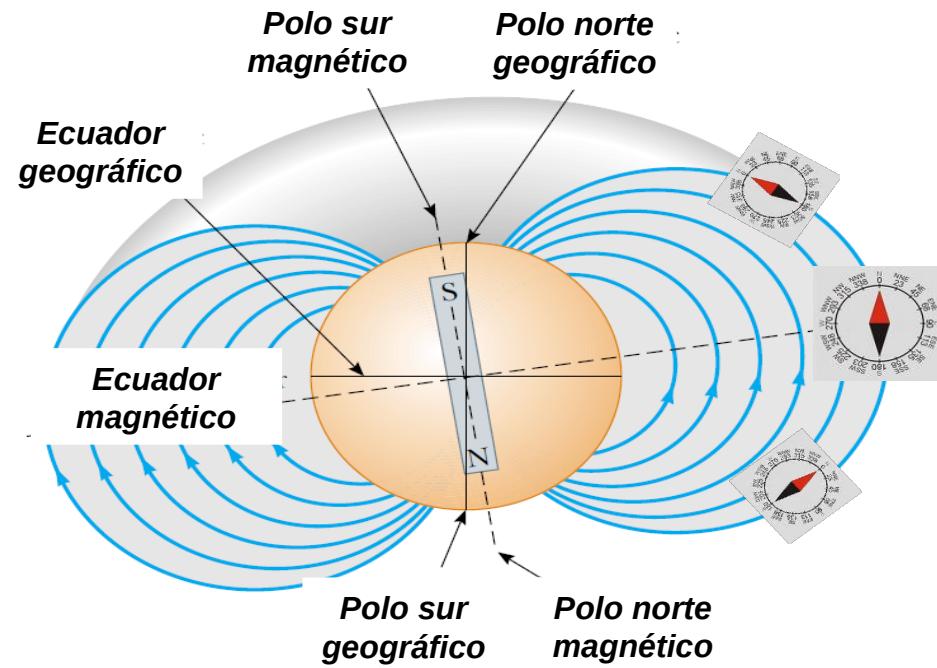
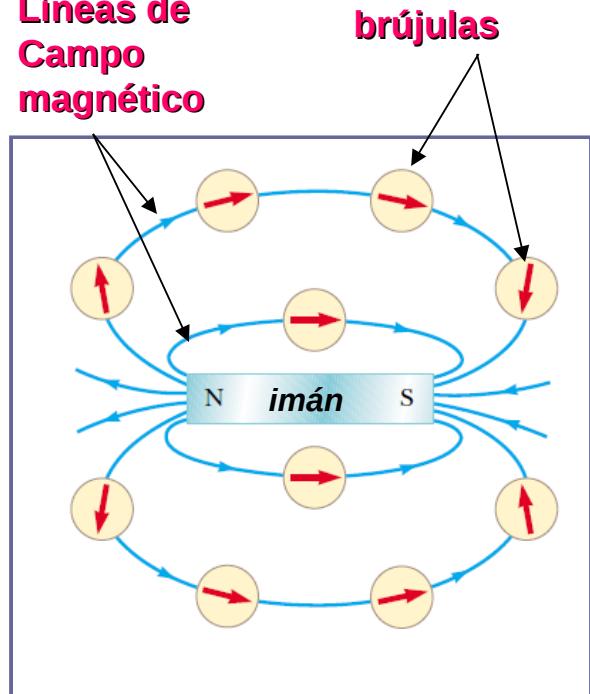


# Magnetismo



# Repaso

Líneas de  
Campo  
magnético



$$\mathbf{F}_B = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$

# Unidades y magnitudes

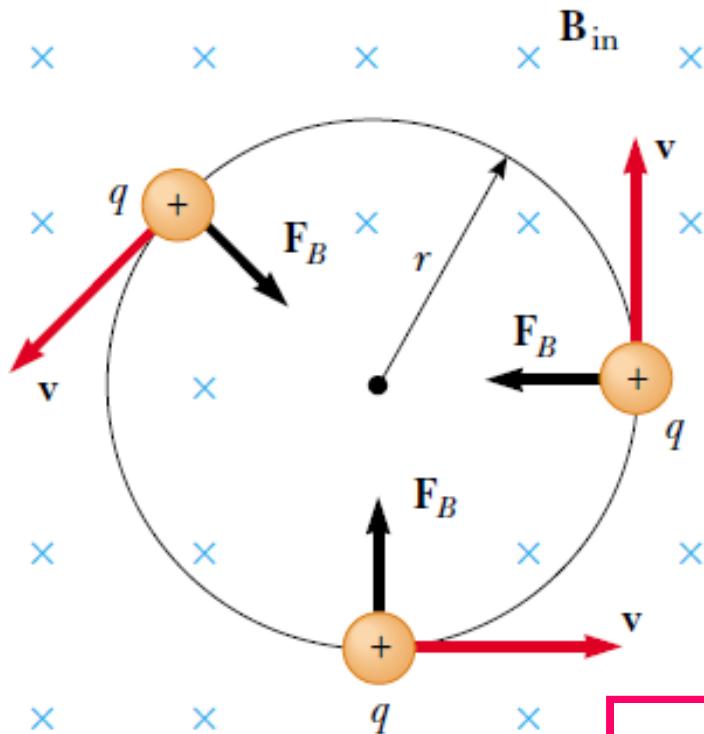
$$1 \text{ T} = 1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}}$$

