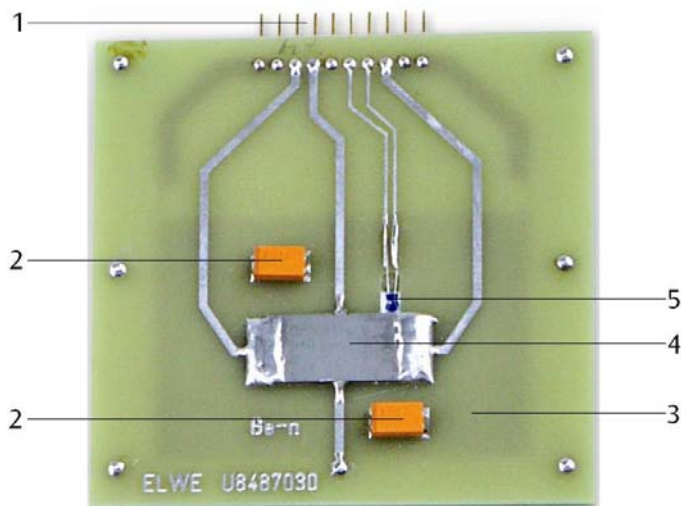


## n-Ge auf Leiterplatte 1009760

### Bedienungsanleitung

03/12 ALF



- 1 Vielfachstecker
- 2 Abstandshalter
- 3 Heizmäander
- 4 Ge-Kristall, n-dotiert
- 5 PT100-Temperaturfühler

#### 1. Sicherheitshinweise

Der Ge-Kristall ist sehr bruchempfindlich:

- Leiterplatte sorgfältig behandeln und keinen mechanischen Belastungen aussetzen.

Die Probenleiterplatte kann während des Betriebs sehr heiß werden (170°C). Verbrennungsgefahr!

- Vor dem Ausbau der Leiterplatte eine angemessene Abkühlzeit abwarten.

Wegen seines hohen spezifischen Widerstandes wird der Ge-Kristall bereits durch Anlegen eines Probenstroms erwärmt.

- Maximalen Probenstrom  $I = \pm 33 \text{ mA}$  nicht überschreiten.
- Steller für Probenstrom auf Mittelposition drehen.

#### 2. Beschreibung

Die Leiterplatte dient in Verbindung mit dem Hall-Effekt-Basisgerät (1009934) zur Messung der Leitfähigkeit und der Hall-Spannung für n-dotiertes Germanium in Abhängigkeit von der Temperatur. Zusätzlich kann die Abhängigkeit der Hall-Spannung vom externen Magnetfeld und vom Probenstrom durch den Kristall untersucht werden.

Die Leiterplatte ist mit einem Vielfachstecker bestückt mit Kontakten für den Probenstrom, die Widerstandsheizung, den Temperaturfühler unter dem Kristall und die Hall-Spannung.

### 3. Lieferumfang

- 1 Leiterplatte mit Ge- Kristall
- 1 Prüfprotokoll
- 1 Bedienungsanleitung

### 4. Technische Daten

|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Maximaler Probenstrom : | $\pm 33$                         |
| Kristallabmessungen:    | ca. 20 x 10 x 1 mm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Abmessungen:            | ca. 70 x 70 x 10 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Masse:                  | ca. 30 g                         |

### 5. Anschlussbelegung

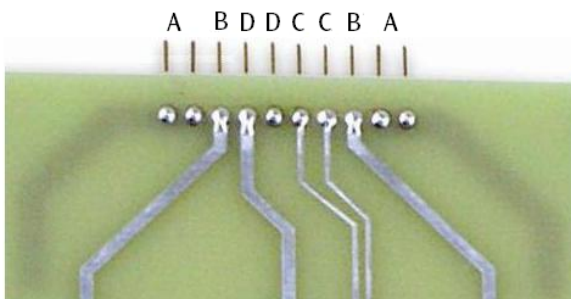


Fig.1 A Heizmäander, B Probenstrom durch Ge-Kristall, C PT100-Temperaturfühler, D Hall-Spannung

### 6. Bedienung

Der Einbau der Leiterplatte in das Hall-Effekt-Basisgerät sowie die Beschaltung des Experimentieraufbaus ist in der Bedienungsanleitung zum Hall-Effekt-Basisgerät beschrieben.

### 7. Messgrößen

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Hall-Spannung $U_H$         | (Basisgerät)           |
| Probenspannung $U$          | (Basisgerät)           |
| Probenstrom $I$             | (Basisgerät)           |
| Probentemperatur $T_p$      | (Basisgerät)           |
| Magnetische Flussdichte $B$ | (mit Magnetfeldsensor) |

Abgeleitete Größen:

$$\text{Leitfähigkeit: } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

Absolute Temperatur in Kelvin:  $T = T_p + 273,15 \text{ K}$

### 8. Pflege und Wartung

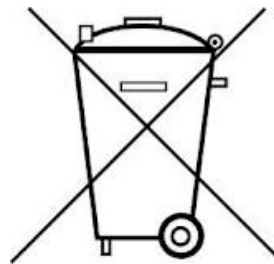
- Zum Reinigen einen weichen Pinsel benutzen, Kristall nach Möglichkeit nicht mit den Fingern berühren.
- Nach Benutzung und Abkühlung im Originalkarton aufbewahren.

### 9. Entsorgung

- Zur Verschrottung die Leiterplatte nicht in den normalen Hausmüll geben. Es sind die lokalen Vorschriften zur Entsorgung von Elektroschrott einzuhalten.

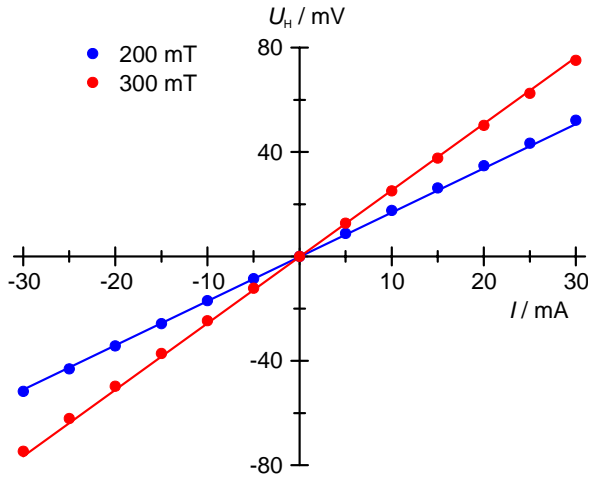
Die Verpackung besteht aus umwelt-freundlichen und recyclingfähigen Materialien.

- Bei den örtlichen Recyclingstellen entsorgen.

