

# FISICA II

Electricidad  
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## Definiciones

### Unidades

$Q$  (Carga)  $[C]$   
 $\vec{E}$  (Campo eléctrico)  $[\frac{N}{C}]$  o  $[\frac{V}{m}]$   
 $V$  (Potencial eléctrico)  $[V]$  o  $[\frac{J}{C}]$   
 $\Phi$  (Flujo eléctrico)  $[Vm]$   
 $U_E$  (Energía potencial eléctrica)  $[J]$   
 $C$  (Capacidad)  $[F]$

$I$  (Intensidad)  $[A = C/s]$   
 $\vec{J}$  (Densidad de corriente)  $[A/m^2]$   
 $R$  (Resistencia)  $[\Omega]$   $\rho'$  (Resistividad)  $[\Omega/m]$   
 $G$  (Conductancia)  $[S = \Omega^{-1}]$   
 $\sigma'$  (Conductividad)  $[m/\Omega = S/m]$   
 $\mu$  (Movilidad el. de portadores)  $[m^2/V]$   
 $n$  (Portadores por unidad de volumen)  
 $\Sigma$  (F. Electromotriz)  $[V]$   
 $\vec{p}$  (Momento dipolar)  $[D = 3.34 \cdot 10^{-30} C \cdot m]$   
 $\chi_e$  (Susceptibilidad eléctrica)  $[Adim.]$   
 $\alpha$  (polarizabilidad/densidad)  $[m^3]$

### Geometría

Superficie círculo:  $\pi r^2$   
Circunferencia esfera:  $2\pi r$   
Superficie esfera:  $4\pi r^2$   
Volumen esfera:  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$   
Superficie cilindro:  $2\pi r l$   
Densidad lineal:  $\lambda = \frac{Q}{l} dq = \lambda dl$   
Densidad superficie:  $\sigma = \frac{Q}{A} dq = \sigma dS$   
Densidad volumétrica:  $\rho = \frac{Q}{V} dq = \rho dV$   
 $\vec{u}_r = \frac{1}{r} \vec{r}$

### Trigonometría

$\sin \theta = \frac{cat_o}{h}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{cat_a}{h}$   
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$   
 $1 = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$

## Básico

### Coulomb

$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r$  (para cargas puntuales)  
 $\vec{F} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{u}_r$   
 $V = k \frac{Q}{r}$  ;  $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o}$

### Gauss

$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{S} \rightarrow ES \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$\Phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

### Potencial

$$(E_p = \vec{F}(r) d\vec{r}; \Delta U = - \int_A^B \vec{F}(r) d\vec{r})$$

$$\Delta U = -W_{campo}$$

$$W_{\infty 2} = -k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}}$$

$$dV = -\vec{E}(r) dr \leftrightarrow \vec{E}(r) = -\nabla V(\vec{r})$$

### Dist. continuas

#### Hilo infinito

$$E = \frac{2k\lambda}{d} \text{ (perpendicular)}$$

( $d$  = distancia hasta "P")

#### Anillo

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q(a)}{\sqrt{(a^2 + R^2)^3}} \vec{u}_a \xrightarrow{(a \gg R)} \frac{KQ}{a^2}$$

$$V = k \frac{Q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \quad (\sqrt{a^2 + R^2} = r)$$

( $a$  = distancia hasta "a")

#### Disco

$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \left( 1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{u}_a$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{2kQ}{R^2} (\dots) \vec{u}_a \begin{cases} (R \gg a) = \text{Plano} \\ (a \gg R) = \frac{KQ}{a^2} \end{cases}$$

#### Plano

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_o}$$

#### Esfera corteza

$$r > R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r ; V = K \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$r < R$$

$$\vec{E} = 0 ; V = k \frac{Q}{R}$$

#### Esfera homogénea

$$r > R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r ; V = k \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$r < R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Qr}{R^3} \vec{u}_r$$

$$V = \frac{3}{2} k \frac{Q}{R} - \frac{1}{2} k \frac{Qr^2}{R^3}$$

#### Cilindro

$$r > R$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma R}{\epsilon_o r}$$

