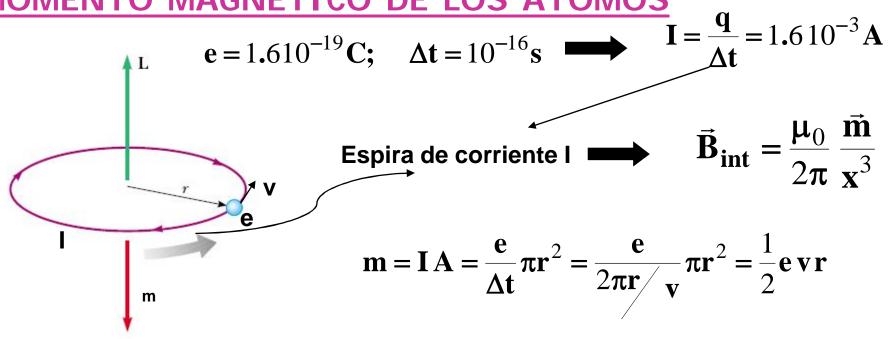
# MATERIALES MAGNETICOS

#### Bibliografía consultada

- Sears- Zemasnky -Tomo II
- Fisica para Ciencia de la Ingeniería, Mckelvey
- Serway- Jewett --Tomo II

# MOMENTO MAGNÉTICO DE LOS ATOMOS



momento angular orbital = 
$$\mathbf{L} = \vec{\mathbf{r}} \times m\vec{\mathbf{v}} = m_e \mathbf{v}\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{N}\frac{\mathbf{h}}{2\pi} \quad \mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{Z}$$

h= cte<sup>-</sup> De Planck 
$$\frac{\mathbf{h}}{2\pi} = 1,05 \, 10^{-34} \, \mathbf{J.s}$$
  $\mathbf{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{m_e}} \mathbf{L}$ 

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{m_e}} \mathbf{L}$$

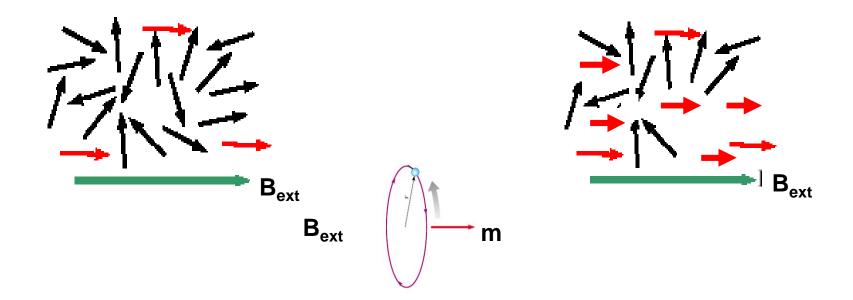
Magneton de Bohr 
$$\mathbf{m_B} = \frac{\mathbf{e.h}}{4\pi\mathbf{m_e}} = 9,2710^{-24} \, \mathbf{J/T}$$
  $\mathbf{m = N m_B}$   $\mathbf{N \in Z}$ 

## **CLASIFICACIÓN**

<u>Materiales Diamagnéticos</u>: se magnetizan débilmente en el sentido **opuesto** al del campo magnético aplicado. Resulta así que aparece una fuerza de repulsión sobre el cuerpo respecto del campo aplicado.

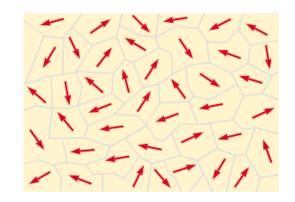
<u>Materiales Paramagnéticos</u>: átomos con un momento magnético neto, que tienden a alinearse paralelo a un campo aplicado (se magnetizan débilmente en el mismo sentido que el campo magnético aplicado). Los efectos son prácticamente imposibles de detectar excepto a temperaturas extremadamente bajas o campos aplicados muy intensos.

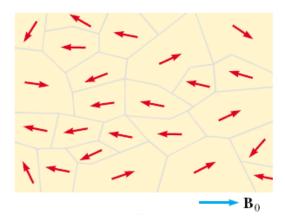
Ejemplos de materiales paramagnéticos: aluminio y sodio.