$$1 \text{ T} = 10^4 \text{ G}$$

## Some Approximate Magnetic Field Magnitudes

Source of Field	Field Magnitude (T)
Strong superconducting laboratory magnet	30
Strong conventional laboratory magnet	2
Medical MRI unit	1.5
Bar magnet	$10^{-2}$
Surface of the Sun	$10^{-2}$
Surface of the Earth	$0.5 \times 10^{-4}$
Inside human brain (due to nerve impulses)	$10^{-13}$

# Movimiento de una partícula cargada en un **B** uniforme



$$\sum F = ma_c$$

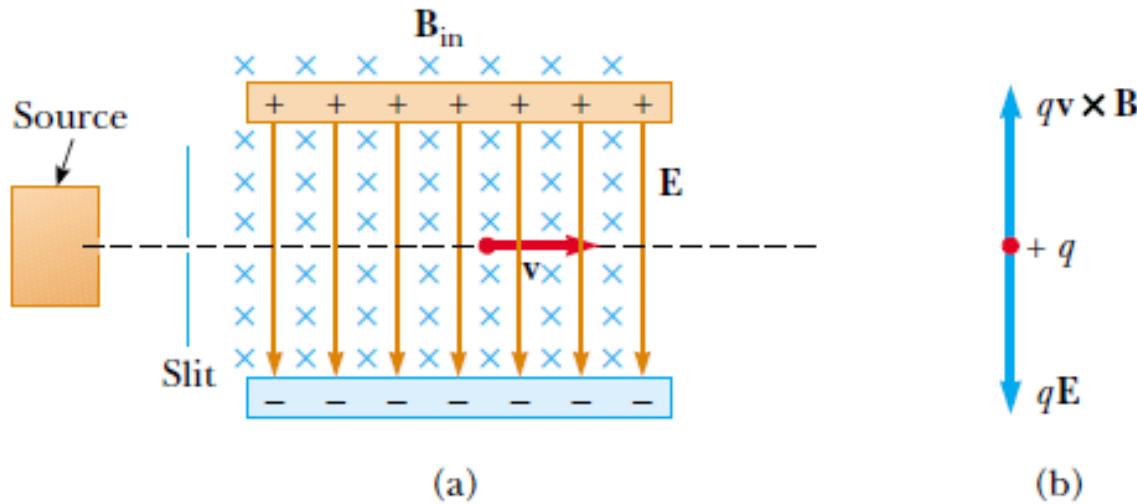
$$F_B = qvB = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

