



ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Campo Magnetostático



Campo Magnético de Correntes Estacionárias

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Campo de Correntes Estacionárias}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{dS}$$

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

$$\Psi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{dS}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$



Potencial Vetor Magnético

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

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

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\psi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad \rightarrow \quad \psi = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\psi = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \leftarrow \text{Teo. Stokes}$$



Unicidade do Potencial Vetor Magnético

$$\nabla \times \nabla K = 0 \quad \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla K$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A}' = \nabla \times (\vec{A} + \nabla K) = \nabla \times \vec{A} + \nabla \times \nabla K = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times (\vec{A} + \nabla K) = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$\therefore \vec{A}$ não é unívoco.

Somando o gradiente de qualquer função K , obtém-se o mesmo \vec{B}



Relação entre Pot. Vetor Magnético e Corrente

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \nabla \times \mu \vec{H} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu \nabla \times \vec{H}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A} = \mu \vec{J} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \nabla^2 \vec{A} = \mu \vec{J}$$

Hipótese: $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$



Divergência do Potencial Vetor Magnético

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \neq 0$$

$$\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla K$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}' = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}' = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \nabla \cdot \nabla K = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 K = -\nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$



Equação de Poisson Vetorial

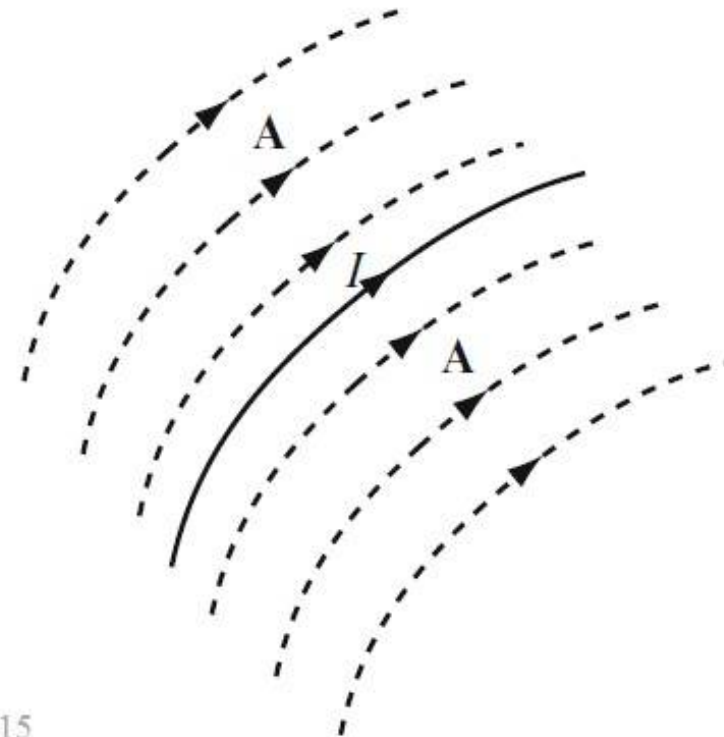
$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} = -\mu \vec{J}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} = \nabla^2 A_x \hat{u}_x + \nabla^2 A_y \hat{u}_y + \nabla^2 A_z \hat{u}_z$$

$$\nabla^2 A_x = -\mu J_x$$

$$\nabla^2 A_y = -\mu J_y$$

$$\nabla^2 A_z = -\mu J_z$$





Solução da Equação de Poisson

$$A_i(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{\tau} \frac{J_i(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau'$$

