

# Eletromagnetismo

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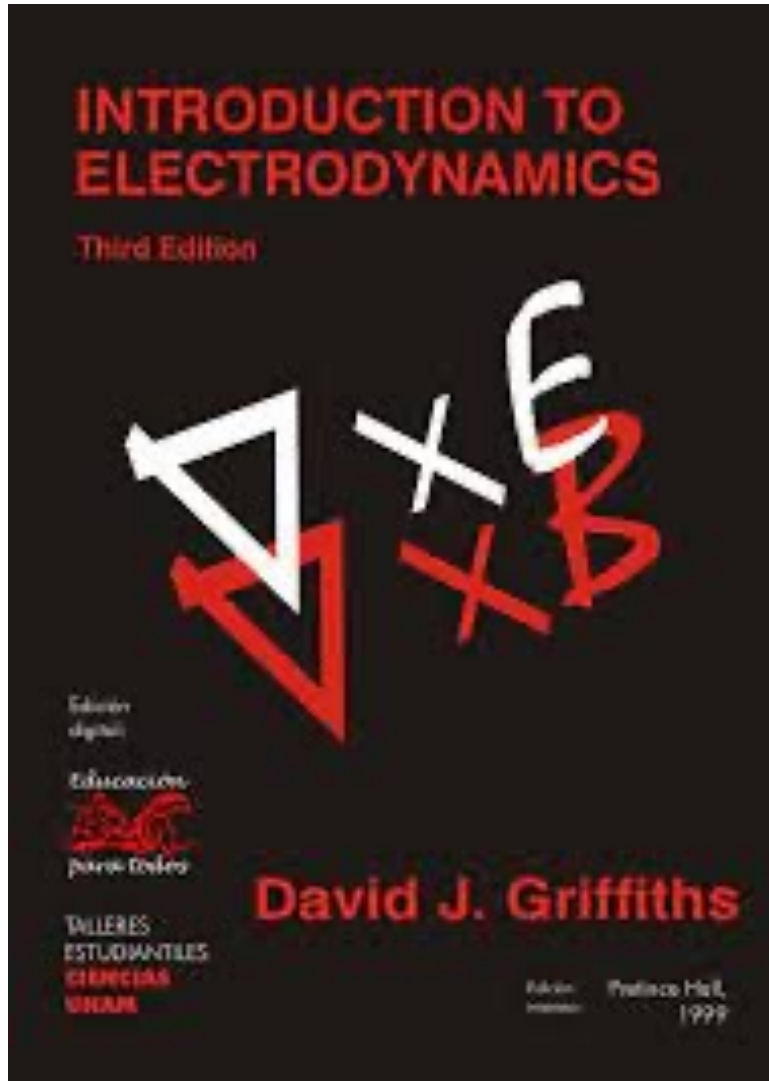
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## Plano do Curso

16/08	13/09	11/10	08/11
19/08	16/09	14/10	11/11
23/08	20/09 P1	18/10	15/11
26/08	23/09	21/10 P2	18/11
30/08	27/09	25/10 ←	22/11
02/09	30/09	28/10	25/11 P3
06/09	04/10	01/11	29/11 correção
09/09	07/10	04/11	02/12 S1
			06/12 revisão
			09/12 S2

