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Ingeniería Eléctrica  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS  
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS  
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE



# FI 2A2 ELECTROMAGNETISMO

## Clase 23

### Campos Variables en el Tiempo-II

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Area de Energía  
Departamento de Ingeniería Eléctrica  
Universidad de Chile



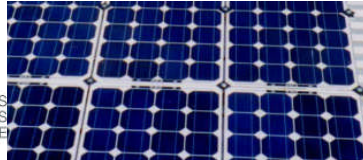
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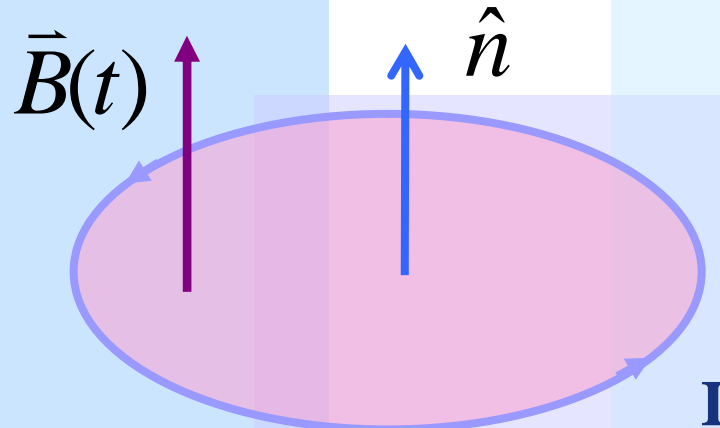
# INDICE

- Ley de Faraday-Lenz
- 3<sup>a</sup> ecuación de Maxwell
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- Corriente de Desplazamiento

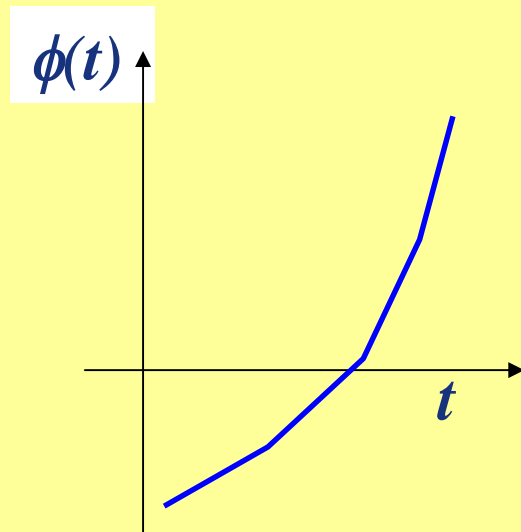


# Ley de Faraday-Lenz

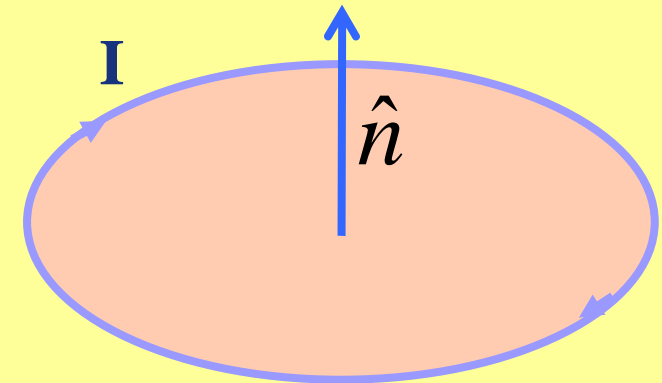
Un campo magnético variable genera o induce una FEM



$$\varepsilon = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \quad \text{con} \quad \phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

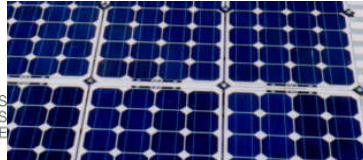


$$\dot{\phi} > 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon < 0$$



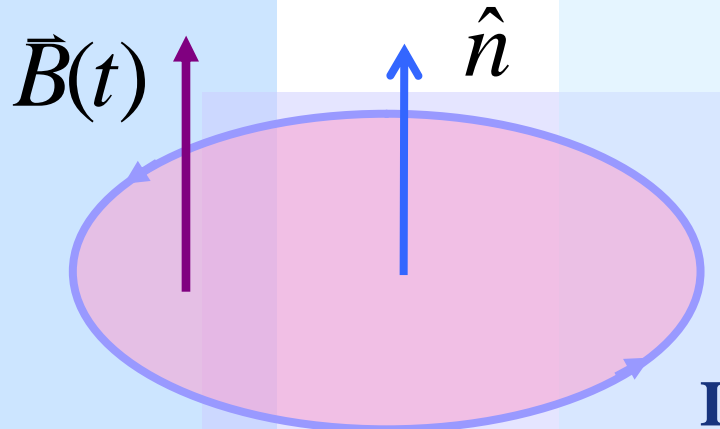
$\|\vec{B}\|$  crece  $\Rightarrow$

Corriente genera campo opuesto al crecimiento



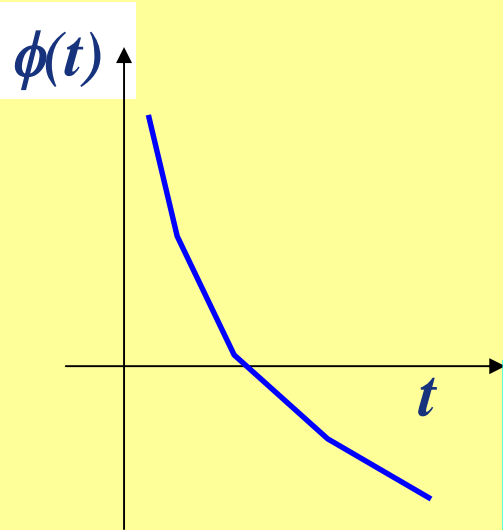
# Ley de Faraday-Lenz

Un campo magnético variable genera o induce un FEM

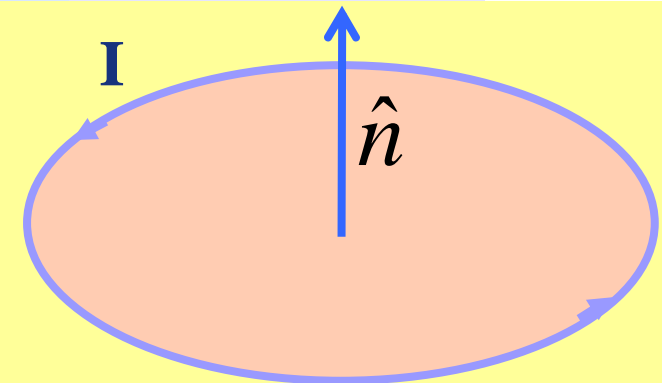


$$\varepsilon = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

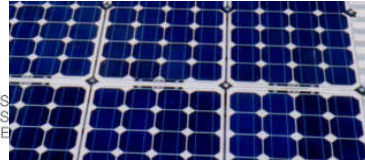
con  $\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$



$$\dot{\phi} < 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon > 0$$



$\|\vec{B}\|$  decrece  $\Rightarrow$  Corriente genera campo opuesto al decrecimiento



## Modificación 3ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

3ª Ecuación de Maxwell

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \left( \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

