

The logo consists of the letters 'IU' followed by the number '4', all in a purple, serif font. The 'I' and 'U' are tall and narrow, while the '4' is shorter and wider. The entire logo is centered within a purple rectangular border.

Modul Universal Constants

Elementary Charge

The purpose of the experiment at hand is to measure the electric charge of single electrons. The experiment is of great historical importance; it counts among the fundamental experiments of nuclear physics. In 1911, R.A. MILLIKAN used this set-up to establish that the electric charge is quantized, i.e. that it occurs as multiples of a so called elementary charge.

Versuch IU4 - Elementary Charge

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1.1 Preparatory questions

- How do the oil droplets which are accelerated/decelerated in the electric field gain their charge?
- The experiment describes two different methods of measurement. Which of these can be expected to have a higher measurement uncertainty and why?
- One of the measurement methods in the experiment requires you to get the oil droplets to float. Which forces need to be considered there, i.e. which forces pull the droplets upwards, which downwards?
- If the voltage is turned off at the capacitor, the droplets in the apparatus appear to fall upwards! Why?
- What is Stokes' law and in what way is it applicable to this experiment?
- What purpose does the Cunningham correction serve, and how is it determined?

1.2 Theory

1.2.1 Ideal oil droplet in an electric field

MILLIKAN'S experiment consists of the observation of electrically charged oil droplets in between two horizontal capacitor plates. The homogeneous electrical field \vec{E} between the plates can be varied by applying a current U . Figure 1.1 shows a simplified sketch of the experimental set-up using a negatively charged particle as an example.

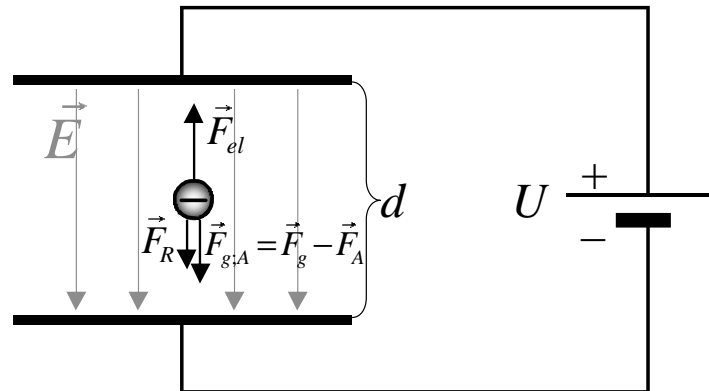


Figure 1.1: Forces acting on a droplet

In general, an electrically charged particle of mass m , volume V and charge Q will be influenced by the following forces:

1. The gravitational force $F_g = \rho_{\text{oil}} \cdot V \cdot g$ acts downwards. In contrast, the buoyancy the droplet experiences in air is aimed upwards and amounts to $F_A = \rho_{\text{air}} \cdot V \cdot g$. We take both forces into account by writing

$$\vec{F}_{g:A} := \vec{F}_g - \vec{F}_A = (\rho_{\text{oil}} - \rho_{\text{air}}) \cdot V \cdot \vec{g} \quad (1.1)$$

2. The polarity of the capacitor is such that the force applied to the oil droplets by the electrical field within the capacitor is aimed upwards. It amounts to

$$\vec{F}_{el} = Q \cdot \vec{E} = Q \frac{U}{d} \vec{e}_d \quad (1.2)$$

Here, \vec{E} is the electrical field, U is the voltage between the plates, d is their distance to each other and \vec{e}_d is the unit vector perpendicular to the plates.

3. The air resistance counteracts the motion of the oil droplet and grows with its speed. We consider the oil droplet as a small ball in a laminar flow. Then the air resistance is given by the STOKES resistance:

$$\vec{F}_R = -6\pi r \eta \vec{v} \quad (1.3)$$

Here, r is the radius of the droplet, v is its speed and η is the viscosity of air. Since the radius of the observed droplets is of the same order of magnitude as the mean free path of the air molecules, STOKES' law only holds approximately. This needs to be taken into consideration when estimating the errors.

During the experiment, we observe oil droplets in three different stationary states:

1. **Free fall in air resistance.** The capacitor voltage is turned off. The force of gravity accelerates the droplet until it is compensated by friction and the droplet sinks with constant speed v_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} F_{g;A} &= F_R \\ (\rho_{oil} - \rho_{air}) \cdot V \cdot g &= 6\pi r \eta v_1 \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

In the experiment we measure v_1 and thereby calculate the radius of the droplet r .

