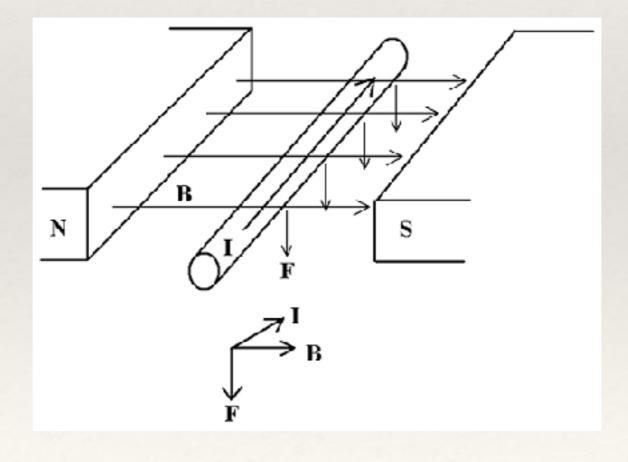
Electricidad y Magnetismo

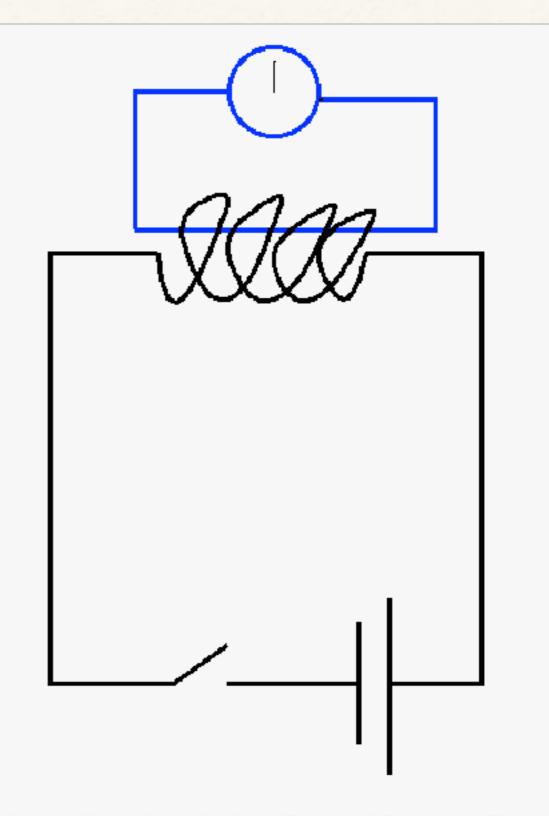
Diego A. Torres G. datorresg@unal.edu.co @datorresg1977

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

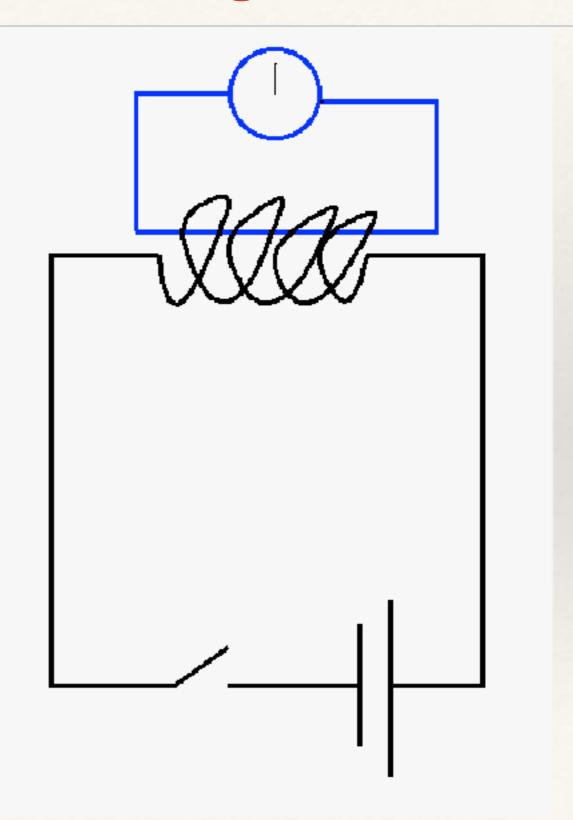


¿Cuál es la conexión entre la electricidad y magnetismo?

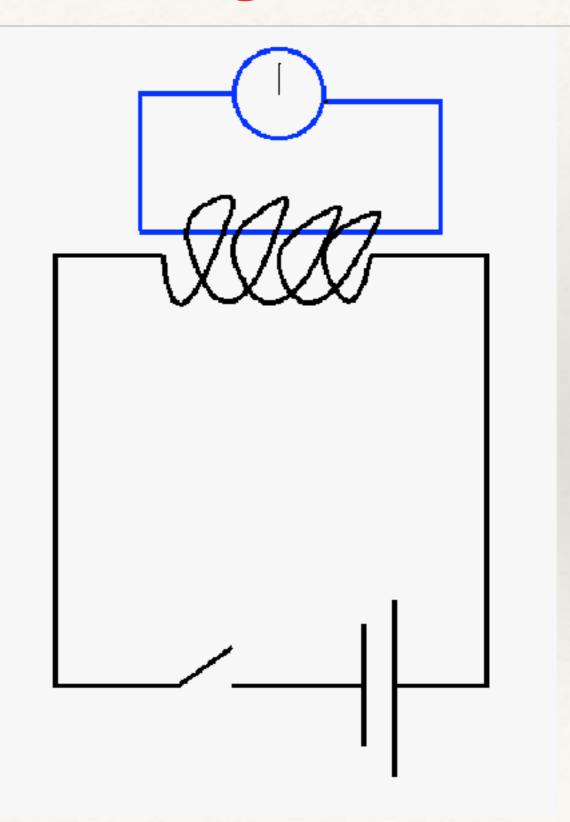
¿Puede una corriente constante originar otra corriente?

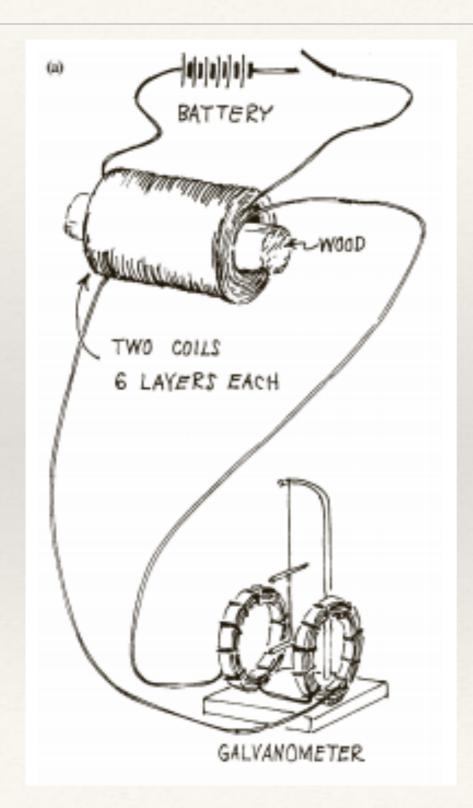


No, una corriente constante NO puede originar otra corriente.