# Bibliografia



Capítulo 2 : eletrostática

Capítulo 5 : magnetostática

Capítulo 7 : eletrodinâmica

Capítulo 8 : leis de conservação

Capítulo 9 : ondas eletromagnéticas

Capítulo 10 : campos e potenciais

Capítulo 11 : radiação

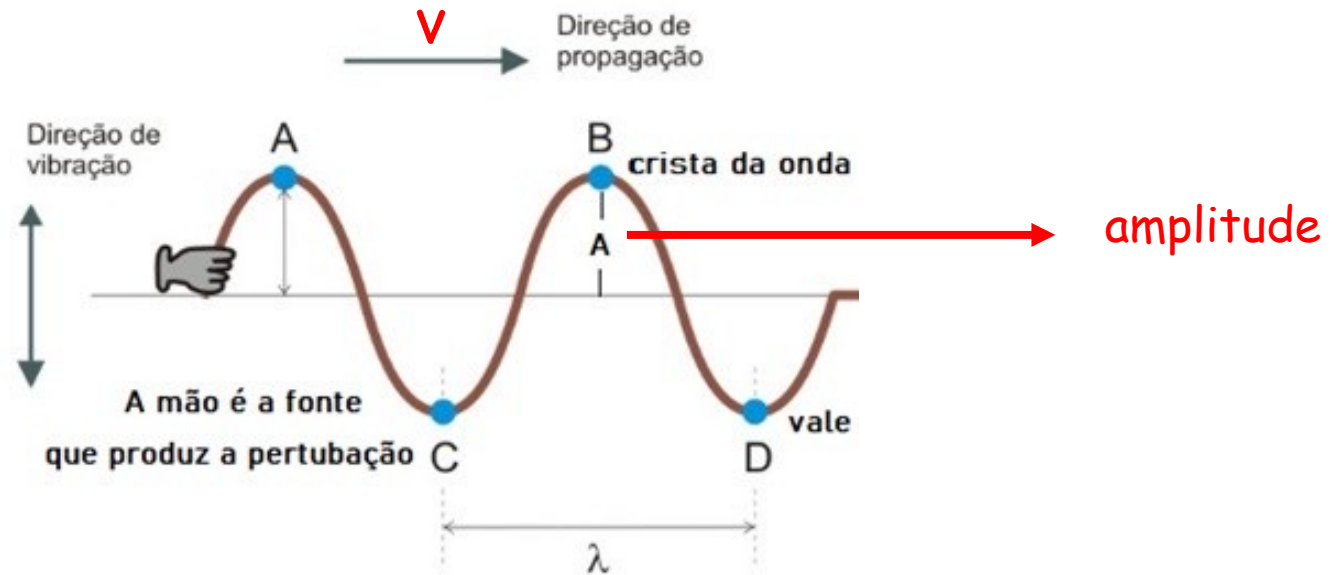
# Aula 17

# Ondas Eletromagnéticas

Griffiths - Capítulo 9

# Ondas

Onda: perturbação em meio contínuo que se propaga com forma fixa e velocidade constante



Perfil da onda: é o "desenho" que vemos e que se move; é representado por uma função

Exemplo:  $y(x, t) = A \cos(x - vt)$

# Ondas

Funções matemáticas que descrevem ondas satisfazem a equação de onda

Em uma dimensão:

$$f = f(x, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$$

Em três dimensões:

$$f = f(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$$

Laplaciano

# Verificação

A função  $y(x,t)$  satisfaz a equação de onda ?

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \quad ?$$

$$y(x, t) = A \cos (x - vt)$$

$$y(x, t) = A \cos (x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -A \sin (x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = (-A) (-v) \sin (x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -A \cos (x - vt)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = (A v)(-v) \cos (x - vt)$$

Lindo !!!



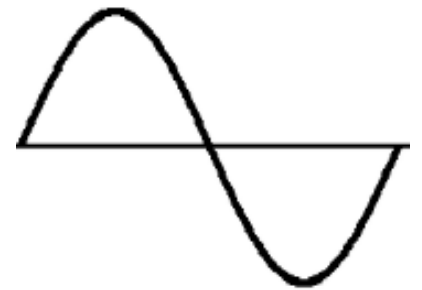
Roy Lichtenstein

$$\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = -A \cos (x - vt)$$

$y(x,t)$  é onda !!!

O cosseno (ou seno) que anda !

$$y(x, t) = A \cos(x - vt)$$





# Onda de vetor

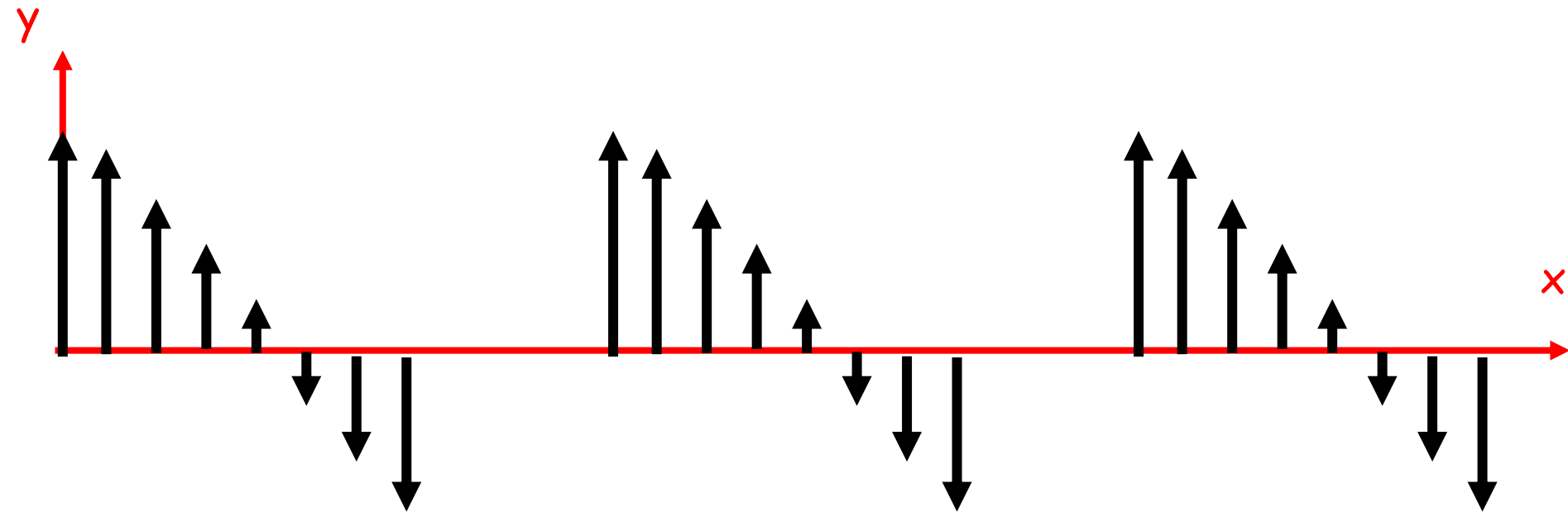
$$f = f(x, t)$$



$$\vec{f} = \vec{f}(x, t)$$

$$\vec{f} = \vec{f}_0 \cos(x - vt)$$

$$\vec{f} = f_0 \cos(x - vt) \hat{y}$$

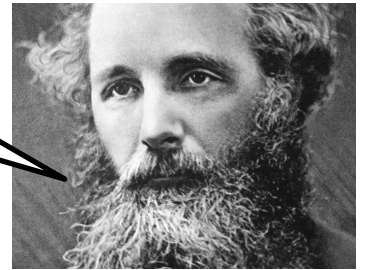


# Ondas Eletromagnéticas

A gente não pode ver...