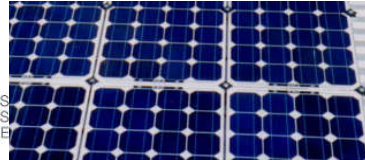
usando  $\nabla \times (\nabla V) = 0$

$$\vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla V$$

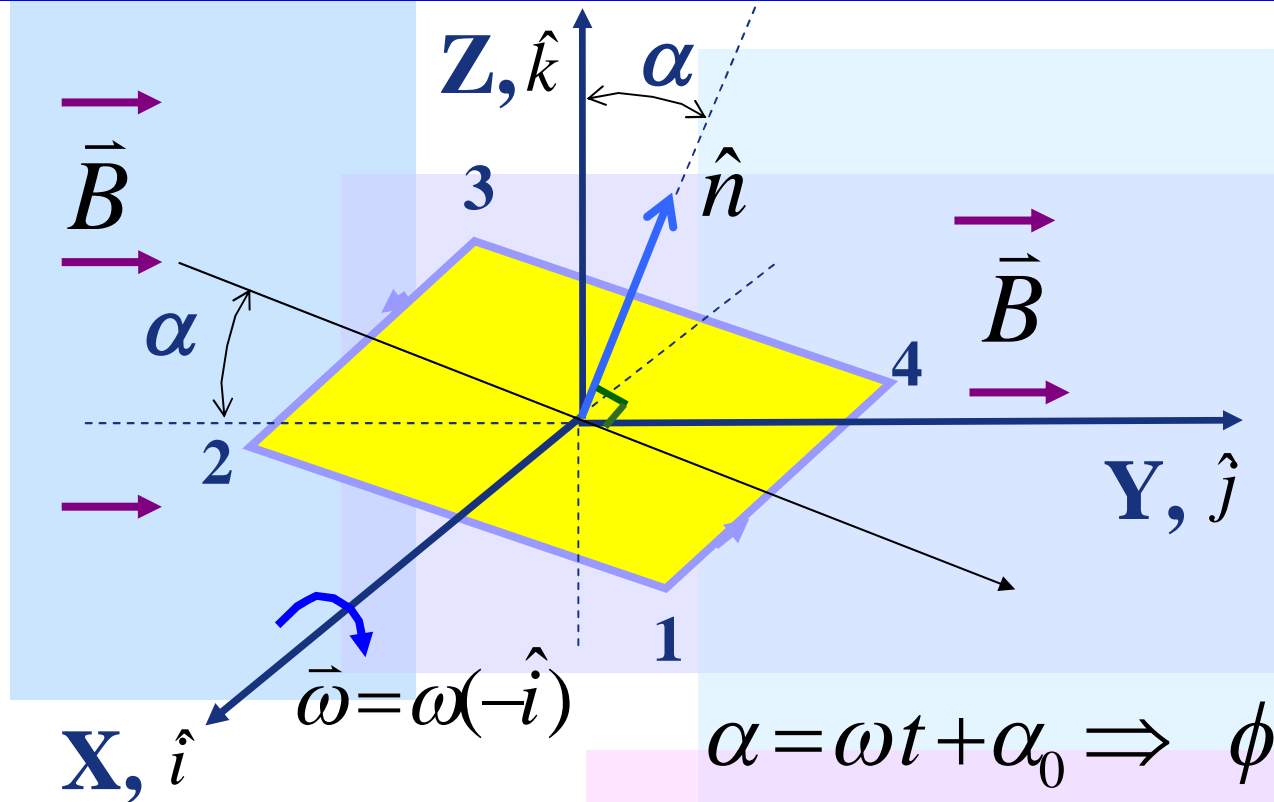
*Origen  
electrostático*

$$\vec{E} = -\underbrace{\nabla V} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}}$$

*Debido a campo magnético  
variable en el tiempo*



# Principio del generador



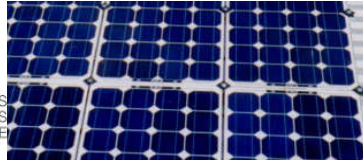
$$\phi = \iint_{S(t)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi = BA \sin \alpha$$

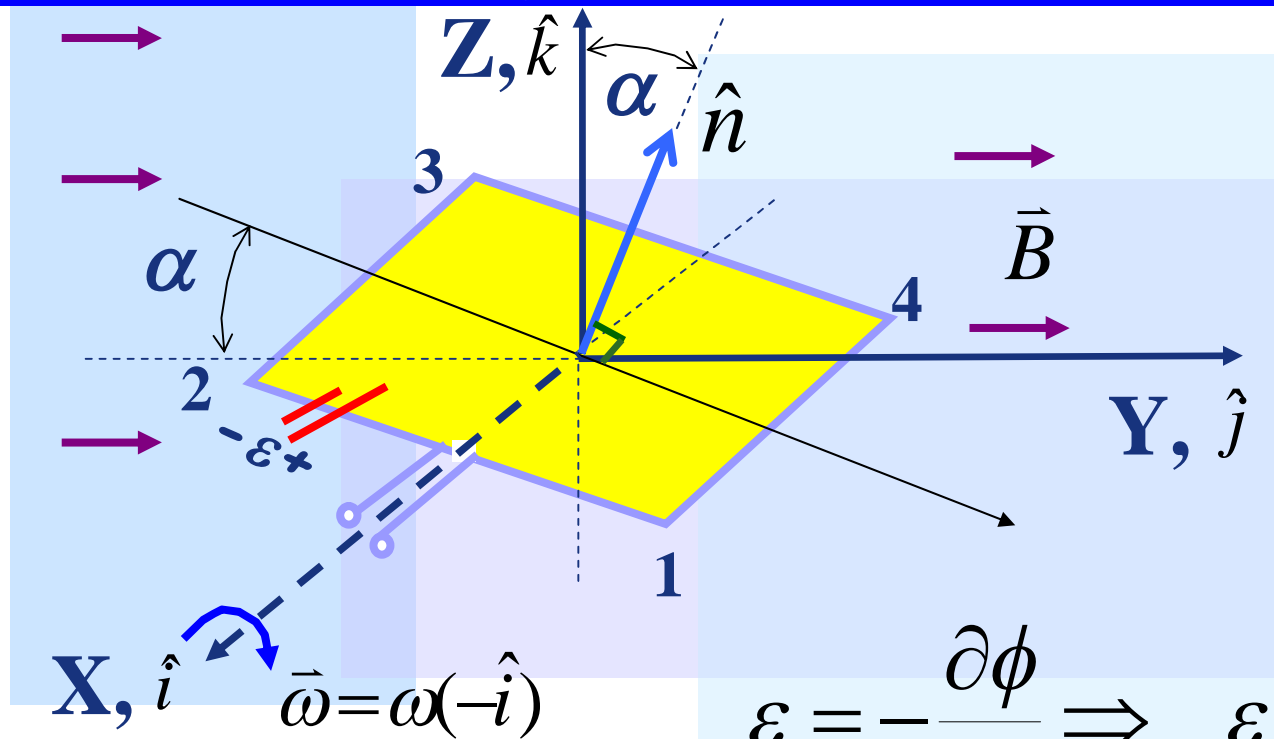
$$\alpha = \omega t + \alpha_0 \Rightarrow \phi = BA \sin(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$

**Ley de Faraday-Lenz**

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = B\omega \cos(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$



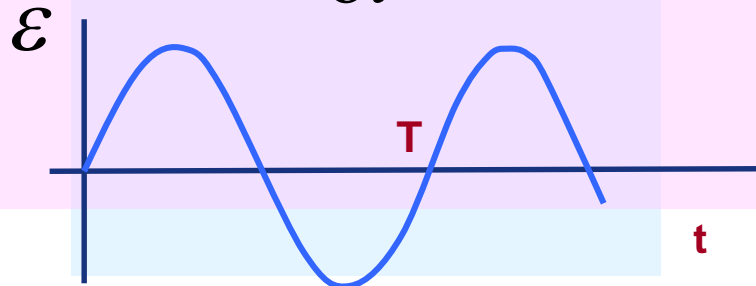
# Principio del generador



$$\phi = \iint_{S(t)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi = B \sin \alpha$$

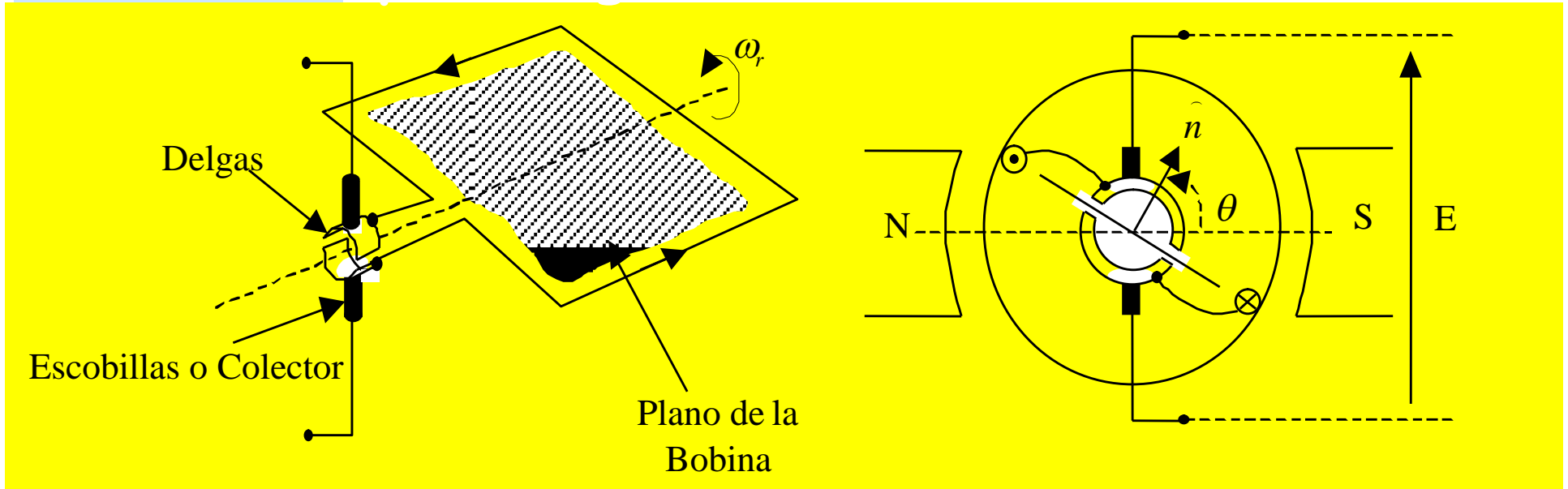
$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = B \omega \cos(\omega t + \alpha_0)$$



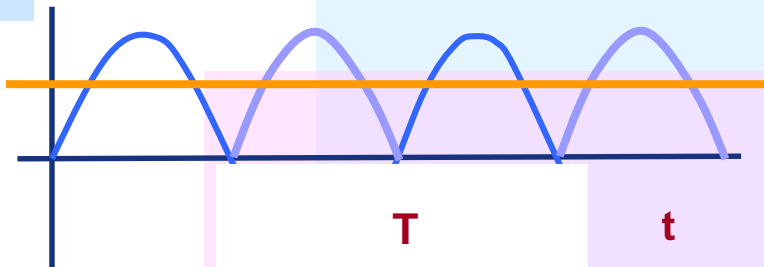
$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f}$$



