

- 7 Fig. 7.1 shows an electron with a horizontal velocity of $1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ entering the region between two horizontal plates which are 40 mm apart and 80 mm long. The upper plate is at a potential of +40 V and the lower plate is at a potential of -40 V.

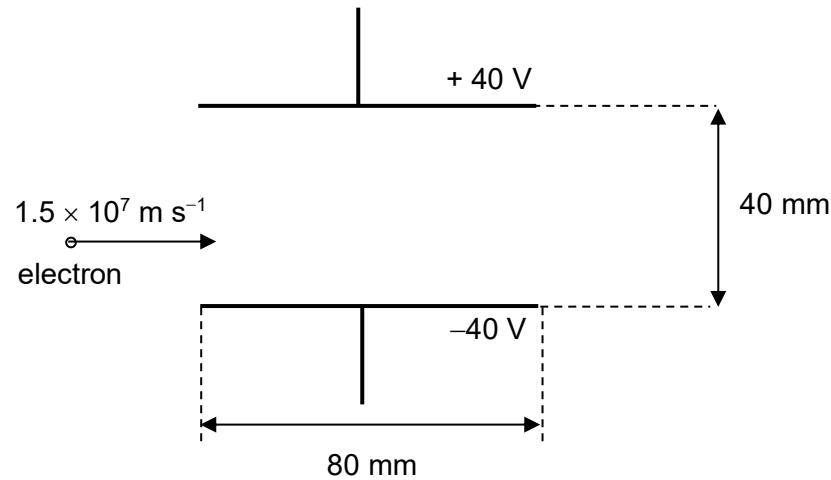


Fig. 7.1

- (a) Determine the magnitude of the electric field strength in the region between the plates.

$$\text{field strength} = \dots \text{V m}^{-1} [1]$$

- (b) Determine the magnitude of the acceleration of the electron in the region between the plates.

$$\text{acceleration} = \dots \text{m s}^{-2} [2]$$

- (c) Show that the vertical component of the velocity of the electron as it emerges from the plates is $1.9 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

[2]

- (d) Determine the angle θ through which the electron has been deflected as a result of passing between the plates.

$$\text{angle } \theta = \dots \text{ } [1]$$

- (e) After passing through the plates, the electron enters the region of magnetic field B of flux density $1.62 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ at an angle θ , as found in (d), and goes into helical motion of radius R , as shown in Fig. 7.2.

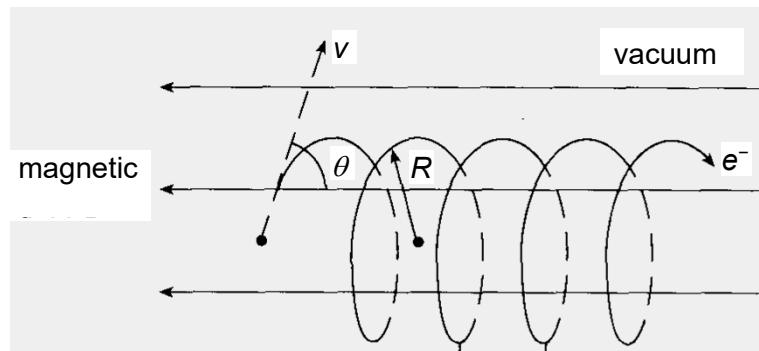


Fig. 7.2

- (i) Calculate the radius R of the helical path.

$$R = \dots \text{ m} [3]$$

- (ii) Calculate the time taken for the electron to complete one revolution of the helical motion.

$$\text{time} = \dots \text{ s} [2]$$