



ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

# **EQUAÇÃO DA CONTINUIDADE**

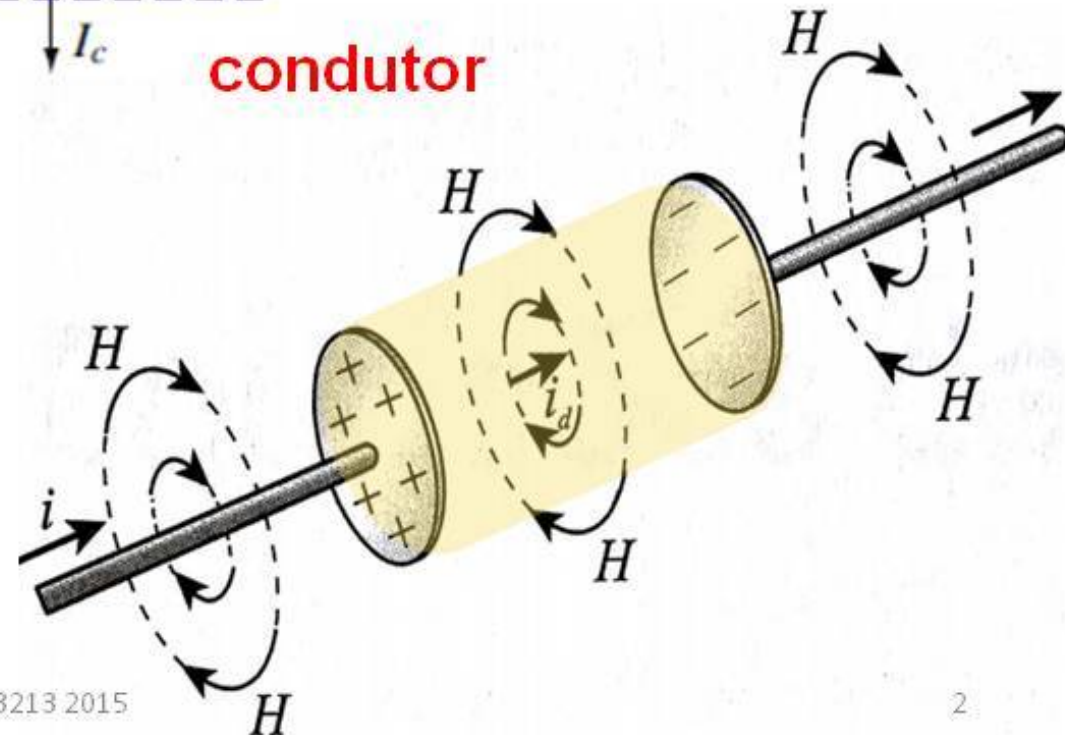
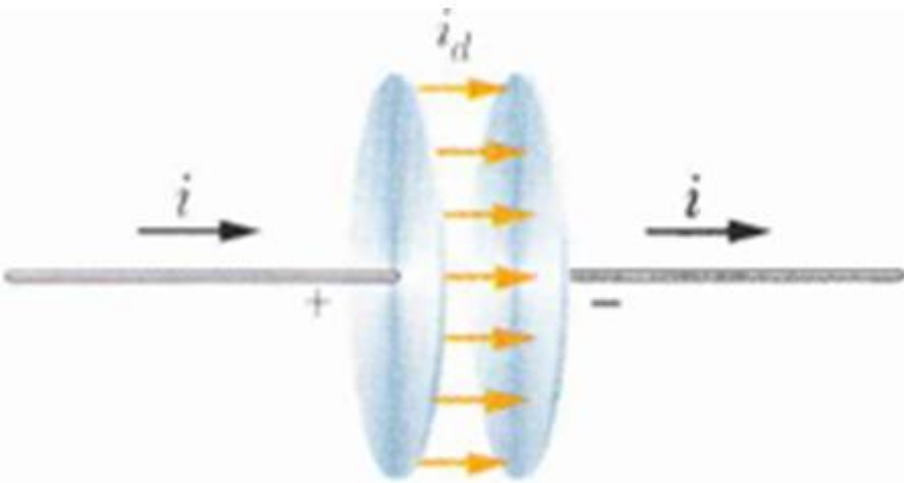
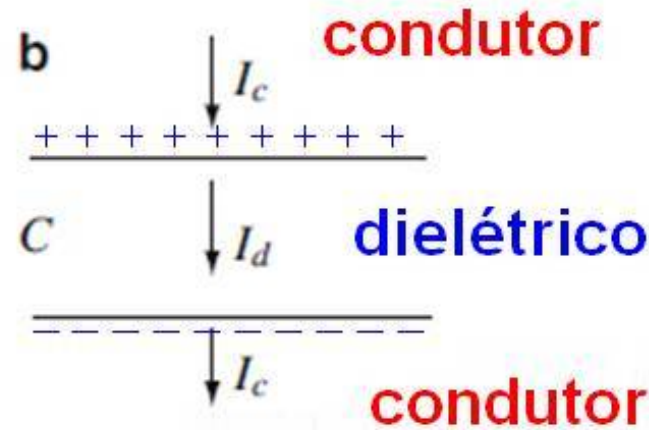
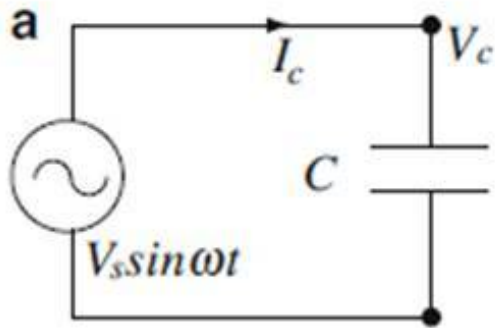
## **CORRENTE DE DESLOCAMENTO**