Como descobrir ondas eletromagnéticas ?

Encontre a equação diferencial para os campos  $E$  e  $B$  !!!



J. Maxwell

# Equações de Maxwell

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

No vácuo não há cargas nem correntes:  $\rho = 0$        $\vec{J} = 0$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

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

Vamos tomar o rotacional dos dois lados:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$

$$-\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \times \left(-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$
$$-\nabla^2 \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

É onda !!!

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

velocidade de propagação da onda

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

Vamos tomar o rotacional dos dois lados:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) - \nabla^2 \vec{B}$$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

$$-\nabla^2 \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \vec{\nabla} \times \left( \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right)$$

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

$$-\nabla^2 \vec{B} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

É onda !!!

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

velocidade de propagação da onda

# SENTIMENTO GRANDIOSO...

Descoberta é hora de PAUSA !!!



Jacques Lacan

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{E}$$

É uma equação vetorial !

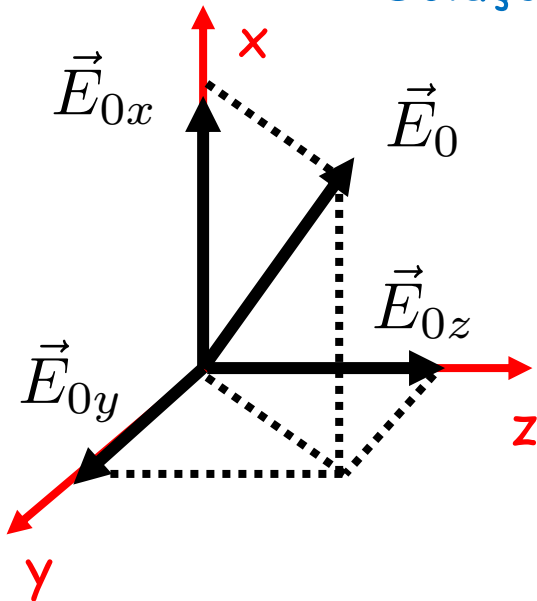
Uma para cada componente !

$$\nabla^2 E_x = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x$$

$$\nabla^2 E_y = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_y$$

$$\nabla^2 E_z = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_z$$

Solução de onda plana: onda se propaga na direção z



$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = E_{0x} \hat{x} + E_{0y} \hat{y} + E_{0z} \hat{z}$$

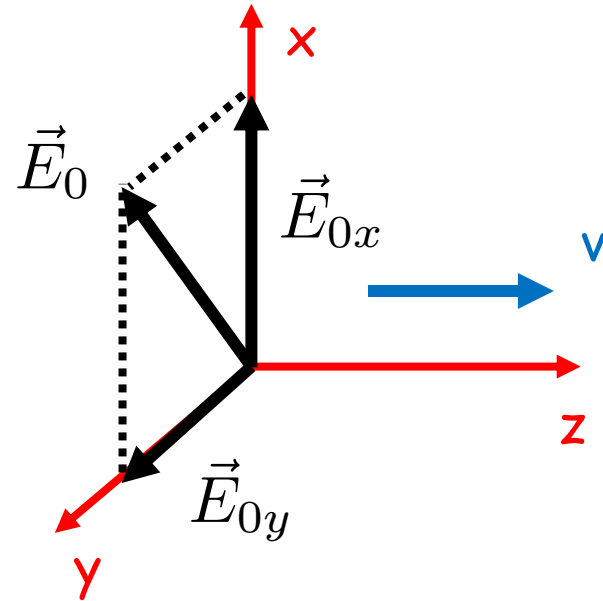
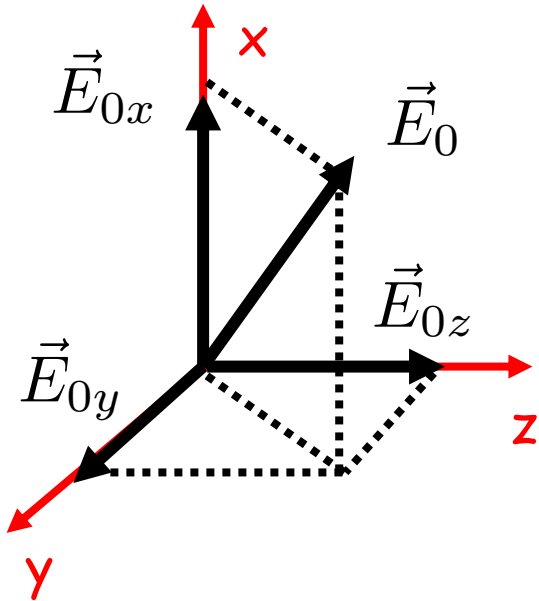
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\left( \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (E_{0x} \hat{x} + E_{0y} \hat{y} + E_{0z} \hat{z}) \cos(kz - \omega t) = 0$$

$$\left( \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (E_{0x} \hat{x} + E_{0y} \hat{y} + E_{0z} \hat{z}) \cos(kz - \omega t) = 0$$

$$\left( \cancel{E_{0x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cancel{E_{0y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + E_{0z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cos(kz - \omega t) = 0$$

$$-E_{0z} k \sin(kz - \omega t) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad E_{0z} = 0$$





