



INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA



Universidade de São Paulo

Eletromagnetismo II

Aula 24

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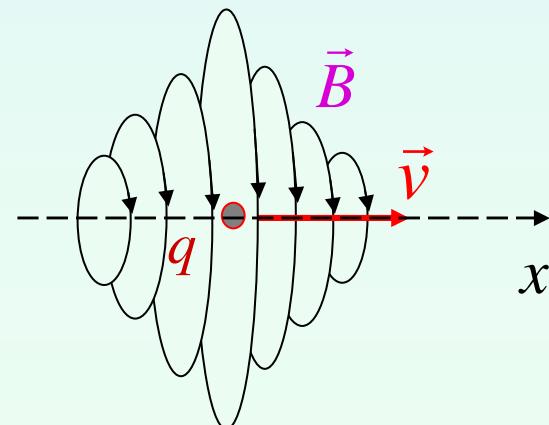
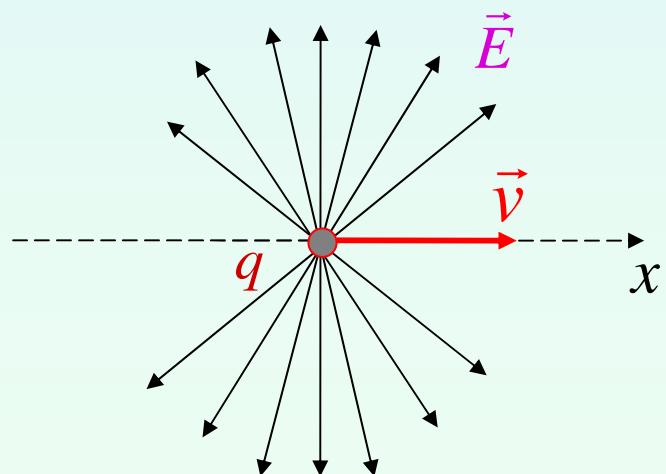
Vimos, na última aula:

- Usando os *potenciais de Lienard-Wiechert* (carga em M.R.U.):

i)
$$\vec{E}(\vec{a} = 0) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\left(c^2 - v^2\right)}{\left(\vec{R} \cdot \vec{u}\right)^3} R \vec{u} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R^{*2}} \frac{1 - v^2/c^2}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \theta\right)^{3/2}} \frac{\vec{R}^*}{R^*}$$

ii)
$$\vec{B}(\vec{a} = 0) = \frac{1}{c^2} (\vec{v} \times \vec{E})$$

no tempo e posição presentes



- Por outro lado, para cargas aceleradas: ($\vec{a} \neq 0$)

$$\vec{E}_{rad} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R}{(\vec{R} \cdot \vec{u})} \left[\vec{R} \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{a}) \right]$$

$$\vec{u} = c\vec{R}/R - \vec{v}$$

- De forma que:

$$\vec{S}_{rad} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} E_{rad}^2 \frac{\vec{R}}{R} = \frac{q^2 a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{16\pi^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0^2 c^5 R^2}$$

θ = ângulo entre a aceleração \vec{a} e \vec{R} (posição retardada)

$$\therefore P = \int \vec{S}_{rad} \cdot \hat{n} dA = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2 a^2}{c^3} \equiv \text{"Fórmula de Larmor"}$$

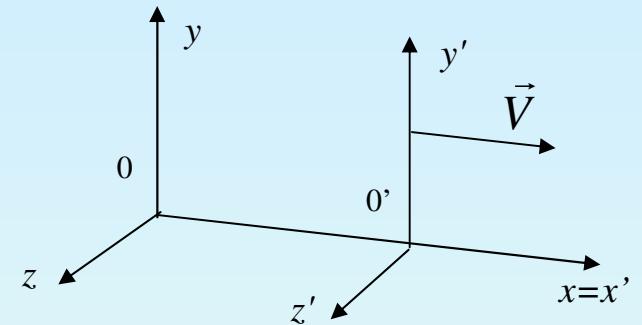
|||
para cargas com $v \ll c$ (já havia sido obtida
para distribuição qq. de cargas!)

RELATIVIDADE

- **Equações de Lorentz** de transformação de coordenadas e de velocidade, supondo observador O' com velocidade V em relação a observador O :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = \gamma(x - Vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{V}{c^2}x\right) \end{array} \right. ;$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v'_x = \frac{v_x - V}{1 - \frac{Vv_x}{c^2}} \\ v'_y = \frac{v_y \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{Vv_x}{c^2}} \\ v'_z = \frac{v_z \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{Vv_x}{c^2}} \end{array} \right.$$



- Vamos obter agora as eqs. de Transformação dos Campos.