Pero, una corriente "variable" origina otra corriente.





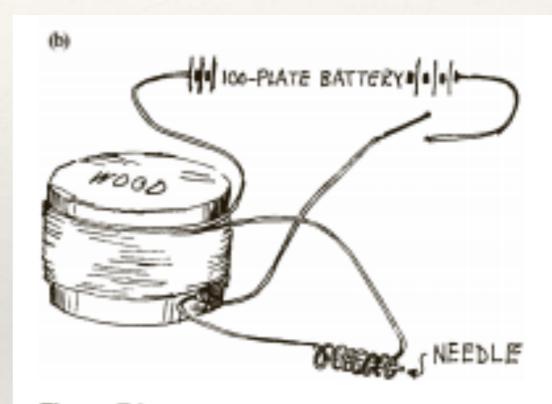
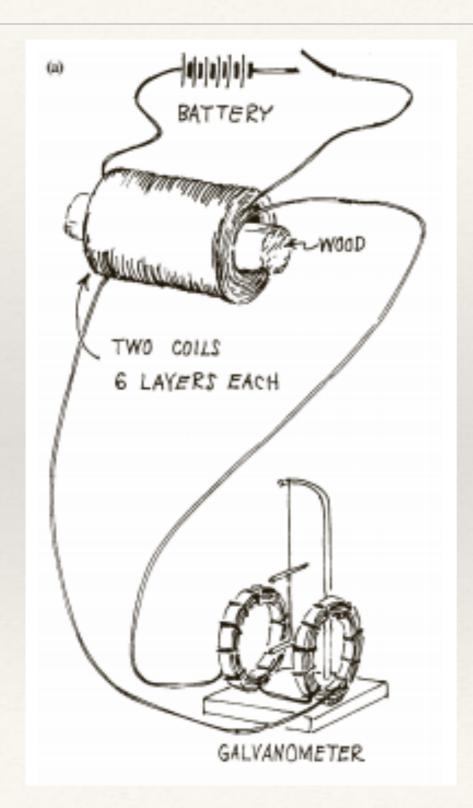


Figure 7.1.
Interpretation by the author of some of Faraday's experiments described in his "Experimental Researches in Electricity," London, 1839.



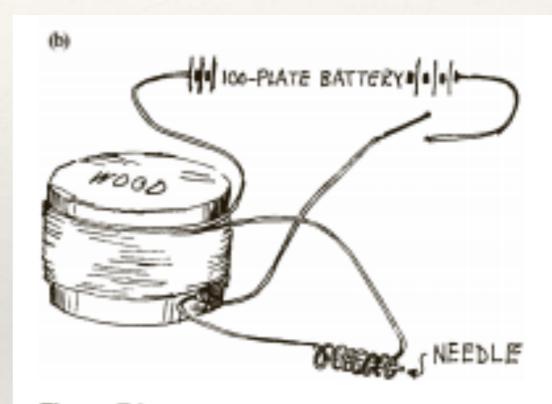
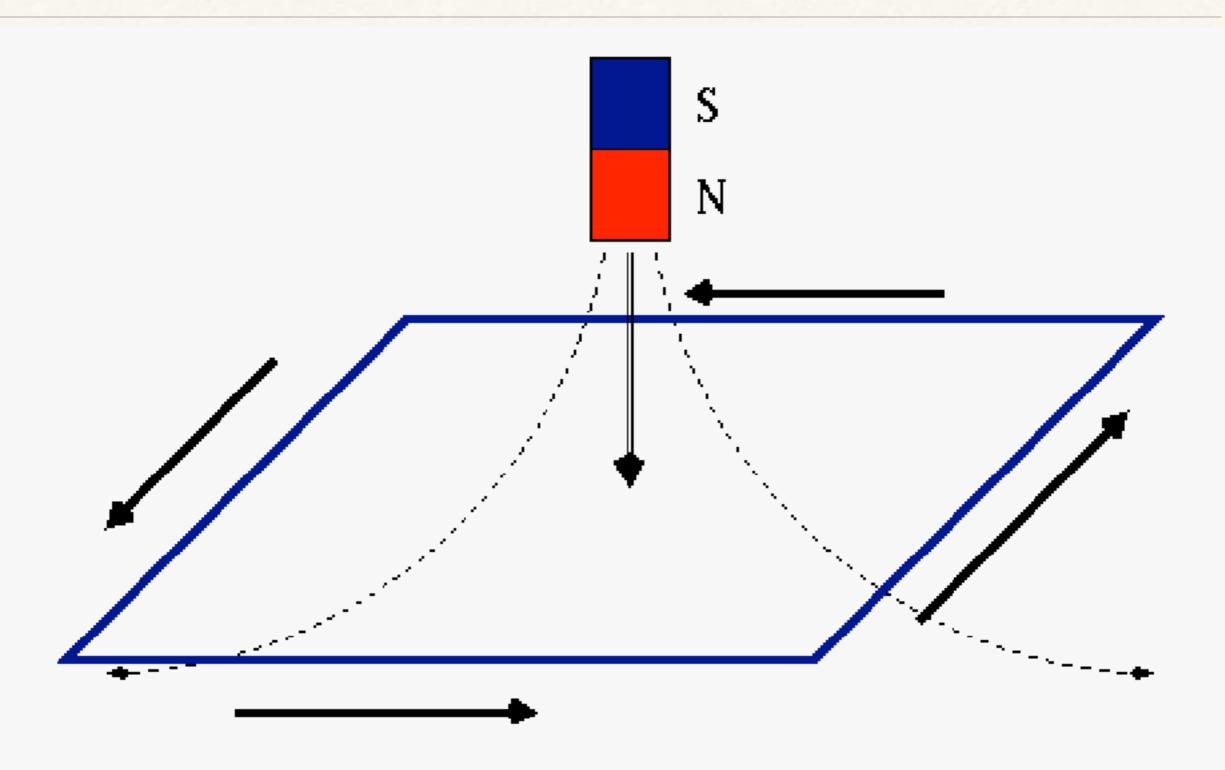
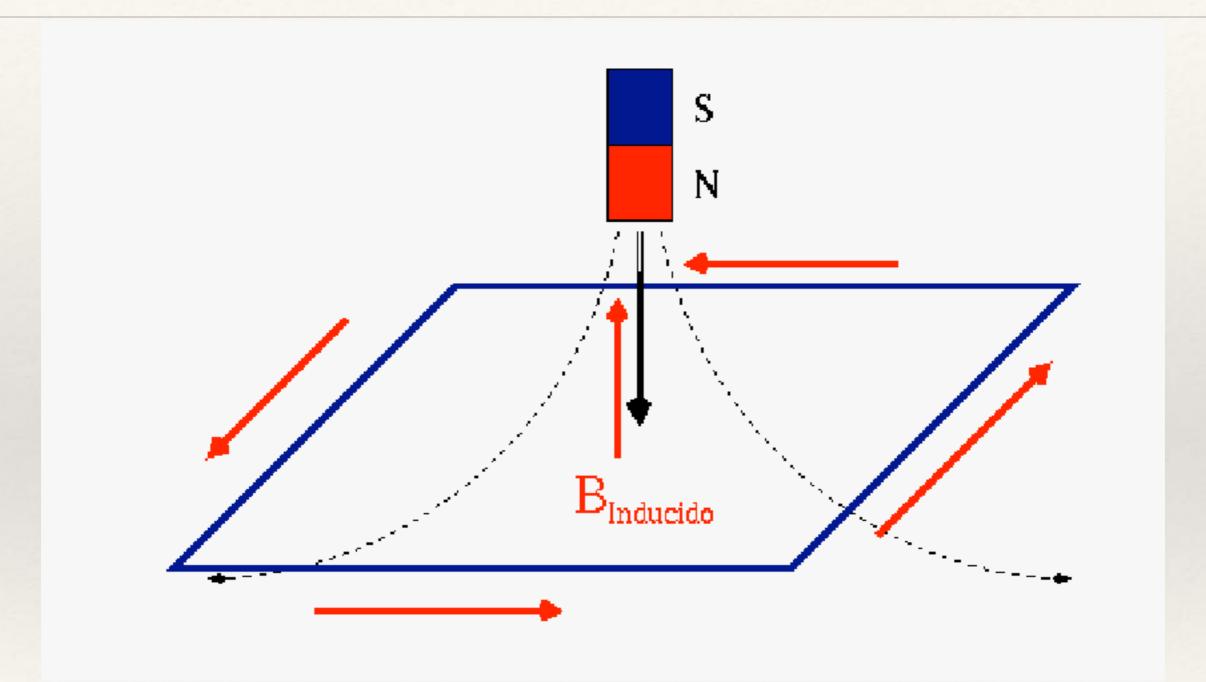
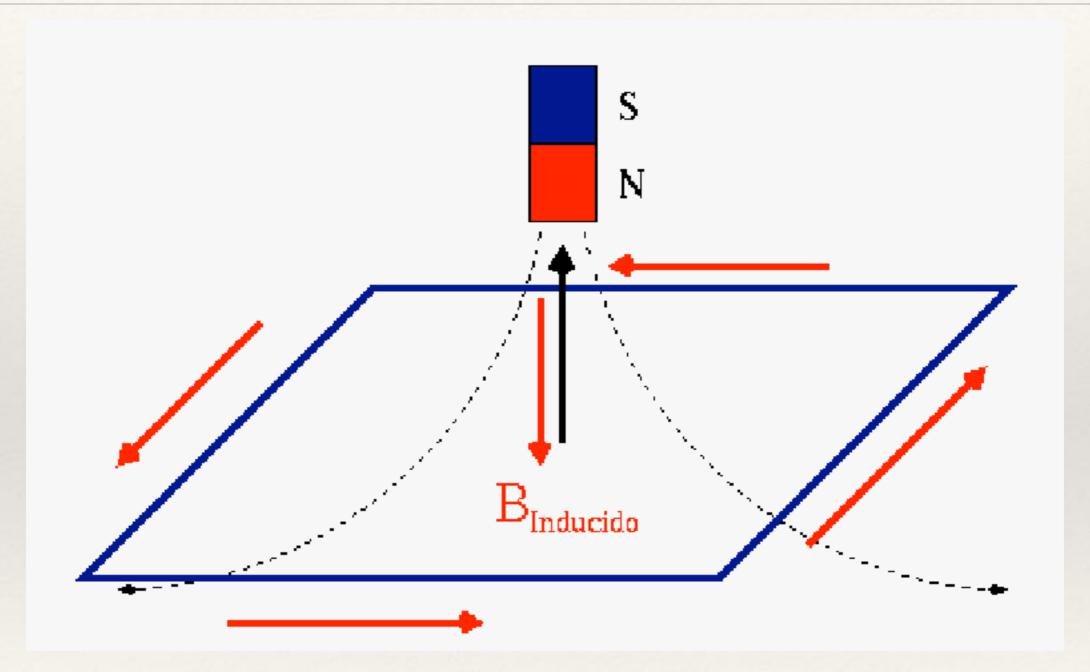


