

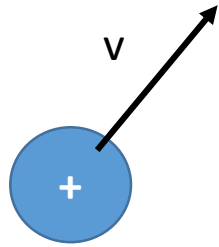
Provinha 1



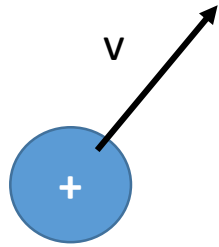
# Fontes de Campo Magnético

Prof. Hilde Harb Buzzá

# Campo produzido por uma carga

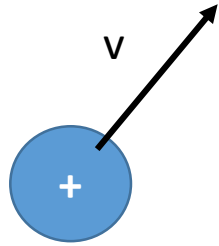


# Campo produzido por uma carga



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

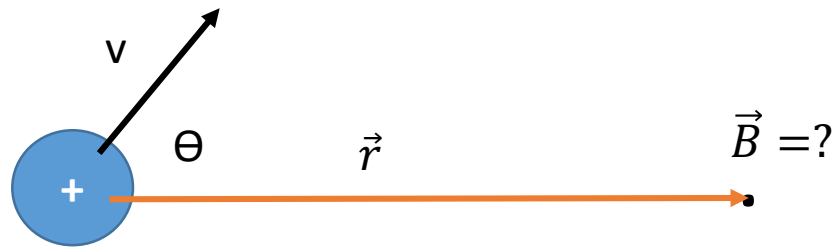
# Campo produzido por uma carga



$\vec{B} = ?$   
•

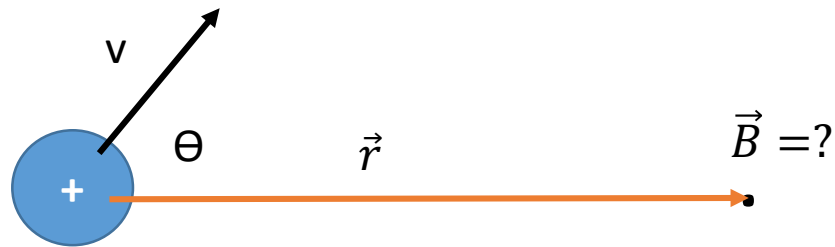
$$\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

# Campo produzido por uma carga



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

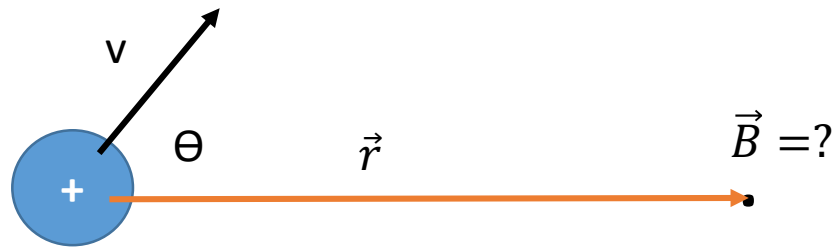
# Campo produzido por uma carga



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$



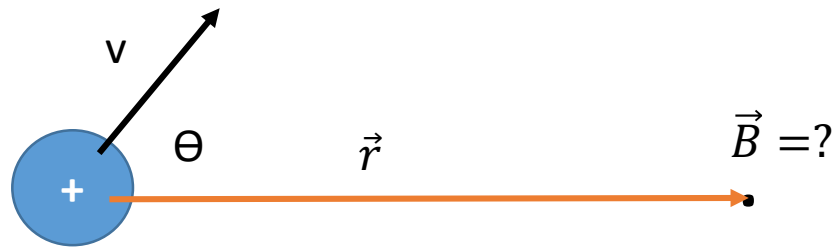
# Campo produzido por uma carga



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$\mu_0$  Constante magnética (permeabilidade no espaço livre)

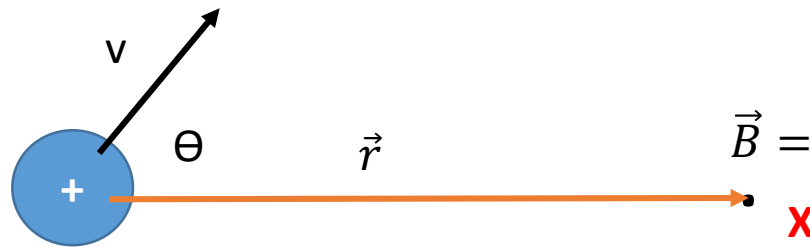
# Campo produzido por uma carga



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$$

# Campo produzido por uma carga

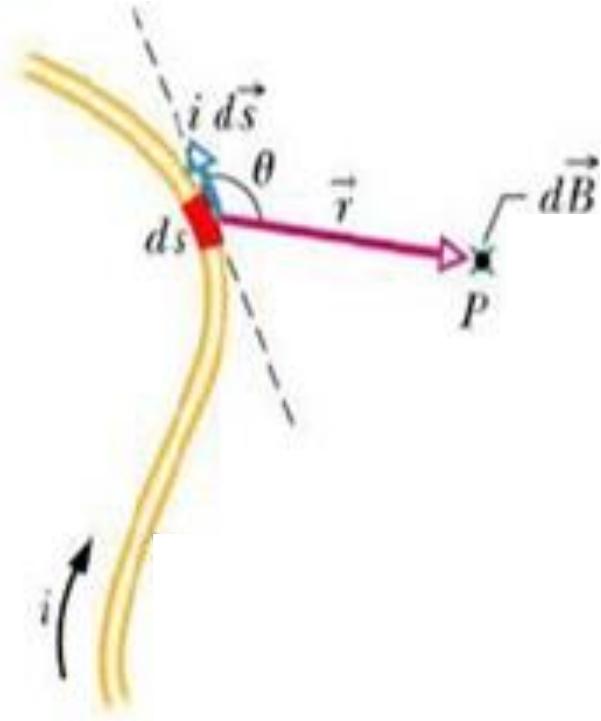


$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

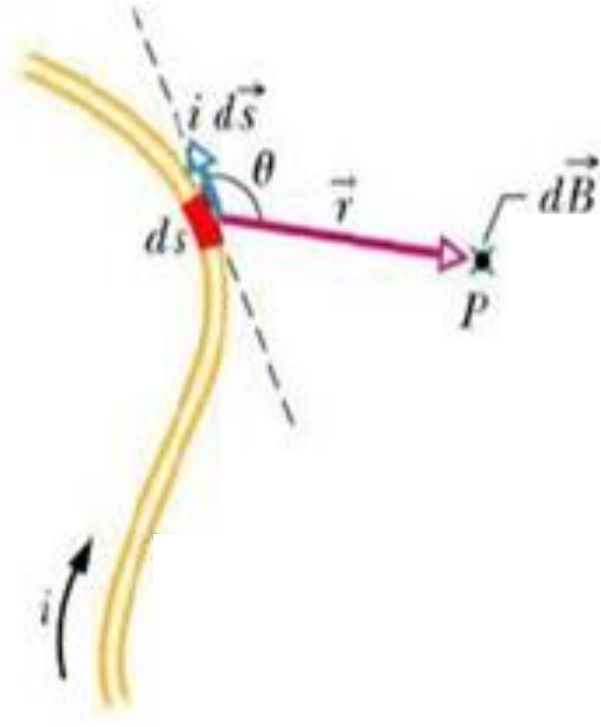
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{N/A}^2$$

