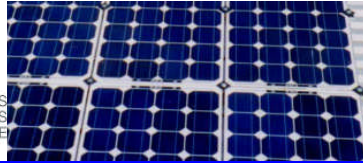




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# FI 2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

## Clase 19

### Magnetostática-IV

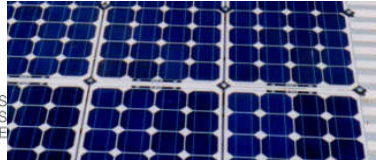
### Medios Materiales

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



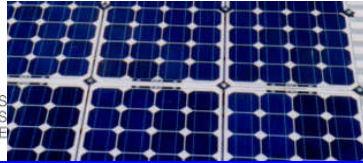
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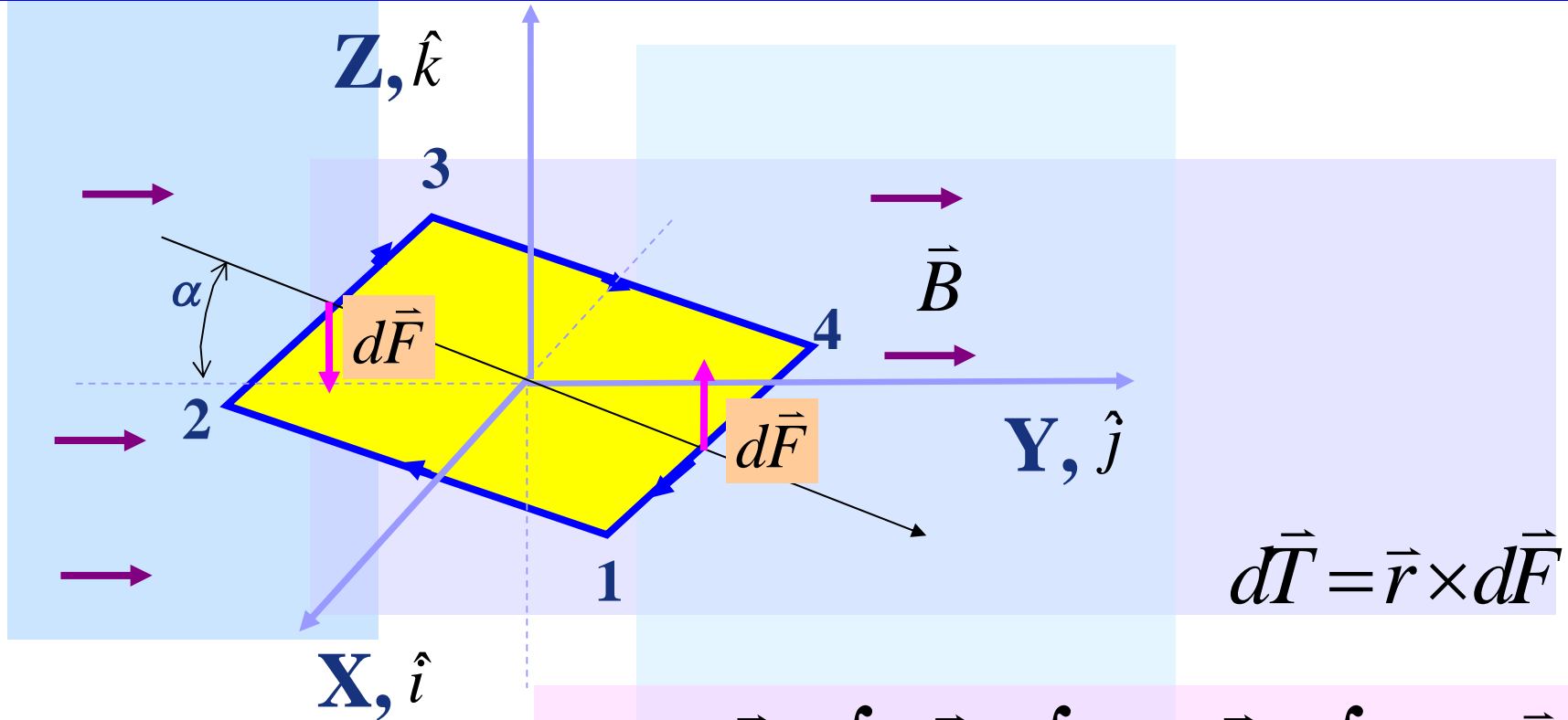


# INDICE

- Repaso torque magnético
- Dipolo magnético
- Torque de campo magnético sobre dipolo
- Campo magnético de dipolo
- Modelo atómico de los materiales

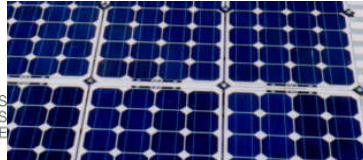


# Torque Magnético



$$\vec{T} = \oint_c d\vec{T} = \oint_c \vec{r} \times d\vec{F} = \oint_c \vec{r} \times id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

**Torque neto no nulo sobre el circuito**

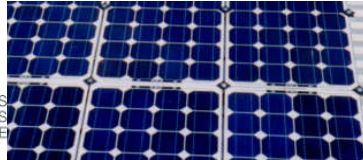


# Torque Magnético

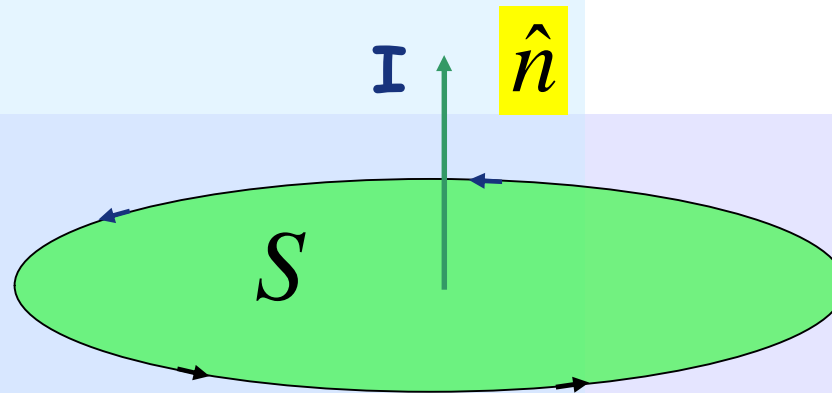
$$\vec{T} = I \int_2^3 \vec{r} \times dx \hat{i} \times \vec{B} + I \int_4^1 \vec{r} \times dx \hat{i} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{T} = \frac{Iwl}{2} \cos\alpha \hat{i} + \frac{Iwl}{2} \cos\alpha \hat{i}$$

**Torque neto sobre el circuito  $\therefore \vec{T} = Iwl \cos\alpha \hat{i}$**

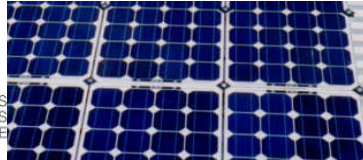


# Dipolo Magnético

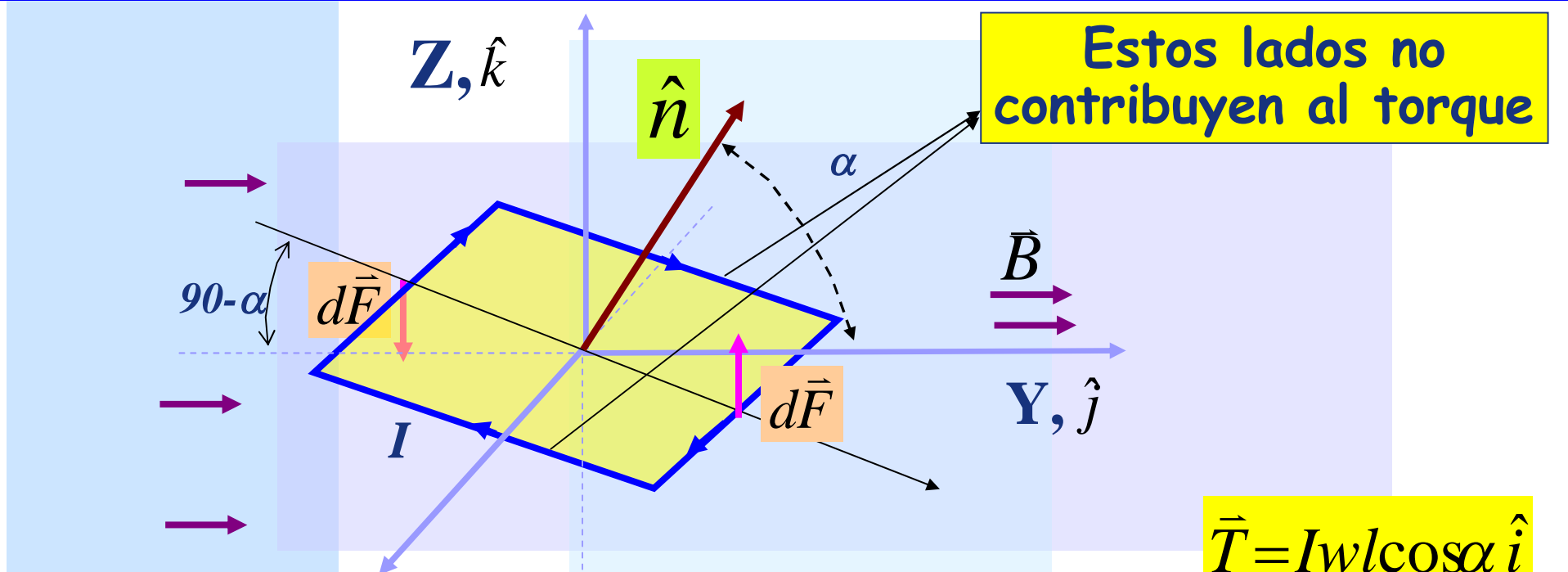


Dipolo magnético

$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} \text{ [Am}^2\text{]}$$

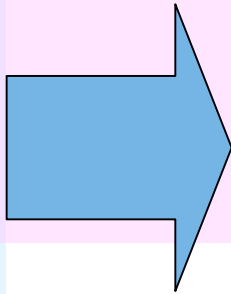


# Torque de campo sobre circuito rectangular

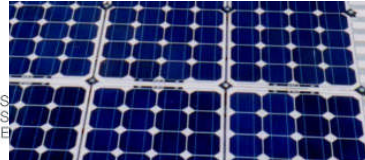


Torque  $\vec{T} = IS \hat{n} \times \vec{B}$

Dipolo magnético  $\vec{m} = IS\hat{n}$



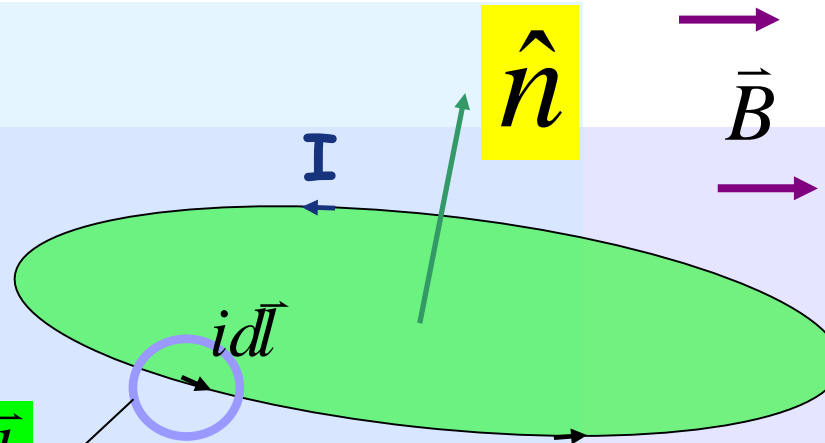
$\vec{T} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$