# Principio del generador de Corriente Continua

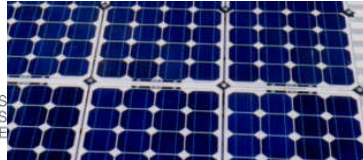


Valor medio no nulo

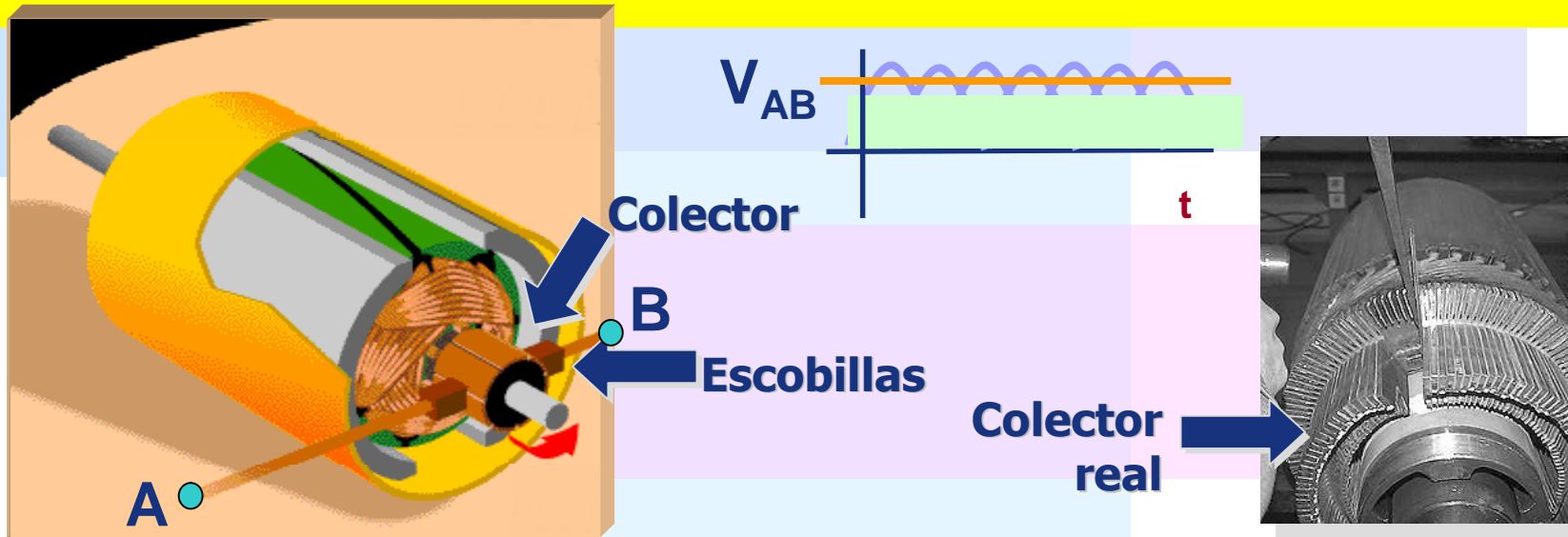
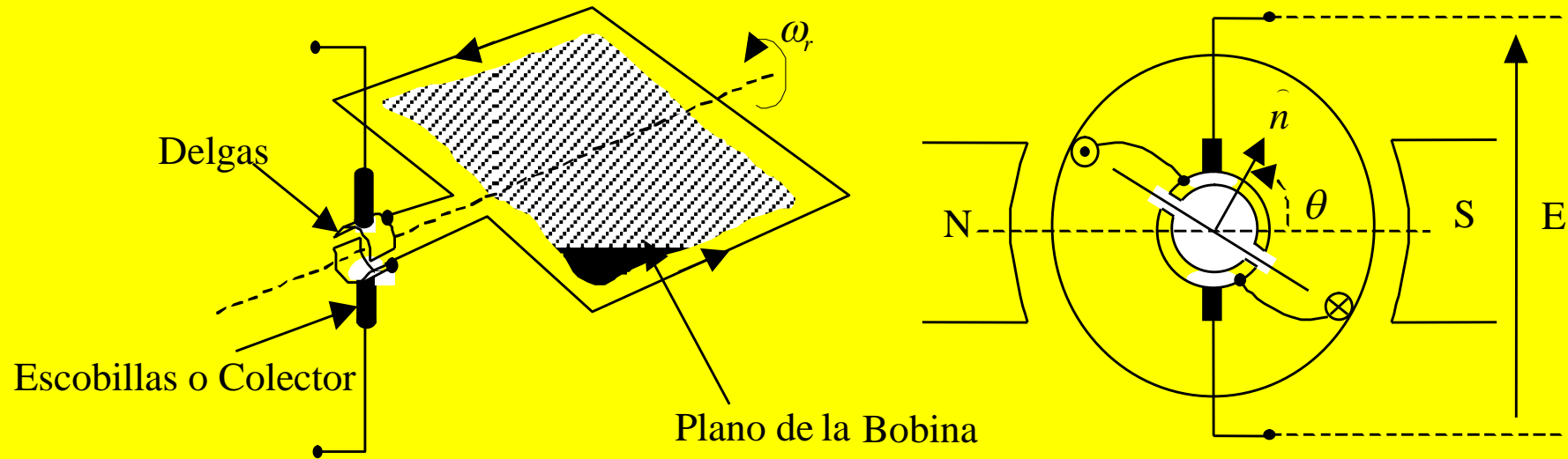


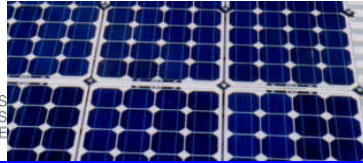
$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f}$$





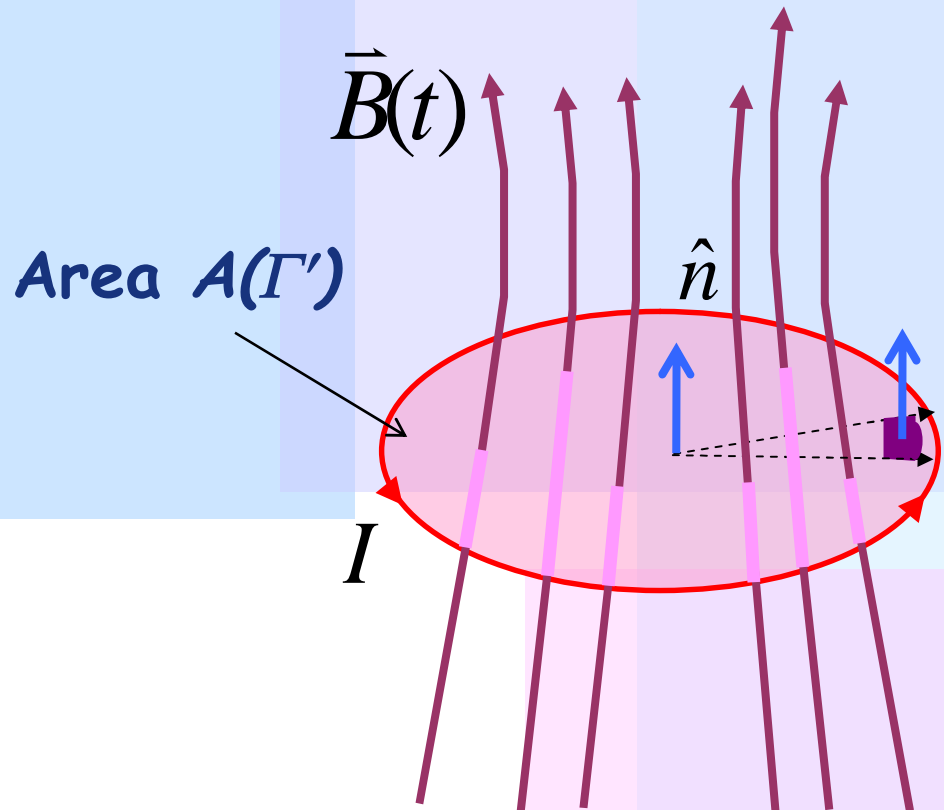
# Generador de Corriente Continua





# Inductancia Propia

## Campo producido SOLO por $I$

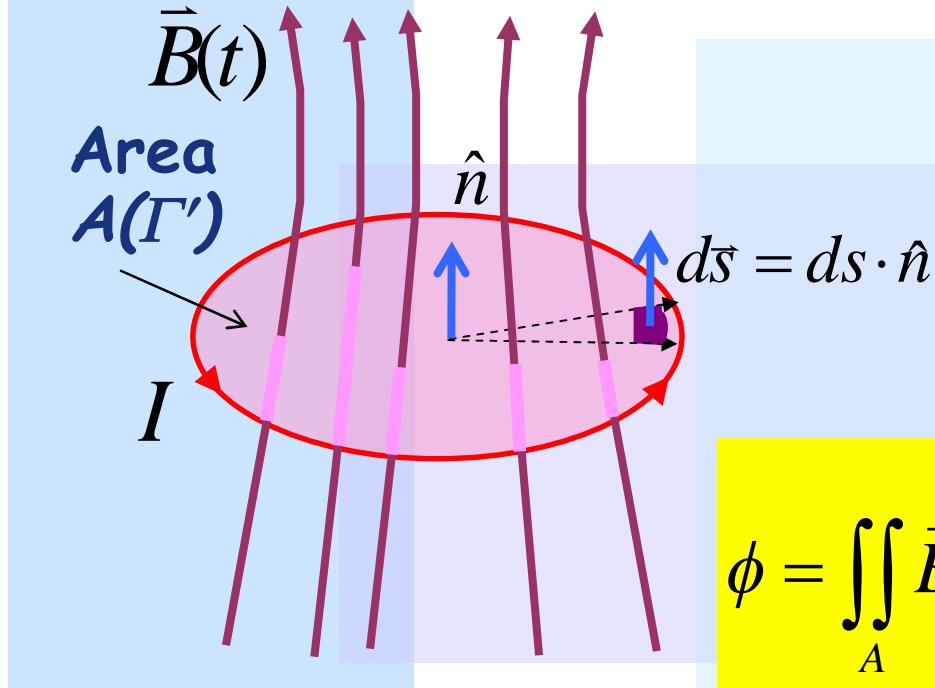


$$\vec{B} = \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

$$\phi = \iint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



# Inductancia Propia



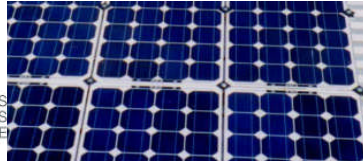
$$\vec{B} = \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3}$$

$$\phi = \iint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\phi = \iint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_A \left( \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \right) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