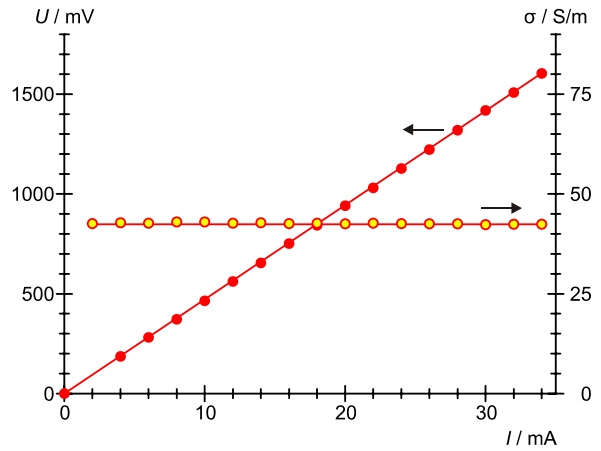


## 10. Experimente

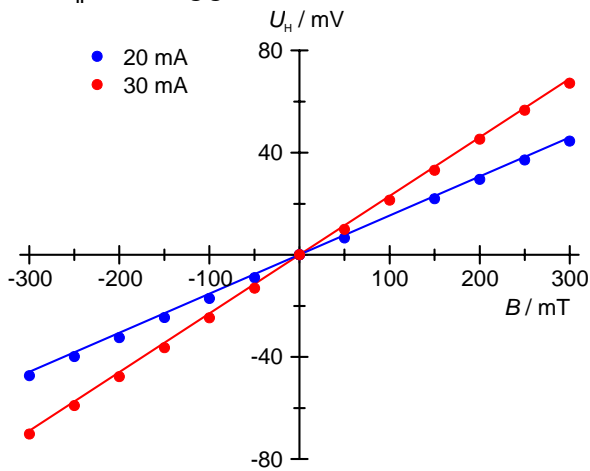
### 10.1 $U_H$ in Abhängigkeit von $I$



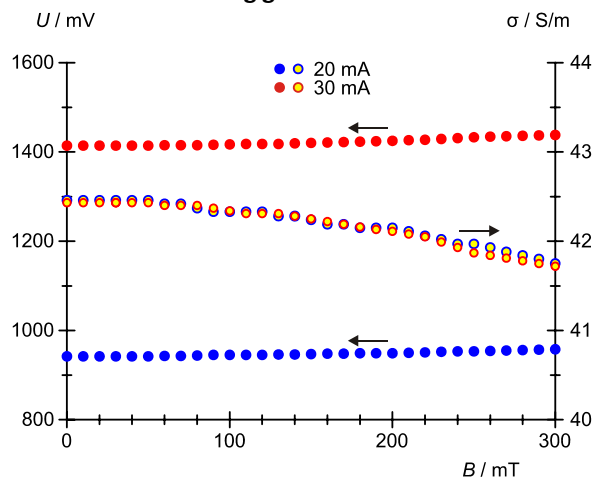
### 10.4 $U$ und $\sigma$ in Abhängigkeit von $I$



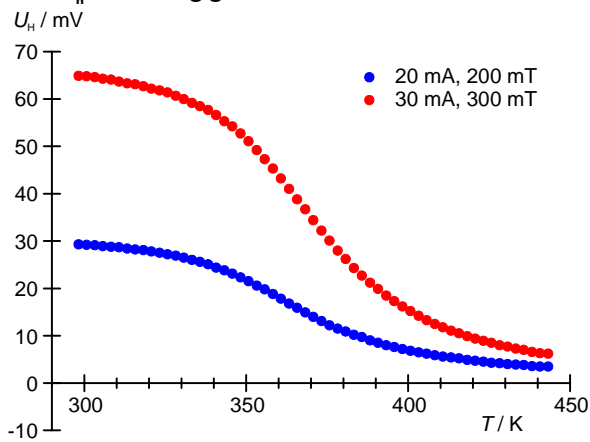
### 10.2 $U_H$ in Abhängigkeit von $B$



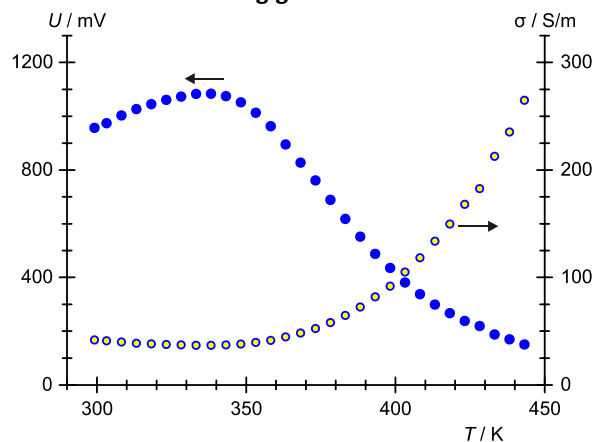
### 10.5 $U$ und $\sigma$ in Abhängigkeit von $B$



### 10.3 $U_H$ in Abhängigkeit von $T$



### 10.6 $U$ und $\sigma$ in Abhängigkeit von $T$

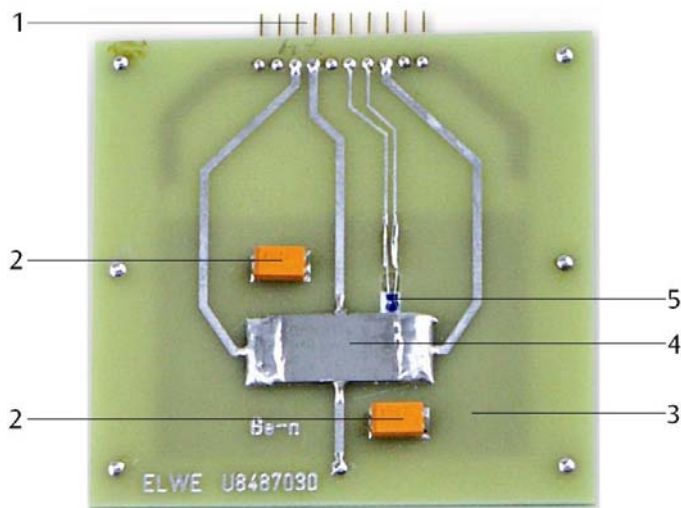




## N-doped germanium on circuit board 1009760

### Instruction manual

03/12 ALF



- 1 Multi-pin plug
- 2 Spacer
- 3 Heating element
- 4 N-doped germanium crystal
- 5 PT100 thermocouple

### 1. Safety instructions

The germanium crystal is highly breakable:

- Handle the board carefully and do not put any mechanical stress on it.

The sample circuit board can get very hot when in operation (170°C) and there is a risk of burns.

- Before dismantling the board from the apparatus, allow it sufficient time to cool.

Because of its high resistivity, the germanium crystal will start to heat up as soon as a sample current is put through it.

- Do not exceed the maximum sample current  $I = \pm 33$  mA.
- Turn the trimmer for setting the sample current to a position in the centre.

### 2. Description

The circuit board is intended for use with the Hall effect basic apparatus (1009934) in order to measure the conductivity and Hall voltage of n-doped germanium as a function of temperature. In addition, it is also possible to study how the Hall voltage depends on an external magnetic field and the sample current through the crystal.

The circuit board has a multi-pin plug with contacts for a sample current, the resistive heating element and the temperature sensor underneath the crystal.

### 3. Contents

- 1 Circuit board with germanium crystal
- 1 Test record
- 1 Instruction manual

### 4. Technical data

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Maximum sample current: | $\pm 33$ mA         |
| Dimensions of crystal:  | 20x10x1 mm approx.  |
| Dimensions:             | 70x70x10 mm approx. |
| Weight:                 | 30 g approx.        |

### 5. Pin assignment

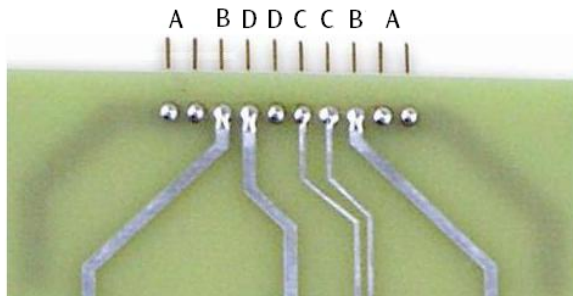


Fig.1 A Heating element, B Sample current through germanium crystal, C PT100 thermocouple, D Hall voltage

### 6. Operation

Installation of the circuit board in the Hall effect console and the circuit diagram for the experiment are included in the instruction manual for the Hall effect equipment itself.

### 7. Measurement values

|                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Hall voltage $U_H$       | (basic apparatus)            |
| Sample voltage $U$       | (basic apparatus)            |
| Sample current $I$       | (basic apparatus)            |
| Sample temperature $T_p$ | (basic apparatus)            |
| Magnetic flux $B$        | (with magnetic field sensor) |

Derived values:

$$\text{Conductivity: } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

Absolute temperature in Kelvin:  $T = T_p + 273,15\text{K}$

### 8. Care and maintenance

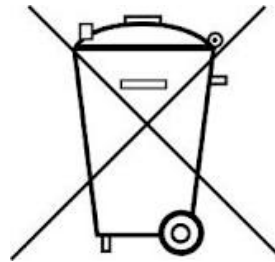
- Use a soft brush to clean the board. Do not touch the crystal with your fingers if possible.
- Keep in the original box after the equipment has been used and has cooled down.

### 9. Disposal

- If you need to dispose of the circuit board, never throw it away in normal domestic waste. Local regulations for the disposal of electrical equipment will apply.