Campo produzido por uma Corrente

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

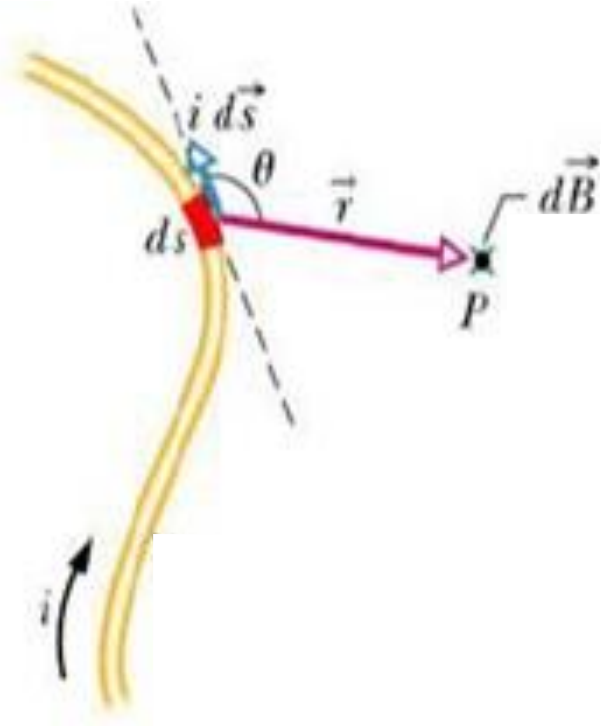


# Campo produzido por uma Corrente



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

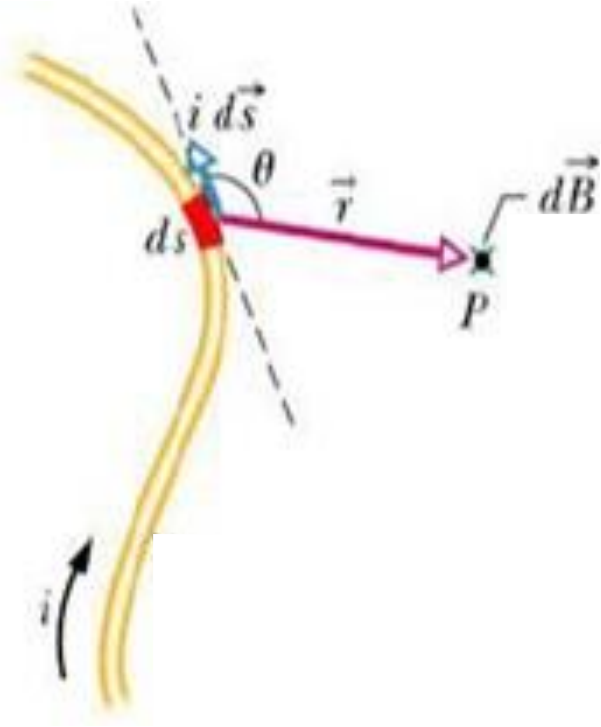
# Campo produzido por uma Corrente



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$dq\vec{v} = dq \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = ids$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

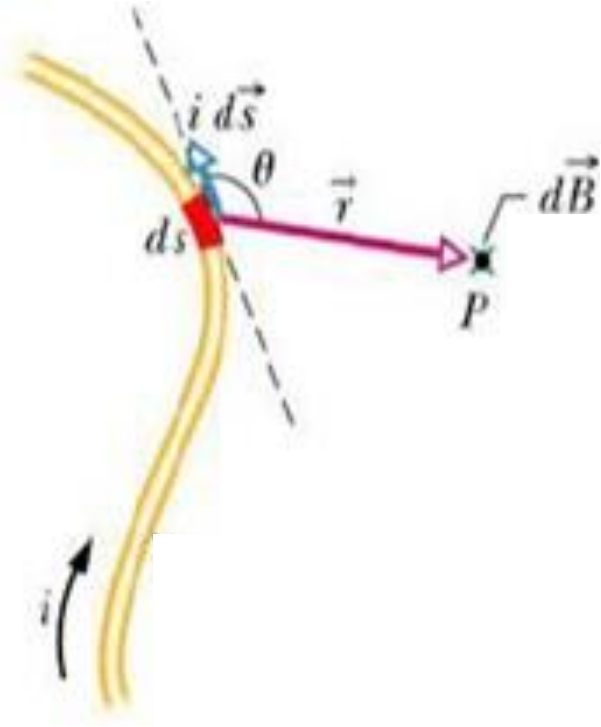


$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart



# Campo produzido por uma Corrente



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{id s \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

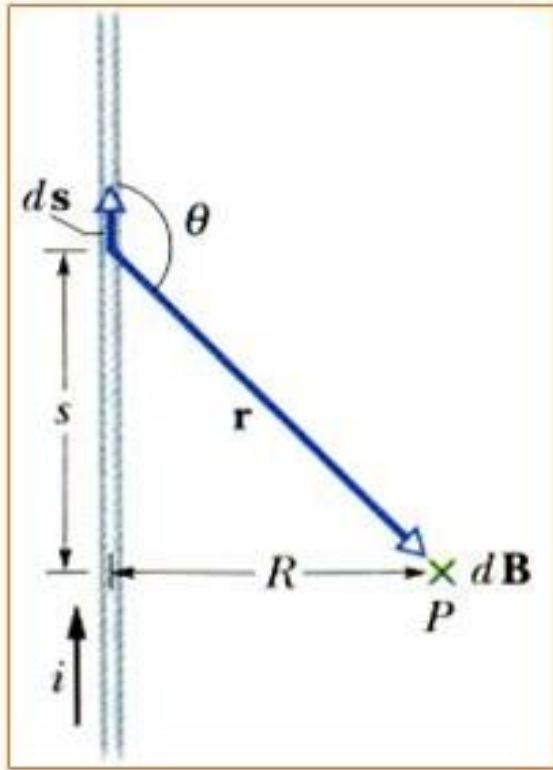
Em um fio longo, retilíneo

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo

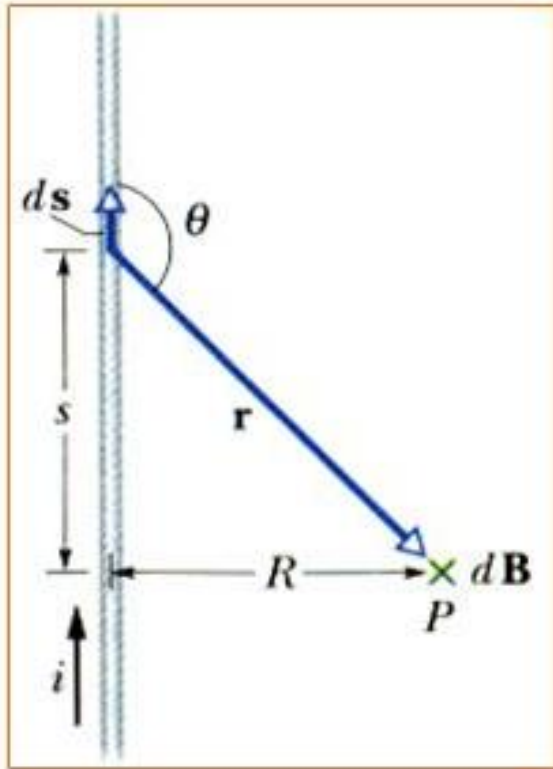


$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

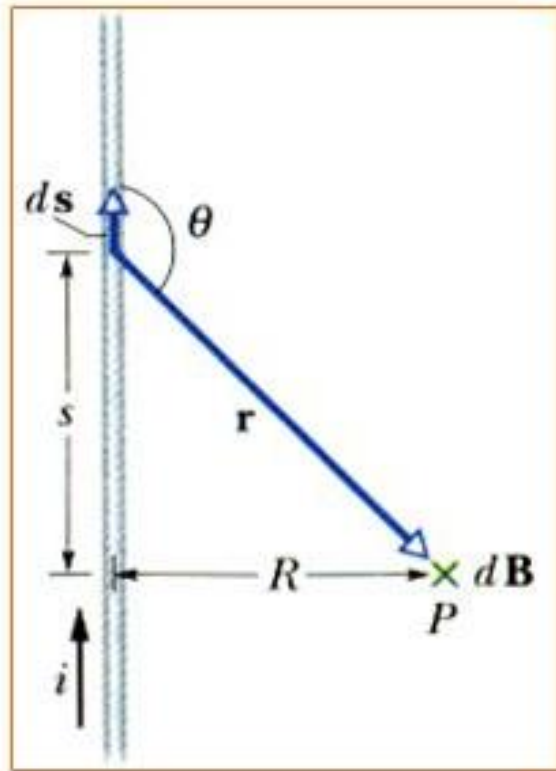
Em um fio longo, retilíneo



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2} \quad \text{Lei de Biot-Savart}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo

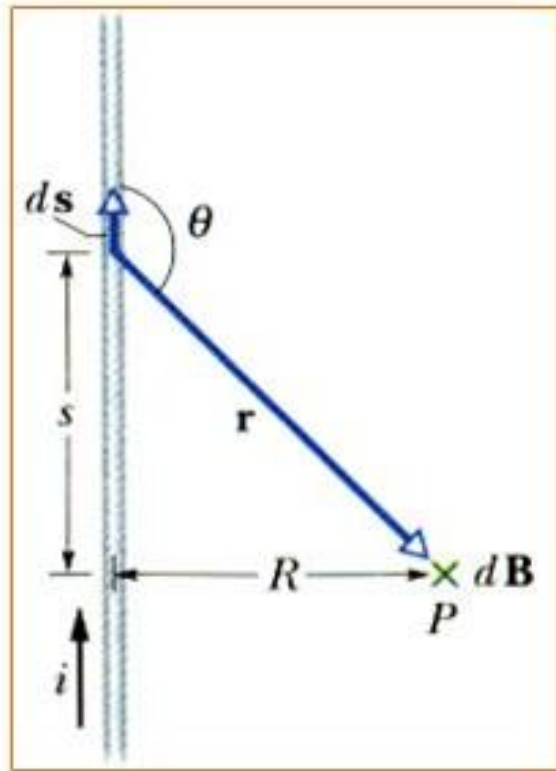


$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \sin\theta}{r^2} \quad \text{Lei de Biot-Savart}$$