( $r$  = distancia a "P")

$$r = R$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$r > R$$

$$E = 0 \quad Q = 0$$

## Conductores

$$\vec{E}_{dentro} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{enc} = 0$$

(Toda  $Q$  en superficie)

### Lámina

$$(E_{dentro} = 0 ; ES = \frac{\sigma S}{\epsilon_o})$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o}$$

### Esf. hueca

$$[r > R] \equiv [r < R] \text{ (continuidad)}$$

## Electroes. y Circuitos

### Ohm

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$R = \rho' \frac{L}{S}$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{1}{\rho'}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{S}{L}$$

### Corriente

$$I = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = n \cdot e S v_d$$

$$\Delta Q = n \cdot e \Delta Vol = n \cdot e S v_d \Delta t$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta Vol = S v_d \Delta t = S \Delta L \text{ (sección)}$$

$$\vec{J} = n \cdot e v_d \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{S}$$

$$J = \sigma' E$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma'}{n \cdot e}$$

$$v_d = \frac{\sigma'}{n \cdot e} \vec{E} = \mu \vec{E}$$

$$\epsilon = IR$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v_e^2 = eV$$

### Energía

$$\Delta U = \Delta Q (V_B - V_A)$$

$$\text{pérdida } \mathbf{E}: -\Delta U = \Delta QV =$$

$$Q(V_A - V_B)$$

$$\text{variac. temp.: } -\frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} V = IV$$

$$\mathbf{V} \text{ disipado: } V = I^2 R$$

### Condensadores

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{Q_o / \epsilon_o A} = \epsilon_o \frac{A}{d}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

#### Campo dentro:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o} ; V = E \cdot d$$

$$\text{Vacío} \rightarrow V_C = \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$\text{Lleno} \rightarrow I_C = 0$$

#### Dieléctrico:

$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} \quad \epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$C_\kappa = C_o \cdot \kappa$$

$$\epsilon_o = \frac{1}{\mu_o c^2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o}$$

## Carga condensador

$$V_o = iR + \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$q = V_o C \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau}\right) \quad (max = V_o C)$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{V_o}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

### Balance

**E<sub>+</sub> Batería:**

$$U_{bat}(t) = V_o C \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau}\right)$$

**E<sub>-</sub> Resist.:**

$$U_R(t) = \frac{V_o^2 C}{2} \left(1 - e^{-2t/\tau}\right)$$

**E<sub>al</sub>mac(-) Cond.:**

$$U_C(t) = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{V_o^2 C}{2} \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow U_{bat} = U_R + U_C$$

## Descarga condensador

( $Q \equiv Q_{max}$  con la que empezamos)

$$q(t) = Q E^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{Q}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} = -\frac{V_o}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

### Balance

**E<sub>-</sub> Resist.:**  $U_R(t) = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \left(1 - e^{-2t/\tau}\right)$

**Var. E en Cond.:**

$$U_C(t) = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} e^{-2t/\tau} \quad (U_{ini} = \frac{Q^2}{2C})$$

$$\rightarrow U_{ini} = U_R + U_C$$

## Asociación

### En paralelo

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q ; V_1 = V_2 = V_o$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = C$$

$$U_{in} = U_f \quad (\text{si } V_2 = 0 \rightarrow U_f \leq U_{in})$$

### En serie

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = Q ; V_1 + V_2 = V_o$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{C} \quad \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} = \frac{Q}{C}$$

Inverso para **Resistencias**.

## Kirchhoff

### Nodos

$$\sum I_i = 0$$

$$(I_1 - I_2 + I_3 \dots = 0)$$

$$\text{Entra} \equiv I > 0, \text{Sale} \equiv I < 0$$

### Mallas

$$\sum \epsilon_i = \sum V_i$$

$$(-\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \dots = -R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 \dots)$$

$$\text{Borne } \oplus \rightarrow \ominus \equiv \epsilon > 0$$

$$\text{Direcc. } I = \text{malla } I > 0$$

## Dipolo

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d} \quad (\vec{p} = qd \vec{u}_x)$$

$$V = k \frac{1}{r_1 r_2} \frac{(r_2 - r_1)}{r_1 r_2}$$

$$\frac{r \gg d}{r \gg d} \rightarrow k \frac{r \vec{p}}{r^3} = k \frac{p \cos \alpha}{r^2}$$

d=distancia entre polos

**E sobre eje x:**

$$\vec{E}_x = \frac{2xqd}{[x^2 - (d/2)^2]^2} \vec{u}_x \xrightarrow{x \gg \frac{d}{2}} k \frac{2qd}{x^3} \vec{u}_x$$