Figure 7.1.
Interpretation by the author of some of Faraday's experiments described in his "Experimental Researches in Electricity," London, 1839.

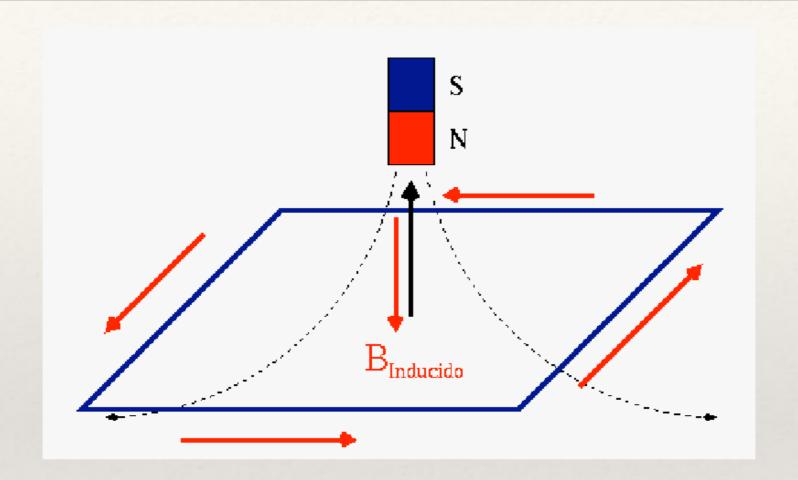




El campo magnético producido por la corriente inducida, B_{inducido}, se opone al campo externo.



La corriente producida se opone al cambio en el campo magnético externo.



Ley de Lenz: la dirección de la corriente inducida en un conductor debido al cambio del campo magnético variable, debido a la ley de inducción de Faraday, dará origen a un campo magnético que se opone al campo magnético que la produce.

