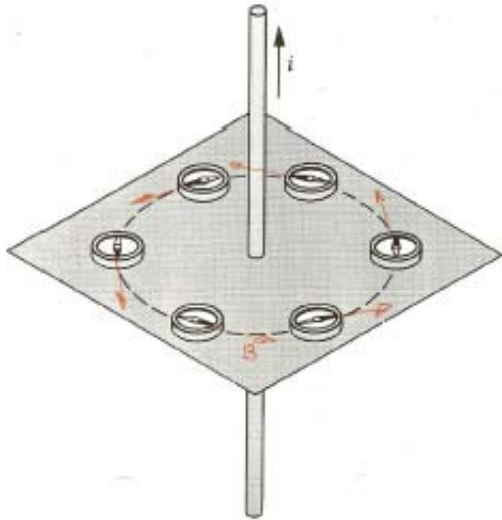




Sorgenti del campo e Legge di Ampere

I legge di Laplace



➤ 1820: H. C. Oersted scoprì che un filo percorso da corrente produce un campo magnetico: i magneti risentono di una forza.

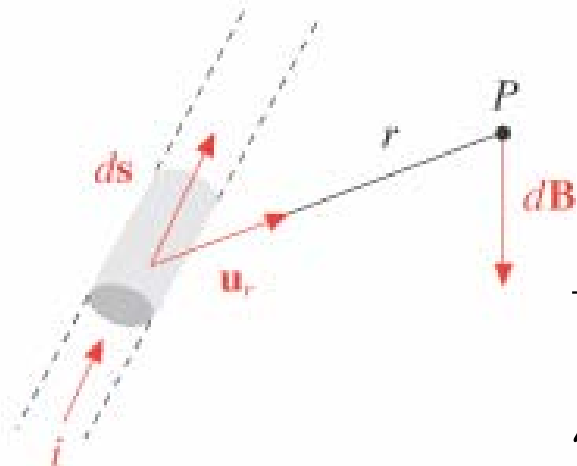
(il B esercita un momento torcente sull'ago della bussola e lo allinea con B)

Prima legge elementare di Laplace

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{i d\vec{l} \times \vec{u}_r}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = k = 10^{-7} \text{ Tm} / \text{A}$$

μ_0 permeabilità magnetica del vuoto = $1.26 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Tm} / \text{A}$





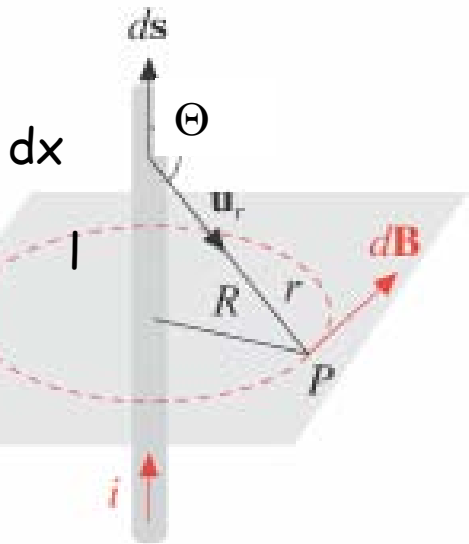
Legge di Ampere - Laplace

Per un circuito chiuso:

$$\vec{B} = \oint d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{u}_r}{r^2}$$

**Legge di
Ampere Laplace**

Esempio: filo rett. lungo 2a



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{u}_r}{r^2} \Rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$r = R / \sin(\pi - \vartheta) = R / \sin \vartheta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \vartheta}{R^2}$$

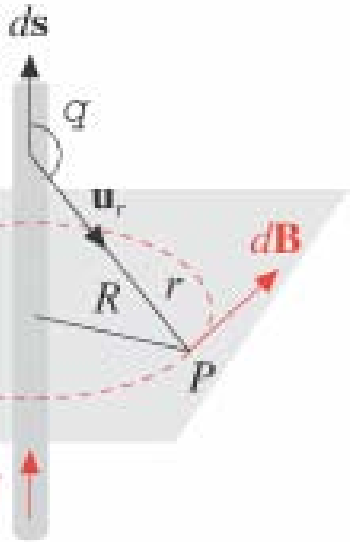
$$l = r \cos(\pi - \vartheta) = -r \cos \vartheta = -\frac{R}{\sin \vartheta} \cos \vartheta \Rightarrow dl = R \frac{d\vartheta}{\sin^2 \vartheta}$$