- Para isso, continuaremos supondo que *as origens dos sistemas de coordenadas S e S'* (com velocidade \vec{V}) *se cruzam em $t = t' = 0$* .
- Vamos iniciar escrevendo a **2^a** e a **3^a equação de Maxwell** em termos das coordenadas cartesianas, para o observador 0:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} & (2) \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} & (3) \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial z'} = 0 \quad (5) \\ \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial t'} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t'} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial t'} \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial z'} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial t'} \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

- *Da mesma forma*, para θ' :

- E vamos *correlacionar* as derivadas com e sem linha, utilizando a ‘*Regra da Cadeia*’: (a variação em uma das coordenadas de 0, envolve a variação em cada coordenada de 0’):

- Ou seja:
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} f(x, y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \\ x = x(x', y') \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial z'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\partial t'}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\partial t'}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial z'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

- Agora note que *estas derivadas*, aplicadas nas *Equações de Transformações de Coordenadas de Lorentz*:

$$x' = \gamma(x - Vt) ; \quad y' = y ; \quad z' = z ; \quad t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{V}{c^2}x\right) ,$$

- Fornecem:

$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = \gamma$	$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial z'}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial t'}{\partial x} = -\gamma \frac{V}{c^2}$
$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} = 0$	$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} = 1$	$\frac{\partial z'}{\partial y} = 0$	$\frac{\partial t'}{\partial y} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial z} = 0$	$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial z} = 0$	$\frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} = 1$	$\frac{\partial t'}{\partial z} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} = -\gamma V$	$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial t} = 0$	$\frac{\partial z'}{\partial t} = 0$	$\frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} = \gamma$

- Substituindo estes resultados :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{V}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\gamma V \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \end{array} \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{array} \right. = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma V / c^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma V & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \end{array} \right) \quad (13)$$

• Ou seja :

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma V / c^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma V & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \end{array} \right)$$

(Matriz de Transformação de Lorentz)

- Finalmente, vamos aplicar estas relações obtidas:

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{V}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}} \quad ; \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}} \quad ; \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}} \quad ; \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\gamma V \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}}$$

nas Eqs. de Maxwell (equações: 1, 2, 3, 4):

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ E_x & E_y & E_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

- Então a *eq. (2)*: $\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t}$ → usando:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{V}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\gamma V \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$$

$$\text{i) } \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z'} = -\left(-\gamma V \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x'} + \gamma \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'}\right) = +\gamma V \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \quad (14)$$

- Enquanto que da *eq. (3)*: $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t}$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z'} - \gamma \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x'} + \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t'} = +\gamma V \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t'} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left[\gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y \right] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[\gamma B_y + \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} E_z \right] \quad (15)$$

- Da mesma forma, da eq. (4): $\left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii)} \quad & \gamma \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x'} - \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t'} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y'} = +\gamma V \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t'} \Rightarrow \\
 & \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left[\gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z \right] - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y'}}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-\partial}{\partial t'} \left[\gamma B_z - \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} E_y \right]}} \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

- E da eq.(1): $\left(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = 0 \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv)} \quad & \gamma \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x'} - \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z'} = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 & \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} (\gamma B_x) = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z'} + \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'}}} \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Usando (17) em (14): $\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} (\gamma B_x) = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z'} + \frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \right\}$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z'} = +\gamma V \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x'} - \gamma \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z'} = -V \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y'} - V \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z'} + \frac{\gamma V^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} - \gamma \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} (E_z + VB_y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} (E_y - VB_z) = -\cancel{\gamma \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}\right)}_{= \frac{1}{\gamma^2}} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'}} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} (\gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} (\gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z) = \frac{-\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \quad (18)$$

- Comparando (18) com (6):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} (\gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} (\gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z) = \frac{-\partial B_x}{\partial t'} \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial t'} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

- Comparando (15) com (7):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} [\gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[\gamma B_y + \frac{\mathcal{W}}{c^2} E_z \right] \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E_z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t'} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

- Comparando (16) com (8):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} [\gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z] - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[\gamma B_z - \frac{\mathcal{W}}{c^2} E_y \right] \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial E_y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E_x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial t'} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