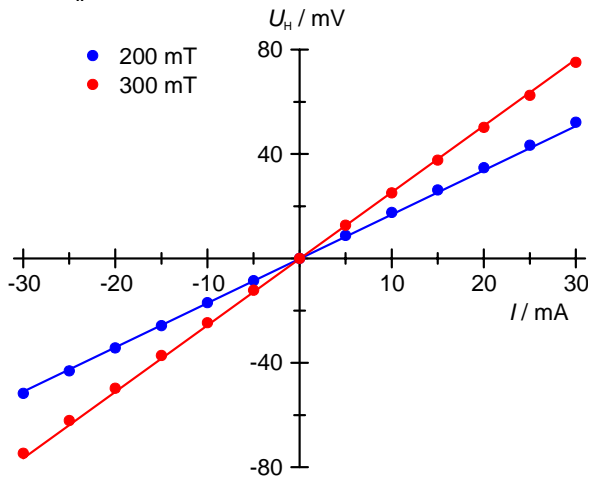
The packaging is made of environmentally-friendly materials and can be recycled.

- You can dispose of it at local recycling points.

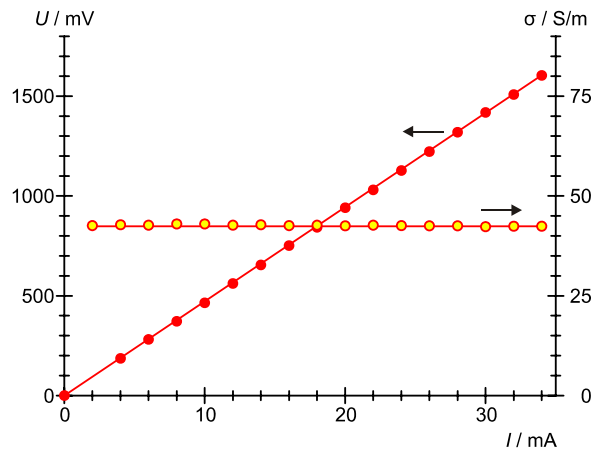


## 10. Experiments

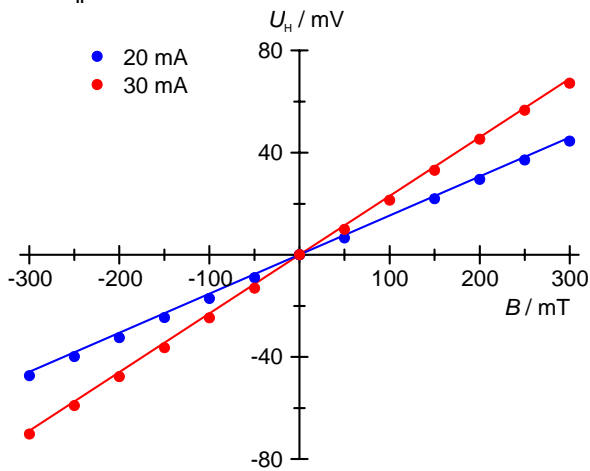
### 10.1 $U_H$ as a function of $I$



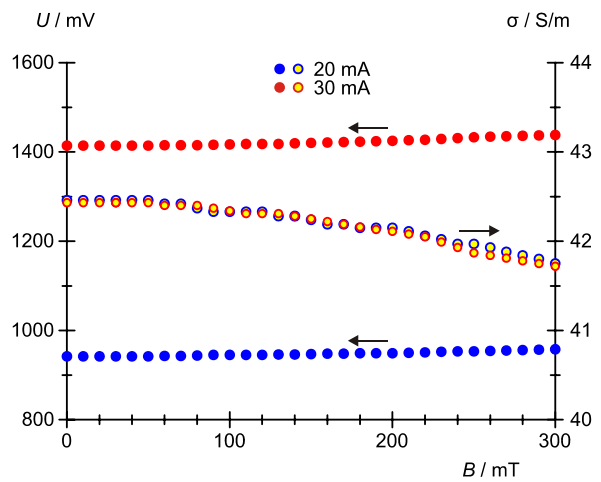
### 10.4 $U$ and $\sigma$ as a function of $I$



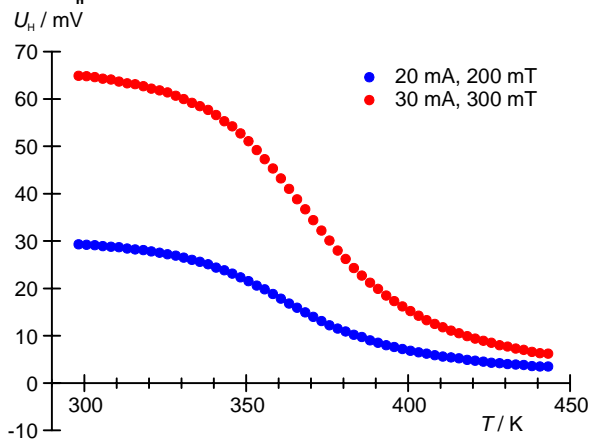
### 10.2 $U_H$ as a function of $B$



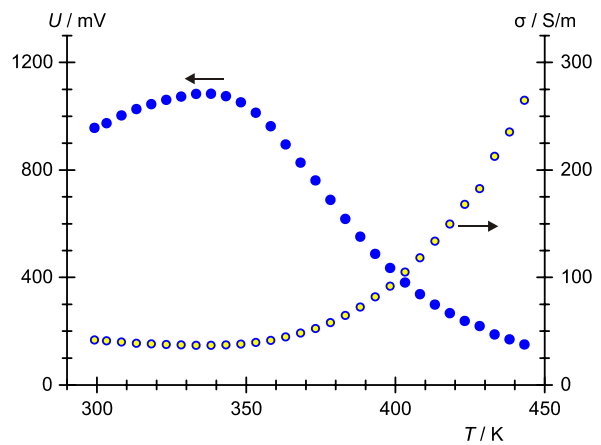
### 10.5 $U$ and $\sigma$ as a function of $B$



### 10.3 $U_H$ as a function of $T$



### 10.6 $U$ and $\sigma$ as a function of $T$



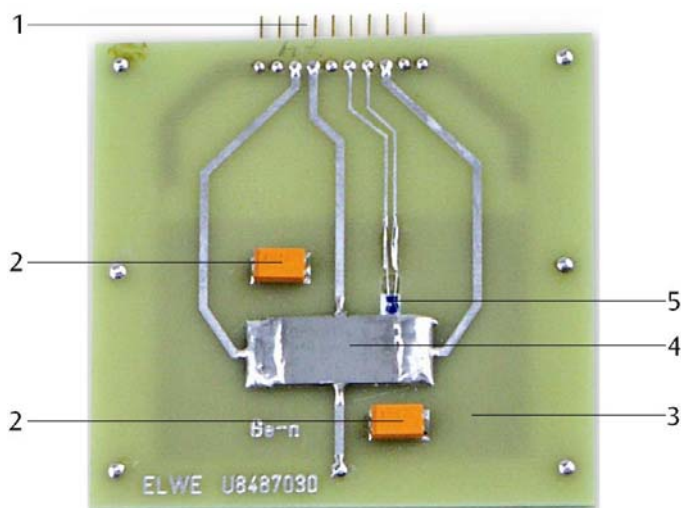




## Cristal de germanium dopé n sur circuit imprimé 1009760

### Instructions d'utilisation

03/12 ALF



Connecteur multiple

2 Écarteur

3 Tuyaux capillaires de chauffage

4 Cristal de germanium dopé n

5 Sonde de température PT100

### 1. Consignes de sécurité

Le cristal de germanium est très fragile :

- Manipulez le circuit imprimé avec précaution et ne l'exposez à aucunes charges mécaniques.

Le circuit imprimé d'essai peut devenir très chaud pendant l'utilisation (170°C). Risque de brûlure !

- Attendre que le circuit imprimé ait bien refroidi avant de le démonter.

En raison de sa résistance spécifique élevée, le cristal de germanium chauffe dès qu'on applique un courant d'essai.

- Ne pas dépasser le courant d'essai maximal  $I = \pm 33$  mA.
- Tourner le régulateur du courant d'essai sur la position centrale.

### 2 Description

Le circuit imprimé associé à l'appareil de base pour l'étude de l'effet de Hall (1009934), permet de mesurer la conductivité et la tension de Hall du germanium dopé n, en fonction de la température. Il est également possible de mesurer la tension de Hall, à travers le cristal, en fonction du champ magnétique externe et du courant d'essai.

Le circuit imprimé est doté d'un connecteur multiple avec des contacts pour le courant d'essai, le chauffage de résistance et la sonde de température sous le cristal.

