

Friday March 24, 2017

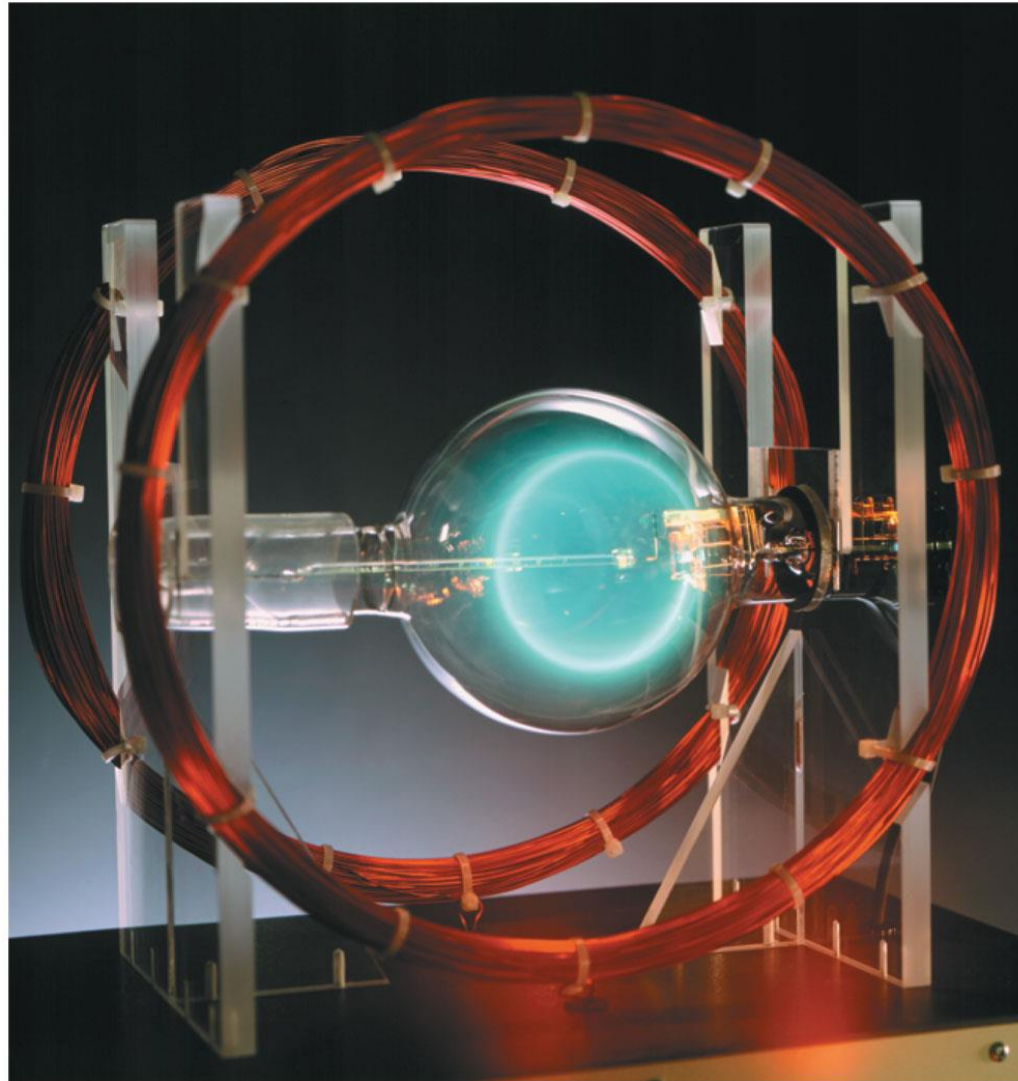
# Last time:

- Charges on helical paths in B-field (aurora)
- The Hall Effect: underpinning of a B-field probe
- Velocity selector via crossed E- and B-fields
- Bainbridge Mass Spectrometer

# Today:

- Charge to mass apparatus demonstration
- Group activity

# Charge to mass apparatus demo



# Group activity

**(10 marks)** Based on experimental measurements, you will find the charge to mass ratio of the electron ( $e/m$ ). Figure 1 below shows a schematic representation of the experiment: the magnetic field produced by the Helmholtz coils is pointing out of the page and the electron beam follows a counter clockwise trajectory. Figure 2 is a schematic of the ‘electron gun’ used to accelerate the electrons in order to produce the beam. Recall  $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$  C.

Figure 1.

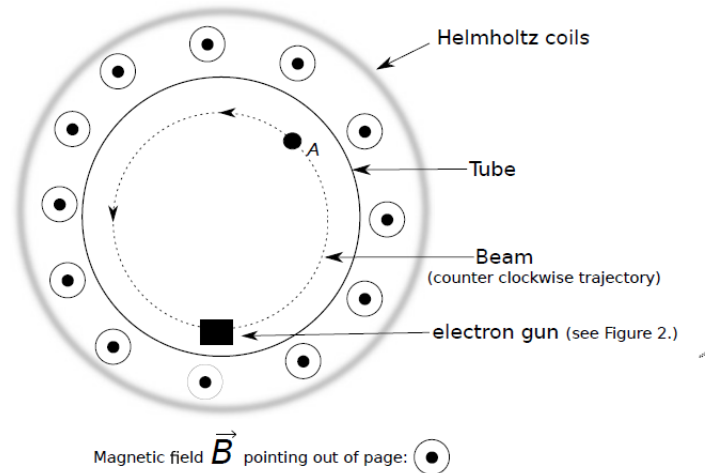
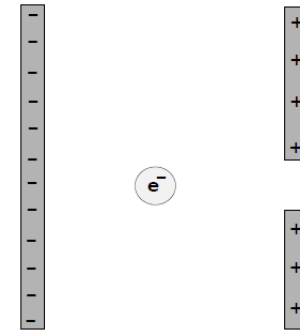


Figure 2. (electron gun)



- (1 mark)** For the electron beam in Figure 1 draw on the figure provided at point A; the velocity vector  $\vec{v}$  and the centripetal force vector  $\vec{F}$ .
- (2 marks)** Write down the force relation acting on an electron of charge  $e$  with velocity  $\vec{v}$  in a uniform magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ . Explain how your equation is consistent with what you sketched in question 1? What form does the magnitude of the force equation take when  $\vec{B}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are perpendicular?
- (1 mark)** Write down an expression for the magnitude of the centripetal force of an object of mass  $M$  moving with tangential speed  $v$  along a path with radius of curvature  $r$ .
- (2 mark)** Given that the electrons are being accelerated from rest by the ‘electron gun’ (see Figure 2) by means of a potential difference  $\Delta V$  between the negative and positive plates, what is the velocity of the electron (in terms of the potential  $\Delta V$  and mass  $m$ ) when it exits the electron gun?
- (3 marks)** Find the expression for the ratio  $e/m$  in terms of the measurable quantities; magnetic field  $B$ , the potential difference  $\Delta V$  and the radius of curvature  $r$ . Remember to show your work and justify your steps.