Podemos repetir tudo isso para a equação do campo magnético

$$\nabla^2 \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

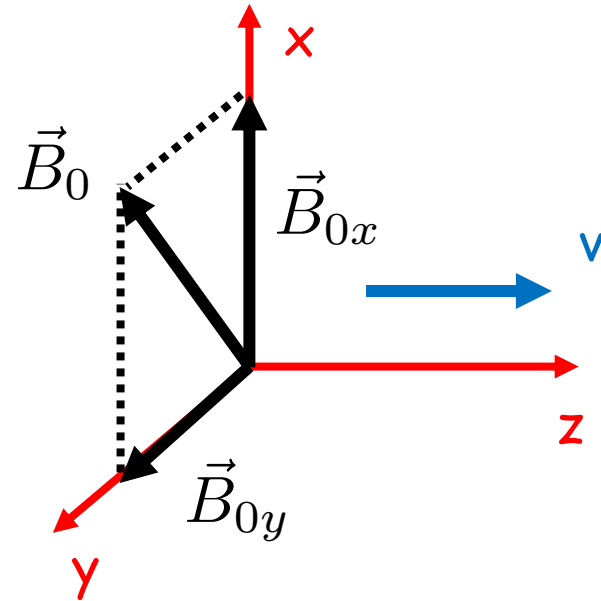
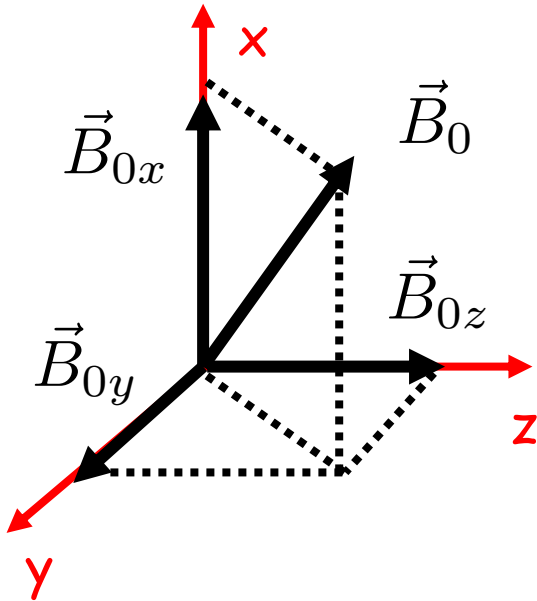
$$\vec{B}_0 = B_{0x} \hat{x} + B_{0y} \hat{y} + B_{0z} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

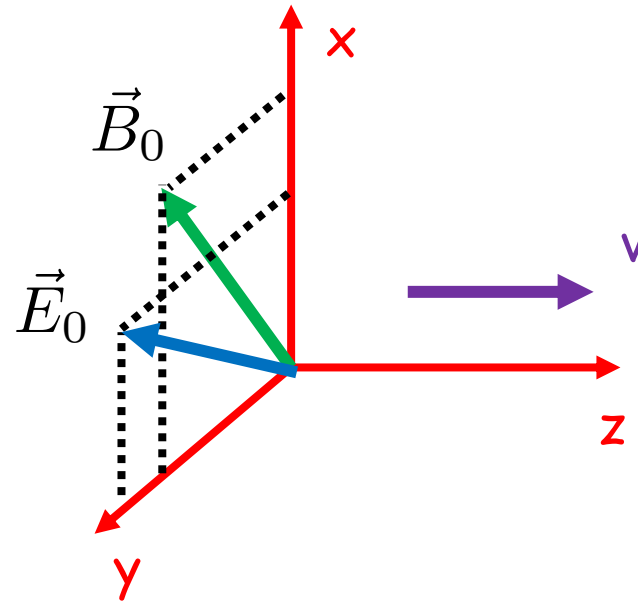
$$-B_{0z} k \sin(kz - \omega t) = 0$$



$$B_{0z} = 0$$



Ondas em são transversais à direção de propagação !



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

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\vec{B}_0 \omega \text{sen}(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t) & E_{0y} \cos(kz - \omega t) & E_{0z} \cos(kz - \omega t) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t) - \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_{0y} \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