$$i = x, y, z$$

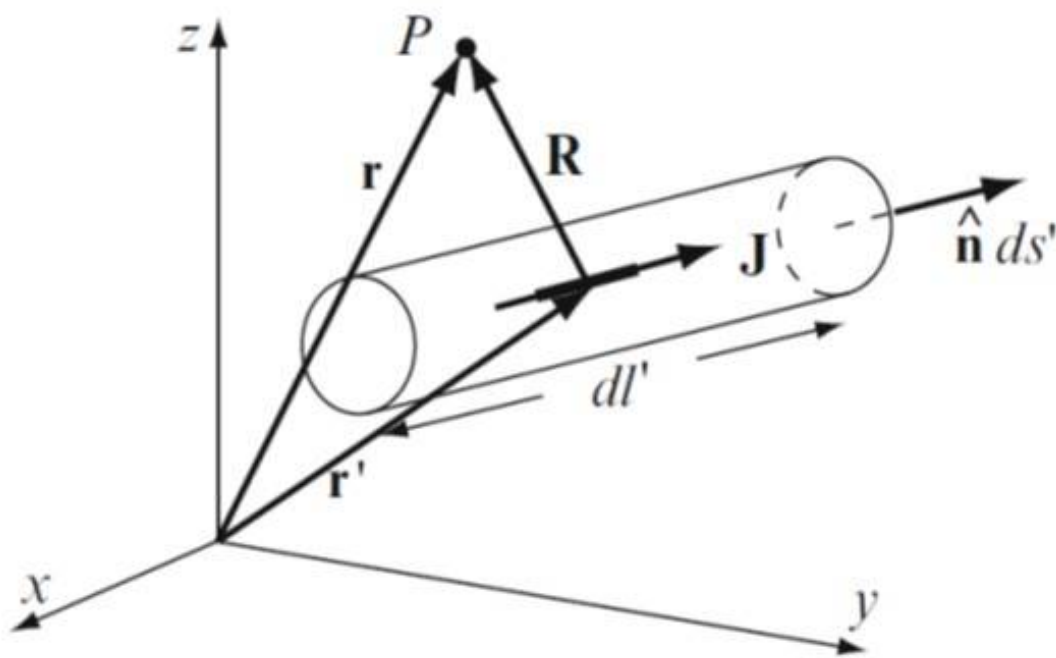
$$R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

$$R = \sqrt{(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 + (z - z')^2}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{\tau} \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau'$$



Campos criados por bobinas Condutores filiformes



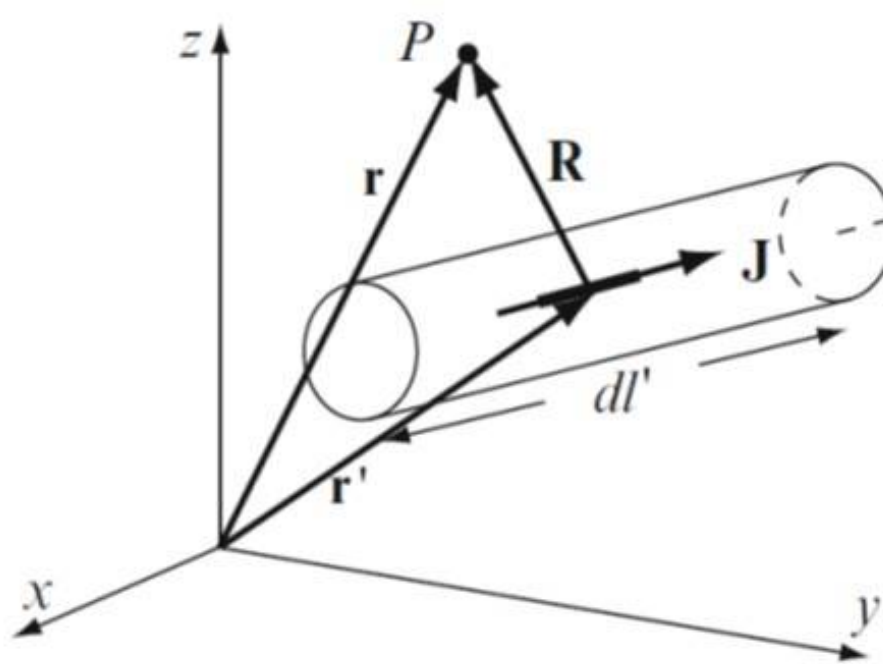
$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{dS'} \frac{d\vec{l}'}{dl'}$$