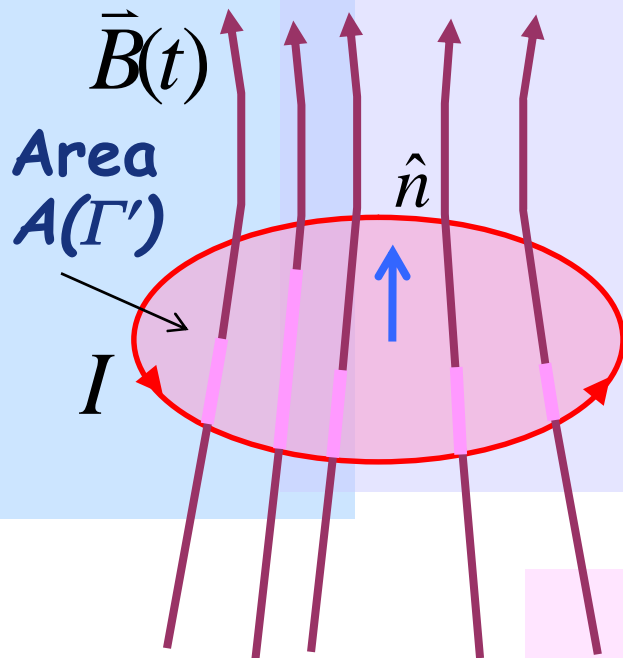
$$L \equiv \frac{\phi}{I} = \iint_A \left( \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 d\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \right) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

**Inductancia propia del circuito**



# Inductancia Propia

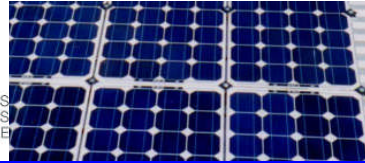
## Campo producido SOLO por $I$



## Inductancia propia del circuito

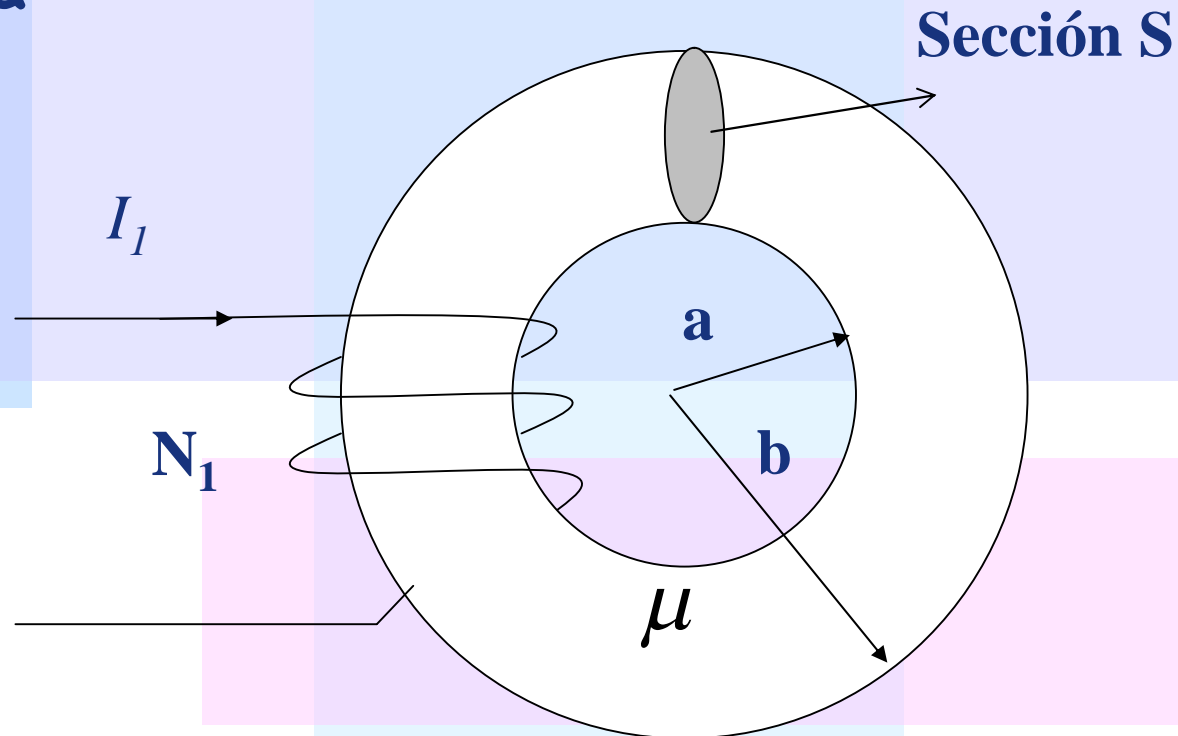
$$L \equiv \frac{\phi}{I} = \iint_A \left( \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{\mu_0 d\vec{l}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{4\pi \|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^3} \right) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

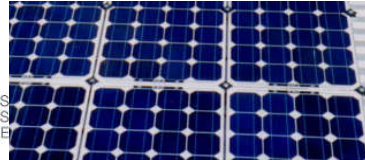
- NO depende de la corriente
- ni del flujo,
- Depende de la geometría
- $[L] = \text{Henry [H]}$



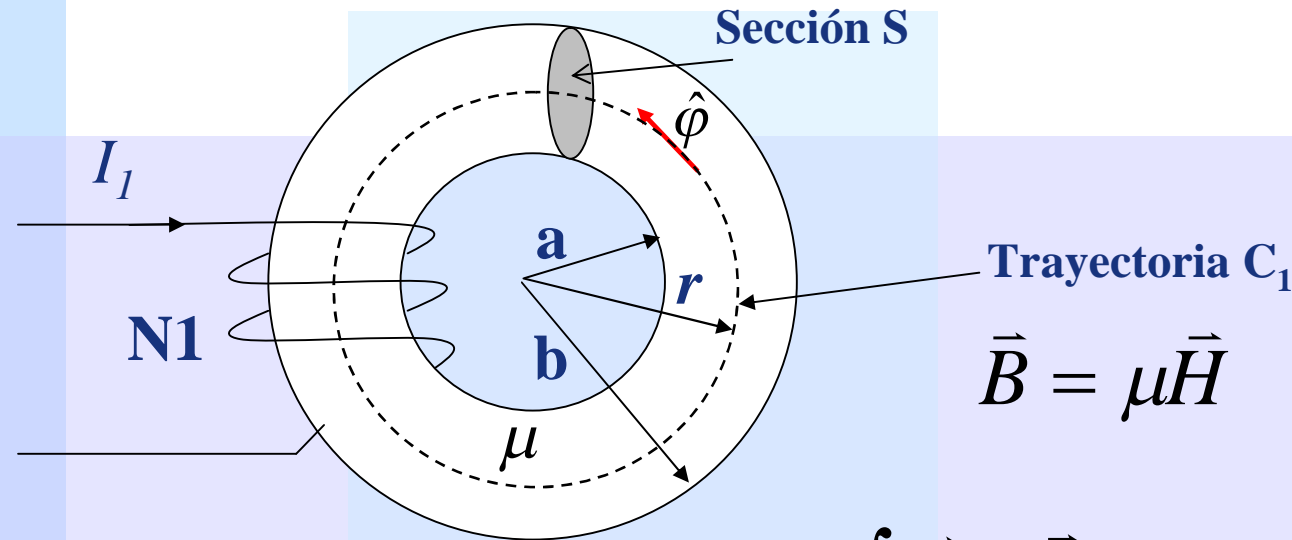
## Inductancia propia

Ejemplo 1. Calcular la inductancia propia de la bobina de  $N_1$  vueltas montada en el toroide de la figura





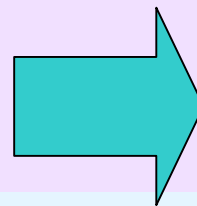
# Inductancia Propia



Calculamos el campo magnético

$$\oint_{C_1} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_{\text{enlazada}}$$