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

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{qB}{m}$$

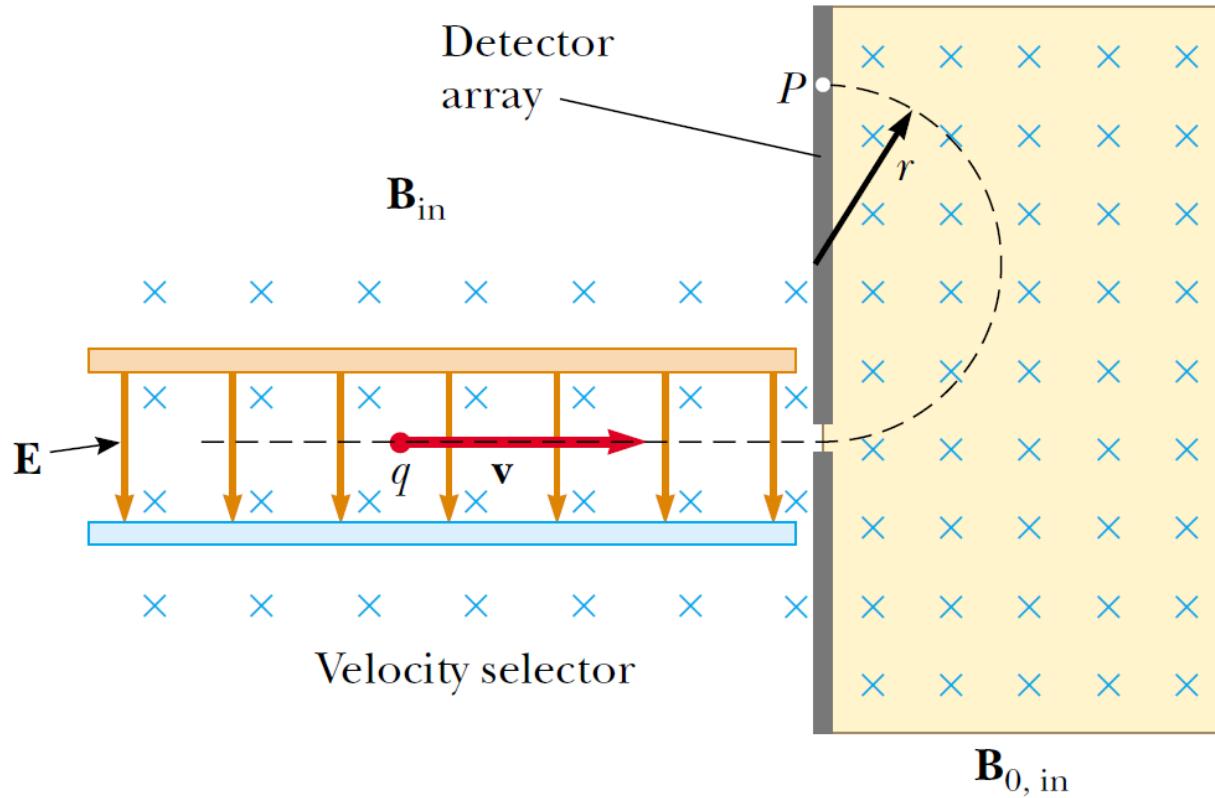
$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