$$B = \int dB$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



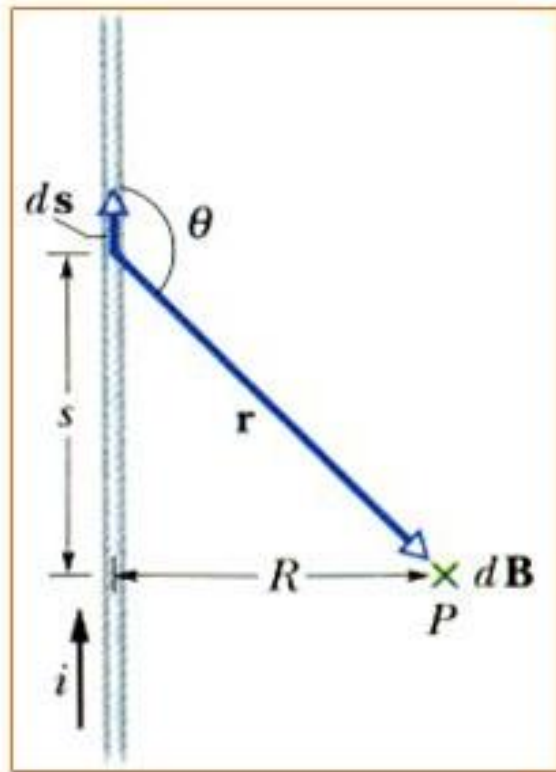
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart

$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



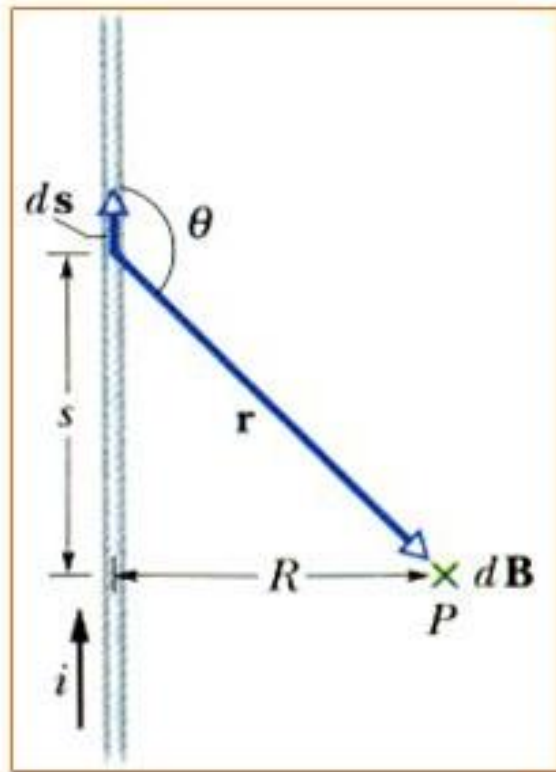
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

Lei de Biot-Savart

$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} dB$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



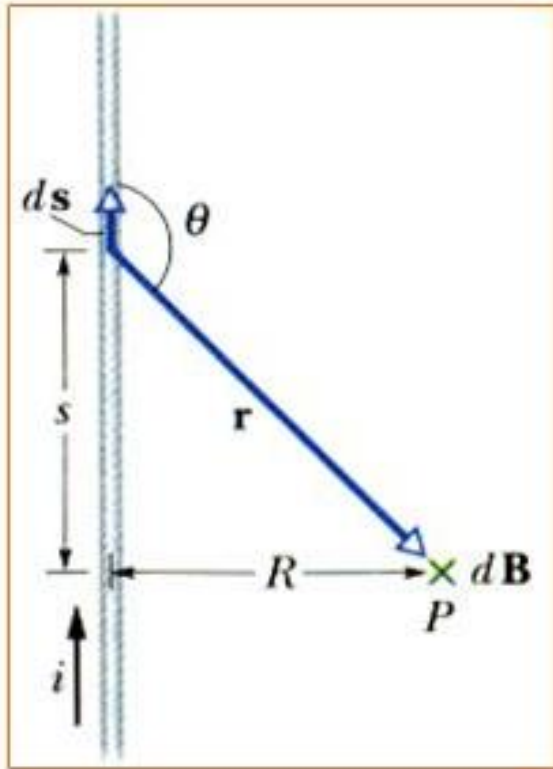
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2} \quad \text{Lei de Biot-Savart}$$

$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$



# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



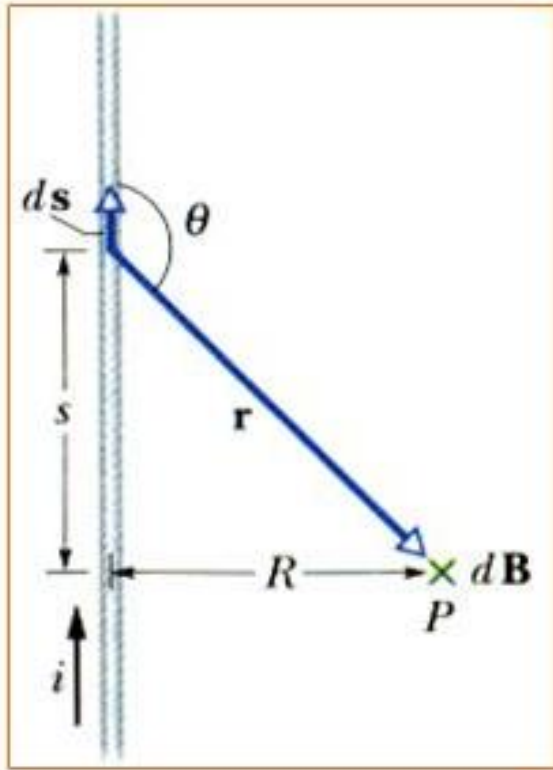
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{4\pi r^2} \quad \text{Lei de Biot-Savart}$$

$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B = 2 \frac{i\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen}\theta \cdot ds}{r^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



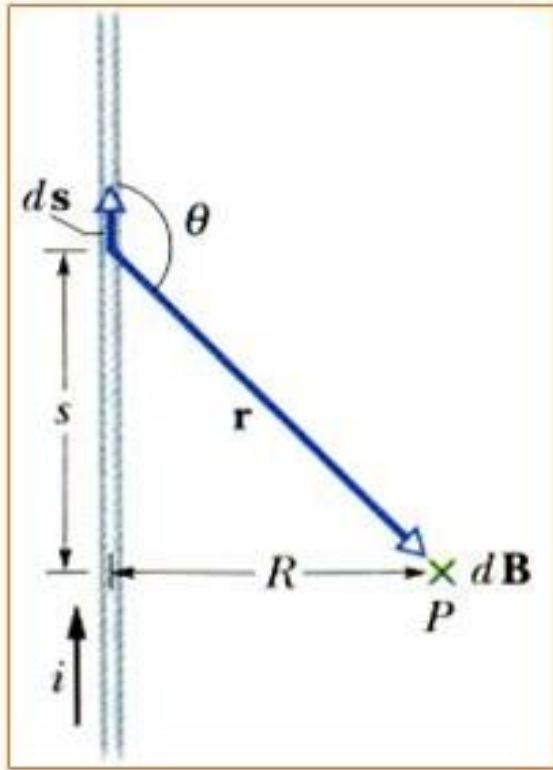
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# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{4\pi r^2} \quad \text{Lei de Biot-Savart}$$

$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dB = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mu_0 i ds \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B = 2 \frac{i\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen}\theta \cdot ds}{r^2}$$

$$B = 2 \frac{i\mu_0}{4\pi R}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um fio longo, retilíneo

