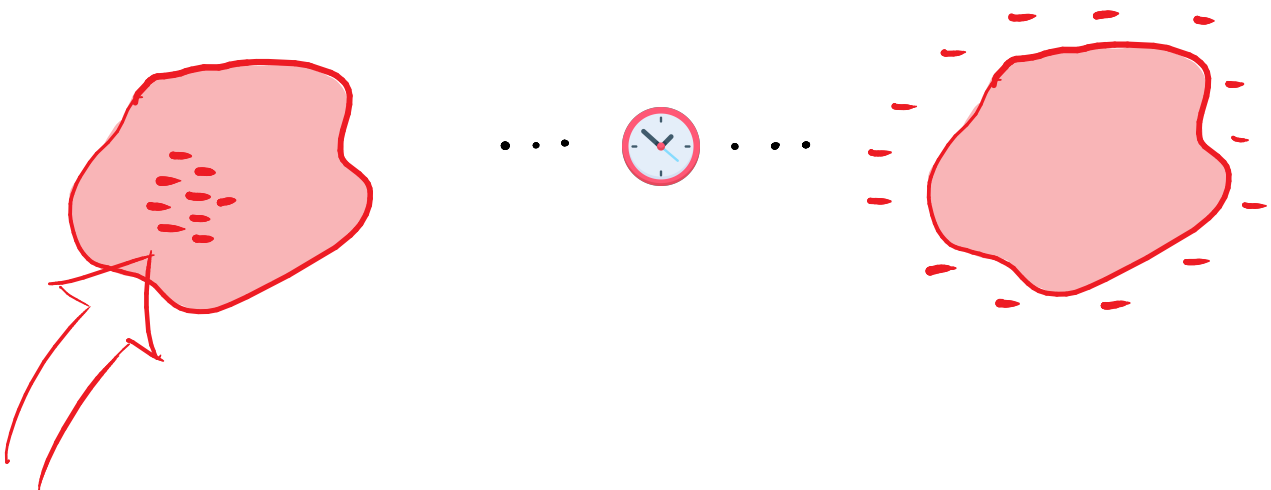


Módulo C05

• Condutores •

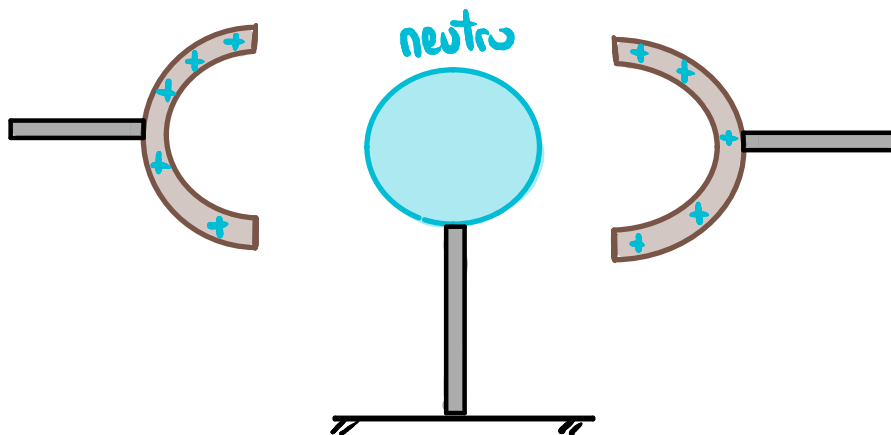
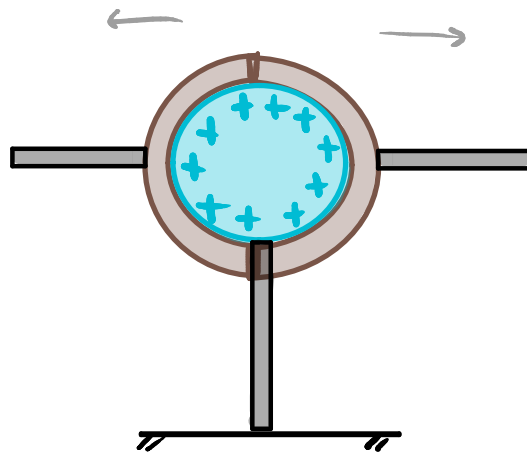
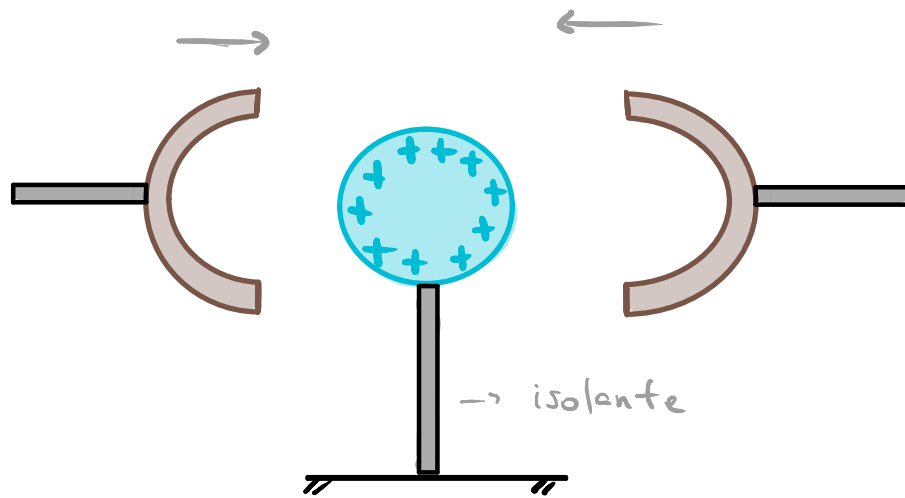
01 • Equilíbrio Eletrostático

