

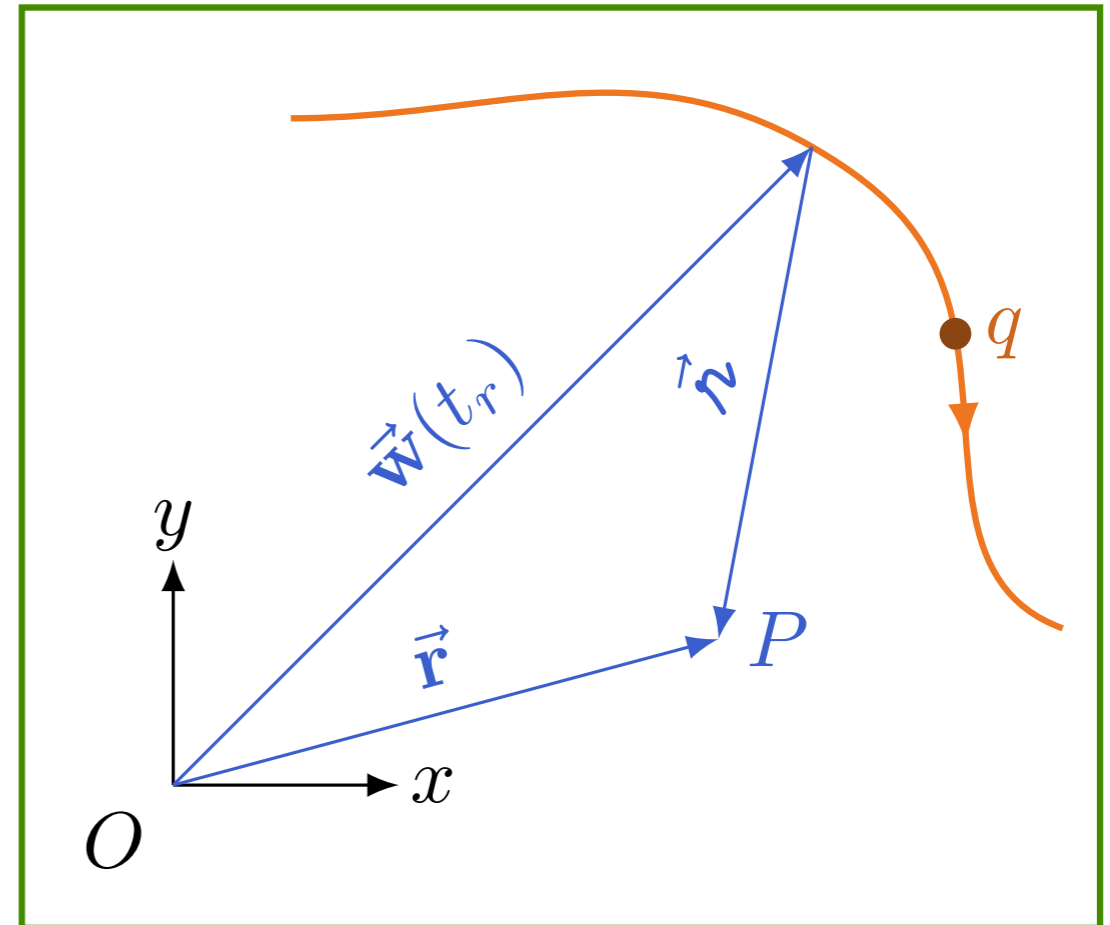
Eletromagnetismo Avançado

3º ciclo
Aula de 12 de
novembro

Potenciais de Liénard e Wiechert

$$V(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r - \vec{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{c}}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v}}{r - \vec{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{c}}$$



Potenciais de Liénard e Wiechert

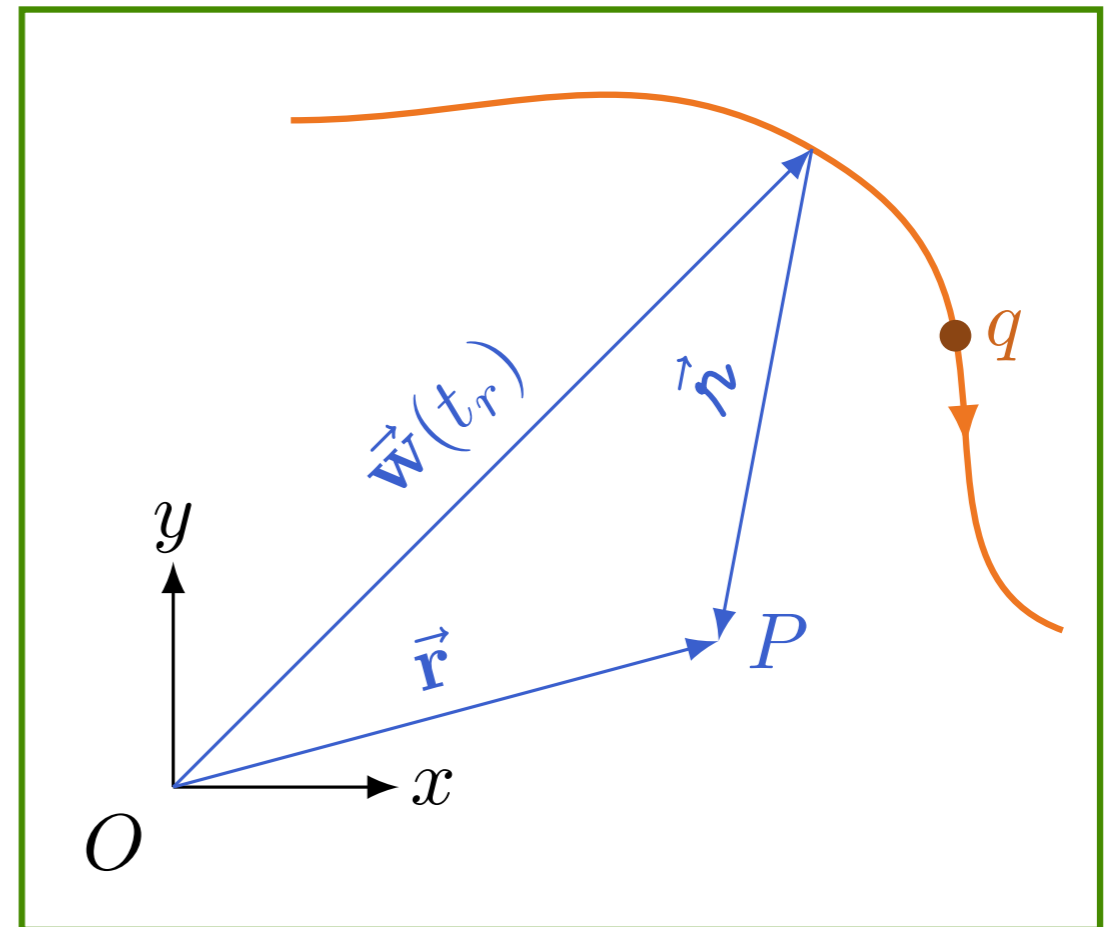
$$V(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qc}{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u}}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} V(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = -\vec{\nabla}V - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} \hat{r} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$$