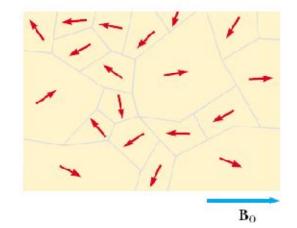


<u>Materiales Ferromagnéticos</u> se magnetizan fuertemente. En los materiales ferromagnéticos los momentos magnéticos individuales de grandes grupos de átomos o moléculas se mantienen alineados entre sí debido a un fuerte acoplamiento, aún en ausencia de campo exterior. Estos grupos se denominan **dominios**, y actúan como un pequeño imán permanente. Los dominios tienen tamaños entre *10*-12 y *10*-8 *m*3 y contienen entre *10*21 y *10*27 átomos.

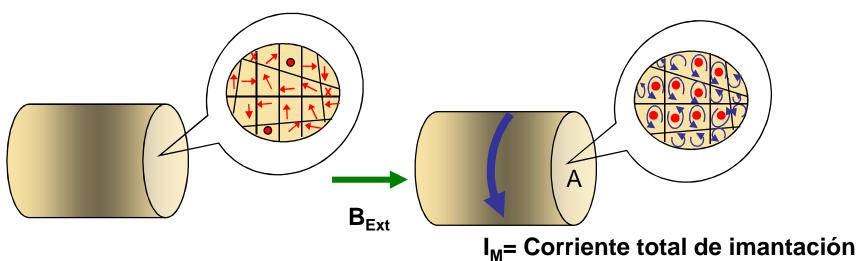
#### **Dominios Magnéticos**







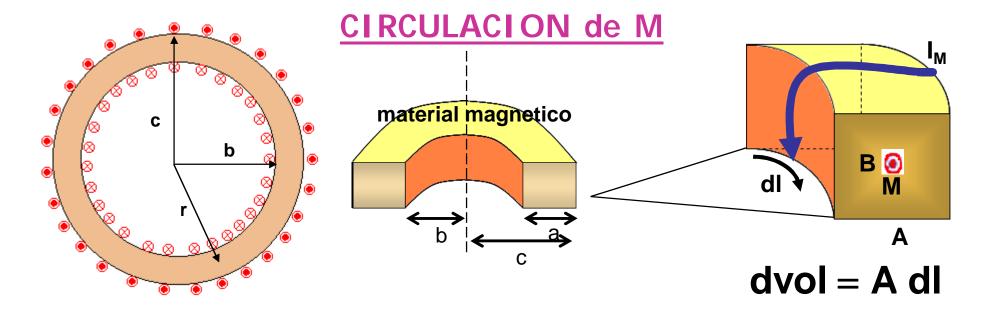
# **MAGNETI ZACIÓN**



M- Corriente total de illiantación

$$\vec{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{M}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{A}}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \text{Vector Magnetización} = \frac{\Delta \vec{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathrm{T}}}{\Delta \text{vol}}$ 

$$\vec{m}_T = \iiint \vec{M} dvol$$

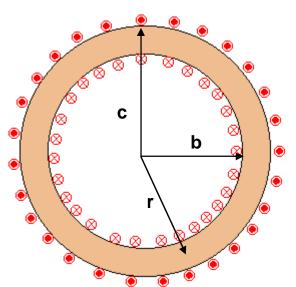


- •Núcleo del toroide de un material magnético.
- •N Espiras de corriente I
- •A area lateral del toroide

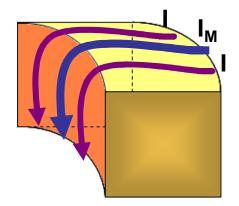
$$M = \frac{dm_T}{dvol} = \frac{d(A\,I_M)}{Adl} = \frac{dI_M}{dl}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \oint \mathbf{M} d\mathbf{l} = \oint d\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{M}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{M}}$$
M // dl

$$\int \vec{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{M}}$$



# LEY DE AMPERE



- Núcleo del toroide de un material magnético.
- •N Espiras de corriente I
- •A area lateral del toroide

$$\int \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mu_0 \sum \mathbf{I}_{concatenada}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mu_0 (\mathbf{N} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{M}}) = \mu_0 \left( \mathbf{N} \mathbf{I} + \oint \vec{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} \right) \longrightarrow \oint \left( \frac{\vec{\mathbf{B}}}{\mu_0} - \vec{\mathbf{M}} \right) \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mathbf{N} \mathbf{I}$$

$$\frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M} = \vec{H}$$

Vector excitación Magnética

Resumiendo, en presencia de materiales magnéticos, las ecuaciones para **B**, **H** y **M** son

$$\begin{split} \oint \vec{H}.d\vec{l} &= \sum I \\ \oint \vec{B}.d\vec{l} &= \mu_0 \sum I_{totales} = \mu_0 \Big( \sum I + I_M \Big) \\ \oint \vec{M}.d\vec{l} &= I_M \\ \oiint \vec{B} \bullet d\vec{A} &= 0 \end{split} \qquad \begin{aligned} \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \Big( \vec{H} + \vec{M} \Big) \\ [H] &= [M] = \frac{A}{m} \\ [\phi_m] &= T m^2 = Weber = W_b \\ [B] &= T = \frac{Wb}{m^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}}.\mathbf{d}\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \sum \mathbf{I}$$