### **LEI DE FARADAY**

### **LEI DE AMPÈRE**



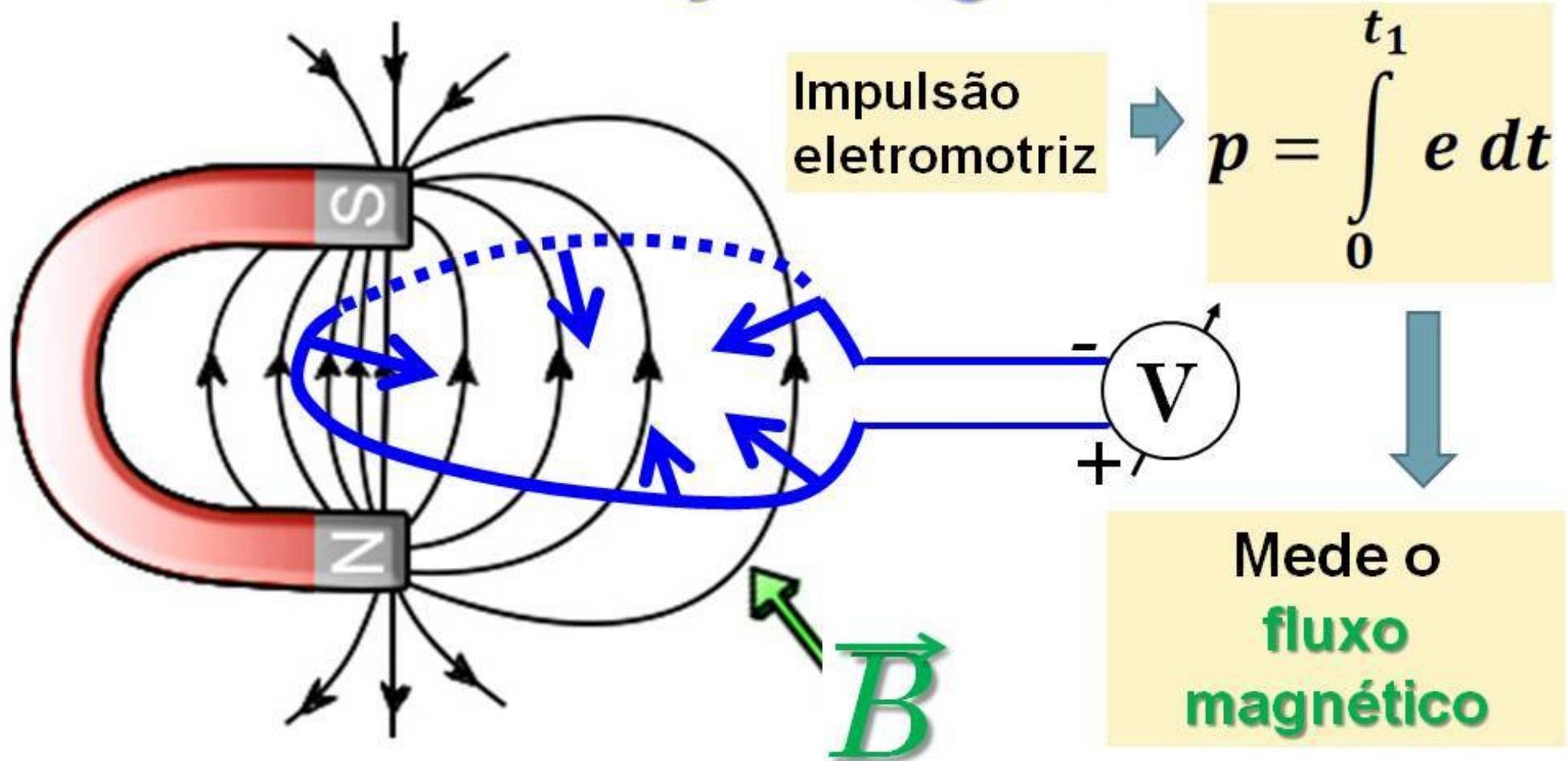
# Corrente de Deslocamento





# Vetor $B$ - Densidade de Fluxo Magnético

## Indução