

☐ **PHYS115** ☐ **PHYS121** ☐ **PHYS123**
☐ **PHYS116** ☒ **PHYS122** ☐ **PHYS124**

Lab Cover Letter

Author (You) Trevor Swan Signature: *Trevor Swan*

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Lab Partner(s) Pratham Bhashya Kurla

Date Performed 2/18/25 Date Submitted 2/25/25

Lab (such as #1: UNC) #3: DSO/EOM

TA: Samantha

GRADE (to be filled in by your TA) See your TA for detailed feedback.

An 'x' next to a subcategory means you need to improve this aspect of your work.

Paper Subtotals (points)

() **General (6)**

____ Sig. figs.
 ____ Units
 ____ Clarity of Presentation
 ____ Format

() **Abstract (4)**

____ Quantity or principle
 ____ How measurement was made
 ____ Numerical Results
 ____ Conclusion

() **Intro & Theory (9)**

____ Basic principle
 ____ Main equations to be used
 ____ Apparatus
 ____ What will be plotted
 ____ Fitting parameters related

() **Exp. Procedures (15)**

____ Description
 ____ Stating and justifying uncertainties
 ____ Data Record
 ____ Quality of Lab Work

() **Analysis & Error Analysis (20)**

____ Discussion
 ____ Equations & Calculations
 ____ Presentation inc. Graphs, Tables
 ____ Results Reported & Reasonable
 ____ Underlined items addressed

() **Discussion & Conclusions (6)**

____ Numerical comparison of results
 ____ Logical conclusions
 ____ Discussion of pos. errors
 ____ Suggestions to reduce errors

() **Paper Total (60 points)
(30 points for CME or EPF)**

() **Notebook (10 points)**

____ Format (*proper style, following directions*)
 ____ Apparatus (*brief description of equipment, including sketches*)
 ____ Data (*including computer file names and manually recorded data*)
 ____ Experimental Technique (*describing your procedures; stating & justifying uncersts.*)
 ____ Analysis (*results and errors*)

() **Worksheet(s)/Fill-in-the-Blank-Report (30 points) if applicable**

() **Adjustments** – late submissions, improper procedures, etc. – or bonus points for exceptional work.

() **Total Grade**

Graded by _____ (TA's initial)

DSO Worksheet

Your Name: Trevor Swan Signature: [Signature]

Lab partner(s): Pratham Bhashya Kurla

Course & Section: 122-118 Station # B Date: 2/25/25

1. What is your estimate of the accuracy to which you can make measurements with your scope, in terms of cm, mm or DIV?

0.20 DIV
(units)

Technically, we could measure to a slightly higher degree of certainty, but due to uneven waveforms and pixelated display, we overestimated our error.

2. What is your measured period and frequency (from counting divisions), with uncertainties, of the 1 kHz square wave calibration signal?

PERIOD = 1.00 ± 0.05 ms (units)

FREQUENCY = 1.00 ± 0.05 kHz (units)

$$P = (4 \pm 0.2 \text{ DIV}) \cdot \frac{250 \text{ ms}}{\text{DIV}} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$\delta_P = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \text{DIV}} \right) \cdot \delta_{\text{DIV}} = \frac{250 \text{ ms}}{\text{DIV}} \cdot 0.2 \text{ DIV} = 50 \text{ ms} = 0.05 \text{ ms}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{1.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ ms}} = 1 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\delta_F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right) \delta_T = \frac{\delta_T}{T^2} = \frac{0.05 \text{ ms}}{(1.00 \text{ ms})^2} = 0.05 \text{ kHz}$$

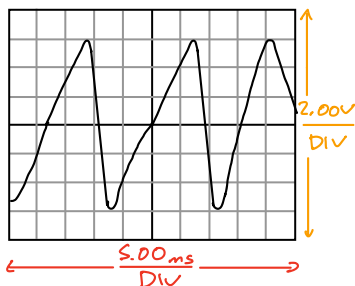
3. What is your measurement (by counting divisions) of the peak-to-peak voltage of the calibration signal?

VOLTAGE = 3.0 ± 0.1 V (units)

$$V = (6 \pm 0.2 \text{ DIV}) \cdot \frac{500 \text{ mV}}{\text{DIV}} = 3000 \text{ mV} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\delta_V = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \text{DIV}} \right) \cdot \delta_{\text{DIV}} = \frac{500 \text{ mV}}{\text{DIV}} \cdot 0.2 \text{ DIV} = 100 \text{ mV} = 0.1 \text{ V}$$

4. Provide a sketch of the waveform obtained from the doorbell transformer, with appropriate scales on the horizontal and vertical axes. Also provide the period, frequency and peak-to-peak voltage of the signal obtained from your measurements.