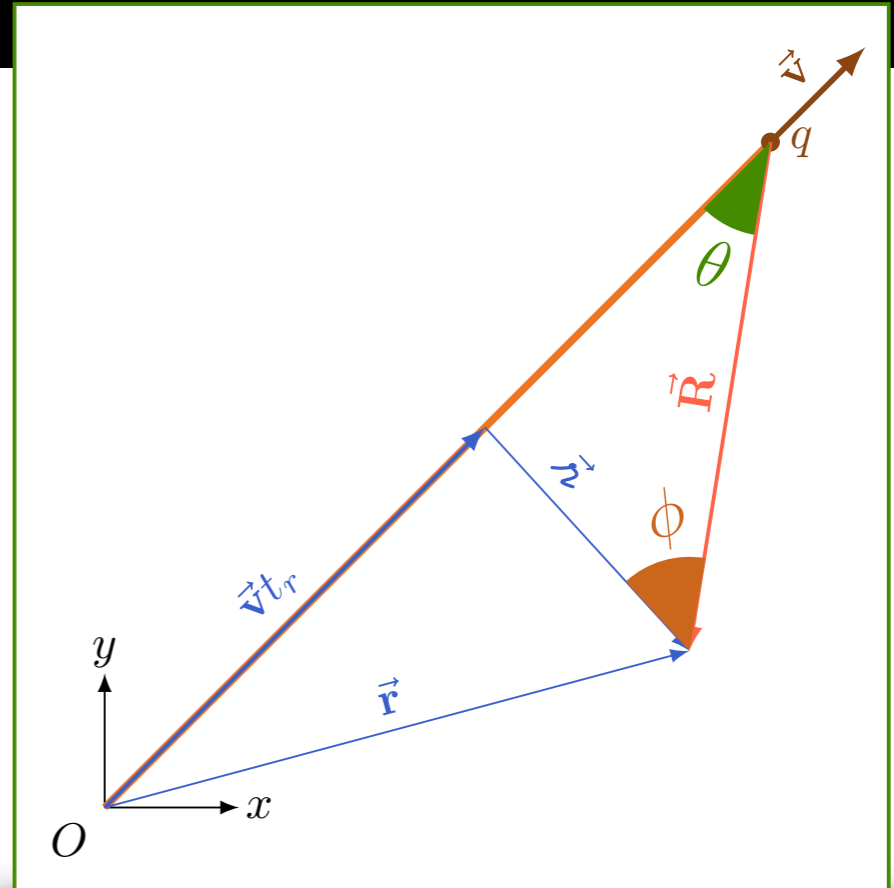


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\kappa}{(\vec{\kappa} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{\kappa} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

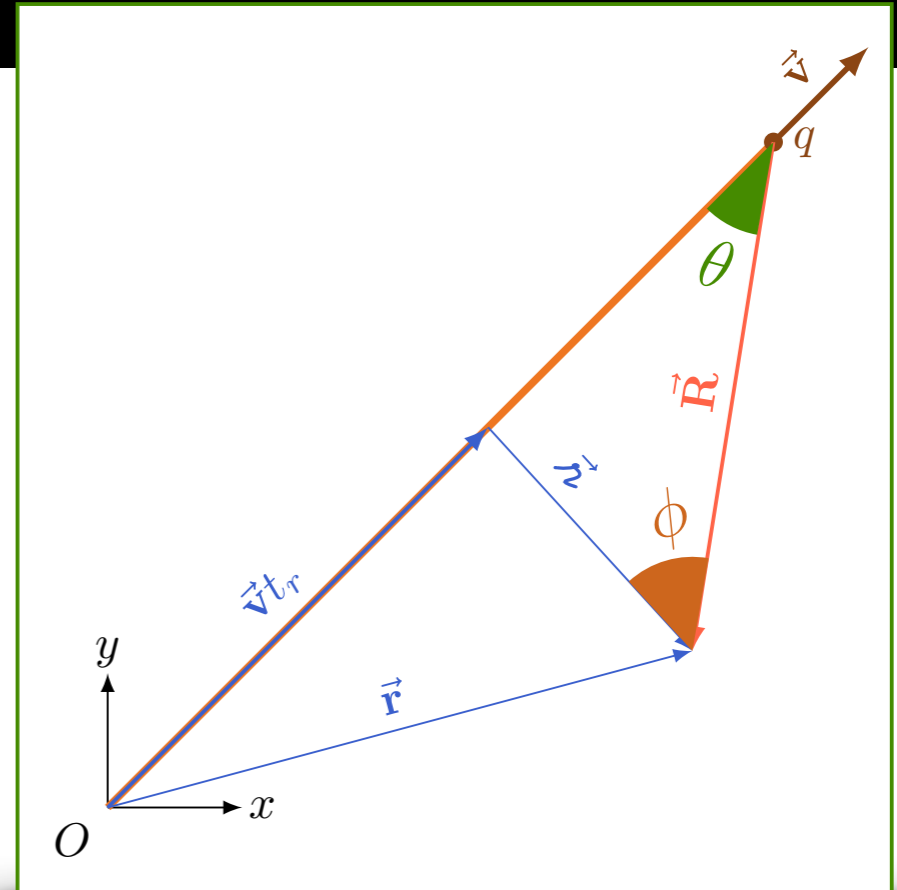
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} (\hat{n} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\kappa c} (\vec{\kappa} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_r$$

↳ SOMAR E SUBTRAIR $\vec{v}t$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\kappa}{(\vec{\kappa} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{\kappa} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

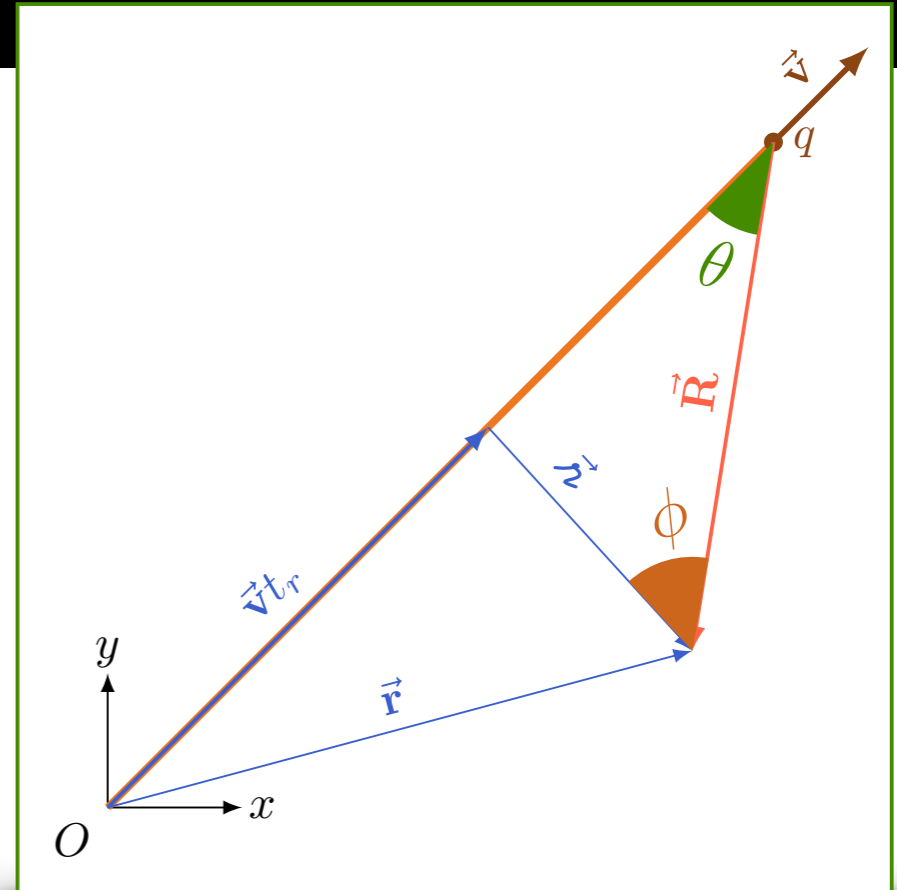
$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} (\hat{n} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\kappa c} (\vec{\kappa} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_r$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \underbrace{\vec{v}(t - t_r)}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{c}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\kappa}{(\vec{\kappa} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{\kappa} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