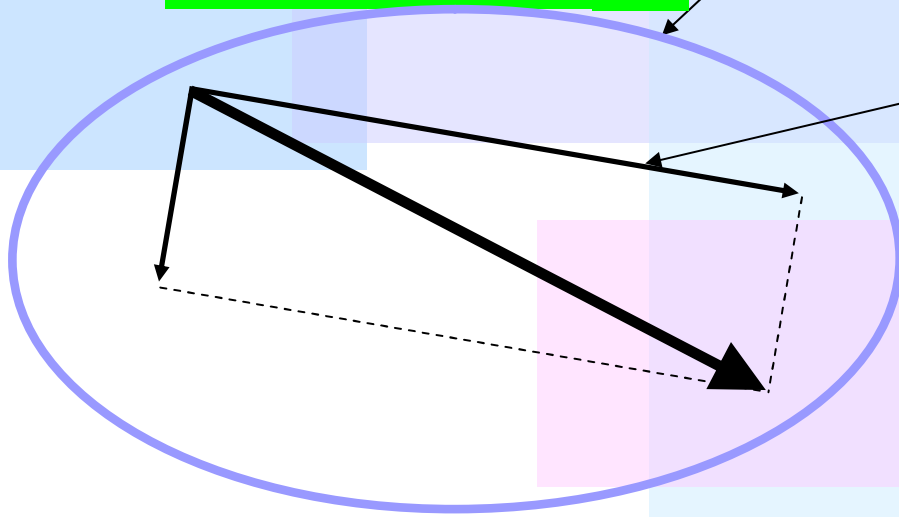
# Torque de campo sobre dipolo

Dipolo magnético

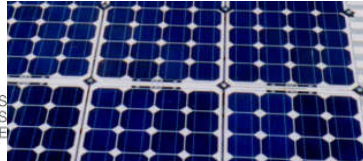
$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$$



"Zoom de"  $id\vec{l}$



Este lado no contribuye al torque



# Torque de campo sobre dipolo

Dipolo magnético  $\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$

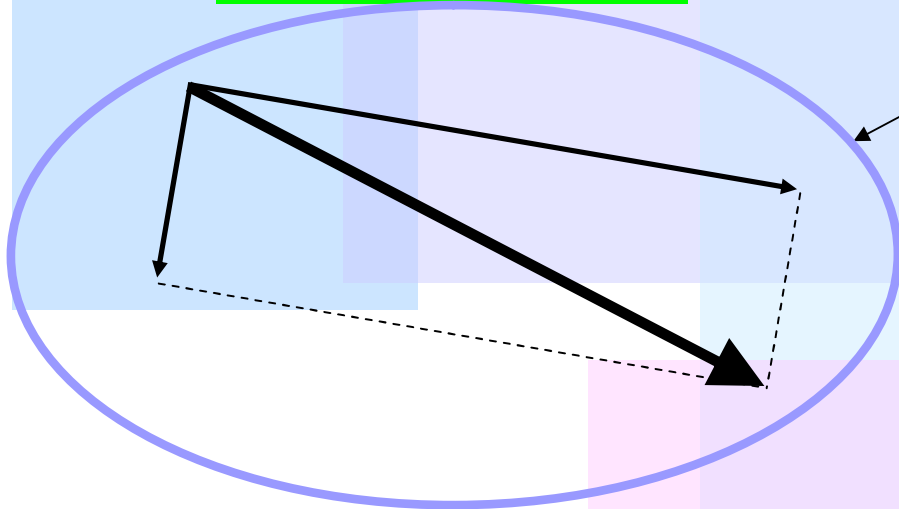
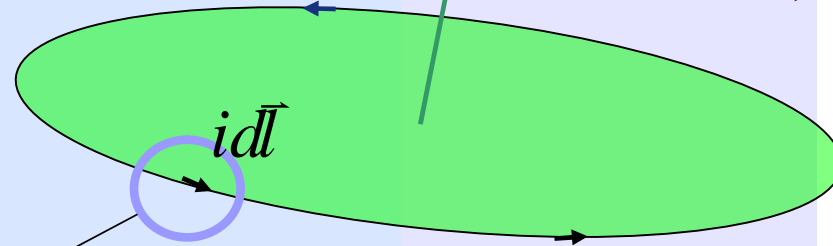
$\hat{n}$



$\vec{B}$



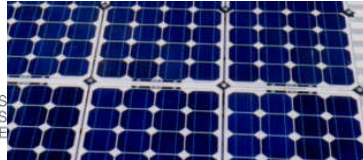
"Zoom de"  $i d\vec{l}$



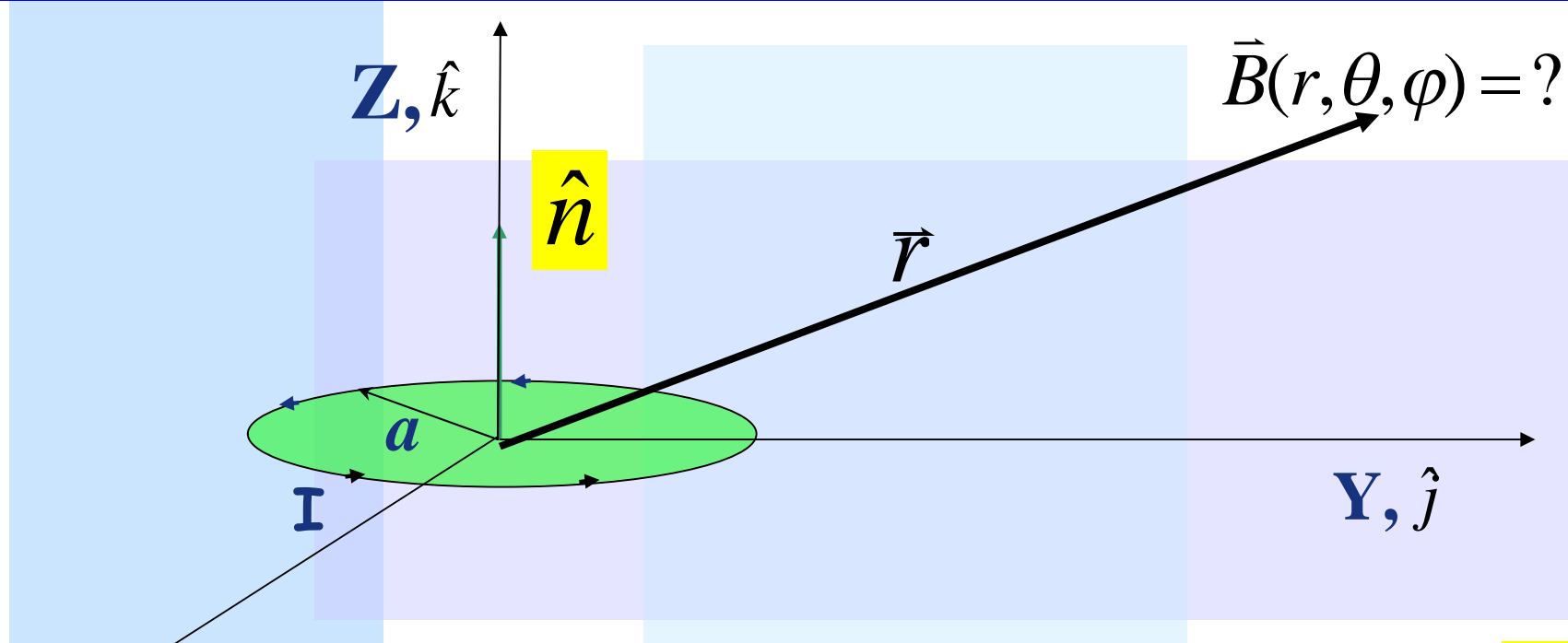
Luego torque también se puede expresar como

$$\vec{T} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$





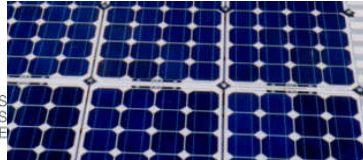
# Campo magnético de un dipolo



Interesa calcular el campo para  $\|\vec{r}\| \gg a$

Usaremos el potencial magnético vector

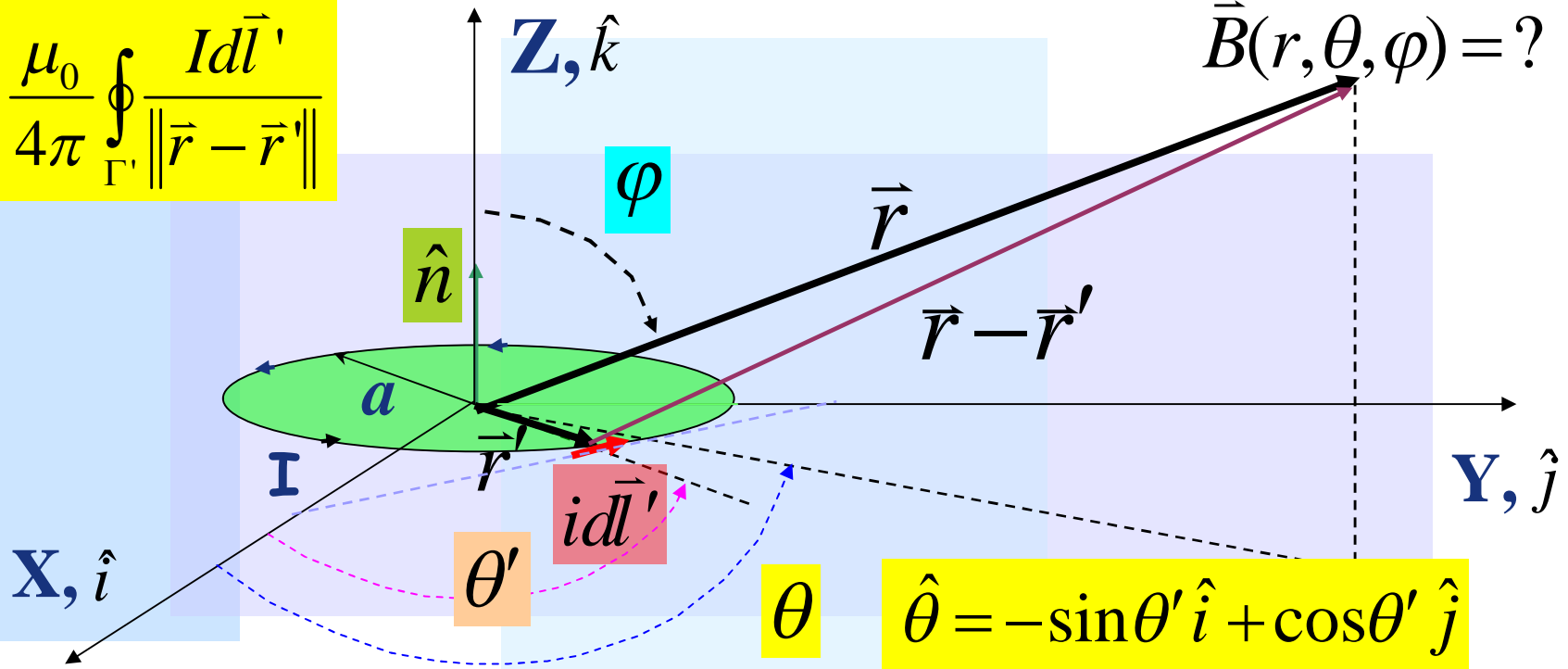
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

$$\vec{B}(r, \theta, \varphi) = ?$$



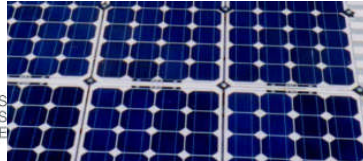
$$\hat{\theta} = -\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j}$$

$$id\vec{l}' = Iad\theta' \hat{\theta} = Iad\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