PERIOD = 16 ± 1 ms (units)

FREQUENCY = 62.5 ± 3.4 Hz (units)

V_{PP} = 12.0 ± 0.4 V (units)

$$P = (3.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ DIV}) \cdot \frac{5.00 \text{ ms}}{\text{DIV}} = 16 \text{ ms}$$

$$\delta_P = \frac{5.00 \text{ ms}}{\text{DIV}} \cdot 0.2 = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{16 \pm 1} \cdot 1000 = 62.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\delta_F = \frac{1}{16^2} \cdot 1000 = 3.9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V = (6 \pm 0.2 \text{ DIV}) \cdot \frac{2.00 \text{ V}}{\text{DIV}} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$\delta_V = \frac{2.00 \text{ V}}{\text{DIV}} \cdot 0.2 \text{ DIV} = 0.4 \text{ V}$$

5. What voltage did you measure for the doorbell transformer with your DMM? Is this consistent with the scope measurement? (**Explain!**)

DMM VOLTAGE = 4.30 ± 0.01 V (units)

Yes, although this looks incorrect, the DMM reports V_{RMS} , and hence we multiply this value by $2\sqrt{2}$ to convert RMS to V_{PP} .

$$V_{PP} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot V_{RMS}$$

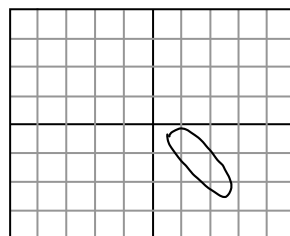
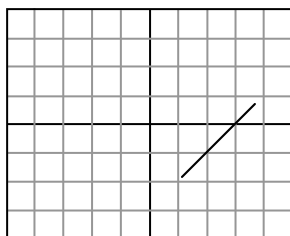
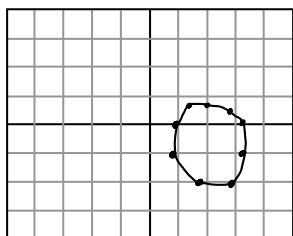
$$= 2\sqrt{2} (4.30 \pm 0.01 \text{ V})$$

$$= 12.16 \pm 0.03 \text{ V}$$

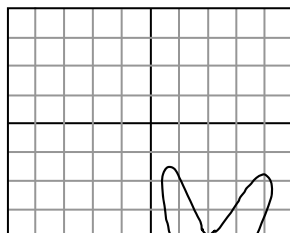
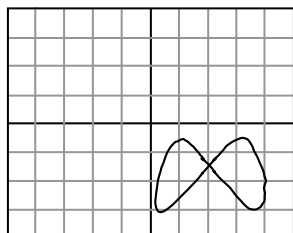
After conversions, we yield
1 DMM $V_{PP} = 12.16 \pm 0.03 \text{ V}$. This is consistent (within error values) of our measurement

DSO Worksheet

6. Sketch your Lissajous pattern(s) at 60 Hz. (You should make more than 1 plot to show how this pattern changes during your observation.)



7. Sketch the pattern at 120 Hz.



8. What frequency between 60-120 Hz gives another clear Lissajous pattern?

$$83.3 \pm 6.9 \text{ Hz (units)}$$

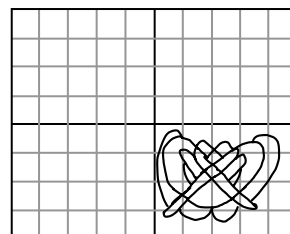
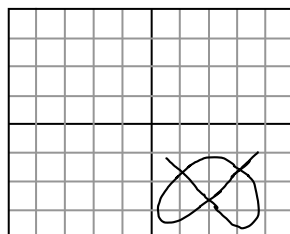
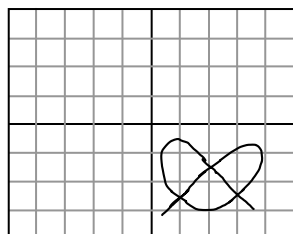
$$P = (2.4 \pm 0.2 \text{ Div}) 5.00 \text{ ms} = 12 \pm 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{12} = 0.0833 \text{ kHz} = 83.3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$S_F = \frac{1 \text{ ms}}{(12 \text{ ms})^2} = 6.9 \text{ Hz}$$

We set it to 80 Hz

9. Sketch the pattern at this intermediate frequency.



10. What conditions are necessary to observe Lissajous patterns?

Based off our Transmitter 80 Hz was good for observations. 60 Hz and 120 Hz make a good (reference) 1:2 ratio. Therefore, to get a simple, stable repeating pattern to appear, it can be generalized that the ratio of frequencies should be a simple fraction (e.g. 1:2, 1:3, etc.)

11. What is the tuning fork frequency you measured from your scope?

We recorded a frequency of 16.69 kHz, which is unrealistic. This error is most likely due to mishandling overtones or extreme background noise, both of which cannot be remedied with our limited equipment.

GRADE: _____
(out of 30 points)

GRADED BY _____
(TA's initials)

Charge to Mass Ratio of the Electron (EOM)