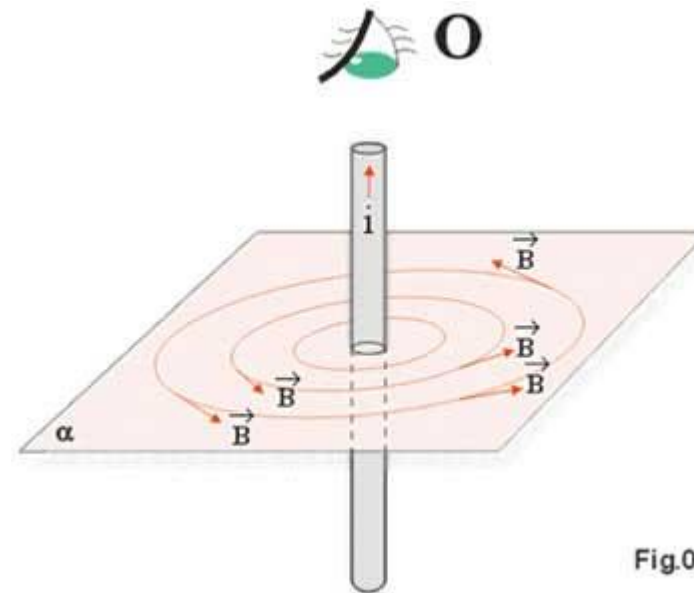
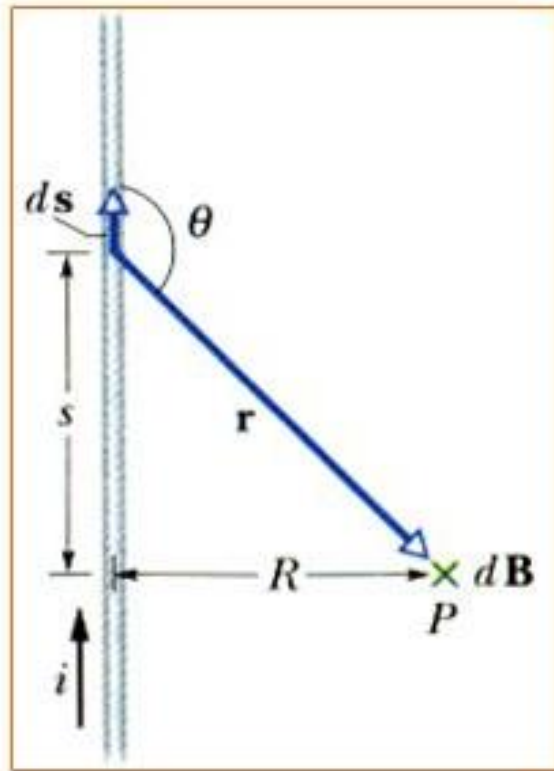
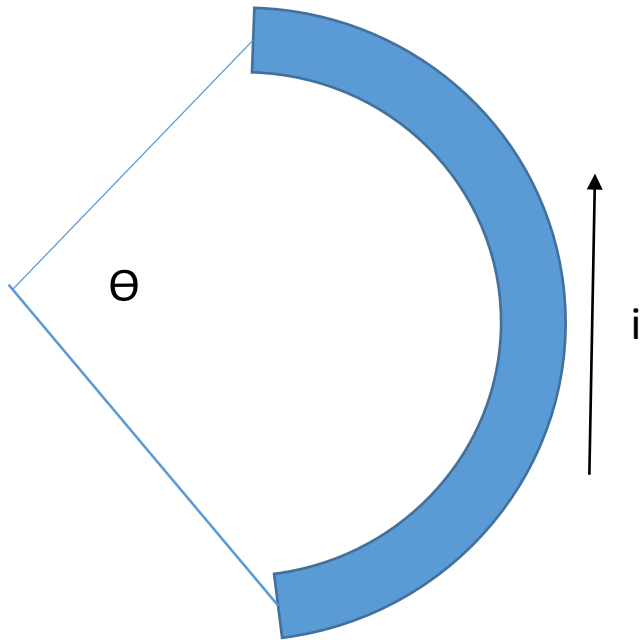


Fig.01

$$B = 2 \frac{i\mu_0}{4\pi R}$$

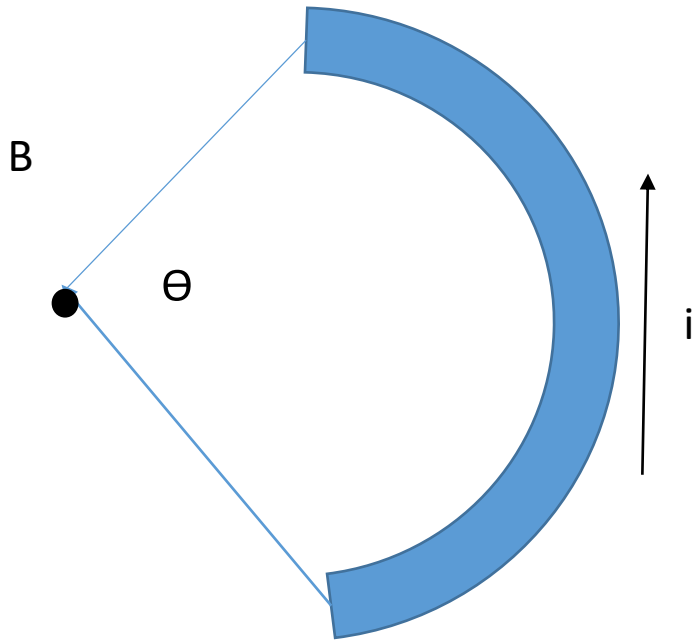
# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



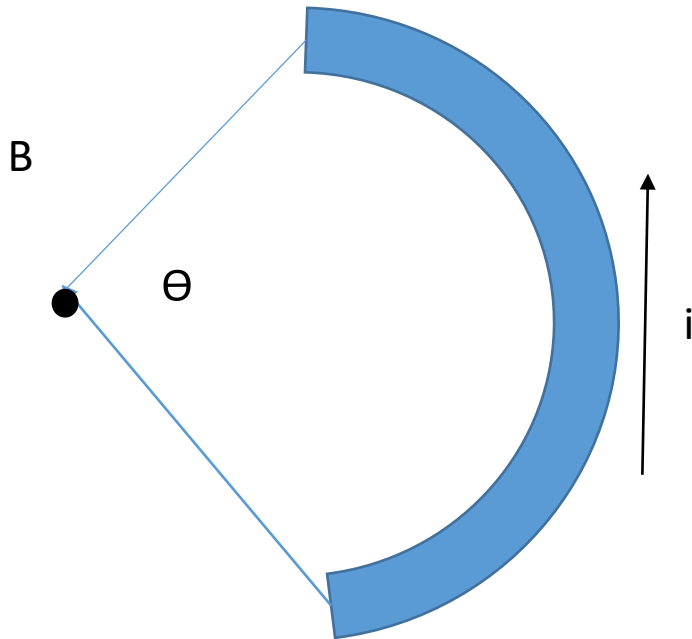
# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

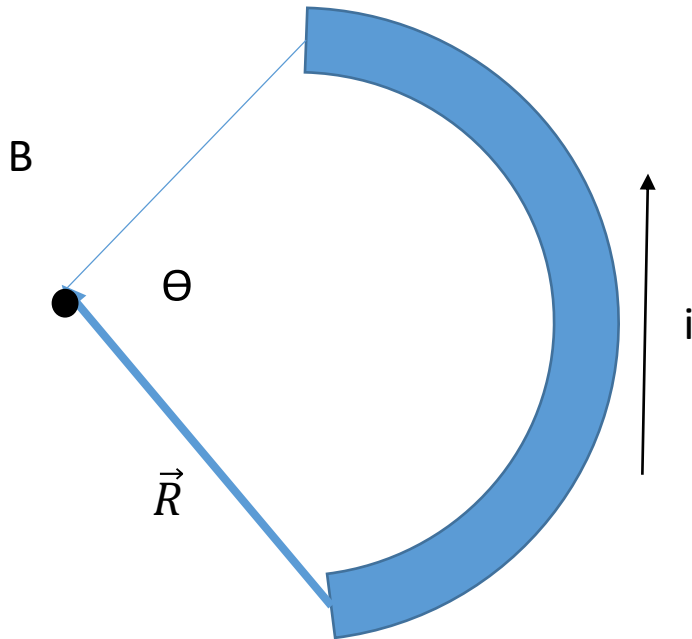
Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência

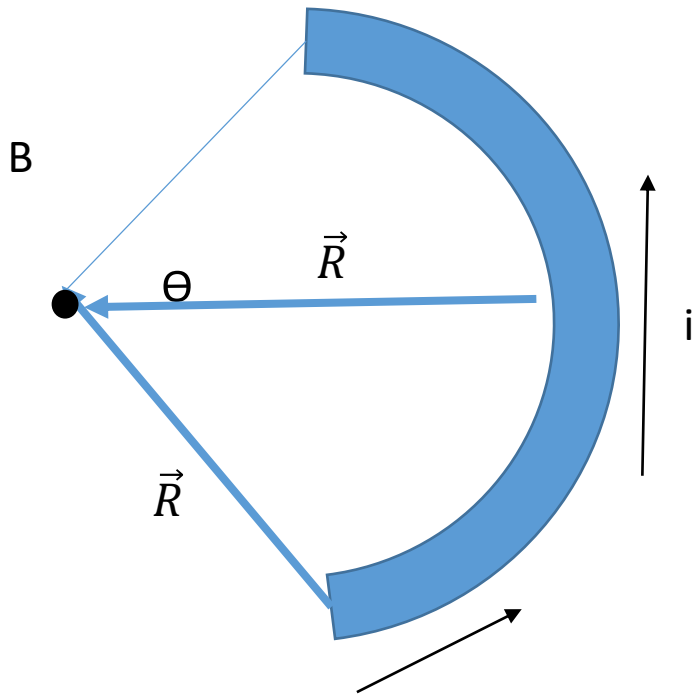


$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$



# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência

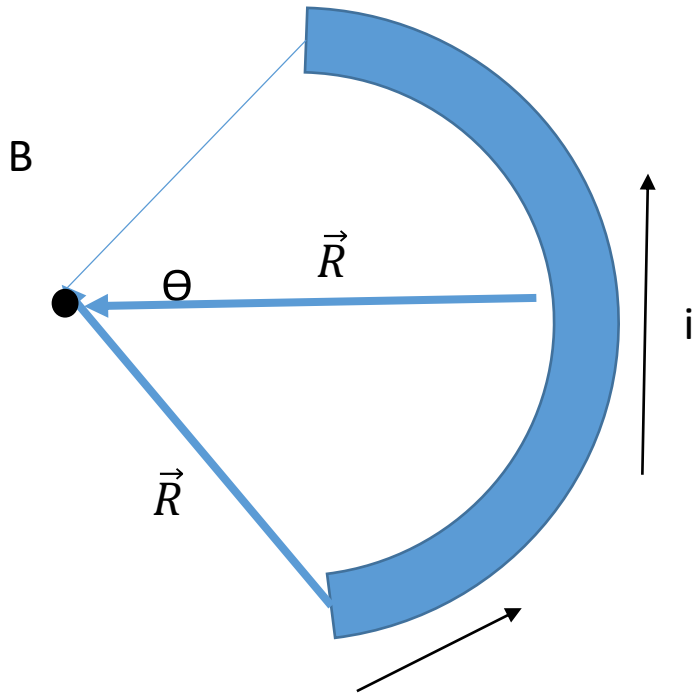


$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



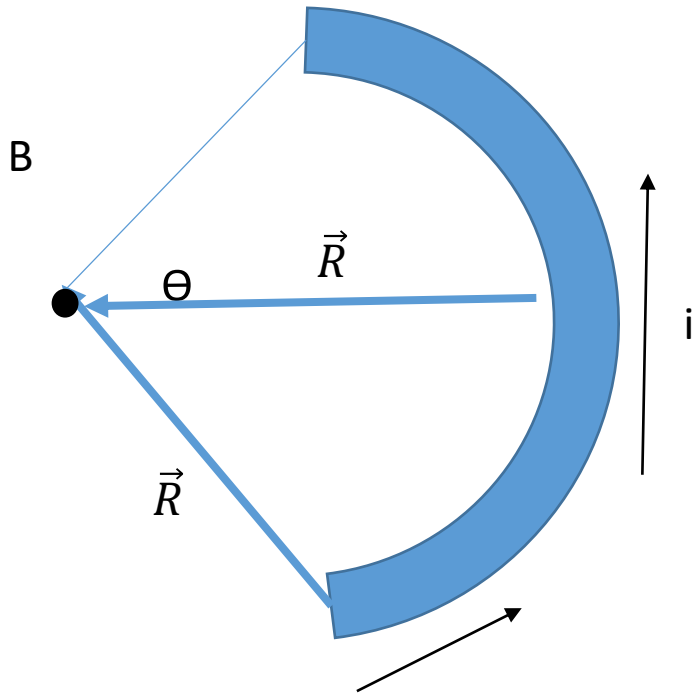
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

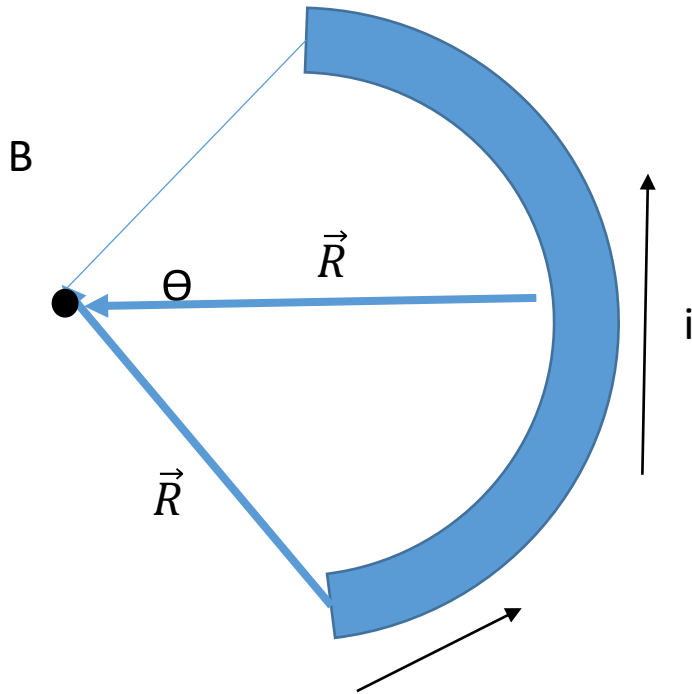
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

$$B = \int B = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

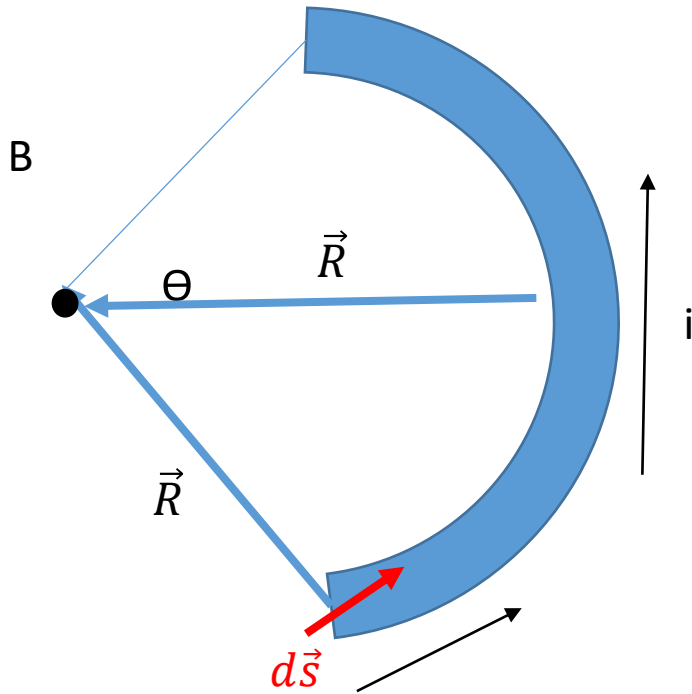
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

$$B = \int B = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int ds$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

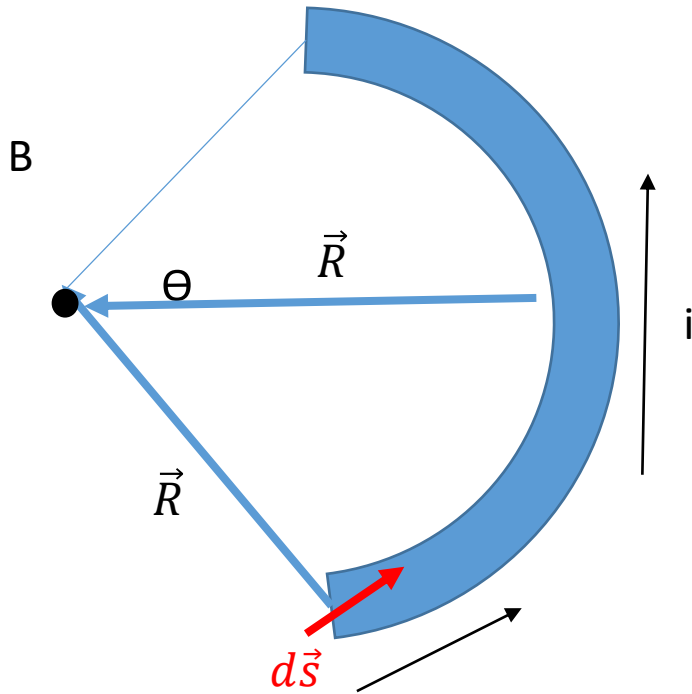
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

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# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

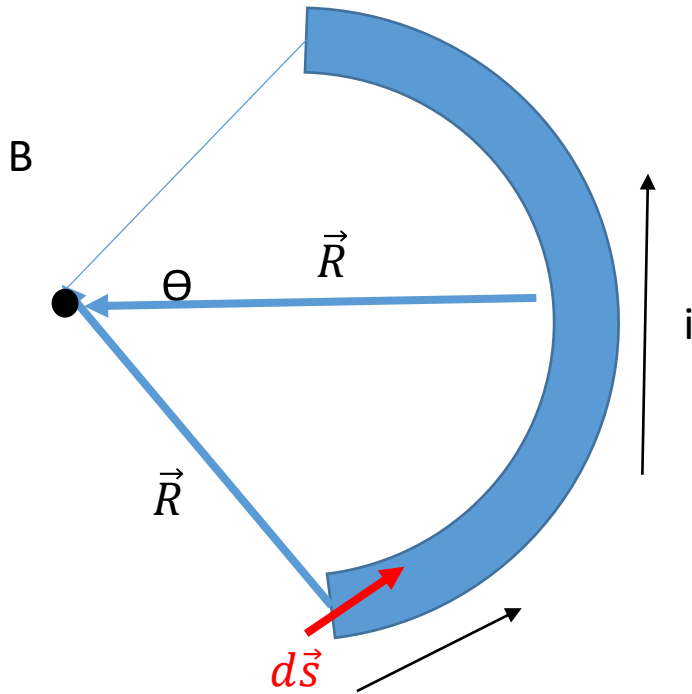
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

$$B = \int B = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int ds = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int_0^\theta R d\theta$$