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

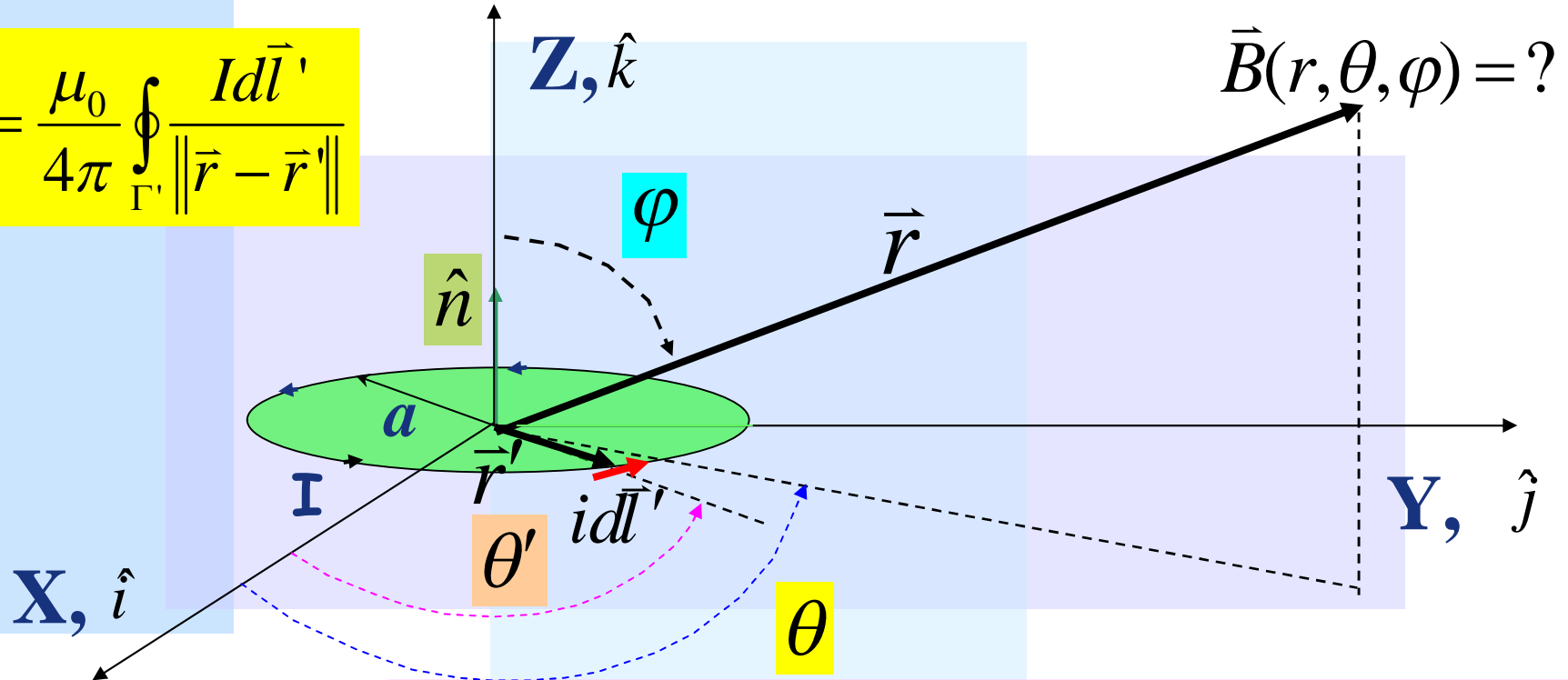
$$\|\vec{r}\| \gg a \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \approx \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3}$$

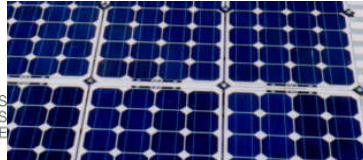


# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

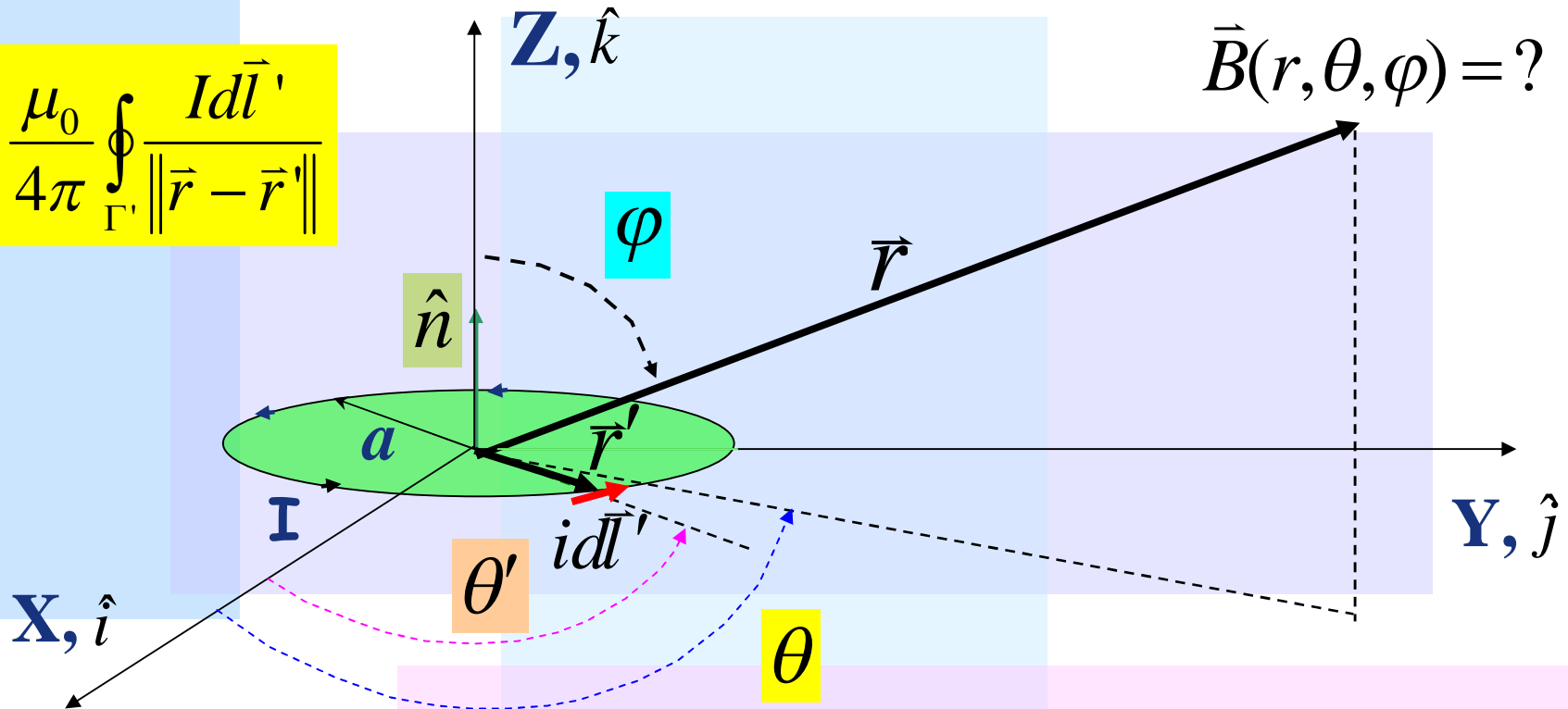


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{\|\vec{r}\|^3} \right) I a d\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

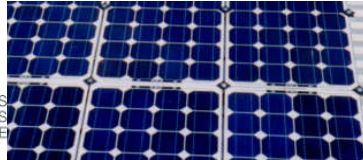


# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

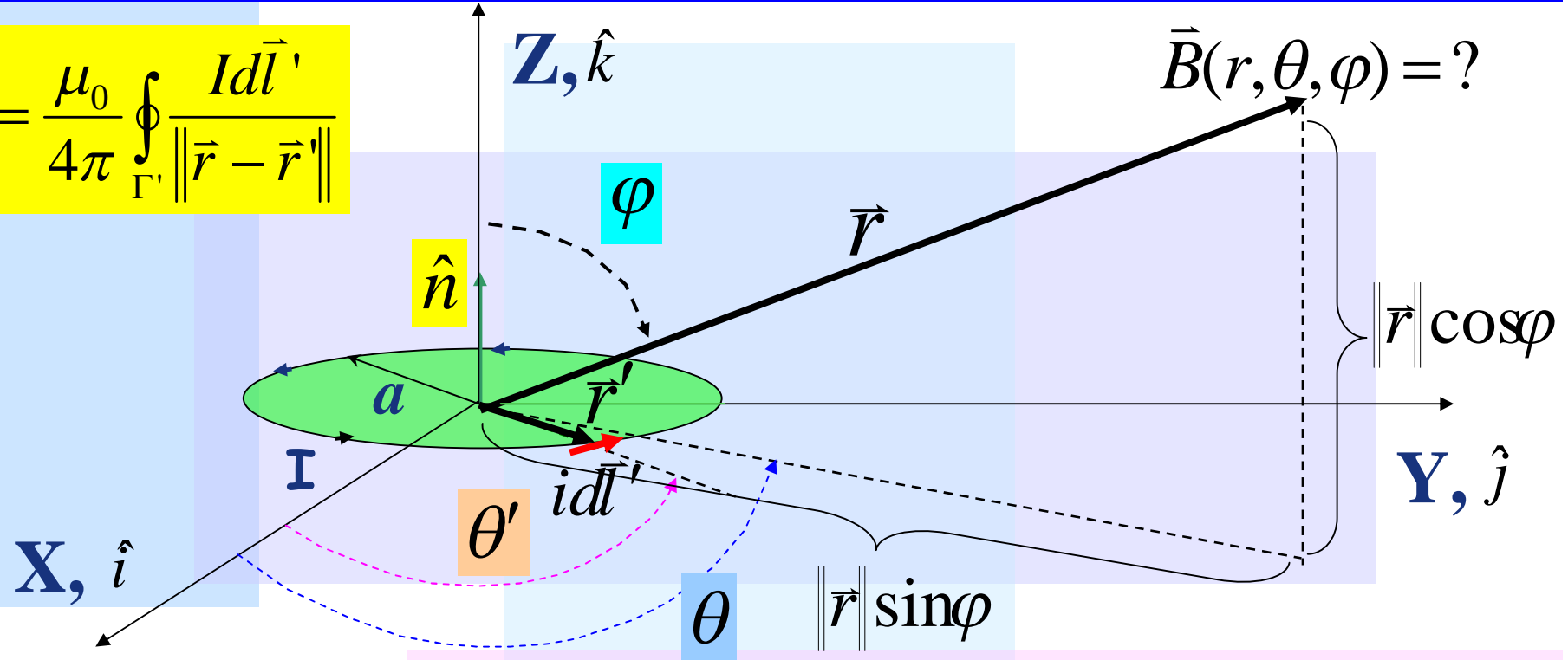


$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi\|\vec{r}\|^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' I a d\theta' (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$



# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

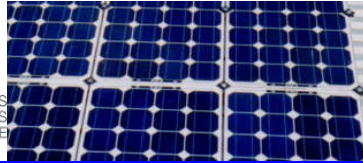


$$\vec{B}(r, \theta, \varphi) = ?$$

$$\vec{r}' = a \cos \theta' \hat{i} + a \sin \theta' \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{r} = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \hat{j} + r \cos \varphi \hat{k}$$

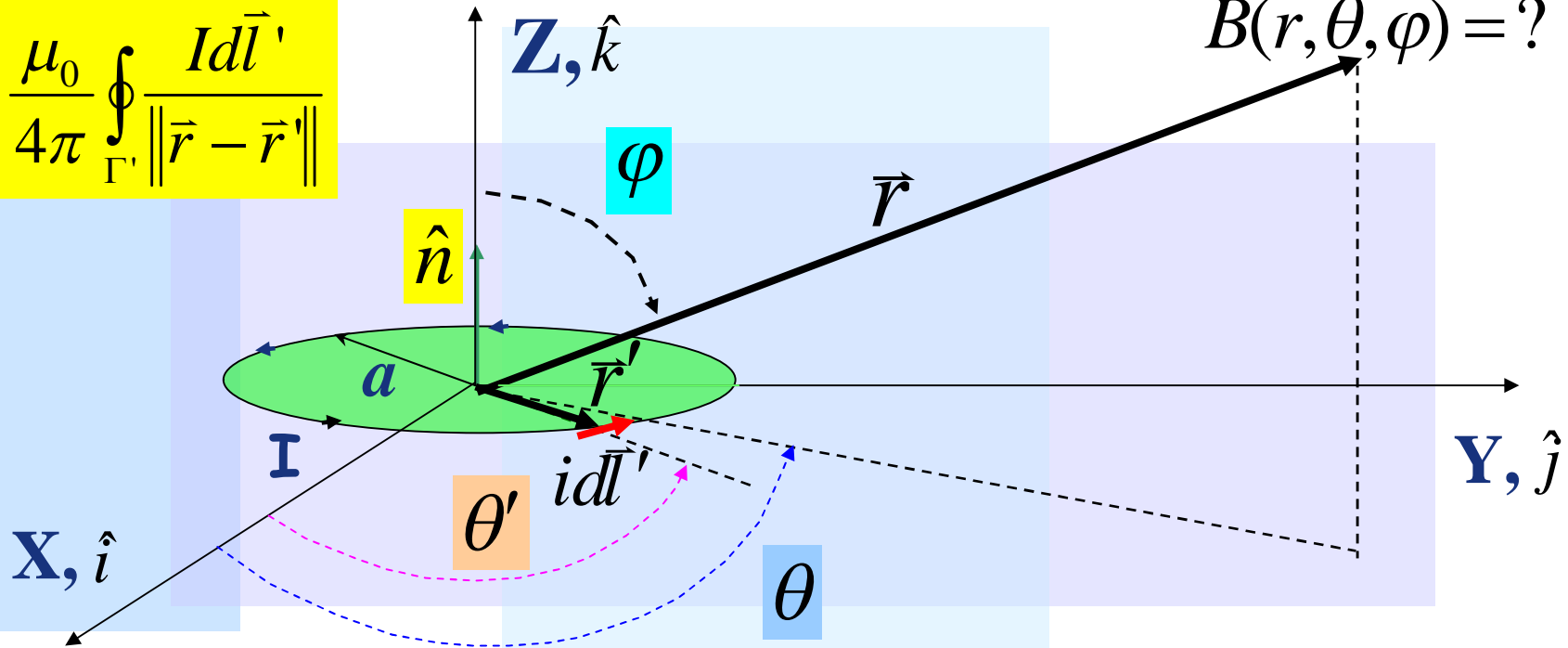
$$\Rightarrow \vec{r} \bullet \vec{r}' = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \cos \theta' + r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \sin \theta'$$



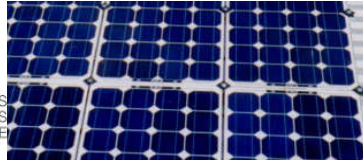
# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

$$\vec{B}(r, \theta, \varphi) = ?$$

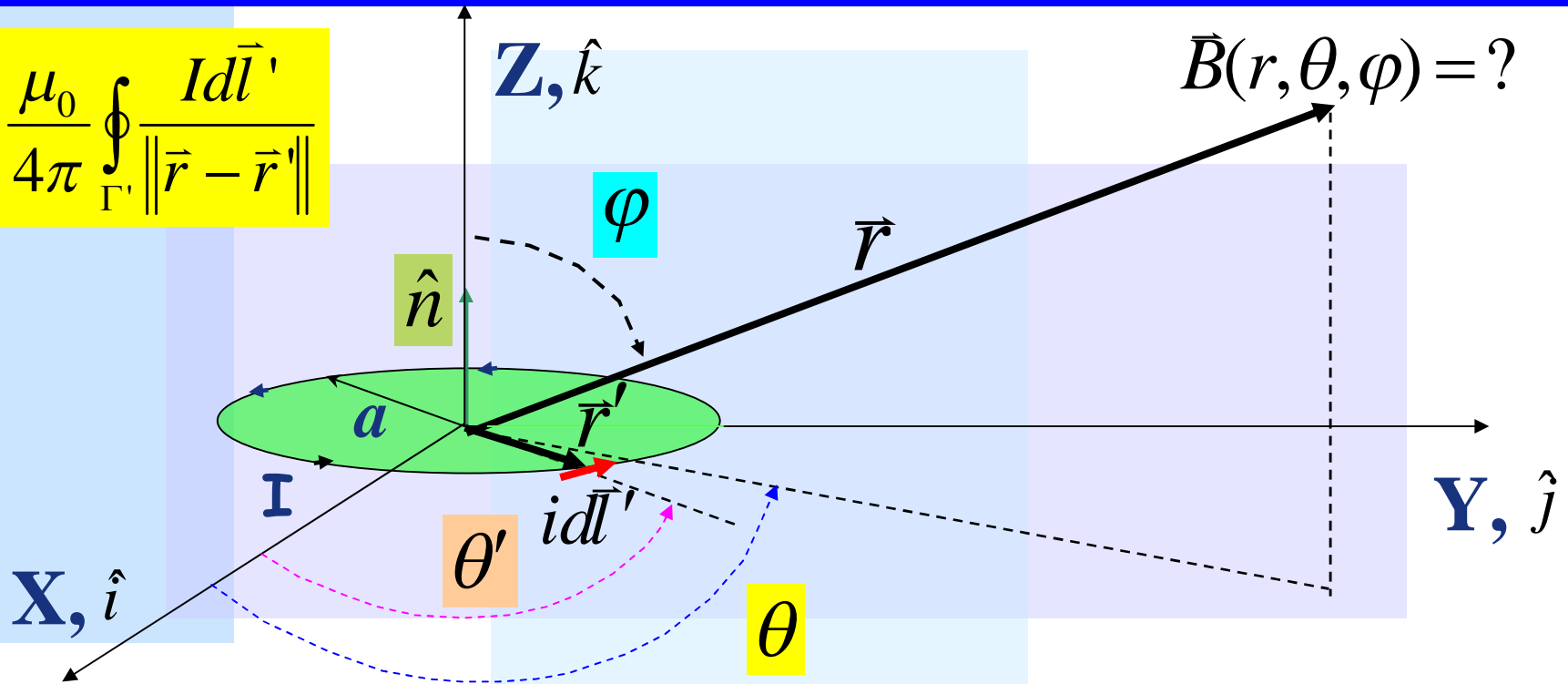


$$\vec{A} = \frac{Ira^2 \sin\varphi \mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta' (\cos\theta \cos\theta' + \sin\theta \sin\theta') (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$

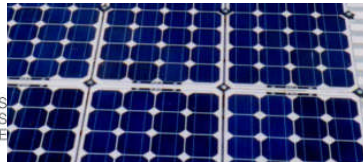


# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

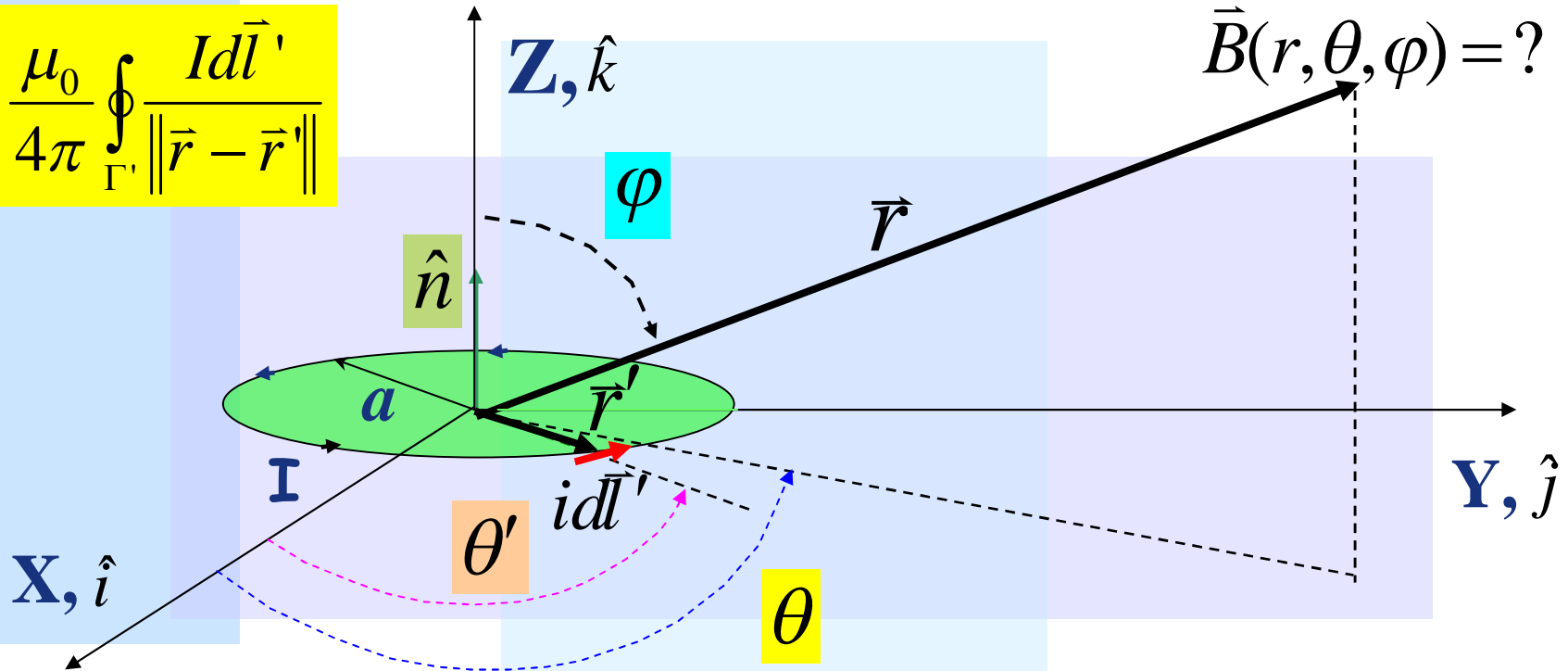


$$\vec{A} = \frac{Ira^2 \sin\varphi \mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta' (\cos\theta \cos\theta' + \sin\theta \sin\theta') (-\sin\theta' \hat{i} + \cos\theta' \hat{j})$$



