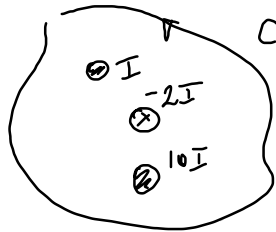
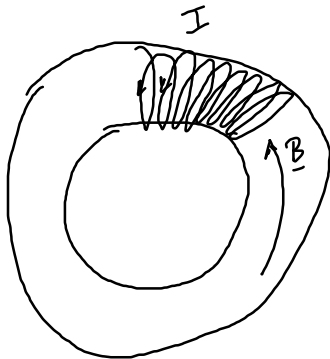


$$\oint_C \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{conc}}$$

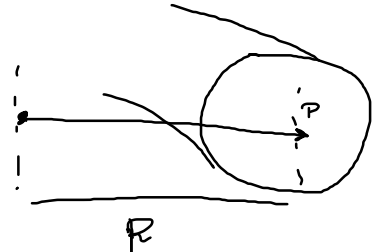
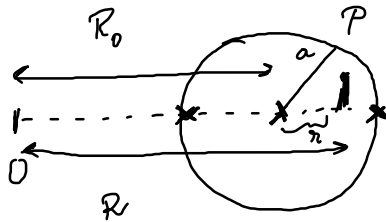


Torriole



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi R}$$

$\rightarrow$  \* solo linee  
 $\rightarrow$  corrente nell'avvolgimento

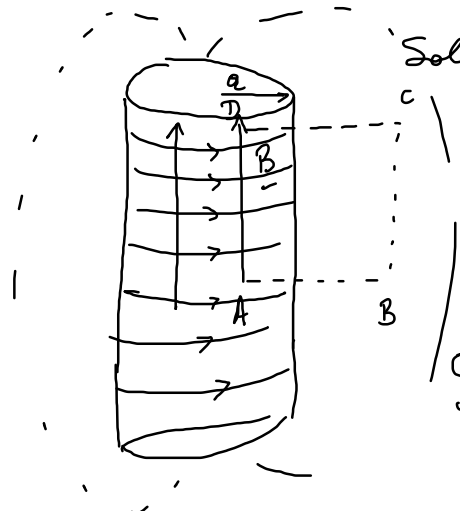


$$R = R_0 \pm r \quad 0 \leq r \leq a$$

$$R_{\min} = R_0 - a \quad R_{\max} = R_0 + a$$

$$\frac{B_{\max}}{B_{\min}} = \frac{\mu_0 \frac{NI}{2\pi R_{\min}}}{\mu_0 \frac{NI}{2\pi R_{\max}}} = \frac{R_{\max}}{R_{\min}} = \frac{R_0 + a}{R_0 - a} = \frac{1 + \frac{a}{R_0}}{1 - \frac{a}{R_0}}$$

Se  $\frac{a}{R_0} \ll 1$   $\frac{B_{\max}}{B_{\min}} \approx 1$   $B \approx \text{uniforme}$  Se  $\frac{a}{R_0} \rightarrow 0$   $B_{\max} \rightarrow B_{\min}$   
 Se  $R_0 \rightarrow +\infty$   $B \approx \text{uniforme}$



Solenoido ("infinito")  
 $\rightarrow$  realizza un  $B$  uniforme

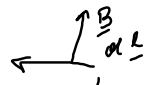
Scelgo come  $C$ : rettangolo a metà tra il solenoide e l'esterno

con un lato  $\parallel$  asse del solenoide

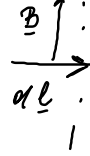
$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CD} + \int_{DA}$$

$B = 0$  fuori dal cilindro

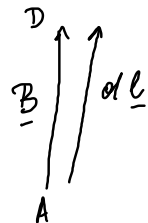
Lati AB e CD: nei tratti esterni al solenoide  $B=0$



nei tratti interni al solenoide  $\underline{B} \perp \underline{dl} : \underline{B} \cdot \underline{dl} = 0$



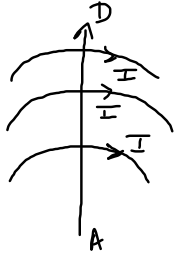
Rimane il tratto AD:



$\underline{B} \parallel \underline{dl} \quad \underline{B} \cdot \underline{dl} = B dl$

$$\oint_C \underline{B} \cdot \underline{dl} = B \int_A^D dl = B \cdot \overline{AD}$$

$B$  uniforme



$$I_{enc} = I + I + I + \dots = N \cdot I$$

# bobine comprese tra A e D

$$B \cdot \overline{AD} = \mu_0 N I ; \quad B = \underbrace{\mu_0 \cdot \frac{N}{\overline{AD}}}_{\substack{\text{\# spire per unit\`a di} \\ \text{lunghezza}}} I = \mu_0 n I$$

↳ spire/metro

Campo elettrostatico  $\underline{E}$

$$\int_S \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{S} = \frac{q_{int}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint_C \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{l} = 0$$

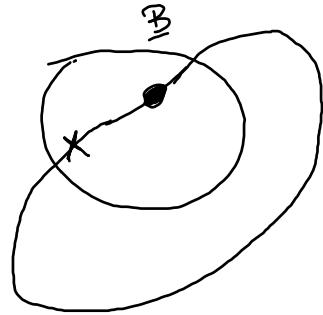
$$\oint_C \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{l} = 0$$

$$C \hookrightarrow \underline{F} = q\underline{E} \Rightarrow \oint_C \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{l} = 0$$