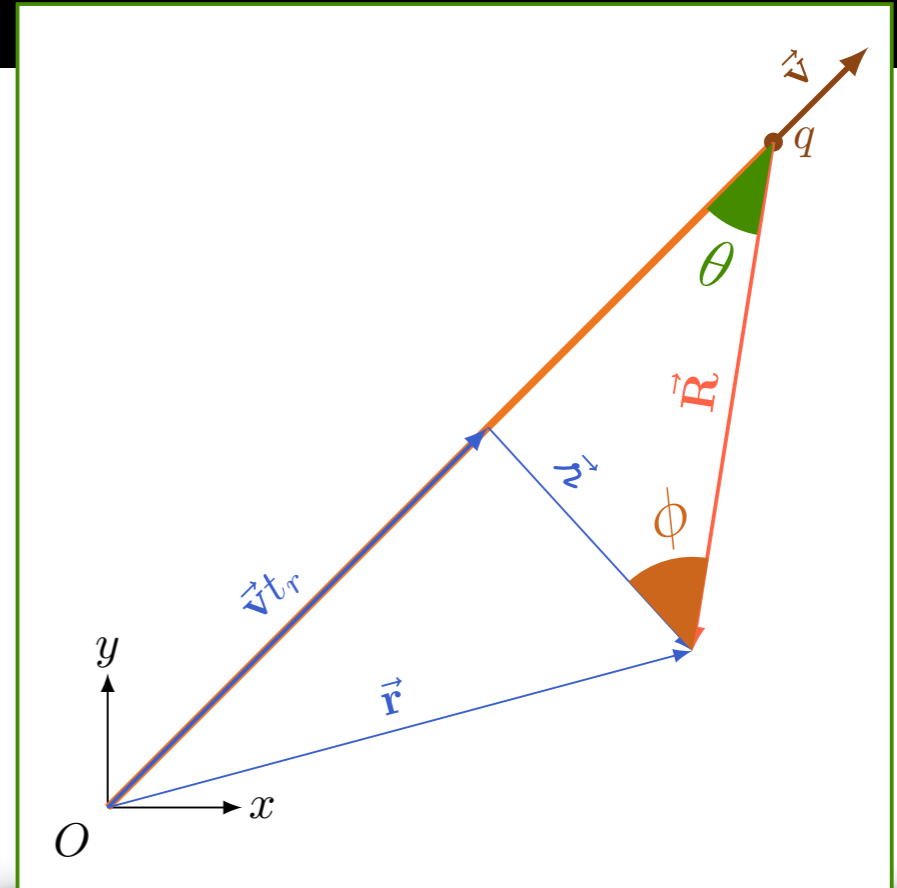
$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} (\hat{n} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\kappa c} (\vec{\kappa} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_r$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v}(t - t_r)$$

$$\vec{\kappa} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v} \frac{\kappa}{c}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

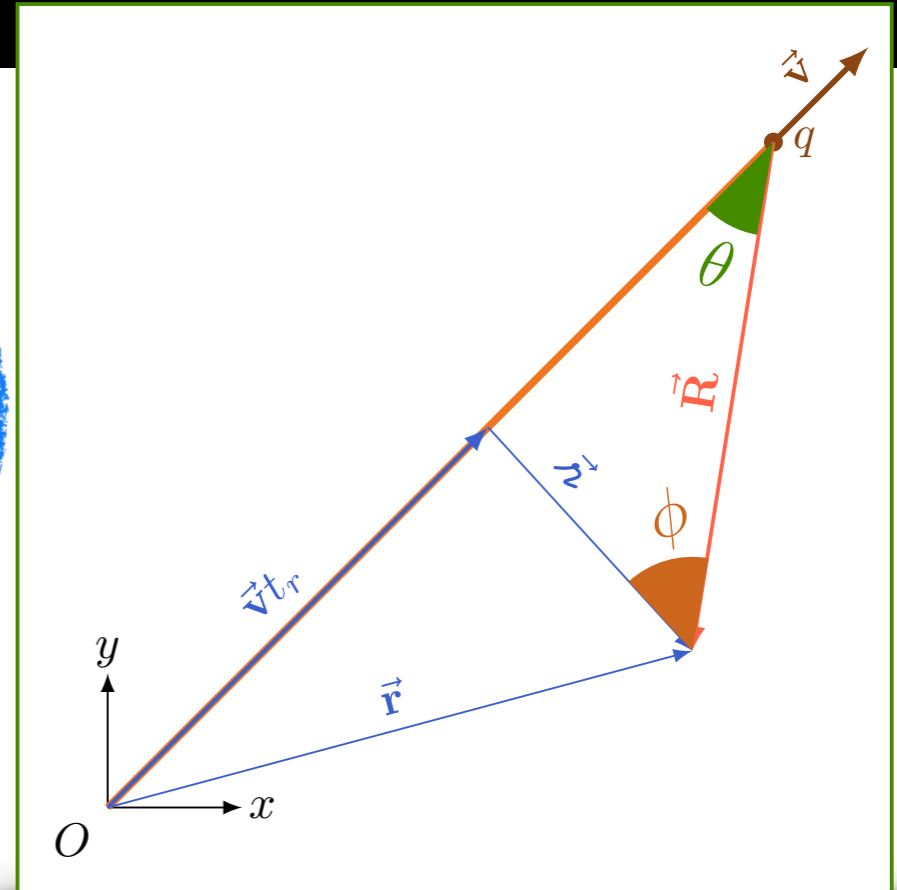
$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} (\hat{n} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{rc} (\vec{r} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_r \quad \vec{R} \quad (E \parallel \vec{R})$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v}(t - t_r)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v} \frac{r}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{rc} \left(\vec{v} \frac{r}{c} \times \vec{E}\right)$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

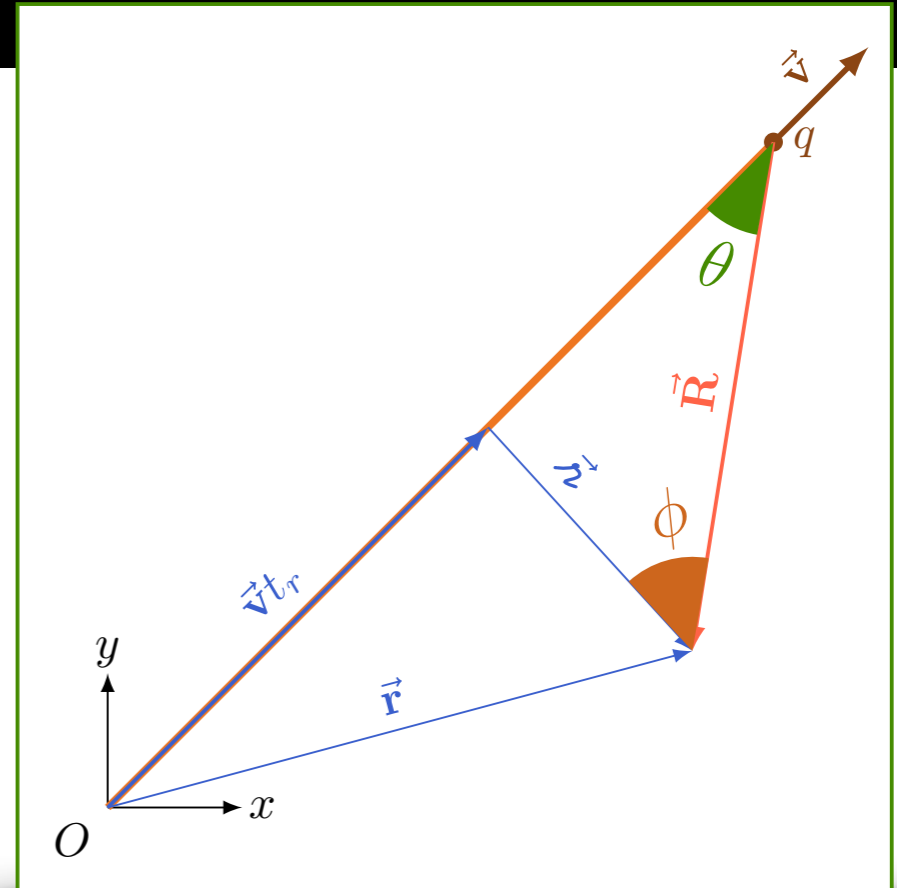
$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c} (\hat{n} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{rc} (\vec{r} \times \vec{E})$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t_r$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v}(t - t_r)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{v}t + \vec{v} \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$