Vemos que  $\vec{H} = H \hat{\phi}$

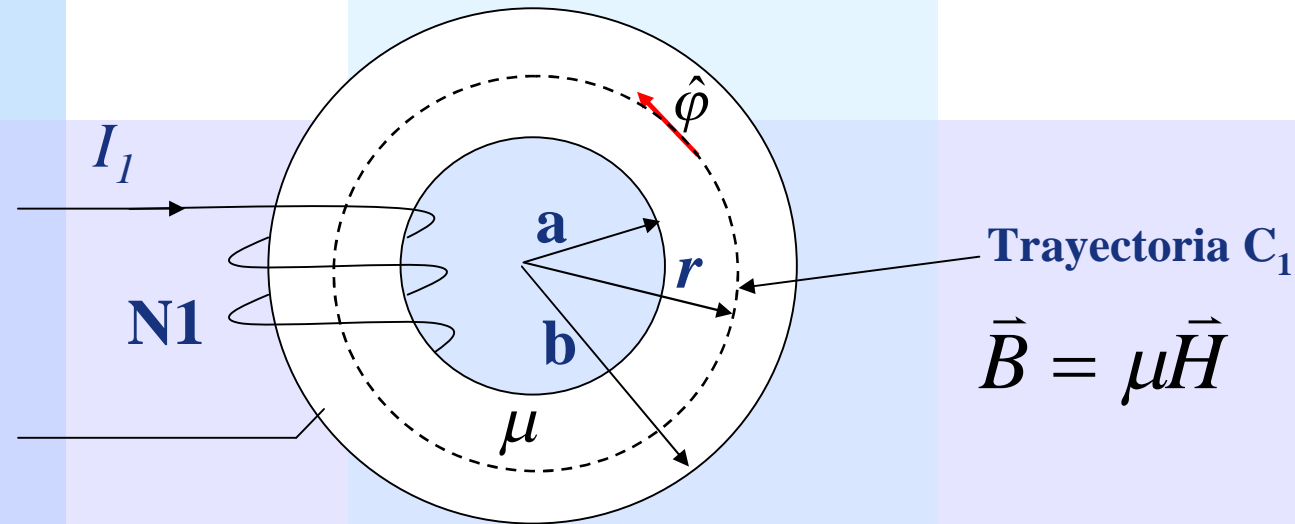


$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^{2\pi} H(r) \hat{\phi} \cdot r d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r H(r)$$



# Inductancia Propia



Trayectoria  $C_1$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

Corriente total enlazada  $I_{enlazada} = -N_1 I_1$

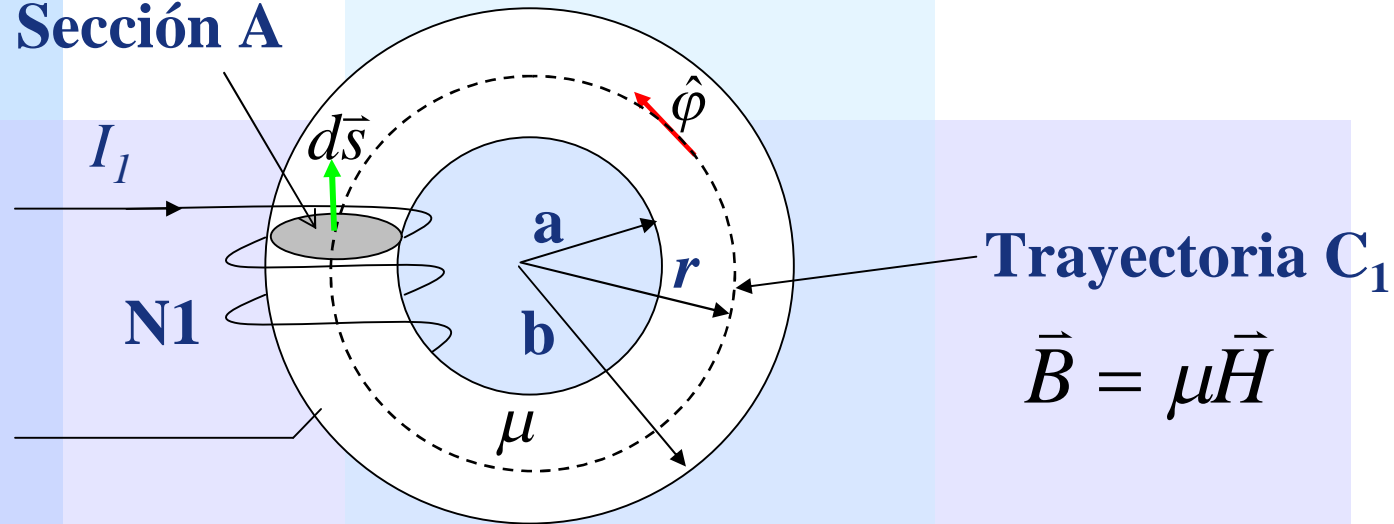
$$\Rightarrow rH(r)2\pi = -N_1 I_1 \Rightarrow \vec{H}(r) = -\frac{N_1 I_1}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\text{En el punto medio } \vec{H} = -\frac{N_1 I_1}{\pi(a+b)} \hat{\phi} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = -\frac{\mu N_1 I_1}{\pi(a+b)} \hat{\phi}$$



# Inductancia Propia

Sección A



Trayectoria  $C_1$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

Flujo enlazado por una vuelta  $\phi = \iint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$

De la figura  $d\vec{s} = ds(-\hat{\phi})$

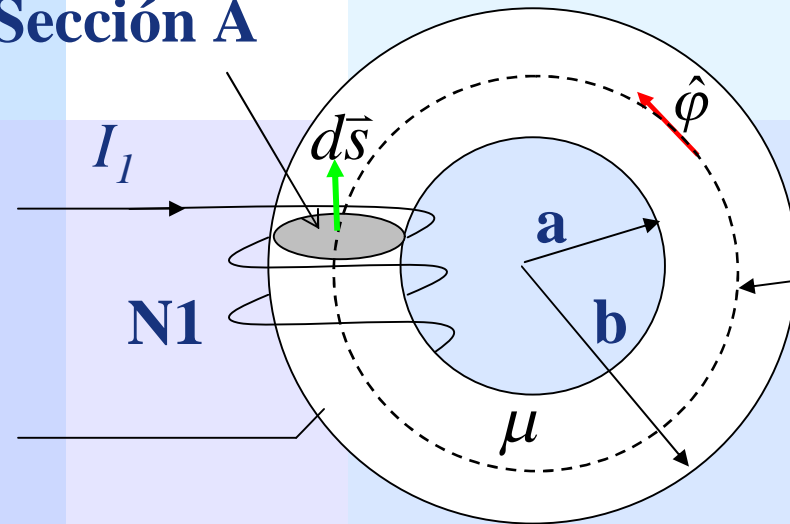
$$\Rightarrow \iint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_A -\frac{\mu N_1 I_1}{\pi(a+b)} \hat{\phi} \cdot ds(-\hat{\phi})$$





# Inductancia Propia

Sección A



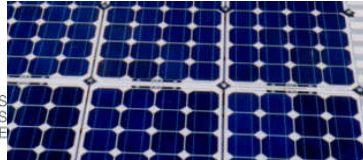
Trayectoria  $C_1$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\mu N_1 I_1 A}{\pi(a+b)}$$

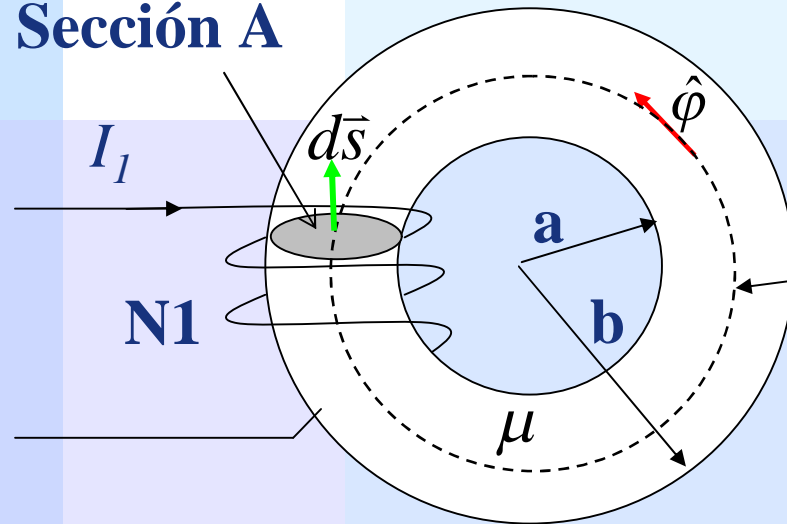
Flujo enlazado por una vuelta

Flujo enlazado por todo el circuito  $\phi_T = N_1 \frac{\mu N_1 I_1 A}{\pi(a+b)}$



