¹ Inspired by Edward R. Tufte!

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Inducción Magnética

Flujo Magnético

El flujo magnético ϕ_m a través de una superficie A se calcula de forma análoga al flujo de un campo eléctrico. Siendo dA un elemento de área infinitesimal de dicha superficie y \hat{n} el vector unitario perpendicular a dicho elemento 2 , el flujo queda definido como sigue (siendo su unidad el Weber [Wb] que equivale a $[T \cdot m^2]$)

$$\phi_m = \int_S \tilde{\mathbf{B}} \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = \int_S B_n dA \left[Wb \right], \tag{1}$$

Dado que el campo magnético es proporcional al número de líneas de campo por unidad de área, el flujo es proporcional al número de líneas que atraviesan dicha superficie. Por lo tanto, si la superficie es un plano de área A y el campo magnético es constante sobre la superficie, el flujo que la atraviesa es

$$\phi_m = \tilde{\mathbf{B}}\hat{\mathbf{n}}A = BA\cos\theta \left[Wb\right],\tag{2}$$

donde θ es el ángulo que forman el campo magnético y la normal de la superficie. Frecuentemente, esta aproximación se utiliza para calcular el flujo magnético a través de una superficie rodeada por una bobina con N espiras

$$\phi_m = N\tilde{\mathbf{B}}\hat{\mathbf{n}}A = NBA\cos\theta \ [Wb] \ . \tag{3}$$

FEM Inducida y Ley de Faraday

Si el flujo magnético a través de un área rodeada por un circuito varía por cualquier motivo, se induce una FEM que es igual en módulo a la variación por unidad de tiempo del flujo que atraviesa dicho circuito:

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} \left[V \right]. \tag{4}$$

Los campos eléctricos estudiados con anterioridad eran producidos por cargas eléctricas estáticas por lo que su circulación (potencial

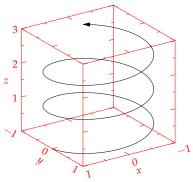


Figura 1: Superficie, campo y flujo magnético.

² Podemos observar además que, si bien hay dos direcciones normales posibles, su elección es arbitraria y el signo del flujo no depende de dicha elección.

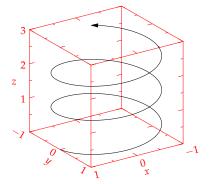


Figura 2: Flujo magnético a través de una superficie S encerrada por una bobina con N espiras o vueltas.

como $\oint_C \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\tilde{\mathbf{I}}$) alrededor de una curva cerrada C era cero. No obstante, el campo eléctrico generador por un campo magnético variable no es conservativo ya que su circulación (potencial) es una FEM inducida por el flujo magnético que atraviesa cualquier superficie S encerrada por C tal y como comentamos anteriormente

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint_{C} \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathbf{nc}} \cdot d\tilde{\mathbf{I}} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S} \tilde{\mathbf{B}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = -\frac{d\phi_{m}}{dt} \left[V \right]. \tag{5}$$

Ley de Lenz

Cuando se produce una variación del flujo magnético que atraviesa una superficie, el campo magnético debido a la corriente inducida genera un flujo magnético sobre la misma superficie que se opone a dicha variación. Dicho de otro modo, la Ley de Lenz es la responsable del signo negativo en la Ley de Faraday puesto que la FEM y la corriente inducidas poseen una dirección y sentido tal que tienden a oponerse a la variación que las produce.

FEM de Movimiento

La FEM inducida en un conductor que se mueve a través de un campo magnético se denomina FEM de movimiento. El ejemplo más claro es el de una varilla conductora que se desliza a lo largo de dos conductores unidos a una resistencia, todo ello en el seno de un campo magnético uniforme tal y como se muestra en la Figura 4.

