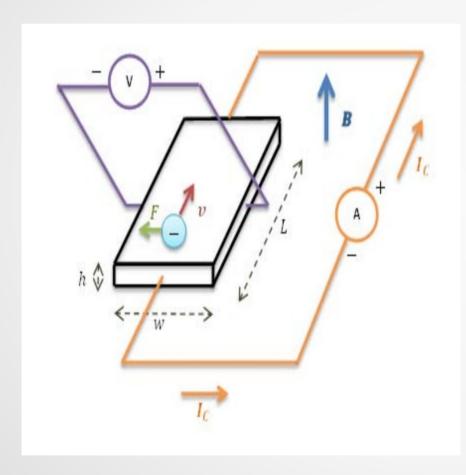
# **Efecto Hall**

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#### Efecto Hall Clásico

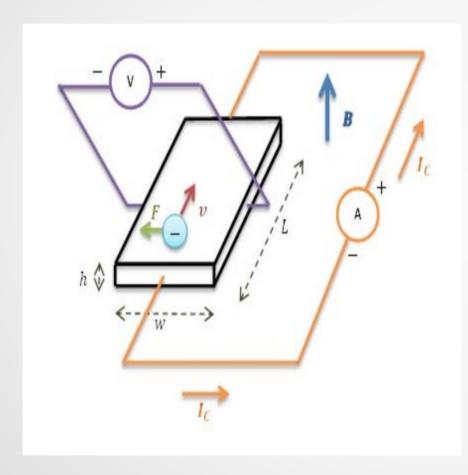


$$\vec{F_L} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{eE_H} = -\vec{ev} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{E_H} = \frac{\vec{V_H}}{w}$$