↳ Quando não há movimento ordenado de cargas.

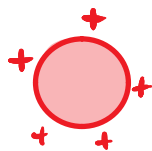
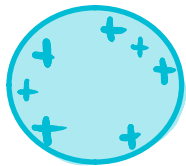
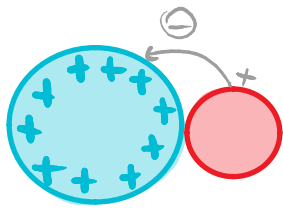
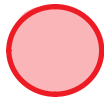
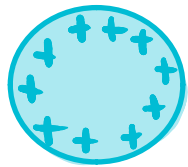


No equilíbrio eletrostático as cargas em um condutor se distribuem na sua superfície.

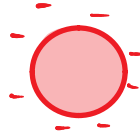
Experimento de Cavendish



• Situação na qual há transferência total de carga na eletrização por contato.



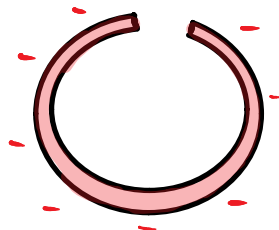
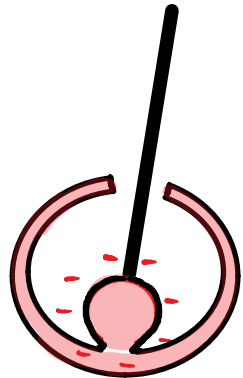
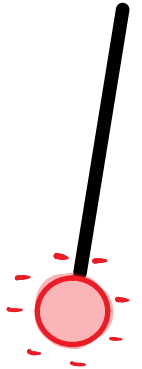
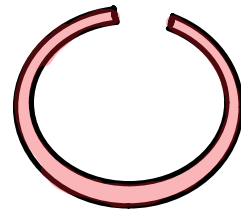
transferência
parcial de carga



neutro



transferência
total de carga



neutra

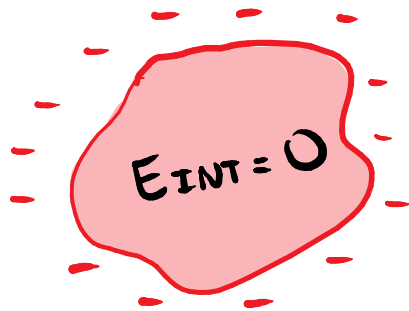
transferência
total de carga

02. Campo Elétrico num condutor

(em equilíbrio eletrostático)

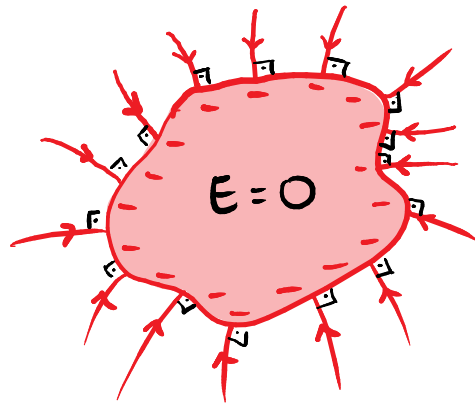
No interior do condutor:

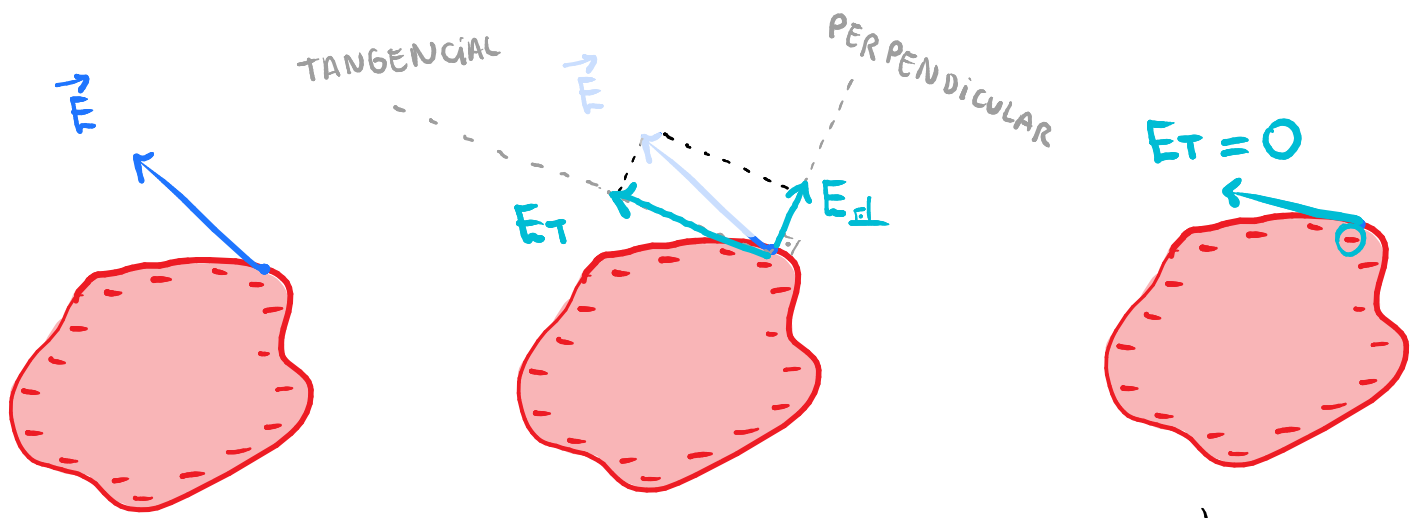
- . O campo $\vec{E}$ é nulo



Na superfície do condutor:

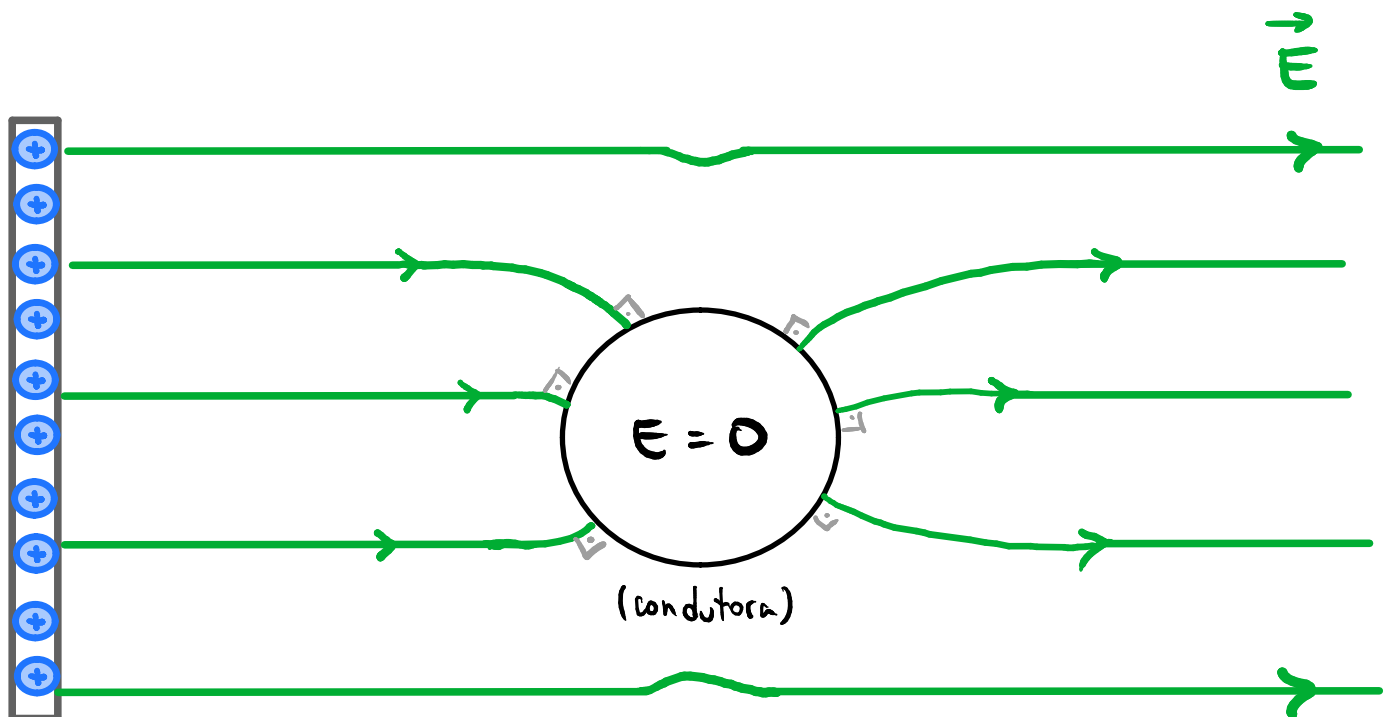
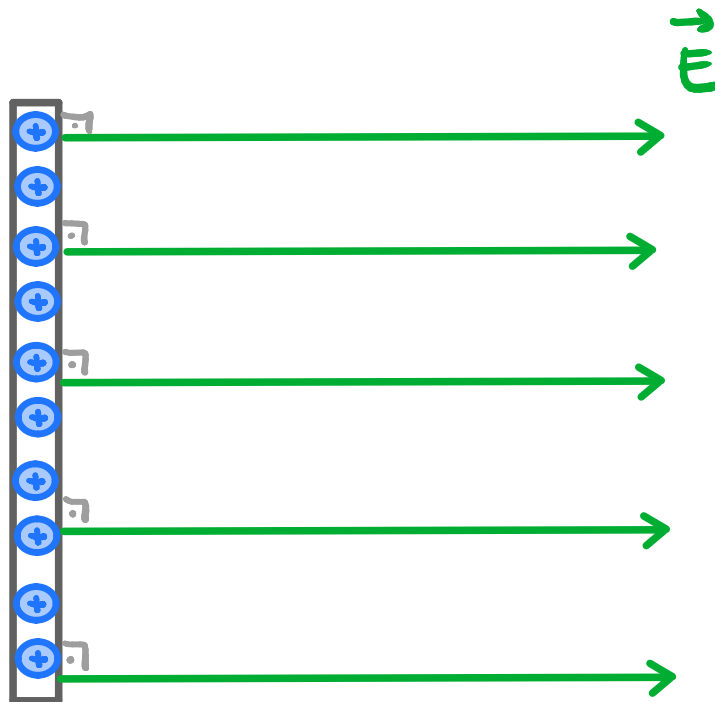
- . O campo $\vec{E}$ é perpendicular à superfície





A componente tangencial (E_T)
do campo geraria um movimento de
cargas na superfície: $E_T = 0$

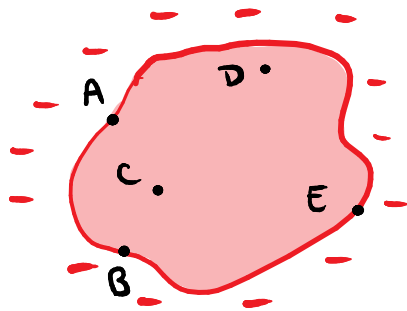
Exemplos



03. Potencial Elétrico num condutor

(em equilíbrio eletrostático)

Não existe d.d.p. entre pontos do condutor
(sejam eles internos ao condutor ou na superfície).