Fuerza Electromotriz

EMF = ElectroMotive Force

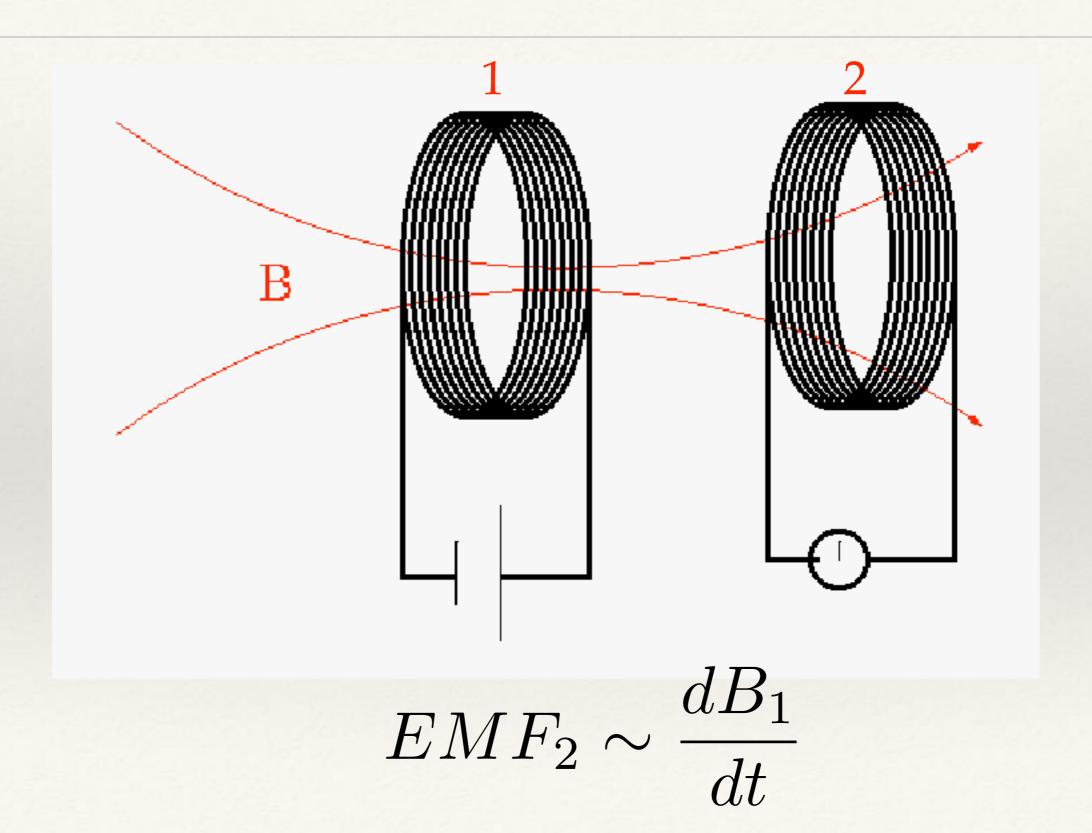
Fuerza Electromotriz

La unidad de la fuerza electromotriz es el voltio.