#### Efecto Hall Clásico



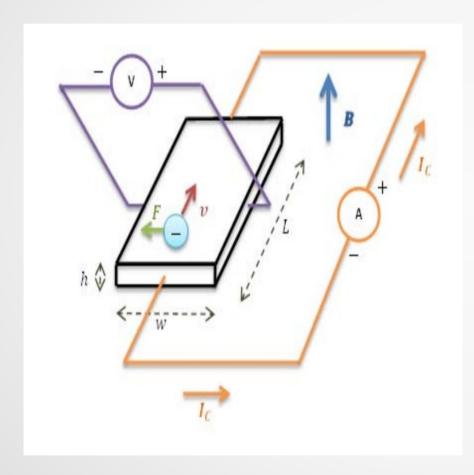
$$Q = -newhL$$

$$v = L/t$$
  $I = Q/t$ 

$$v = \frac{IL}{Q} = -\frac{IL}{ewh}.$$

$$V_H = -\frac{IBsen\theta}{neh}$$

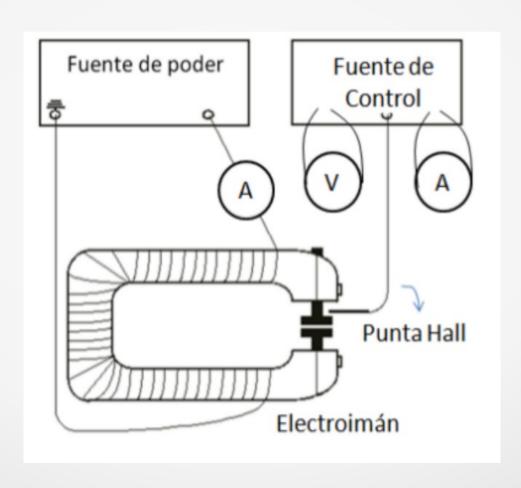
## Efecto Hall Clásico

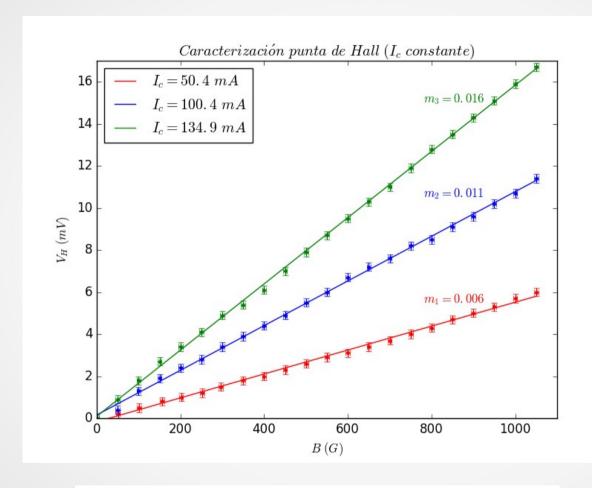


$$V_H = R_H \frac{IB}{h}$$

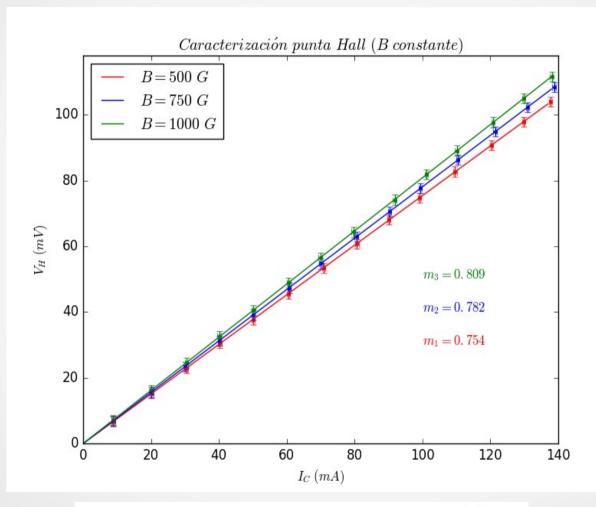
$$R_H = -\frac{1}{ne}$$

## Experimento

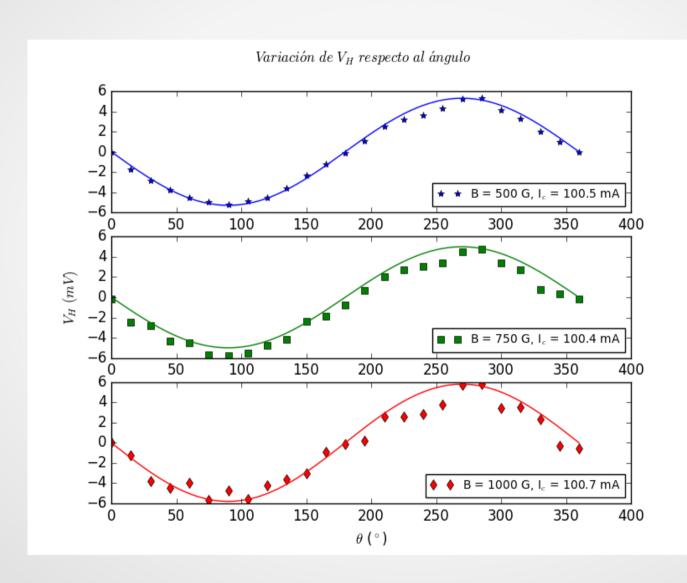


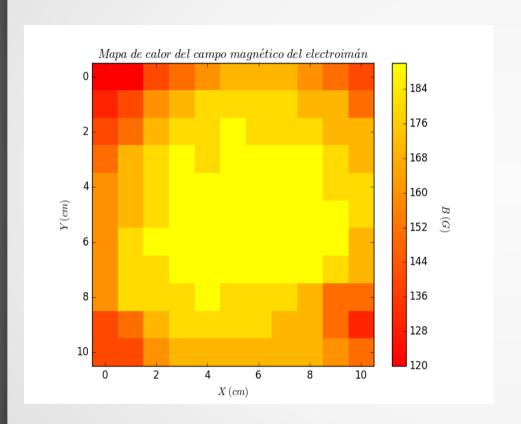


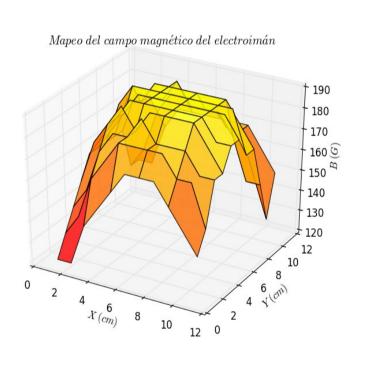
$$R_{HI_C} = (1.73 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-8} \frac{Vm}{AG}$$

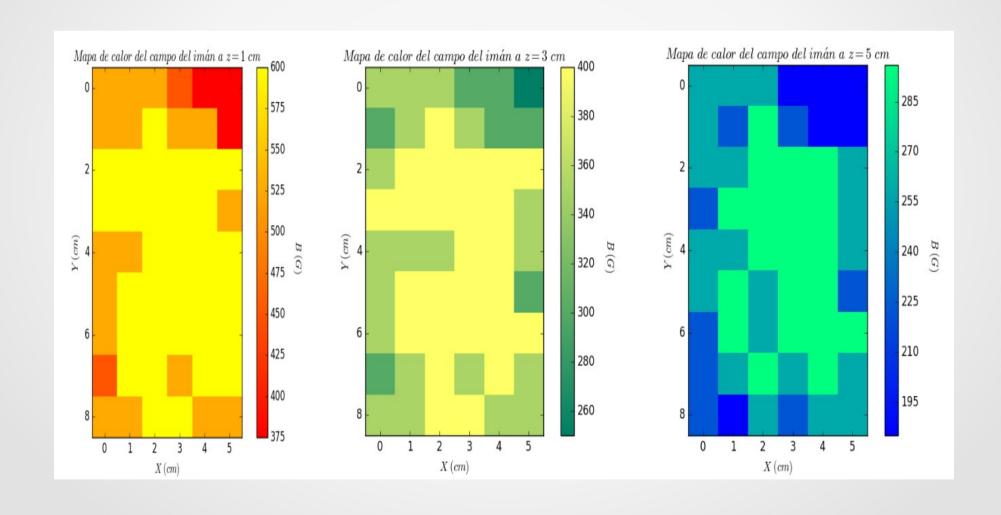