- Temos, portanto, as equações que transformam as componentes dos campos, de um referencial ao outro.

$$E_z' = \gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y$$

$$E_y' = \gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z$$

$$B_x' = B_x$$

$$E_x' = E_x$$

$$E_z' = \gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y \rightarrow \text{já obtido}$$

$$B_y' = \gamma B_y + \frac{\mathcal{W}}{c^2} E_z$$

$$E_y' = \gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z \rightarrow \text{já obtidos}$$

$$E_x' = E_x$$

$$B_z' = \gamma B_z - \frac{\mathcal{W}}{c^2} E_y$$

- Note que as componentes dos campos na direção do movimento (E_x e B_x) são invariantes (as mesmas para 0 e 0').

$$E_x = E'_x \quad ; \quad e \quad B_x = B'_x$$

- Ou seja, as diferenças entre \vec{E} e \vec{B} quando medidos a partir de diferentes referenciais inerciais, envolvem somente as componentes perpendiculares ao movimento.

- Desta forma, escrevendo $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{//} + \vec{E}_{\perp}$ e $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{//} + \vec{B}_{\perp}$ em relação à direção de movimento, vamos mostrar que as equações acima podem ser representadas por:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}'_{//} = \vec{E}_{//} \\ \vec{B}'_{//} = \vec{B}_{//} \end{array} \right.$$

e

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{E}_{\perp} + \vec{V} \times \vec{B}] \\ \vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma [\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{\vec{V}}{c^2} \times \vec{E}] \end{array} \right.$$

- Isto porque, por exemplo: $\{\vec{E}'_\perp = \gamma [\vec{E}_\perp + \vec{V} \times \vec{B}]\}$

$$\vec{V} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ V & 0 & 0 \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = -VB_z \hat{e}_y + VB_y \hat{e}_z$$

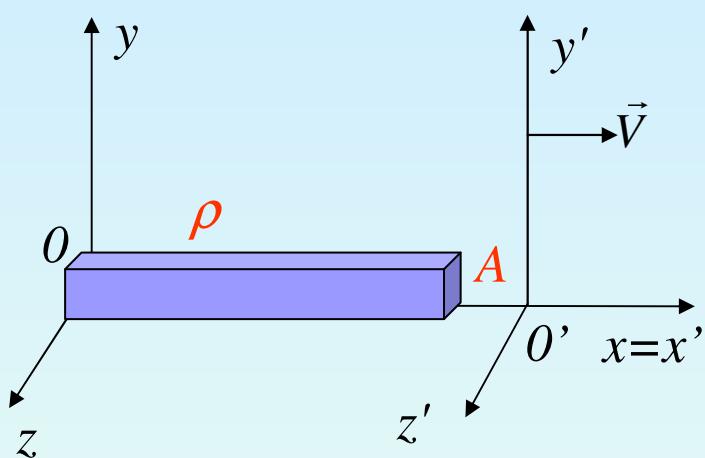
- Então:

$$\vec{E}'_\perp = \vec{E}'_y \hat{e}_y + \vec{E}'_z \hat{e}_z = (\gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z) \hat{e}_y + (\gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y) \hat{e}_z \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{E}'_y = \gamma E_y - \gamma V B_z \\ \vec{E}'_z = \gamma E_z + \gamma V B_y \end{cases} \quad \text{(que correspondem às equações anteriormente obtidas!)}$$

- Vamos agora considerar a *carga* como sendo um **invariante** e verificar como as *densidades* ρ e \vec{j} são medidas por O e O' .

- Por exemplo, considere um fio de seção retangular, muito longo, em repouso no referencial do Laboratório, com uma densidade uniforme de cargas positivas ρ .



- Para um observador $0'$ movendo-se com velocidade V na direção x , as cargas não estão em repouso.
- Na verdade, $0'$ medirá densidade ρ' (também uniforme) e densidade de corrente \vec{J}' . como Q_{total} é invariante, o comprimento do fio é que se contrai $\Rightarrow \rho' > \rho$

- Ou seja, para 0 : $\rho = \frac{dq}{dV}$; e para $0'$: $\rho' = \frac{dq}{dV'} = \frac{dq}{dx' dy' dz'}$

