### 62.03 Física II A / 62.04 Física II B / 82.02 Física II

Departamento de Física





#### Ley de Biott Savart:

$$\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \int \frac{I \, d\bar{l} \, \wedge (\bar{r} - \bar{r}')}{|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3}$$

Siendo:

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi 10^{-7} \frac{\mathbf{Tm}}{\mathbf{A}}$$

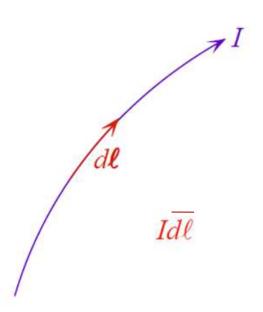
 $\mu_o$  permeabilidad magnética del vacío

 $\overline{dl} = longitud infinitesimal que transporta$  la corriente

 $\bar{r}=punto$  donde quiero calcular el campo

 $\bar{r}' = punto fuente de la corriente$ 

#### ELEMENTO DE CORRIENTE

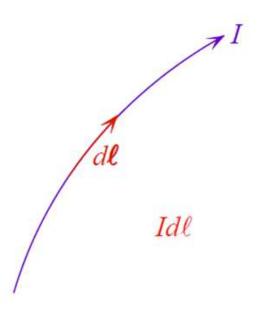


#### Ley de Biott Savart:

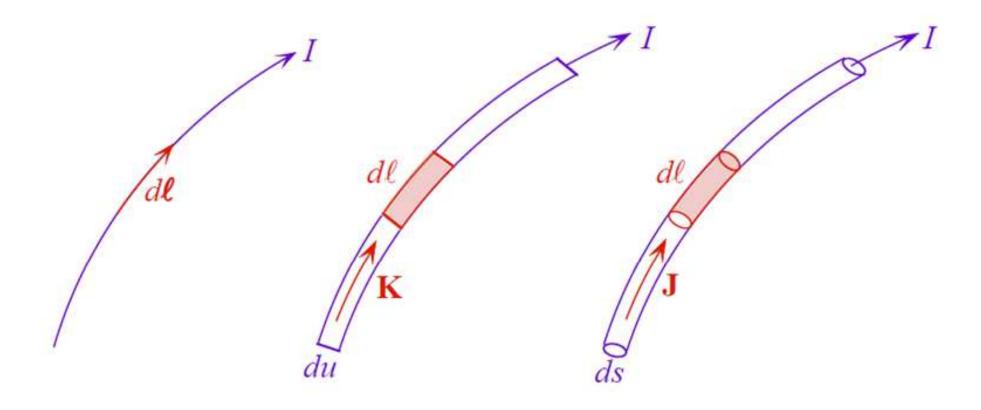
$$\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \int \frac{I\bar{d}l \wedge (\bar{r} - \bar{r}')}{|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3}$$

ELEMENTO DE CORRIENTE

¿Qué pasa si la corriente es superficial o volumétrica?



#### ELEMENTO DE CORRIENTE:

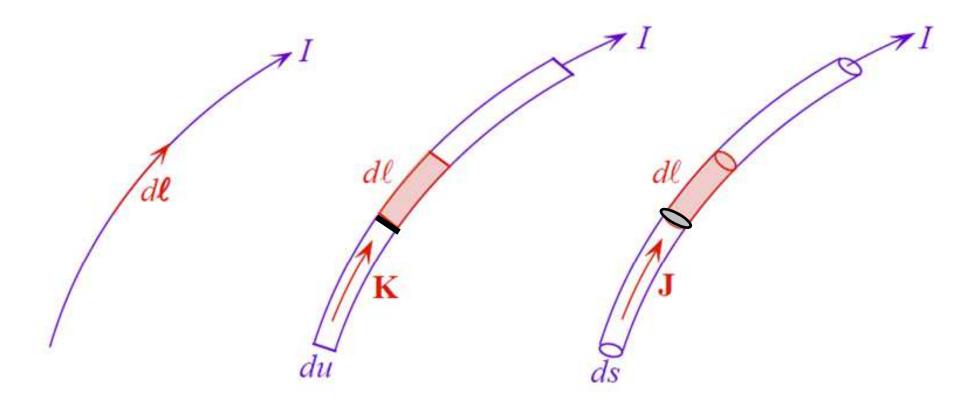


 $Id\ell = \mathbf{K}dud\ell = \mathbf{K}ds$ 

Densidad de corriente superficial  $Id\ell = \mathbf{J}dsd\ell = \mathbf{J}dV$ 

Densidad de corriente "volumétrica"