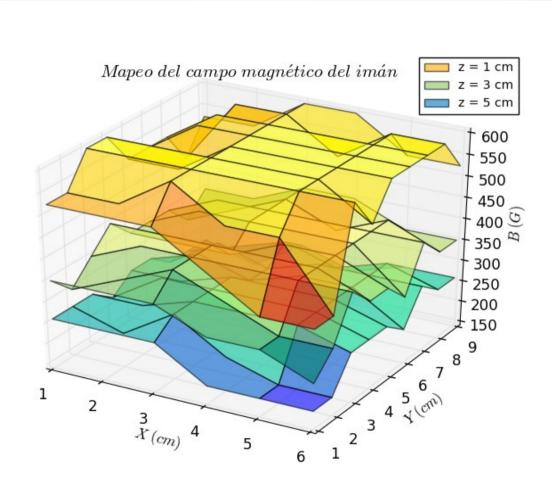
$$R_{HB} = (1.67 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-8} \frac{Vm}{AG}$$











#### Conclusiones

- Se midio El coeficiente de Hall para una punta Hall de InAs.
- •Se observó la variación del Voltaje de Hall cuando el Campo no incide perpendicularmente.

$$R_H = (1,70 \pm 0,08) \times 10^{-8} \frac{Vm}{AG}$$

#### Conclusiones

- •Se observo el campo magnético de un electroimán con zonas de uniformidad y mayor intensidad en el centro.
- •Se observó en campo de un imán permanente a diferentes alturas con áreas de mayor intensidad en el centro aunque sin uniformidad en general.