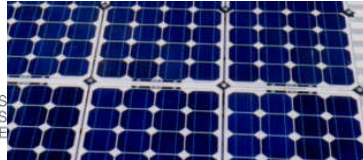
# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



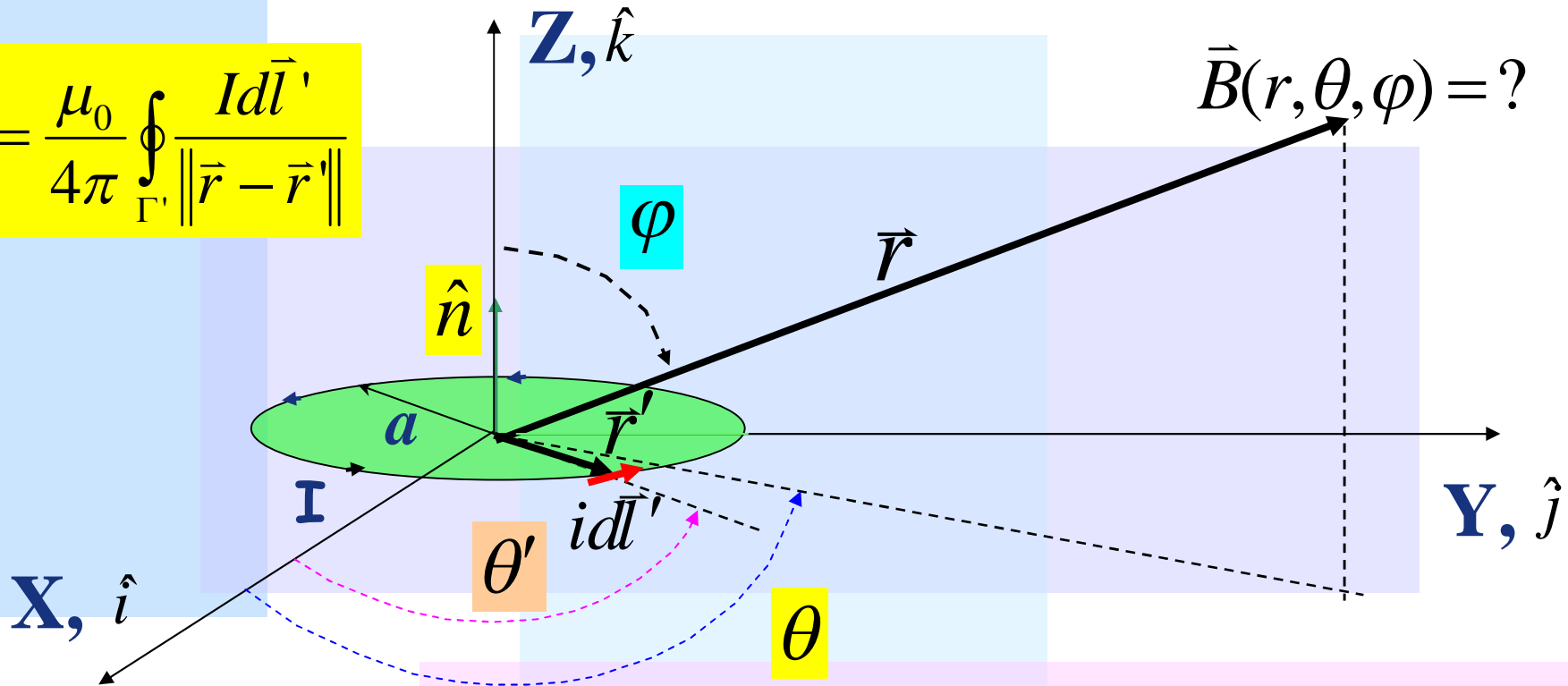
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 \sin \phi}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos \theta \cos \theta'^2 \hat{j} - \sin \theta \sin \theta'^2 \hat{i}) d\theta'$$



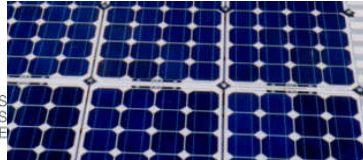


# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{I d\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$

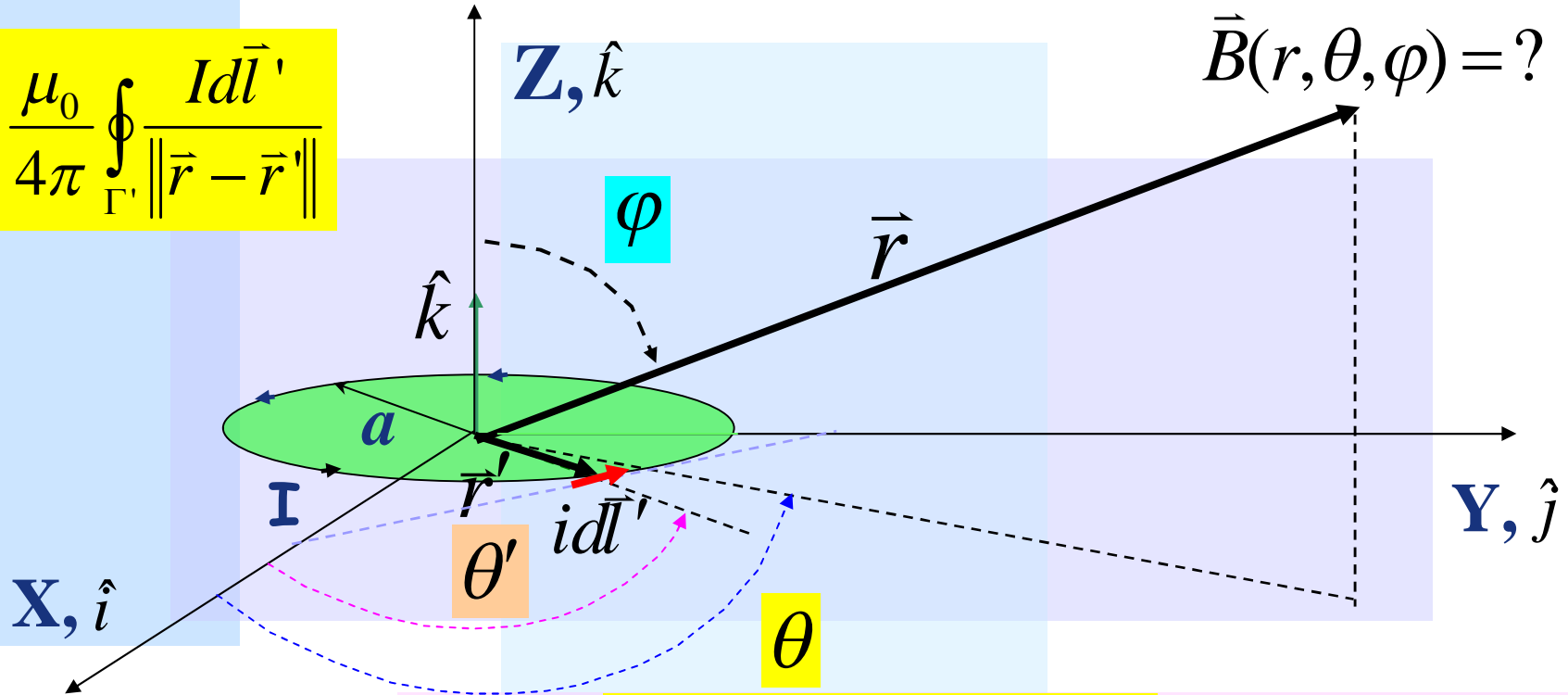


$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta'^2 d\theta' = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta'}{2} d\theta' \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta'^2 d\theta' = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta'}{2} d\theta' = \pi$$



# Campo magnético de un dipolo

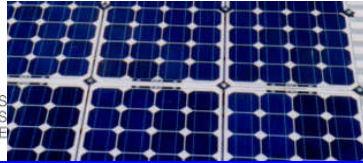
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{Id\vec{l}'}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$$



$$\hat{\theta} = -\sin\theta \hat{i} + \cos\theta \hat{j}$$

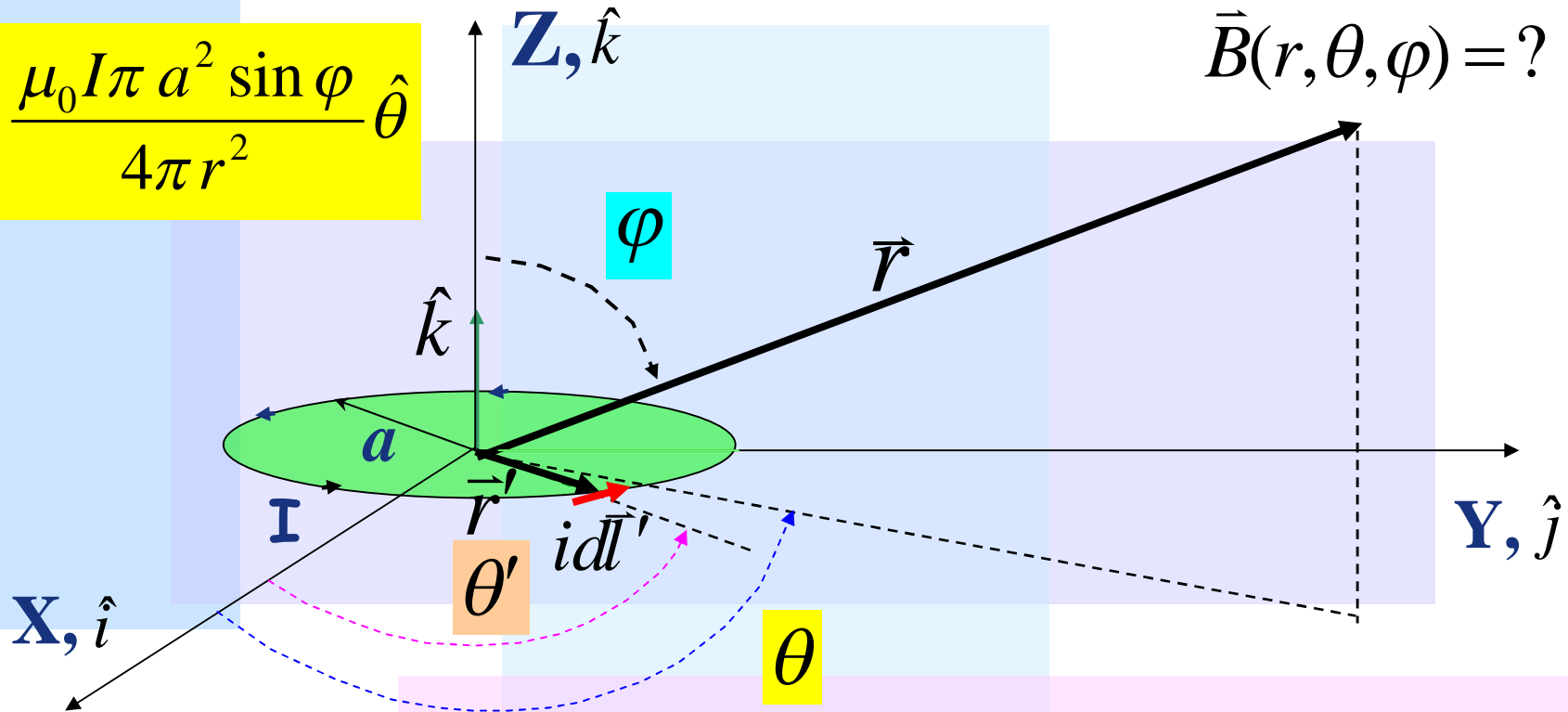
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin\varphi}{4\pi r^2} (\cos\theta \hat{j} - \sin\theta \hat{i})$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin\varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$



