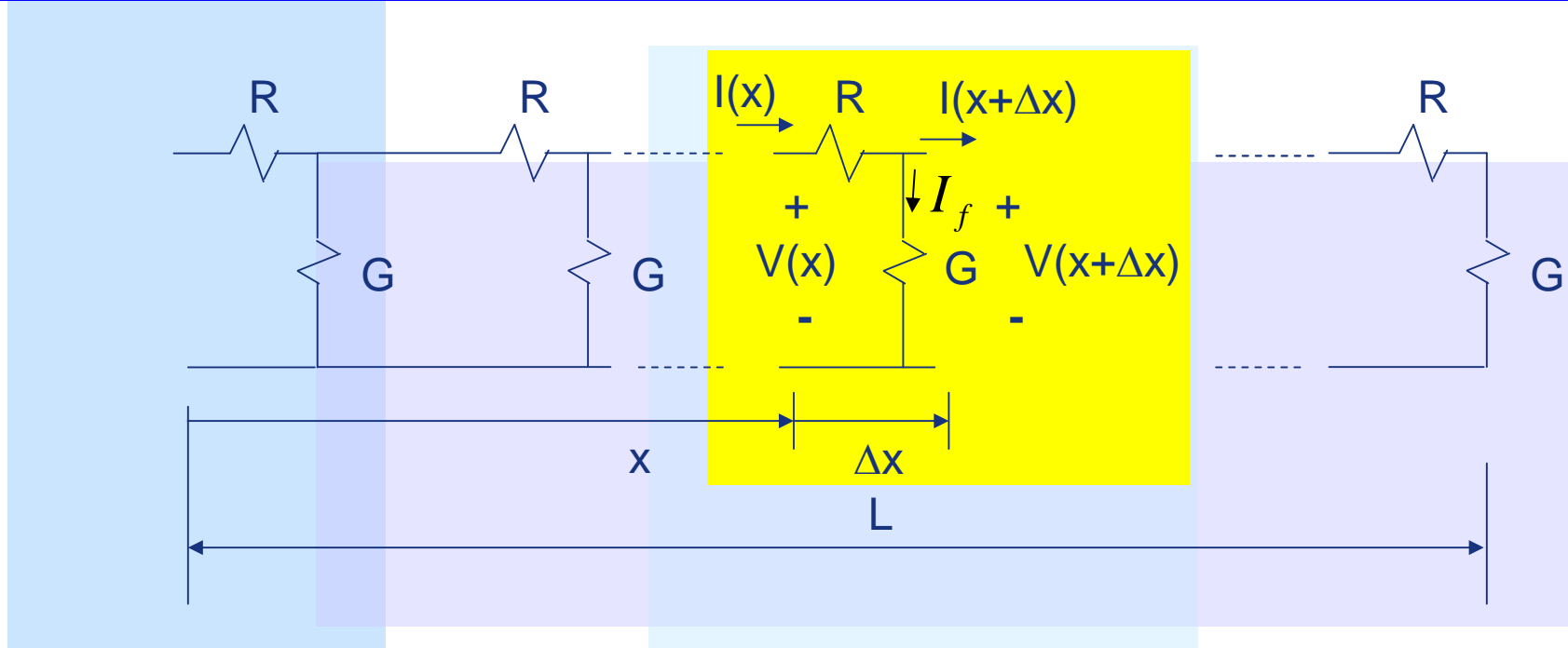
Ejemplo: Cable submarino



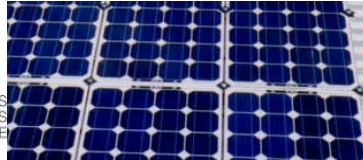
LCK:
$$I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + I_f$$