En este caso, el área de la superficie S encerrada por el circuito se incrementa cuando la varilla se desplaza a la derecha por lo que el flujo magnético a través de la misma también crece y por ello se induce una FEM en el circuito. Si denominamos l a la distancia entre los raíles y x a la distancia entre el extremo izquierdo de los raíles y la varilla, el área es lx y por lo tanto el flujo es

$$\phi_m = BA = Blx [Wb]. \tag{6}$$

Si derivamos respecto al tiempo para obtener la variación del flujo respecto al mismo (teniendo en cuenta que x varía con el tiempo 3)

$$\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = Bl\frac{dx}{dt} = Blv\left[V\right],\tag{7}$$

podemos deducir que la FEM inducida en el circuito es

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -Blv \ [V] \tag{8}$$

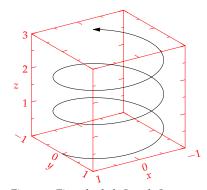


Figura 3: Ejemplo de la Ley de Lenz.

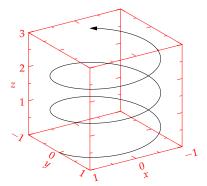


Figura 4: Varilla conductora deslizante sobre raíles conductores (conectados a una resistencia) en el seno de un campo magnético.

³ La variación de la longitud x con el tiempo es simplemente la velocidad a la que se desplaza la varilla $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$

Sidenotes

One of the most prominent and distinctive features of this style is the extensive use of sidenotes. There is a wide margin to provide ample room for sidenotes and small figures. Any \footnotes will automatically be converted to sidenotes.⁴ If you'd like to place ancillary information in the margin without the sidenote mark (the superscript number), you can use the \marginnote command.

The specification of the \sidenote command is:

```
\sidenote[\langle number \rangle][\langle offset \rangle] \{Sidenote\ text.\}
```

Both the $\langle number \rangle$ and $\langle offset \rangle$ arguments are optional. If you provide a $\langle number \rangle$ argument, then that number will be used as the sidenote number. It will change of the number of the current sidenote only and will not affect the numbering sequence of subsequent sidenotes.

Sometimes a sidenote may run over the top of other text or graphics in the margin space. If this happens, you can adjust the vertical position of the sidenote by providing a dimension in the $\langle \textit{offset} \rangle$ argument. Some examples of valid dimensions are:

```
1.0in 2.54cm 254mm 6\baselineskip
```

If the dimension is positive it will push the sidenote down the page; if the dimension is negative, it will move the sidenote up the page.

While both the $\langle number \rangle$ and $\langle offset \rangle$ arguments are optional, they must be provided in order. To adjust the vertical position of the sidenote while leaving the sidenote number alone, use the following syntax:

```
\sidenote[][\langle offset \rangle] \{Sidenote\ text.\}
```

The empty brackets tell the \sidenote command to use the default sidenote number.

If you *only* want to change the sidenote number, however, you may completely omit the $\langle offset \rangle$ argument:

```
\sidenote[\langle number \rangle] \{Sidenote\ text.\}
```

The \marginnote command has a similar offset argument:

```
\marginnote[\langle offset \rangle] { Margin note text.}
```

References

References are placed alongside their citations as sidenotes, as well. This can be accomplished using the normal \cite command.⁵

The complete list of references may also be printed automatically by using the \bibliography command. (See the end of this document

⁴ This is a sidenote that was entered using the \footnote command.

This is a margin note. Notice that there isn't a number preceding the note, and there is no number in the main text where this note was written.

⁵ The first paragraph of this document includes a citation.

To enter multiple citations at one location,⁶ you can provide a list of keys separated by commas and the same optional vertical offset argument: \cite{Tufte2006, Tufte1990}.

```
\cite[\langle offset \rangle] \{bibkey1,bibkey2,...\}
```

Figures and Tables

Images and graphics play an integral role in Tufte's work. In addition to the standard figure and tabular environments, this style provides special figure and table environments for full-width floats.

Full page—width figures and tables may be placed in figure* or table* environments. To place figures or tables in the margin, use the marginfigure or margintable environments as follows (see figure 5):

```
\begin{marginfigure}
  \includegraphics{helix}
  \caption{This is a margin figure.}
\end{marginfigure}
```

The marginfigure and margintable environments accept an optional parameter $\langle \textit{offset} \rangle$ that adjusts the vertical position of the figure or table. See the "Sidenotes" section above for examples. The specifications are:

```
\begin{marginfigure}[⟨offset⟩]
...
\end{marginfigure}
\begin{margintable}[⟨offset⟩]
...
\end{margintable}
```

Figure 6 is an example of the figure* environment and figure 7 is an example of the normal figure environment.