2. **Rising under the influence of an electric current.** Due to the relation between friction and speed, another stationary state is reached and the droplet moves upwards with constant speed v_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} F_{g;A} + F_R &= F_{el} \\ (\rho_{oil} - \rho_{air}) \cdot V \cdot g + 6\pi r \eta v_2 &= Q \frac{U}{d} \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

In the experiment we measure v_2 and use it together with r from equation (1.4) to determine the charge Q of the droplet.

3. **Floating state.** If the voltage is chosen such that it compensates the gravitational force, the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{g;A} &= F_{el} \\ (\rho_{oil} - \rho_{air}) \cdot V \cdot g &= Q \frac{U_3}{d} \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

In the experiment we measure U_3 which again enables us to use r from (1.4) to determine the charge Q of the droplet.

1.2.2 Correction of the finite radius

Systematic investigations show that the experimentally determined value for the elementary charge e is slightly too big. The difference becomes larger at smaller radii of the observed oil droplets. This phenomenon can be traced back to Stokes' law which is the basis for the analysis and does not hold exactly for the sizes of the encountered droplets. (The droplet radii lie roughly between 10^{-3} mm and 10^{-4} mm and thus in the order of magnitude of the mean free path of the air molecules.)

Correcting this is possible using a calculation already performed by MILLIKAN.

If the corrected charge is denoted as Q_k and the air pressure p (measured in mbar), the following equation holds (we neglect to derive it here):

$$Q_k = \frac{Q}{\left(1 + \frac{b}{r \cdot p}\right)^{3/2}} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q_k^{2/3} = Q^{2/3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{b}{r \cdot p}\right) \quad (1.8)$$

b is a graphically quantifiable constant. Important to note here is that the number of elementary charges on the droplet has a much greater influence on the measured charge than the correction factor we wish to find. After selecting the data points accordingly, equation (1.8) is a linear equation of the form

$$y = y_0 \cdot (1 + bx)$$

Thus b is graphically quantifiable. In order to determine it, we proceed as follows: First, we draw $y = Q_k^{2/3}$ as a function of $x = \frac{1}{r \cdot p}$; the resulting graph should look like a straight line that touches the ordinate at $y_0 = Q_k^{2/3}$. Now we divide the slope of the line $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by $y_0 = Q_k^{2/3}$; the result is the constant b . (A good value for this constant is: $b \approx 6,33 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{mbar} \cdot \text{m}$) Once b has been calculated, $Q_k^{2/3}$ can be determined by simply inserting it in equation (1.7).

1.3 Experiment

1.3.1 Material

Component	Number
Millikan-Apparatus	1
Millikan operating device	1
Experiment cables 50cm, rot	1
Cable 50cm, rot und blau	3
Cable 50cm, schwarz	1

1.3.2 Set-up and alignment

- Connect the capacitor and the lamp to the Millikan operating device as shown in 1.2. (Make sure the plate capacitor is correctly polarized).
- As we limit ourselves to measurement method I in this experiment, we only need one stopwatch. Connect it to the designated output of the operating device.
- Check if the set-up shows the wanted behavior.
- Familiarize yourself with the microscope.