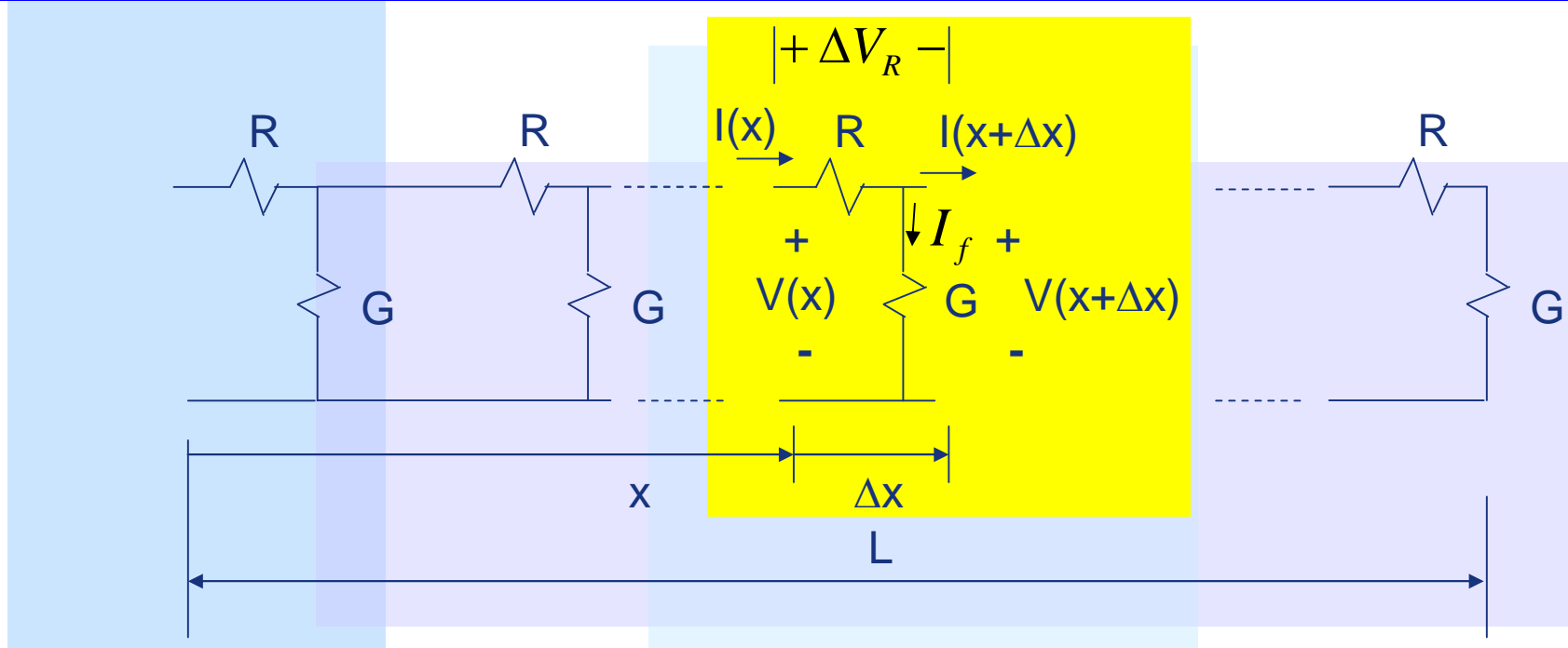
Ejemplo: Cable submarino



LCK:
$$I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + I_f$$

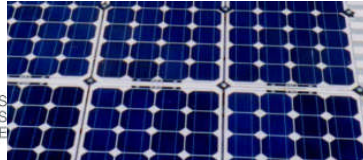


Ejemplo: Cable submarino

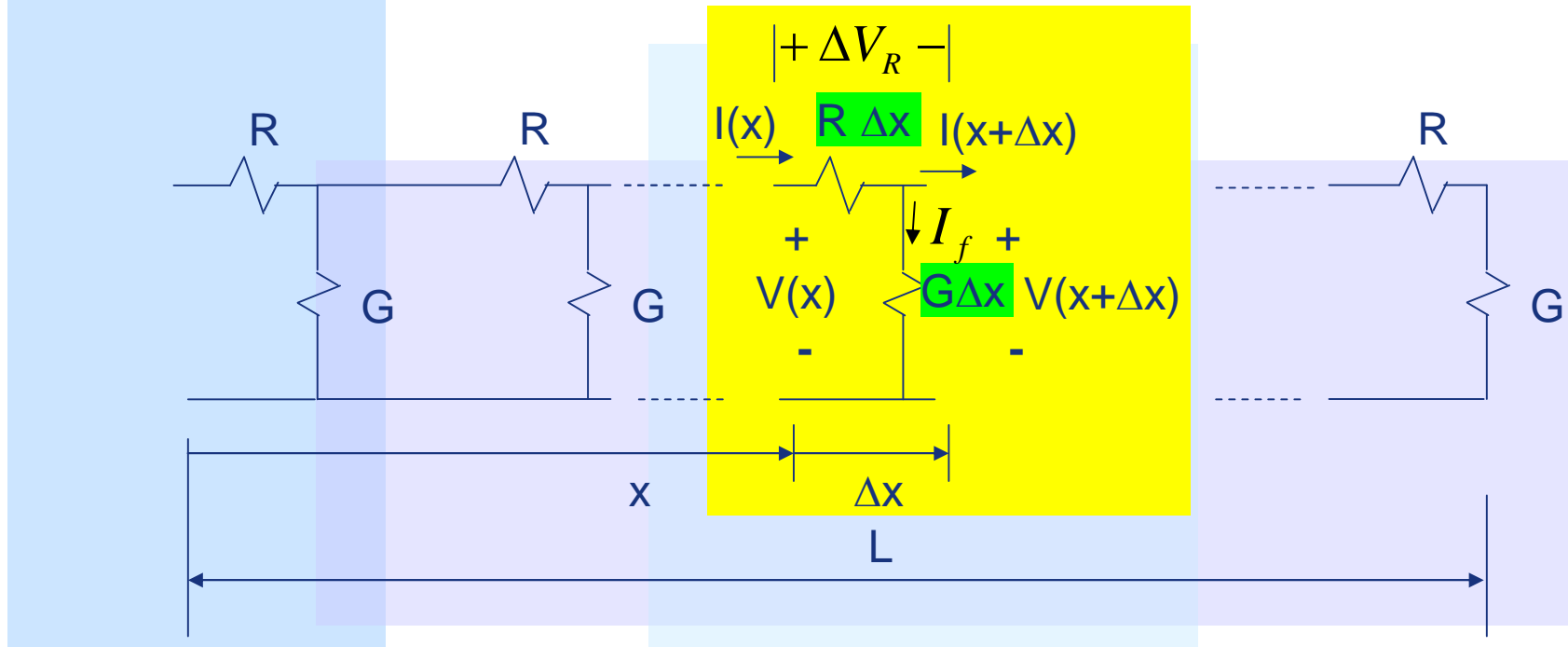


LCK: $I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + I_f$