# Campo produzido por uma Corrente

Em um arco de circunferência



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}\theta}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids \cdot \text{sen}90}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2}$$

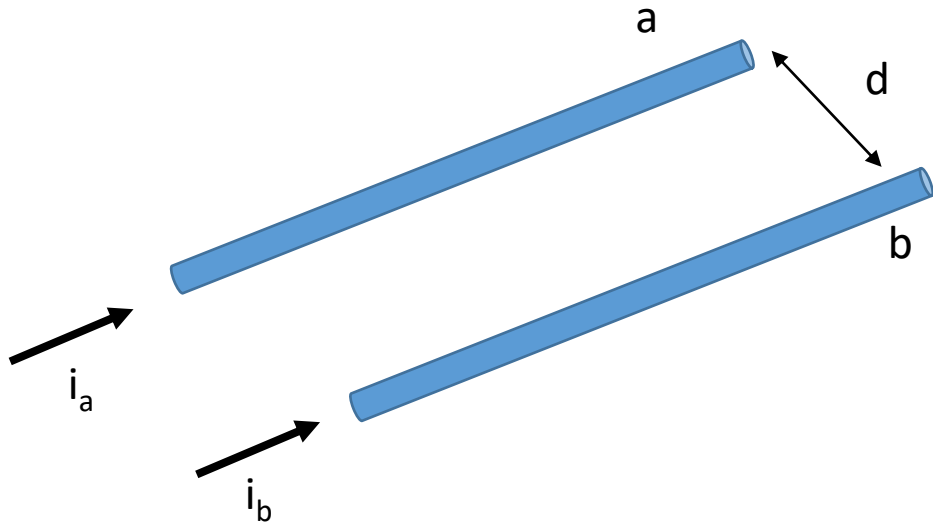
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R} \theta$$

$$B = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{ids}{R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int ds = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int_0^\theta R d\theta$$

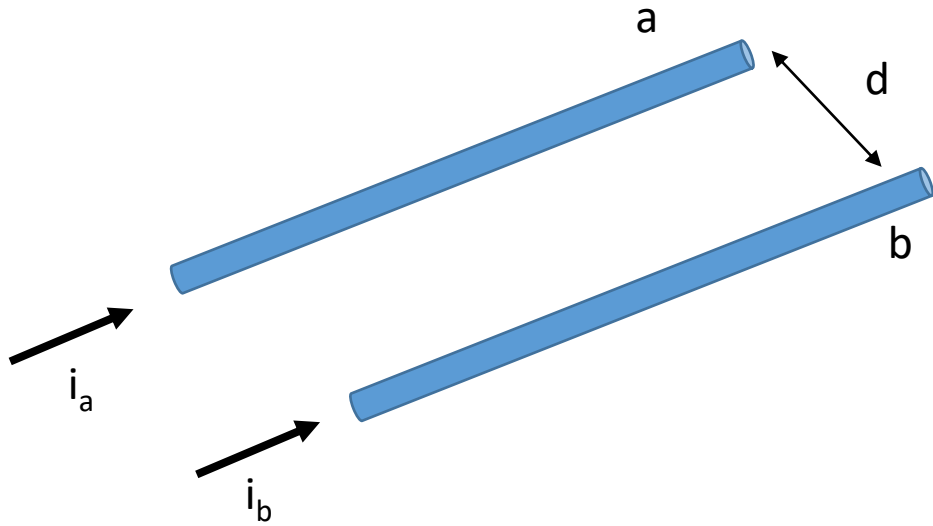
Força entre duas correntes paralelas



# Força entre duas correntes paralelas

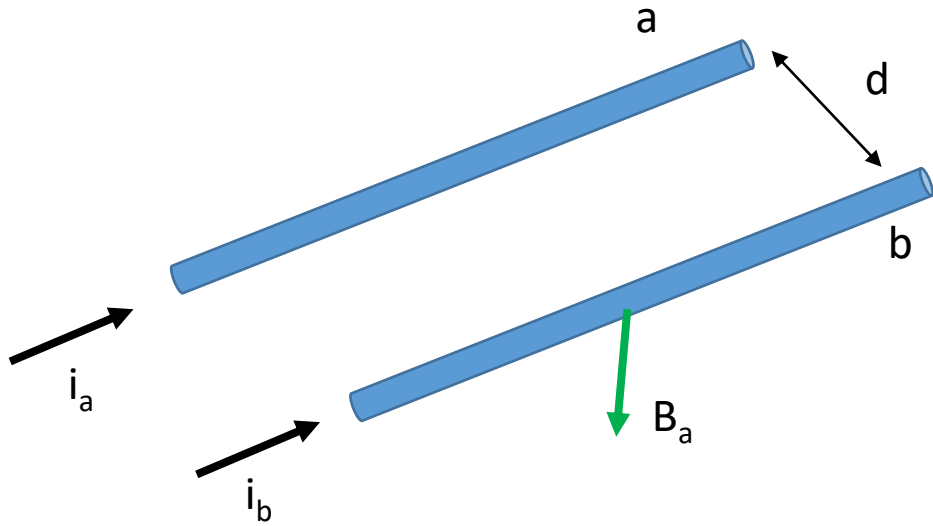


# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



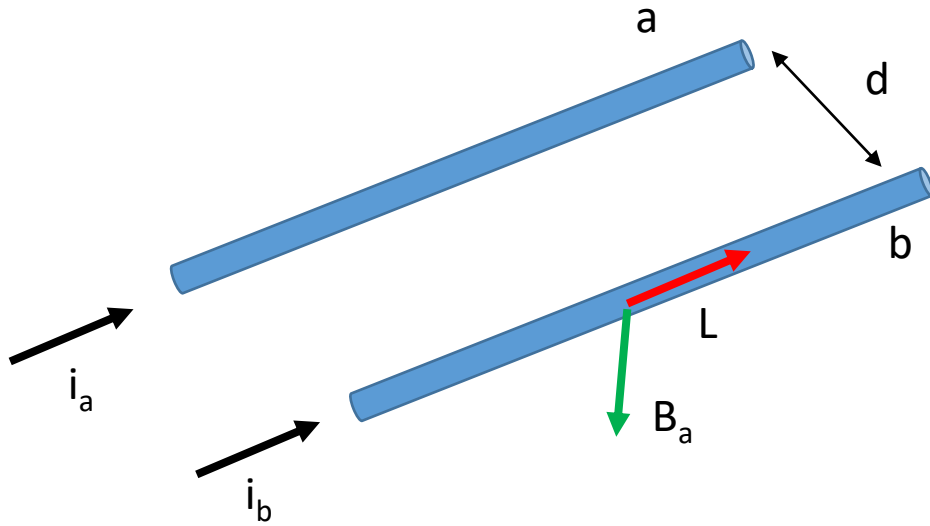
$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

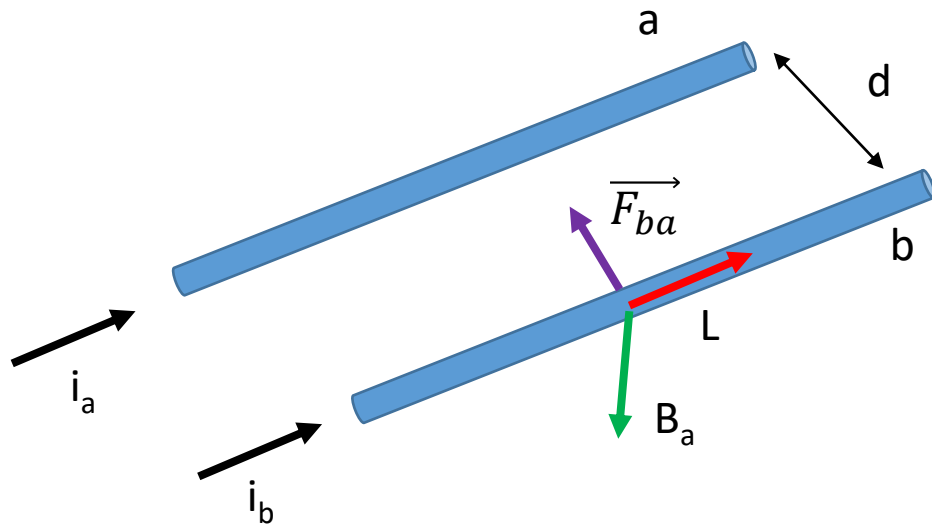
# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