Magnética



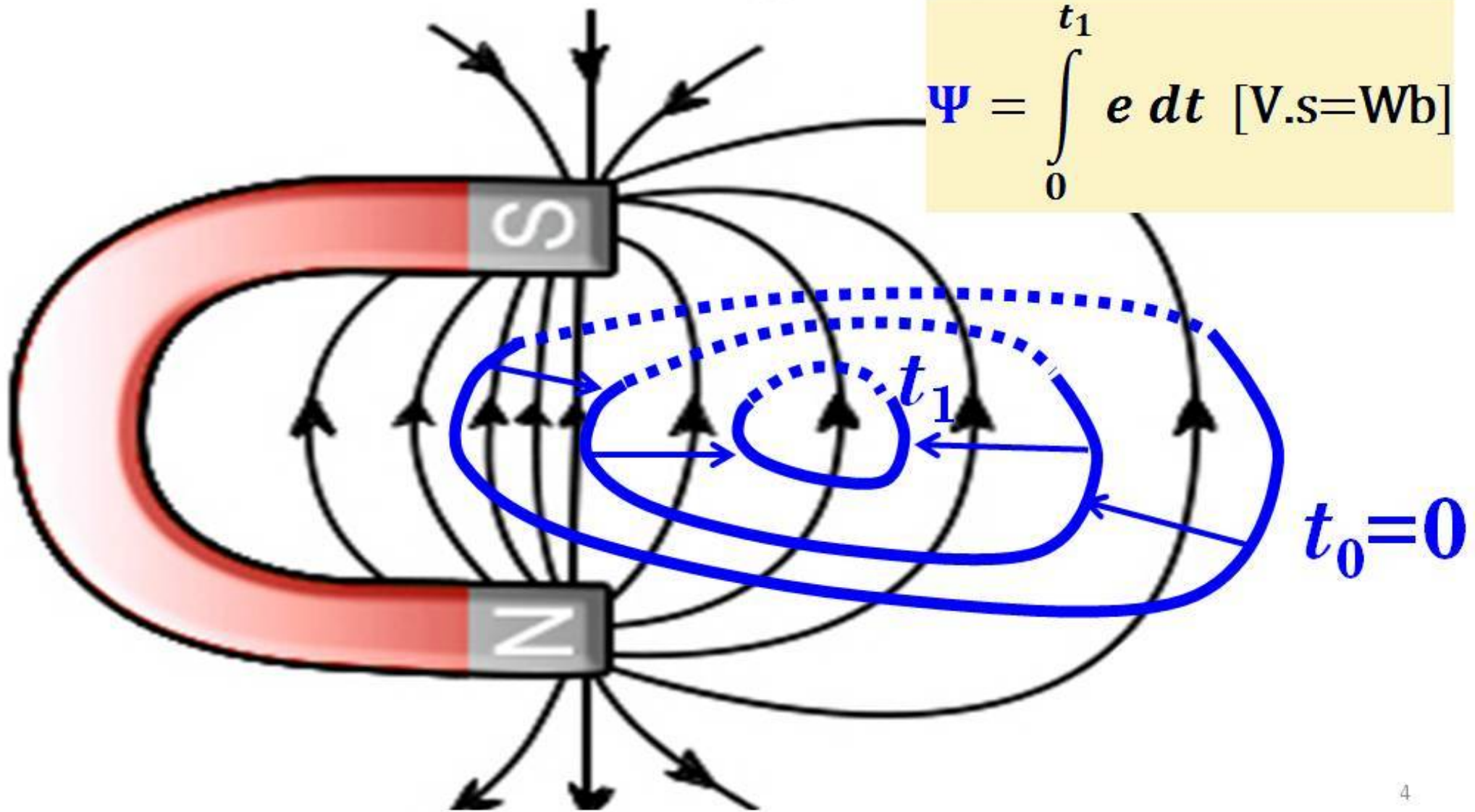




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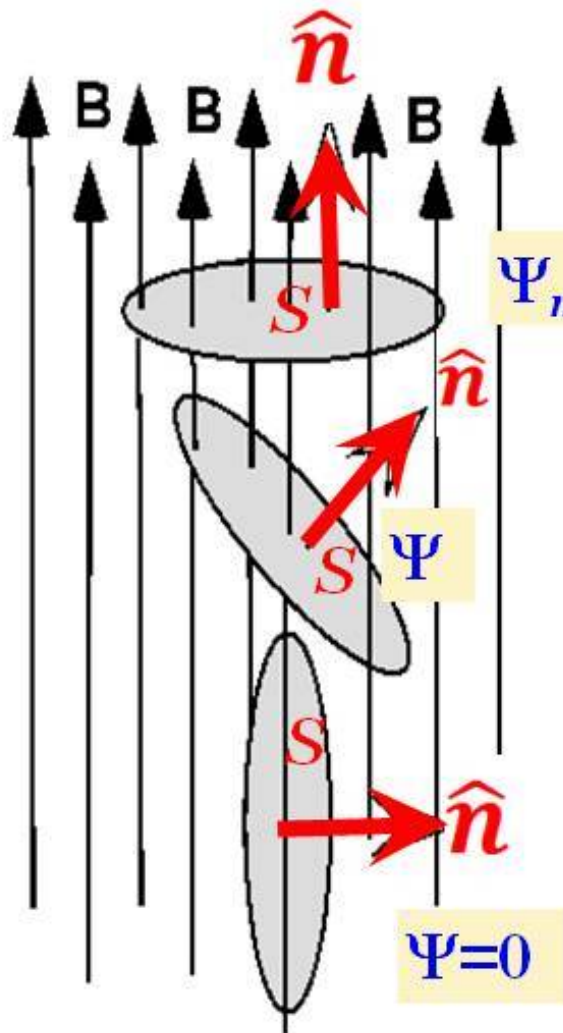
# Fluxo Magnético $\Psi$