LVK: $V(x) = \Delta V_R + V(x + \Delta x)$



Ejemplo: Cable submarino

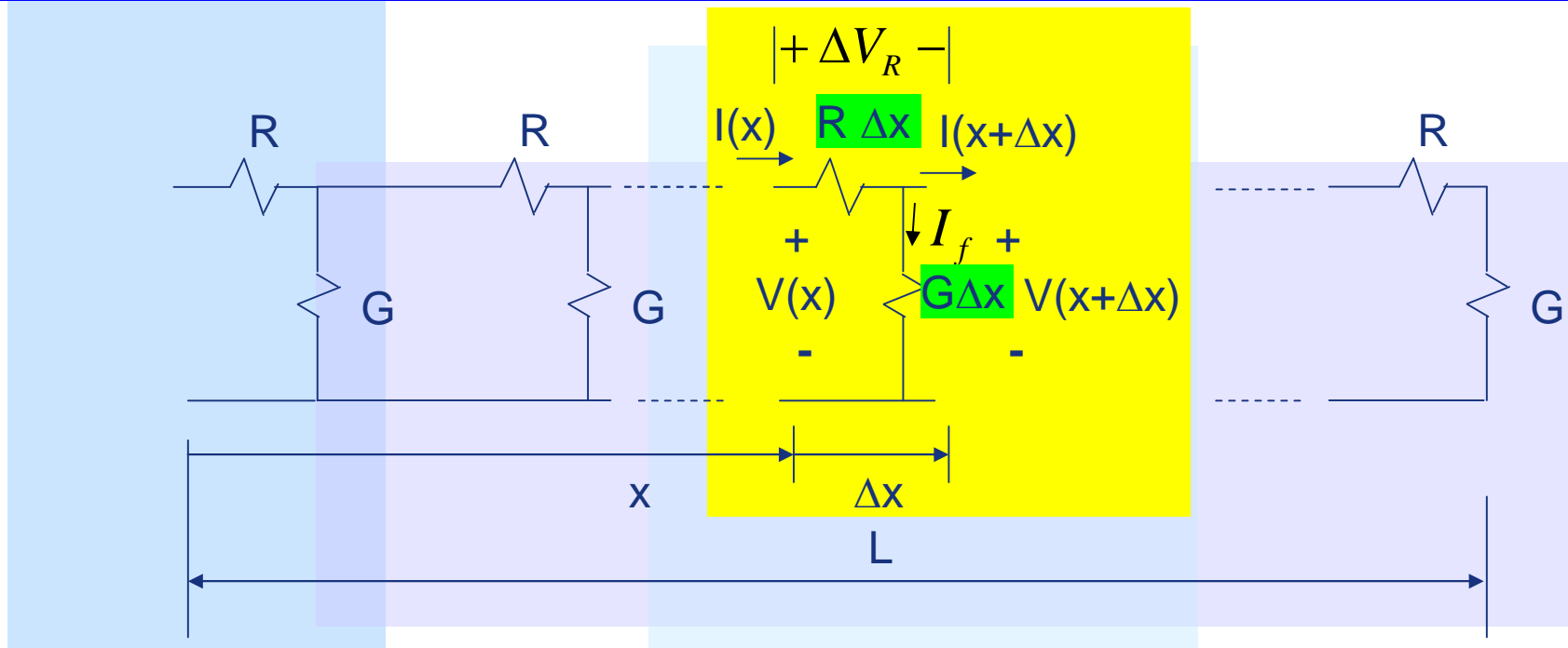


LCK: $I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + I_f$ $(G\Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) = I_f$

$\Rightarrow I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + G\Delta x V(x + \Delta x)$