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i \sin \theta d\theta}{4\pi R} = -\frac{\mu_0 i d \cos \theta}{4\pi R}$$

$$B_{\text{filo}} = 2 \int_{\cos \theta_1}^0 dB = -\frac{2\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \int_{\cos \theta_1}^0 \frac{d \cos \theta}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 i \cos \theta_1}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 i a}{2\pi R \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}$$

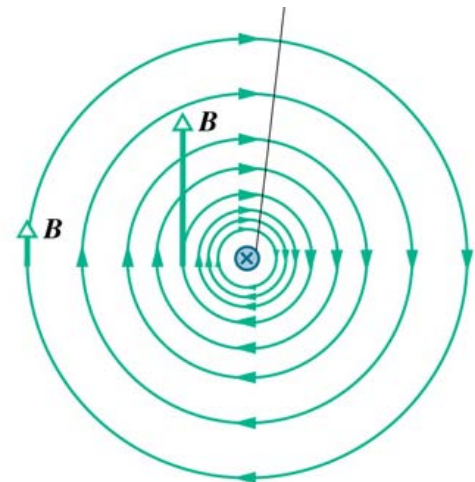
Legge di Biot-Savart



$$\vec{B}_{\text{filo}} = \frac{\mu_0 i a}{2\pi R \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} \vec{u}_\phi$$

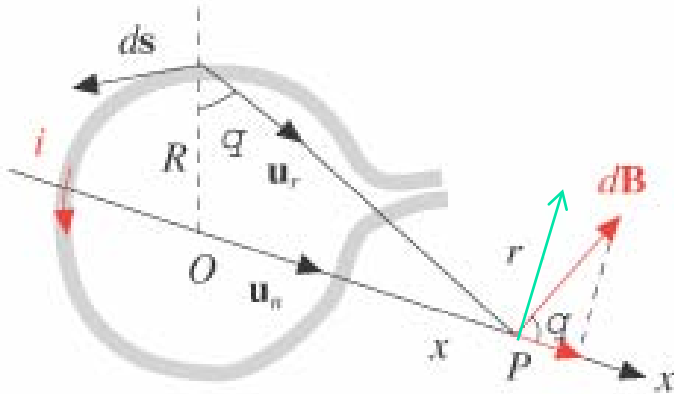
Per un filo indefinitamente lungo:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R} \vec{u}_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R} \vec{u}_t \times \vec{u}_n$$



Legge di Bio - Savart

Esempio: spira circolare



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{u}_r}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{r^2}$$

$$dB_x = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

Nei punti sull'asse della spira il campo è parallelo all'asse!!

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \oint \frac{dl}{r^2} \cos \theta \vec{u}_n = \frac{\mu_0 i \cos \theta}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi R}{r^2} \vec{u}_n \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^3} \vec{u}_n = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \frac{R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{u}_n$$

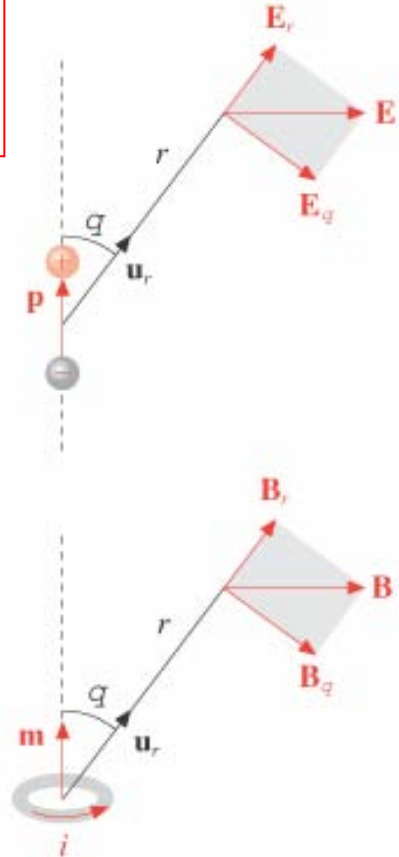
Spira circolare: casi particolari

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \frac{R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{u}_n$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2R} \vec{u}_n \quad \text{max}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\vec{p}}{r^3}$$