# Inductancia Propia

Sección A

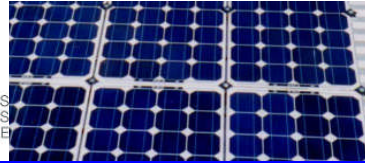


Trayectoria  $C_1$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

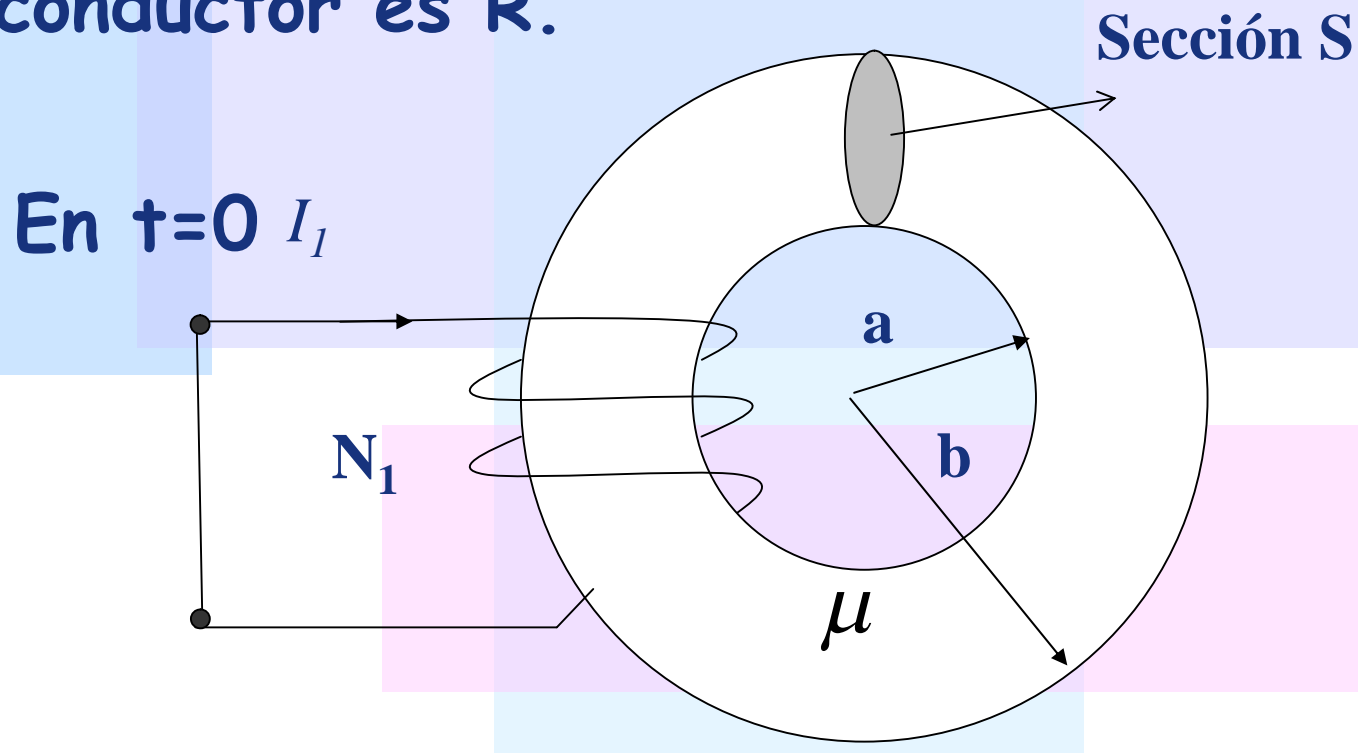
Flujo enlazado por todo el circuito  $\phi_T = N_1 \frac{\mu N_1 I_1 A}{\pi(a+b)}$

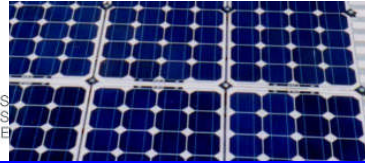
Inductancia propia del circuito  $L \equiv \frac{\phi_T}{I_1} = \frac{\mu N_1^2 A}{\pi(a+b)}$



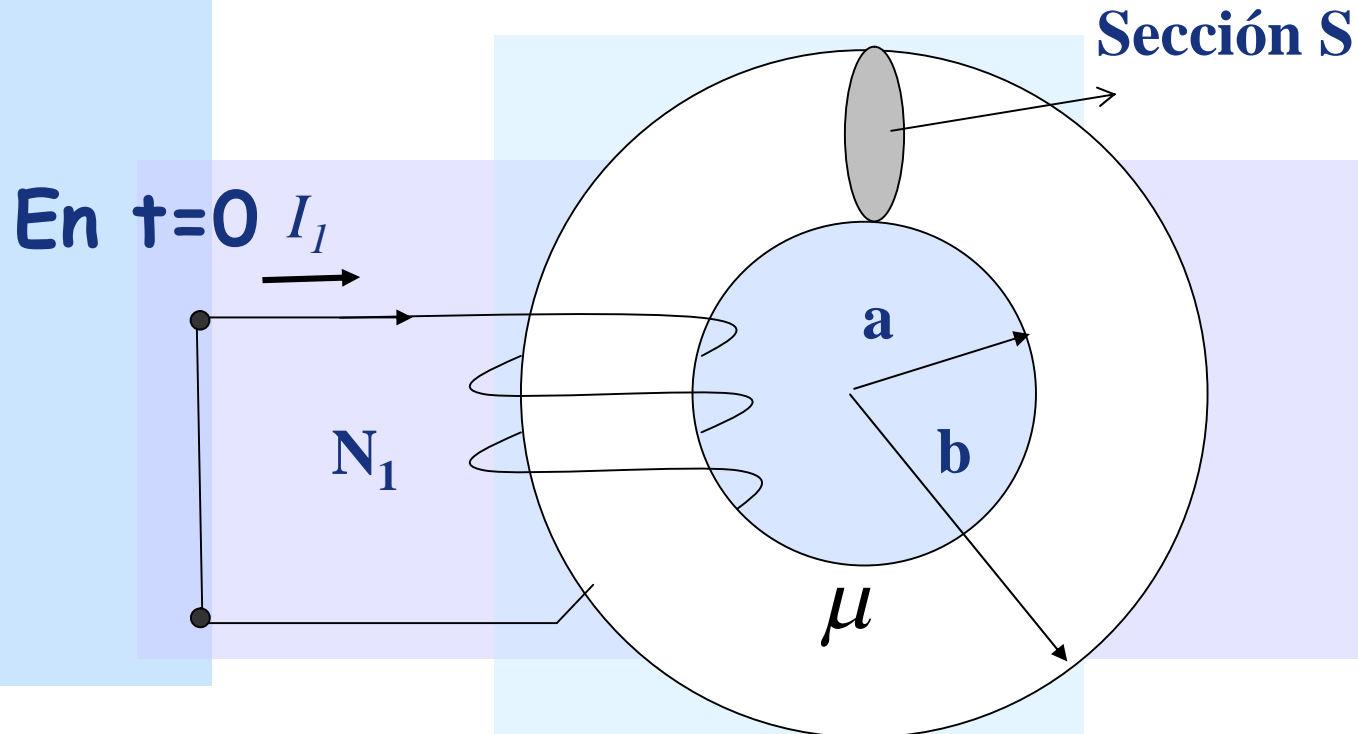
## Inductancia propia

Suponga ahora que cuando circulaba una corriente  $I_1$  se cortocircuita el conductor. Se pide calcular la corriente en función del tiempo si la resistencia del conductor es  $R$ .



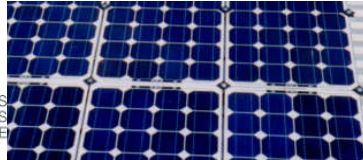


## Inductancia propia

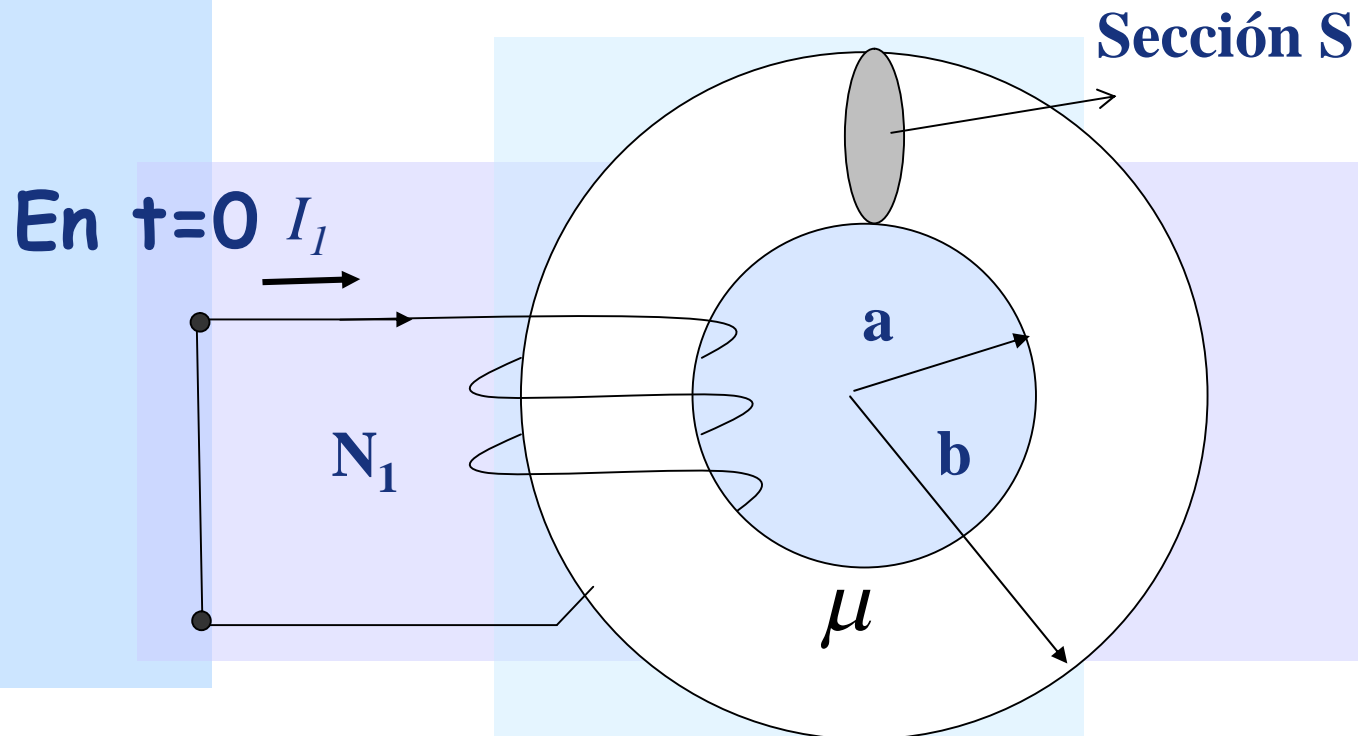


Se cumple  $\phi = LI_1$  donde  $L = \frac{\mu N_1^2 A}{\pi(a+b)}$

Si hay fem inducida cumple con  $\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$