$$dS' \cdot dl' = d\tau'$$

$$\vec{J} d\tau' = I d\vec{l}'$$



Campos criados por bobinas Condutores filiformes

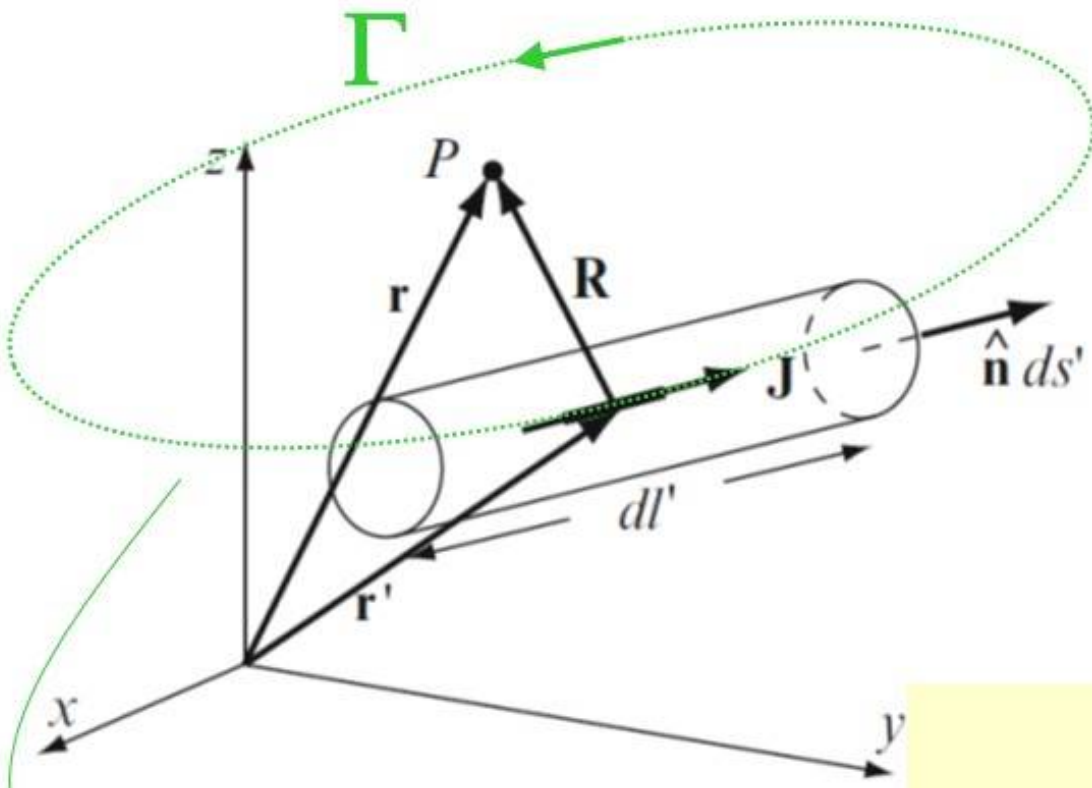


$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{I}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dl'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{dl'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$