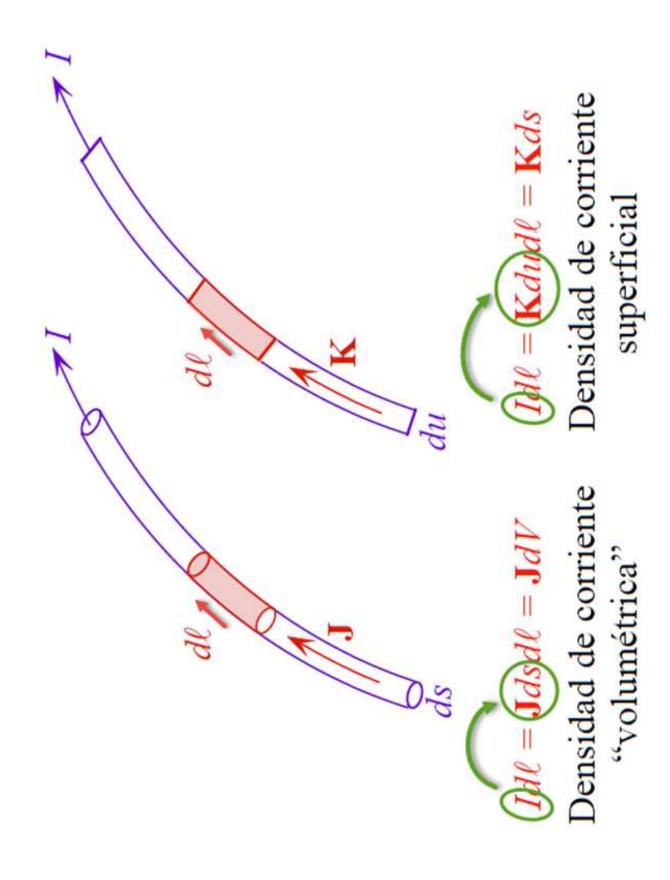
#### ELEMENTO DE CORRIENTE:



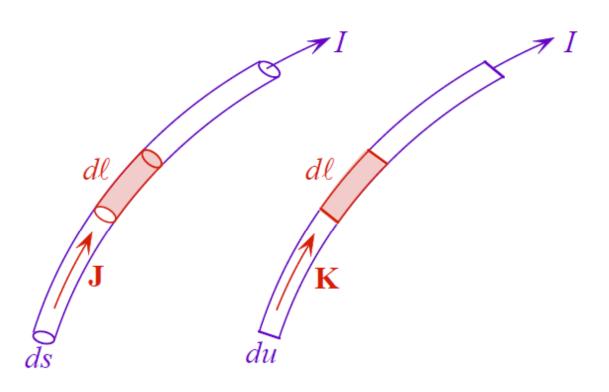
 $Id\ell = \mathbf{K}dud\ell = \mathbf{K}ds$ 

Densidad de corriente superficial  $Id\ell = \mathbf{J}dsd\ell = \mathbf{J}dV$ 

Densidad de corriente "volumétrica"



# Antes que nada, cuidado con las unidades:

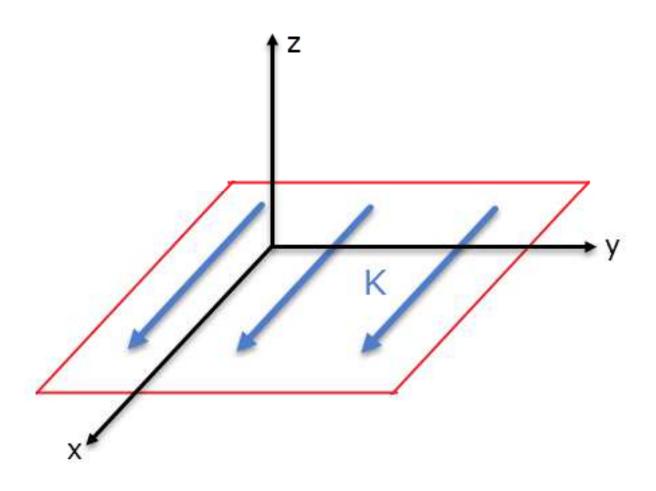


[J] = [A/m<sup>2</sup>]