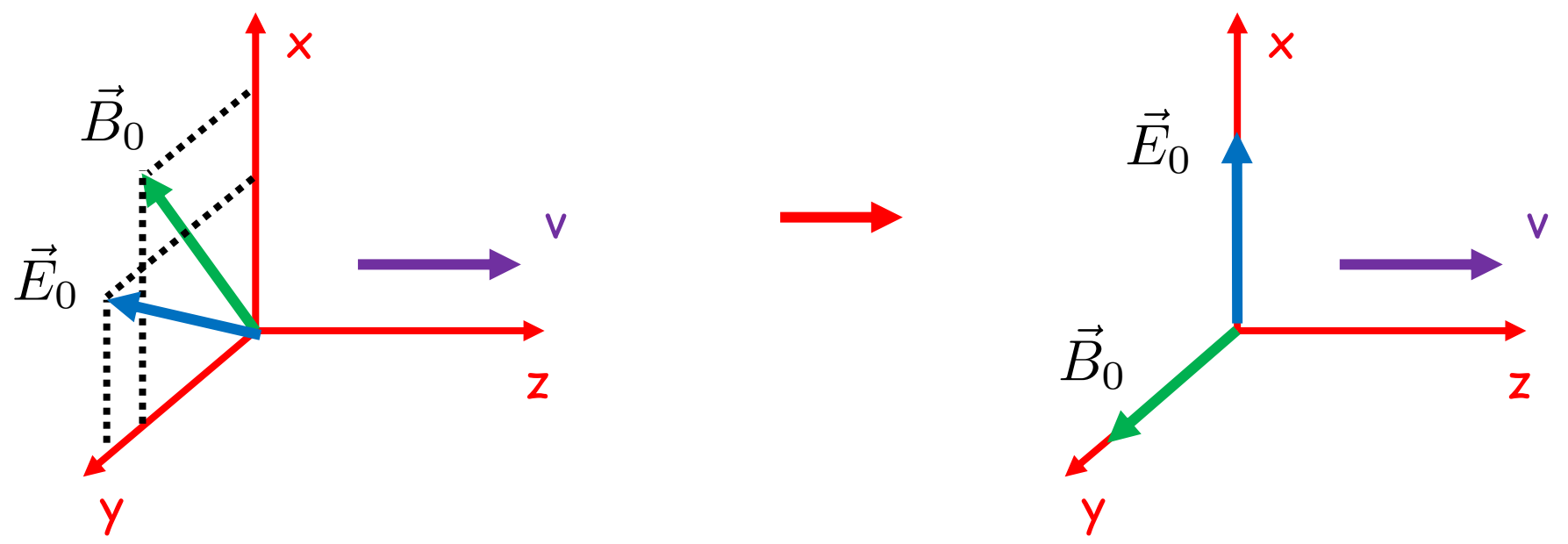
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -k \text{sen}(kz - \omega t) (\hat{y} E_{0x} - \hat{x} E_{0y})$$

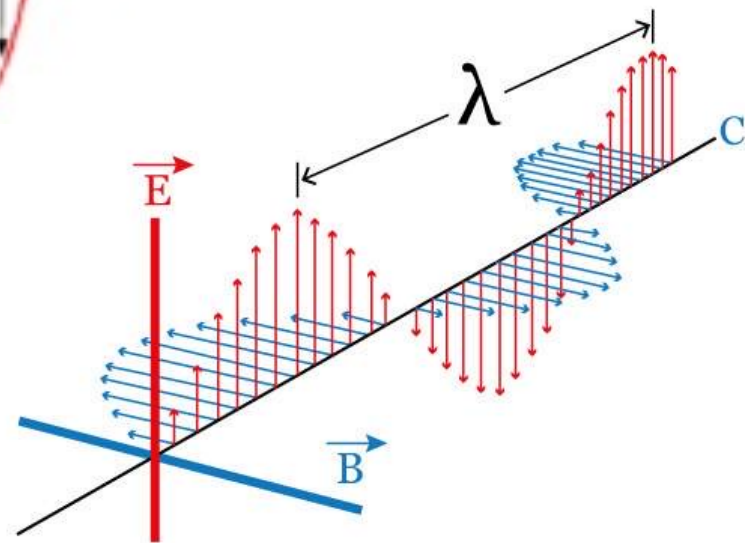
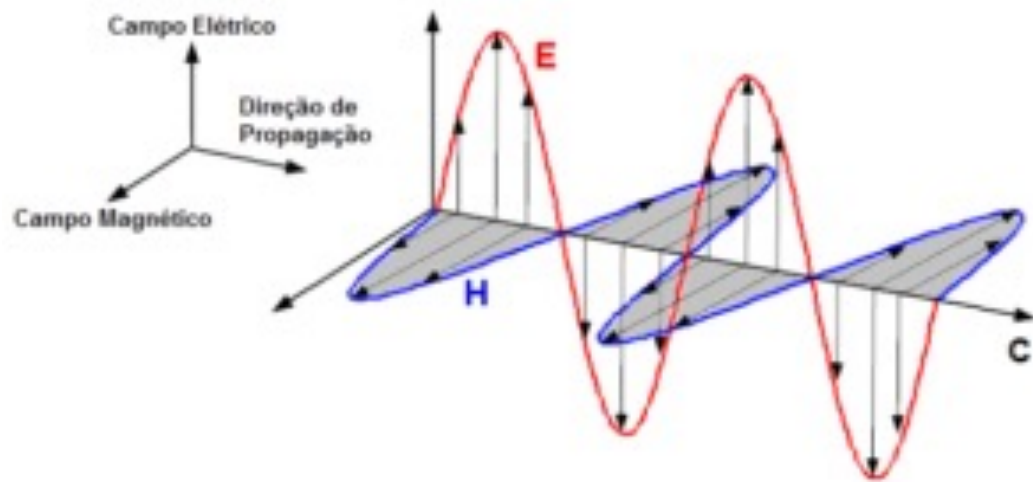
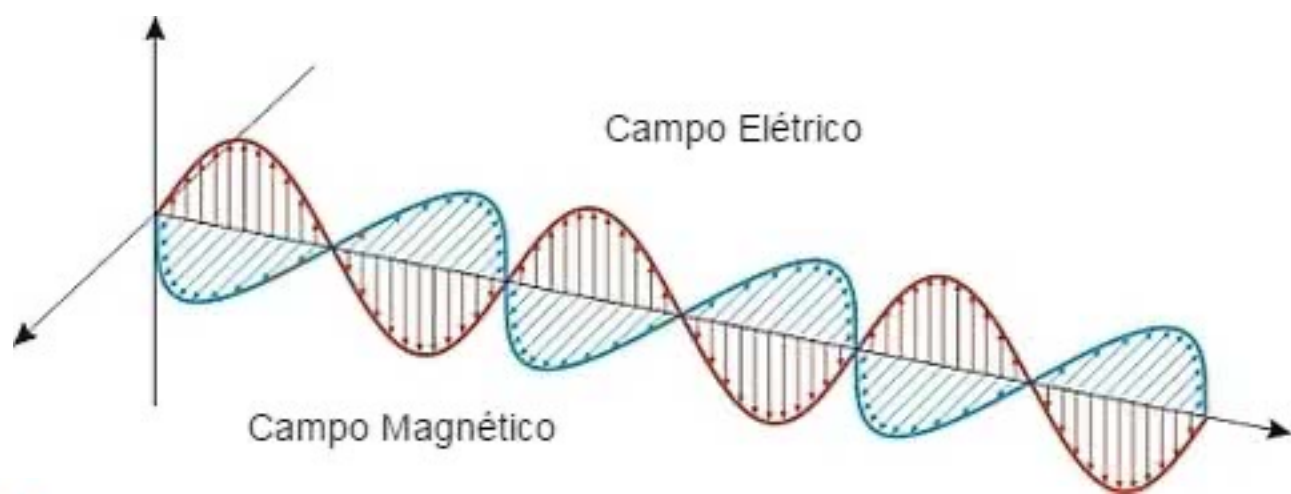
$$(\hat{y} E_{0x} - \hat{x} E_{0y}) k = \vec{B}_0 \omega$$