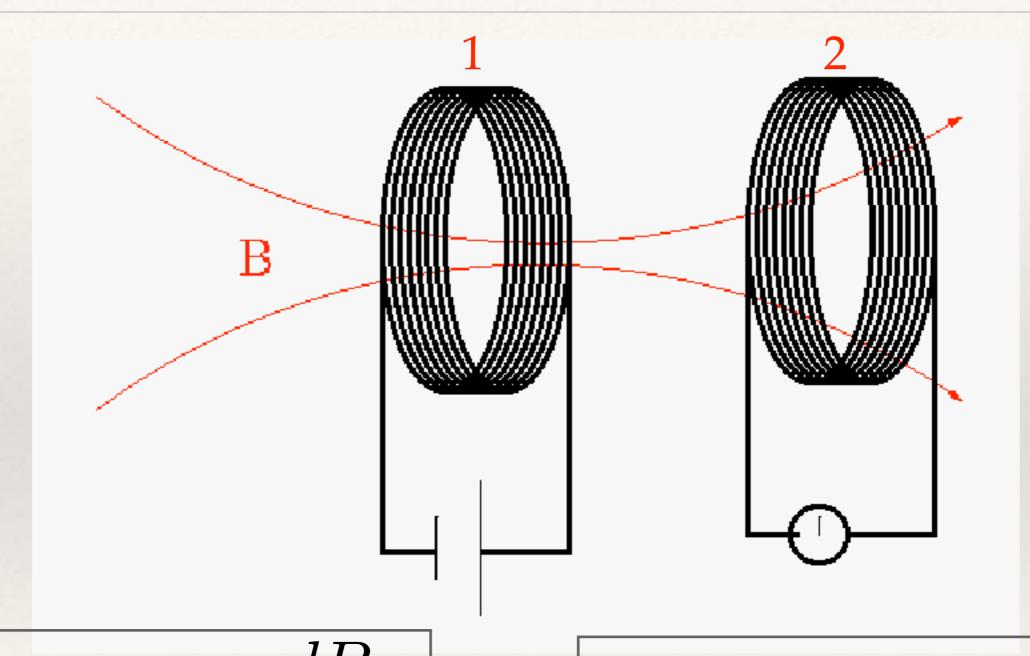
$$EMF = IR$$

I; corriente - R; resistencia

Fuerza Electromotriz



Fuerza Electromotriz

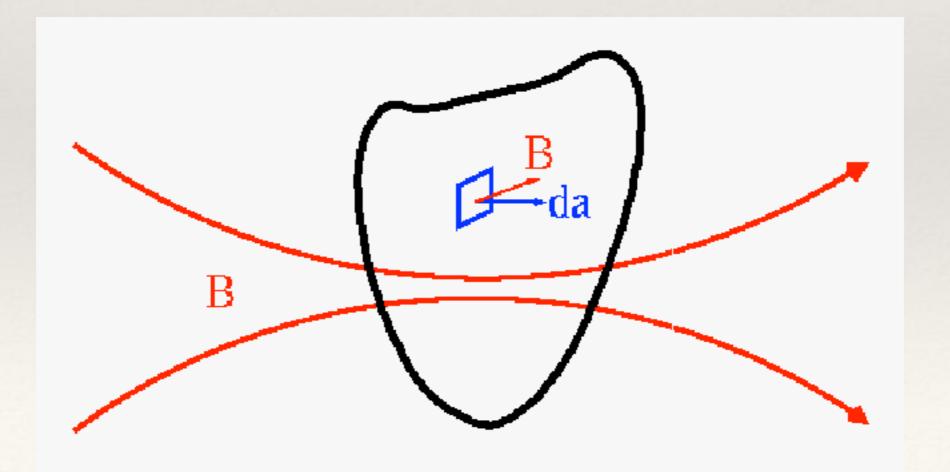


 $EMF_2 \sim \frac{dB_1}{dt}$

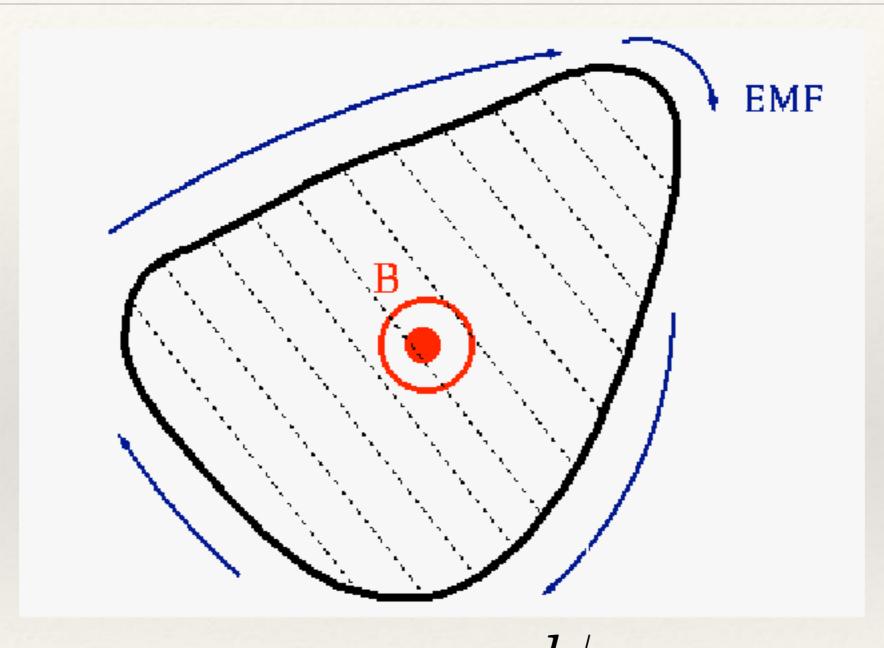
 $EMF_2 \sim Area_2$

Flujo de Campo Magnético

$$\phi_B = \int_{\text{sobre la superficie}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

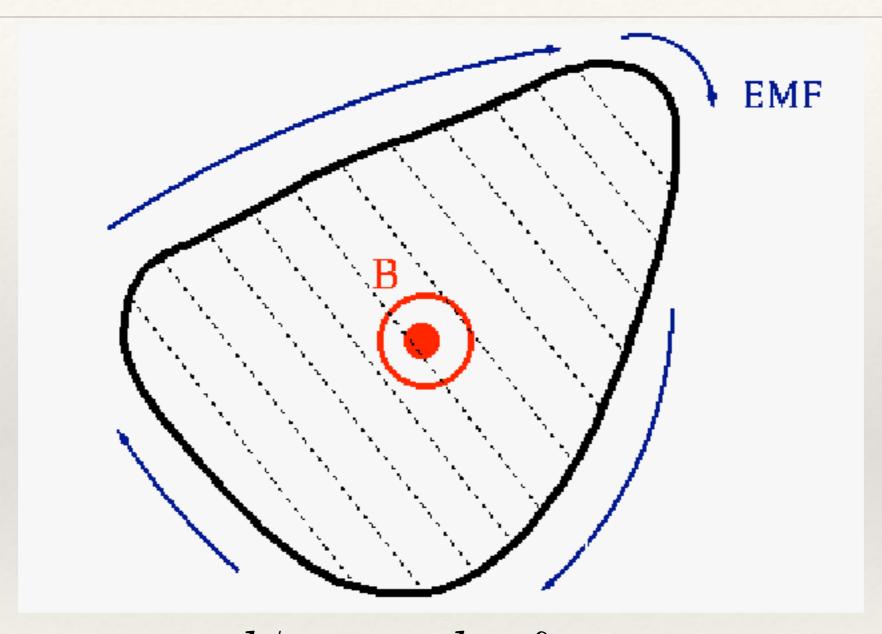


Flujo de Campo Magnético



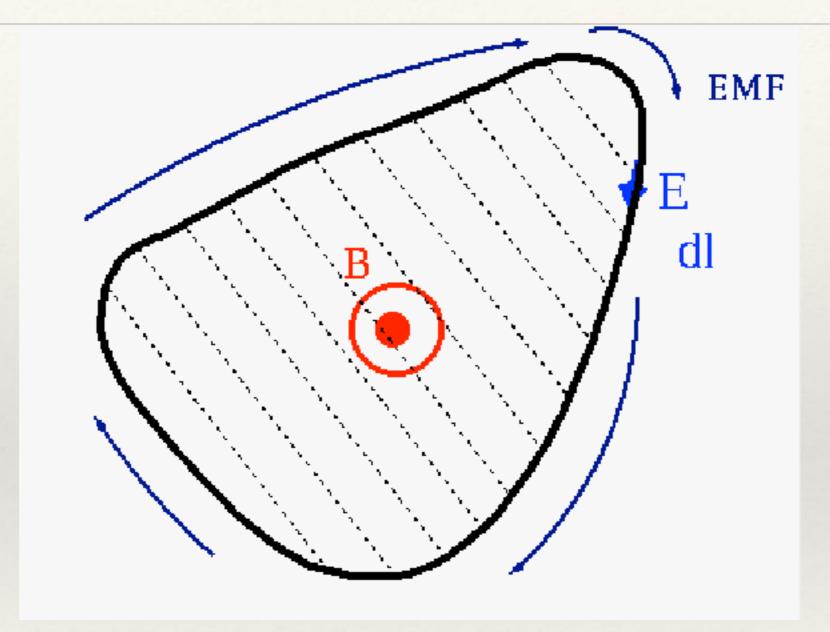
$$EMF = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt}$$

Flujo de Campo Magnético



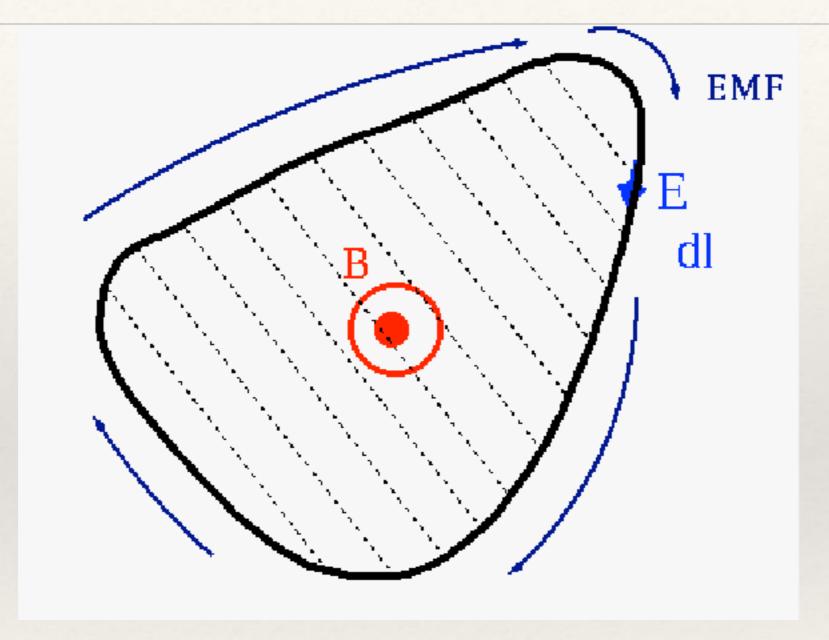
$$\underline{EMF} = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{superficie} \underline{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