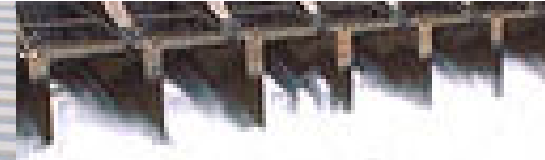
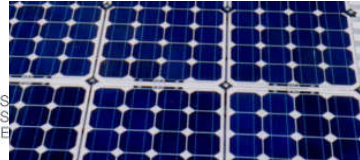
Ejemplo: Cable submarino



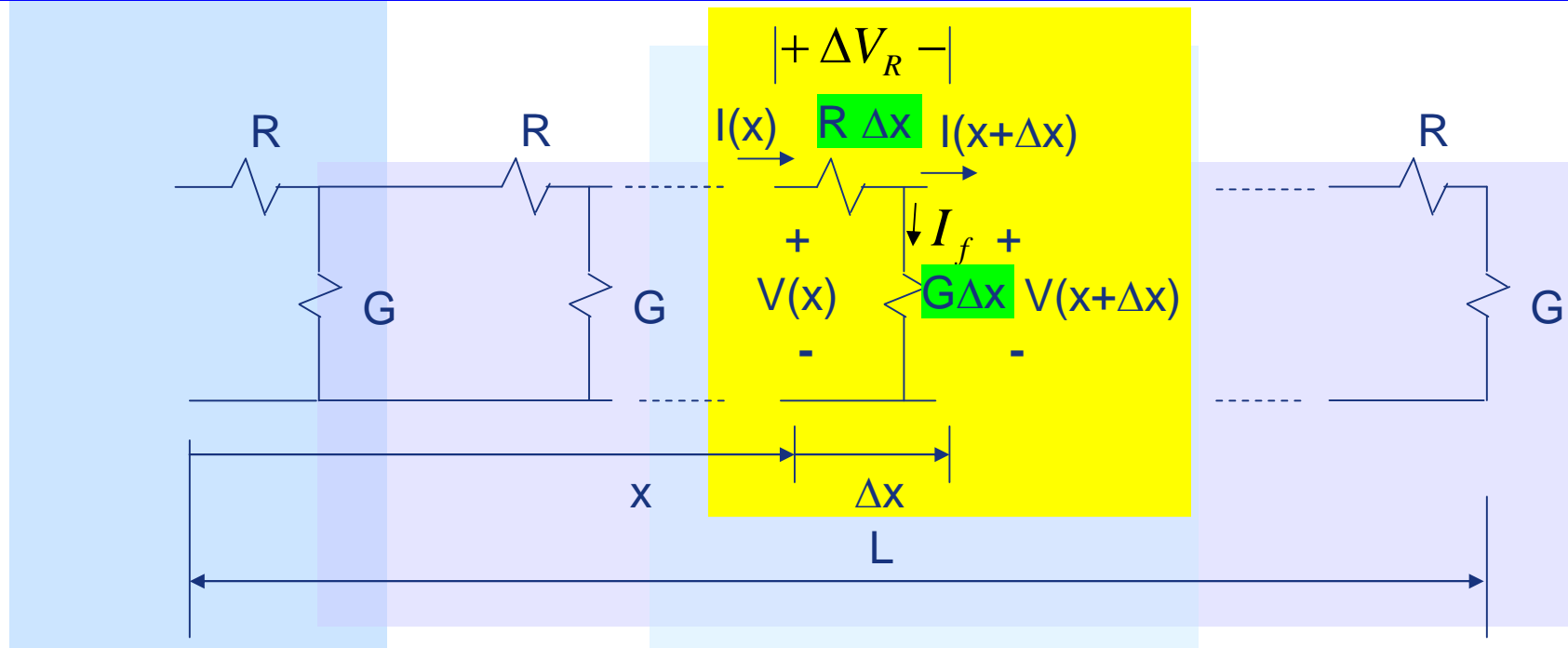
$$\text{LVK: } V(x) = \Delta V_R + V(x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta V_R = (R\Delta x)I(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = (R\Delta x)I(x) + V(x + \Delta x)$$

