

Universidade de São Paulo - USP

FGE0270-ELETRICIDADE (2^o SEMESTRE 2006)

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Esse documento é um complemento as aulas da disciplina, com parte do conteúdo abordada para uma melhor fixação.

Expansão do potencial

Primeiramente vamos resolver o potencial de uma carga pontual em séries de Taylor.

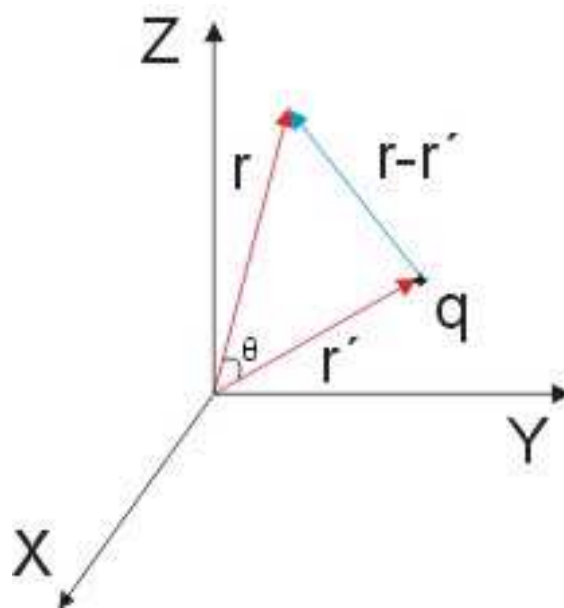


Figura 1: Potencial de uma carga

O potencial é da forma:

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

Calculamos o módulo

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{|\vec{r}|^2 + |\vec{r}'|^2 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \cos \theta}$$

Substituindo no potencial

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\vec{r}|^2 + |\vec{r}'|^2 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \cos \theta}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1 + \frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta}}$$

Considerando $r \gg r'$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Fazendo a expansão em séries de Taylor

$$(x + 1)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

Para a expansão de dipolo de uma carga, consideramos a expansão até o termo de primeira ordem

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left(1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta\right)$$

O primeiro termo é chamado de monopolo e o segundo de dipolo

Dipolo Linear

Cálculo do campo gerado por duas cargas pontuais, de mesmo módulo e sinais opostos fixas no eixo z.

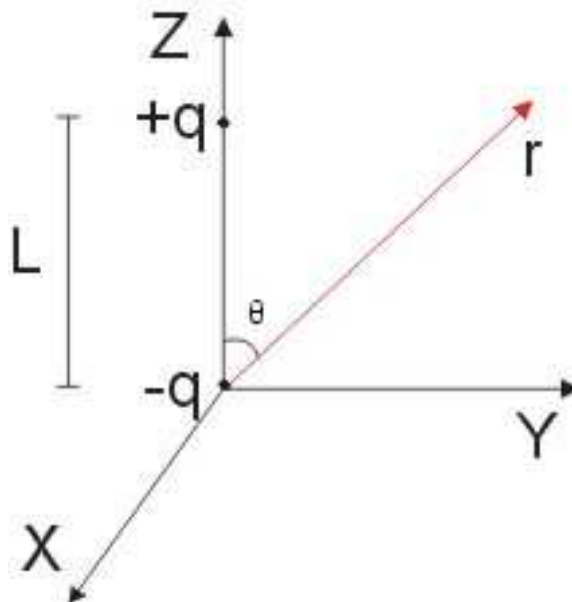


Figura 2: Dipolo Linear

Calculamos o potencial de cada carga separadamente

$$\vec{r}'_1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

E para a carga +q

$$\vec{r}'_2 = L\hat{z}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_2|} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(1 + \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta\right)$$

Somando os dois

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(1 - 1 + \frac{l}{r} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{l}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{lr}{r^3} \cos \theta$$

Fazendo $q\vec{l} = \vec{p}$ temos $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} = qlr \cos \theta$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

Para simplificar, vamos considerar o campo apenas no plano yz, isto é, $x = 0$

$$\vec{r} = y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + z\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} = 0 \cdot y + lz = lz$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{lz}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^3}$$