$$\Psi = \int_0^{t_1} e dt \quad [\text{V.s}=\text{Wb}]$$





# Fluxo Magnético $\Psi$



$$\vec{B} = \hat{n} \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \Psi_m}{\Delta S} \text{ [Wb/m}^2 = \text{T]}$$

$$\Delta \Psi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Delta S} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Psi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{dS}$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{dS} = 0$$

Sup. Fechada



# Densidade de Fluxo Magnético

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$



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

**$B$** : Campo “solenoidal”

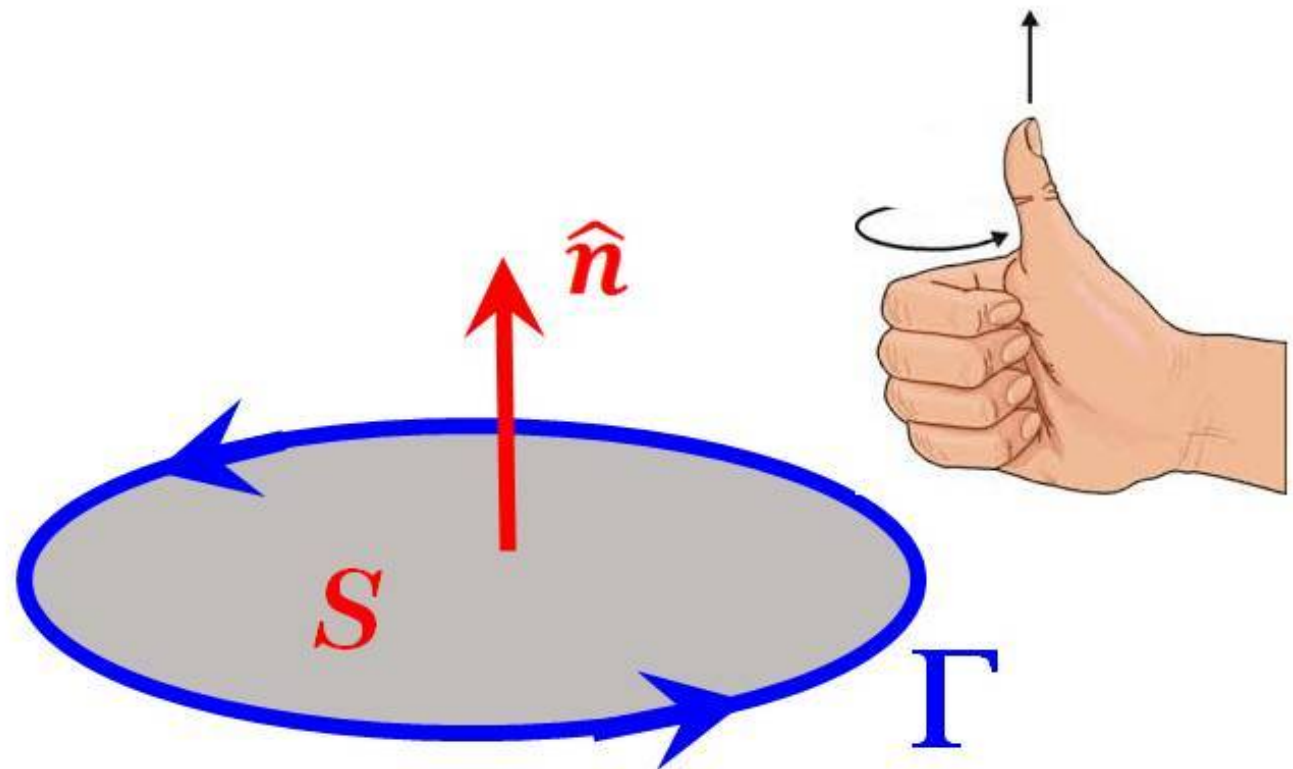
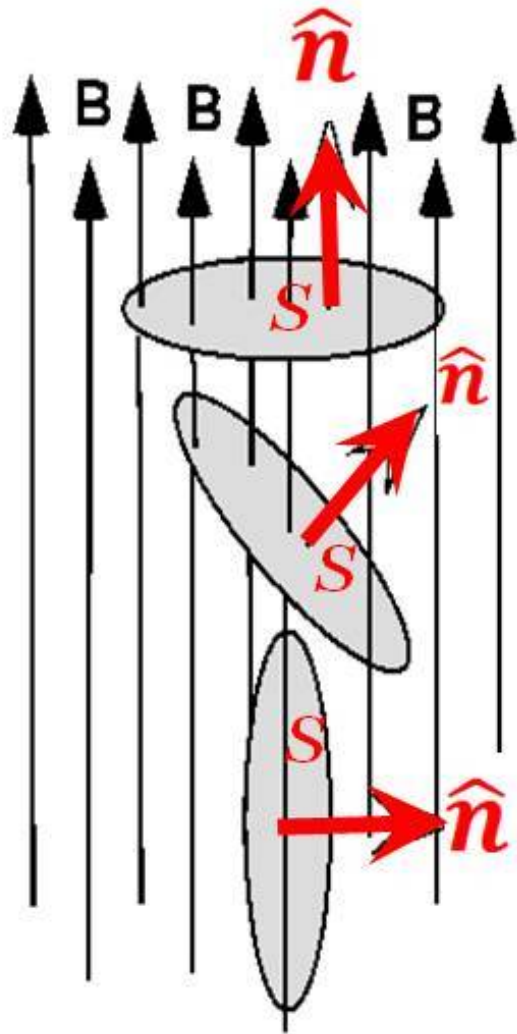
Não existem na natureza fontes ou vertedeouros de  **$B$**