### 3. Contenu du colis

- 1 circuit imprimé avec cristal de germanium
- 1 protocole d'essai
- 1 mode d'emploi

### 4. Caractéristiques techniques

|                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Courant d'essai maximal : | $\pm 33$ mA                       |
| Dimensions du cristal :   | env. 20 x 10 x 1 mm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Dimensions :              | env. 70 x 70 x 10 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Masse :                   | env. 30 g                         |

### 5. Raccordement

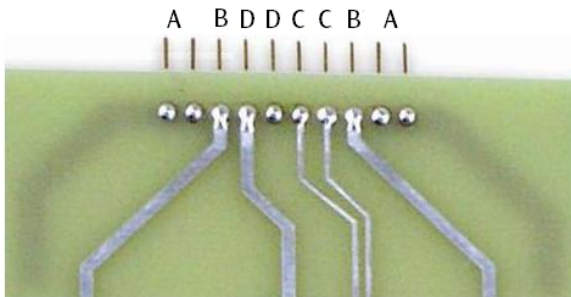


Fig.1 A Tuyaux capillaires de chauffage, B Courant d'essai à travers le cristal de germanium, C Sonde de température PT100, D Tension de Hall

### 6. Utilisation

Le montage du circuit imprimé dans l'appareil de base pour l'étude de l'effet de Hall, ainsi que le branchement du montage expérimental, sont décrits dans le mode d'emploi de l'appareil de base pour l'étude de l'effet de Hall.

### 7. Valeurs de mesure

|                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tension de Hall $U_H$     | (appareil de base)                 |
| Tension d'essai $U$       | (appareil de base)                 |
| Courant d'essai $I$       | (appareil de base)                 |
| Température d'essai $T_p$ | (appareil de base)                 |
| Flux magnétique $B$       | (avec capteur de champ magnétique) |

Grandeurs déduites :

$$\text{Conductivité : } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

Température absolue en degrés Kelvin :  
 $T = T_p + 273,15 \text{ K}$

### 8. Entretien et maintenance

- Pour le nettoyage, utiliser un pinceau souple, éviter de toucher le cristal avec les doigts.
- Une fois l'utilisation terminée et l'appareil refroidi, le conserver dans son carton d'origine.

### 9. Traitement des déchets

- Ne pas jeter le circuit imprimé dans les ordures ménagères. Il est important de respecter les consignes locales relatives au traitement des déchets électriques.

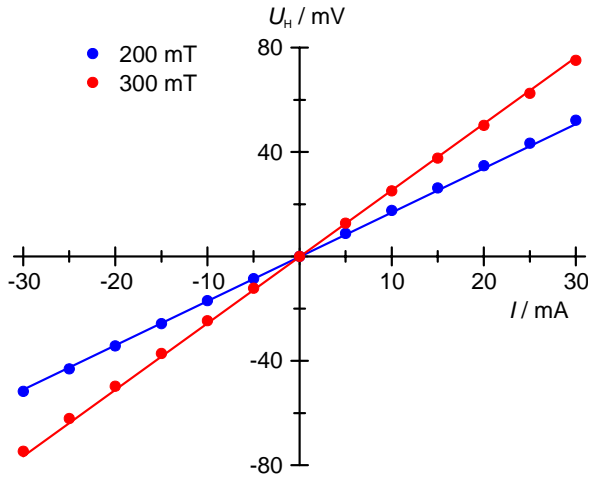
L'emballage est composé de matériaux écologiques et recyclables.

- Le déposer dans les centres de recyclage locaux.

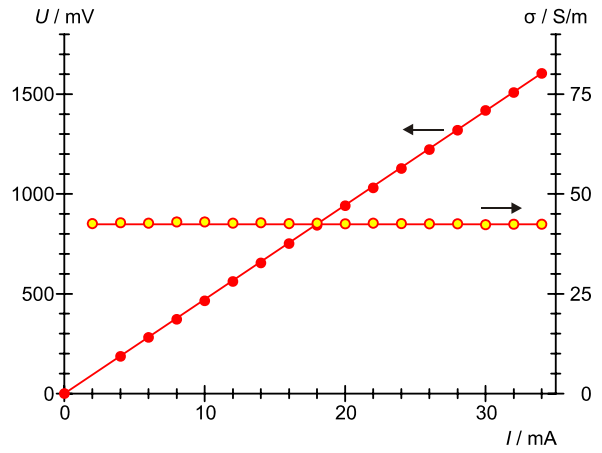


## 10. Expériences

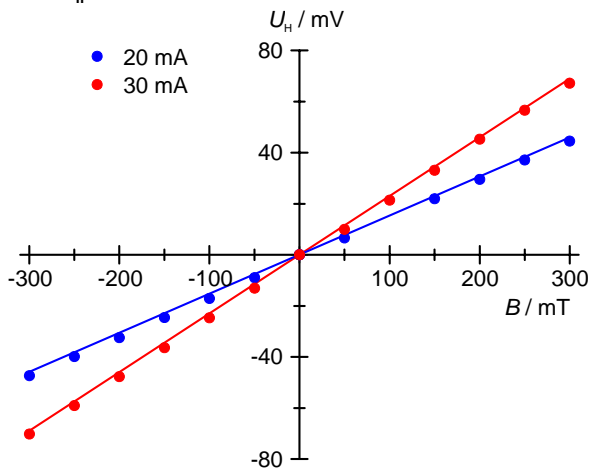
### 10.1 $U_H$ en fonction de $I$



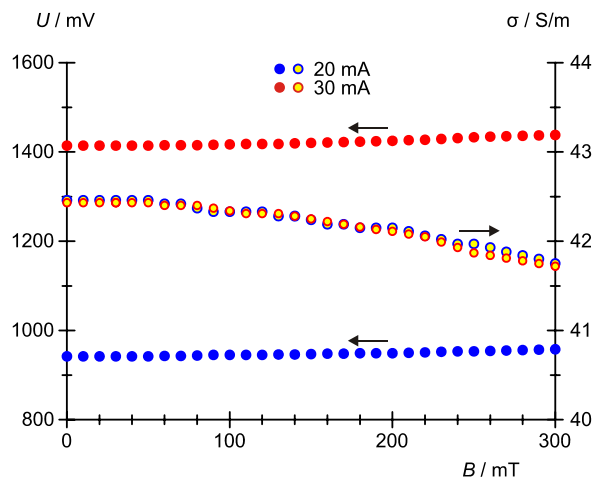
### 10.4 $U$ et $\sigma$ en fonction de $I$



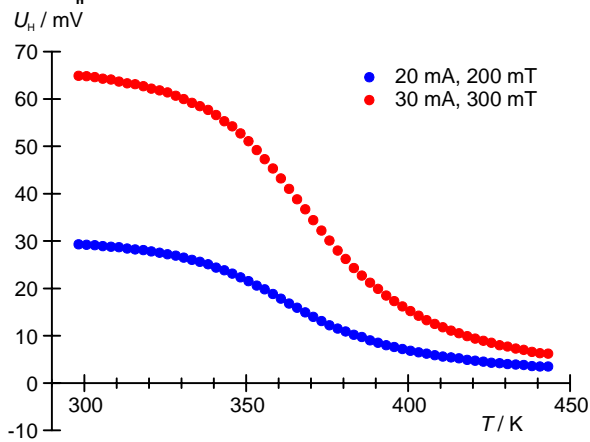
### 10.2 $U_H$ en fonction de $B$



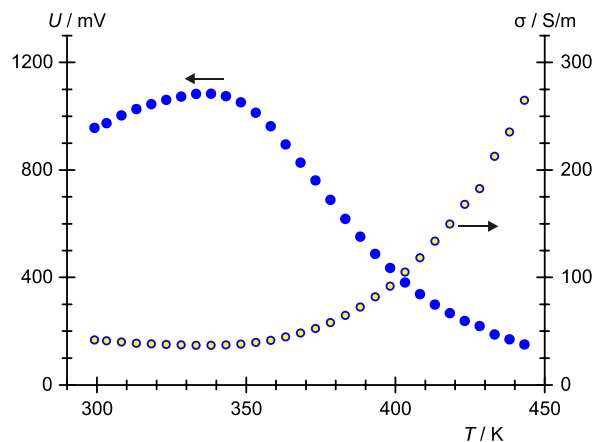
### 10.5 $U$ et $\sigma$ en fonction de $B$