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2/25/25

1 Abstract

I have tested the electron to mass ratio for a commercial apparatus using principles of electromagnetism. Using Helmholtz coils and two power supplies, along with linear regression analysis of experimental parameters, I have determined two numerical values for $\frac{e}{m}$. For the first value, a constant voltage of $V = 104 \pm 1V$ was applied through the apparatus with varied current, which yielded a charge to mass ratio of $5.5 \times 10^{14} \pm 1.2 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg}$. In this experiment, 5 beam radii were determined from 5 roughly evenly spaced current values, ranging from 0.66A to 1.91A. For the second value, a constant current of $A = 1.02A \pm 0.1A$ was applied through the apparatus with varied voltage, which yielded a ratio of $1.1 \times 10^{15} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$. In this experiment, 5 beam radii were determined from 5 roughly evenly spaced voltage values, ranging from 84V to 197V. The latter reported value was chosen as the concluding value, despite deviating from the expected CODATA value of $\frac{e}{m} = (1.75882017 \pm 0.00000007) \times 10^{11} \frac{C}{Kg}$. This discrepancy, while less severe than the first reported value, is still quite large. It can be expected, however, that there will be much less precision from shared equipment during a 1.5 hour time frame compared to a professional and critically measured value. This discrepancy is most likely a result of systematic error, where the coils and power supplies used were most likely marginally inaccurate or inconsistent, and other students in the room contributed to stray magnetic fields. Systematic errors were littered throughout this experiment, negatively impacting calculations and preventing strong conclusions.

2 Introduction and Theory

An electron moving with a given velocity \vec{v} in an applied magnetic field \vec{B} is influenced by a force known as the Lorentz force, given by

$$\vec{F} = -e \left(\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right) \quad (1)$$

Due to the nature of this electric force, whose magnitude is evB , the electron travels along a circular path with a radius R . As the Lorentz force acts centripetally, the acceleration of the electron is $\frac{v^2}{R}$. Thus, we can apply Newton's Second Law and some basic algebraic manipulations to yield the expression

$$evB = \frac{mv^2}{R} \rightarrow \frac{e}{m} = \frac{2V}{(BR)^2} \quad (2)$$

According to CODATA's recommended value (1), we expect to measure a value for $\frac{e}{m}$ close to

$$\frac{e}{m} = (1.75882017 \pm 0.00000007) \times 10^{11} \frac{C}{Kg}$$

As explained in the following section, this experiment makes use of a Helmholtz coil that provides a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the electron beam, inline with the conditions for the previous derivations. The field at the center of this field is given by the equation

$$B = \frac{8\mu_0 N I_c}{5r\sqrt{5}} \quad (3)$$

where $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{T \cdot m}{A}$, I_c is the current in the coil, N is the number of turns in the coil, and r is the radii of the coil. Values for the coil's constants are discussed in the following section. To alter the electron trajectory, I_c can be changed to influence the magnetic field B , or different voltage values can be applied.

Combining the simplified expression from Equation 2 with Equation 3, B can be eliminated from the expression yielding

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{2V}{\left(\frac{8\mu_0 N}{5r\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 I_c^2 R^2} \quad (4)$$

This equation can be used to show the dependence of R on either I_c or V , both of which will be analyzed in this paper.

Due to the nature of voltage and amps, and how they relate to the electrons, we expect to see the beam's radius decrease with increased current at a constant voltage, and the beam's radius increase with increased voltage at a constant current. This is because the radius of the electron beam is dependent on the velocity of the electrons, which can be increased by increasing the energy, or potential difference (Volts).

2.1 Dependence on Current

Performing basic algebraic manipulations and defining a proportionality constant α , the dependence on the coil current is given by the inverse of the electron beam's radius

$$\frac{1}{R} = \alpha \cdot I_c \quad (5)$$

where α is given by

$$\alpha = \frac{8\mu_0 N}{5r} \sqrt{\frac{e}{m}} \quad (6)$$

It should be noted that here, voltage V is constant, or Fixed. Also, $\frac{e}{m}$ is being treated as a constant as well, so that future analysis and regressions can lead to calculating $\frac{e}{m}$ using α . Due to residual fields interfering with the B -field of the Helmholtz coil, an intercept term A is added to Equation 5. In theory, this A value should be equal to 0, but the equipment used is not perfect and thus interference is more than likely. The resulting equation represents a straight line with $\frac{1}{R}$ as the dependent variable, I_c as the independent variable, and α as the slope:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \alpha I_c + A \quad (7)$$

2.2 Dependence on Voltage

Conversely, the dependence of R , with proportionality constant β , on the beam voltage can be derived using basic algebraic manipulations as

$$R = \beta \cdot \sqrt{V} \quad (8)$$

where β is given by

$$\beta = \frac{5r}{8\mu_0 N I_c} \sqrt{\frac{10}{\frac{e}{m}}} \quad (9)$$

Similarly, it should be noted that I_c is constant, or fixed, and that $\frac{e}{m}$ is treated as a constant to allow for future analysis through regressions. As done in the fixed voltage model, an intercept B is added to Equation 8. In theory, this B value should also be equal to 0, but the equipment used is not perfect and thus interference and inconsistencies in instruments are more than likely. The resulting equation represents a straight line with R as the dependent variable, \sqrt{V} as the independent variable, and β as the slope:

$$R = \beta \cdot \sqrt{V} + B \quad (10)$$

3 Experimental Procedure

Despite varying different aspects of our experiment in the two parts (Voltage and Current), the apparatus used remained the same throughout. Figure 1 shows the apparatus which is based on a commercial apparatus containing vacuum tube with an electron gun and a small amount of helium gas, roughly 10^{-5} atmospheres (1). This tube is designed for measuring the electron's charge to mass ratio $\frac{e}{m}$, and is mounted on a Uchida Chassis. The chassis supports the Helmholtz coils for controlling the magnetic field. These coils each have $N = 130$ total turns, and have radii of $r = 0.158 \pm 0.005m$. The Helmholtz coils also have a centimeter ruler mounted on its backside which will be used to make measurements. The current required to operate the Helmholtz current comes from the Elecno power supply

