



# PHYSICS

## BOOKS - NN GHOSH PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

### POTENTIOMETER

#### Example

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

potentiometer wire of length 200 cm and resistance  $4 \Omega$ . 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  $1 \Omega$  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  $3 \Omega$  resistance per metre)



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## Exercises

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



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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  $2.5 \Omega$  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  $10 \Omega$  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  $0.1 \Omega$  is connected to the ends of a uniform wire of length 1 m and resistance  $12 \Omega$ . 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  $5\Omega$  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  $1\Omega$  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  $5\Omega$  is placed in series with the accumulator.

(b) The cell of  $1.5V$  is shunted with  $5\Omega$  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  $10\Omega$  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  $1 \Omega$ . The potentiometer wire has resistance of  $1 \Omega$  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 accumulatro will be required to balce 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  $10 \Omega$  It is connected in series with a resistance and fa 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  $2\text{ V}$  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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