

# Cyclotron

Fréquence de la tension. Attention, elle change 2 fois par tour !

```
data = {q → 2 * 1.602176 * 10(-19), m → 2 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), B → 0.5};  
(q * B) / (Pi * m) /. data  
1.53568 × 107
```

Vitesse finale  $\beta$  (exprimée par rapport à c)

```
data = {q → 2 * 1.602176 * 10(-19),  
m → 2 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.8, R → 0.7};  
(q * B * R) / (m * c)  
% /. data  

$$\frac{B q R}{c m}$$
  
0.180238
```

Energie cinétique finale (classique) en MeV

```
data = {q → 3 * 1.602176 * 10(-19),  
m → 3 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.4, R → .6};  
(q2 * B2 * R2) / (2 * 1.602176 * 10(-13) * m)  
% /. data  

$$\frac{3.12076 \times 10^{12} B^2 q^2 R^2}{m}$$
  
8.33669
```

Energie cinétique finale (relativiste) en MeV

```
data = {q → 2 * 1.602176 * 10(-19),  
m → 2 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.8, R → 0.7};  
(m * c2) (1 / Sqrt[1 - (q * B * R / (m * c))2] - 1) / (1.602176 * 10(-13))  
% /. data
```

$$6.24151 \times 10^{12} c^2 m \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{c^2 m^2}}} \right)$$

31.0169

Nombre de passages. Attention, il y en a 2 par tour !

```

data = {q → 4 * 1.602176 * 10(-19),
        m → 4 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.6, R → 1.8};
q * (B * R)2 / (20 000 * m)
% /. data

$$\frac{B^2 q R^2}{20\,000\,m}$$

5627.27

```

Temps d' accélération

```

data = {q → 1.602176 * 10(-19),
        m → 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.6, R → 1.6};
106 * B * Pi * R2 / 20 000
% /. data
50 B π R2
241.274

```

Variation relative de l'énergie ( $E_{rel} - E_{class}$ )/ $E_{rel}$

```

data = {q → 4 * 1.602176 * 10(-19),
        m → 4 * 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.2, R → 0.9};
Eclass = (q2 * B2 * R2) / (2 * m);
Erel = (m * c2) (1 / Sqrt[1 - (q * B * R / (m * c))2] - 1);
100 (Erel - Eclass) / Erel
% /. data

$$100 \left( -\frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{2m} + c^2 m \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{c^2 m^2}}} \right) \right) / \left( c^2 m \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{c^2 m^2}}} \right) \right)$$

0.251795

```

Variation relative de l'énergie ( $E_{rel} - E_{class}$ )/ $E_{class}$

```

data = {q → 1.602176 * 10(-19),
        m → 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458, B → 0.7, R → 0.9};
Eclass = (q2 * B2 * R2) / (2 * m);
Erel = (m * c2) (1 / Sqrt[1 - (q * B * R / (m * c))2] - 1);
100 (Erel - Eclass) / Eclass
% /. {q → 1.602176 * 10(-19), m → 1.660467 * 10(-27), c → 299 792 458}
% /. data

```

```


$$\frac{1}{B^2 q^2 R^2} 200 m \left( -\frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{2m} + c^2 m \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{c^2 m^2}}} \right) \right)$$


$$\frac{1}{B^2 R^2} 1.29372 \times 10^{13} \left( -7.72966 \times 10^{-12} B^2 R^2 + 1.49235 \times 10^{-10} \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.10359 B^2 R^2}} \right) \right)$$

3.19322

```

```
m/q /. data
```

```
5.68563 × 10-12
```

### Calcul du champ B produit par le dispositif de Helmholtz

```
data = {n → 320, i → 1., R → 0.06, mu → 4 Pi * 10-7};
```

```
8 * mu * n * i / (5 Sqrt[5] R) /. data
```

```
0.00479561
```

### Calcul du rayon de courbure de la trajectoire d'électrons

```
data = {B → 0.00058, U → 447, q → 1.602176 * 10-19, m → 9.10938 × 10-31};
```

```
1 / B * Sqrt[2 m * U / q] /. data
```

```
0.122922
```

### Calcul de l'intensité du courant

```
data = {U → 4368, r → 12.2, R → 9.6, n → 310,
```

```
q → 1.602176 * 10-19, m → 9.10938 × 10-31, mu → 4 Pi * 10-7};
```

```
5 Sqrt[5] * R * Sqrt[2 m * U / q] / (8 mu * n * r) /. data
```

```
0.629145
```