Linhas de  **$B$**  são sempre fechadas



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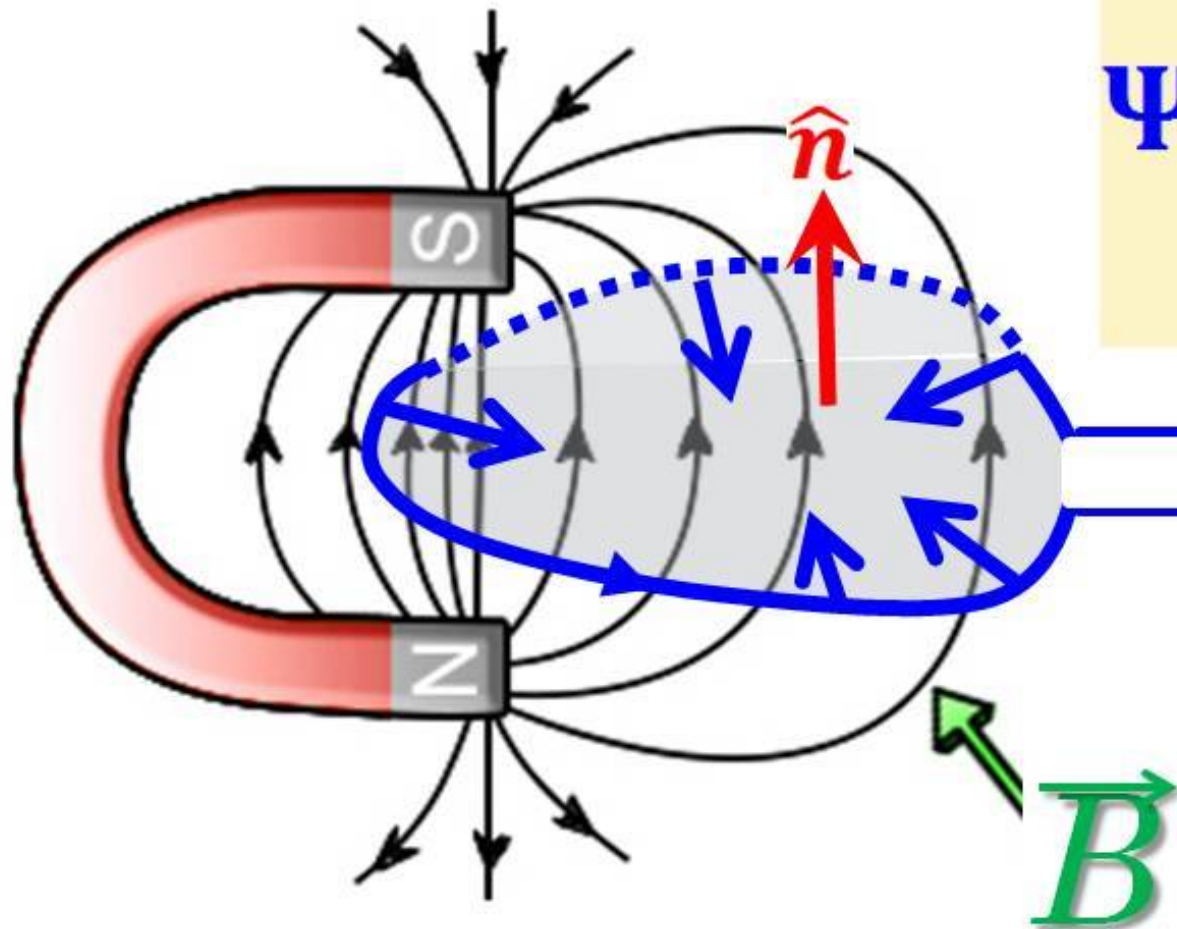
# Fluxo Magnético $\Psi$