shown on the left side of Figure 1. This power supply is old and inconsistent, and thus an Ammeter is used to accurately read the current supplied. This is necessary as the Helmholtz coils will be burnt out if the current exceeds 2.0A. The electric potential, or voltage, required to operate the electron gun is provided by the Pasco power supply on the right side of Figure 1. This device is relatively accurate (relative to future measurements and calculations), and thus errors in 'meters' reading will not be recorded or mentioned again in this report. Similar to the current limit to protect the Helmholtz coils, the voltage supplied should never exceed 12V. For all voltage adjustments, one should use the '500V' knob, being careful not to make sudden large adjustments in the supplied voltage. To ensure the equipment works properly, we first set our current to 1A and the voltage to 100V. With the lights turned off, we were then able to observe a glowing green ring in the bulb mounted inside the coils. To ensure proper readings in the two upcoming experiments, we then rotated the tube very slightly so that the green ring (the electron trajectories) were circular instead of forming spirals. Once we had aligned the green ring to form a circle, we powered down the power supplies to prepare for the first experiment.

While adjustments in current/voltage will be discussed in the following subsections, the measurement technique for the electron beam is consistent. When observing the electron beam, the lights in the room must be turned off and you must be aligned with the beam. To eliminate parallax, or the error perceived when viewing two points at an angle (1), we had to visually align each side of the electron's path with its reflection. To do this, we moved our head back and forth until the reflection of the beam in the mirror mounted at the back of the Helmholtz coils was obscured by the beam itself. At this point each of us would take a measurement, and record it individually in our table. The measured value is the diameter across the entire electron beam. This is because it gives us an easy place to start and end our measurements while providing a convenient way to yield the desired beam radius. We reported our measurements to 0.1cm error, which we believe is representative of the accuracy that can be observed through the apparatus. We would only compare values after both of us took a reading, to prevent collusion. To utilize our data most effectively, we took the average of our measurements. It should be noted that models for this experiment's analysis require data in meters, and thus our average measurements were converted to meters before the final calculation. These values can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 on the first two pages of the Appendix.

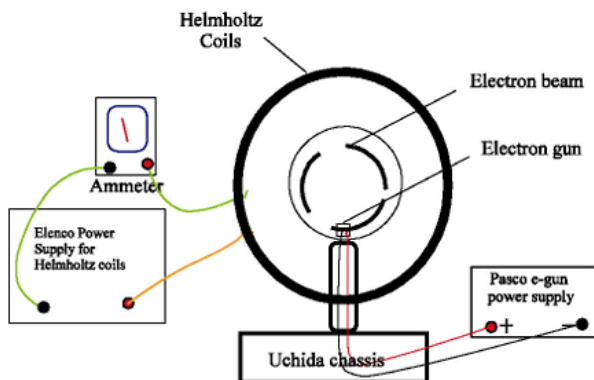


Figure 1: Experimental Apparatus

3.1 Dependence on Current

To take measurements and determine the dependence of Current on the beam's radius, we first fixed the Voltage at a value of $104 \pm 1V$. Then, we found a minimum and maximum current where the beam could be observed. The minimum current corresponded to a value

of 0.66A, while the maximum current corresponded to a value of 1.91A. We noted the beam diameter of these current values before proceeding. As expected, the minimum current corresponded to the maximum beam radius, and the maximum current corresponded to the minimum beam size. We then divided the difference of these two extremes by 4 to get a suitable step size of 0.31A, which we then used to record values at 3 intermediate values of current. Such values are reported in Table 1. We chose to ignore uncertainties in the error of the varied current, as this experiment assumes current to be a dependent variable whose errors would not be used in a meaningful way in determining $\frac{e}{m}$.

3.2 Dependence on Voltage

To take measurements and determine the dependence of Voltage on the beam's radius, we first fixed the current at a value of $1.02 \pm 0.01A$. Then, we found a minimum and maximum voltage where the beam could be observed. The minimum voltage corresponded to a value of 84V, while the maximum current corresponded to a value of 197V. We noted the beam diameter of these voltage values before proceeding. As theorized, the minimum voltage corresponded to the minimum beam size, and the maximum voltage corresponded to the maximum beam size. We then divided the difference of these two extremes by 4 to get a suitable step size of 28V, which we then used to record values at 3 intermediate values of voltage. Such values are reported in Table 2. We chose to ignore uncertainties in the error of the varied voltage, as this experiment assumes voltage to be a dependent variable whose errors would not be used in a meaningful way in determining $\frac{e}{m}$.

4 Results and Analysis

First, we determined the average radii of all the beam measurements. The equation used for these calculations is described by Equation 11, which is derived by taking the average of the two diameter measurements D_T and D_P , converting that value to meters, and dividing it by 2 to yield a radius instead of a diameter. We then used this equation to determine the average radius values, given by \bar{R} in Tables 1 and 2.