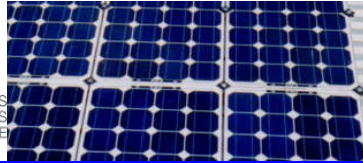


## Inductancia propia

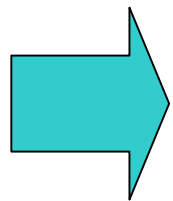
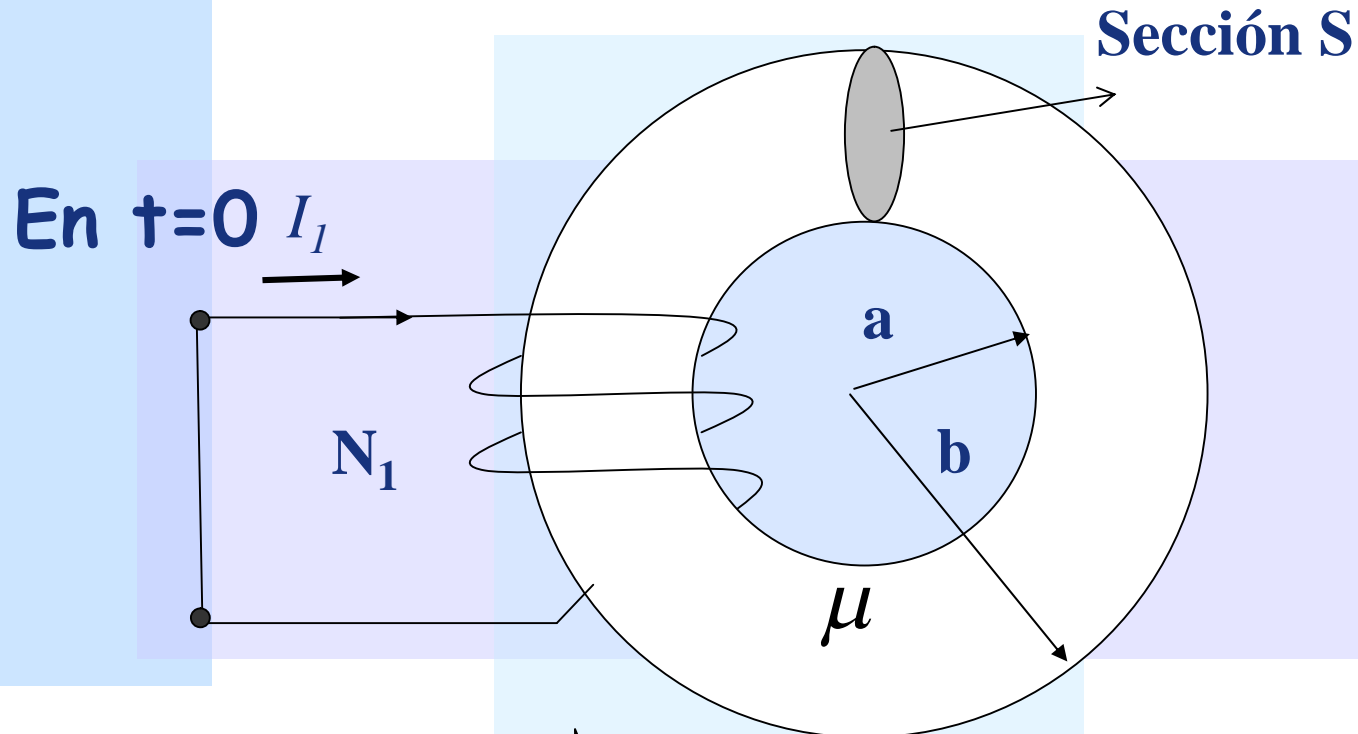


Si hay fem inducida cumple con  $\varepsilon = -L \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}$

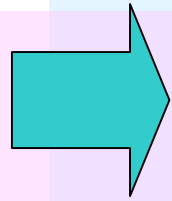
Por otra parte la resistencia impone que  $\varepsilon = RI$



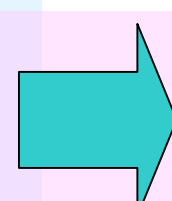
# Inductancia propia



$$-L \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = RI$$



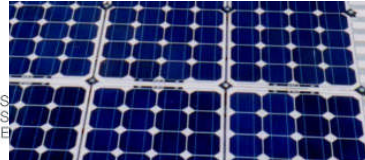
$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + \frac{R}{L} I = 0$$



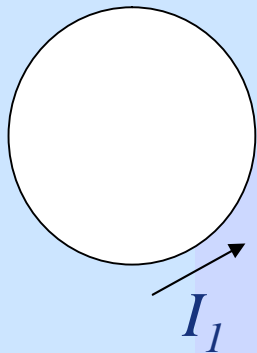
$$I(t) = Ae^{-t/\tau}$$
$$\tau = L/R$$

En  $t=0$   $I(t=0) = I_1$

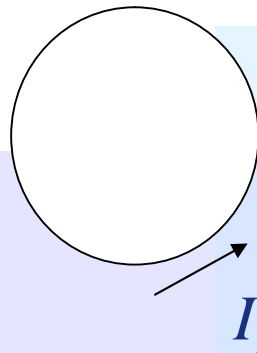
$\therefore I(t) = I_1 e^{-t/\tau}$



## Inductancia mutua

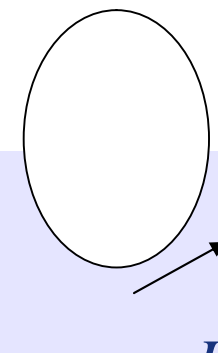


$I_1$



$I_2$

.....



$I_n$

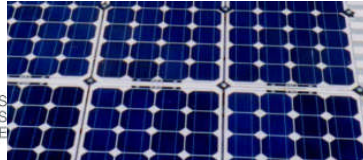
**n circuitos**

Sea  $\phi_{jk}$  el flujo magnético que atraviesa el circuito  $j$  debido SOLO a la corriente que circula por el circuito  $k$

Inductancia mutua entre el circuito  $j$  y  $k$

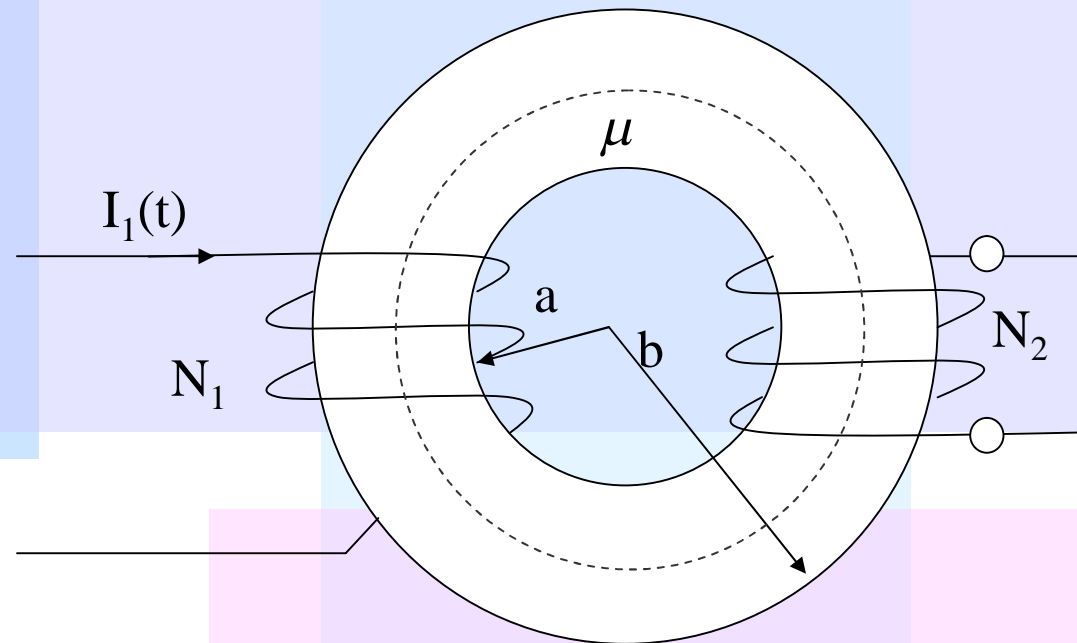
$$L_{jk} = \frac{\phi_{jk}}{I_k}$$

Se cumple  **$L_{jk} = L_{kj}$**  PROBARLO!