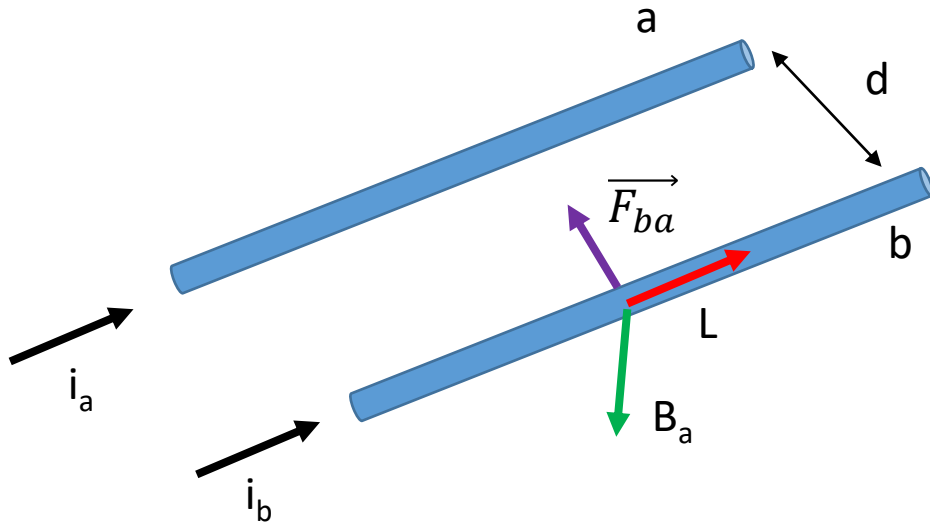
# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas

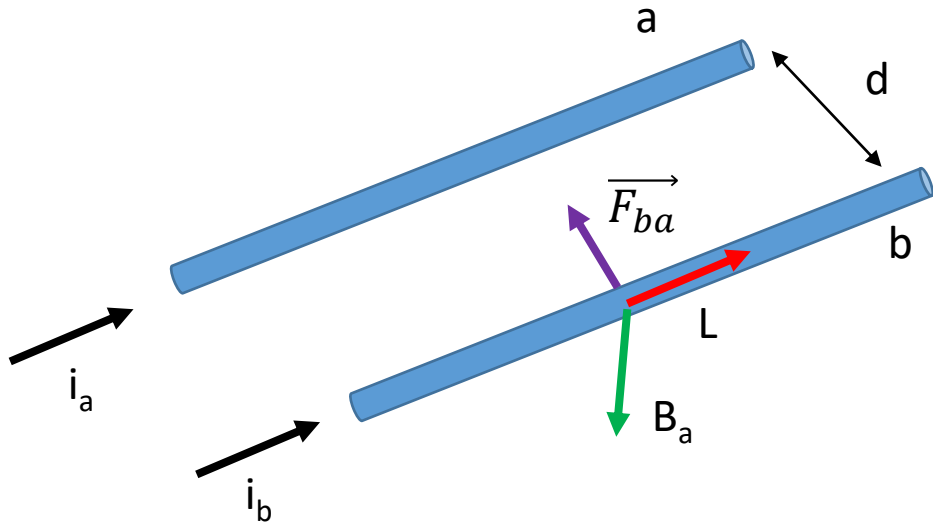


$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

$$F_{ba} = i_b L B_a \text{sen}90$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas

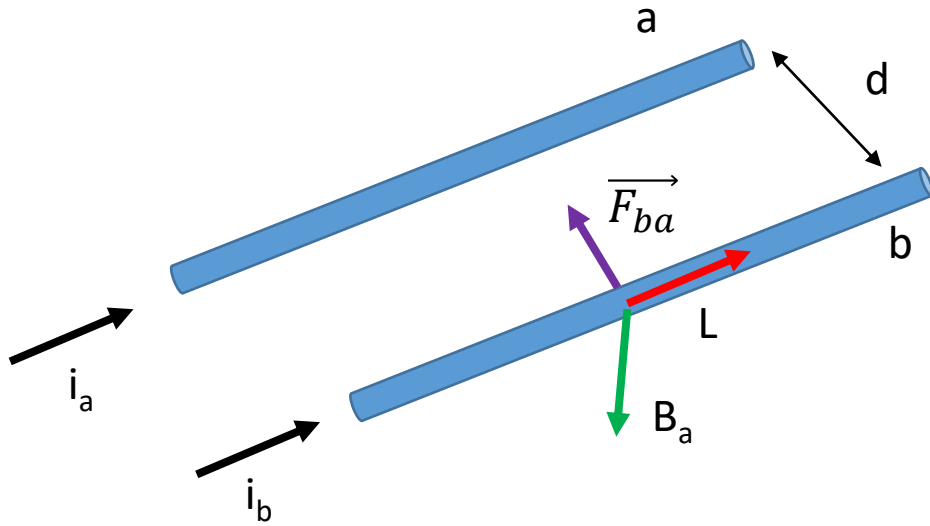


$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

$$F_{ba} = i_b L B_a \text{sen}90$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

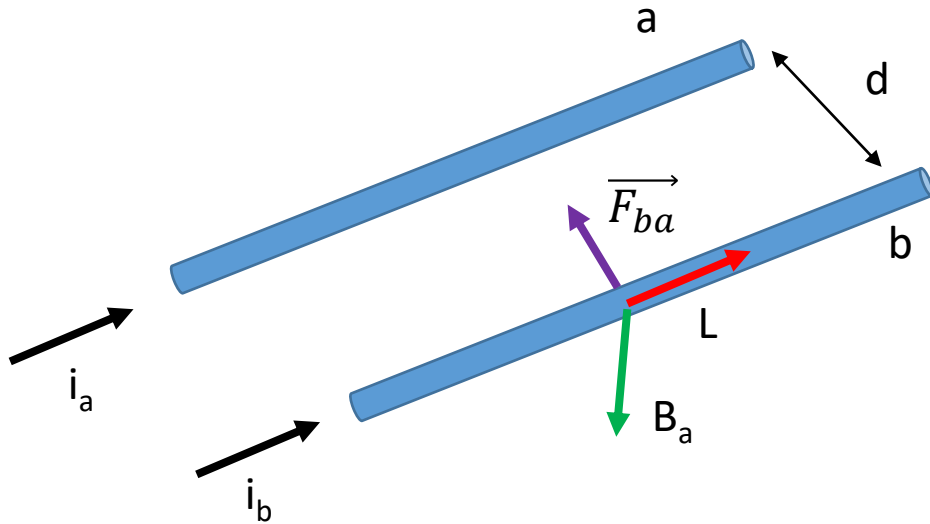
$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

$$F_{ba} = i_b L B_a \text{sen}90$$

$$F_{ba} = i_b L \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$



# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



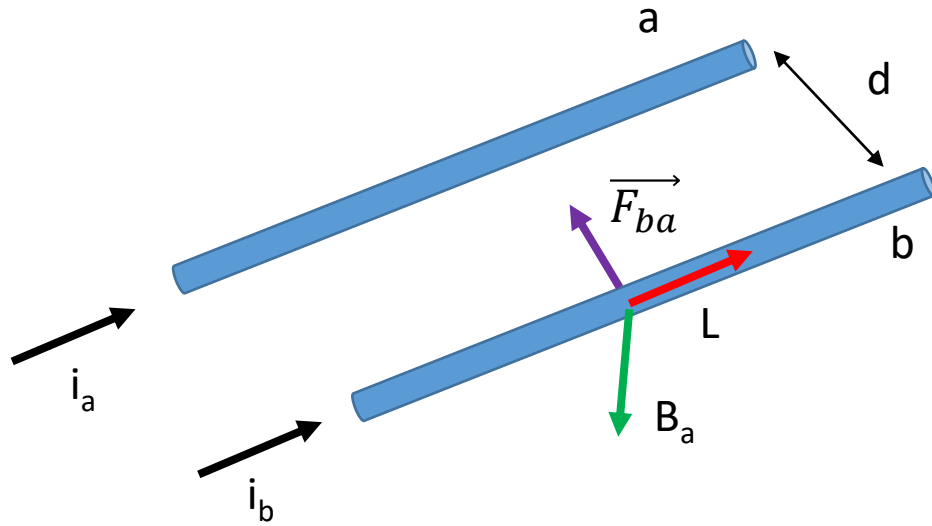
$$B_a = \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ba} = i_b \vec{L} \times \vec{B}_a$$