To determine the error in these radius values, we used the general error propagation method, adding the individual errors in \bar{R} due to D_T and D_P . This expression is given by Equation 12. Its components are found by applying the derivative method as seen in Equations 13 and 14, whose numerical values are shown as well. We then plugged these values back into Equation 12 to yield an error of $3.5 \times 10^{-6}m$. This error uses values that are constant throughout measurements and experiments, so it is reported as the error in \bar{R} in both Table 1 and 2. This value is also used for calculations involving δ_r seen in Appendix Sections B.3 and B.4.

As a final preliminary calculation, we determined the error in $\frac{1}{\bar{R}}$ for the Fixed Voltage experiment. This will be necessary for the to-be-explained graph. Although we did not include such values (of $\frac{1}{\bar{R}}$ or $\delta_{\frac{1}{\bar{R}}}$) in this report for brevity, the error in $\frac{1}{\bar{R}}$ can be found by using the derivative method shown in Equation 17. Note that we need to add values in quadrature like we did and will do in the rest of the error propagation in this paper, as the only error present in $\frac{1}{\bar{R}}$ is that in \bar{R} . Using the aforementioned equation, we were then able

to calculate a general error expression for $\frac{1}{R}$ as seen in Equation 16. This value was used in creating the error bars seen in Figure 2, as described in the next subsection.

It should be noted that all error propagation in this section and following subsections are described in detail in Appendix B.

4.1 Dependence on Current

To determine a suitable value for $\frac{e}{m}$ using this method, we plotted $\frac{1}{R}$ against the applied current, using the $\frac{1}{R}$ and its error values described in the previous section. We then fit a straight line to this plot to yield a value for our slope α and intercept A . According to Figure 2, we found that $\alpha = 1199 \pm 167 \frac{1}{mA}$, and $A = 465 \pm 154 \frac{1}{m}$. A straight line seems like a reasonable model for this data, though it should be noted that the points deviate from linearity as the current increases. While α will be used in a future calculation to yield $\frac{e}{m}$, we can clearly see that our estimated value of A does not agree with our theoretical value of 0. This is most likely due to improper measuring techniques or large background interference/noise, both of which are very likely. As for α , we can use it to determine a value for $\frac{e}{m}$ using Equation 6 as

$$\frac{e}{m} = \left(\frac{5(0.158)(1199)}{8(4\pi \times 10^{-7})130} \right)^2 \cdot (10 * 104) = 5.5 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$$

To determine the error in this value, we must consider the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to the coil radii r , α , and the applied voltage V . This is represented by the general error expression seen in Equation 19, where these errors are added in quadrature. All errors are calculated using the derivative method for error propagation. Error equations and their associated values for α , V , and r can be seen in Equations 20, 21, and 22, respectively. These values can be combined according to Equation 19 to yield an error value of $1.2 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg}$.

This error is *significantly* higher than the calculated value, giving an $\frac{e}{m}$ measurement of

$$\frac{e}{m} = 5.5 \times 10^{14} \pm 1.2 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg}$$

Despite taking average values from of beam readings and seeing a roughly linear relationship, this value is quite poor, diverging from the CODATA expected value of $(1.75882017 \pm 0.00000007) \times 10^{11} \frac{C}{Kg}$ by several orders of magnitude. This discrepancy is most likely a result of poor measurement techniques of the beam diameter, resulting in much larger and inconsistent values for $\frac{1}{R}$. Also, interference from other experiments happening very close to our apparatus most likely caused significant fluctuations that resulted in poor data. Ultimately, the plots slightly quadratic (or exponential) nature and large error region has led us to reject this $\frac{e}{m}$ value as grounds for conclusion. Another main reason for this rejection is that the error is larger than the value, and thus is not able to be reliably used when comparing uncertainty regions.

4.2 Dependence on Voltage

Similarly, to determine a suitable value for $\frac{e}{m}$ using this method, we plotted \bar{R} against the applied current, using the \bar{R} and its error values described in the previous section. We then fit a straight line to this plot to yield a value for our slope β and intercept B . According to Figure 3, we found that $\beta = 5.6 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.4 \times 10^{-6} \frac{m}{\sqrt{V}}$, and $B = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.4 \times 10^{-5} \frac{m}{\sqrt{V}}$. A straight line seems like a reasonable model for this data, though it should be noted that the points form a very slight cubic curve. While β will be used in a future calculation to yield $\frac{e}{m}$, we can clearly see that our estimated value of B does not agree with our theoretical value of 0. Errors in this value can be explained similarly to errors in A , where improper measuring techniques or large background interference/noise, both of which are very likely, impacted our experiment negatively. As for β , we can use it to determine a value for $\frac{e}{m}$ using Equation 9 as

$$\frac{e}{m} = 10 \left(\frac{8(4\pi \times 10^{-7})(130)(1.02)(5.6 \times 10^{-5})}{5(0.158)} \right)^{-2} = 1.1 \times 10^{15} \frac{C}{Kg}$$

To determine the error in this value, we must consider the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to the coil radii r , β , and the applied current I_c . This is represented by the general error expression seen in Equation 25, where these errors are added in quadrature. All errors are calculated using the derivative method for error propagation. Error equations and their associated values for β , I_c , and r can be seen in Equations 26, 27, and 28, respectively. These values can be combined according to Equation 25 to yield an error value of $2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$.