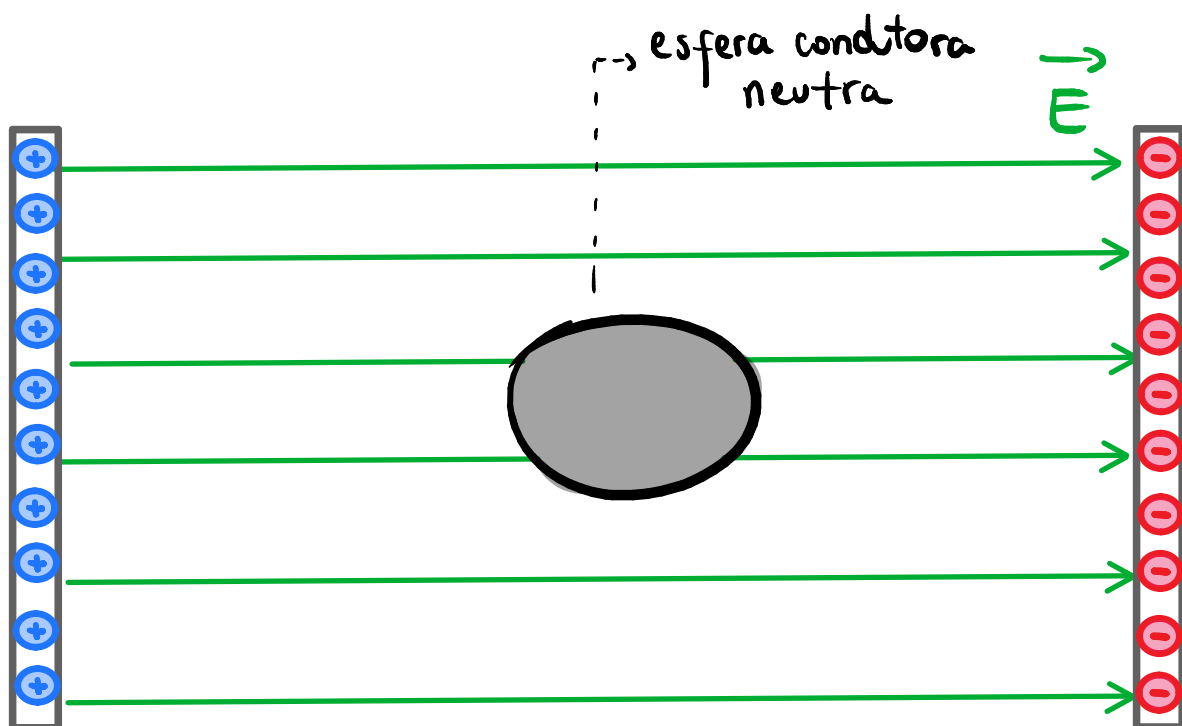


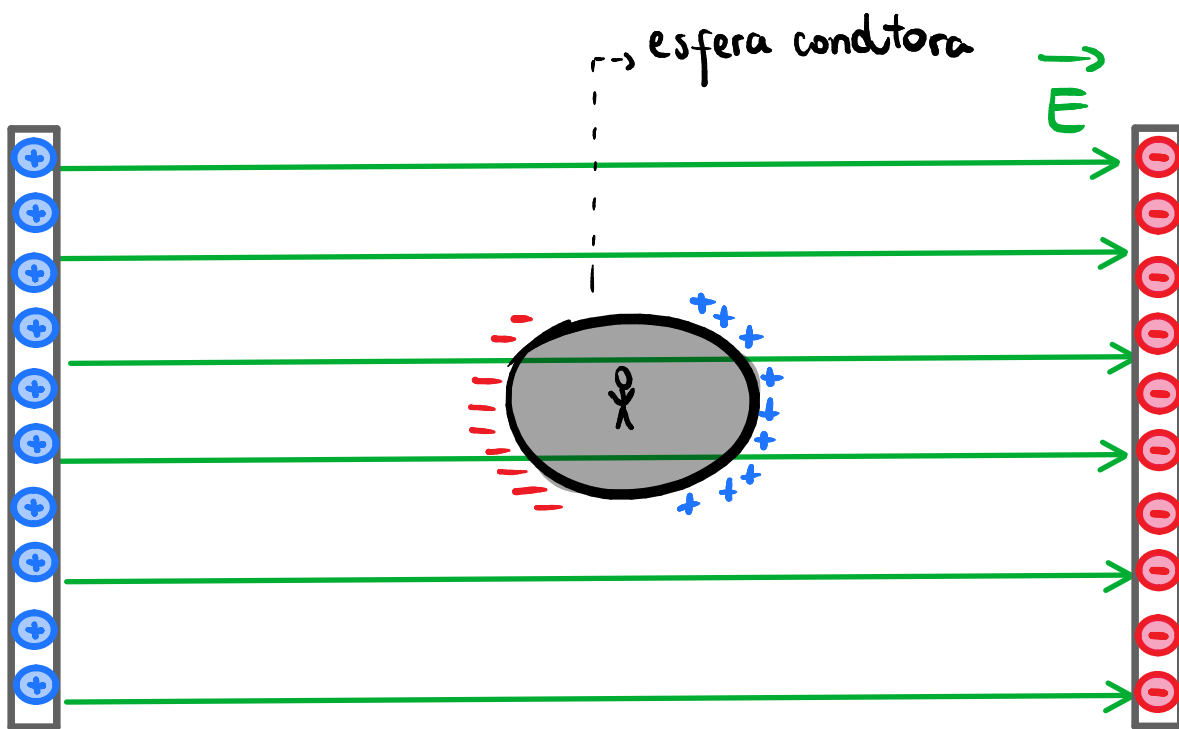
$$U_A = U_B = U_C = U_D = U_E$$

⇒ Se houvesse d.d.p. haveria movimento de cargas, logo, o condutor não estaria em equilíbrio eletrostático.