### 10.3 $U_H$ en fonction de $T$



### 10.6 $U$ et $\sigma$ en fonction de $T$

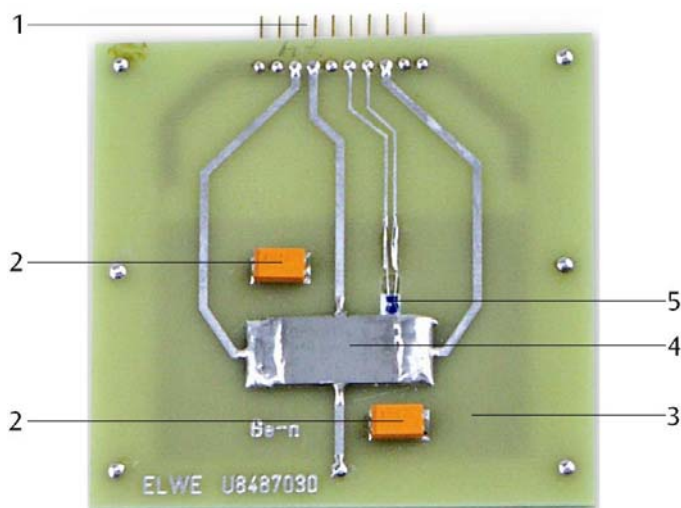




## n-Ge su circuito stampato 1009760

### Istruzioni per l'uso

03/12 ALF



- 1 Connettore multiplo
- 2 Distanziatore
- 3 Meandri riscaldanti
- 4 Cristallo di n-Ge
- 5 Sensore di temperatura PT100

#### 1. Avvertenze per la sicurezza

Il cristallo di Ge è estremamente fragile:

- Maneggiare il circuito stampato con cautela e non sottoporlo a sollecitazioni meccaniche.

Durante il funzionamento, il circuito stampato di prova può diventare rovente (170°C). Pericolo di ustioni!

- Prima di smontare il circuito stampato, attendere che si sia sufficientemente raffreddato.

A causa dell'elevata resistenza specifica, il cristallo di Ge si scalda non appena vi si applica una corrente campione.

- Non superare la corrente campione max.  $I = \pm 33$  mA.
- Ruotare il regolatore di corrente campione sulla posizione intermedia.

#### 2. Descrizione

Il circuito stampato serve, in combinazione con l'apparecchio di base per effetto Hall (1009934), a misurare la conducibilità e la tensione di Hall del germanio drogato n in funzione della temperatura. È inoltre possibile analizzare la dipendenza della tensione di Hall dal campo magnetico esterno e di corrente campione attraverso il cristallo.

Il circuito stampato è dotato di connettore multiplo con contatti per la corrente campione, riscaldamento a resistenza e sensore termico situato sotto il cristallo.

### 3. Dotazione

- 1 circuito stampato con cristallo di Ge
- 1 protocollo di prova
- 1 manuale d'istruzioni

### 4. Dati tecnici

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Corrente campione massimo: | $\pm 33$ mA                    |
| Dimensioni del cristallo:  | circa 20x10x1 mm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Dimensioni:                | circa 70x70x10 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Peso:                      | circa 30 g                     |

### 5. Assegnazione dei collegamenti

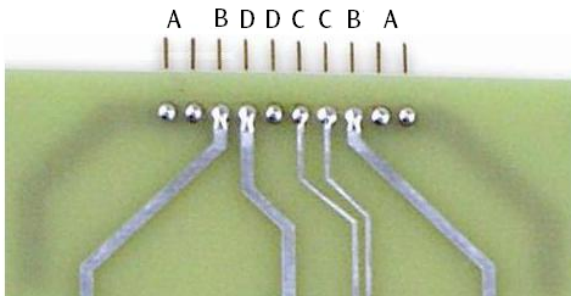


Fig.1 A Meandri riscaldanti, B Corrente campione attraverso il cristallo di Ge, C Sensore di temperatura PT100, D Tensione di Hall

### 6. Uso

La procedura di montaggio del circuito stampato nell'apparecchio di base per effetto Hall nonché il cablaggio della struttura sperimentale sono descritti nelle istruzioni d'uso relative al suddetto apparecchio.

### 7. Grandezze di misura

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tensione di Hall $U_H$     | (apparecchio di base)            |
| Tensione campione $U$      | (apparecchio di base)            |
| Corrente campione $I$      | (apparecchio di base)            |
| Temperatura campione $T_p$ | (apparecchio di base)            |
| Flusso magnetico $B$       | (con sensore di campo magnetico) |

Grandezze derivate:

$$\text{Conducibilità: } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\text{Temperatura assoluta in Kelvin: } T = T_p + 273,15\text{K}$$

### 8. Cura e manutenzione

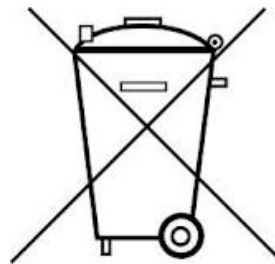
- Per la pulizia utilizzare un pennello morbido, evitare di toccare il cristallo con le dita.
- Dopo l'uso, lasciare raffreddare e riporre nel cartone originale.

### 9. Smaltimento

- Non gettare il circuito stampato nei rifiuti domestici. Per lo smaltimento delle apparecchiature elettriche, rispettare le disposizioni vigenti a livello locale.

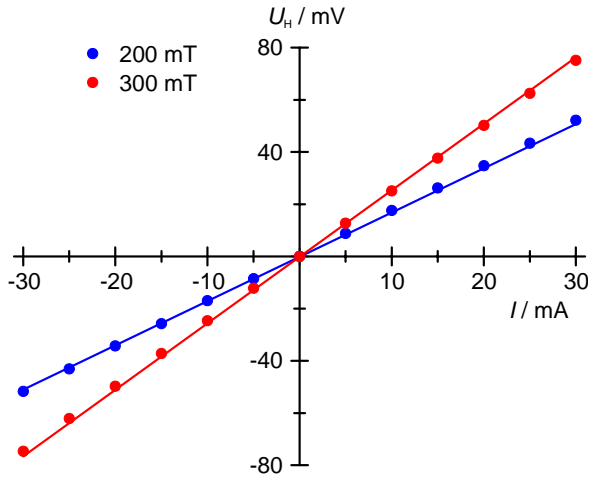
L'imballo è realizzato in materiali ecologici e riciclabili.

- Smaltire presso i centri di raccolta e riciclaggio locali.

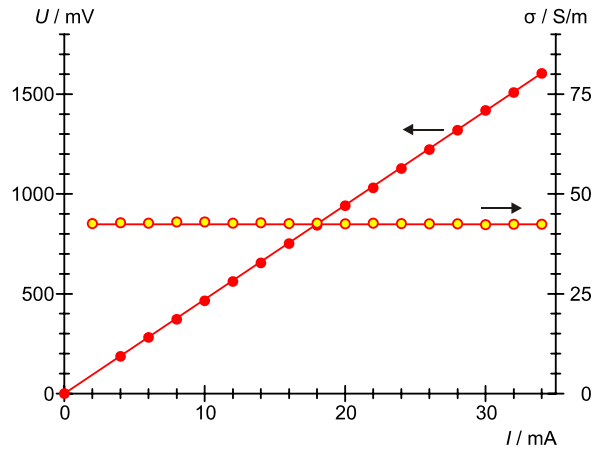


## 10. Esperimenti

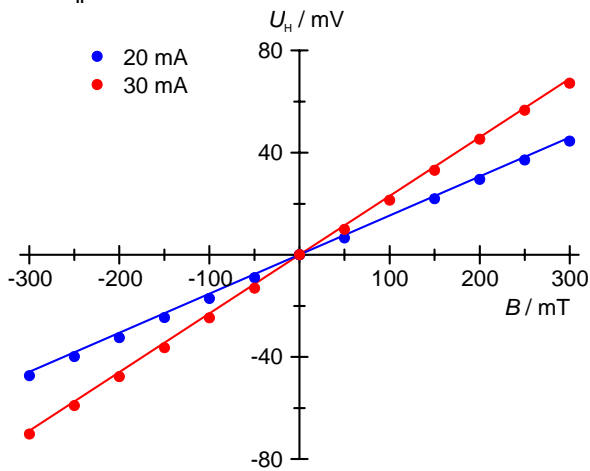
**10.1  $U_H$  in funzione di  $I$**



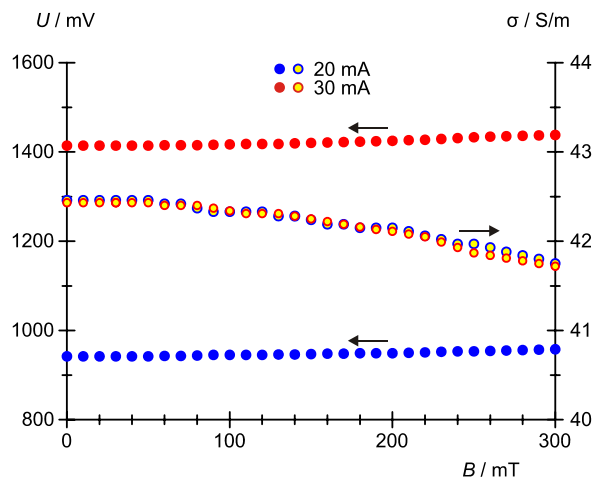
**10.4  $U$  e  $\sigma$  in funzione di  $I$**



