

Figure shows a simple experimental arrangement to find the resistivity of a nichrome wire XY. Resistance of the wire is found to be in the order of 100Ω . A is a micro ammeter having a full scale deflection of 100 μ A. E is a 6V cell with negligible internal resistance. R_0 is a fixed resistor, and V is a voltmeter. (Both A and V can be considered as ideal instruments).

(a) Write down an expression relating the length l, radius r and resistivity ρ of the wire XY to its resistance R.

(b) In order to measure the resistance of the wire XY using the above arrangement, it is required to setup a current in the order of 50μA through XY. If you are provided with a bunch of resistors with values 100Ω, 1 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 100 kΩ, 1 MΩ and 10 MΩ what value would you choose for R_n? Show your calculations. (Avoid lengthy calculations.)

(c) Voltmeters with the following full scale deflections are available for you to measure the voltage across XY.

50 µV, 100 µV, 1 mV, 10 mV and 100 mV

State the most suitable full scale deflection for the voltmeter. Show relevant calculations.

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- (d) Indicate by marking '+' and '-' signs on either side of A and V symbols in the circuit above, the proper terminal connections of the ammeter and the voltmeter.
- (e) Is there any advantage of using a low current in this experiment? Explain your answer.

 (f) In this experiment following results were obtained by a student.

	Measured value of the resistance of the wire	=	105 Ω
	Length of the wire	=	1.0 m
	Radius of the wire	E	$5 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{m}$
2	Calculate the resistivity of the material of the wire.		
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(g)	If you are planning to obtain the resistivity of this wire by means of a graph, what modification would you suggest to the above experimental arrangement in order to obtain a set of readings.		
2,2	would you suggest to the above experimental arrangen	ient in	order to obtain a set of readings.
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