# Campo magnético de un dipolo

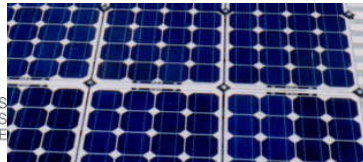
$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin \varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$



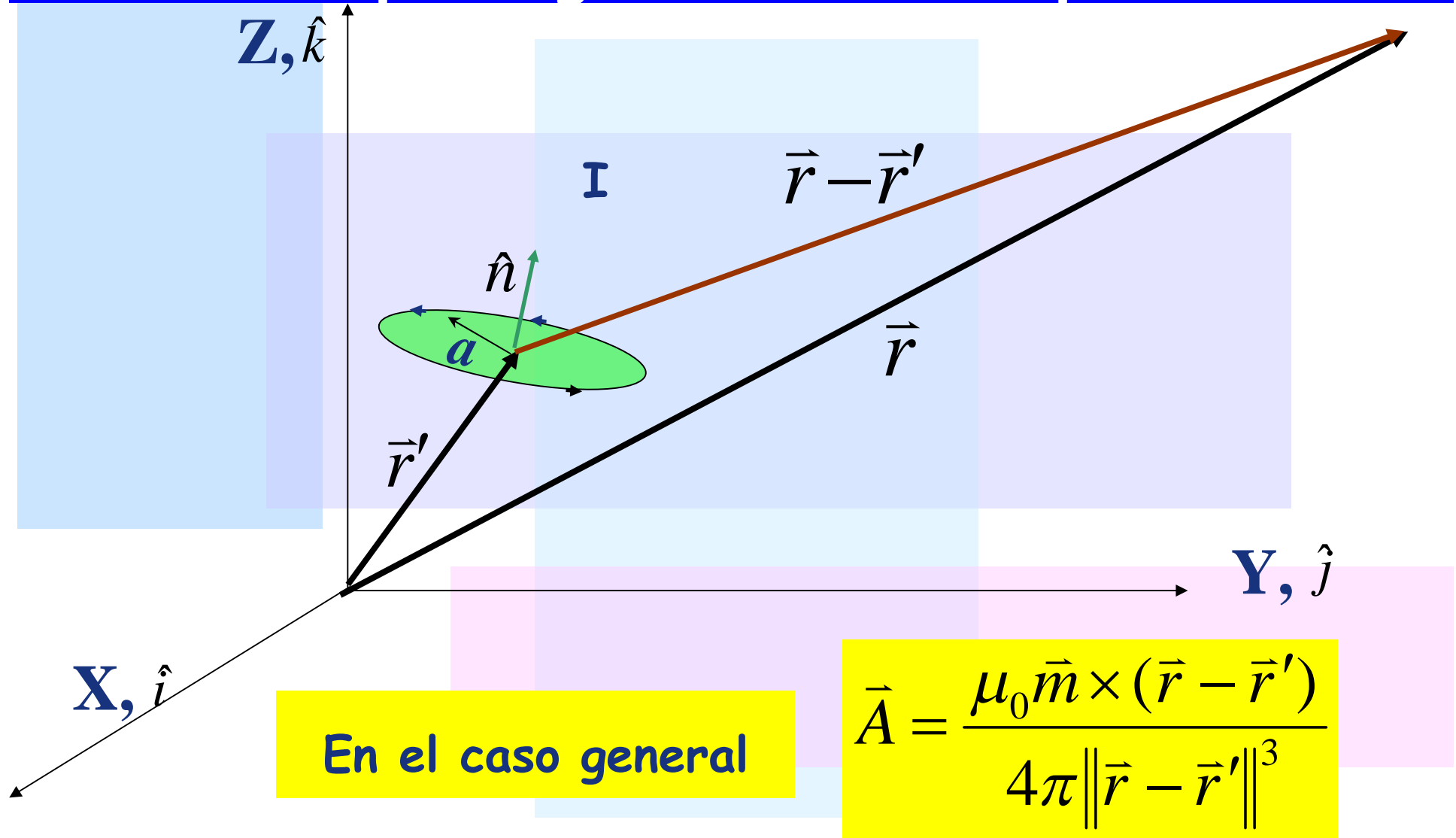
pero

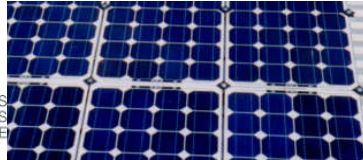
$$\vec{m} = IS\hat{n} = I\pi a^2 \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$



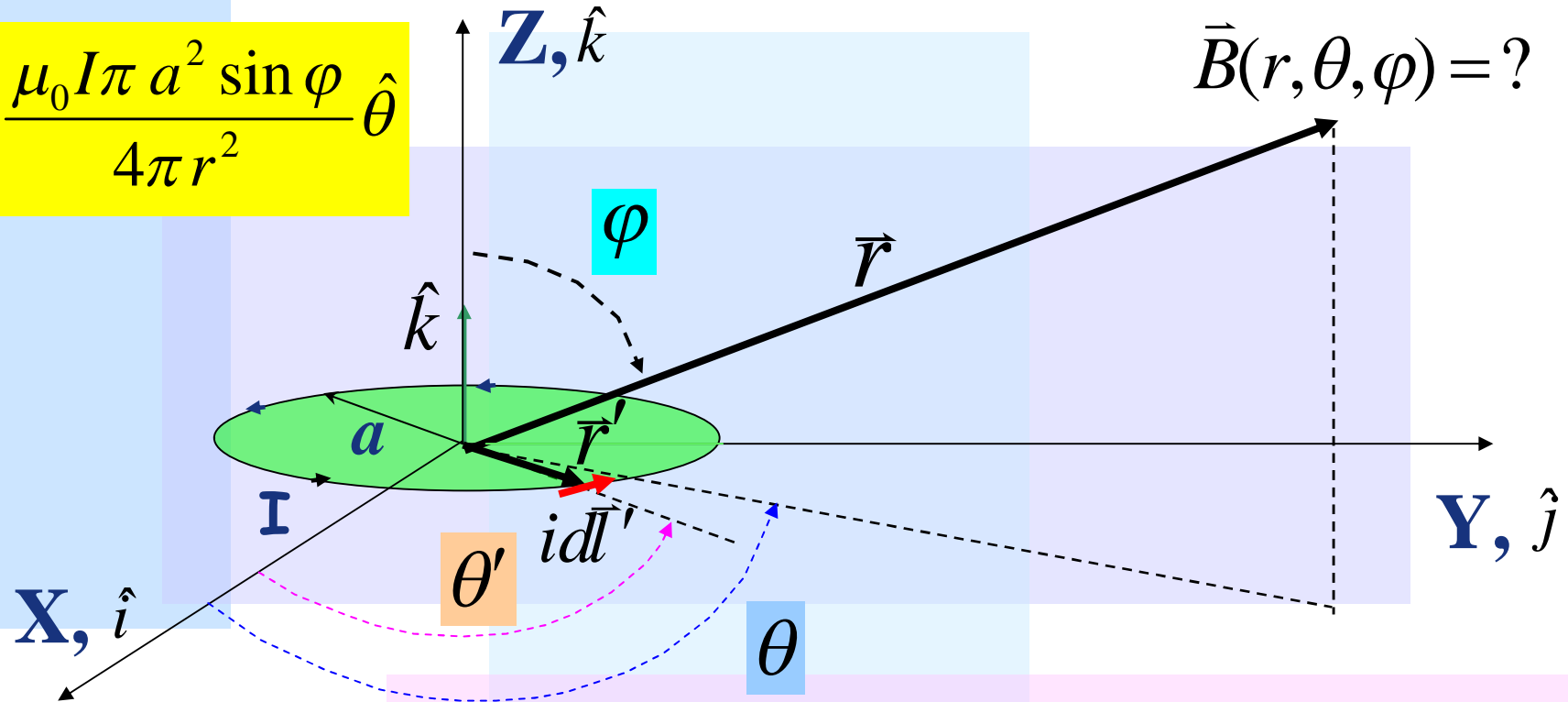
# Campo magnético de un dipolo





# Campo magnético de un dipolo

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2 \sin \varphi}{4\pi r^2} \hat{\theta}$$