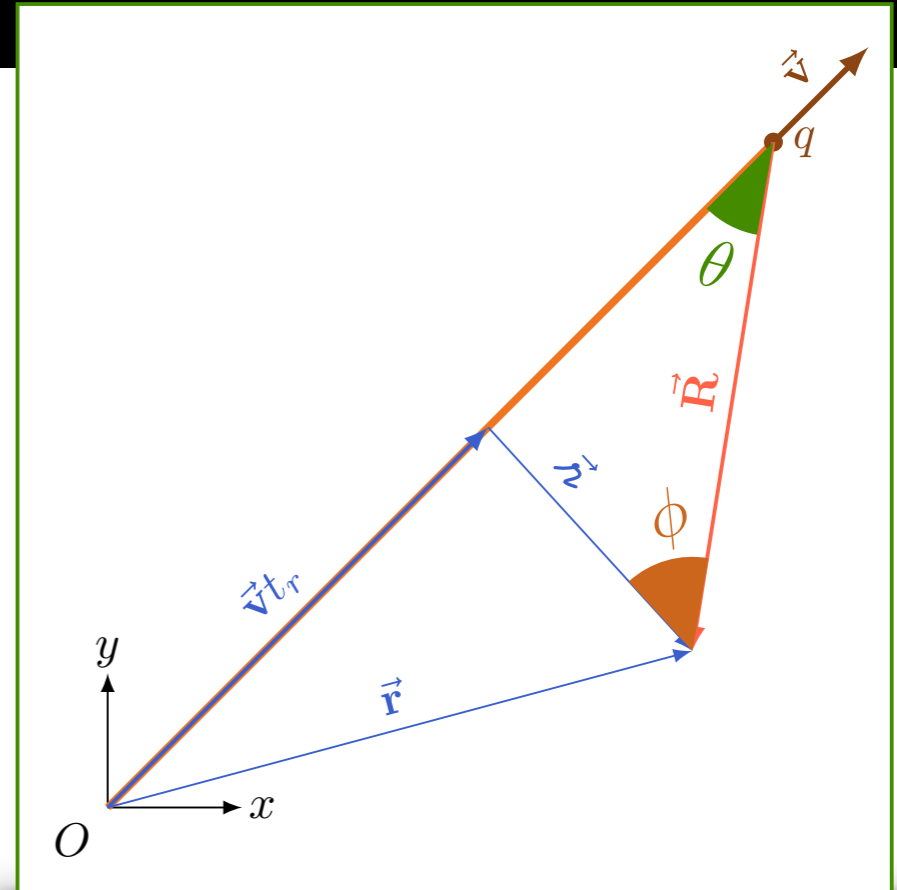
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\vec{u} \equiv c\hat{n} - \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{u})^3} [(c^2 - v^2)\vec{u} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a})]$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

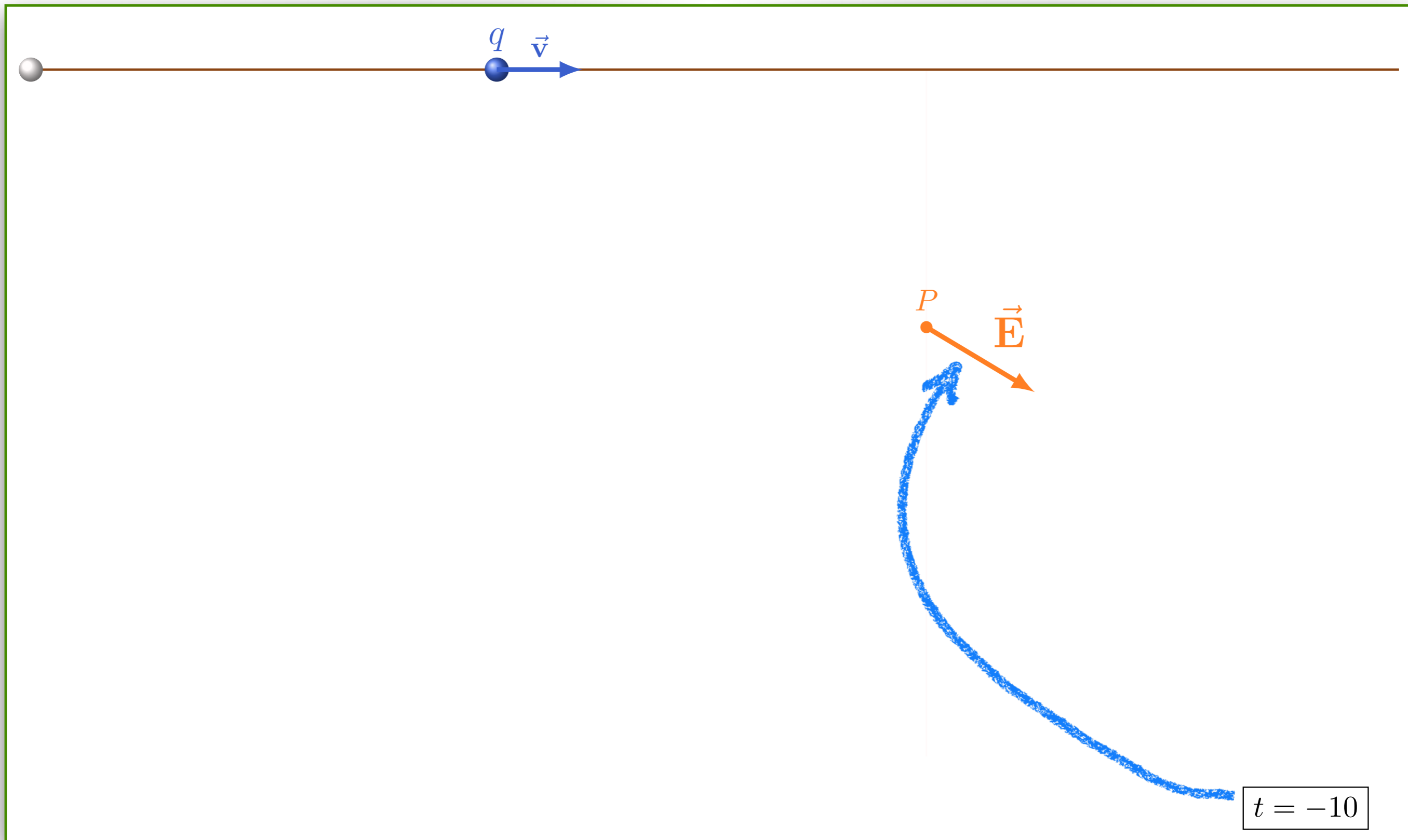


$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$

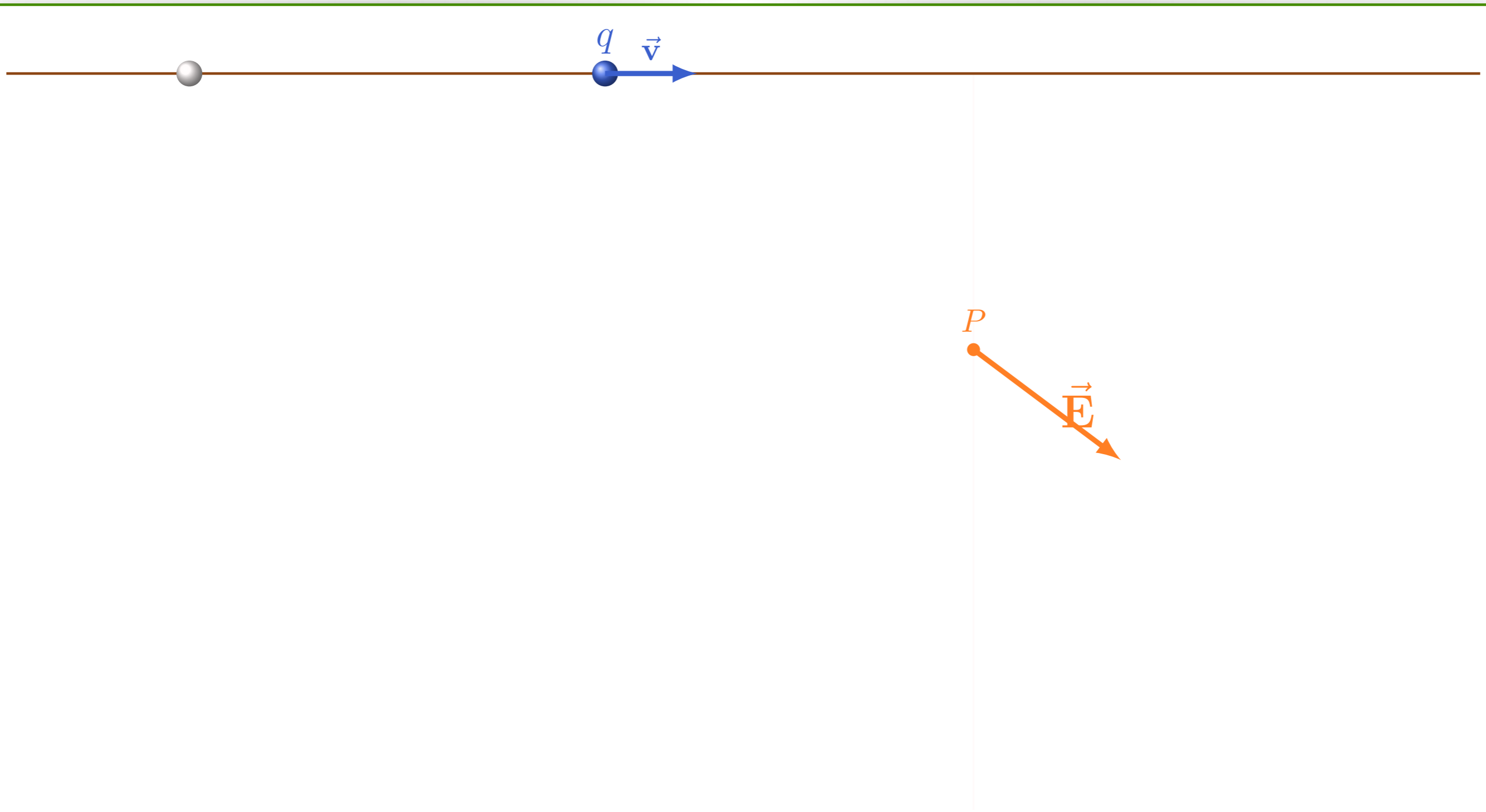
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