$$F_{ba} = i_b L B_a \text{sen}90$$

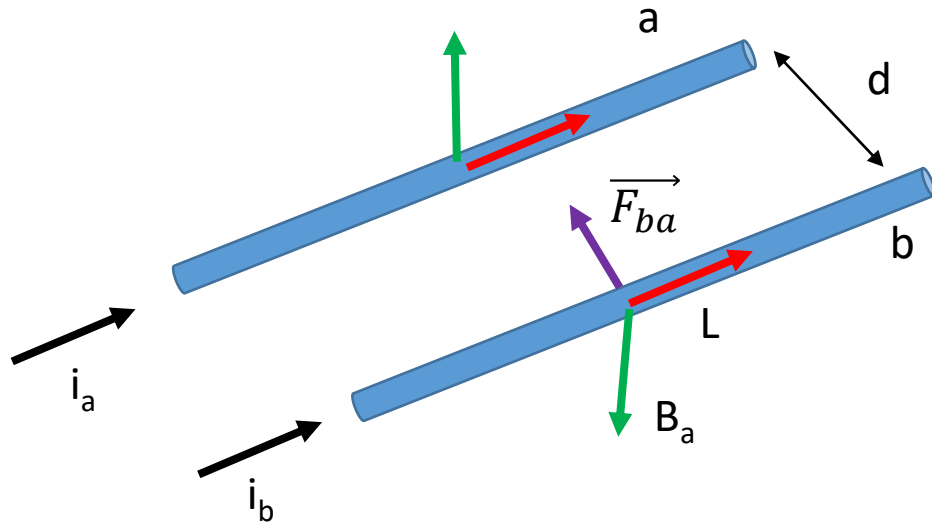
$$F_{ba} = i_b L \frac{i_a \mu_0}{2\pi d} \rightarrow F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d}$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



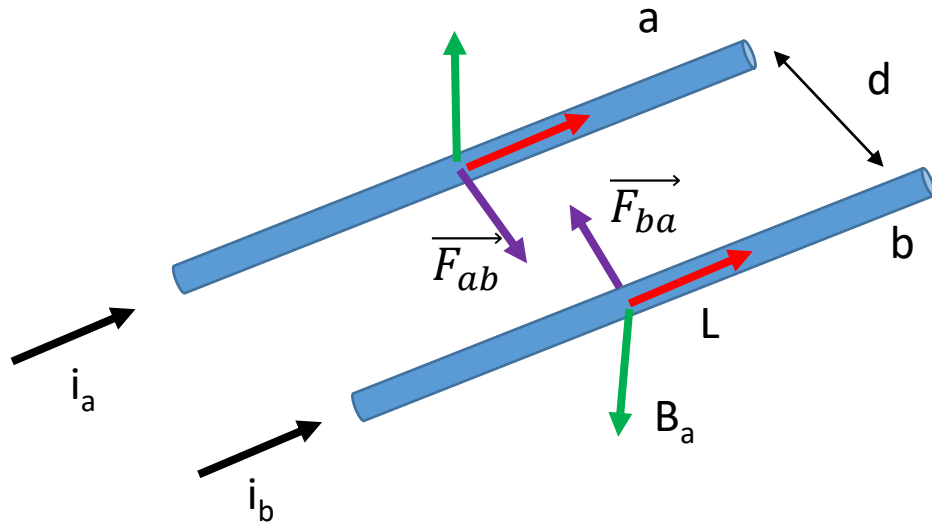
$$F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d}$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



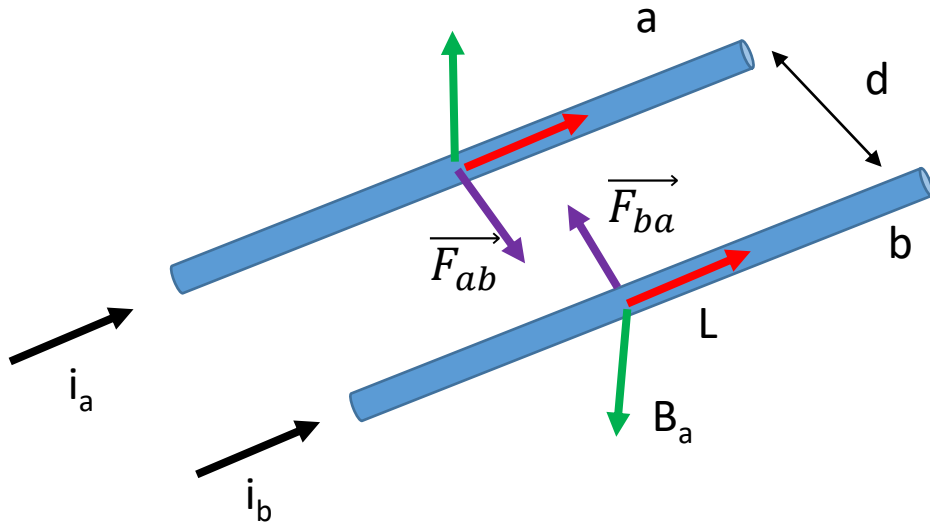
$$F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d} = F_{ab}$$

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d} = F_{ab}$$

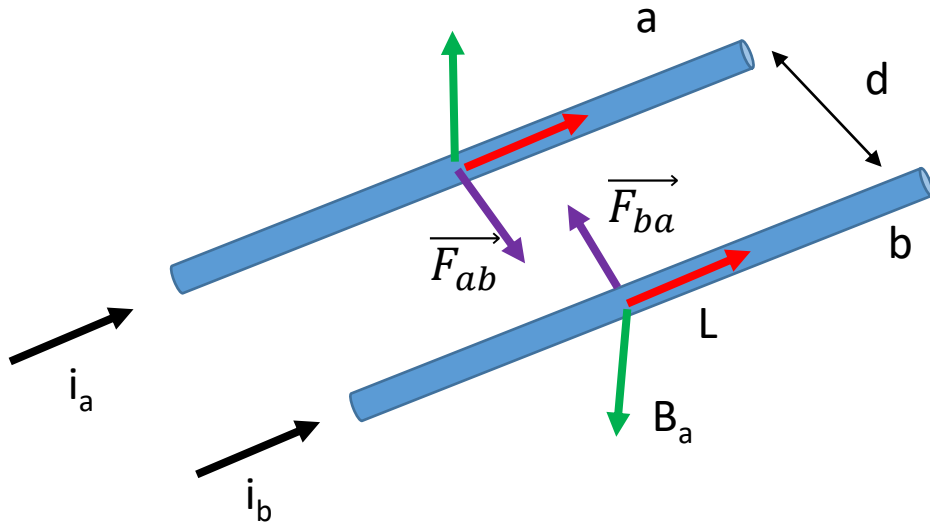
# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d} = F_{ab}$$

*Correntes paralelas se atraem!*

# Força entre duas correntes paralelas



$$F_{ba} = \frac{\mu_0 L i_a i_b}{2\pi d} = F_{ab}$$

*Correntes paralelas se atraem!*

*Correntes antiparalelas se repulsam!*

# Lei de Ampère

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Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \epsilon_0 \Phi$$



*Fluxo total*



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Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \varepsilon_0 \Phi = \varepsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$$

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Analogamente, no magnetismo...

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Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \epsilon_0 \Phi = \epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$$

The diagram illustrates the analogy between electrostatics and magnetostatics. Three blue arrows point downwards from the terms in the Gauss's Law equation to their corresponding terms in Ampère's Law:  $q_{env}$  maps to  $i_{env}$ ,  $\epsilon_0$  maps to  $1/\mu_0$ , and the flux integral  $\oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$  maps to the magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ .

Analogamente, no magnetismo...

# Lei de Ampère

Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \epsilon_0 \Phi = \epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$$

The diagram illustrates the analogy between electrostatics and magnetostatics. Three blue arrows point downwards from the terms in the Gauss's Law equation to their counterparts in the Ampère's Law equation. The first arrow points from  $q_{env}$  to  $i_{env}$ . The second arrow points from  $\epsilon_0$  to  $1/\mu_0$ . The third arrow points from  $\vec{E}$  to  $\vec{B}$ .

Analogamente, no magnetismo...

$$\mu_0 i_{env} = \oint \vec{B} d\vec{s}$$

# Lei de Ampère

Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \epsilon_0 \Phi = \epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$$

$i_{env}$        $1/\mu_0$        $\vec{B}$

Analogamente, no magnetismo...

$$\mu_0 i_{env} = \oint \vec{B} d\vec{s}$$

*Lei de Ampère*

# Lei de Ampère

Lembrando da Lei de Gauss:

$$q_{env} = \epsilon_0 \Phi = \epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} d\vec{A}$$

$i_{env}$        $1/\mu_0$        $\vec{B}$

Analogamente, no magnetismo...

$$\mu_0 i_{env} = \oint \vec{B} d\vec{s} \quad \text{Lei de Ampère}$$

Corrente total envolvida pela curva

Curva fechada → amperiana