



PHYSICS

BOOKS - NN GHOSH PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

POTENTIOMETER

Example

1. A battery of emf 2 V internal resistance 1Ω is used to send a current through a

potentiometer wire of length 200 cm and resistance 4Ω . What length of the potentiometer wire will be required to balance a Daniell cell of emf 1.08 V?



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2. In a potentiometer experiment it is found that no current passes through the galvanometer when the terminals of a cell are connected across 509 cm of the potentiometer wire. When the cell is connected

across 490 cm of the wire Find the internal resistance of the cell.



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3. A 5- Wire potentiometer is connected to a storage cell of steady emf 2 V and 1Ω resistance. A primary cell is balanced against 305 m of it. What resistance will be required in series with the storage cell to push the null point to the center of the last wire, i.e 4.5 m? (The wire has 3Ω resistance per metre)



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Exercises

1. A metre bridge wire of resistance 3Ω is connected to a cell of emf 2 V and internal resistance 1Ω . Calculate the p.d. across the wire. What length of this wire will balance a fresh dry cell of emf 1.5 V ?



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2. A potentiometer having a wire of 4 m lengths is connected to the terminals of a battery with steady voltage. A leclanche cell has a null point at 1m. If the length of the potentiometer wire is increased by 1 m, the position of the null points is



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3. A potentiometer , with a wire of length 10 m, is connected to an accululator of steady

voltage. A Leclanche cell gives a null point at 7.5 m. If the length of the potentiometer wire is increased by 1 m, find the new position of the null point.



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4. An accumulator with a steady emf of 2 V is connected across a potentiometer wire at 6.732 m. If a resistance of 2.5Ω is put in series with the wire, find the new position of the null point.



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5. A 10 wire potentiometer is connected to an accumulator of steady voltage $A7.8$ m length of it balances the emf of a cell on open circuit. When the cell delivers current through a conductor of resistance 10Ω it is balanced against 7.0 m of the same potentiometer. Calculate the internal resistance of the cell.



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6. A secondary cell of emf 2 V and internal resistance 0.1Ω is connected to the ends of a uniform wire of length 1 m and resistance 12Ω . A primary cell of emf 1.5 V in series with a galvanometer is connected to two points on the wire. If the galvanometer shows no deflection find the distance between the points.



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7. In a potentiometer experiment it is found that no current passes through the galvanometer when the terminals of the cell are connected across $0.52m$ of the potentiometer wire. If the cell is shunted by a resistance of 5Ω balance is obtained when the cell connected across $0.4m$ of the wire. Find the internal resistance of the cell.



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8. The resistance of a potentiometer wire 8 m long is 8 ohm. A high resistance box and a 2-volt accumulator are connected in series with it. What should be the value of the resistance in the box, if it is desired to have a potential drop of 1 micro volt per mm?



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9. The terminals of a cell are connected to resistance R and the fall of potential across R

is balanced against the fall of potential on a potentiometer wire. When R is $20\ \Omega$ and $10\ \Omega$ respectively, the corresponding lengths of potentiometer wire are $1.5\ \text{m}$ and $1.2\ \text{m}$. Calculate the internal resistance of the cell.



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10. An accumulator of emf $2V$ and negligible internal resistance is connected across a uniform wire of length $10\ \text{m}$ and resistance $30\ \Omega$. The appropriate terminals of a cell of emf

$1.5V$ and internal resistance 1Ω is connected to one end of the wire and the other terminal of the cell is connected through a sensitive galvanometer to a slider on the wire. What is the length of the wire that will be required to produce zero deflection of the galvanometer?

How will the balancing length change?

(a) When a coil of resistance 5Ω is placed in series with the accumulator.

(b) The cell of $1.5V$ is shunted with 5Ω resistor?



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11. A certain thermocouple (treat it as a seat of emf) which has a total resistance of $10\ \Omega$ has one junction in melting ice and the other in stream. The emf between its ends as measured by a potentiometer is $4\ \text{mV}$. What would be its reading when it is connected to millivoltmeter which has a resistance of $5\ \Omega$?



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12. A 10 wire potentiometer has a resistance of 10Ω and is connected to an accumulator of 2 V and negligible internal resistance. There are two resistance boxes R_1 and R_2 in series with the accumulator and one can have any integral values of resistance from resistance boxes. A standard-cell of 1.018 V with a sensitive galvanometer in series with it is connected across R_1 . How would you proceed with the above arrangement to obtain potential drop of $1\ \mu\text{V}$ per mm of the potentiometer wire? Calculate the values of

R_1 and R_2 required. What length of this potentiometer will balance the thermo emf of and copper couple at $300^\circ C$ which develops $17\mu V / ^\circ C$?



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13. A five- wire potentiometer is connected to an accumulator emf 2.2 V and internal resistance 1Ω . The potentiometer wire has resistance of 1Ω per metre. What is the maximum voltage that you can measure with

this particular arrangement of the potentiometer? What length of this potentiometer will balance the emf of a Daniell cell(emf=1.18)? What resistance in series with the accumulator will be required to balance this cell exactly at the centre of the last wire?



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14. A potentiometer wire of length 1000 cm has a resistance of 10Ω . It is connected in series with a resistance and a cell of emf 2 V

and of negligible internal resistance. A source of emf 10 mV is balanced against 40 cm of the potentiometer wire. What is the value of the external resistance?



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15. In a ten-wire potentiometer the first five wires are of radius r and the next five wires are of radius $2r$. The wire is connected to battery of steady voltage 2 V and negligible internal resistance. What lengths of this

potentiometric arrangement will balance the emf of (a) a Daniell cell (emf=1.0 volt), (b) a Leclanche cell (emf=1.5 V) (c) an unknown cell of emf 1.8 V?



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16. A potentiometer consisting of a uniform wire of length l and resistance R_0 is connected to a steady voltage source of V_0 find the voltage V supplied by it to a fixed load R as the function of the distance x of sliding

contact from the higher potential end Analyse
the case when $RgtgtR_0$



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