Ley de Faraday



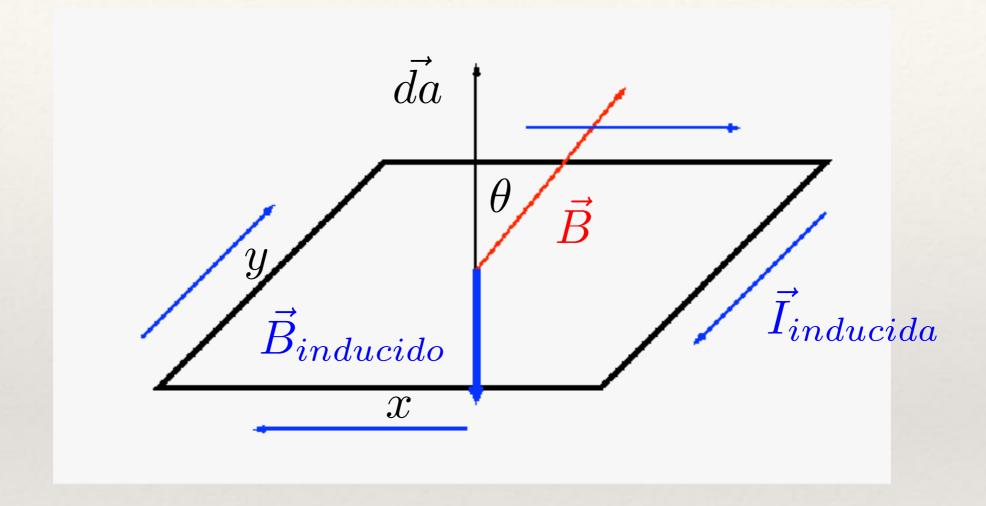
$$\underline{EMF} = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{superficie} \underline{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = \oint_{loop \ cerrado} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Ley de Faraday



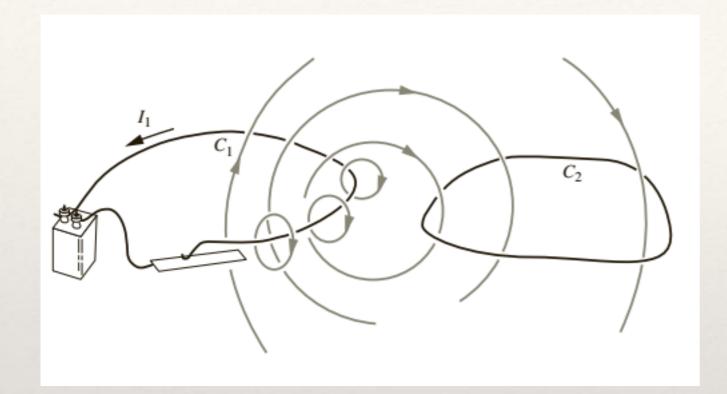
$$\oint_{\text{loop cerrado}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\text{superficie abierta}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

Ley de Faraday



$$\phi = x y \mathbf{B} \cos \theta$$

Inducción Mutua



El flujo a travez del circuito C_2

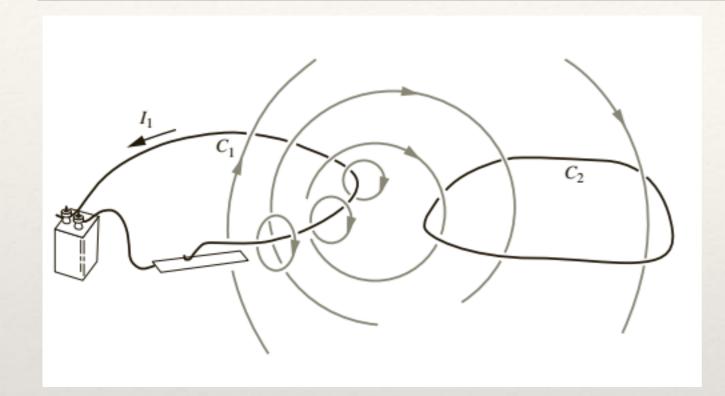
$$\phi_{21} = \int_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{a}_2$$

El flujo es proporcional a la corriente

$$\frac{\phi_{21}}{I_1} \equiv M_{21}$$

$$\phi_{21} \equiv M_{21} I_1$$

Inducción Mutua



El flujo a travez del circuito C_2

$$\phi_{21} = \int_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{a}_2$$
 $\phi_{21} \equiv M_{21} I_1$

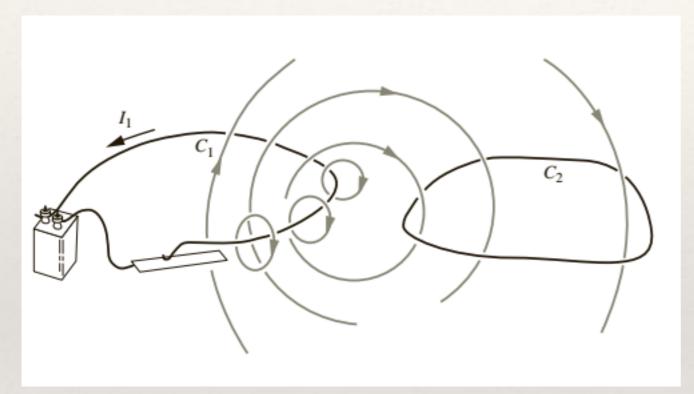
La fuerza electromotriz inducida en el circuito C_2 es

$$E_{21} = -M_{21} \frac{dI_1}{dt}$$

 M_{21} es el coeficiente de inductancia mutua, su unidad es el Henry.

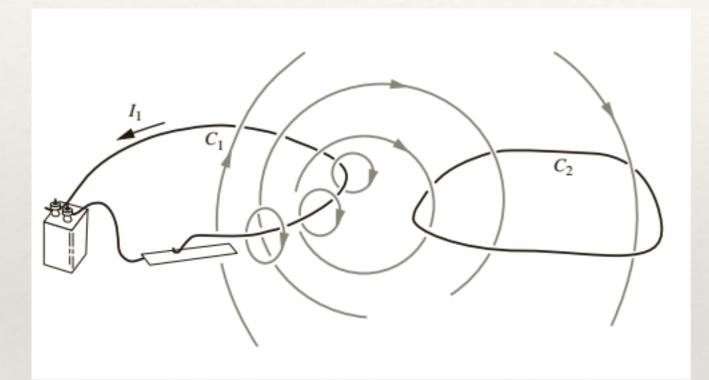
 $1 \text{ henry} = 1 \text{ ohm} \cdot \text{segundo}$

Cuando I1 cambia, existe un cambio en el flujo a travez de C1 también, y una fuerza electromotriz es inducida



$$EMF_{11} = -\frac{d\phi_{11}}{dt}$$

Cuando II cambia, existe un cambio en el flujo a travez de C1 también, y una fuerza electromotriz es inducida



$$EMF_{11} = \frac{d\phi_{11}}{dt}$$

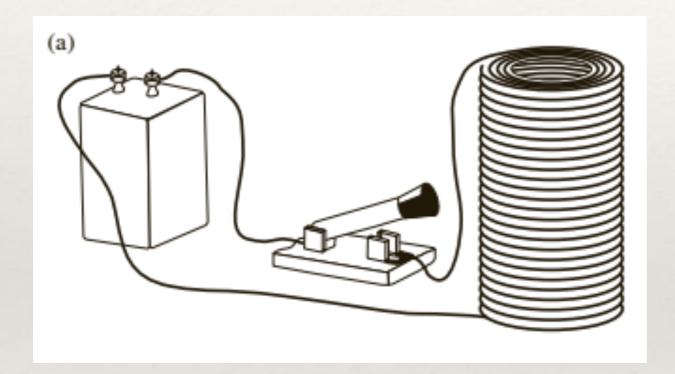
El flujo es proporcional a la corriente,