# Lei de Faraday-Neumann – 1ª. Eq. Maxwell



$$\Psi = \int_0^t e(t') dt'$$

Em  $t$ ,  $\Psi=0$

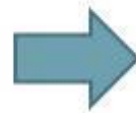
$$e(t) = - \frac{d\Psi}{dt}$$





# Lei de Faraday-Neumann – 1ª. Eq. Maxwell

$$e(t) = - \frac{d\Psi}{dt}$$



Indicação do Voltímetro



$$e(t) = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d}{dt} \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

1ª. Eq. Maxwell  
Forma  
Integral



# Lei de Faraday-Neumann – 1ª. Eq. Maxwell

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



Teorema de Stokes



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



$$\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

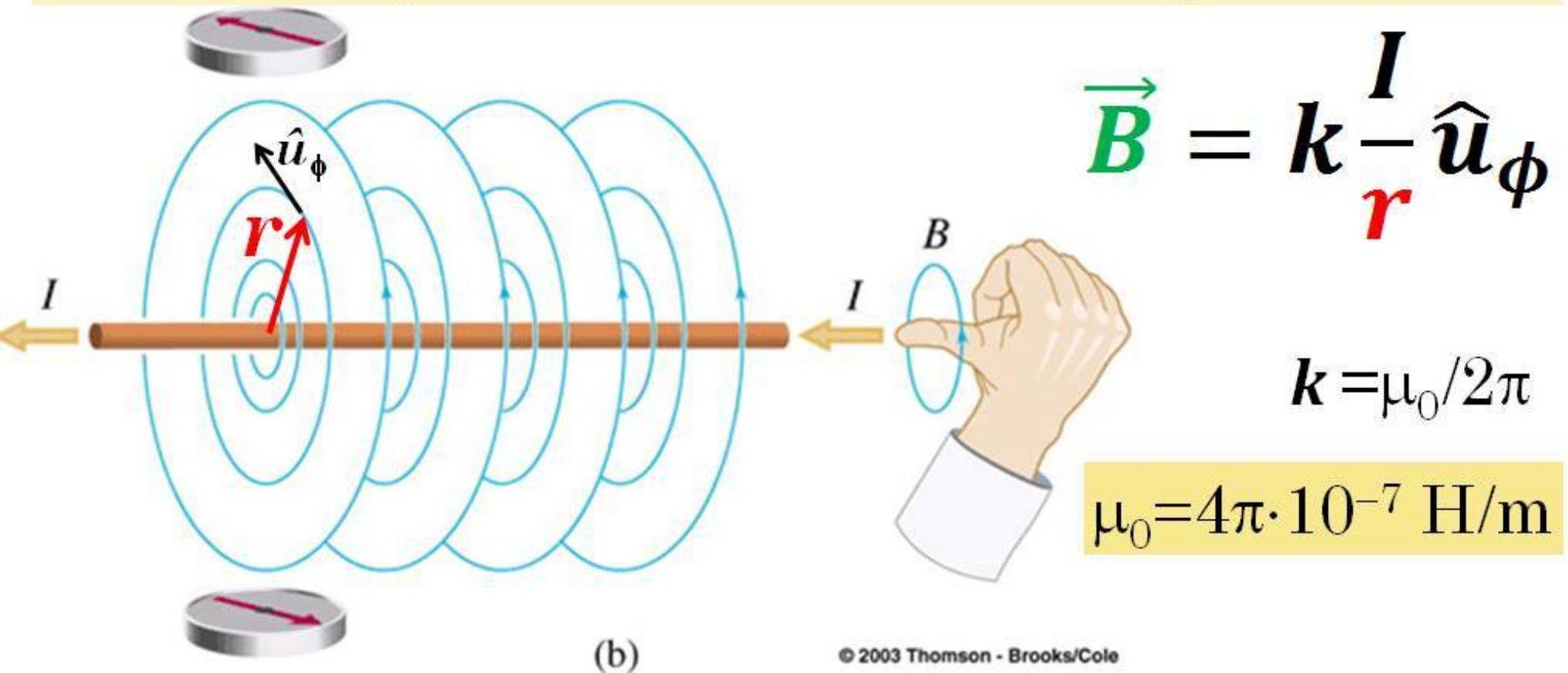
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