Lei de Biot-Savart



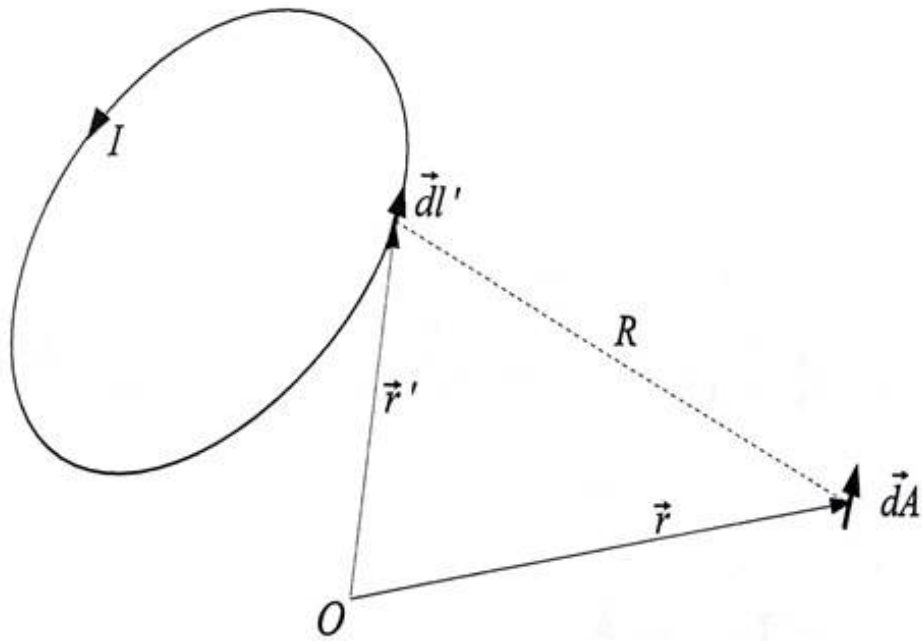
$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}) = \frac{I}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \nabla \times \frac{d\vec{l}'}{R}$$



Lei de Biot-Savart



$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (U \vec{A}) \\ = \nabla U \times \vec{A} + U \nabla \times \vec{A} \end{aligned}$$



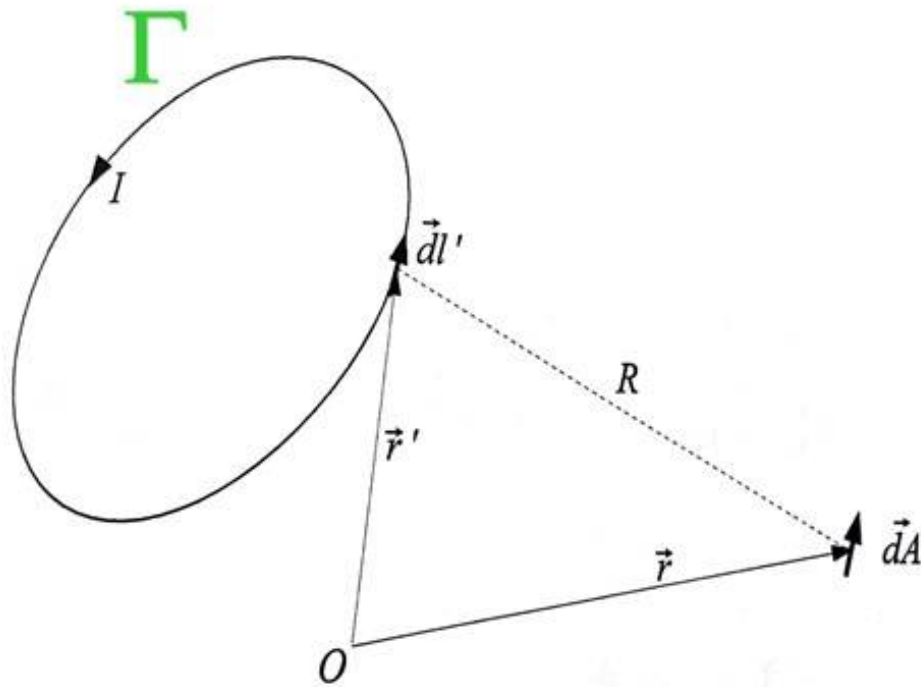
$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \left(\frac{d\vec{l}'}{R} \right) \\ = \nabla \frac{1}{R} \times d\vec{l}' + \frac{1}{R} \nabla \times d\vec{l}' \end{aligned}$$



$$\nabla \times \left(\frac{d\vec{l}'}{R} \right) = \nabla \frac{1}{R} \times d\vec{l}'$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \nabla R = -\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\vec{R}}{R}$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}'$$



Lei de Biot-Savart

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \nabla R = -\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\vec{R}}{R}$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}) = \frac{I}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{d\vec{l}' \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}) = \frac{I}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{d\vec{l}' \times \hat{u}_R}{R^2}$$