Para encontrar o campo gerado pelo dipolo, sabemos que:

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\varphi\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varphi\hat{\mathbf{j}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\varphi\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\varphi$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \varphi = -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^3}$$

$$E_y = \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} 3 \frac{zy}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^5}$$

$$E_y = \frac{3}{4} \frac{ql}{\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{zy}{r^5}$$

$$E_y = \frac{3}{4} \frac{ql}{\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \frac{z}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

Se considerarmos um triangulo dos vetores z e r tendo r como hipotenusa, encontramos; $\frac{y}{r} = \sin\theta$ e $\frac{z}{r} = \cos\theta$

$$E_y = \frac{3}{4} \frac{ql}{\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^3}$$

A componente z do campo:

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \varphi = -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^3}$$

$$E_z = -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^3} + \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{3z^2}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}^5}$$

$$E_z = -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$$

$$E_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \left(-\frac{p}{r^3} + \frac{3p}{r^3} \frac{z}{r} \frac{z}{r} \right)$$

$$E_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \left(-\frac{p}{r^3} + \frac{3p}{r^3} \cos^2\theta \right)$$

$$E_z = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

Agora calcular o modulo do campo E

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

$$E = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{ql}{\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\sin\theta\cos\theta}{r^3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \right)^2}$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \sqrt{(3\sin\theta\cos\theta)^2 + (3\cos^2\theta - 1)^2}$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \sqrt{9\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta + 9\cos^4\theta - 6\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \sqrt{9(1 - \cos^2\theta)\cos^2\theta + 9\cos^4\theta - 6\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \sqrt{9\cos^2\theta - 9\cos^4\theta + 9\cos^4\theta - 6\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} \sqrt{3\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

Quadrupolo

Para encontrar o termo de quadrupolo, consideramos o termo de segunda ordem da expansão do potencial.

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1 + \frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta}}$$

$$(x+1)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

Assim temos:

$$(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}x^2$$

$$x = \frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta$$

$$\left(\frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{r'}{r} + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^4 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^3 + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

Desconsideramos os termos ao cubo e ao quadrado, já que $r \gg r'$

$$\left(\frac{r'^2}{r^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

E o potencial fica

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left(1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \right)$$

O novo termo dessa expansão é chamado termo de quadrupolo. Se considerar mais um termo na expansão encontraremos o de octopolo e assim por diante.

Quadrupolo Linear

Agora que expandimos o potencial até o termo de quadrupolo, vamos calcular o termo de quadrupolo linear. Todas as cargas fixas no eixo z.

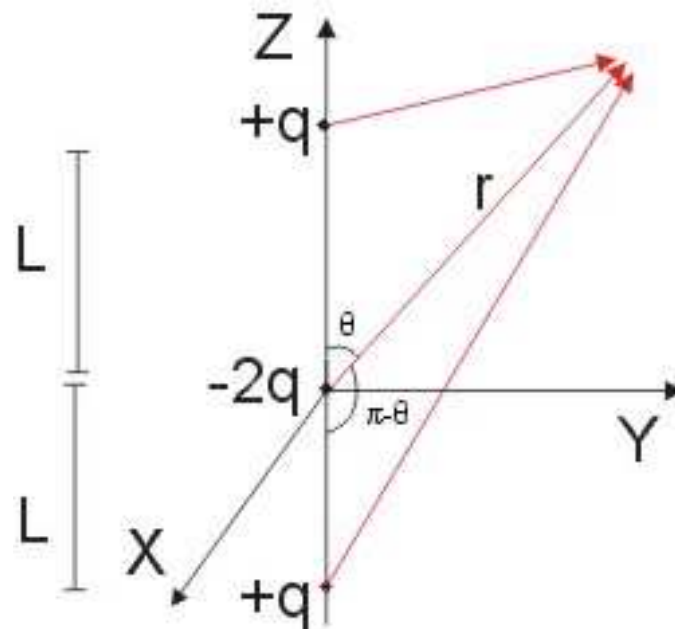


Figura 3: Quadrupolo Linear.