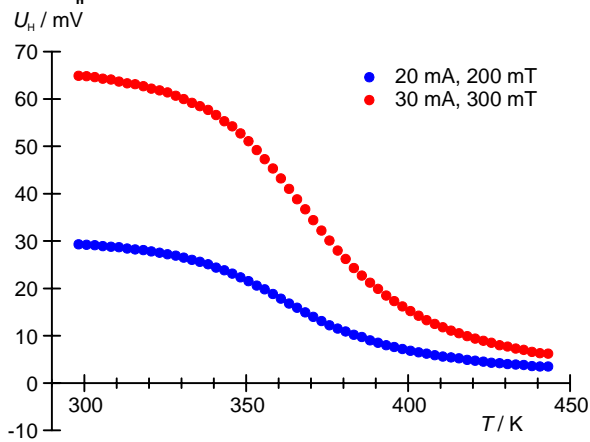
**10.2  $U_H$  in funzione di  $B$**



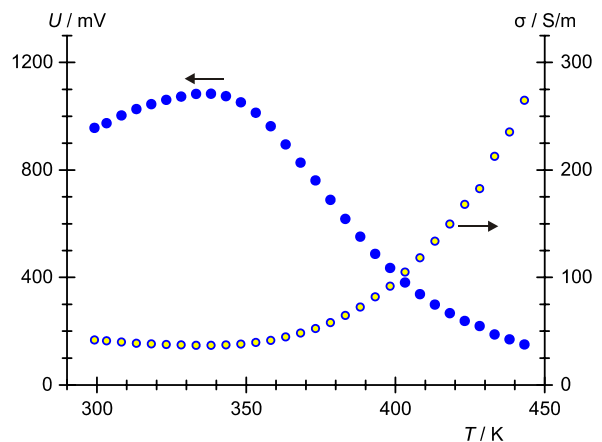
**10.5  $U$  e  $\sigma$  in funzione di  $B$**



**10.3  $U_H$  in funzione di  $T$**



**10.6  $U$  e  $\sigma$  in funzione di  $T$**



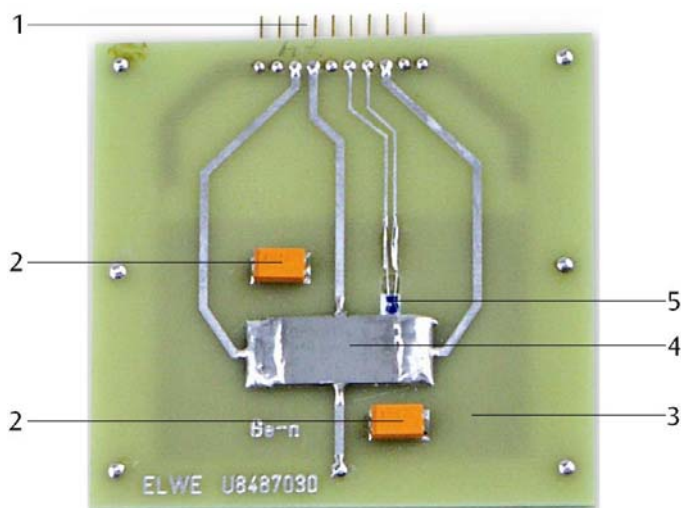




## n-Ge sobre placa de circuito impreso 1009760

### Instrucciones de uso

03/12 ALF



- 1 Enchufe múltiple
- 2 Distanciador
- 3 Meandro calefactor
- 4 Cristal de Ge-n-dopado
- 5 Sonda de temperatura PT100

### 1. Advertencias de seguridad

El cristal de Ge es muy quebradizo:

- Maneje la placa de circuito impreso con mucho cuidado y no la exponga a ningún esfuerzo mecánico.

La placa de circuito impreso con el cristal de Ge se puede recalentar fuertemente durante el trabajo (170°C); Peligro de quemaduras!

- Antes del desmontaje de la placa de circuito impreso se debe esperar un tiempo de enfriamiento prudente.

Debido a su alta resistencia específica, el cristal de Ge ya se calienta al conectar la corriente de prueba.

- La corriente de prueba máxima de  $I = \pm 33\text{mA}$  no se debe sobrepasar.
- Se gira el ajuste para la corriente de prueba a la posición media.

### 2. Descripción

La placa de circuito impreso, junto con el aparato básico de defecto Hall (1009934), sirve para la medición de la conductividad del Ge-n-dopado en dependencia con la temperatura. Además se puede estudiar la dependencia de la tensión de Hall con el campo magnético externo y con la corriente de prueba a través del cristal de Ge.

La placa de circuito impreso está dotada de un enchufe múltiple con contactos para, la corriente de prueba, la resistencia de calentamiento y la sonda de temperaturas debajo del cristal.

### 3. Volumen de suministro

- 1 Placa de circuito impreso dotada del cristal de Ge
- 1 Protocolo de prueba
- 1 Instrucciones de uso

### 4. Datos técnicos

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Corriente de prueba max.: | $\pm 33$ mA                     |
| Dimensiones del cristal:  | aprox. 20x10x1 mm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Dimensiones de la placa:  | aprox. 70x70x10 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Masa:                     | aprox. 30 g                     |

### 5. Empleo de los contactos

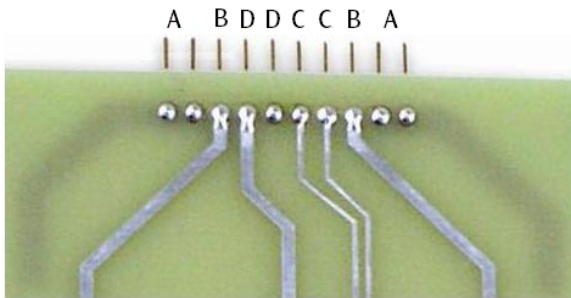


Fig.1 A Meandro de caldeo, B Corriente de prueba a través del cristal de Ge, C Sonda de temperaturas PT100, D Tensión de Hall

### 6. Manejo

La instalación de la placa de circuito impreso en el aparato base del efecto Hall así como el cableado del montaje de experimentación se encuentran descritos en las instrucciones de uso del aparato base para el efecto Hall.

### 7. Magnitudes de medida

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tensión de Hall $U_H$           | (aparato básico)                |
| Tensión de la muestra $U$       | (aparato básico)                |
| Corriente de la muestra $I$     | (aparato básico)                |
| Temperatura de la muestra $T_p$ | (aparato básico)                |
| Flujo magnético $B$             | (con sensor de campo magnético) |

Magnitudes derivadas:

$$\text{Conductividad: } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\text{Temperatura absoluta en Kelvin: } T = T_p + 273,15 \text{ K}$$

### 8. Cuidado y mantenimiento

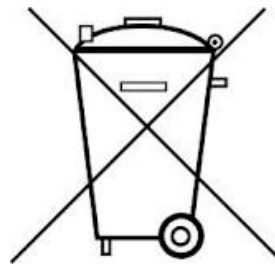
- Para limpiar la unidad se utiliza un pincel muy suave, en lo posible no tocar el cristal con los dedos.
- Después de la utilización se deja enfriar y luego se guarda en el cartón original.

### 9. Al desechar

- Al desechar como chatarra, la placa de circuito impreso no se debe deponer en los desechos domésticos. Se deben cumplir las determinaciones locales para el desecho de chatarra eléctrica.

