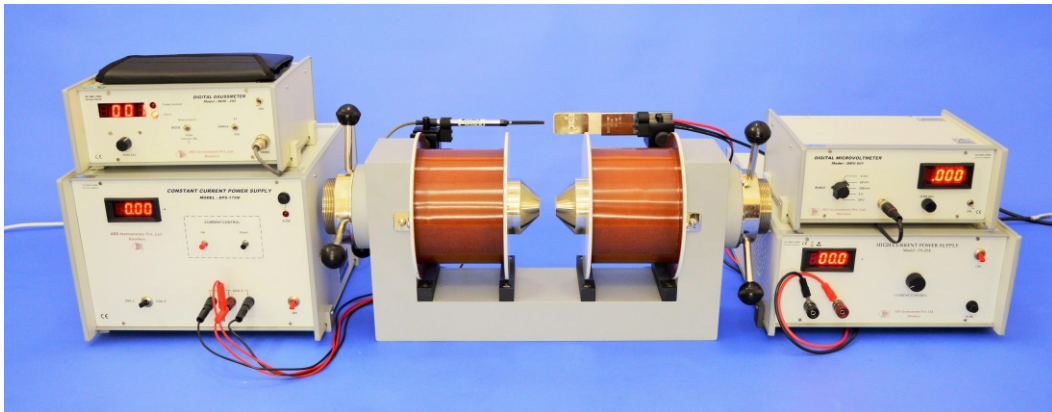


# HEM-01

## Hall Effect in Metal



Hall Effect enables the charge carrier concentration and mobility to be determined by experiment. Direction of the Hall Voltage in silver indicates negative charge carriers, which is in agreement with concepts of the model of the 'free electron gas'. Limitations of this model are shown by the so called 'abnormal Hall Effect' of tungsten. The experiment carried out under identical conditions for tungsten show the Hall Voltage to have about same magnitude but opposite direction as in silver.

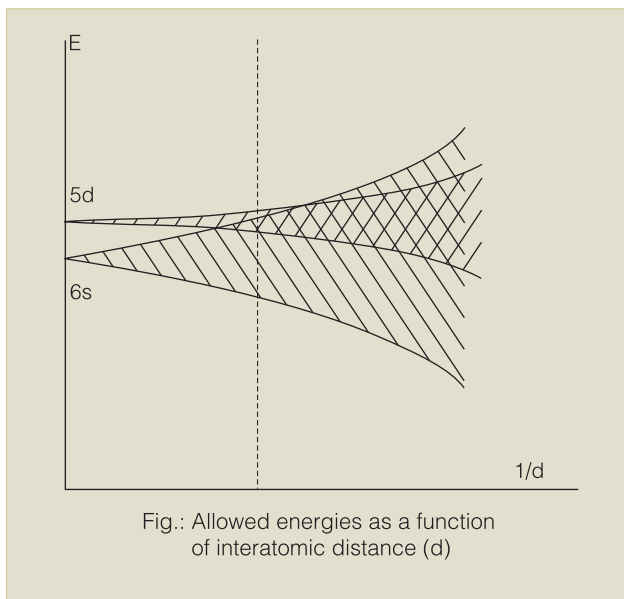
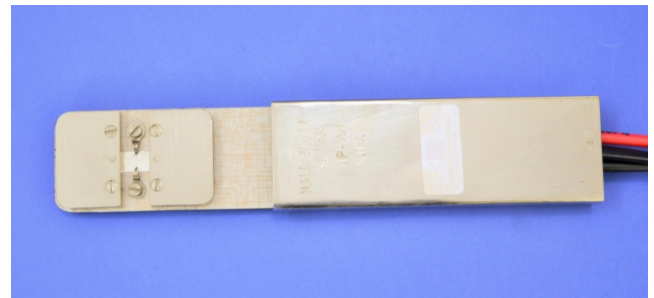
This can be explained by the 'Energy Band diagram'. The tungsten atom has ..... $5s^2 5p^6 5d^4 6s^2$  electronic structure. When the atoms come close together to form the solid, the close lying states  $5d$  and  $6s$  broaden into bands, with  $s$  band broadening considerably more than the  $d$  band. This is because of the larger size of the  $s$  orbital. The figure schematically shows the allowed energies as a function of the interatomic distance. The number of allowed states is ten per atom in the  $d$  band and two in the  $s$  band. In tungsten

there are six electrons to be shared between these two bands. The result is that at the interatomic distance in tungsten there are holes in the  $d$  band and electrons in the  $s$  band, making tungsten predominantly a hole conductor. This sort of mixed (electrons and holes) conduction is a general characteristic of transition metals. The apparatus consists of the following:

### a) Hall Probes-Silver(HP-Ag)

#### Technical Details

|              |                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Material     | : Silver(8X6X0.05 mm)                               |
| Contacts     | : Press Type for current<br>Spring type for Voltage |
| Hall Voltage | : ~17 mV/10A/10KG                                   |



### b) Hall Probe-Tungsten (HP-W)

#### Technical Details

|              |                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Material     | : Tungsten Strip (8 x 6 x 0.05 mm)                  |
| Contacts     | : Press type for current<br>Spring Type for Voltage |
| Hall Voltage | : ~15 mV/10A/10KG                                   |

# HEM-01

## Hall Effect in Metal

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**c) High Current Power Supply, Model PS-20A**

**Specification**

Range : 0-20A continuously variable  
Accuracy :  $\pm 0.5\%$   
Regulation :  $\pm 0.5\%$  for  $\pm 10\%$  variation of mains  
Display :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  digit, 7 Segment LED

**d) Digital Microvoltmeter, DMV-001**

It is a very versatile multipurpose instrument for the measurement of low dc voltage. It has 5 decade ranges from 1mV to 10mv with 100% over-ranging. For better accuracy and convenience, readings are directly obtained on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  digit DPM (Digital Panel Meter).

**Specifications**

Range : 1mV, 10mV, 100mV, 1V & 10V with 100% over-ranging.  
Resolution :  $1\mu\text{V}$   
Accuracy :  $\pm 0.2\% \pm 1$  digit  
Stability : Within  $\pm 1$  digit  
Input Impedance :  $> 1000\text{M}\Omega$  ( $10\text{M}\Omega$  on 10V range)  
Display :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  digit, 7 segment LED with autopolarity and decimal indication

**e) Electromagnet, Model EMU-75T**

**Specification**

Pole Pieces : 75mm tapered to 25mm  
Mag. Field :  $17\text{KG} \pm 5\%$  at 10mm airgap  
Energising Coils : Two of approx. 13 each  
Power : 0-90Vdc, 3A, for coils in series  
0-45Vdc, 6A, for coils in parallel

**f) Constant Current Power Supply, DPS-175M**

**g) Gaussmeter, DGM-202**

The experiment is complete in all respect.