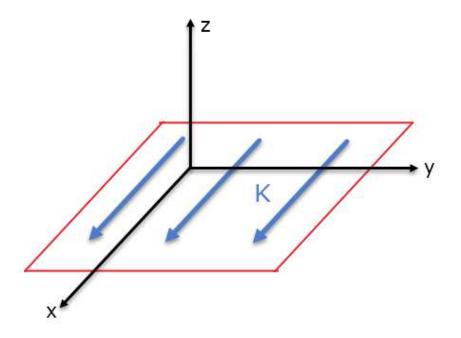
[K] = [A/m]

Densidad de corriente "volumétrica" Densidad de corriente superficial

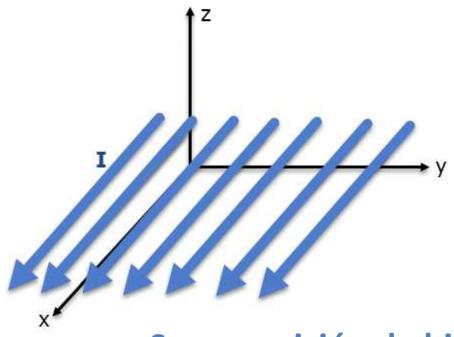
1) Se tiene un plano infinito con un K = 1 A/m. Calcular  $\overline{B}$  en el eje z:



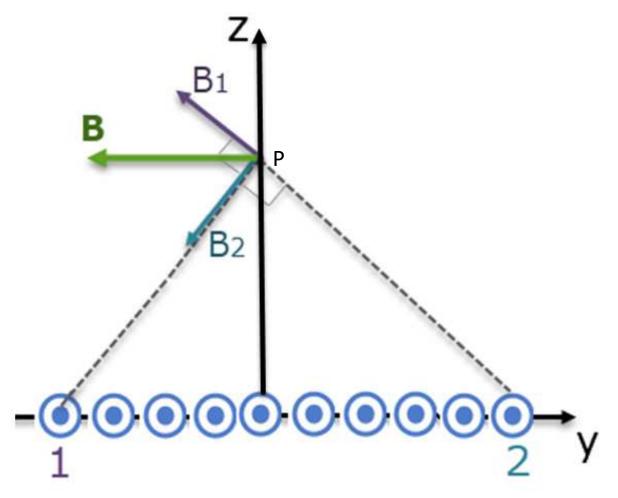
¿De qué otro modo podemos interpretar la distribución que tenemos?



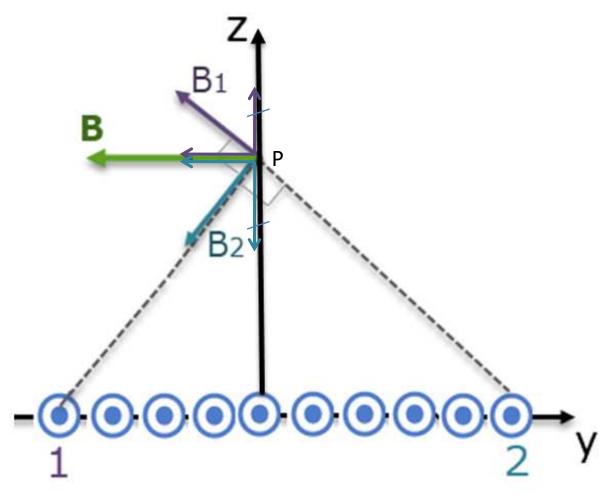
¿De qué otro modo podemos interpretar la distribución que tenemos?



Superposición de hilos infinitos!!



B solo podría depender de z, ni de x ni de y (en x e y es infinito), y debe apuntar en  $+ \acute{o} - \hat{y}$ 



B solo podría depender de z, ni de x ni de y (en x e y es infinito), y debe apuntar en  $+ \acute{o} - \hat{y}$ 

#### **Aplicamos Biott Savart:**

$$\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \int \frac{I \, \overline{dl} \wedge (\bar{r} - \bar{r}')}{|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3}$$

