

Recap Formule

Legge di Laplace

2^a Formula Laplace

Filo in un campo
magnetico subisce
una Forza

$\underline{B}$ ind. mag.
unif.

$$\underline{F} = I \underline{L} \times \underline{B}$$

$$d\underline{F} = I d\underline{L} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{F} = \int_0^L I d\underline{L} \times \underline{B}$$

$\underline{L}$ orientato come
la corrente

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{L}}{dt} = \underline{v}$$

FORZA LORENZ

Una carica q in un campo $\underline{B}(\underline{r})$ riceve una Forza
con velocità $\underline{v}$

$$\underline{F}(\underline{r}) = q \underline{v}(\underline{r}) \times \underline{B}(\underline{r})$$

carica in movimento

collocata in un campo di
ind. magnetica

Forza centric.

da campo. NON CAMBIA L'ENERGIA.

NON CAMBIA VELOCITA', solo DIREZIONE

Se mi scorre corrente

Spin γ di un corpo come qo magnetico, genera campo ind. uguale a
quello che produce verso $\underline{B}$

Se ha di sop. S, MOM. MAGNETICO

$$\underline{m} = I S \hat{n}$$

$\hat{n}$ de vede la corrente
ruotando in senso

aula 10

- la Spina, sottoposta ad un campo di ind. $\underline{B}$, riceve un MOM. MECANICO che fa ruotare n come $\underline{B}$

$$\underline{M} = \underline{m} \times \underline{B} \quad \underline{B} \text{ uniforme}$$

Campo ind. magnetico generato da una Spina su cui scorre corrente.



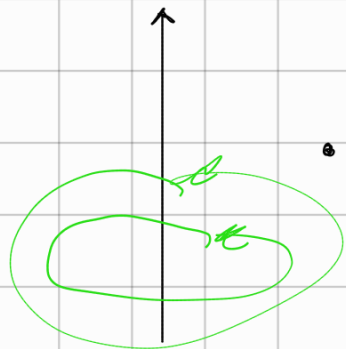
r

$$d\underline{B}(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I dl \underline{e}'(r') \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{B}(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint_C \frac{dl \underline{e}'(r') \times (\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|^3}$$

Biot Savart

Campo ind. magnetico generato da un filo infinito



$$\underline{B}(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{u}_I \times \hat{R} \left[\frac{We}{m^2} \right]$$

$\hat{u}_I$ Verso Corrente
 $\hat{R}$ Verso $r - r'$

$$r = |\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\varphi}$$

$\hat{\varphi}$ Verso Tangente al cilindro

- Campo el generato da una Spina su $\hat{z}$



$$\underline{r} = z \hat{z} \quad r' = a \cos \varphi' \hat{x} + a \sin \varphi' \hat{y}$$

$$d\underline{r} = a d\varphi' \hat{\varphi}$$

$$d\underline{B}(z) = \frac{\mu_0 I a d\varphi'}{4\pi |r-r'|^2} \quad \hat{r}' \text{ verso } \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi' \cos \vartheta \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}}$$

scappo-elfen; pueror col' uco

$$\sqrt{a^2 + z^2} \cos \vartheta = a$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}}$$

$$a = \text{raggio spira}$$

$$z=0 \quad \underline{B}(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\underline{B}(z \gg a) = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{2 z^3}$$

mag cor z³

spirale comp spira

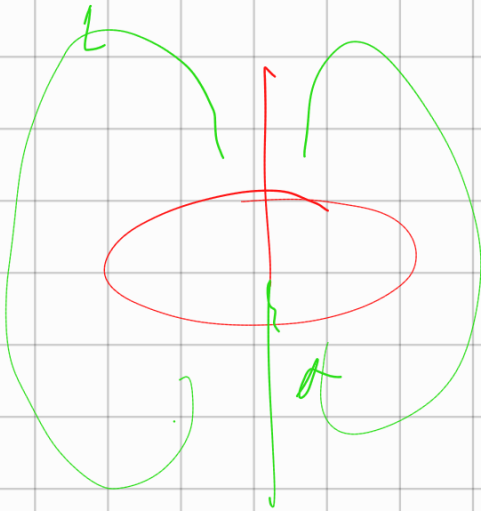
$$N = \frac{m}{e} \quad \text{spira per unita di lunghezza}$$

• corpo indiv. magnetico continuo all'interno e diretto con $\hat{z}$

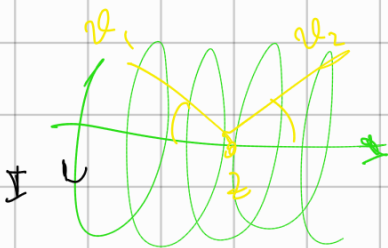
$$\underline{B}(z) = \mu_0 I N \hat{z} \quad \text{cost.}$$

con linee mag. aperte

se ho n spire di spira, in un punto z



$$\underline{B}(z) = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{2 (a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}$$