This error is *significantly* higher than the calculated value, giving an $\frac{e}{m}$ measurement of

$$\frac{e}{m} = 1.1 \times 10^{15} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$$

Despite taking average values from of beam readings and seeing a roughly linear relationship, this value is quite poor, diverging from the CODATA expected value by a few orders of magnitude. This discrepancy can be explained similarly to the first experiment, thought with \bar{R} being interfered with instead. While this value is not pleasing, it will be the value used in deriving conclusions for this lab as it has a workable error region, and not as unrealistic values.

The error derived for $\frac{e}{m}$ is significantly lower than that derived for the first experiment's value. This, combined with the overall value being closer to the expected value, is indicative of a more sound measurement and regression analysis. A large source of error in the first experiments results comes from the fact that the radii are taken as an inverse. This introduces more error as smaller radii values will have more error, which is supported by the error bars seen in Figure 2. This can be contrasted with the relatively small yet consistent error bars seen in Figure 3. These error bars ultimately play a role in the regression's algorithm, resulting in more error than maybe present.

With an uncertainty range of $(8.4 \times 10^{14} 1.4 \times 10^{15})$, we have found that our reported value of $\frac{e}{m} = 1.1 \times 10^{15} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$ does not agree, within respective uncertainties, with the expected CODATA value of $\frac{e}{m} = (1.75882017 \pm 0.00000007) \times 10^{11} \frac{C}{Kg}$.

5 Conclusion

We have calculated two values for the charge to mass ratio of the electron using two different experimental setups. For our experiment concerning constant voltage and varied current, we found $\frac{e}{m} = 5.5 \times 10^{14} \pm 1.2 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg}$. This value is unusable for comparisons as its error is multiple orders of magnitude higher than its base value. This is directly as result of introduction more error with the power supply, whose readings were not as precise, and from needing to use the inverse radius, causing errors to spoke up as the radius of the beam decreased. From our second experiment, we measured an 'acceptable' value of the ratio to be $\frac{e}{m} = 1.1 \times 10^{15} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg}$. While this value is acceptable for drawing conclusions, it's error region of $(8.4 \times 10^{14} 1.4 \times 10^{15}) \frac{C}{Kg}$ does not capture the expected CODATA value (within its error) of $\frac{e}{m} = (1.75882017 \pm 0.00000007) \times 10^{11} \frac{C}{Kg}$. As a result, we can neither conclude that our experimental techniques were correct nor that our calculated value is correct. With less error introduced by algebraic manipulations, the error here is entirely due to systematic errors caused by time restraints and lack of isolation from other experimenters. The latter of the two can be clearly supported by the non-zero intercept terms in the regression results presented in Figures 2 and 3. With many students performing the identical experiment within meters of our workstation, their produced magnetic field most likely interfered with ours to a significant degree. The former reason for error is unavoidable, as we are not professionals or researchers who can spend several hours or even days producing consistent and reliable results. Ultimately, these two factors collided to lead to a large amount of systematic error, preventing us from generating a value for the charge to mass ratio of an electron that lies within the error of the expected CODATA value.

5.1 Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Pratham Bhashyakarla, CWRU Department of Physics, for his help in obtaining the experimental data, preparing the figures, and checking my calculations.

5.2 References

1. Driscoll, D., General Physics II: E&M Lab Manual, "Charge to Mass Ratio of the Electron," CWRU Bookstore, 2016.

A Appendix

A.1 Fixed Voltage Data and Figures

Amps (A)	Trevor's D (cm)	Pratham's D (cm)	Average Radius (m)
0.66	16.3 ± 0.1	14.5 ± 0.1	$7.700\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
0.98	13.4 ± 0.1	12.7 ± 0.1	$6.525\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
1.28	10.2 ± 0.1	10.2 ± 0.1	$5.100\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
1.59	8.3 ± 0.1	7.6 ± 0.1	$3.975\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
1.91	6.6 ± 0.1	6.4 ± 0.1	$3.25\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$

Table 1: Fixed voltage at $V = 104 \pm 1\text{V}$, with steps of voltage from a minimum Amps of 0.66A and a maximum of 1.91A . Trevor's and Pratham's D refers to their measured diameter values, respectively. Average radius is calculated by taking the average of the two measured values from me and Pratham, dividing the value by 2 (diameter \rightarrow radius), and then converting that average radius value to meters. Uncertainty of these values is discussed in the following section.