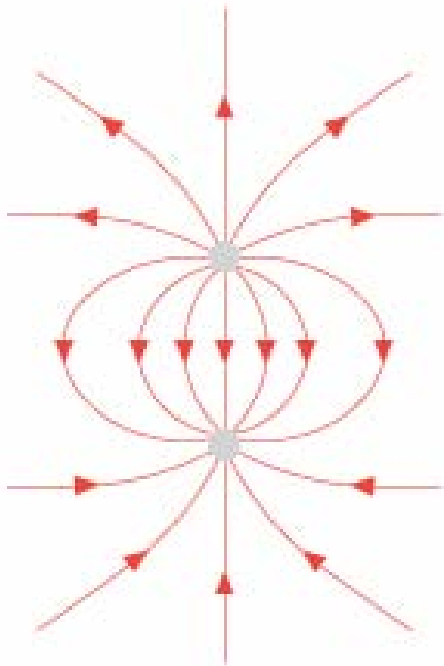


$$x \gg R \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2x^3} \vec{u}_n = \frac{\mu_0 i \pi R^2}{4\pi x^3} \vec{u}_n = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2\vec{m}}{x^3}$$

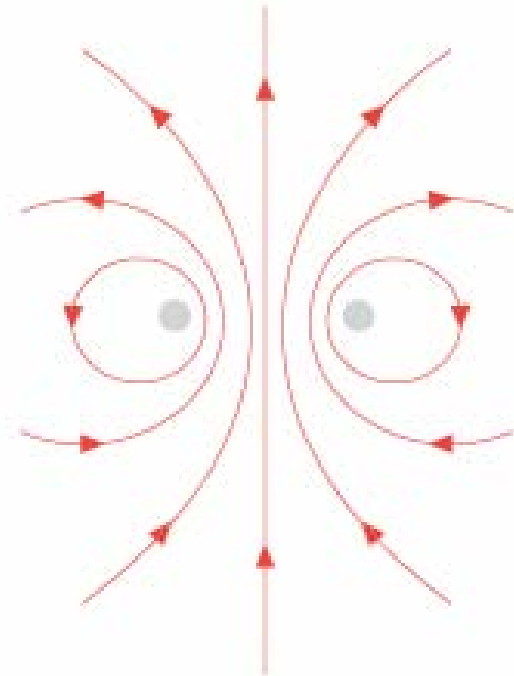
Linee di campo dipolo elettrico \leftrightarrow magnetico

$$\vec{E} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} (2\cos\theta\vec{u}_r + \sin\theta\vec{u}_\theta)$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{m}{x^3} (2\cos\theta\vec{u}_r + \sin\theta\vec{u}_\theta)$$



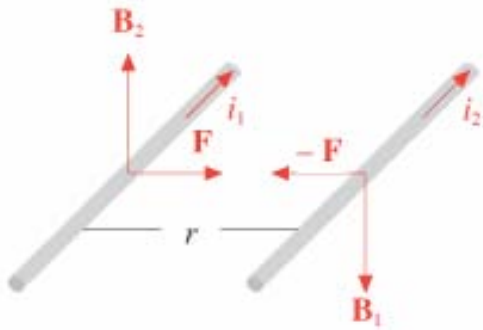
Circuitazione = 0



Circuitazione non è nulla

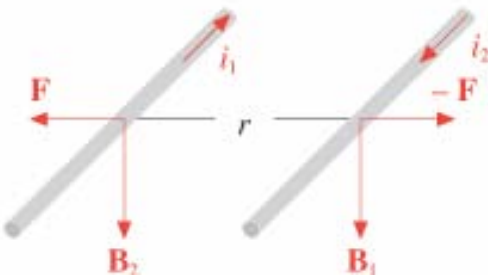
Forza tra correnti

Consideriamo due fili rett. Paralleli molto lunghi e vicini tali da poterli considerare indefiniti, percorsi dalla corrente i_1 e i_2



$$d\vec{F}_{12} = i_2 d\vec{l}_1 \times B_1$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = i_2 d\vec{u}_1 \times B_1 \quad \vec{F}_{21} = i_1 d\vec{u}_1 \times B_2$$



$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i_1}{2\pi r} \quad \text{e} \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 i_2}{2\pi r}$$

Correnti che scorrono nello stesso verso si attraggono, in verso opposto si respingono

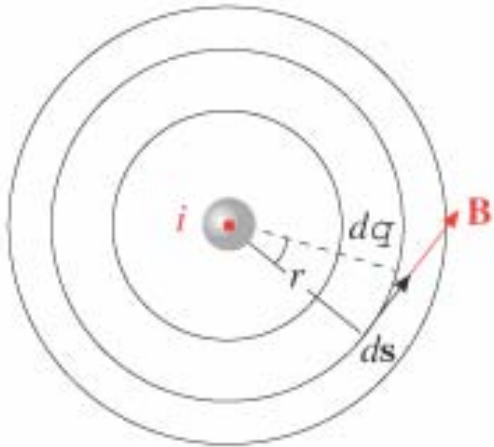
$$F_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi r} = F_{12}$$



Unità di misura fondamentale: la corrente

SI Unità di misura fondamentale l'A: definito come intensità di corrente che circolando in due fili rettilinei distanti $r=1$ m dà luogo ad una forza di $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ N/ m per metro di ciascun conduttore.