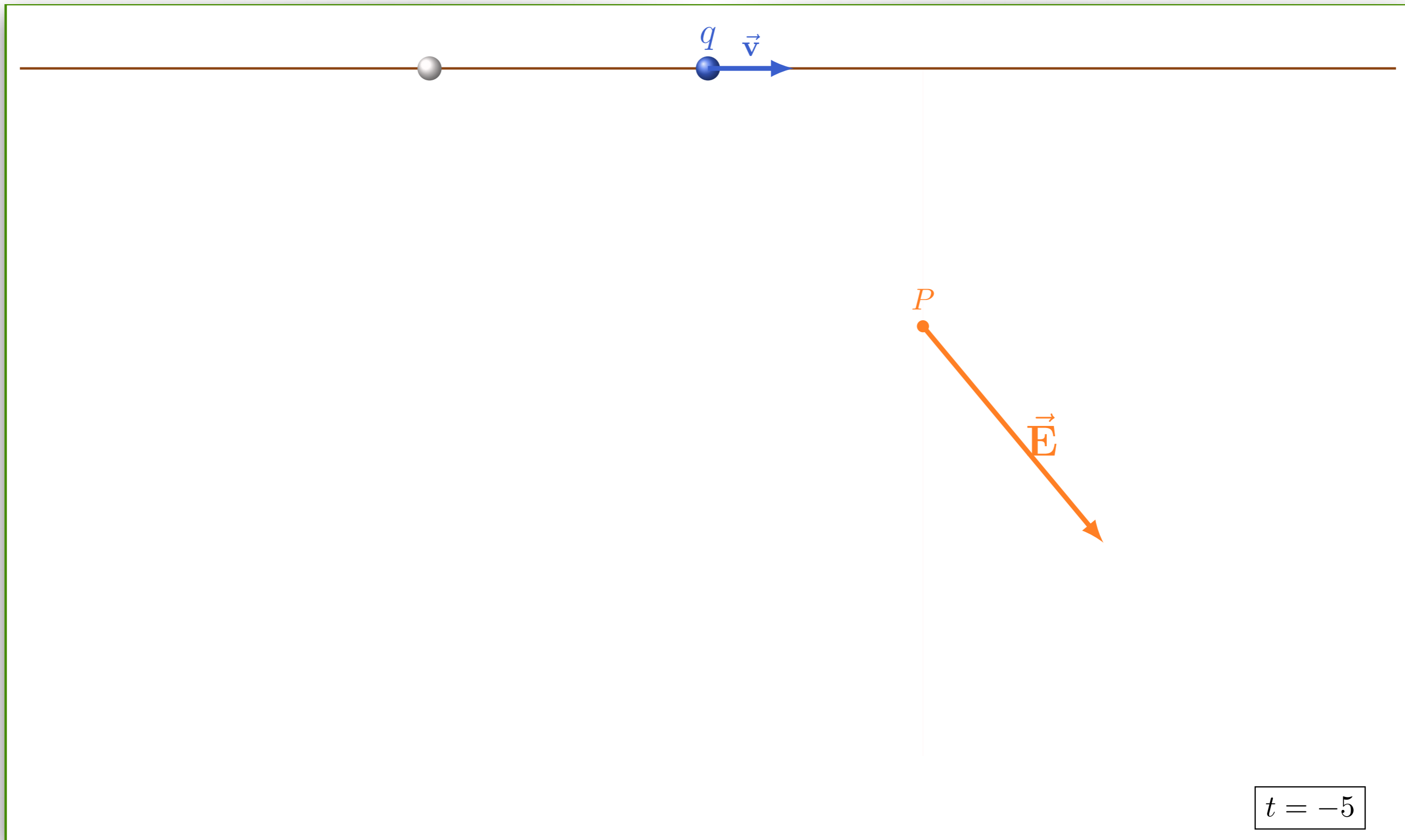
$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$t = -8$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

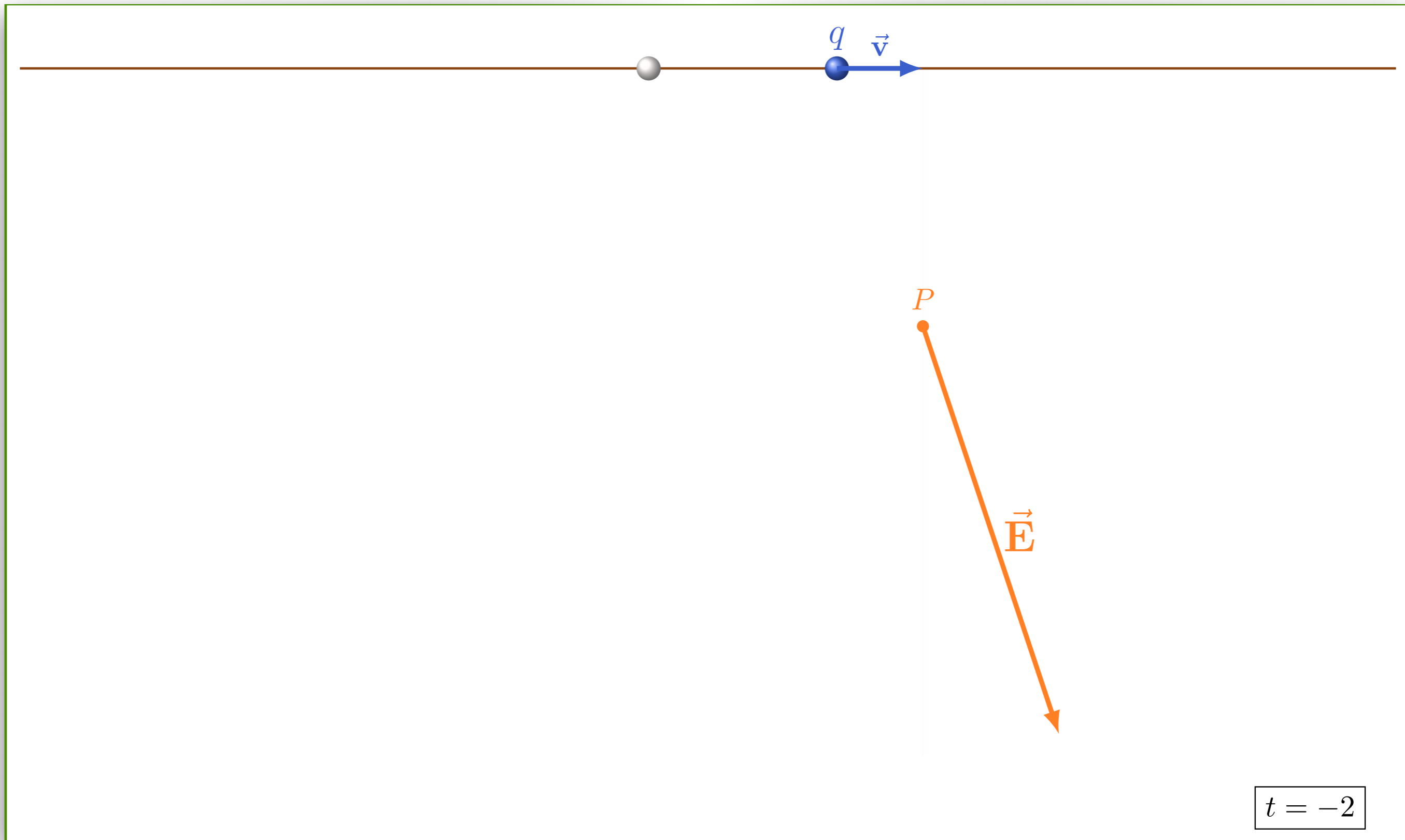
$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$t = -5$