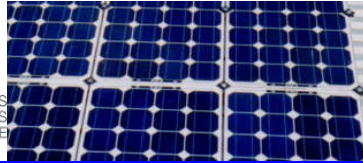


$$\vec{B}(r, \theta, \varphi) = ?$$

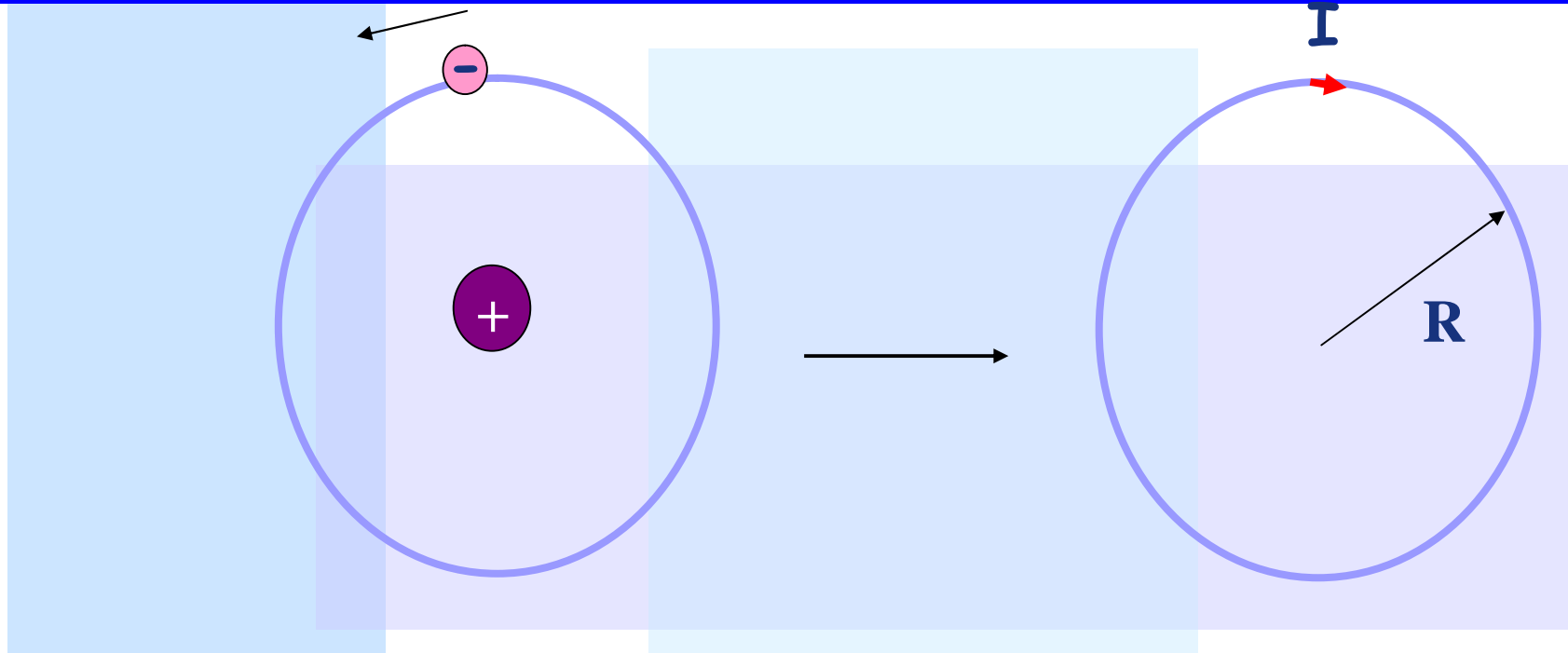
$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

Luego

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} (2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta})$$

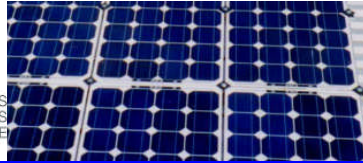


## Modelo atómico de los materiales

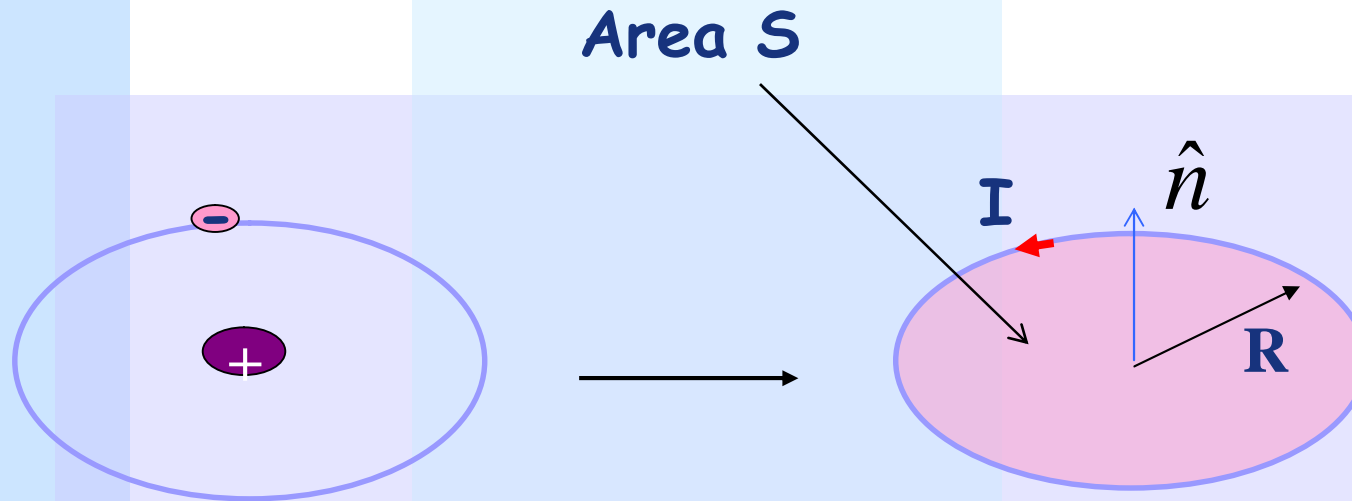


Movimiento de electrones se puede modelar como una corriente

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{qu}{2\pi R}$$

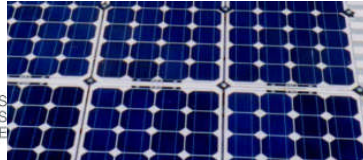


## Modelo atómico de los materiales



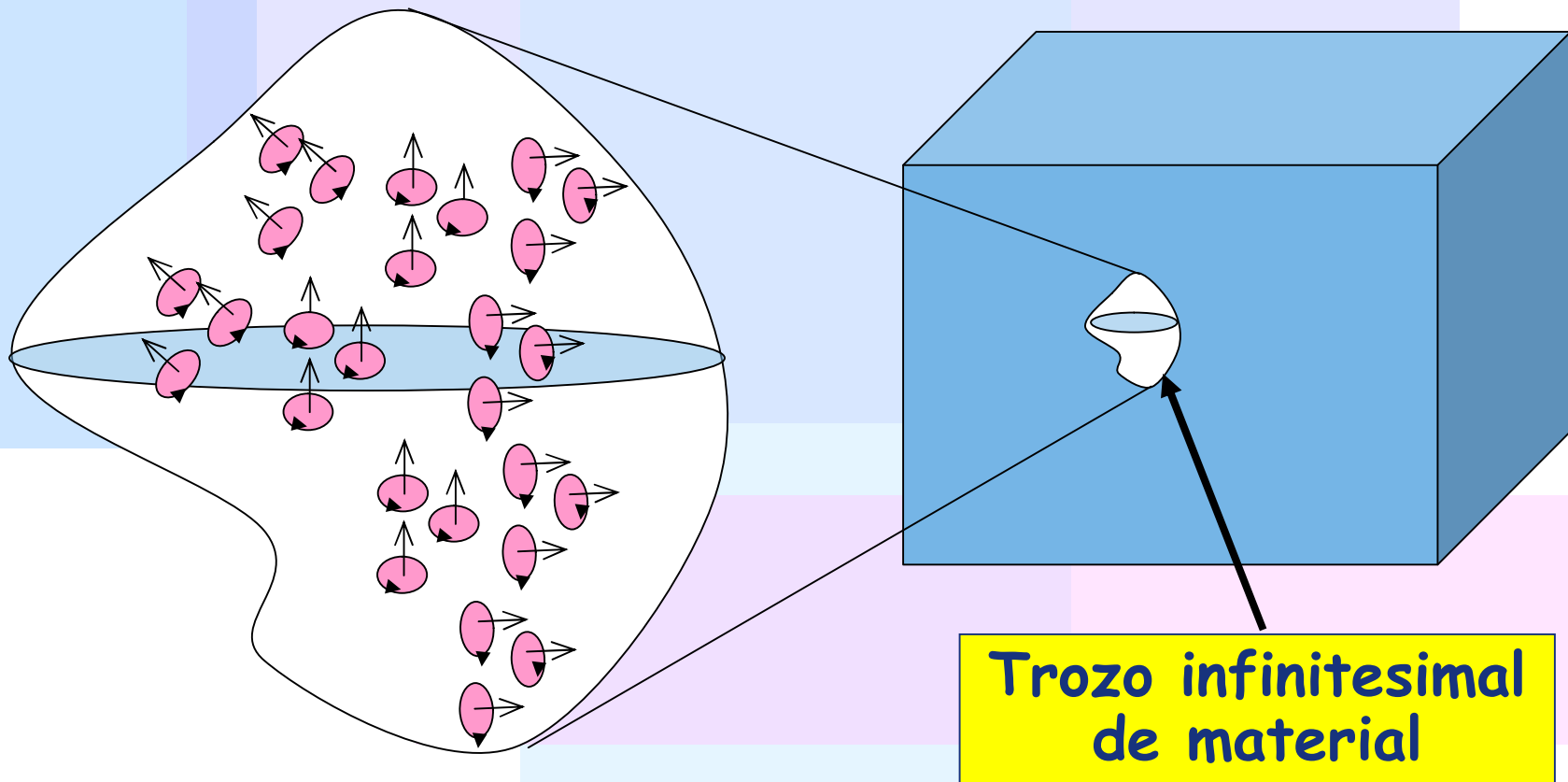
Se puede representar el átomo como un dipolo magnético

$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} [Am^2]$$



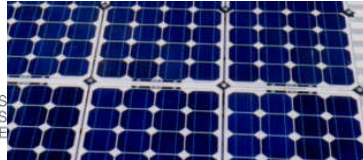
# Modelo atómico de los materiales

En un material cualquiera hay un número muy elevado de dipolos magnéticos (átomos)



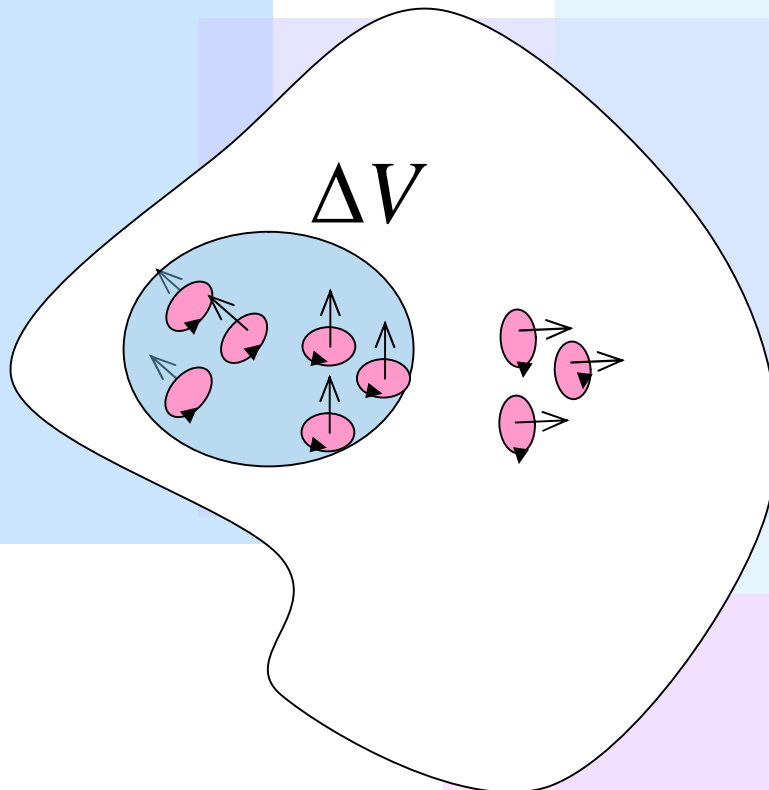
Trozo infinitesimal de material





# Modelo atómico de los materiales

## Vector magnetización

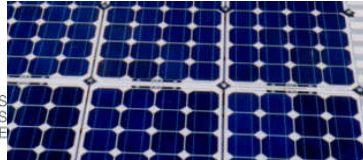


$$\vec{M} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^m \vec{m}_k}{\Delta V} [A/m]$$