La circulación de H depende solo de las corrientes libres La circulación de H no depende del medio. Pero H si!!!!!

$$\iint \vec{H}.d\vec{A} = \iint \left(\frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}\right).d\vec{A} = - \iint \vec{M}.d\vec{A}$$

si 
$$\iint \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 \Rightarrow \iint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{A} \Rightarrow H$$
 no depende del medio

# Materiales Diamagnéticos y Diamagnéticos Materiales lineales

$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \chi_{\mathbf{m}} \vec{\mathbf{H}}$$

χ= susceptibilidad magnética= cte.= adimensional

Tabla de susceptibilidades magnéticas $\chi_m$ a T ambiente y a 1 atmósfera			
Paramagnéticos (+)		Diamagnéticos (-)	
Oxígeno	1.94×10 <sup>-6</sup>	Hidrógeno	-2.08×10 <sup>-9</sup>
Sodio	8.4×10 <sup>-6</sup>	Nitrógeno	-6.7×10 <sup>-9</sup>
Magnesio	1.2×10 -5	CO <sub>2</sub>	-1.19×10 <sup>-8</sup>
Aluminio	2.1×10 -5	Alcohol	-0.75×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Tungsteno	7.6×10 <sup>-5</sup>	Agua	-0.91×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Titanio	1.8×10 <sup>-4</sup>	Cobre	-0.98×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Platino	2.93×10 <sup>-4</sup>	Plata	-2.64×10 <sup>-5</sup>
		Oro	-3.5×10 <sup>-5</sup>

$$\mu_{\mathbf{r}} = (1 + \chi_{\mathbf{m}})$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m) \vec{H} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H} \qquad \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

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

**μ= Permeabilidad** magnética

paramagneticos  $\mu > \mu_0$ diamagneti cos  $\mu < \mu_0$ 

A altas temperatura la agitación térmica impide la alineación de los momentos mag. con un **B** externo.

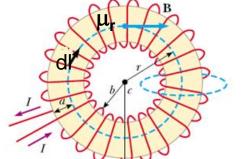
Al aumentar **T**,  $\chi$  disminuye

Pierre Curie demostró, para materiales paramagnéticos:

$$M = C \frac{B}{T}$$
  $C = cte de Curie$ 

Si 
$$B = 0 \Rightarrow M = 0$$

# Toroide de material magnético lineal con N espiras de corriente I

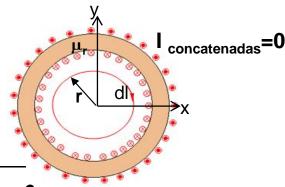


$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \sum \mathbf{I}$$

Por simetría 
$$\vec{H} = H(r)\hat{\phi}$$

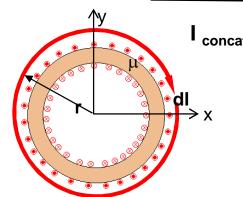
$$\oint_{\mathbf{H}} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \oint_{\mathbf{H}} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \, d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\mathbf{H}} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r} \, d\phi = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \, 2\pi \mathbf{r} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{I} = \oint H(r) dI = \oint H(r)r d\phi = H(r)2\pi r = NI$$

$$H(b < r < c) = \frac{NI}{2\pi r}$$



$$\oint \vec{H}.d\vec{l} = \oint H(r) dl = \oint H(r) r d\phi = H(r) 2\pi r = 0$$

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r} > \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$H(r) = \sqrt{\frac{NI}{2\pi r}}(b < r < c)$$

$$0 \quad afuera$$

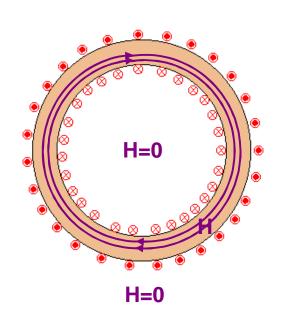
$$H(r) = \sqrt{\frac{NI}{2\pi r}}(b < r < c)$$