1ª. Eq. Maxwell  
Forma  
Diferencial



# Vetor H – Intensidade de Campo Magnético

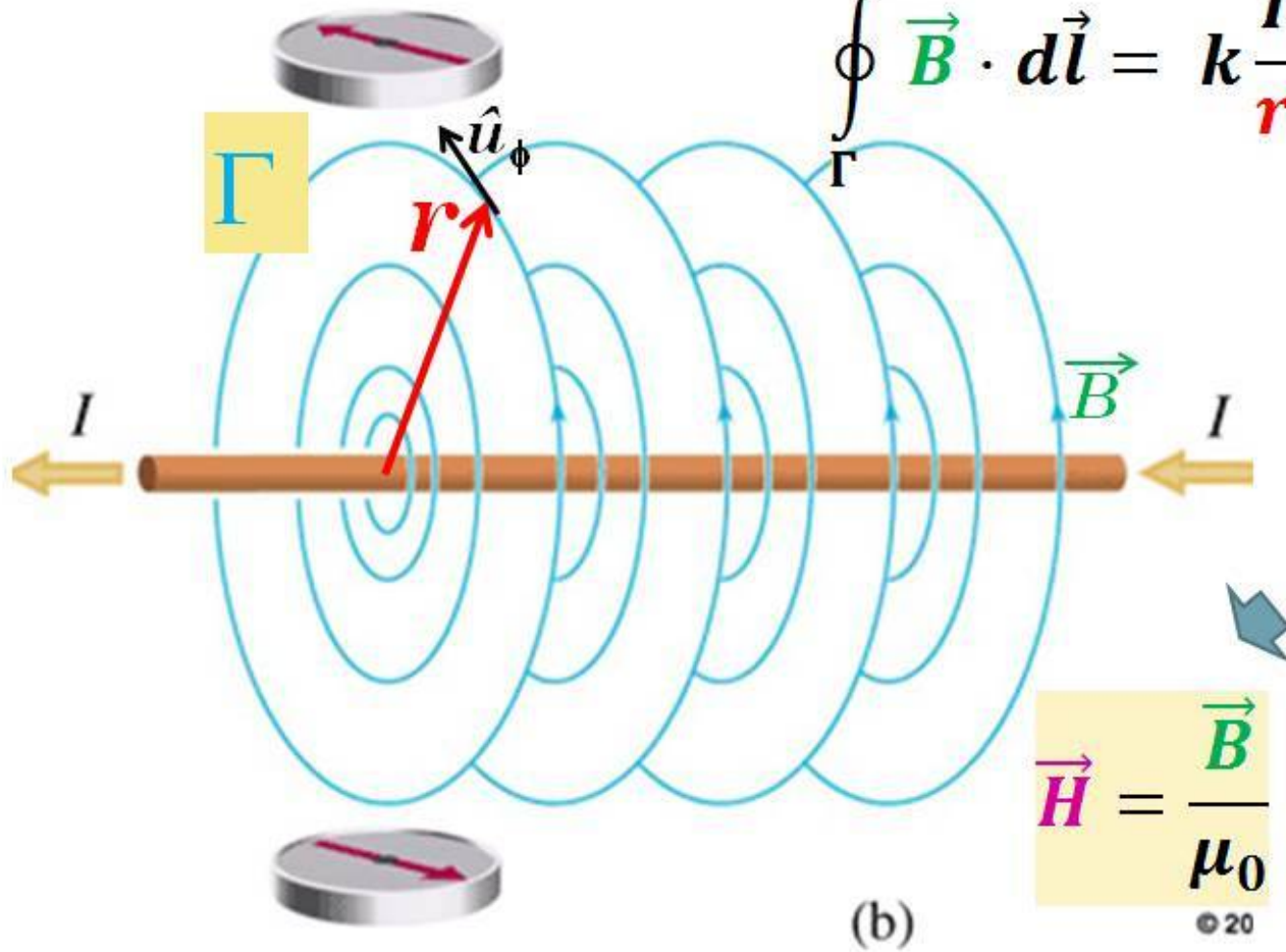
Oersted: Agulha de bússola deflexiona próximo à  $I$







# Campo Magnético H



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = k \frac{I}{r} 2\pi r = k 2\pi I = \mu_0 I$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0}$$



# Lei de Ampère – 2ª. Eq. Maxwell

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Forma Integral

Teorema de Stokes

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

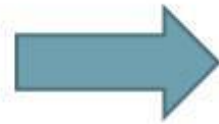
$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$

Forma Diferencial



## 2ª. Eq. Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$



$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0$$



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad ??$$

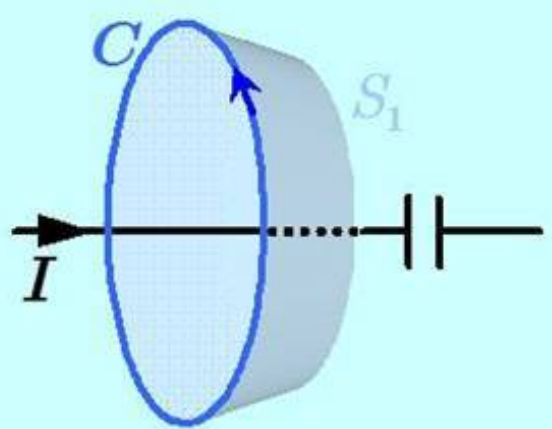
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



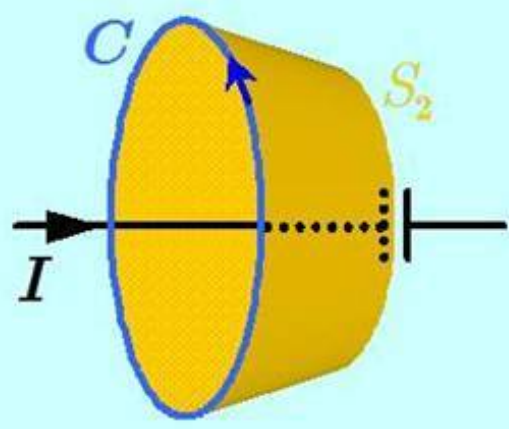


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# 2ª. Eq. Maxwell – Ex.: Corrente no Capacitor



$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\ell = \int_{S_1} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = I$$



$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\ell = \int_{S_2} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

?



