

## EXPERIMENT 7

### Determining the internal resistance of a given primary cell using cell using potentiometer:

**Aim:** To determine the internal resistance of a given primary cell using cell using potentiometer.

**Apparatus :** a potentiometer , a battery , (or eliminator ) , two one way key , a rheostat of low resistance , a galvanometer , a high resistance box , a fractional resistance box , an

ammeter , a voltmeter , a cell , a jockey , a set square , connecting wires , a piece of sand paper .

#### Theory:

When Key  $K_2$  is open and  $K_1$  is closed,

Let null point be obtained at a distance  $l_1$  from A

$$E = Kl_1 \quad (1)$$

When key  $K_2$  is closed and  $K_1$  is open,

Let null point be obtained at a distance  $l_2$  from A

$$V = Kl_2 \quad (2)$$

The image shows a handwritten derivation of the formula for internal resistance  $r$ . It starts with equation (1)  $E = Kl_1$  and equation (2)  $V = Kl_2$ . Dividing equation (1) by equation (2) gives  $\frac{E}{V} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$ . Then, substituting  $V = \frac{S+r}{S} E$  into the equation gives  $\frac{E}{\frac{S+r}{S} E} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$ , which simplifies to  $\frac{S}{S+r} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$ . Finally, solving for  $r$  gives  $r = \left( \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_2} \right) S$ .

$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$
$$\frac{S+r}{S} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$
$$r = \left( \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_2} \right) S$$

Where  $S$  is the shunt resistance in parallel with given cell.

$l_1$  and  $l_2$ ; balancing length without & with shunt respectively.

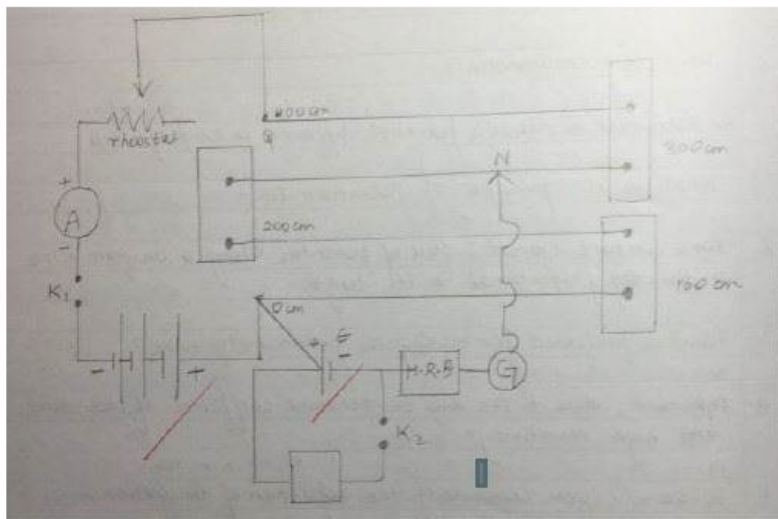
$R$ : internal resistance of the cell.

#### Procedure:

- Make the connection as shown in diagram.
- Clean the ends of the connecting wires with sand paper and make tight connection, tighten the plug of the resistance box.
- Check the emf of the battery and cell and see the emf of the battery is more than that of the given cell otherwise null or balance point won't be obtained ( $E' > E$ ).

- Take maximum current from battery, making rheostat resistance small.
- Insert the plug key  $k$ , and adjust the rheostat so that a null point is obtained on the fourth wire of the potentiometer.
- Insert the 2000 ohm plug in its position in resistance box and obtain a null point by slightly adjusting the jockey.
- Measure the balancing length  $l_1$ .
- Take out the 2000 ohm plug from the resistance box. Introduce the plug in the key  $k_1$  as well in key  $k_2$ . Take out a small resistance from the resistance box  $R$  connected in parallel with cell.
- Slide the jockey along the potentiometer wire and obtain a null point
- Insert the 200 ohm plug back in its position in RB and make further adjustment for sharp null point.
- Measure the balancing length  $l_2$  from end P.
- Remove the plugs key  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ . Wait for some time and repeat the activity for the same current.
- Record your observation

#### Circuit Diagram:



Observation table :

Value of Shunt resistance (S in ohm)	Balance Length $l_1$ ( $K_2$ is open) without Shunt (cm)	Balance length $l_2$ with Shunt ( $K_2$ is closed) (cm)	$r = [(l_1 - l_2)S]/l_2$ (in ohm)	Mean ' $r$ '
1.5	171.4	64	1.67	1.77 ohm
2	171.3	61.5	1.78	
2.5	171.1	59.6	1.87	

**Calculation:**

Mean ' $r$ ' =  $(1.67 + 1.78 + 1.87)/3 = 1.77$  ohm

**Result:**

The internal resistance (R) of given cell is 1.77 OHM

**Precaution:**

For one set of observation the ammeter reading should be constant.

Current should be passed for short time.

Jockey should be rubbed against potentiometer wire.