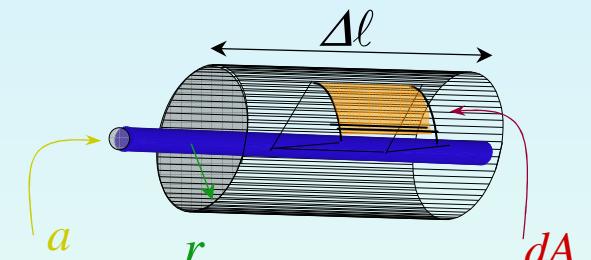
- Usando que:

$$dy' = dy$$
;
$$dz' = dz$$
 e
$$dx' = dx \sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}$$
 (contração dos espaços)
- Então:
$$\rho' = \frac{dq}{\underbrace{dx dy dz}_{dV}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}}}_{=\gamma} \Rightarrow \rho' = \gamma \rho$$

ou seja, $0'$ mede um valor maior para a densidade volumétrica de cargas
- Com relação à densidade de corrente, enquanto 0 mede

$$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{v} = 0$$
 ;
o observador $0'$ verá as cargas movimentando-se com $\vec{v}' = -\vec{V}$
- De forma que ele então mede:
$$\vec{J}' = \rho' \vec{v}' = -(\gamma \rho)(V \hat{e}_x)$$

- Quero agora calcular os campos \vec{E} e \vec{B} medidos por 0 e $0'$ a partir dos seus respectivos referenciais.
- Para simplificar, vou considerar o fio longo de comprimento ℓ , em repouso no referencial de 0 , com densidade de cargas $+ρ$ uniforme, secção circular de raio R e de área a .
- Para o observador 0 , $\vec{B} = 0$, pois $\vec{J} = 0$
- Portanto: $\boxed{\vec{B}_{//} = 0}$ e $\boxed{\vec{B}_{\perp} = 0}$
- Quanto ao campo \vec{E} , pela Lei de Gauss:



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} \, dA = \frac{q_{\text{int}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int \rho \, dV \Rightarrow (E)(2\pi r)(\Delta\ell) = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right)(\rho)(\pi R^2)(\Delta\ell)$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = E \hat{e}_r = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{\vec{E}_{//} = 0} \\ \boxed{\vec{E}_{\perp} = \vec{E} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r} \end{cases}$$

- Agora, aplicando Lei de Gauss para $\vec{0}'$ (que mede ρ' devido à contração do comprimento do fio).

$$\vec{E}' = \frac{\rho' R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{E}_{||} = 0 \\ \vec{E}_{\perp} = \vec{E}' = \frac{\gamma\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r \end{cases}$$

- Porém, quanto ao campo \vec{B}' , ele não é nulo para $0'$, pois $0'$ mede uma densidade de corrente \vec{j}'
- Aplicando então a Lei de Ampére (note que, pela geometria $\vec{B}' = B' \hat{e}_\phi$)

$$\oint \vec{B}' \cdot d\vec{l}' = \mu_0 \int \vec{J}' \cdot \hat{n} dA' \Rightarrow (B') (2\pi r) = (\mu_0) (-\gamma\rho V) \int dA' \quad (A' = a)$$

$$\therefore \vec{B}' = \frac{-\mu_0 \gamma \rho V a}{2\pi r} = \frac{-\mu_0 \gamma \rho V \cancel{\pi} R^2}{2\cancel{\pi} r} = \frac{-\gamma \rho V R^2}{2\epsilon_0 c^2 r} \hat{e}_\phi$$

área da
secção
transversal
do fio.

- Veja que estes resultados:

$$\vec{E}' = \vec{E}_\perp = \frac{\gamma \rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r$$

$$\vec{B}' = \vec{B}_\perp = \frac{-\gamma \rho V R^2}{2\epsilon_0 c^2 r} \hat{e}_\phi$$

- Teriam sido obtidos muito mais facilmente através das equações de transformação dos campos:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}_\perp = \gamma \left[\vec{E}_\perp + \vec{V} \times \vec{B} \right] = \gamma \left[\frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r + \textcolor{blue}{0} \right] = \frac{\gamma \rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r \\ \\ \vec{B}_\perp = \gamma \left[\vec{B}_\perp - \frac{\vec{V}}{c^2} \times \vec{E} \right] = \gamma \left[\textcolor{blue}{0} - \frac{VE}{c^2} \underbrace{(\hat{e}_x \times \hat{e}_r)}_{\equiv \hat{e}_\phi} \right] = -\frac{\gamma V}{c^2} \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_\phi \end{array} \right.$$