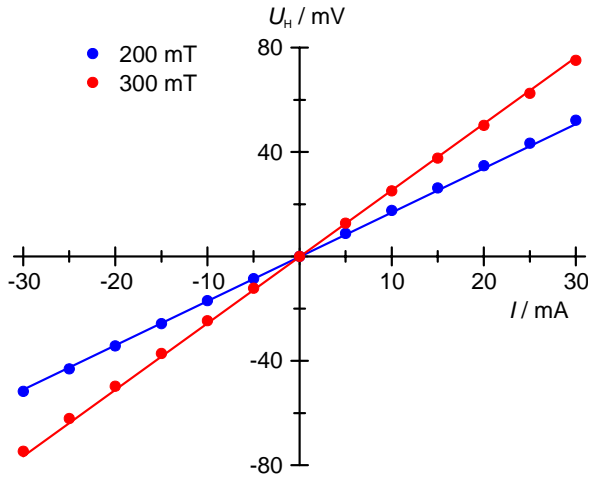
El embalaje está compuesto de materiales no contaminantes para el medio ambiente y reciclables.

- Se desecha en los lugares locales para el reciclaje de material eléctrico.

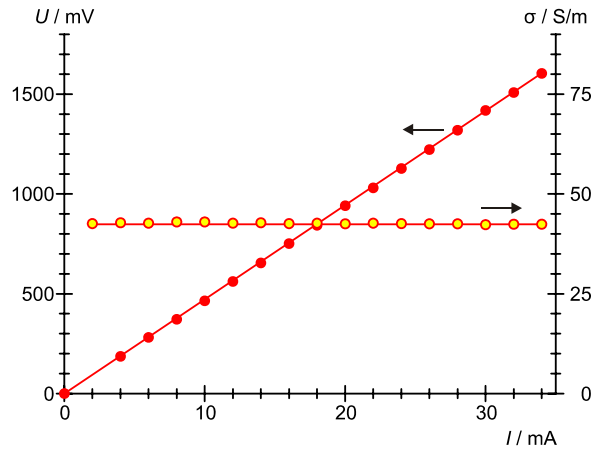


## 10. Experimentos

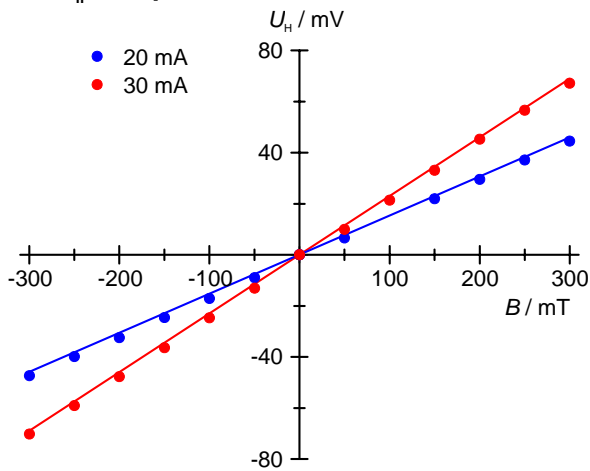
### 10.1 $U_H$ en dependencia con $I$



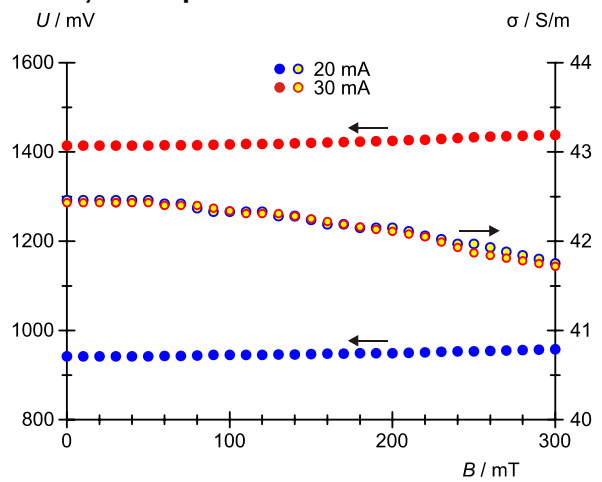
### 10.4 $U$ y $\sigma$ en dependencia con $I$



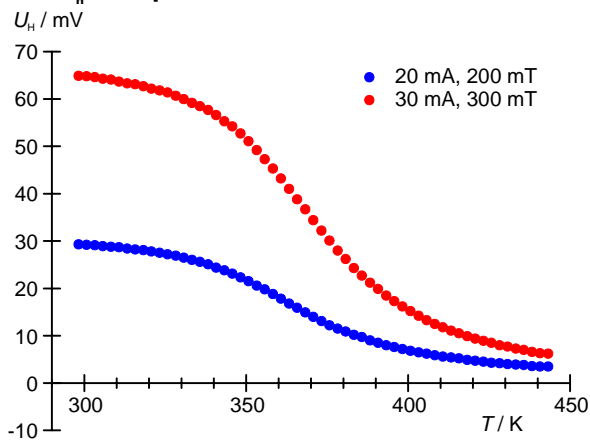
### 10.2 $U_H$ en dependencia con $B$



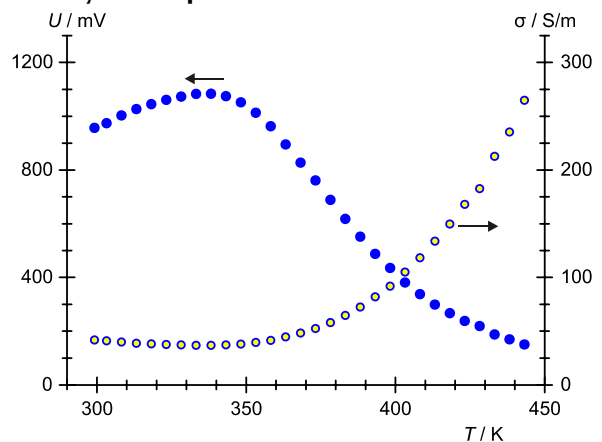
### 10.5 $U$ y $\sigma$ en dependencia con $B$



### 10.3 $U_H$ en dependencia con $T$



### 10.6 $U$ y $\sigma$ en dependencia con $T$

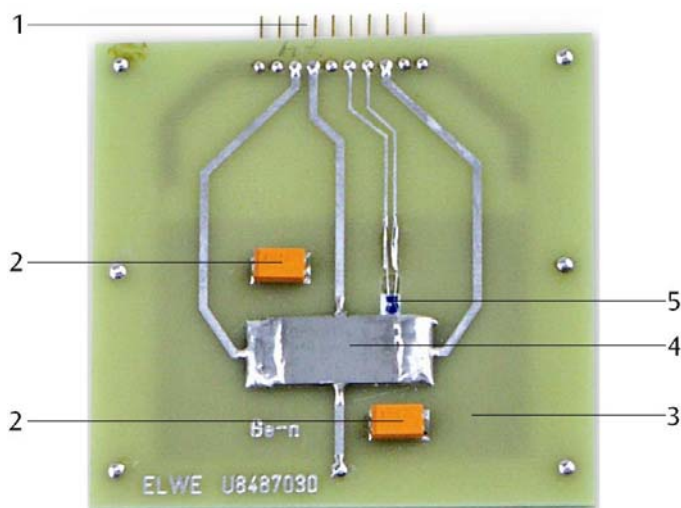




## Ge dopado tipo n sobre placa condutora 1009760

### Instruções de operação

03/12 ALF



- 1 Conector múltiplo
- 2 Suporte de distanciamento
- 3 Meandro de aquecimento
- 4 Cristal de Ge dopado tipo n
- 5 PT100-Sensor de temperatura

### 1. Indicações de segurança

O cristal de Ge é muito frágil:

- Manusear a placa condutora com muito cuidado e não expô-la a tensões mecânicas.

A placa condutora de amostras pode ficar muito quente durante a operação (170°C). Risco de queimadura!

- Antes da desmontagem da placa condutora aguardar por um tempo adequado de esfriamento.

Devido a sua alta resistência específica, o cristal de Ge já aquece através da ligação de uma corrente de amostra.

- Não ultrapassar a corrente de amostra de máximo  $I = \pm 33$  mA.
- Girar o comutador para corrente de amostra até a posição do médio.