**E sobre eje y:**

$$\vec{E} = -2k \frac{q d/2}{[y^2 + (d/2)^2]^{3/2}} \vec{u}_y \xrightarrow{y \gg \frac{d}{2}} -k \frac{qd}{y^3} \vec{u}_x$$

## Campo homogéneo

$$\vec{F}_+ = -\vec{F}_- ; q\vec{E}_o = -q\vec{E}_o$$

**Momento giro:**  $M = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}_o$

$$dU = M d\theta \Rightarrow U = -p E_o \cos \theta + C$$

$$\xrightarrow[\mu=0]{E_p=0} U = -p E_o \cos \theta = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}_o$$

## Polarización

$$\vec{P} = \frac{1}{\Delta V_{ol}} \sum \vec{p}_i \xrightarrow{=dip.} \vec{P} = n\vec{p}$$

$$\vec{P} = \chi_e \epsilon_o \vec{E} = \epsilon_o (\epsilon_r - 1) E = \chi_e \epsilon_o E$$

### Campos

$$\vec{E}_{dentro} = \vec{E}_o - \vec{E}_p$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \epsilon_r E - \frac{\sigma_p}{\epsilon_o} \quad (E_p \equiv E_{polariz.})$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{E_o}{E}$$

### Macro

$$Q_P = \sigma_P A$$

$$p_{tot} = Q_p L$$

$$P = \frac{p_{tot}}{V_{ol}} = \sigma_P [C/m^2]$$

$$D = \epsilon_o E + P = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r E = \epsilon E \quad (\epsilon = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r)$$

## Polarización elec.

$$\vec{p} = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_{(local)}$$

$$\chi_e = n\alpha \quad (\alpha = \frac{n^o \text{ dipolos}}{Vol})$$

$$\vec{E}_{nube} = \vec{E}_o \rightarrow E_{nube} = k \frac{qd}{R^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P &= 4\pi \epsilon_o R^3 \vec{E}_o \\ \vec{P} &= \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_o \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha_e = 4\pi R^3$$

$$(R \equiv \text{nube } e^-)$$

## Polarización iónica

$$\vec{p} = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_o$$

$$\alpha_{orientación} = \frac{p_o^2}{3\epsilon_o k_B T} ; \chi = n\alpha_{ori.}$$

## E interacc. dip.

$$U = -\vec{p}_2 \vec{E}_1 = -p_2 E_{1x}$$

$$\rightarrow U = -k \frac{p_1 p_2}{r^3} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

dipolos paralelos

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mínima E: } \pm K \frac{2p_1 p_2}{r^3}$$

dependiendo de  $\theta = \pi/2, 0 \dots$

$$\frac{dU}{dV_{ol}} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_r \epsilon_o E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 [J/m^3]$$

### Campo y potencial

(Coord. polares)

$$V = k \frac{\vec{r} \vec{p}_1}{r^3} = k \frac{p_1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$E_r = -\frac{dV}{dr} = k \frac{2p \cos \theta}{r^3}$$

$$E_\theta = -\frac{\lambda 2v}{r} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = k \frac{p \sin \theta}{r^3}$$

### Perm. + Ind.

( $p_1 \equiv perm. ; p_2 \equiv ind.$ )

$$U = -\vec{p}_2 \vec{E}_1 ; E_1 = E_{1x} = -K \frac{2p_1}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\frac{k}{\pi} \frac{\alpha p_1}{r^6} = -\frac{C}{r^6}$$

### Ind. + Ind.

$$U = -\frac{C}{r^6}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{2} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \frac{I_1 I_2}{I_1 + I_2}$$

$$I_{1,2} \equiv E \text{ ionización}$$

## Gauss

Sustituir  $\epsilon_o$  en "k" por  $\epsilon$ .