$$\hat{z} \times \vec{E}_0 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ E_{0x} & E_{0y} & E_{0z} \end{vmatrix} = (\hat{y} E_{0x} - \hat{x} E_{0y})$$

mas  $(\hat{y} E_{0x} - \hat{x} E_{0y}) k = \vec{B}_0 \omega$

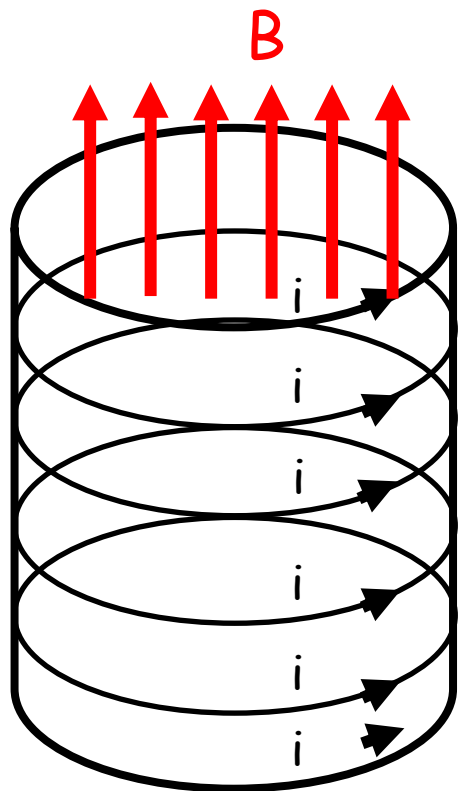
$\hat{z} \times \vec{E}_0 = \vec{B}_0 \frac{\omega}{k}$  }  $E_0$  e  $B_0$  são perpendiculares entre si!  
 $E_0$  e  $B_0$  são perpendiculares à direção  $z$ !



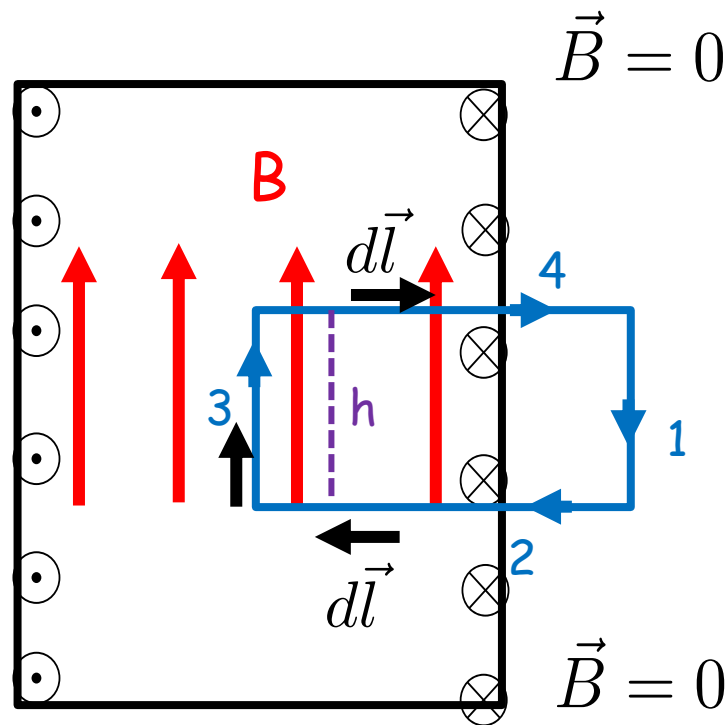


Sobre a 2ª Prova

# Solenóide



$n$  espiras  
por unidade  
de comprimento



$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{in} \quad \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_1 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_2 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_4 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= B h \\ I_{in} &= n h i \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$B h = \mu_0 n h i$$