### 2. Descrição

A placa condutora serve em ligação com o aparelho básico do efeito de Hall (1009934) para a medição da capacidade condutora e da tensão de Hall do germânio impurificado-n em dependência da temperatura. Adicionalmente a dependência da tensão de Hall do campo magnético externo e da corrente de amostra pode ser analisada através do cristal.

A placa condutora está providenciada com um conector múltiplo com contatos para a corrente de amostra, o aquecedor de resistência e o sensor de temperatura embaixo do cristal.

### 3. Fornecimento

- 1 Placa condutora com cristal de Ge
- 1 Protocolo de teste
- 1 Instruções de operação

### 4. Dados técnicos

|                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Corrente de amostra máxima: | $\pm 33$ mA                     |
| Dimensões do cristal:       | aprox. 20x10x1 mm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Dimensões:                  | aprox. 70x70x10 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Massa:                      | aprox. 30 g                     |

### 5. Atribuição de conexão

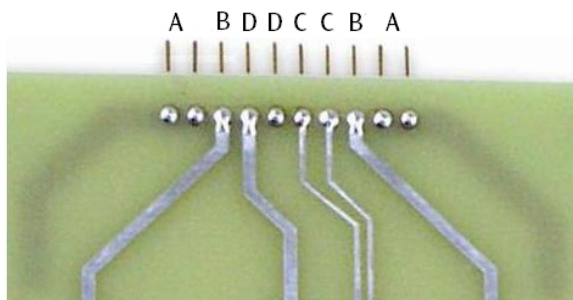


Fig.1 A Meandro de aquecimento, B Corrente de amostra através de cristal de Ge, C Sensor de temperatura PT100, D Tensão de Hall

### 6. Operação

A montagem da placa condutora no aparelho básico do efeito de Hall, assim como o circuito da montagem experimental está descrita nas instruções de operação do aparelho básico para o efeito de Hall.

### 7. Grandezas de medição

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tensão de Hall $U_H$         | (aparelho básico)               |
| Tensão de amostra $U$        | (aparelho básico)               |
| Corrente de amostra $I$      | (aparelho básico)               |
| Temperatura da amostra $T_p$ | (aparelho básico)               |
| Fluxo magnética $B$          | (com sensor de campo magnético) |

Grandezas derivadas:

$$\text{Capacidade condutora: } \sigma = \frac{I}{U} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{10 \text{ mm} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\text{Temperatura absoluta em Kelvin: } T = T_p + 273,15 \text{ K}$$

### 8. Cuidados e manutenção

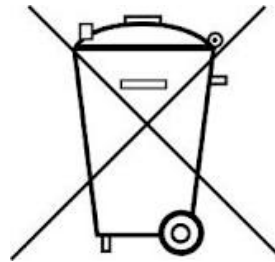
- Para a limpeza utilizar um pincel macio, sempre que for possível não tocar o cristal com os dedos.
- Após da utilização e esfriamento guardá-lo na embalagem original.

### 9. Eliminação

- Para o descarte não jogar a placa condutora no lixo doméstico normal. Deve ser observada a regulamentação local para a eliminação de descartes eletrônicos.

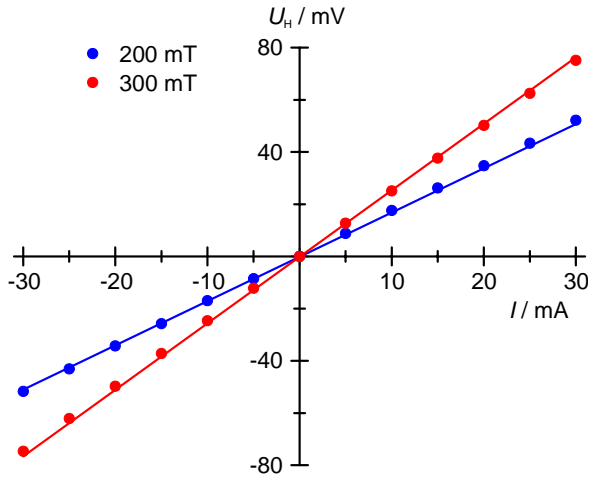
A embalagem consiste de materiais ecológicos e recicláveis.

- Descartar em postos de reciclagem local.

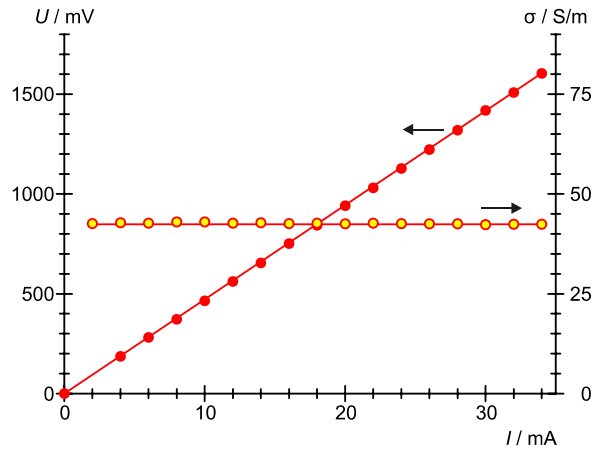


## 10. Experiências

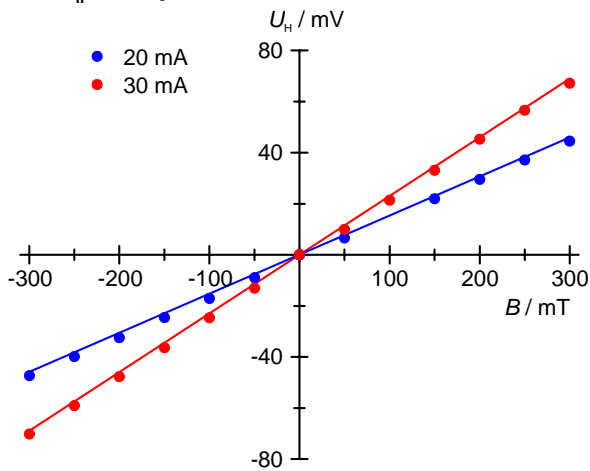
### 10.1 $U_H$ em dependência do $I$



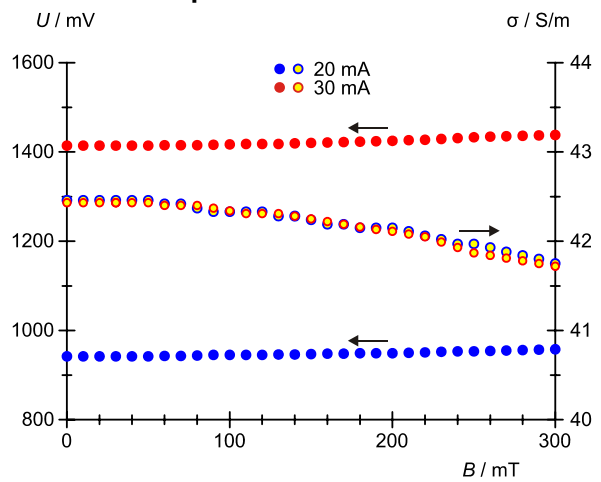
### 10.4 $U$ e $\sigma$ em dependência do $I$



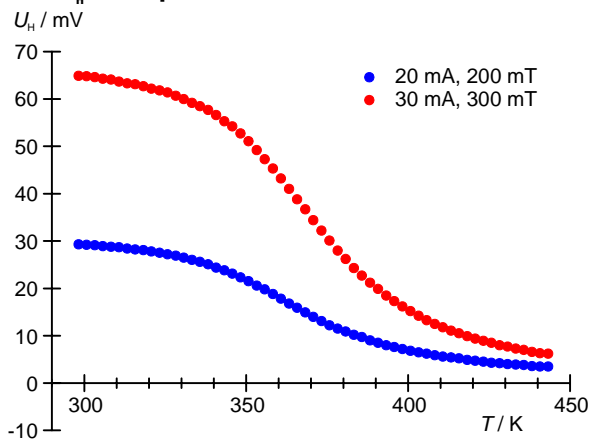
### 10.2 $U_H$ em dependência do $B$



### 10.5 $U$ e $\sigma$ em dependência do $B$



### 10.3 $U_H$ em dependência do $T$



### 10.6 $U$ e $\sigma$ em dependência do $T$

