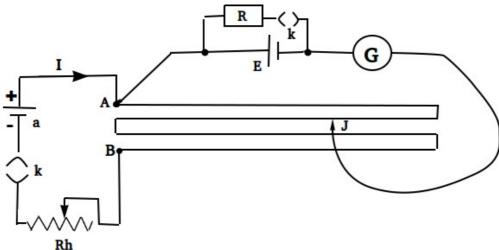
# **Potentiometer II**

## Aim:

To determine the internal resistance of a primary cells using Potentiometer

#### **Apparatus**:

Potentiometer, Accumulator, Daniel Cell/Leclanche Cell, Rheostat, Key, Jockey, Connecting wires etc.



## Theory:

When a steady current flows through a resistance wire, the potential difference developed in the wire is directly proportional to the length of the wire,

For an open circuit, the emf **E**  $\alpha$  **l**<sub>1</sub>

If the circuit is closed with a resistance R, the Potential Difference  $\mathbf{V} \mathbf{\alpha} \mathbf{l}_2$ 

That is 
$$\frac{E}{V} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

We have E = V + Ir

Where  $\mathbf{I}$  is the current and  $\mathbf{r}$  is the internal resistance of the cell.

Then we have internal resistance as  $r = \frac{l_1 - l_2}{l_2} R$ 

## **Observations:**

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Sl No	External Resistance (R) Ω	Balancing Length when key (cm)		$r = \frac{l_1 - l_2}{R} R \cdot Q$
		Open (l <sub>1</sub> )	Closed (l <sub>2</sub> )	$r = \frac{1}{l_2} R \Omega$
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

**Result:** 

The Internal resistance of the cell increases with External Resistance.