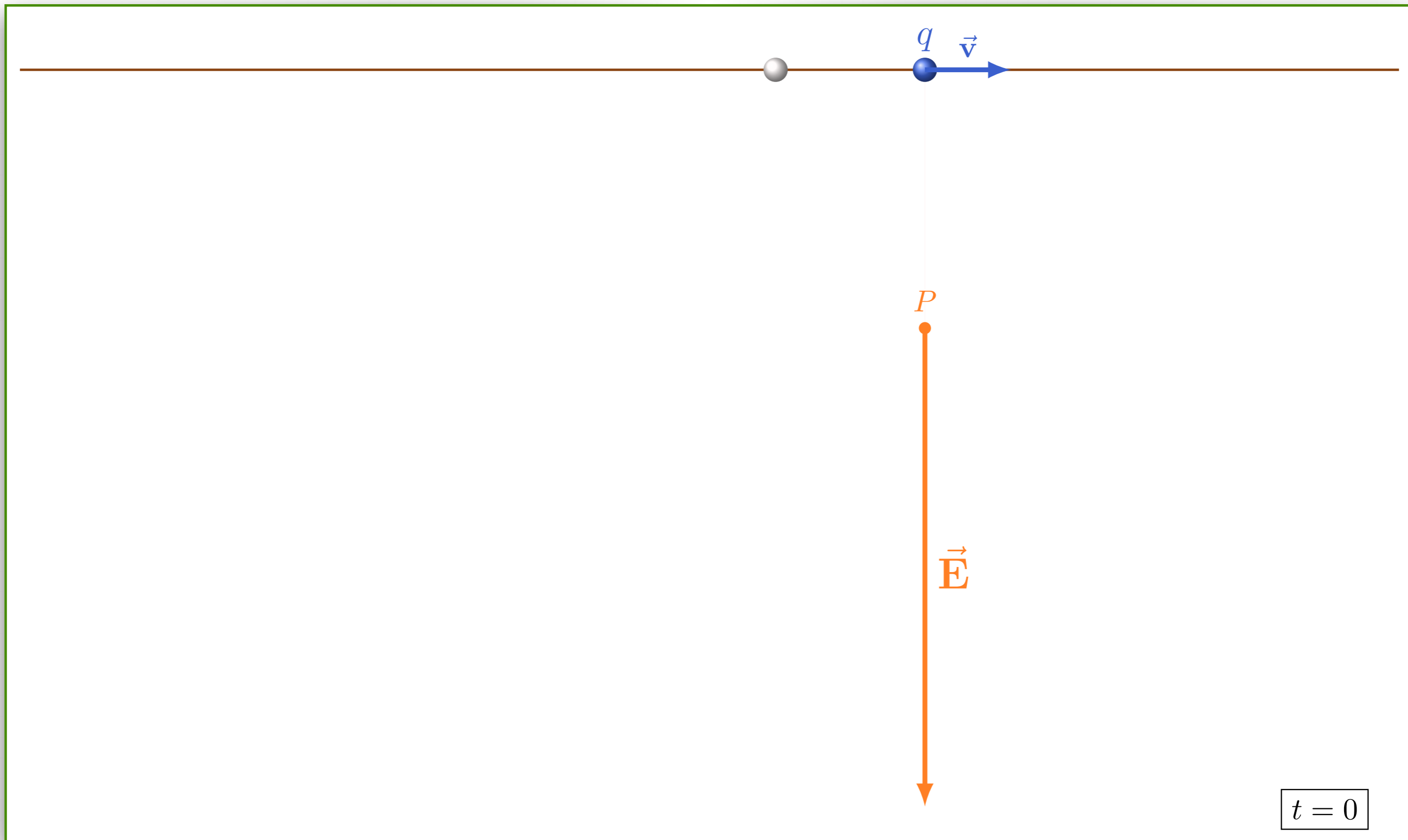
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



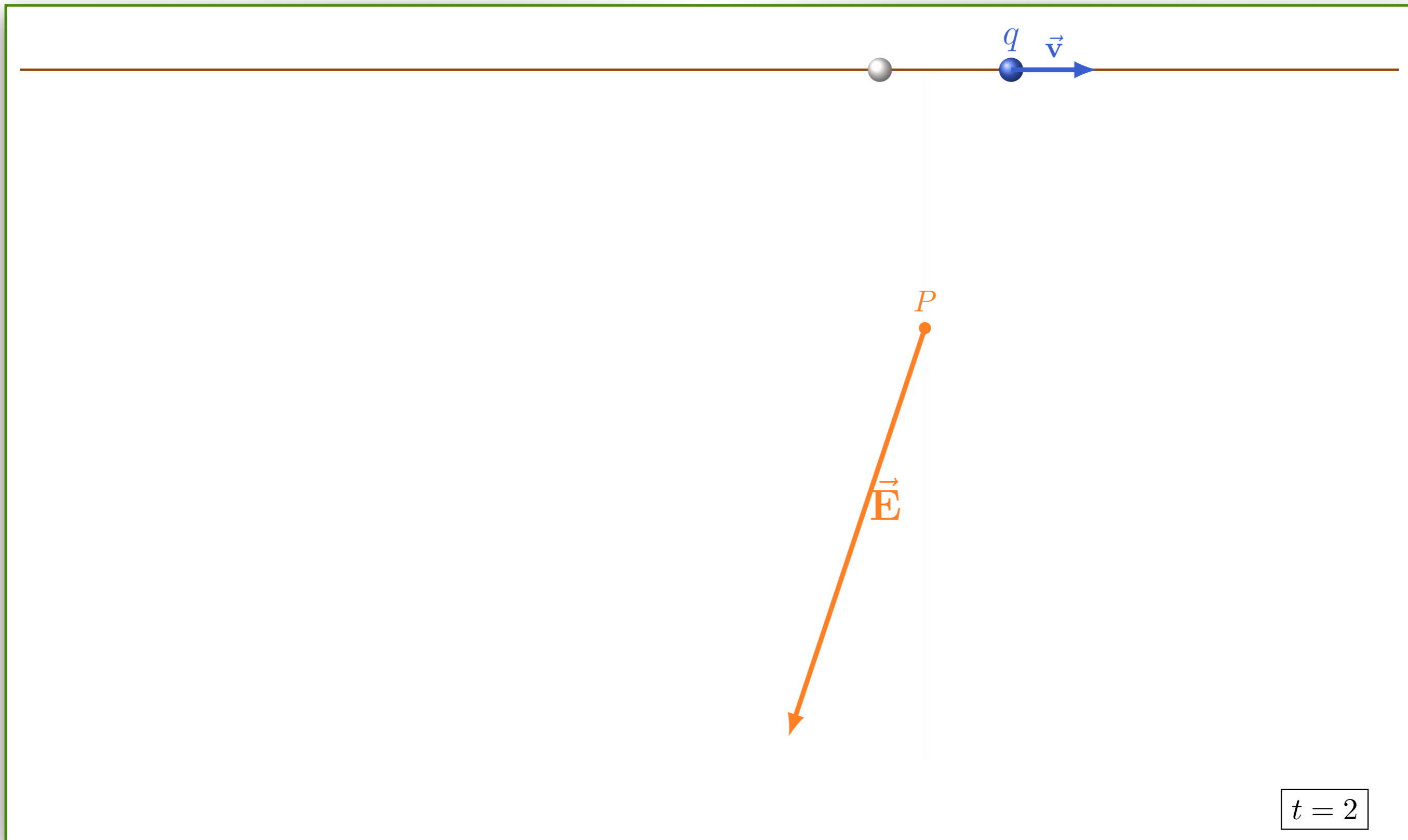
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

