## Aproximación wasiestacionaria

Consideremos fenómenos variables en el tiempo en  $k = \frac{\omega}{C} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$  es tpdonde d es el tamaño característico de la dist. de carpa. Wego  $\omega \ll \%L$ 

Tenemos ec. de Maxwell (en el conductor 
$$J = \sigma E$$
)
$$\nabla \cdot E = 4\pi p$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \frac{4\pi}{c} J + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

y planteando ) 
$$E = E(r) e^{i\omega t}$$
  
 $B = B(r) e^{i\omega t}$ 

En conductores usualmente  $\sigma \gg \omega$  y  $\nabla \times B = \frac{4\pi\sigma E}{c}$ Estas ec. se resuelveu en forma perturbativa en  $k = \frac{\omega}{c}$ 

$$\begin{cases} B(\overline{c}) = \sum_{n}^{u} k_{n} B_{(n)}(\overline{c}) \\ E(\overline{c}) = \sum_{n}^{u} k_{n} E_{(n)}(\overline{c}) \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo: consideremos 
$$j = j(\underline{r}) e^{i\omega t}$$
  
 $p = 0$ 

A orden cero tenemos soluciones

$$E^{(i)} = C \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot E^{(i)} = C \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot B^{(i)} = C \qquad \qquad \nabla \cdot B^{(i)} = C \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad B^{(i)} \neq C \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad B^{(i)} \Rightarrow$$

A primer orden

$$E_{(i)} \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{i} E_{(i)} = 0$$

Pers un conductor, podemos eliminer E tomendo 
$$\nabla \times \nabla \times B = 4\pi \sigma \nabla \times E$$

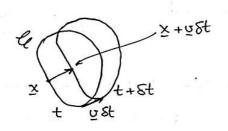
$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 B = + \frac{i 4\pi \sigma \omega}{c^2} B \qquad \text{Es la ec. de}$$

difusión/ (la misma ec puede obtenerse pare

De sussisis dimensional, un compo penetro uno distancia 8 ~ \ \frac{c^2}{\tau w} en un conductor. Wego E

Quedo determinado por 
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{i\omega}{c} \mathbf{B}$$

Movimiento de un conductor en un compo inspiratico En un conductor en reposo tenismos j= UE. Cuando el conductor se mueve, j= TE' con E' el compo en el referencial del conductor. Consideremos uxc y un circuito móvil en Færaday



Pero shors tenemos la variación de B en el tiempo, y la variación por el desplezamiento. Tomando

$$\lim_{\delta t \to 0} \frac{1}{st} \left[ \underline{B}(x + \underline{\sigma}\delta t, t + \delta t) - \underline{B}(x, t) \right] = \left( \underline{\partial} + \underline{\sigma} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{B}(x, t)$$

$$\underline{B}(x, t) + \underbrace{\partial}_{\partial t} \delta t + \underbrace{\partial}_{\partial x} \sigma \cdot \delta t$$

$$\Delta \times \left( \underline{B} \times \underline{\sigma} \right) = \left( \underline{\sigma} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{B} - \underline{\sigma}(\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{B}) + \underline{B}(\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{\sigma}) - \left( \underline{B} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{B}(x, t)$$

$$\Delta \times \left( \underline{B} \times \underline{\sigma} \right) = \left( \underline{\sigma} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{D} \right) \underline{B} - \underline{\sigma}(\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{B}) + \underline{B}(\underline{\nabla} \cdot \underline{\sigma}) - \left( \underline{B} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{B}(x, t)$$

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variación del flupo por desplazamiento a B=de

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\mathcal{E}} \underline{E' \cdot dl} = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS - \frac{1}{C} \int_{\mathcal{E}} (B \times \underline{U}) \cdot dl$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\mathcal{E}} (\underline{E'} - \frac{1}{C} \underline{U} \times \underline{B}) \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS$$

$$= \underbrace{\underbrace{E' \cdot dl}_{S(E)} - \underbrace{1}_{C} \underline{U} \times \underline{B}}_{C} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\underbrace{E' \cdot dl}_{S(E)} - \underbrace{1}_{C} \underline{U} \times \underline{B}}_{C} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{C} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot ds}_{S(E)} \cdot dl = -\frac{1}{C} \underbrace{\underbrace{\int_{S(E)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS}_{S(E)}}_{S(E)} \cdot ds}_{S(E)} \cdot ds}_{S(E)}$$

luepo, pra uxc

$$E' = E + \frac{C}{1} \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{B}$$

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$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} = \sigma \left( \mathbb{E} + \frac{1}{C} \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{B} \right)$$
 para el conductor en movimiento

Ahors tenemos ec. de Maxwell (u=1)

$$\Delta \times = -\frac{c}{1} \frac{9f}{9B}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \frac{4\pi}{C} \frac{1}{J} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{315}{5} \approx \frac{4\pi\sigma}{C} \left(E + \frac{\nabla \times B}{C}\right)$$

Tomando el rotor

$$-\triangle_S B = -\frac{C_S}{A \mu Q} \frac{9f}{9B} + \frac{C_S}{A \mu Q} \sum_{x} (\Omega \times B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathcal{O} \times \mathcal{B}) + \eta \nabla^2 \mathcal{B}$$
 Ec. de inducción 
$$\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{C}^2 \quad \text{distrib}$$

 $\eta = \frac{c^2}{4\pi\sigma}$  discovided magnifice

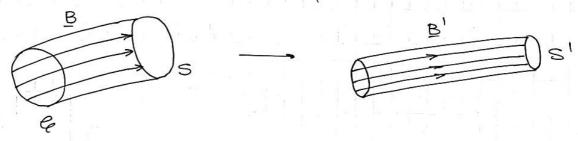
Teorema de Alpven

En un conductor, las lineas de campo mapuetico estan "coupeladas" al medio material, y el flujo mapnetico se conserva. Consideremos  $\eta = 0$ . De

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S(G)} B \cdot dS = -C \int_{E} E' \cdot dL =$$

$$= -\frac{C}{C} \int_{E} j \cdot dL = -\frac{\eta}{C} \int_{E} j \cdot dL$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 0} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \underbrace{B} dS \right]$$



Cuando el tubo se estira  $\int B.dS = \int B'.dS'$ Si S' disminuye  $\Rightarrow B$  aumenta para conservar el Flujo  $\Rightarrow$  la energía magnética  $U_M = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int B^2 dV$ aumenta (inducción  $\Rightarrow$  execto dinamo).

Vesmos que este mecanismo es necesario para explicar el campo mapnético de la tierra. Si domina la difusión Ohmica.

y el tiempo de difusión es  $T_{\eta} \sim \frac{L^2}{\gamma} = \frac{(3000 \text{ km})^2}{2.6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \sim 10^4 \text{aña}$