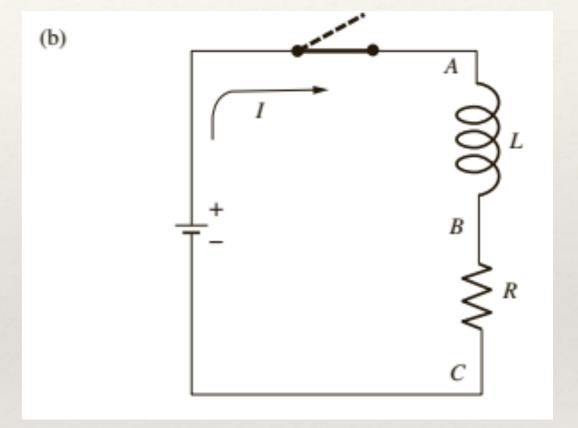
$$\frac{\phi_{11}}{I_1} = \text{constante} \equiv L_1$$

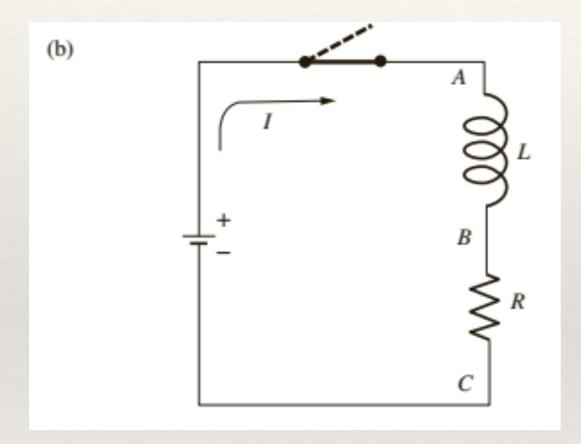
$$EMF_{11} = -L_1 \frac{aI_1}{dt}$$

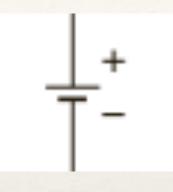
*L*₁ (también llamado *L*) es llamado "coeficiente de auto-inducción"

Circuito con una inductancia

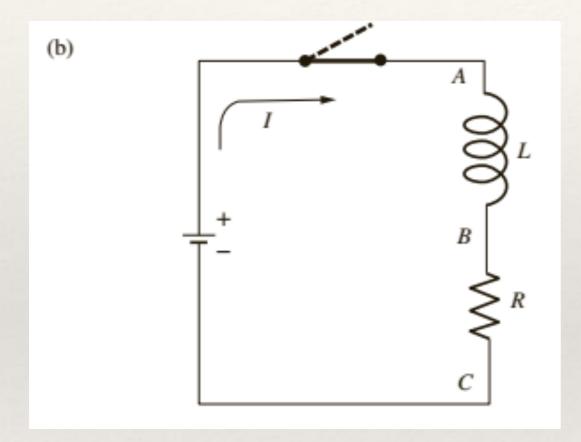


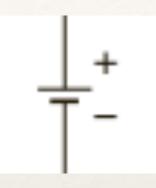




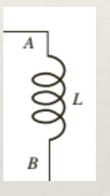


$$EMF = \varepsilon_0$$

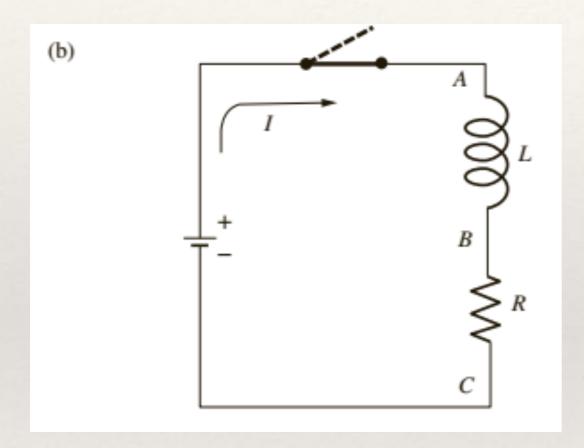


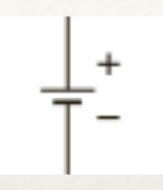


$$EMF = \varepsilon_0$$

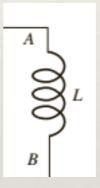


$$-L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

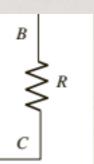


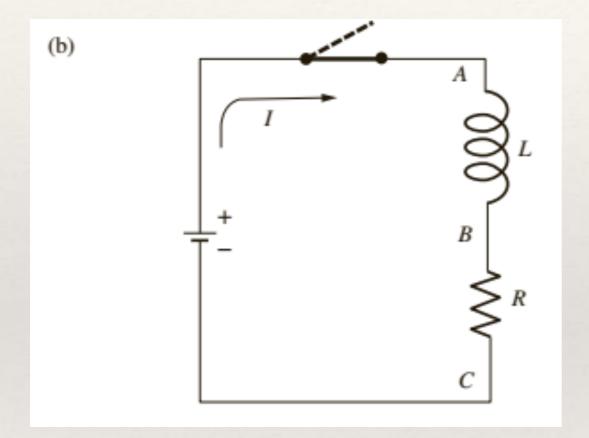


$$EMF = \varepsilon_0$$

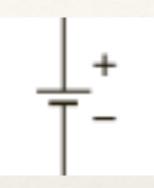


$$-L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

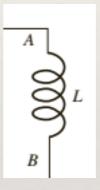




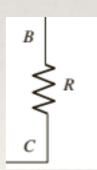
$$\varepsilon - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI$$



$$EMF = \varepsilon_0$$



$$-L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

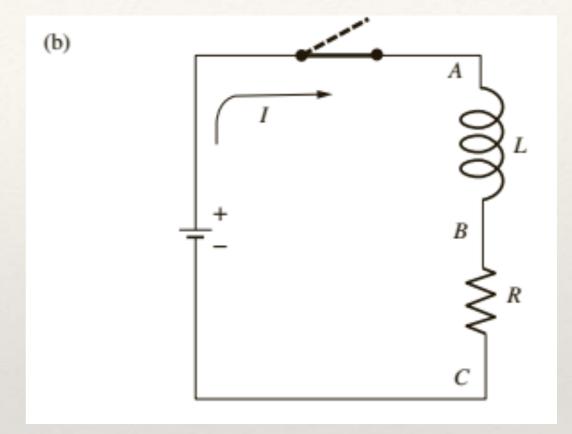


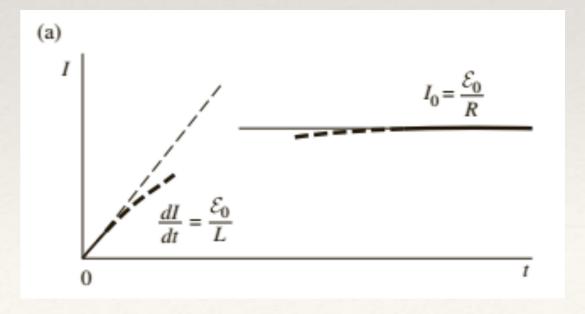
¿Cuál es la solución a esta ecuación?

$$\varepsilon - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI$$

1) Después de un tiempo muy largo $I=I_0$

$$\varepsilon_0 = RI_0$$





¿Cuál es la solución a esta ecuación?