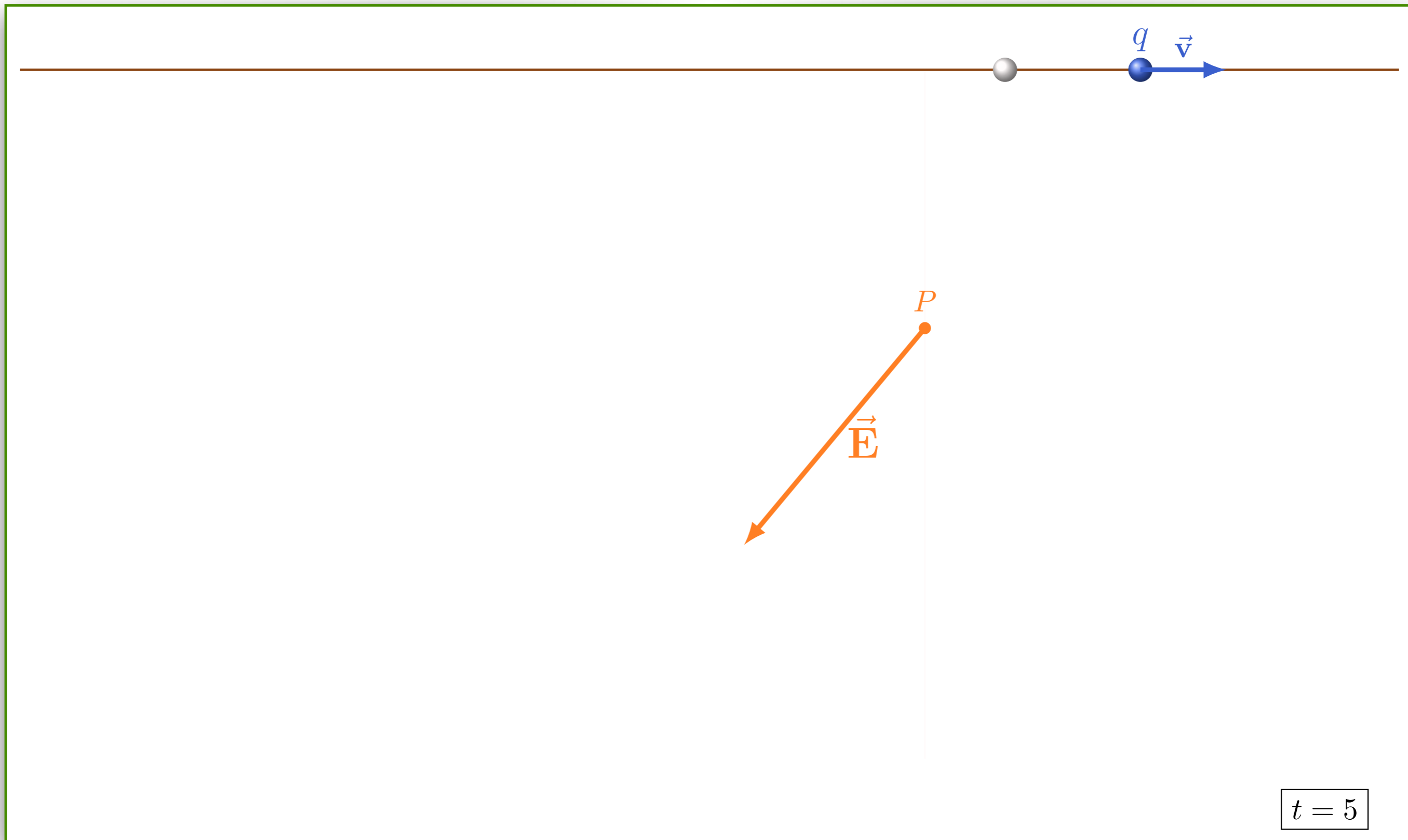
$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$t = 2$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

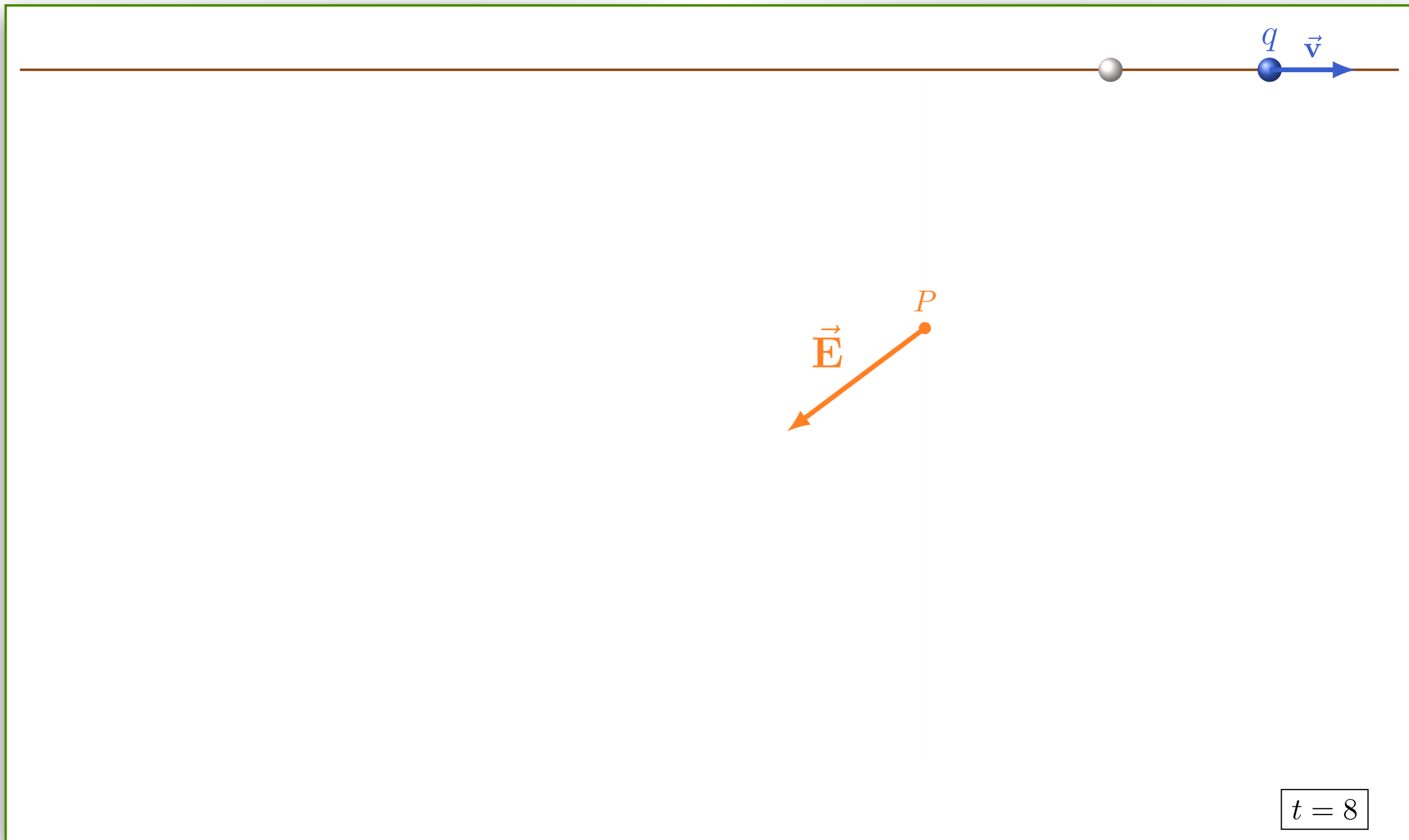
$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$t = 5$