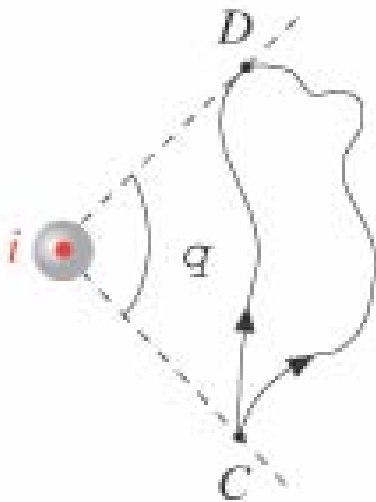
Legge di Ampere



$$\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} dl = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi} d\theta \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\int_C^D \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi} \int_C^D d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 i \theta}{2\pi}$$

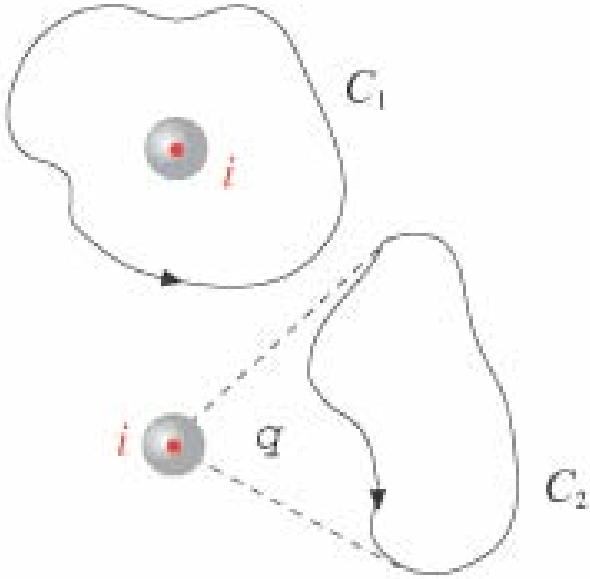
Qualunque sia il percorso da C a D



$$\int_D^C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\mu_0 i \theta}{2\pi} \quad \rightarrow$$

Legge di Ampere

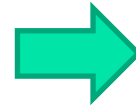
Consideriamo un linea chiusa:



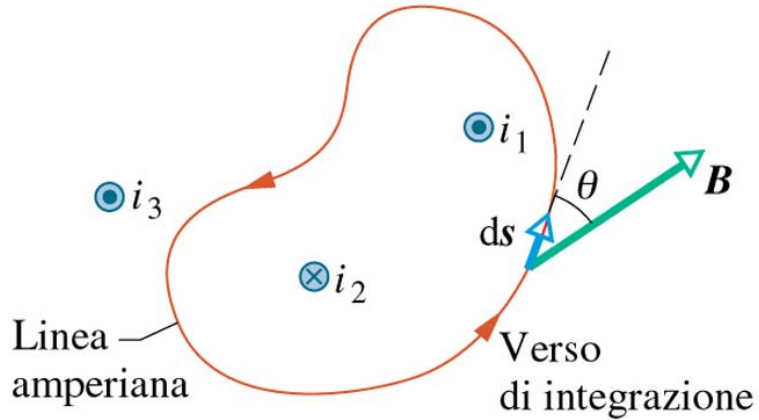
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi} \oint d\theta \quad \rightarrow$$

$$c1 \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 i 2\pi}{2\pi} = \mu_0 i$$