$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

# Solenóide

Energia acumulada no solenóide de comprimento  $h$  :

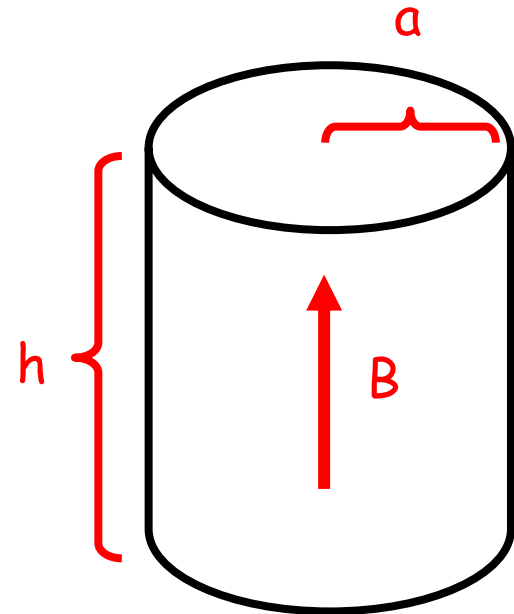
$$W = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int B^2 d^3r$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2 \int d^3r$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (\mu_0 n i)^2 \pi a^2 h$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \pi \mu_0 n^2 a^2 h i^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$



$$L = \pi \mu_0 n^2 a^2 h$$



$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

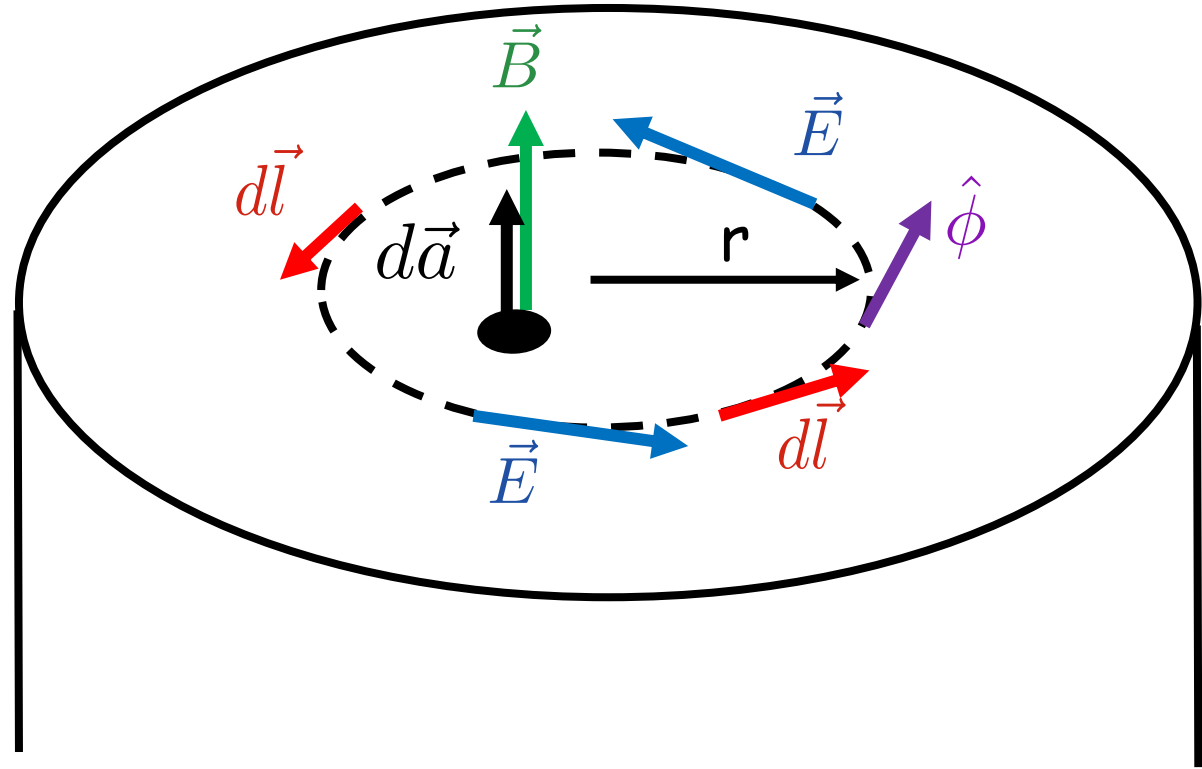
$$2 \pi r E = - \frac{d}{dt} (B \pi r^2)$$

