

**Electron beam in magnetic field**

(a) How does the size of the circle the electron beam makes change as the accelerating voltage is increased?

*increases*

(b) How does the size of the circle the electron beam makes change as the current creating the magnetic field is increased?

*decreases*

(c) Assume the magnetic field points in the -z-direction (into the paper), and the initial velocity of the electron is in the +y-direction. Sketch the field [x] and the velocity.



(d) What is the direction of the magnetic force on the electron at this first instant?

*→, +x, to right*

(e) Sketch the path the electron follows in the magnetic field on the diagram in (c).

(f) If the electron is accelerated through a potential difference  $V = 1000$  V, calculate the initial speed of the electron.

$\Delta U = q\Delta V$ , when  $e^-$  is accelerated, electric PE  $\rightarrow$  KE  
 $e\Delta V = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2e\Delta V}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(1000 \text{ V})}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}}$   
 $= 1.87 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$

(g) If  $B = 0.00400$  T, find the radius of the circle the electrons travel in.

$\Sigma F = ma$  ← centrifugal because moves in circle  
 $qvB = \frac{mv^2}{r} \rightarrow r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{(9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})(1.87 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s})}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(0.004 \text{ T})} = 0.0266 \text{ m}$   
 $= 2.66 \text{ cm}$

(h) How does this answer compare to the observed radius?

(i) Why might this be true? **IF** V were similar  $>$   $<$  1000 volts?  
 OR **IF** B were  $>$   $<$  0.00400 T ? Circle the one(s) that apply. *if you said "larger" in (h)*

(j) If the direction of the initial velocity is tilted slightly out of the page (has a large +y-component and a small +z-component), what is the new path of the electron beam?

Does the radius of the "circle" increase helix ~~decrease~~ stay same ?  
*slightly!*