## Inductancia mutua

Ejemplo 2. Calcular la inductancia mutua entre los circuitos montados en el toroide de la figura

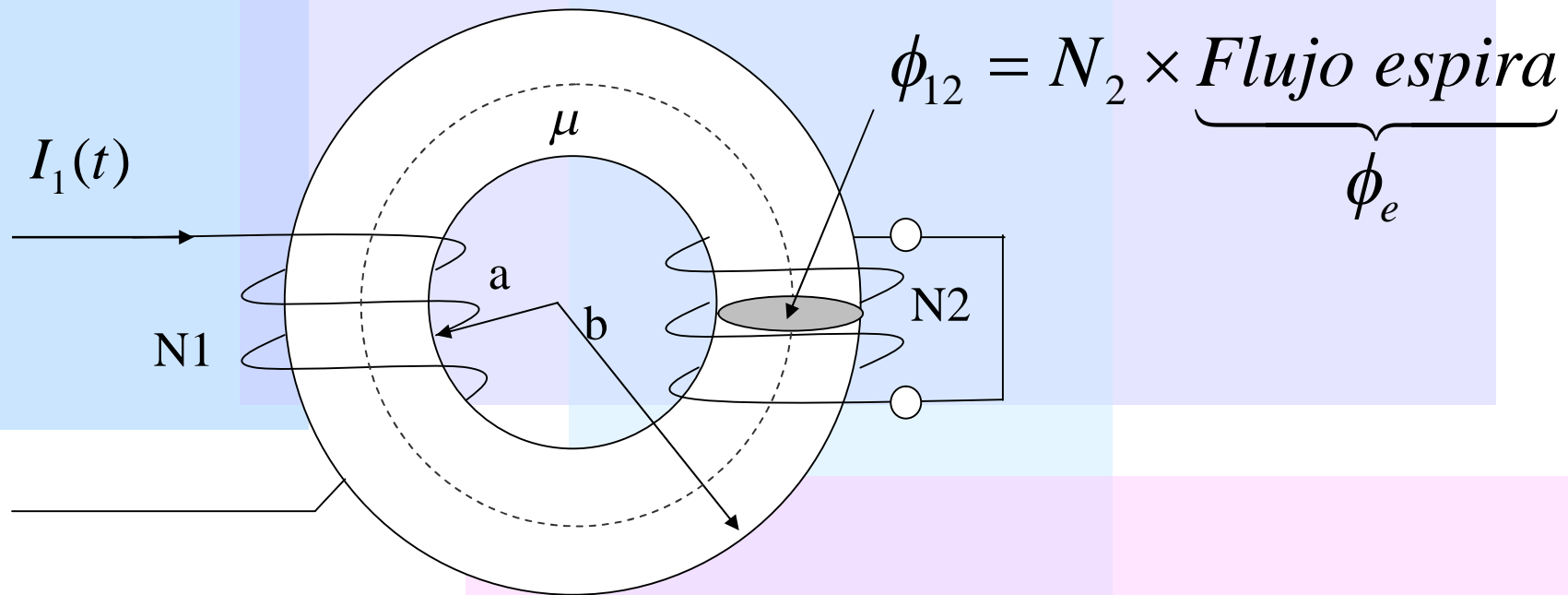




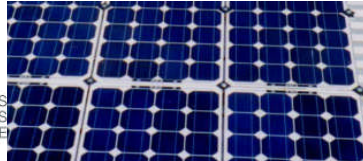


## Inductancia mutua

Ejemplo 2. Calcular la inductancia mutua entre los circuitos montados en el toroide de la figura

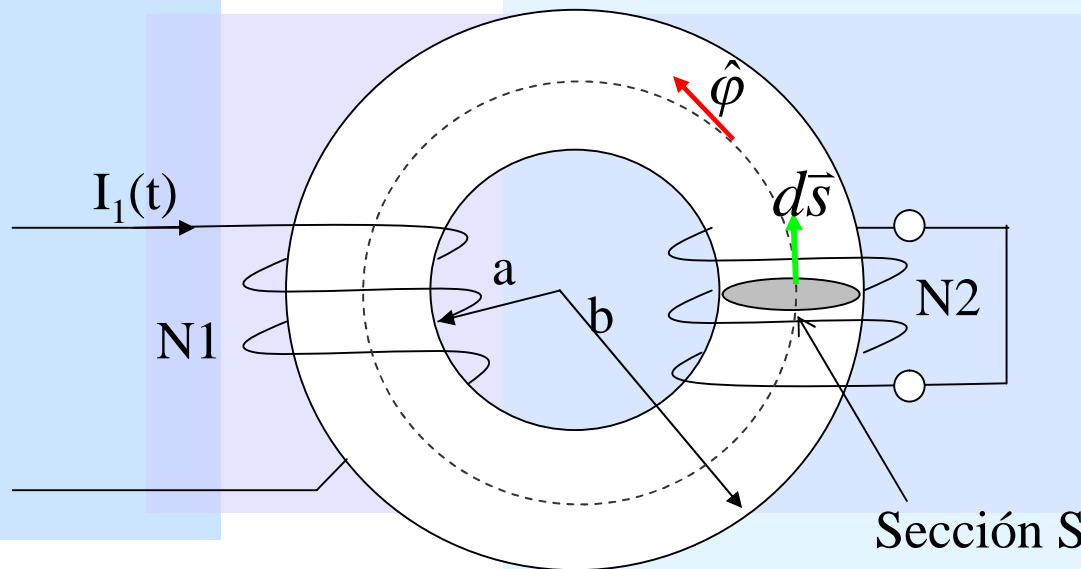


Inductancia mutua entre el circuito 1 y 2  $L_{12} \equiv \frac{\phi_{12}}{I_1}$



## Inductancia mutua

Campo producido por  $I_1$  es  $\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu N_1 I_1}{\pi(a+b)} \hat{\phi}$

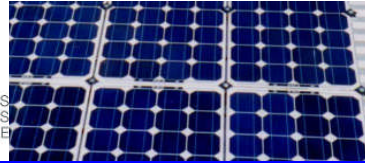


Flujo en  $S$  es

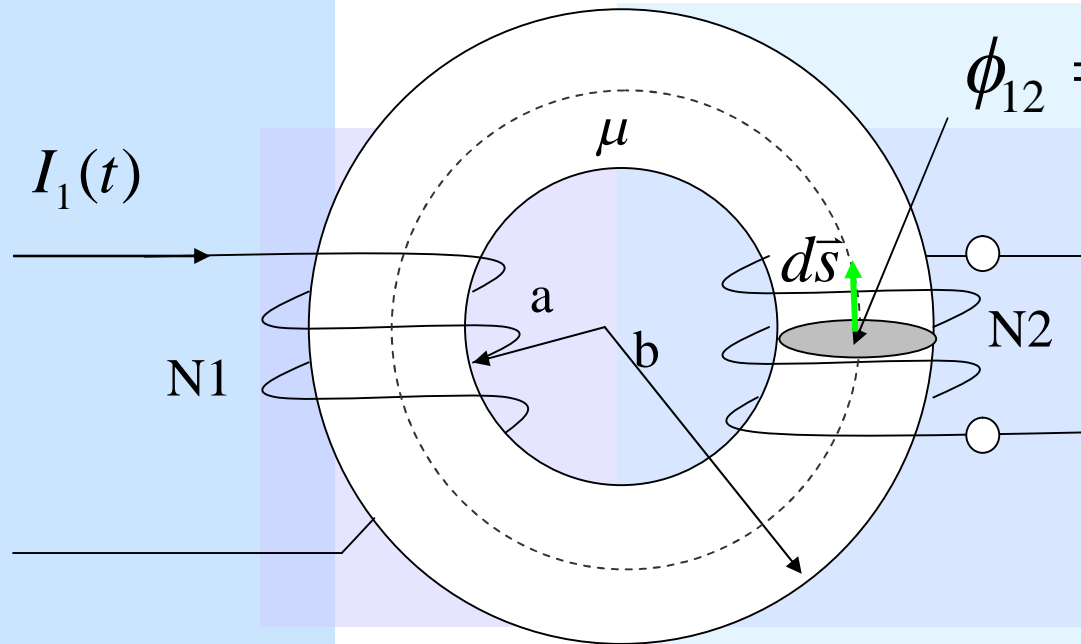
$$\phi_e = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

De la figura  $d\vec{s} = ds \hat{\phi}$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S -\frac{\mu N_1 I_1}{\pi(a+b)} \hat{\phi} \cdot ds \hat{\phi} \quad \therefore \phi_e = -\frac{\mu N_1 I_1 S}{\pi(a+b)}$$



## Inductancia mutua



$$\phi_{12} = N_2 \times \underbrace{\text{Flujo espira}}_{\phi_e}$$

$$\phi_{12} = -\frac{\mu N_2 N_1 I_1 S}{\pi(a+b)}$$

Inductancia mutua entre el circuito 1 y 2  $L_{12} \equiv \frac{\phi_{12}}{I_1}$

$$\therefore L_{12} = -\frac{\mu N_2 N_1 S}{\pi(a+b)}$$