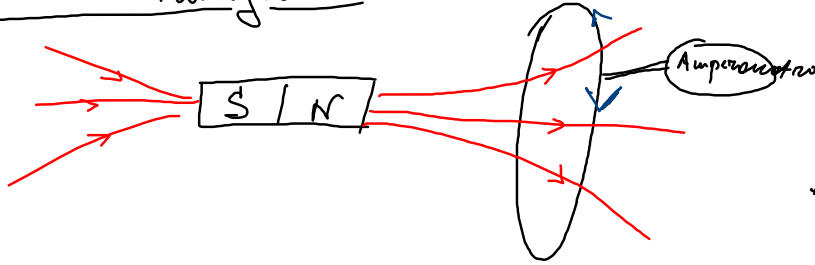
Campo magnetostatico  $\underline{B}$

$$\int_S \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{S} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$



# Induzione elettromagnetica



All'inizio l'ampereometro  
misura  $I = 0$

Avvicino/allontano il magnete  
dal circuito  $\Rightarrow$  si osserva  $I \neq 0$   
nel circuito

Quantità che varia è il  $\int_S \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{S}$

$\hookrightarrow$   $S$ : una qualunque superficie  
che circonda il circuito

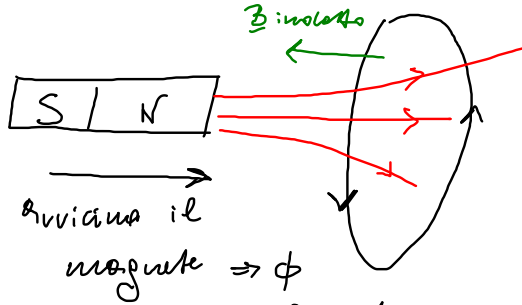
Legge di Faraday-Neumann-Lenz

$$f.e.m. = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{S}$$

$$\left( I = \frac{f.e.m.}{R} \right)$$

Verso della corrente indotta:

La f.e.m. indotta determina una corrente il cui campo magnetico associato cerca di contrastare la variazione di flusso

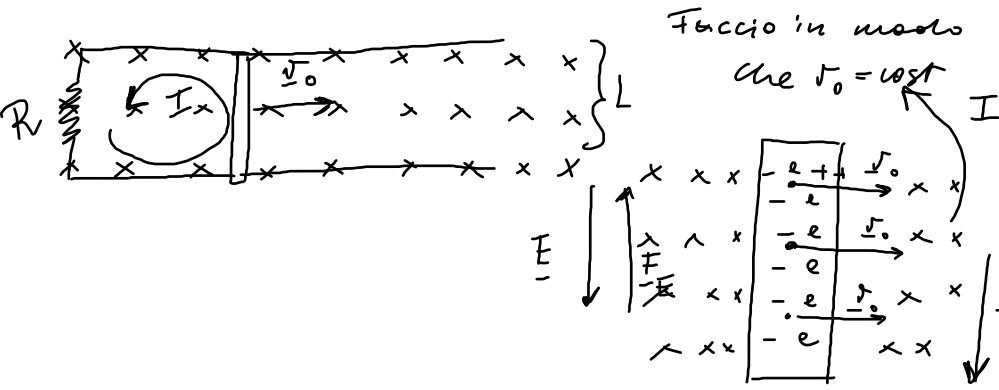


$$\Phi(\underline{B}) = \int_S \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{S}$$

dipende  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{da } \underline{B} \\ \text{da } S \end{array} \right.$

Flusso tagliato: la variazione di  $\Phi$  è dovuta a un moto relativo <sup>tra</sup> sorgente e circuito

Negli altri casi: flusso concatenato



Gli elettroni nella spazzatura si muovono verso DX  
 Sogli elettroni deve aprire la porta ai destra  
 $F = -e(\underline{v}_0 \times \underline{B})$

all' equilibrio:

$$\underline{F}_L - e\underline{E} = 0 ; \quad +e(\underline{v}_0 \times \underline{B}) + e\underline{E} = 0;$$

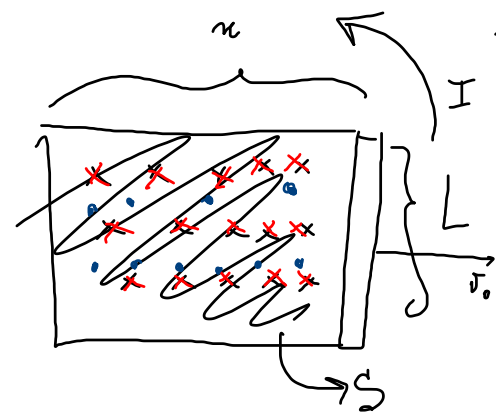
$$\underline{E} = -\underline{v}_0 \times \underline{B}$$

$|\underline{E}| = v_0 B$  uniforme

$$f_{em} = \int \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{l} = \underline{E} \cdot L$$

$$\underline{I} = \frac{f_{em}}{R} = \frac{\underline{E}L}{R} = \frac{v_0 BL}{R}$$

Legge di Faraday



$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi(B)$$

$$\phi(B) = \underbrace{L \cdot n}_{S} B$$

$$\int em = LB \dot{v}_0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi = \frac{d}{dt} (L \cdot B \cdot n) = LB \frac{dn}{dt} = LB \dot{v}_0$$

$$I = \frac{\int em}{R} = \frac{LB \dot{v}_0}{R}$$

$B$  indocente  $e^-$  entrante nel piano  $\Rightarrow B$  indocente deve uscire dal piano  
 $\Rightarrow I$  antiorario