# Selector de velocidades



$$v = \frac{E}{B}$$

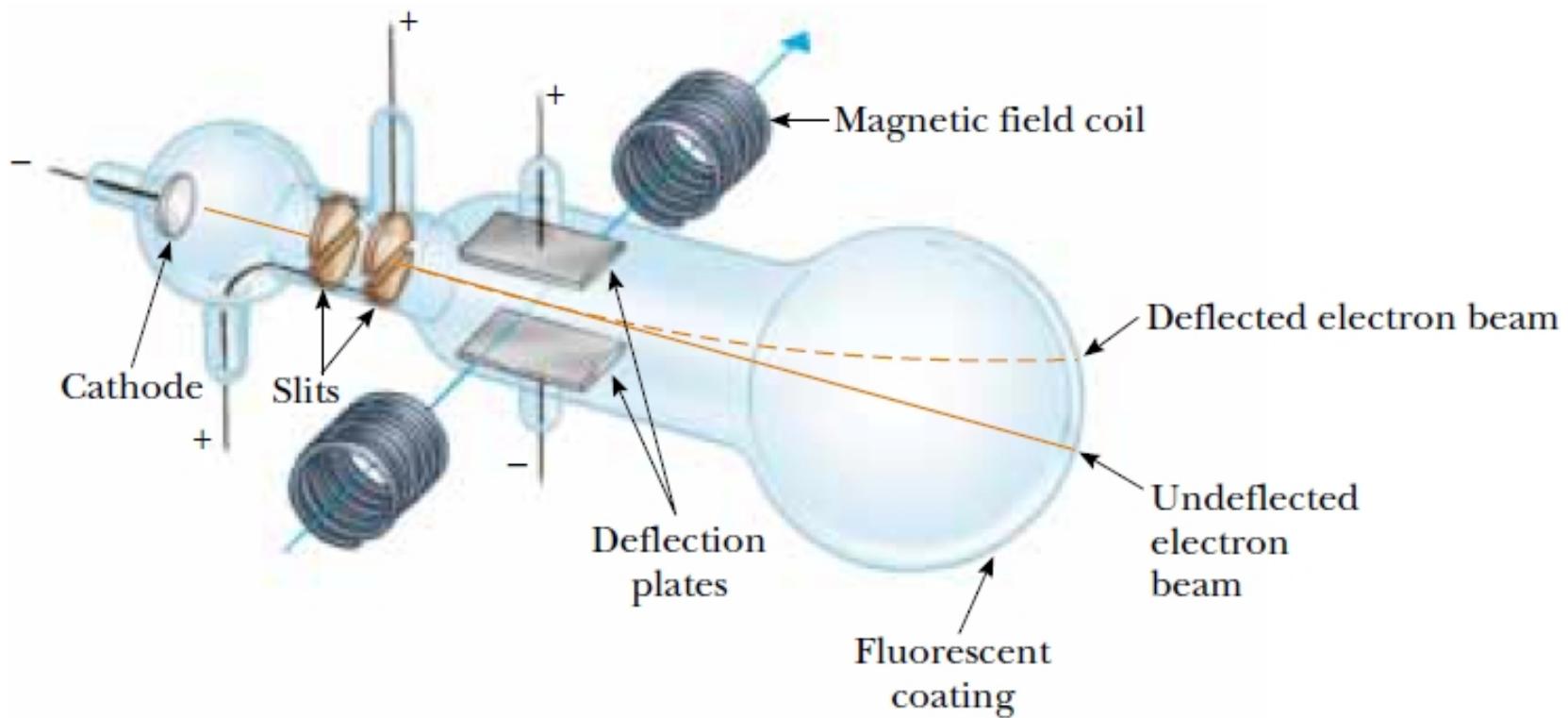
# Espectrómetro de masa



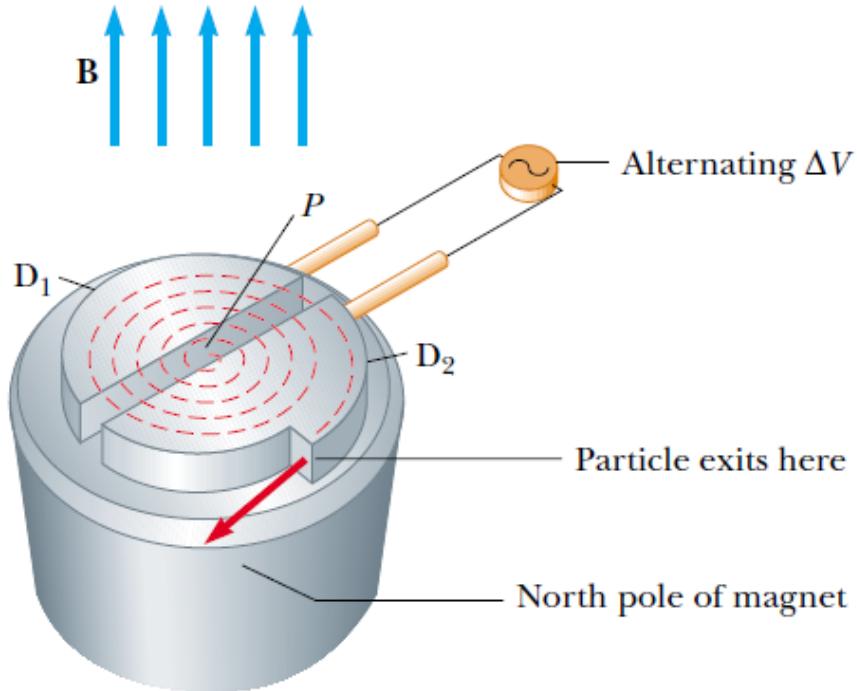
$$\frac{m}{q} = \frac{rB_0}{v}$$

$$\frac{m}{q} = \frac{rB_0B}{E}$$

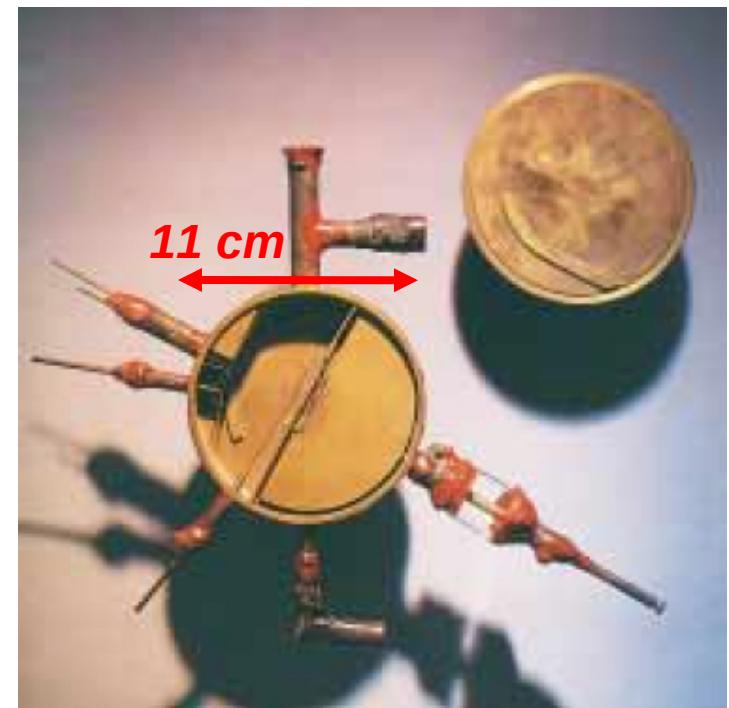
# Determinación de $q/m$ para el electrón (Thomson 1897)