04. Blindagem Eletrostática (Gaiola de Faraday)

. Dentro de um condutor oco o campo elétrico é nulo.



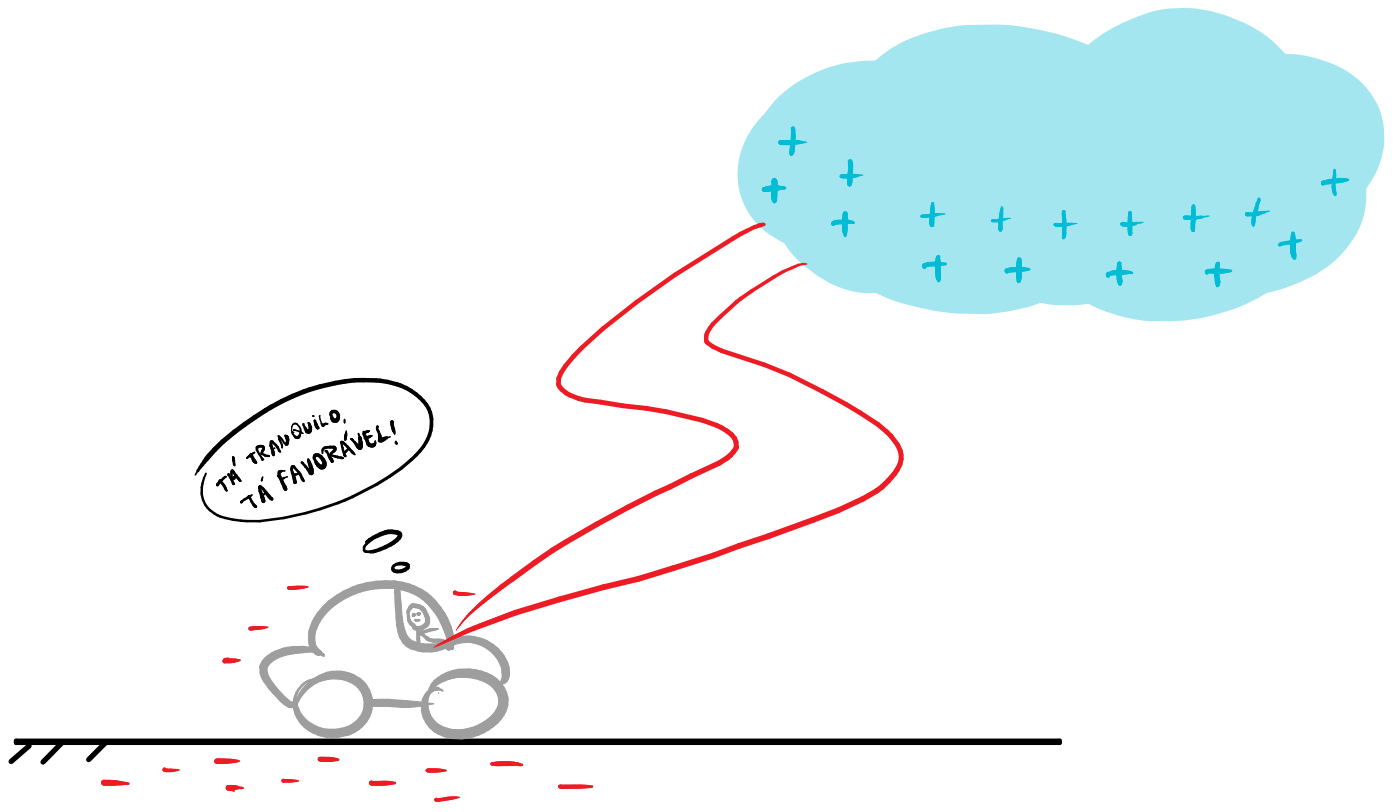


O campo resultante no interior do condutor é:

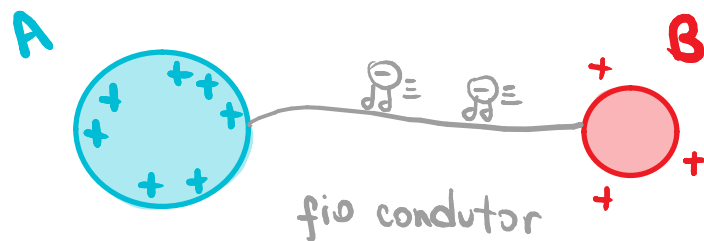
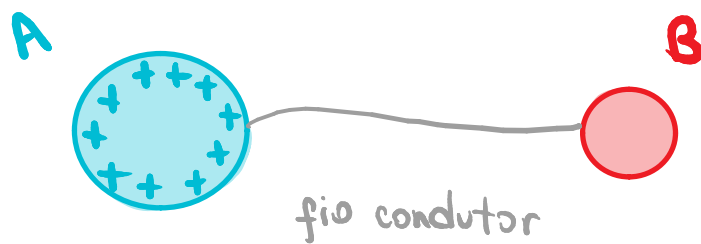
$E_{\text{IND}} \leftarrow$

$\rightarrow E_{\text{EXT}}$

nulo!



05. Equilíbrio entre condutores

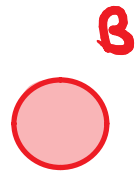
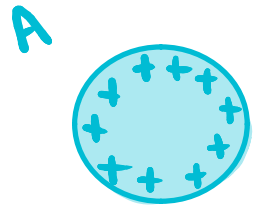


⇒ O fluxo de cargas cessa quando $U_A = U_B$

Exemplos

#01 $R_A = 6m$, $Q_A = +24\mu C$

$R_B = 3m$, $Q_B = 0$

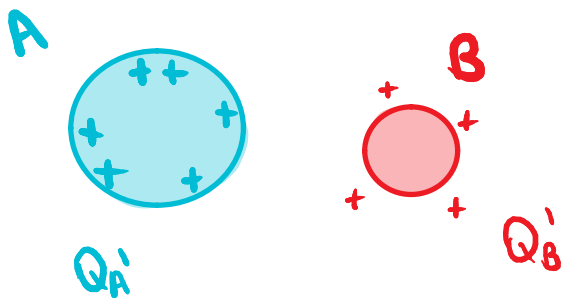


Quais são as cargas finais após o contato?

(i) Conservação da carga:

$$Q_A' + Q_B' = Q_A + Q_B$$

$$Q_A' + Q_B' = 24\mu C \quad (I)$$



(ii) Equilíbrio: $U_A = U_B \quad \therefore \frac{KQ_A'}{R_A} = \frac{KQ_B'}{R_B}$

$$\frac{Q_A'}{Q_B'} = \frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad \therefore Q_A' = 2Q_B' \quad (II)$$

(II) e (I): $2Q_B' + Q_B' = 24 \quad \therefore 3Q_B' = 24 \quad \therefore Q_B' = +8\mu C$

$Q_A' = +16\mu C$

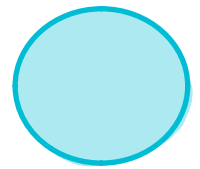
#02

→ terra

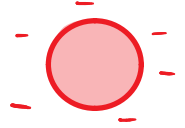
$$R_A = \infty, Q_A = 0$$

$$R_B = 3\text{m}, Q_B = -10\mu\text{C}$$

A



B



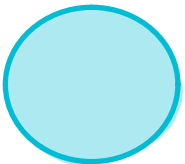
"

(i) Conservação da Carga:

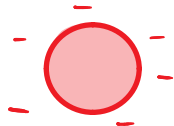
$$Q_A' + Q_B' = Q_A + Q_B$$

$$Q_A' + Q_B' = -10\mu\text{C}$$

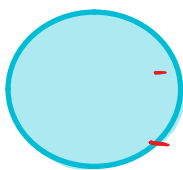
A



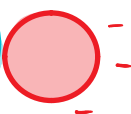
B



A



B

(ii) Equilíbrio: $V_A = V_B$

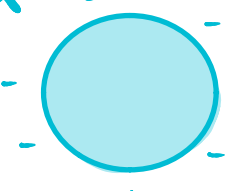
$$\frac{KQ_A'}{R_A} = \frac{KQ_B'}{R_B}$$