**fcfm**

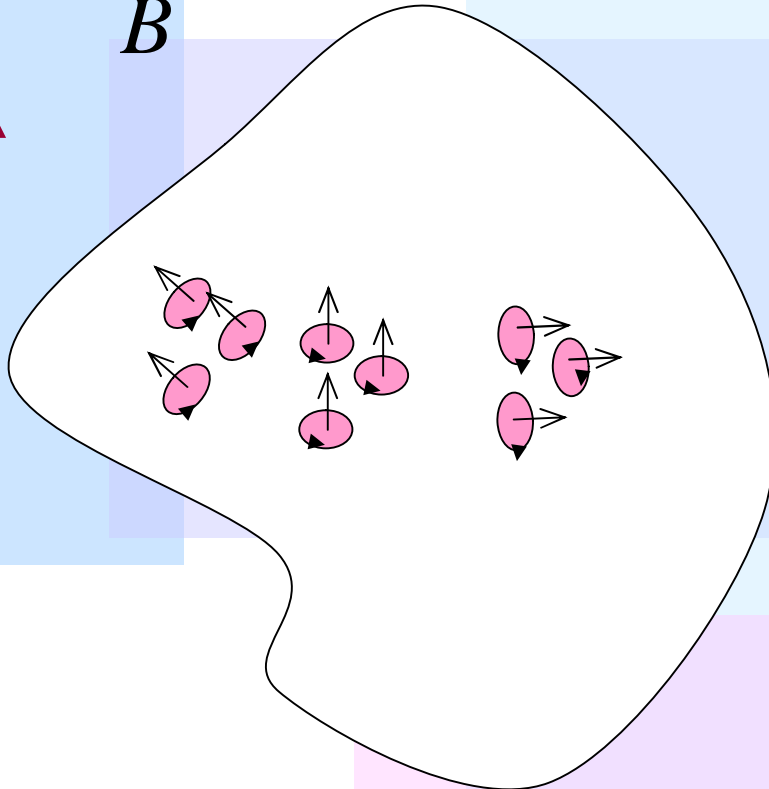
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FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS  
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

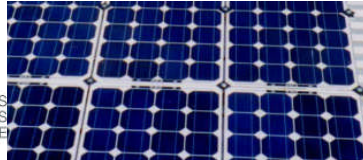


# Modelo atómico de los materiales

## Vector magnetización

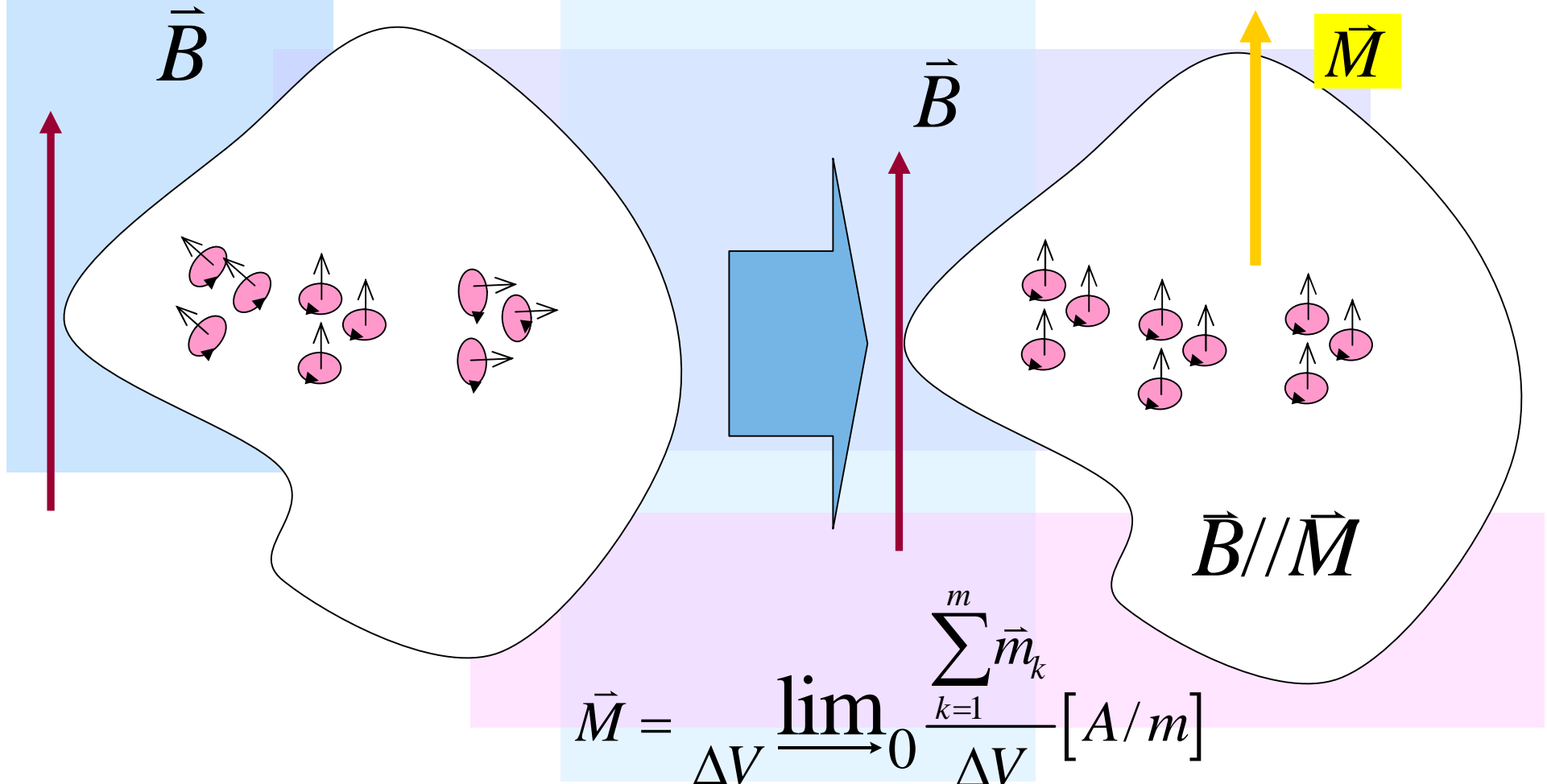
$\vec{B}$

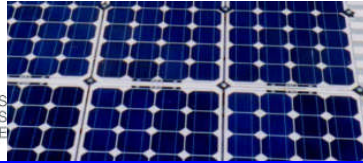




# Modelo atómico de los materiales

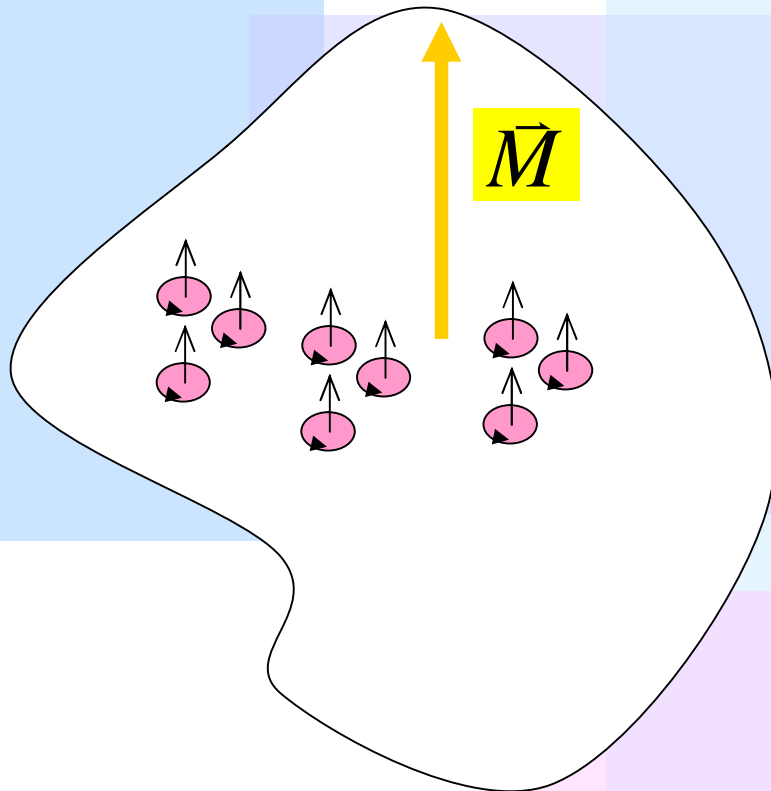
## Vector magnetización





# Modelo atómico de los materiales

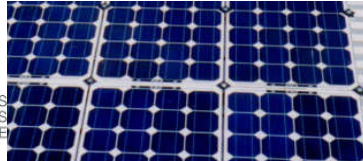
## Vector magnetización



$$\text{si } \vec{B} = 0$$

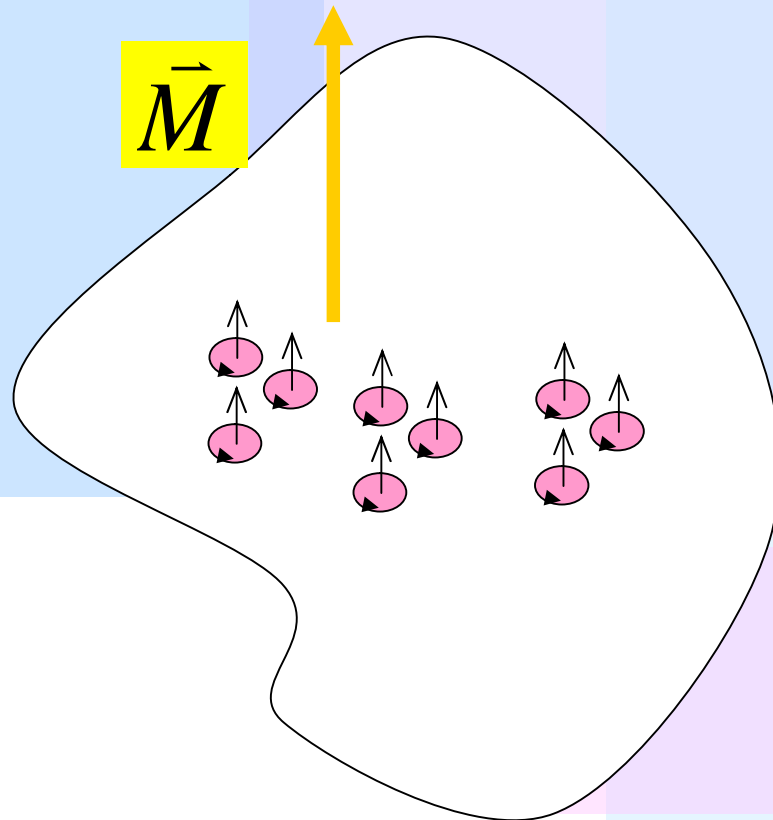
¿Qué ocurre  
para  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$\vec{M} = ?$$



# Modelo atómico de los materiales

Algunos Materiales  
mantienen la magnetización



Pero la mayoría la  
pierde

$$\vec{M} = 0$$