## 2ª. Eq. Maxwell – Ex.: Corrente no Capacitor

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = = \iint_{S_1} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS} = I_c$$
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = = \iint_{S_2} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS} = I_D$$

$I_c = I_D = I$



# Fonte de H – Densidade TOTAL de Corrente

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho_V}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \cdot \left( \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\vec{J}_D = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \quad [\text{A/m}^2]$$

$$\vec{J} + \vec{J}_D = \vec{C}$$

Dens. Corrente de **Condução**

Dens. Corrente de **Deslocamento**

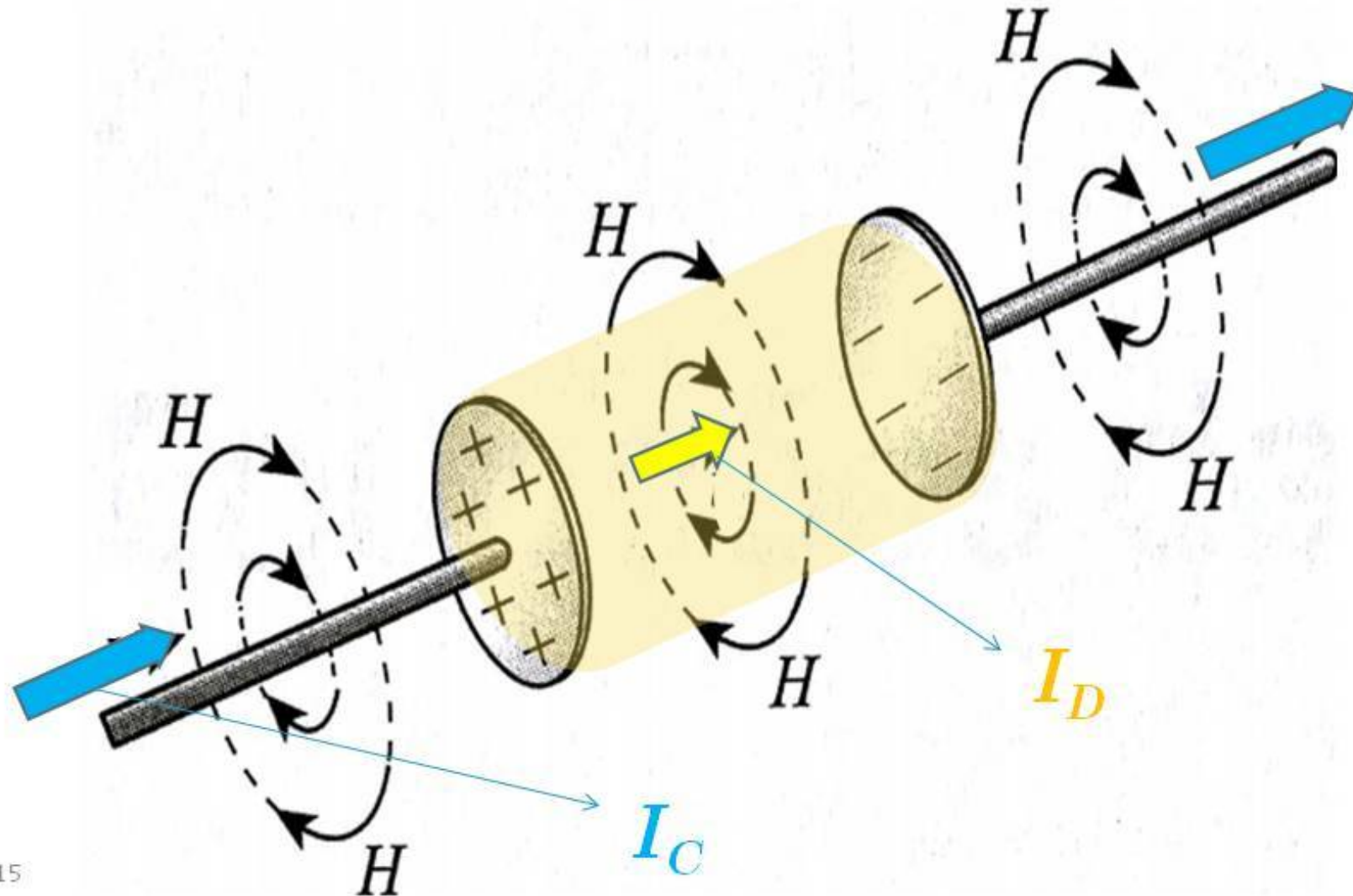
Dens. **TOTAL** de Corrente

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





# Corrente e Campo H no Capacitor





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# Lei de Ampère - 2ª. Eq. Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

Forma Diferencial

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \left( \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \vec{dS}$$

Forma Integral