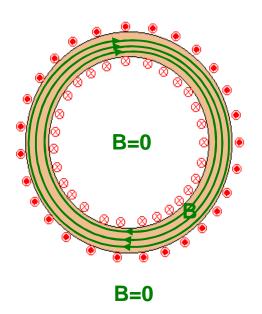
$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

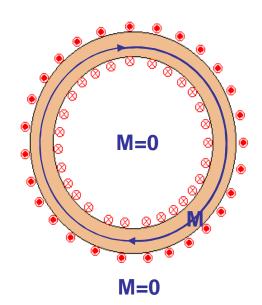
$$B(r) = \sqrt{\frac{NI}{2\pi r}}(b < r < c)$$

$$0 \text{ afuera}$$

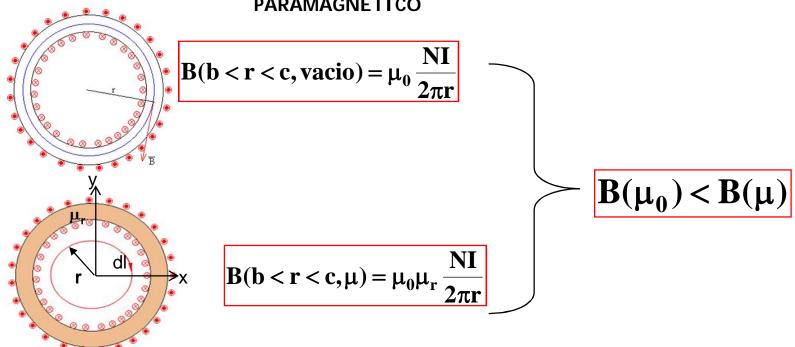
$$\vec{M} = \chi_m \vec{H} \qquad M(r) = \begin{cases} \chi \frac{NI}{2\pi r} (b < r < c) \\ 0 \quad afuera \end{cases}$$

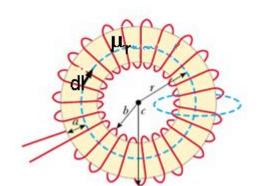






#### **PARAMAGNÉTICO**

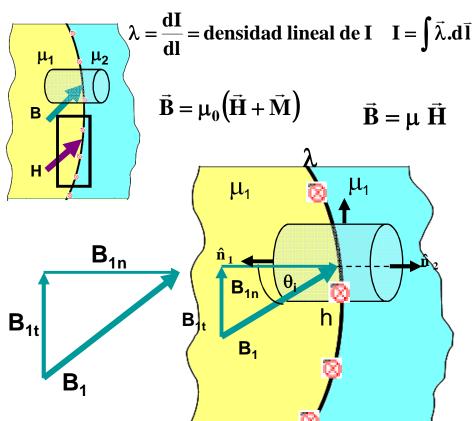




Si 
$$I = 0 \Rightarrow H = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

### CONDICIONES DE CONTORNO

 $\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \chi_{\mathbf{m}} \vec{\mathbf{H}}$ 



$$\mathbf{B}_{1}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{3}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

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$$\mathbf{B}_{3}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{4}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{1}$$

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$$\mathbf{B}_{4}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{1}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{3}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{4}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{5}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{4}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{5}$$

$$\frac{\mu_1}{\chi_1} \mathbf{M}_{1n} = \frac{\mu_2}{\chi_2} \mathbf{M}_{2n} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M}_{2n} = \frac{\mu_1 \chi_2}{\chi_1 \mu_2} \mathbf{M}_{1n}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \sum \mathbf{I}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{0}$$

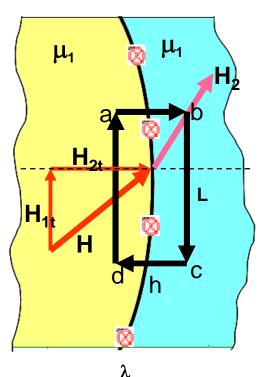
$$\iint_{base} \vec{B}.d\vec{A} = \iint_{base} \vec{B}.d\vec{A} + \iint_{lateral} \vec{B}.d\vec{A} + \iint_{lateral} \vec{B}.d\vec{A}$$

$$h \to 0$$

$$\iint_{base} \vec{B}.d\vec{A} = -\iint_{base} B_{1n}dA + \iint_{tapa} B_{2n}dA = 0$$