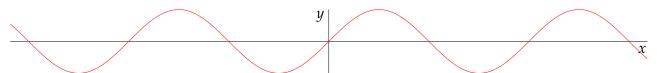


Table 1 shows table created with the booktabs package. Notice the lack of vertical rules—they serve only to clutter the table's data.

⁶ Edward R. Tufte. *Beautiful Eviden*ce. Graphics Press, LLC, first edition, May 2006. ISBN 0-9613921-7-7; and Edward R. Tufte. *Envisioning Infor*mation. Graphics Press, Cheshire, Connecticut, 1990. ISBN 0-9613921-1-8

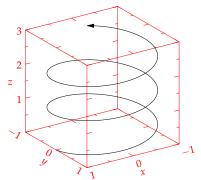
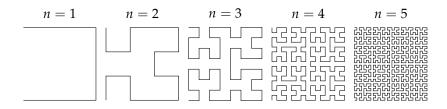


Figura 5: This is a margin figure. The helix is defined by $x=\cos(2\pi z)$, $y=\sin(2\pi z)$, and z=[0,2,7]. The figure was drawn using Asymptote (http://asymptote.sf.net/).

Figura 6: This graph shows $y = \sin x$ from about x = [-10, 10]. Notice that this figure takes up the full page width.



Margin	Length
Paper width	81/2 inches
Paper height	11 inches
Textblock width	61/2 inches
Textblock/sidenote gutter	3/8 inches
Sidenote width	2 inches

Figura 7: Hilbert curves of various degrees *n*. Notice that this figure only takes up the main textblock width.

Cuadro 1: Here are the dimensions of the various margins used in the Tufte-handout class.

Full-width text blocks

In addition to the new float types, there is a fullwidth environment that stretches across the main text block and the sidenotes area.

\begin{fullwidth}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...
\end{fullwidth}

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Typography

Typefaces

If the Palatino, Helvetica, and Bera Mono typefaces are installed, this style will use them automatically. Otherwise, we'll fall back on the Computer Modern typefaces.

Letterspacing

This document class includes two new commands and some improvements on existing commands for letterspacing.

When setting strings of ALL CAPS or SMALL CAPS, the letter-spacing—that is, the spacing between the letters—should be increased slightly. The \allcaps command has proper letterspacing for

⁷ Robert Bringhurst. *The Elements of Typography*. Hartley & Marks, 3.1 edition, 2005. ISBN 0-88179-205-5

strings of FULL CAPITAL LETTERS, and the \smallcaps command has letterspacing for SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS. These commands will also automatically convert the case of the text to upper-or lowercase, respectively.

The \textsc command has also been redefined to include letterspacing. The case of the \textsc argument is left as is, however. This allows one to use both uppercase and lowercase letters: The Initial Letters Of The Words In This Sentence Are Capitalized.

Installation

To install the Tufte-LATEX classes, simply drop the following files into the same directory as your .tex file:

```
tufte-common.def
tufte-handout.cls
tufte-book.cls
```

More Documentation

For more documentation on the Tufte-IATEX document classes (including commands not mentioned in this handout), please see the sample book.

Support

The website for the Tufte-IAT_EX packages is located at http://code.google.com/p/tufte-latex/. On our website, you'll find links to our svn repository, mailing lists, bug tracker, and documentation.

Referencias

Robert Bringhurst. *The Elements of Typography*. Hartley & Marks, 3.1 edition, 2005. ISBN 0-88179-205-5.

Edward R. Tufte. *Envisioning Information*. Graphics Press, Cheshire, Connecticut, 1990. ISBN 0-9613921-1-8.

Edward R. Tufte. *Beautiful Evidence*. Graphics Press, LLC, first edition, May 2006. ISBN 0-9613921-7-7.