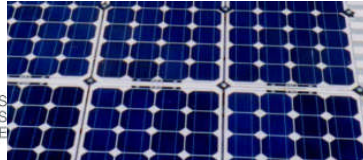


Ejemplo: Cable submarino

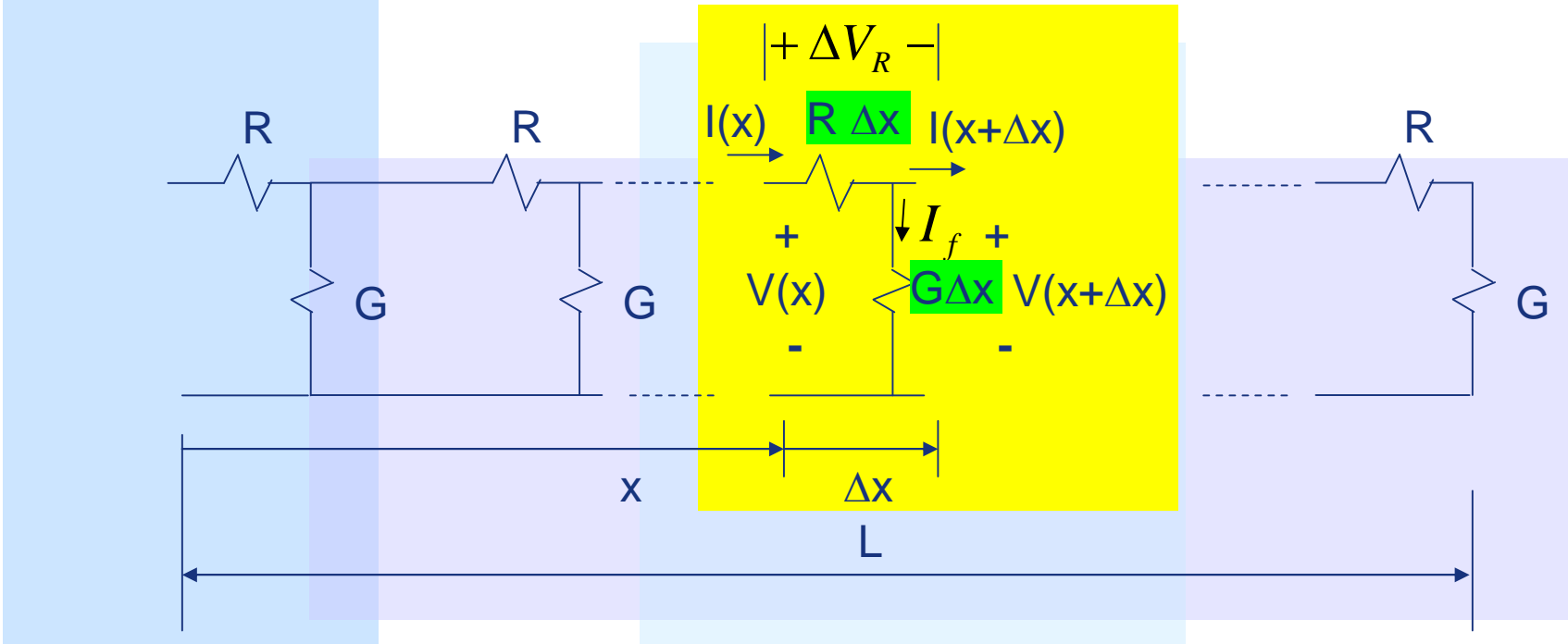


$$I(x) = I(x + \Delta x) + G\Delta x V(x + \Delta x) \Rightarrow \frac{I(x) - I(x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = GV(x + \Delta x)$$

$$V(x) = R\Delta x I(x) + V(x + \Delta x) \Rightarrow \frac{V(x) - V(x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = RI(x)$$