$$Q_B' = \frac{R_B}{R_A} Q_A'$$

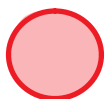
$$Q_B' \approx 0$$

$$Q_A' \approx -10\mu\text{C}$$

A



B



neutro

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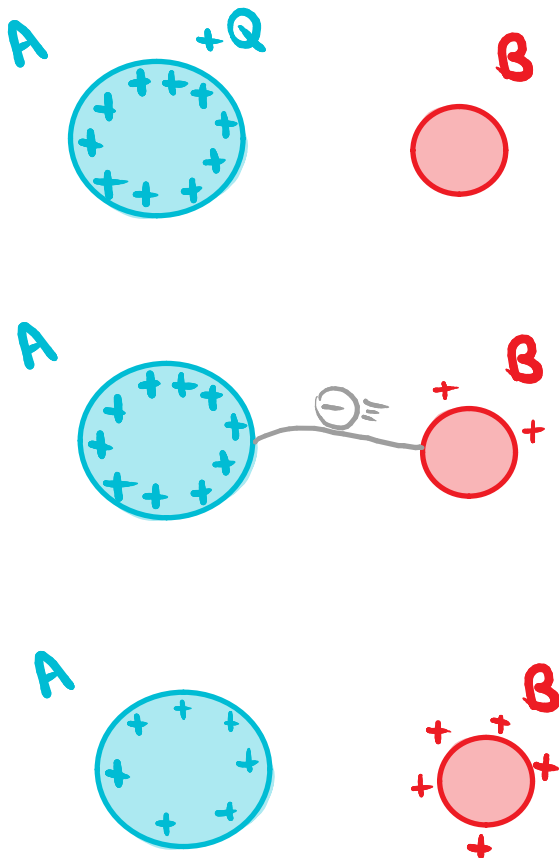
NARRADO

06. Poder das Pontas

...→ em um condutor as cargas se acumulam em maior concentração nas pontas.

Densidade superficial de cargas

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$



Após o contato:

$$(i) U_A = U_B \therefore \frac{K \cdot Q_A}{R_A} = \frac{K \cdot Q_B}{R_B}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{Q_A}{Q_B} = \frac{R_A}{R_B}} \rightarrow \frac{Q_B}{Q_A} = \frac{R_B}{R_A}$$

$$(ii) \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A} = \frac{Q_B}{4\pi R_B^2} \cdot \frac{4\pi R_A^2}{Q_A}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A} = \frac{R_A}{R_B}$$

Ⓑ acumula menos carga, mas elas ficam mais concentradas!

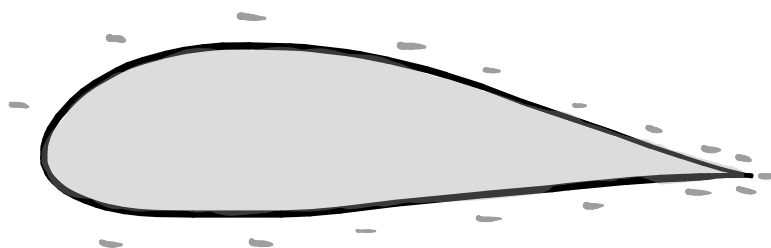
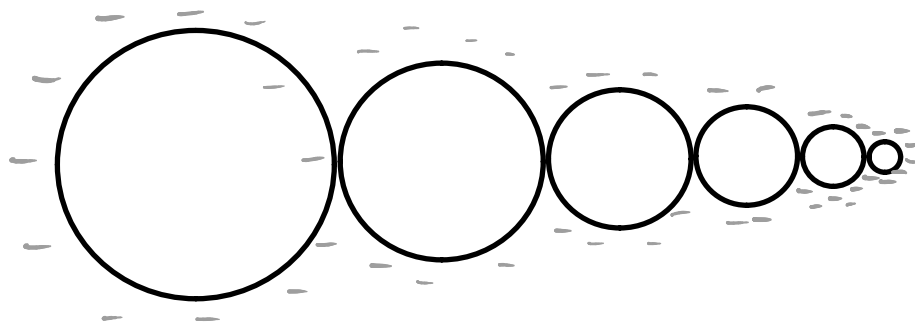
$$Q_B < Q_A$$

$$\sigma_B > \sigma_A$$

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NARRADO



⇒ Num condutor a densidade superficial de cargas é máxima nas pontas.

Exemplo

PARA-RAIOS