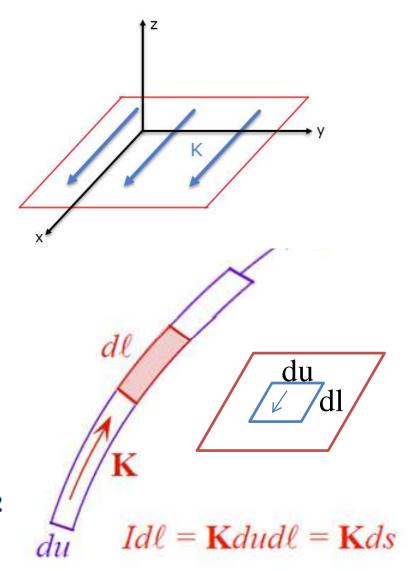
Siendo:

$$\bar{r} = (0; 0; z)$$

$$\bar{r}' = (x'; y'; 0)$$

$$\bar{r} - \bar{r}' = (-x'; -y'; z)$$

$$|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3 = (x'^2 + y'^2 + z^2)^{3/2}$$



$$I\overline{dl'} = Kdx'dy'\widehat{x'}; \quad -\infty < x' < +\infty; \quad -\infty < y' < +\infty$$

#### **Aplicamos Biott Savart:**

$$\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_o K}{4\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(0; -z; -y') dx' dy'}{(x'^2 + y'^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

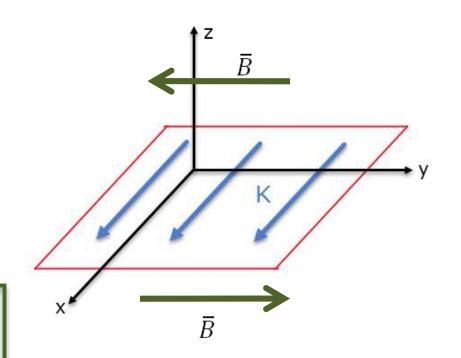
B solo podría depender de z, ni de x ni de y.

$$B_{x} = 0$$

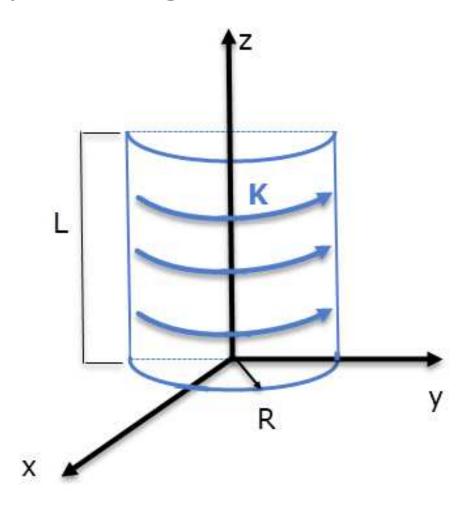
$$B_{y} = -\frac{\mu_{o} K}{2} \operatorname{signo}(z)$$

$$B_z = 0$$

$$\bar{B} = -\frac{\mu_o K}{2} \operatorname{signo}(z) \, \hat{y}$$



*¡PROBAR CON AMPERE!* 



#### Siendo:

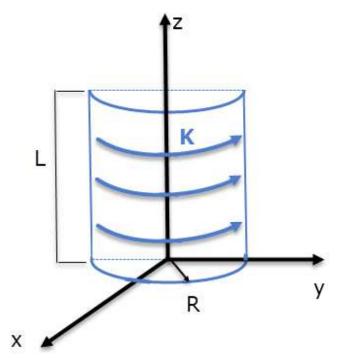
$$\bar{r} = (0; 0; z)$$

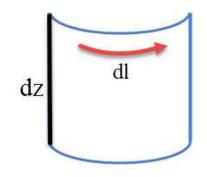
$$\bar{r}' = (R\cos\varphi'; R\operatorname{sen}\varphi'; z')$$

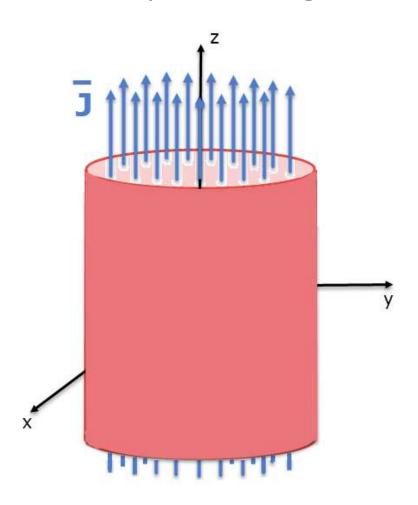
$$\bar{r} - \bar{r}' = (-R\cos\varphi'; -R\operatorname{sen}\varphi'; z - z')$$