Calculamos o potencial de cada carga. Considerando as cargas fixas na origem

como uma única carga:

Carga 1

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\left| \vec{r} - \vec{r}'_1 \right|}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \right)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left(1 + \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \right)$$

Carga 2

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{-2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Carga 3

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{\left| \vec{r} - \vec{r}'_3 \right|}$$

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left(1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos(\pi - \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2(\pi - \theta) - 1) \right)$$

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left(1 - \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \right)$$

Encontrando o potencial total

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r} \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2}{r} + 1 + \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) + 1 + \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \\ & + 1 - \frac{l}{r} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{r} \right)^2 (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \frac{ql^2}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

Quadrupolo Planar

Esse quadrupolo tem a geometria diferente do anterior. Agora as cargas estão dispostas em um plano, formando um quadrado de lado a .

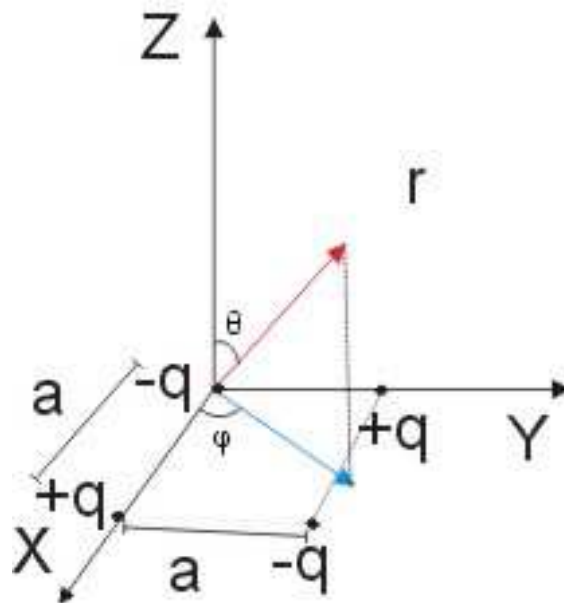


Figura 4: Quadrupolo Planar

Escrevemos o vetor $\vec{r}$ e o potencial de cada carga

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_2|}$$

$$\varphi_3 = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_3|}$$

$$\varphi_4 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_4|}$$

Escrevemos os vetores $\vec{r}'$ de cada carga

$$\vec{r}'_1 = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'_2 = a\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'_3 = a\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'_4 = 0\hat{i} + a\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$$

No plano $z = 0$ encontramos:

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2ax}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2ax + a^2}} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2ax}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax - 2ay + 2a^2}} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2a(x+y)}{r^2} + \frac{2a^2}{r^2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_4|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-a)^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2ay}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2ay + a^2}} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2ay}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}}$$

Expandindo os potências separadamente

$$(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_2|} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2ax}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 + \frac{ax}{r^2} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2x^2}{r^4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^3x}{r^4} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_3|} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2a(x+y)}{r^2} + \frac{2a^2}{r^2}}} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 + \frac{a(x+y)}{r^2} - \frac{a^2}{r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{2a^2x^2}{r^4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{2a^3x}{r^4} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{2a^4}{r^4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'_4|} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1 - \frac{2ay}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 + \frac{ay}{r^2} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2y^2}{r^4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^3y}{r^4} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right)$$

Somamos o potencial de cada carga pra encontrar o potencial total do quadrupolo

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left[\begin{array}{l} -1 + 1 + \frac{ax}{r^2} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2 x^2}{r^4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^3 x}{r^4} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{a^4}{r^4} - 1 - \frac{a(x+y)}{r^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{2a^2 x^2}{r^4} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{2a^3 x}{r^4} - \frac{3}{8} \frac{2a^4}{r^4} \\ + 1 + \frac{ay}{r^2} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2 y^2}{r^4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^3 y}{r^4} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{a^4}{r^4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left[-\frac{3a^2}{r^4} xy + \frac{3}{4} \frac{a^4}{r^4} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right]$$

Desprezando os termos elevados a quarta

$$\varphi = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3a^2}{r^5} xy$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3a^2}{r^3} \frac{x}{r} \frac{y}{r}$$

Em coordenadas esféricas:

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3a^2}{r^3} \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$