Ejemplo: Cable submarino

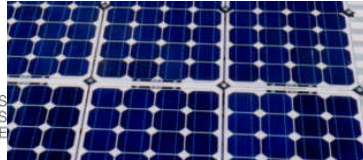


$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial I(x)}{\partial x} = -GV(x)$$

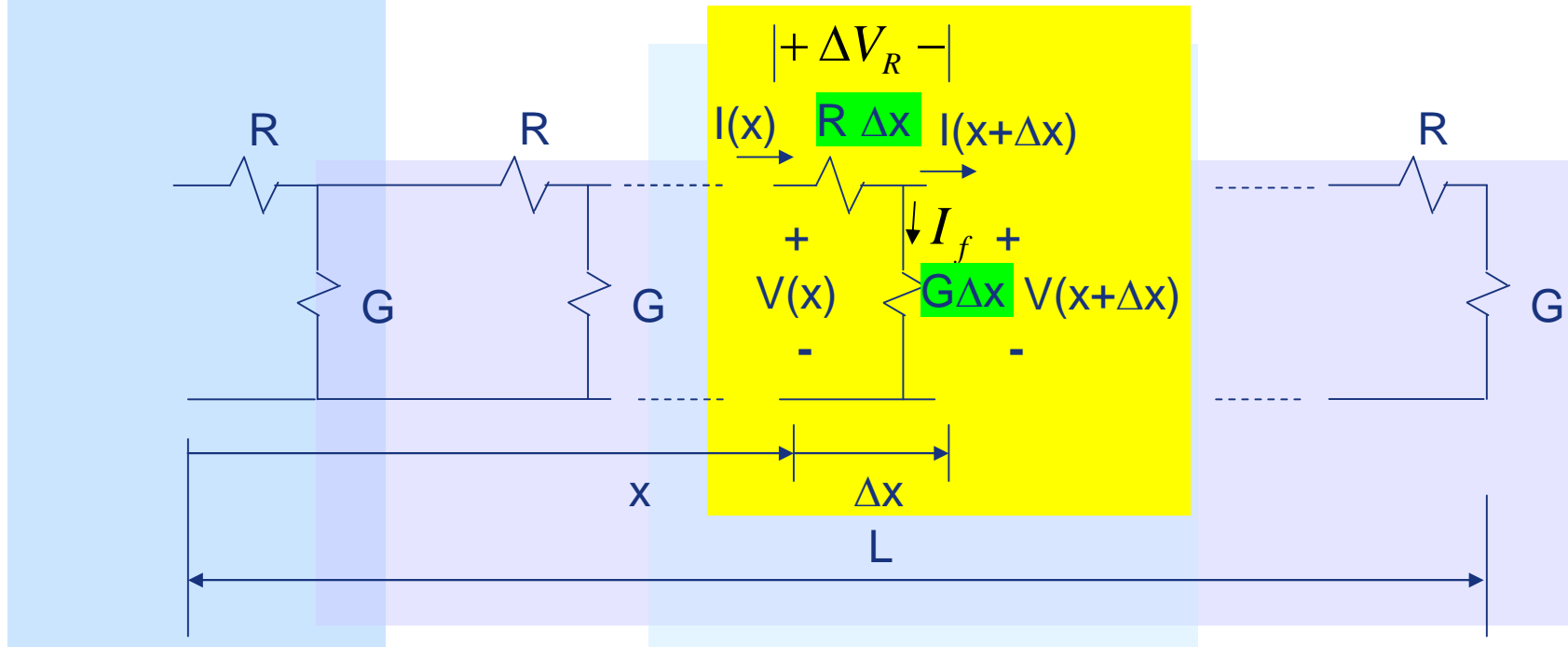
$$\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x} = -RI(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 I(x)}{\partial x^2} = (GR)I(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial x^2} = (RG)V(x)$$



Ejemplo: Cable submarino



$$\frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial x^2} = (RG)V(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad V(x) = Ce^{-x/\lambda} + De^{x/\lambda} \quad \text{con } \lambda^2 = RG$$

CB:

$$V(x=0) = V_0 = C + D$$

$$V(x=L) = 0 = Ce^{-L/\lambda} + De^{L/\lambda}$$

$$\therefore V(x) = \frac{V_0}{e^{-L/\lambda} - e^{L/\lambda}} \left(-e^{-(x-L)/\lambda} + e^{(x-L)/\lambda} \right)$$