

(1) We know centripetal force = magnetic force
 $\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} = q(vB \sin \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \sin 90 \Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \quad (\because v \perp B)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{mv}{qB} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ALSO KE of e^+ = P.E of e^+

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = qV \Rightarrow mv = \sqrt{2qVm} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

From (1) & (2)

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{2qVm}}{qB} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{2mV}{q}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \propto \sqrt{V}$$

When P.D is $2V$; radius is r'

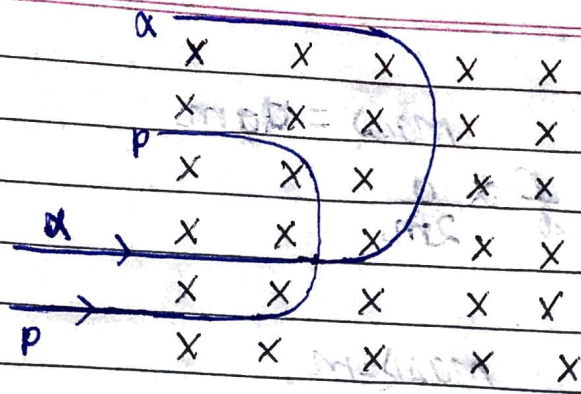
$$\Rightarrow \frac{r'}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{2V}}{\sqrt{V}} \Rightarrow \frac{r'}{r} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow r' = \sqrt{2}r$$

(2) mass of deuteron = $2m$ ($1e^+ + 1e^-$)
 mass of proton = m

~~$$r_p = \frac{mv}{qB}$$~~

$$r_d = \frac{2mV}{qB}$$

$$\frac{r_p}{r_d} = \frac{mv}{qB} \times \frac{qB}{2mV} = \frac{1}{2} = 1:2$$



(3) Principle - Cyclotron works on principle that a 'velly' charged particle can be accelerated by making it to cross the same electric field repeatedly with the help of magnetic field.

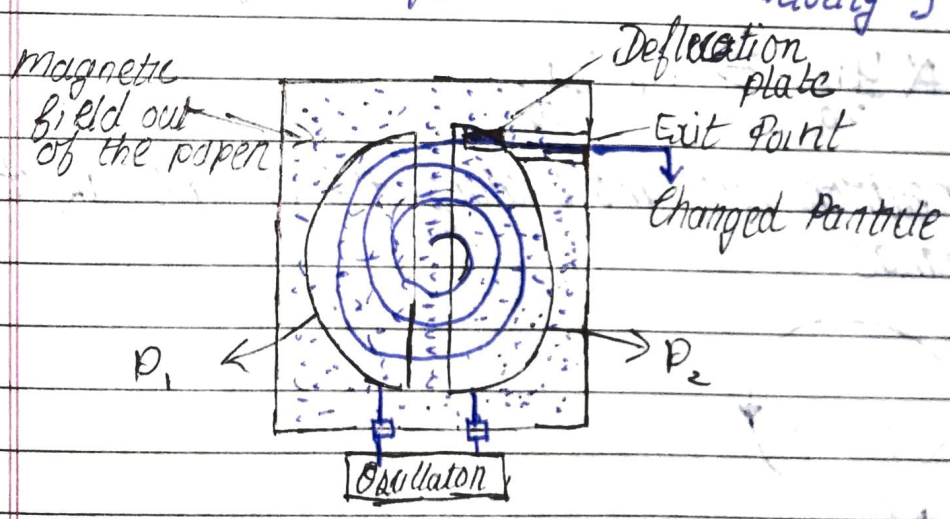
magnetic force = centripetal force

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{v} \cdot \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{qB}{2\pi m} \quad (\text{Frequency is independent of velocity})$$



Date ___/___/___

Q) α -particle

Charge = $2q$

mass = $4m$

$f = \frac{2qB}{4\pi m} \Rightarrow f \propto \frac{q}{2m}$

proton

Charge = q

mass = m

$f' = \frac{qB}{\pi m} \Rightarrow f' \propto \frac{q}{m}$

Thus the particle will not accelerate with same cyclotron freq. The freq of proton is twice than freq of alpha particle

$v = \frac{Bq r}{m} \Rightarrow v \propto \frac{q}{m}$

$\frac{v_\alpha}{v_p} = \frac{1 \cdot 2q}{2 \cdot q} \times \frac{m}{4m} \Rightarrow \frac{v_\alpha}{v_p} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow v_\alpha = \frac{v_p}{2}$

v_p will have higher velocity.

(5) $\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \Rightarrow r = \frac{mv}{qB} \Rightarrow r \propto \frac{m}{q}$

$\therefore r_\alpha \propto \frac{4m}{2q} \Rightarrow r_\alpha \propto \frac{2m}{q}$

The neutron will move along the pt line as it has no charge