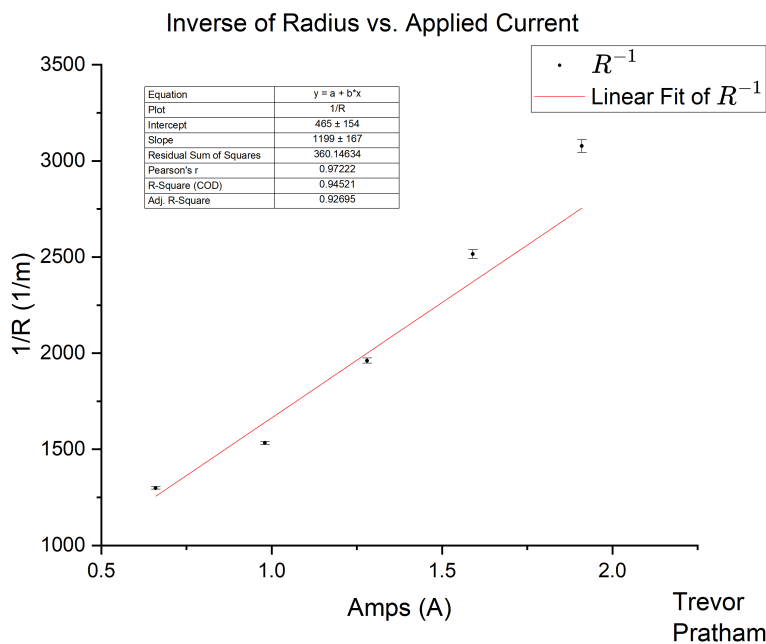


Figure 2: Inverse of radius $\frac{1}{R}$ vs. applied current A . $1/R$ is calculated as 1 over the Average Radius values reported in Table 1.

A.2 Fixed Amps Data and Figures

Voltage	Trevor's D (cm)	Pratham's D (cm)	Average Radius (m)
84	10.4 ± 0.1	10.3 ± 0.1	$5.175\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
113	11.8 ± 0.1	12.5 ± 0.1	$6.075\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
139	14.4 ± 0.1	13.7 ± 0.1	$7.025\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
168	15.2 ± 0.1	14.8 ± 0.1	$7.500\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$
197	15.8 ± 0.1	15.5 ± 0.1	$7.825\text{E-}4 \pm 3.5\text{E-}6$

Table 2: Fixed Amps at $A = 1.02 \pm 0.01\text{A}$, with steps of voltage from a minimum Voltage of 84V and a maximum of 197V . Trevor's and Pratham's D refers to their measured diameter values, respectively. The Average Radius Values and Uncertainties here are identical to the values calculated Table 1. See the next section for uncertainty discussions.

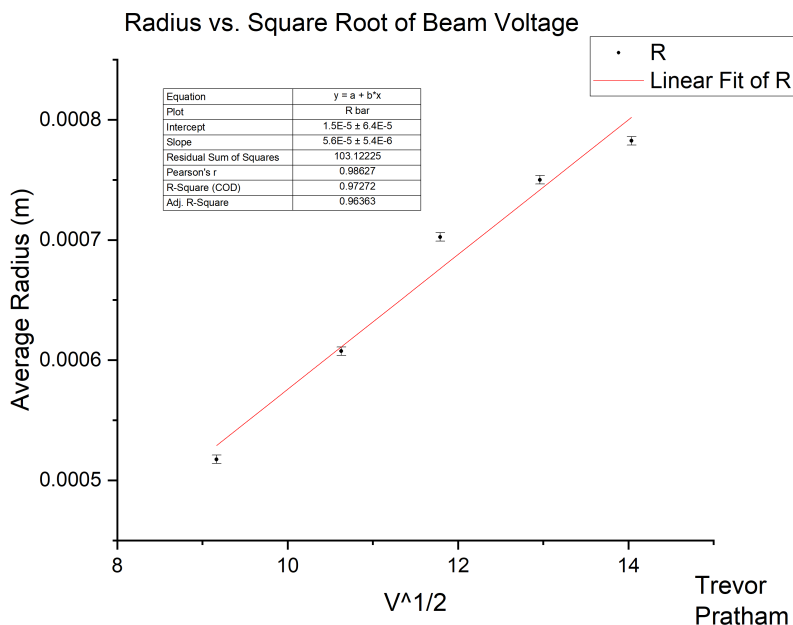


Figure 3: Radius R vs. applied beam voltage V

B Other Calculations

B.1 Average Radius Error Propagation

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{D_T + D_P}{2} \cdot \frac{1m}{100cm} = \frac{1}{400} \cdot (D_T + D_P) m \quad (11)$$

D_T and D_P refer to diameter measurements taken by Trevor and Pratham, respectively.

$$\delta_{\bar{R}} = \sqrt{\delta_{\bar{R}_{D_T}}^2 + \delta_{\bar{R}_{D_P}}^2} \quad \text{errors present only in } D_T \text{ and } D_P \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\bar{R}_{D_T}} &= \left(\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial D_T} \right) \cdot \delta_{D_T} = \frac{1}{400} \cdot \delta_{D_T} \quad \text{use } \delta_{D_T} = 0.001 \text{ m} - \text{from measurements} \\ &= \frac{1}{400} \cdot 0.001 = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} m \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\bar{R}_{D_P}} &= \left(\frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial D_P} \right) \cdot \delta_{D_P} = \frac{1}{400} \cdot \delta_{D_P} \quad \text{use } \delta_{D_P} = 0.001 \text{ m} - \text{from measurements} \\ &= \frac{1}{400} \cdot 0.001 = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} m \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\therefore \delta_{\bar{R}} = \sqrt{(2.5 \times 10^{-6} m)^2 + (2.5 \times 10^{-6} m)^2} = 3.5 \times 10^{-6} m$$

$$\delta_{\bar{R}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-6} m \quad (15)$$