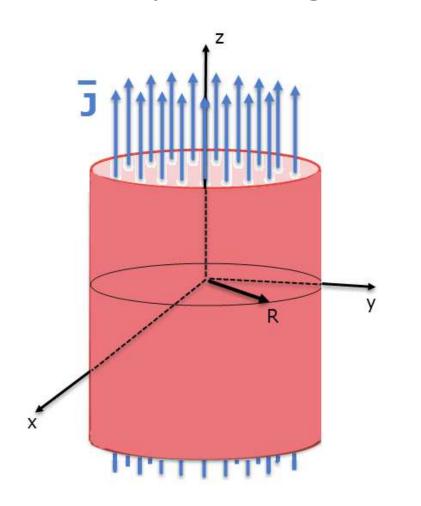
$$|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3 = ((R^2 + (z - z')^2)^{3/2})$$

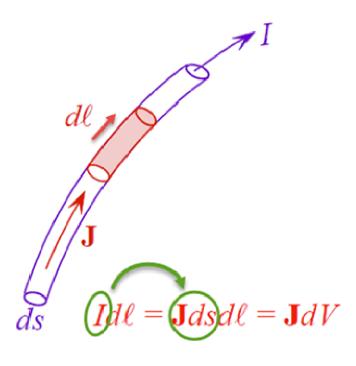
$$I\overline{dl'} = Kdz'Rd\varphi'\widehat{\varphi'}; \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi' < \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad 0 < z' < L$$

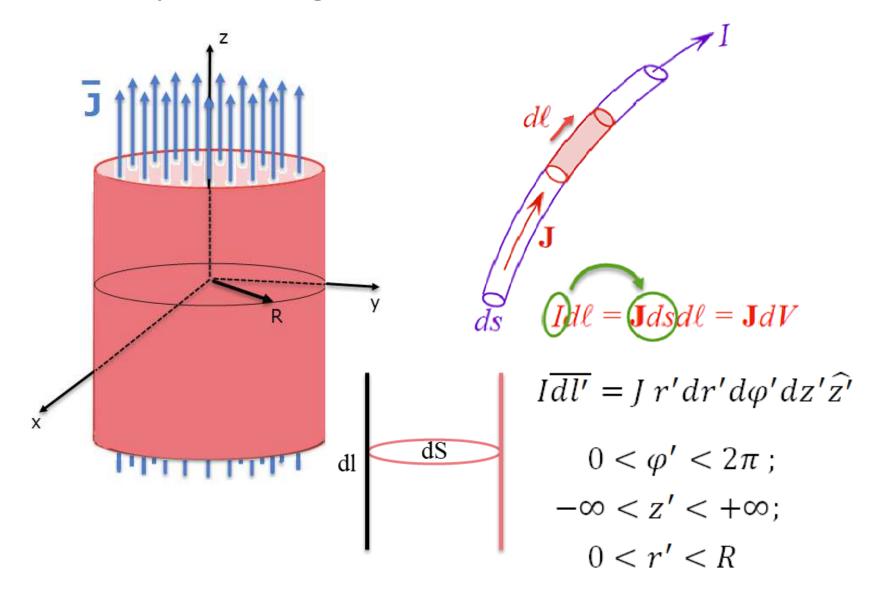










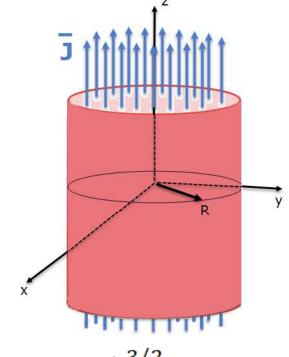


#### Siendo:

$$\bar{r} = (0; y; 0)$$

$$\bar{r}' = (r'\cos\varphi'; r'\sin\varphi'; z')$$

$$\bar{r} - \bar{r}' = (-r'\cos\varphi'; y - r'\sin\varphi'; -z')$$



$$|\bar{r} - \bar{r}'|^3 = ((-r'\cos\varphi')^2 + (y - r'\sin\varphi')^2 + (-z')^2)^{3/2}$$

$$I\overline{dl'} = J \, r' dr' d\varphi' dz' \widehat{z'}$$

$$0 < \varphi' < 2\pi$$
;  $-\infty < z' < +\infty$ ;  $0 < r' < R$