## LABORATORIO

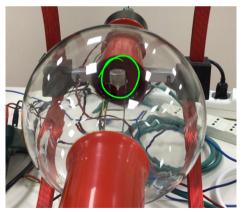
Due solenoidi collegati in serie, alimentati a corrente continua  $) \sim \mathbb{BOB} \cap \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{N}$ 

$$M = 15h$$
 spin Helmotz

 $R = 0.2m$ 
• Anche il tubo catodico è aliment

$$B = \mu_0 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{3/2} \frac{m \lambda}{R}$$

Anche il tubo catodico è alimentato



C'è un gas rarefatto, che farà osservare un filamento verde/bluastro: sono elettroni prodotti da una punta alimentata

Attivando le bobine si genererà un campo magnetico che farà curvare il flusso di elettroni in maniera evidente

Si è visto cosa succede al fascio di elettroni sottoposto al campo magnetico. Ruotando il fascio di elettroni il moto sarà circolare o elicoidale.

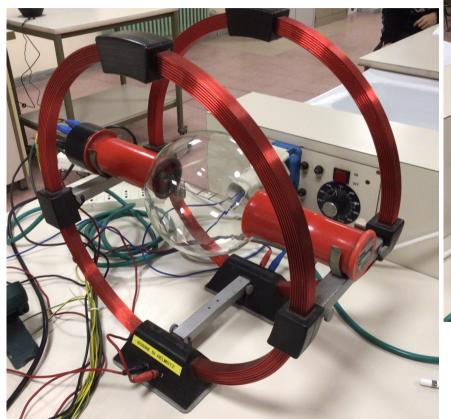
misure dell'esperimento

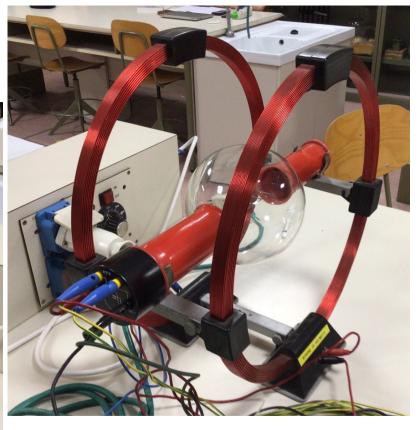
$$\tau = 2 \text{ cm (misura imprecisa)} \sim raggio di curvatura$$
 $V = 322 V \sim tension tobo catodico del Fascio$ 
 $\hat{n} = 1,59 A \sim intensita comute nel solonoide$ 

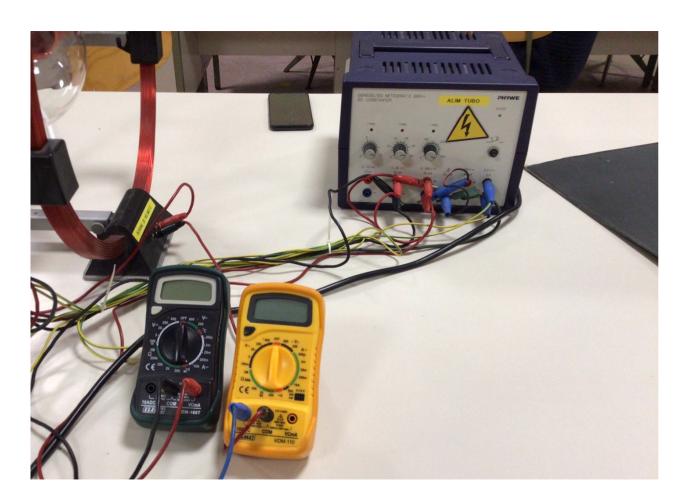
$$B = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{N}{A} \cdot \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{154 - 1,59A}{0.2 \text{ m}} = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

Stiamo cercando il rapporto massa carica dell'elettrone

$$\begin{aligned}
&\vec{F}_{8} = \vec{F}_{c} & \sim e \, p \, B = \frac{m \, v^{z}}{\pi c} \\
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## ESPERIMENTO DI MILLIKAN

Misurando la velocità di movimento delle goccioline è possibile calcolare la carica dell'elettrone



## CAMPO MAGNETICO TRIDIMENSIONALE



PIPASSO ESERCIZI

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-\frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} =$$

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} = -\frac{-0.6 T \cdot 0.10 m^{2}}{5 \cdot 10^{-3} s} = 12V$ 

$$0$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$fem_B = -\frac{-0.4 \text{ T} \cdot 0.10 \text{ m}^2}{3.10^{-3} \text{ s}} = 13.3 \text{ V}$$

femc =