$$B_{2n} - B_{1n} = 0 \Rightarrow B_{2n} = B_{1n}$$

Se conserva la componente normal B



$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}}.\mathbf{d}\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \sum \mathbf{I}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} + \int_{b}^{c} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} + \int_{c}^{d} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} + \int_{d}^{a} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}}$$

$$\int_{d}^{a} \mathbf{H}_{1t} d\mathbf{l} - \int_{b}^{c} \mathbf{H}_{2t} d\mathbf{l} = \int \vec{\lambda} . d\mathbf{l} \qquad (\mathbf{H}_{1t} - \mathbf{H}_{2t}) \mathbf{L} = \lambda \mathbf{L} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_{1t} - \mathbf{H}_{2t}) = \lambda$$

$$(\mathbf{H}_{1t} - \mathbf{H}_{2t})\mathbf{L} = \lambda \mathbf{L} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{H}_{1t} - \mathbf{H}_{2t}) = \lambda$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{B}_{1t}}{\mu_1} - \frac{\mathbf{B}_{2t}}{\mu_2} = \lambda$$

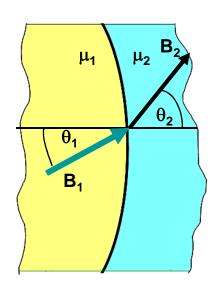
$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \chi_{\mathbf{m}} \vec{\mathbf{H}} \implies \frac{\mathbf{M}_{1t}}{\chi_1} - \frac{\mathbf{M}_{2t}}{\chi_2} = \lambda$$

Si 
$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow H_{1t} = H_{2t}$$

Se conserva la componente normal H

$$\frac{\mathbf{B_{1t}}}{\mu_1} = \frac{\mathbf{B_{2t}}}{\mu_2}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{M}_{1t}}{\chi_1} = \frac{\mathbf{M}_{2t}}{\chi_2}$$



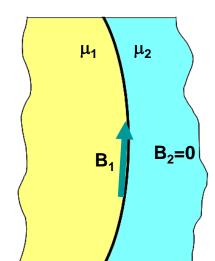
$$tg\theta_{2} = \frac{B_{2t}}{B_{2n}} = \frac{\frac{\mu_{2}}{\mu_{1}}B_{1t}}{B_{1n}} = \frac{\mu_{2}}{\mu_{1}}tg\theta_{1}$$

$$tg\theta_2 = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} tg\theta_1$$

$$B_{2n} = B_{1n} \approx 0$$

$$B_{2t} = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} B_{1t}$$

$$\begin{cases}
Si & \mu_1 >> \mu_2, B_{2n} \approx 0 \quad y \quad B_{2t} \approx 0
\end{cases}$$



B queda encerrado en el medio1

## **Ecuaciones Campo Electrostático**

$$\iint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = q_L \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = -\rho_{Libre}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{D}} = -\rho_{Libre}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{E}}.\mathbf{d}\vec{\mathbf{L}} = \mathbf{0}$$

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

$$\iint \vec{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{\mathbf{q}_{T}}{\varepsilon_{0}} \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\rho_{total}}{\varepsilon_{0}} \qquad \oint \vec{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{I}} = \mathbf{I}_{M} \qquad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\mathbf{M}} = \vec{\mathbf{J}}_{imantación}$$

$$\iint \vec{\mathbf{P}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = -\mathbf{q}_{pol} \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{P}} = -\rho_{Pol} \qquad \iint \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = 0 \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_{total}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\iint \vec{\mathbf{P}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = -\mathbf{q}_{pol}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = -\rho_{Pol}$$

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

$$\vec{\mathbf{D}} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\mathbf{r}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\mathbf{0}} \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$

$$\vec{P} = \chi \, \epsilon_0 \, \vec{E}$$

# **Ecuaciones Campo Magetostático**

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{H}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \sum \mathbf{I} \qquad \qquad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = \vec{\mathbf{J}}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = \vec{\mathbf{J}}$$

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

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{I}} = \mu_0 \sum \mathbf{I}_{\text{totales}} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mu_0 \vec{\mathbf{J}}_{\text{total}}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mu_0 \vec{\mathbf{J}}_{total}$$

$$\oint \vec{\mathbf{M}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{M}}$$

$$\vec{
abla} imes \vec{\mathbf{J}}_{\mathrm{imantación}}$$

$$\iint \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{A}} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mu_0 \Big( \vec{\mathbf{H}} + \vec{\mathbf{M}} \Big)$$

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

$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \chi_{\mathbf{m}} \vec{\mathbf{H}}$$