B.2 Error Propagation in 1/R

$\frac{1}{\bar{R}} = \frac{1}{R}$	Used for determining α	
$\delta_{\frac{1}{\bar{R}}} = \delta_{\frac{1}{R}}$	No need for adding in quadrature, only once source of error	
$\delta_{\frac{1}{\bar{R}}} = \left \left(\frac{\partial \frac{1}{\bar{R}}}{\partial \bar{R}} \right) \cdot \delta_{\bar{R}} \right $	Derivative method for error propagation	(16)
$= \frac{\delta_{\bar{R}}}{\bar{R}^2}$	Simple single-variable derivative	

This expression was used in determining the errors presented in Table 1, but calculations are omitted here to prevent redundancy. To calculate, use $\delta_{\bar{R}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-6} m$, as calculated in the above subsection.

$$\delta_{\frac{1}{\bar{R}}} = \frac{\delta_{\bar{R}}}{\bar{R}^2} \quad (17)$$

B.3 Error Propagation in Dependence on Current

$$\alpha = \frac{8\mu_0 N}{5r} \sqrt{\frac{e/m}{10V}} \Rightarrow \frac{e}{m} = \left(\frac{5r\alpha}{8\mu_0 N} \right)^2 \cdot (10V) \quad \text{Errors propagated in } \alpha, V, r \quad (18)$$

$$\delta_{\frac{e}{m}} = \sqrt{\left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}\alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}V} \right)^2 + \left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}r} \right)^2} \quad \text{General Error Equation} \quad (19)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to α as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}\alpha} &= \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial \alpha} \right) \cdot \delta_\alpha = \left(20 \left(\frac{5}{8\mu_0 N} \right)^2 (r\alpha^2)V \right) \cdot \delta_\alpha \\ &= \left(20 \left(\frac{5}{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot 130} \right)^2 (0.158 \cdot 1199^2) \cdot 104 \right) \cdot 167 \\ &= 1.15 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to V as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}V} &= \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial V} \right) \cdot \delta_V = \left(10 \left(\frac{5}{8\mu_0 N} \right)^2 (r^2\alpha^2) \right) \cdot \delta_V \\ &= \left(10 \left(\frac{5}{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot 130} \right)^2 (0.158^2 \cdot 1199^2) \right) \cdot 1 \\ &= 5.25 \times 10^{12} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to r as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}r} &= \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial r} \right) \cdot \delta_r = \left(20 \left(\frac{5}{8\mu_0 N} \right)^2 (r^2\alpha)V \right) \cdot \delta_r \\ &= \left(20 \left(\frac{5}{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot 130} \right)^2 (0.158^2 \cdot 1199) \cdot 104 \right) \cdot 0.005 \\ &= 4.38 \times 10^7 \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}} &= \sqrt{(1.15 \times 10^{18})^2 + (5.25 \times 10^{12})^2 + (4.38 \times 10^7)^2} \quad \text{Substitute Values} \\ &= 1.15 \times 10^{18} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

B.4 Error Propagation in Dependence on Voltage

$$\beta = \frac{5r}{8\mu_0 N I_c} \sqrt{\frac{10}{e/m}} \Rightarrow \frac{e}{m} = 10 \left(\frac{8\mu_0 N I_c \beta}{5r} \right)^{-2} \quad \text{Errors propagated in } \beta, I_c, r \quad (24)$$

$$\delta_{\frac{e}{m}} = \sqrt{\left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}\beta}\right)^2 + \left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}I_c}\right)^2 + \left(\delta_{\frac{e}{m}r}\right)^2} \quad \text{General Error Equation} \quad (25)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to β as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}\beta} &= \left| \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial \beta} \right) \cdot \delta_\beta \right| = \left(\left(\frac{8\mu_0 N}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20r^2}{\beta^3 I_c^2} \right) \right) \cdot \delta_\beta \\ &= \left(\left(\frac{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} * 130}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20(0.158)^2}{(5.6 \times 10^{-5})^3 (1.02)^2} \right) \right) \cdot (5.4 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 2.16 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to I_c as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}I_c} &= \left| \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial I_c} \right) \cdot \delta_{I_c} \right| = \left(\left(\frac{8\mu_0 N}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20r^2}{\beta^2 I_c^3} \right) \right) \cdot \delta_{I_c} \\ &= \left(\left(\frac{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} * 130}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20(0.158)^2}{(5.6 \times 10^{-5})^2 (1.02)^3} \right) \right) \cdot 0.01 \\ &= 2.20 \times 10^{13} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Calculate the error in $\frac{e}{m}$ due to r as:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}r} &= \left| \left(\frac{\partial \frac{e}{m}}{\partial r} \right) \cdot \delta_r \right| = \left(\left(\frac{8\mu_0 N}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20r}{\beta^2 I_c^2} \right) \right) \cdot \delta_r \\ &= \left(\left(\frac{8 \cdot 4\pi \times 10^{-7} * 130}{5} \right)^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{20(0.158)}{(5.6 \times 10^{-5})^2 (1.02)^2} \right) \right) \cdot 0.005 \\ &= 1.42 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\frac{e}{m}} &= \sqrt{(2.16 \times 10^{14})^2 + (2.20 \times 10^{13})^2 + (1.42 \times 10^{14})^2} \quad \text{Substitute Values} \\ &= 2.59 \times 10^{14} \frac{C}{Kg} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

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