# El ciclotrón



$$v = qBR/m$$



$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{q^2B^2R^2}{2m}$$

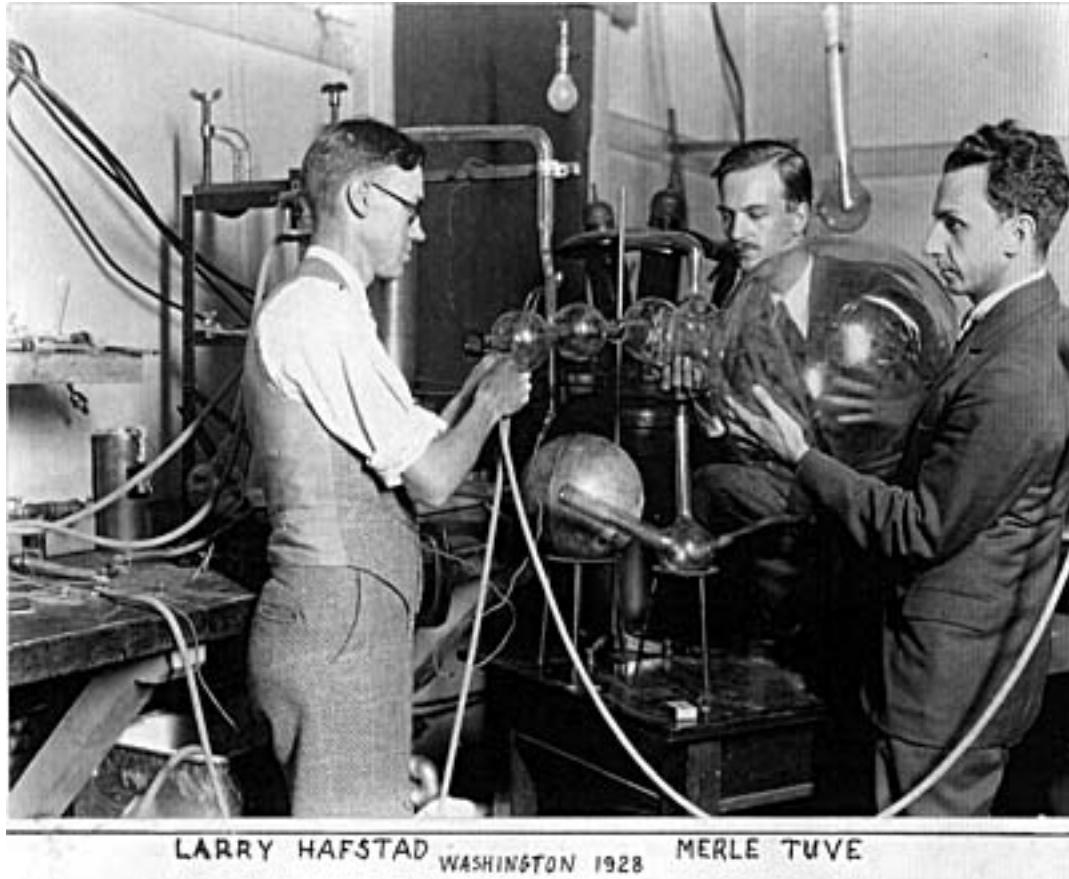
## CUADRO I

### *Características del sincrociclotrón de Buenos Aires*

Diámetro de las piezas polares .....	180 cm
Distancia entre los polos .....	35 cm
Altura de las "De" .....	20 cm
Frecuencia .....	10 Mc/seg
Tensión de pico .....	22 KV
Campo magnético .....	14.400 gauss
Potencia total .....	390 KW
Corriente de blanco máxima (deuterones) ...	30 $\mu$ A
Presión en la cámara de aceleración .....	$10^{-5}$ mm Hg



**ENRIQUE GAVIOLA (1900-1989)**



LARRY HAFSTAD WASHINGTON 1928 MERLE TUVE