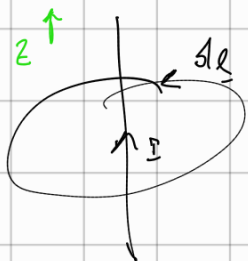


$$\underline{B}(z) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \sum N (\cos \vartheta_1 - \cos \vartheta_2)$$

Legge circuito. Ampere

$$\oint_C \underline{B}(\underline{r}) \cdot d\underline{r} = \begin{cases} \pm \sum \mu_0 I_i & \text{se cancelare corrente} \\ 0 & \text{seguo regola mano} \\ & \text{desta} \end{cases}$$

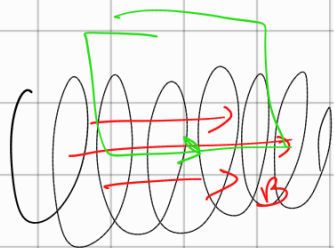
non
cancela
corrente



es. Filo infinito

$$B(\rho) 2\pi \rho = \mu_0 I \Rightarrow \underline{B}(\rho) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi \rho} \hat{\varphi}$$

es. Solenoide

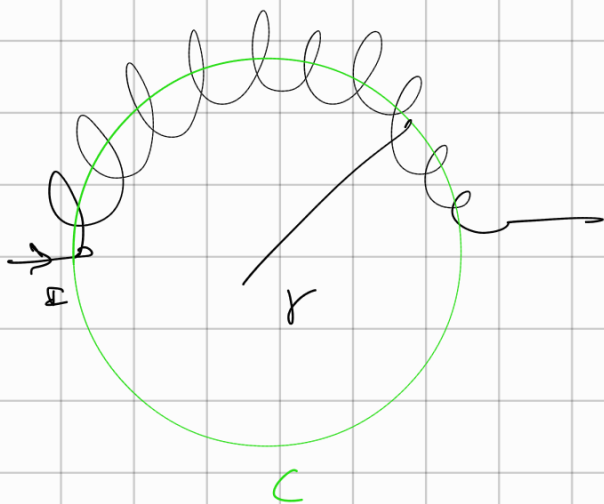


$\rightarrow z$

$$B \ell = \mu_0 N \ell I$$

Toroidale "in aria"

$$\underline{B} = \mu_0 N I \hat{z} \cos r$$



$$B 2\pi r = \mu_0 \overbrace{N \ell}^{n \text{ spire}} I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2 \pi} \left[\frac{\text{V/m}}{\text{m}^2} \right]$$

CAMPO MAGNETICO MAGNETIZZAZ. MATEMATICA

$$\underline{M} = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{m}_i \quad \frac{A}{m} \quad \underline{m}_i = 15 \hat{m}$$

Flusso sup chiusa ∂V in presenza di mat magnetizz

Legge GAUSS

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{B}(\underline{r}) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \oint_S \underline{B}(\underline{r}) \cdot \hat{n} dS = 0$$

LEGGE AMPERE

$$\nabla \times \underline{H}(\underline{r}) = \underline{J}(\underline{r}) \quad \Leftrightarrow \oint_C \underline{H}(\underline{r}) \cdot d\underline{\ell} = \iint_S \underline{J}(\underline{r}) \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \mu_0 \underline{J}(\underline{r})$$

$$\oint_C \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{\ell} = \mu_0 I$$

RELAZ COSTITUTIVA

$$\underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \mu_0 [\underline{H}(\underline{r}) + \underline{M}(\underline{r})]$$

CONDIZ. di CONTINUITA

$$B_{1n} = B_{2n}$$

$$H_{1t} - H_{2t} = \oint_S \underline{J}_s \quad \left[\frac{A}{m} \right]$$

induce corr superf

suscezione magnetica

perche' $\underline{M}(\underline{r}) = \chi_r \underline{H}(\underline{r})$

$$\chi_r = (1 + \chi_r)$$

$$\underline{B}(\underline{r}) = \underbrace{\mu_0 \mu_r}_{\mu} \underline{H}(\underline{r})$$

permeabilita magnetica SI sec

$\mu_r = 1$ nel vuoto, no magnetizz.

$\mu_r < 1$ mat. diamagnetica
non di polo

Materiali
dici isotropi

I METZ di alta permeabilita' sono METZ I IN
CUI SI CONCENTRANO LE LINEE di FORZA
DEL CAMPO INDUZ. MAGNETICA

$$\mu_{r2} \gg \mu_{r1}$$