$$E = - \frac{dB}{dt} \frac{r}{2}$$

$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

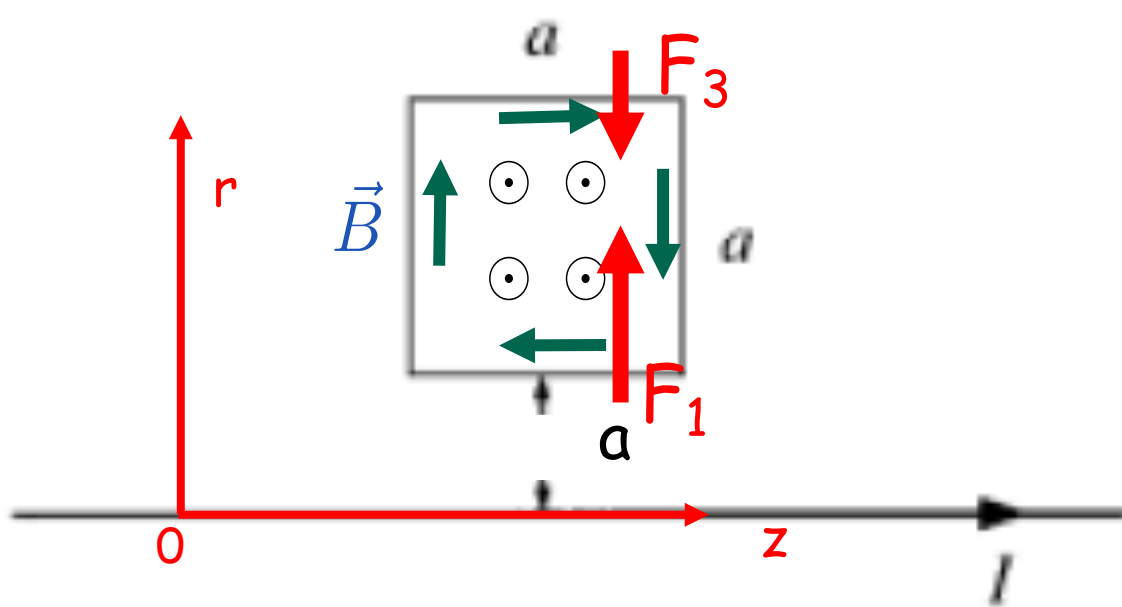
$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \mu_0 n \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = b$$



$$E = -\mu_0 n b \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\mu_0 n b \frac{r}{2} \hat{\phi}$$



$$\epsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln 2 \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\mu_0 a b}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

$$i = \frac{\epsilon}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 a b}{2\pi R} \ln 2$$

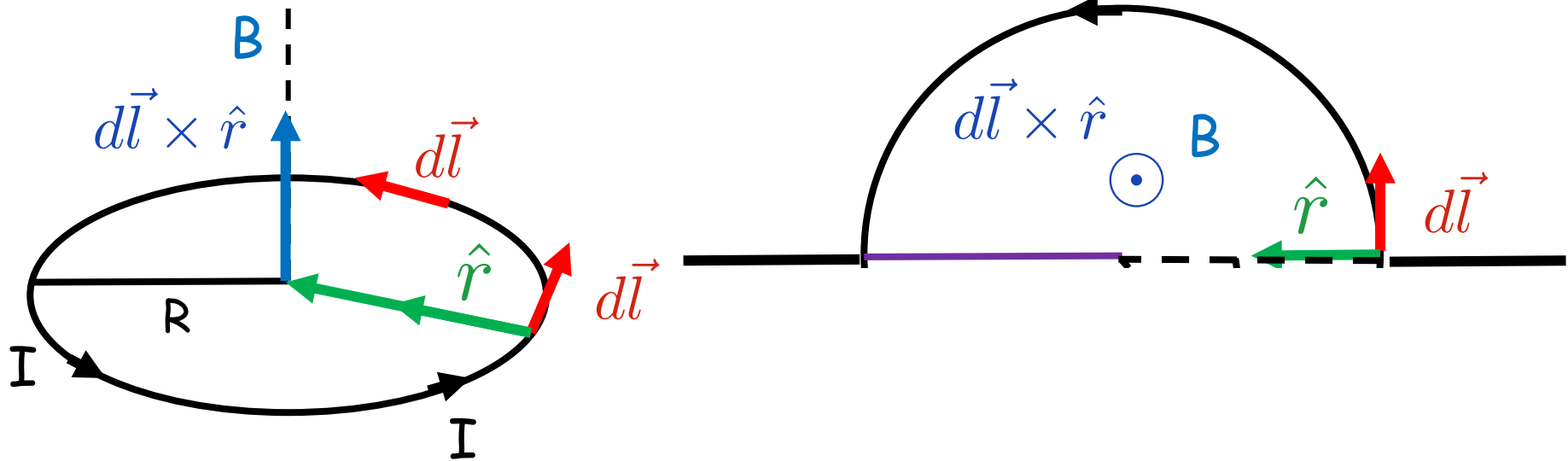
$$\phi = \int B da \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} da = dr dz \\ B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi = \int_0^a dz \int_a^{2a} dr \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$F = i B L \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_1 = i a \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \\ F_3 = i a \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi 2a} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

Espira vai para cima !



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

O campo está na direção z

$$|d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}| = dl \quad dl = R d\theta$$

$$r^2 = R^2$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{R d\theta}{R^2}$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}$$



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R} \hat{z}$$