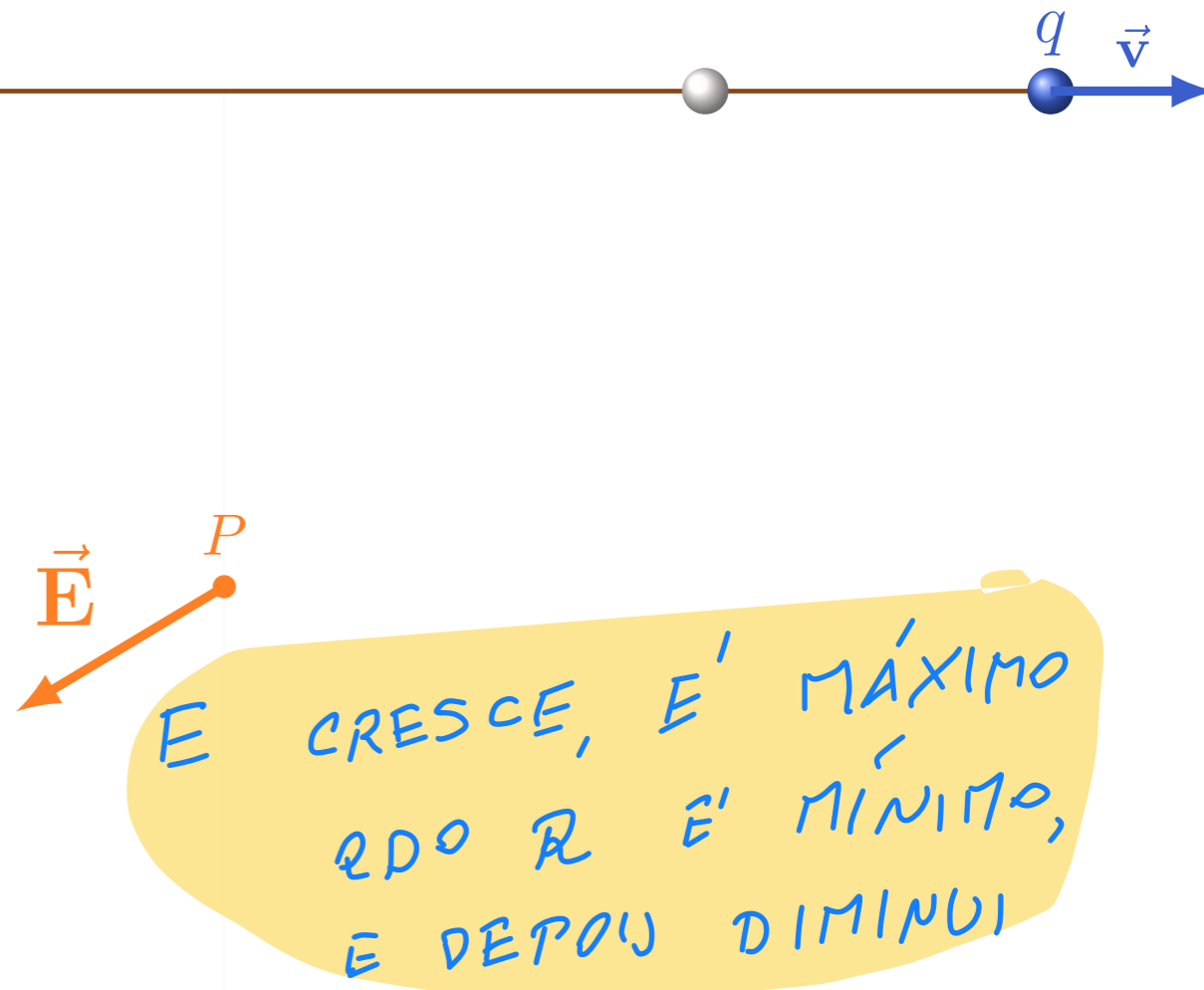
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



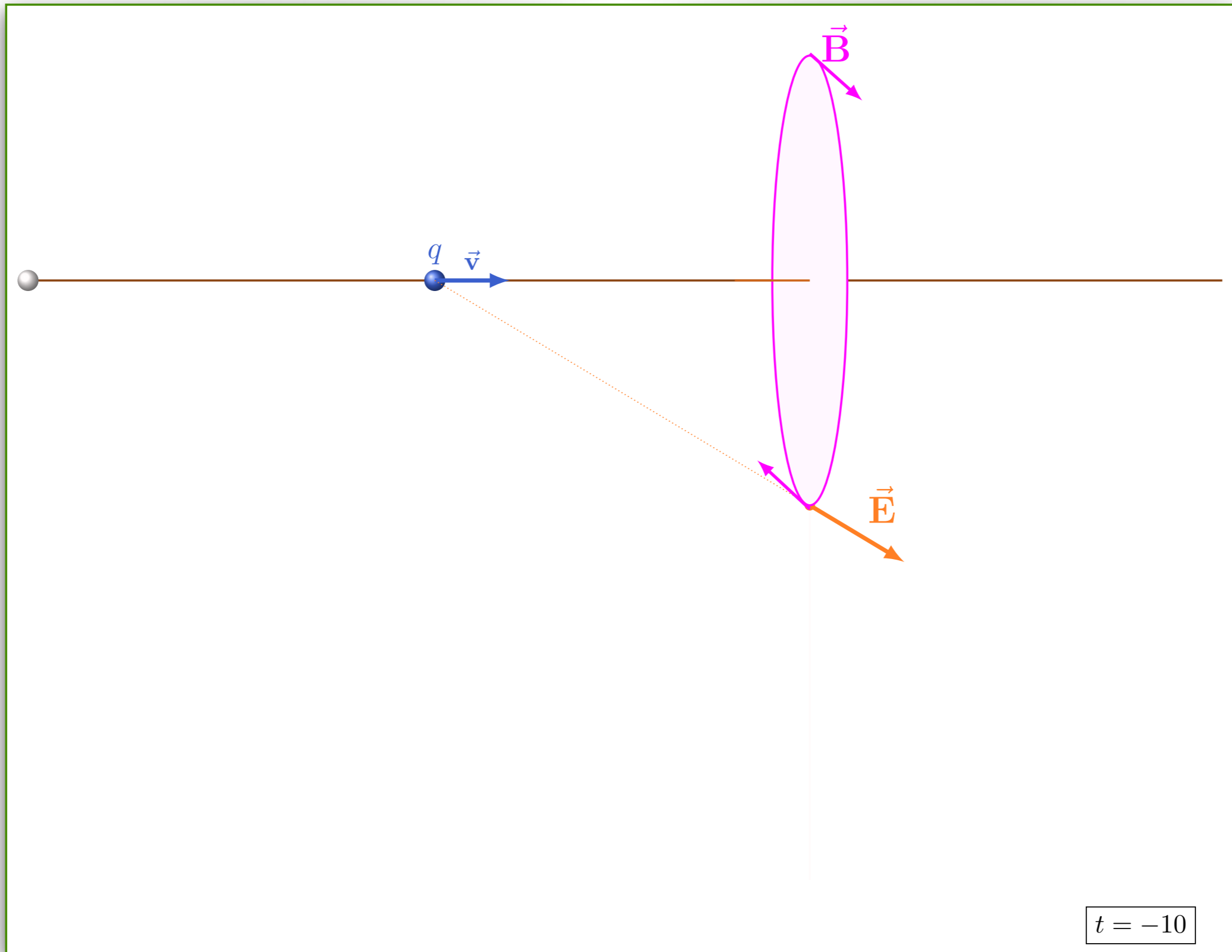
$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$$\vec{\mathbf{E}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{\mathbf{v}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

