

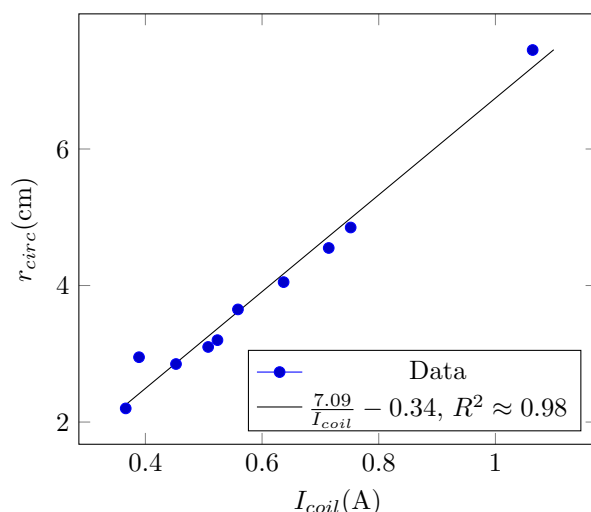
# Physics 2610H: Lab 1, electron charge-to-mass ratio

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**Problem 5.** Create a graph of  $r_{circ}$  versus  $I_{coil}^{-1}$ . Ensure the axes are labelled properly and compute a line of best fit. Provide a caption explaining what the graph is showing. Comment whether the data appears linear or not, and whether there are outliers that make sense to omit (might make sense to put this in the caption).

**Solution 5.**



As demonstrated by the calculated (via LINEST in LibreOffice Calc) coefficient of determination,  $R^2$ , the data is highly linear. The point at  $(I_{coil}, r_{circ}) = (0.39, 2.95)$  may be worth removing as an outlier but until I figure out a method to quantify how far off it is I will not further comment on it.

**Problem 6.** Calculate the slope of the line of best fit and its associated uncertainty. This can be done with numpy.polyfit in python or LINEST in a spreadsheet. Present these values rounded appropriately and with the correct units.

**Solution 6.** Using LINEST in LibreOffice Calc I determined that the slope is  $\approx (7.09 \pm 0.39)\text{cm A}$  with a y-intercept of  $\approx (-0.34 \pm 0.24)\text{cm}$ .

**Problem 7.** Derive your experimental charge to mass ratio using the slope from the previous question. Show your values and calculation.

**Solution 7.**

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{125V_{acc}}{32} \left( \frac{R_{coil}}{\mu_0 N} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{slope}} \right)^2 = \frac{125 \cdot 194.1\text{V}}{32} \left( \frac{0.158\text{m}}{130\mu_0} \cdot \frac{1}{7.09\text{cm A}} \right)^2 \approx 1.41 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1}$$

**Problem 8.** Derive the uncertainty in your charge-to-mass ratio using the uncertainty in the slope. This is a brief error propagation calculation. Show your work.

**Solution 8.**

$$\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial V} = \frac{125}{32} \left( \frac{R}{\mu_0 N s} \right)^2, \quad \frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial s} = -\frac{125}{16} \left( \frac{R}{\mu_0 N} \right)^2 s^{-3}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\left(\frac{125}{32} \left(\frac{R}{\mu_0 N s}\right)^2 \cdot 0.1\text{V}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{125}{16} \left(\frac{R}{\mu_0 N}\right)^2 s^{-3} \cdot 3.9 \times 10^{-3}\text{m}\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\left(\frac{125}{32} \left(\frac{0.158\text{m}}{\mu_0 \cdot 130 \cdot 0.0709\text{m}}\right)^2 \cdot 0.1\text{V}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{125}{16} \left(\frac{0.158\text{m}}{\mu_0 \cdot 130}\right)^2 \cdot 0.0709^{-3}\text{m} \cdot 3.9 \times 10^{-3}\text{m}\right)^2} \\
&\approx 3.98 \text{ C kg}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Which gives a percent uncertainty of  $\frac{3.98}{14.1} \cdot 100 \approx 28.23\%$ .

**Problem 9.** How does your experimental charge-to-mass ratio compare with the reference value? Explain, using the uncertainty calculated in the previous question.

**Solution 9.** Using the value recommended by NIST<sup>1</sup> we get a percentage error of

$$\left| \frac{1.41 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1} - 1.758\,820\,008\,38 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1}}{1.758\,820\,008\,38 \times 10^{11} \text{ C kg}^{-1}} \cdot 100 \right| \approx 19.83\%$$

Because the measurement uncertainty, 28.23%, is greater than the error our measured value agrees with the reference value within uncertainty. Woohoo!

**Problem 10.** Say that we miss step 6 of the lab manual and forget to rotate the globe and align the electron beam to be parallel with the Helmholtz coils. Specifically, say that there is an angle  $\theta$  between the beam and the coil axis (i.e. the  $x$ -axis) when viewed from above. Note that the ruler and mirror used to measure  $r_{circ}$  is aligned with the coil axis. Will this have an effect on the  $\frac{e}{m}$  ratio we calculate? If so, would you expect it to be larger, smaller, or randomly distributed around the reference value? What about the uncertainty in  $\frac{e}{m}$ ? Explain your reasoning, showing any calculations and sketches.

**Solution 10.** Because the force on the electron is given by

$$e\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = e \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{B}\| \sin \theta$$

then,

$$F = ma = \frac{mv^2}{r_{circ}} = evB \sin \theta$$

$$r_{circ} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{mv}{eB}$$

so changing  $\theta$  will have a constant factor effect on the radius of  $\csc \theta$ . Knowing that  $-1 \leq \csc \theta \leq -1$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  we should expect that any  $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$  will cause an increase in the (magnitude) of the radius of the circle and therefore a (magnitude) increase in the  $\frac{e}{m}$  ratio.

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<sup>1</sup>Mohr, P. , Tiesinga, E. , Newell, D. and Taylor, B. (2024), Codata Internationally Recommended 2022 Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants, Codata Internationally Recommended 2022 Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants, [online], [https://tsapps.nist.gov/publication/get\\_pdf.cfm?pub\\_id=958002](https://tsapps.nist.gov/publication/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=958002), <https://physics.nist.gov/constants> (Accessed January 28, 2025)