$$c2 \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$



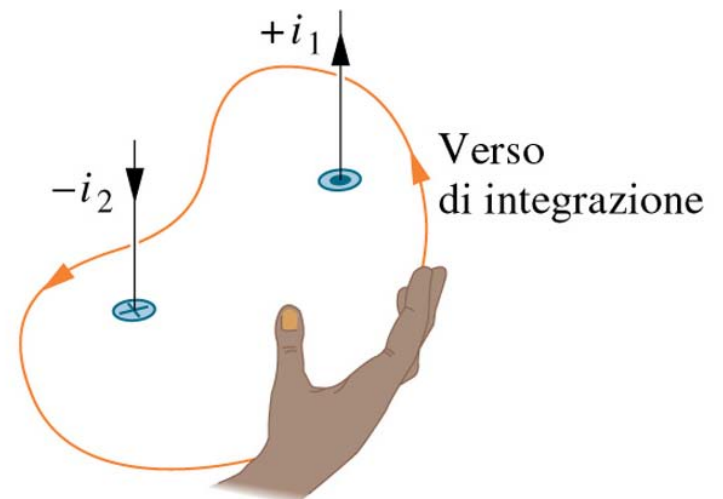
Legge di Ampere



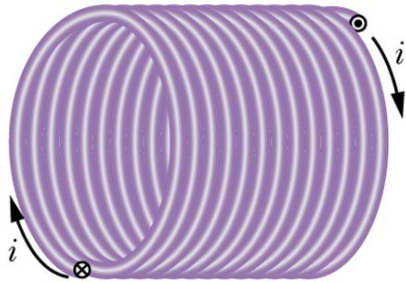
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{\text{concatenate}}$$



Il campo B non è conservativo



Applicazioni: B di un solenoide

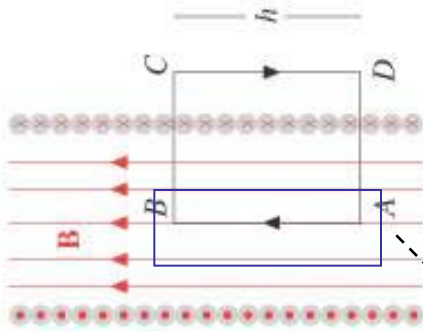


Solenoido rettilineo indefinito:

n densità delle spire.

$B \parallel$ asse del solenoide

Uniforme



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{\text{concatenate}} \Leftrightarrow Bh = \mu_0 n h i$$

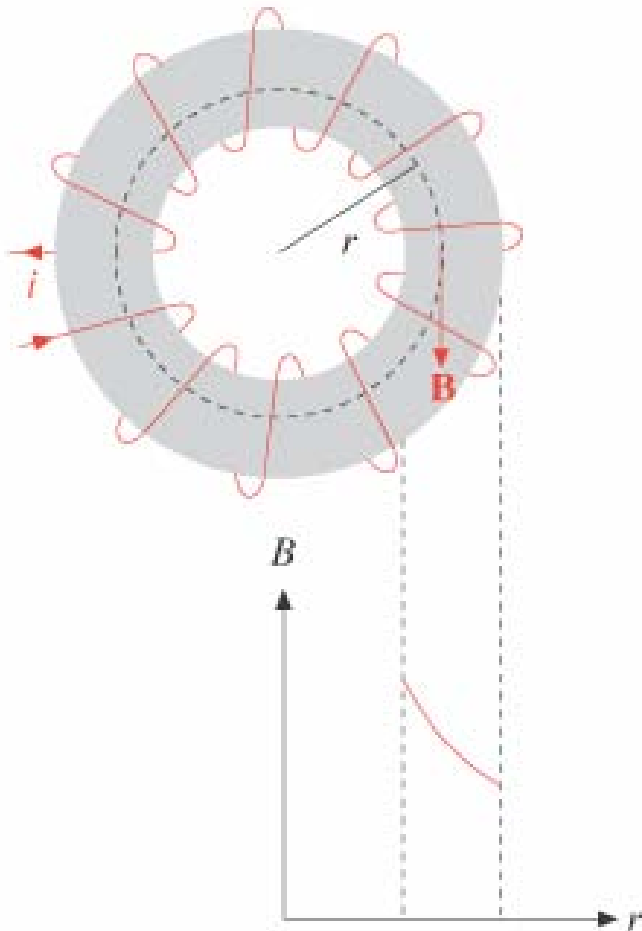
$$B = \mu_0 n i$$



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

B uniforme = 0 esterno

Applicazioni: B di un solenoide toroidale



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{\text{concatenate}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B 2\pi r = \mu_0 N i$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N i}{2\pi r}$$

Riassumiamo le proprietà dei campi E e B

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{q_{\text{int}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{\text{concatenate}}$$

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

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

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}_{\text{concatenate}}$$