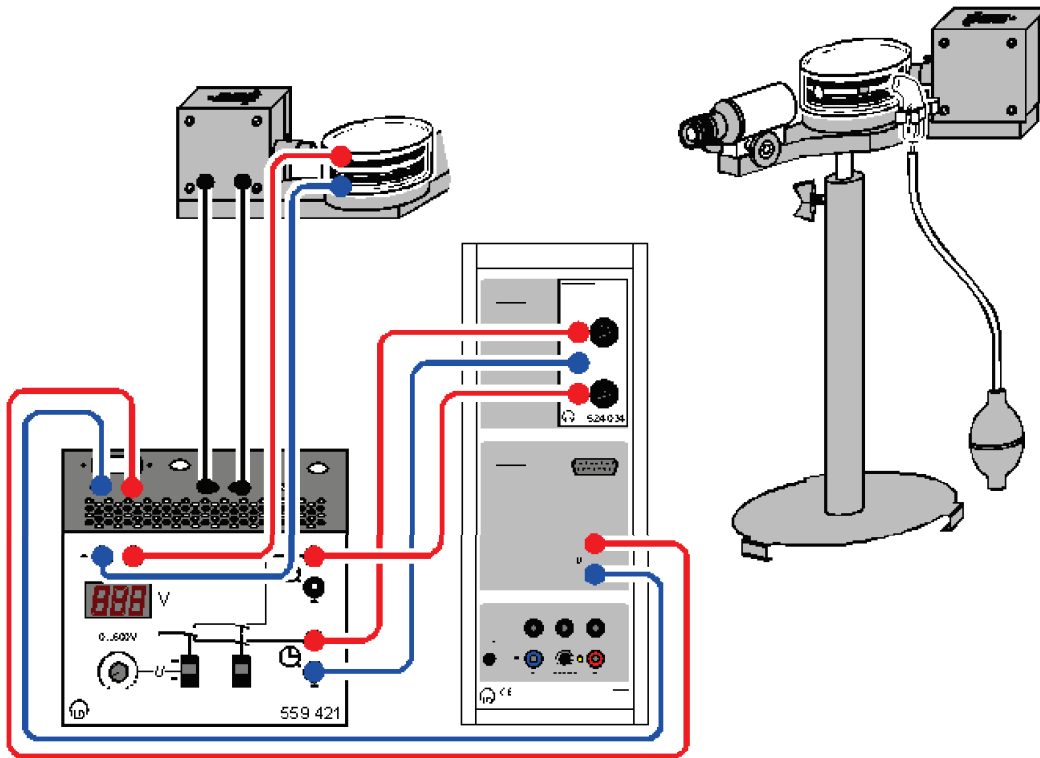


Figure 1.2: Schematic set-up (left) and Millikan-Apparatus (right).

- Oil droplets are sprayed into the chamber by a single push of the rubber ball (mind the oil level in the capillary).
- Wait a few seconds for air turbulence to settle after spraying the oil droplets.
- Adjust the current as necessary between 400-600V.
- Adjust the objective at the microscope until you see a sharp image of many droplets. Turn the ocular until you see the scale sharp as well.
- Suitable droplets for the measurement carry at most 5 elementary charges (why?). They are the droplets that move the slowest in the electric field.
- Check the quality of the droplet to be measured by briefly turning the voltage off and on. Do not forget to reset the stopwatch to zero after doing so.
- At the end of the experiment, the oil sprayer needs to be covered again to prevent dust from accumulating in the oil with time.

1.3.3 Technical details

- Distance between capacitor plates: $d = 6 \text{ mm}$
- Viscosity of air (20 °C, 760 Torr): $\eta = 1,81 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{Ns}}{\text{m}^2}$
- Density of the oil: $\rho_{\text{oil}} = 875,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

- Air density: $\rho_{\text{air}} (0^\circ\text{C}, 760 \text{ Torr}) = 1,293 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

Note: The air density depends on pressure and temperature. Regardless of that, $\rho_{\text{air}} (0^\circ\text{C}, 760 \text{ Torr})$ does not need to be converted to its value at room temperature since the following holds within measurement accuracy: $\rho_{\text{Öl}} \gg \rho_{\text{Luft}}$.

- Unit scale of the ocular: 0,1 mm
- Magnification of the lens: times 1,875

Note: This means that a unit on the scale translates to an actual distance of $0,1 \text{ mm} / 1,875 = 0,053 \text{ mm}$. (To check this, you can open up the case of the apparatus and hold a measuring stick against the microscope. The image is inverted!)

Measurements

We established in the theory part that there are two different ways to determine the elementary charge using ionized oil droplets in a capacitor:

1. Method of measurement I

- Determine the voltage U_3 at which the droplet just hovers
- Determine the fall speed v_1 without an electric field
- Determine the charge of the oil droplet from equations (1.4) and (1.6)

2. Method of measurement II

- Determine the fall speed v_1 without an electric field
- Determine the rise speed v_2 while applying an electric field
- Determine the charge of the oil droplet from equations (1.4) and (1.5)

Perform a series of measurements of a sufficiently large number of oil droplets for method I ($n \geq 50$).

1.3.4 Tasks for the analysis

- Draw a first histogram for the results of the uncorrected droplet charge Q .
- Determine the Cunningham correction factor graphically.
- Draw a second histogram for the corrected charge distribution.
- Determine the elementary charge e by fitting (at most five) overlapping Gaussian functions.
- Discuss the result for e with respect to the measurement inaccuracy and compare with a literature value.

1.4 Literature

- D. Meschede, "Gerthsen Physik", Springer Verlag