



QUESTION WORKBOOK

Force on a moving charge

Magnetic fields · Year 13

AQA 3.7.5.2 · CIE 20.3.1, 20.3.2, 20.3.3, 20.3.4, 20.3.5, 20.3.6 · OCR A 6.3.2(a), 6.3.2(b), 6.3.2(c)

19 questions · 52 marks

NAVY SCREEN EDITION

SECTION A · Warm-up

A1 State the equation for the magnetic force on a charge moving through a magnetic field and the condition under which it applies. [2]

A2 A particle of charge $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ moves at $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at right angles to a magnetic field of flux density 0.40 T . Calculate the force on the particle. [2]

A3 Explain why a charged particle moving at right angles to a uniform magnetic field moves in a circle. [2]

A4 State two situations in which a charged particle in a magnetic field experiences no magnetic force. [2]

- A5** An electron travels horizontally due north through a region where the magnetic field is directed vertically downwards. Determine the direction of the magnetic force on the electron. [2]

- A6** The speed of a charged particle moving at right angles to a uniform magnetic field is doubled. State and explain the effect on the magnetic force on the particle and on the radius of its path. [2]

SECTION B · Standard

- B1** An electron moves at $3.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ perpendicular to a magnetic field of flux density 0.50 T. Calculate the radius of its circular path.
 $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ [3]

- B2** A proton moves at $5.0 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ perpendicular to a magnetic field of flux density 0.80 T. Calculate the magnetic force on the proton. [2]

B3 Calculate the radius of the circular path of the proton in the previous question.

$$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

[2]

B4 Explain why the magnetic force on a moving charged particle does no work on the particle. [3]

B5 An alpha particle of charge $+3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ and mass $6.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ travels at $1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ at right angles to a magnetic field of flux density 250 mT. Calculate the radius of its circular path. [3]

- B6** In a velocity selector, an electric field of strength $4.5 \times 10^4 \text{ V m}^{-1}$ is perpendicular to a magnetic field of flux density 0.30 T. State the condition for a charged particle to pass through undeflected and calculate the speed at which this occurs. [3]

- B7** In a particle detector, a particle of charge $1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ leaves a circular track of radius 45 mm in a magnetic field of flux density 1.2 T. Calculate the momentum of the particle. [2]

SECTION C · Stretch

- C1** An electron is accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 500 V and then enters a magnetic field of flux density 0.30 T at right angles to the field. Calculate the speed of the electron and the radius of its circular path.
 $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ [4]

- C2** Show that the period of the circular motion of a charged particle in a magnetic field is $T = 2\pi m/BQ$, for speeds well below the speed of light. Calculate the period and the frequency of this motion for an electron in a field of flux density 0.50 T.

[4]

- C3** Describe how a cyclotron uses magnetic and electric fields to accelerate charged particles.

[3]

- C4** A particle of charge $+1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C enters a detector at 3.0×10^6 m s⁻¹, at right angles to a magnetic field of flux density 0.85 T, and follows a circular arc of radius 24 mm. Deduce whether the particle could be a proton.

$$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

[4]

- C5** In a cyclotron, protons reach their maximum speed at the outer edge of the dees, where the radius of their path is 0.60 m and the flux density is 1.5 T. Calculate the maximum speed of the protons and their maximum kinetic energy.

$$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}, m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

[4]



- C6** A Hall probe is used to measure magnetic flux density. Explain how a steady pd, proportional to the flux density, appears across a current-carrying slice of semiconductor placed in the field.

[3]