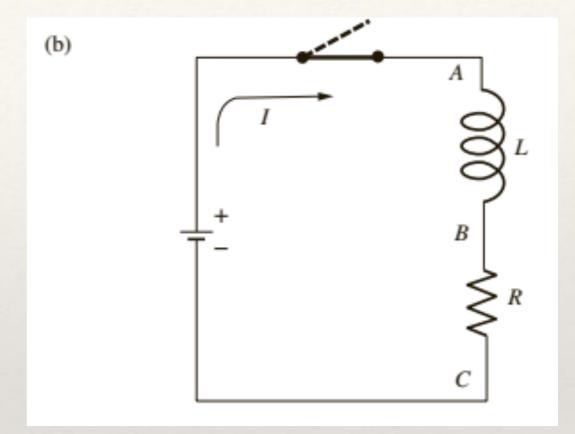
$$\varepsilon - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI$$

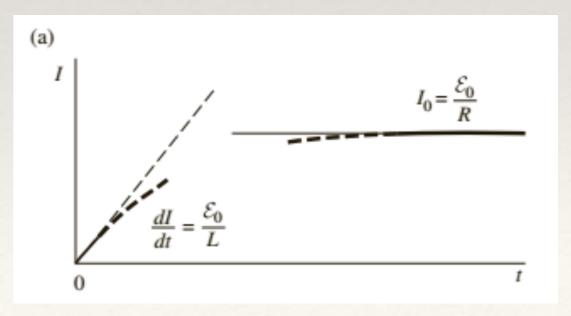
1) Después de un tiempo muy largo $I=I_0$

$$\varepsilon_0 = RI_0$$

2) Justo después de t=0 la corriente *I*~0

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \varepsilon_0 L$$

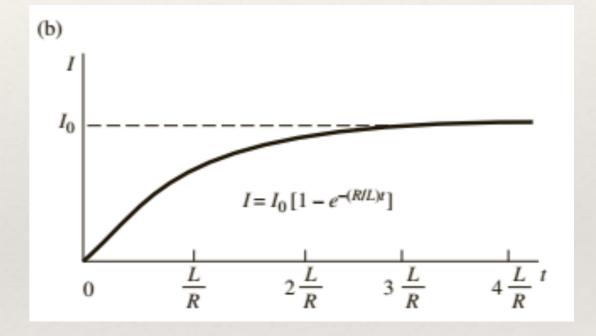


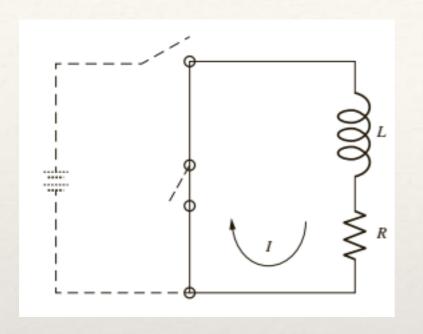


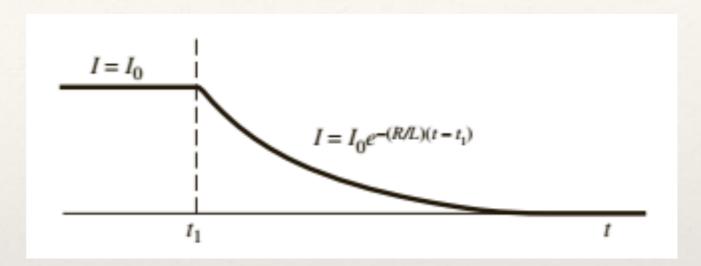
¿Cuál es la solución a esta ecuación?

$$\varepsilon - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{R} \left(1 - e^{-R/L} t \right)$$







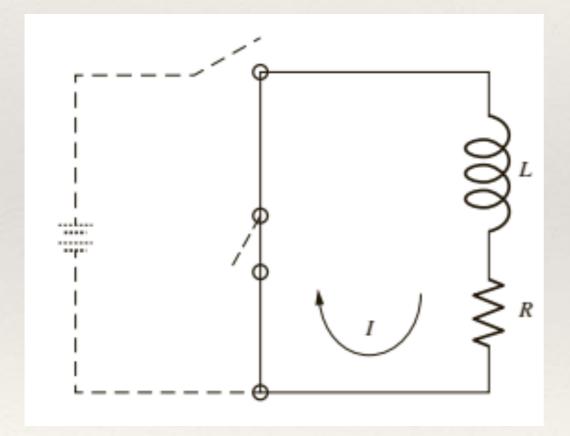
$$0 = L\frac{dI}{dt} + RI$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - t_1)}$$

Energía en un campo magnético

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - t_1)}$$

En el circuito se disipa energía a travez de la resistencia.



Energía en un campo magnético

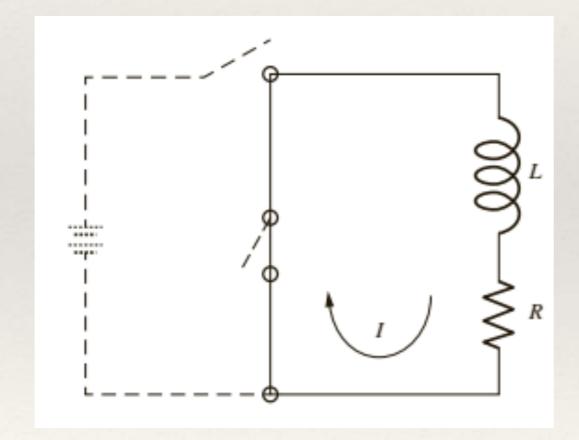
$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - t_1)}$$

En el circuito se disipa energía a travez de la resistencia.

$$U = \int_{t_1}^{\infty} RI^2 dt
= \int_{t_1}^{\infty} RI_0 e^{-\frac{2R}{L}(t-t_1)} dt
= -RI_0^2 \left(\frac{L}{2R}\right) e^{-\frac{2R}{L}(t-t_1)} \Big|_{t_1}^{\infty}
= \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2$$

Energía en un campo magnético

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - t_1)}$$



$$U = \frac{1}{2}LI_0^2$$

Aplicaciones