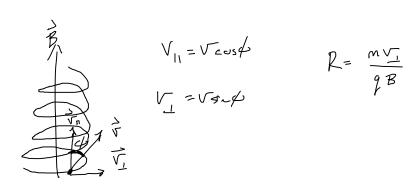
3-6-2019: Cross-Field Applications and Current

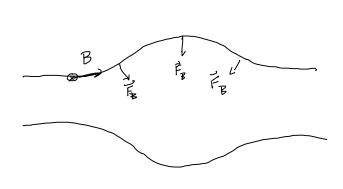
Wednesday, March 6, 2019 3:05 PM

Let's review from last lecture...

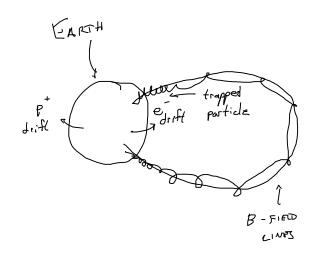
Now let's return to our helical case...



Here's another situation! The magnetic "bottle"...

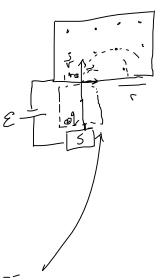


This is how the aurora borealis forms at the poles.



Another application of the cross field is the Mass Spectrometer.

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Bo
$$R = \frac{mv}{qB} \qquad \text{Work-Evergy}$$

$$M = \frac{R_q B}{v} \qquad \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = q E \implies v = \sqrt{\frac{2q}{m}}$$

$$\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2E}} BR \Rightarrow m = \frac{R^2 B^2 q}{2E}$$

$$F_{E} = F_{B}, \quad qE = qVB, \quad \nabla = \frac{E}{B'}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{mV}{qB} = \frac{m(\frac{E}{B'})}{qB} = \frac{mE}{qBB'}, \quad m = \frac{qBB'}{kE} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{q}{m} = \frac{E}{rB'B'}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
i &= \frac{dq}{dt} \\
q &= it = i \frac{L}{v_t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{B} = q V_{b} B s_{i} \psi$$

$$= i \left(\frac{L}{V_{b}} \right) V_{b} B = i L B$$